



CHAPTER clxxxvii.

An Act to amend the constitution of and consolidate amend and extend the statutory powers of the Conservators of the River Thames to make further provision for the preservation and improvement of the said River for purposes of Navigation for profit and pleasure and as a source of Water Supply for the Metropolis and the Suburbs thereof and for other purposes.

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[17th August 1894.]

WHEREAS by the Thames Conservancy Act 1857 the Conservators of the River Thames (in this Act called "the Conservators") were incorporated and by that Act and the other Acts mentioned in Part I. of the First Schedule to this Act the constitution of the Conservators was originally prescribed and from time to time altered :

And whereas under or by virtue of the Acts mentioned in the said First Schedule (which Acts are respectively referred to in this Act by the titles assigned to them respectively in the third column of the said schedule) certain property powers rights authorities privileges duties and obligations are vested in exercised by or conferred or imposed upon the Conservators :

And whereas it is expedient that the constitution of the Conservators be altered and that the enactments of the said Acts specified in the fourth column of the said First Schedule be consolidated with amendments as in this Act appears :

And whereas having regard to the large quantities of the waters of the River Thames used for purposes of domestic supply in the Metropolis and the suburbs thereof and to the constant increase of population and of sources of pollution in the catchment area of the said river it is expedient that the powers of the Conservators for preventing pollution of the waters of the River Thames be enlarged and made exerciseable over an extended area that provision be made with respect to the quantities of water which may be abstracted

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from the said river by certain water companies and that provision be made for increased annual contributions by some of such companies to the funds of the Conservators :

And whereas it is expedient that the powers of the Conservators for preserving freeing from obstruction and improving the navigation of the River Thames whether for profit or pleasure be extended as in this Act appears :

And whereas there are charged upon the property and income of the Conservators at different rates of interest with different priorities and differently secured sums amounting in the aggregate to the sum of ninety-four thousand seven hundred pounds borrowed before the passing of the Act of 1857 by the mayor aldermen and commons of the city of London in common council assembled for the purposes of the River Thames below the City Stone above Staines Bridge and sums amounting in the aggregate to the sum of eighty-eight thousand four hundred pounds borrowed before the passing of the Act of 1866 by the Commissioners acting under the Acts mentioned in Part II. of the said First Schedule for the purposes of the said river above the said City Stone and sums amounting in the aggregate to seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and six pounds eight shillings and one penny borrowed by the Conservators for the purposes of the said river above the said City Stone :

And whereas it is expedient that the Conservators be authorised to borrow for the purposes of this Act as herein-after appears :

And whereas it is expedient that the Conservators be empowered to consolidate their existing debts and for that purpose and for the purpose of raising all or any of the moneys by this Act authorised to be borrowed to create and issue debenture stock in manner herein-after appearing :

And whereas 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 :—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Thames Conservancy Act 1894.

Incorporation of parts of Acts.

2. The Lands Clauses Acts except the provisions thereof relating to access to the special Act

[57 & 58 VICT.] *Thames Conservancy Act, 1894.* [Ch. clxxxvii.]

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 ; and

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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 form part of this Act :

Provided that the provisions of the Commissioners Clauses Act 1847 so incorporated 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 the same appears ;
- (2) The word “ secretary ” had been therein inserted instead of the word “ clerk ” wherever the same appears ;
- (3) In section 65 the list of officers therein mentioned included engineers surveyors lock-keepers water bailiffs collectors and inspectors :

And provided that the provisions of the Harbours Docks and Piers Clauses Act 1847 so incorporated shall apply to the Thames as if the Thames were a harbour by this Act authorised to be constructed and as if the word “ Conservators ” had been in those provisions inserted instead of the word “ undertakers ” wherever the same appears.

3. 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 :—

Interpretation.

The word “ Conservators ” means Conservators of the River Thames whether before or after the passing of this Act ;

The expression “ the Common Council ” means the mayor aldermen and commons of the city of London in common council assembled ;

The expression “ the Trinity House ” means the master wardens and assistants of the guild fraternity or brotherhood of the Most Glorious and Undivided Trinity and of Saint Clement in the parish of Deptford Strond in the county of Kent commonly called “ the Corporation of Trinity House of Deptford Strond ” ;

The expression “ the Watermen’s Company ” means the master wardens and commonalty of watermen and lightermen of the River Thames ;

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The expression "the metropolitan water companies" means and includes the Governor and Company of the Chelsea Waterworks the Company of Proprietors of Lambeth Waterworks the Grand Junction Waterworks Company the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company the Company of Proprietors of the West Middlesex Waterworks and the East London Waterworks Company;

The expression "owners of sailing barges" used in reference to elections of Conservators means owners of sailing barges registered in the Custom House books of the port of London;

The expression "owners of lighters and steam tugs" used in reference to elections of Conservators means owners of lighters and steam tugs used on the Thames and registered at Watermen's Hall;

The word "dockowners" used in reference to elections of Conservators means occupiers of docks on the Thames established under Act of Parliament or Royal Charter;

The word "wharfingers" used in reference to elections of Conservators means occupiers of legal quays and sufferance wharfs on the Thames appointed by the Commissioners of Customs;

The expression "the secretary" means the secretary of the Conservators;

The expression "common seal" means the common seal of the Conservators;

The expression "permission of the Conservators" or "consent of the Conservators" means permission or consent of the Conservators in writing signed by the secretary;

The expression "the Thames" means and includes so much of the Rivers Thames and Isis respectively as are between the town of Cricklade in the county of Wilts and an imaginary straight line drawn from the entrance to Yantlet Creek in the county of Kent to the City Stone opposite to Canvey Island in the county of Essex and so much of the River Kennet as is between the common landing-place at Reading in the county of Berks and the River Thames and so much of the River Lee and Bow Creek respectively as are below the south boundary stones in the Lee Conservancy Act 1868 mentioned and all locks cuts and works within the said portions of rivers and creeks Provided that no dock lock canal or cut existing at the passing of this Act and constructed under the authority of Parliament and belonging to any body corporate established under such authority and no bridge over the River Thames or the River Kennet belonging to or vested in any county council or municipal authority or to or

in any railway company shall be deemed to form part of the Thames; A.D. 1894.

The word "shore" means the shores of the Thames so far as the tide flows and reflows between high and low water marks at ordinary tides;

The expression "port of London" means so much of the area within the limits described in the Second Schedule to this Act as is from time to time contained within the port of London as established for the purposes of the laws relating to the Customs of the United Kingdom and the whole of any area which for the time being is under any Act to be deemed to form part of the port of London;

The word "pier" includes any floating pier and any jetty;

The word "wharf" includes any wall and building adjoining the Thames;

The word "goods" includes wares and merchandise of every description;

The word "vessel" includes any ship lighter keel barge launch house-boat pleasure or other boat randan wherry skiff dingey shallop punt canoe yacht raft float of timber or craft whatever however navigated;

The word "lighter" includes any barge or other like craft for carrying goods;

The expression "steam launch" includes 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 certified by the Board of Trade as a passenger steamer to carry two hundred or more passengers;

The expression "house-boat" includes any pleasure boat on the Thames above Teddington Lock which is not a steam 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;

The expression "pleasure boat" includes any ship launch house-boat boat randan wherry skiff dingey 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;

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The word "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;

The word "fishery" includes oyster and shell fishery;

The word "fish" includes oysters and shell-fish and also the spawn brood and fry of fish oysters and shell-fish;

The word "ballast" includes every kind of gravel sand and soil and every commodity or thing commonly used for the ballasting of vessels;

The expression "standing orders" means standing orders from time to time made by the Conservators under the powers of this Act and for the time being in force;

The expression "daily penalty" means a penalty for each day on which any offence is continued after conviction therefor;

The word "London" used in connexion with the publication of any notice or byelaw (proposed or made) means the administrative county of London:

Words and expressions to which meanings are assigned by the Acts 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 and in this Act and for the purposes of this Act in any enactment incorporated with this Act the expression "superior courts" or "court of competent jurisdiction" or any other like expression shall be read and have effect as if the debt or demand with respect to which the expression is used were a simple contract debt and not a debt or demand created by statute.

Repeal of
enactments.

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

PART II.

THE CONSERVATORS OF THE RIVER THAMES.

Conservators
to continue
incorporated.

5. From and after the passing of this Act there shall until the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four be thirty and thereafter be thirty-eight Conservators for carrying this Act into execution and the several persons who from time to time shall be the Conservators shall notwithstanding the repeal of enactments by this Act effected 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. A.D. 1894.

Conservators till end of 1894.

6. The several persons who were Conservators immediately before the passing of this Act shall be the first Conservators after the passing of this Act and if they shall respectively so long live and not refuse to act or resign or pursuant to this Act be or become disqualified or be removed shall be and continue in office from and after the passing of this Act until the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four and then retire.

All existing Conservators may continue until end of 1894 but no longer.

7.—(1) If and as often as before the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four any Conservator dies or refuses to act or resigns or pursuant to this Act becomes disqualified or is removed the vacancy may be filled up as follows:—

Filling up of casual vacancies till end of 1894.

(A) If such Conservator was a Conservator immediately before the passing of this Act by virtue of his being appointed by the Admiralty or the Board of Trade and under this Act was a Conservator from the passing thereof until such vacancy occurred or if such Conservator was a Conservator by virtue of his being appointed under this enactment then the Admiralty or the Board of Trade (as the case may be) may fill up such vacancy by appointing a person to be a Conservator until the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four subject to his so long living and not refusing to act or resigning or pursuant to this Act being or becoming disqualified or being removed;

(B) If such Conservator was a Conservator immediately before the passing of this Act by virtue of his being the deputy master of or appointed by the Trinity House and under this Act was a Conservator from the passing thereof until such vacancy occurred or if such Conservator was a Conservator by virtue of his being appointed under this enactment then the Trinity House may fill up such vacancy by appointing a person to be a Conservator until the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four subject as aforesaid;

(C) If such Conservator was a Conservator immediately before the passing of this Act by virtue of his being Lord Mayor of the city of London or elected by the Common Council and under this Act was a Conservator from the passing thereof until such vacancy occurred or if such Conservator was a Conservator by virtue of his being appointed under this enactment then the Common Council may fill up such vacancy by

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appointing a person to be a Conservator until the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four subject as aforesaid ;

(D) If such Conservator was a Conservator immediately before the passing of this Act by virtue of his being elected by a county council and under this Act was a Conservator from the passing thereof until such vacancy occurred or if such Conservator was a Conservator by virtue of his being appointed under this enactment then the county council which elected such Conservator may fill up such vacancy by appointing a person to be a Conservator until the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four subject as aforesaid ;

(E) If such Conservator was a Conservator immediately before the passing of this Act by virtue of his being elected under the Act of 1864 or the Act of 1866 and was under this Act a Conservator from the passing thereof until such vacancy occurred or if such Conservator was a Conservator by virtue of his being appointed under this enactment then the Conservators may fill up such vacancy by appointing a person to be a Conservator until the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four subject as aforesaid. Provided that any person appointed under this enactment shall be a person who might have been appointed by the Conservators to fill up such vacancy had the same occurred and been filled up in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four before the passing of this Act.

(2) For the purpose of enabling the full number of Conservators to be maintained until the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four all vacancies (if any) in the number of the Conservators which there were at the passing of this Act shall be deemed to have occurred immediately after the passing thereof and the Conservators in respect of whom such vacancies occurred shall be deemed to have been Conservators immediately before the passing of this Act.

Conservators from and after 1st January 1895.

Conservators
from and
after 1st
January
1895.

8. From and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five the thirty-eight Conservators shall be persons appointed or elected as follows :—

(A) Appointed—

- By the Admiralty two ;
- By the Board of Trade two ;
- By the Trinity House two ;

By the Gloucestershire and Wiltshire County Councils or by one of those councils one; A.D. 1894.

By the Oxfordshire County Council one;

By the council of the city and county borough of Oxford one;

By the Berkshire County Council one;

By the council of the county borough of Reading one;

By the Buckinghamshire County Council one;

By the Hertfordshire County Council one;

By the Surrey County Council one;

By the Middlesex County Council one;

By the London County Council six;

By the Common Council six;

By the Essex County Council one;

By the council of the county borough of West Ham one;

By the Kent County Council one;

By the metropolitan water companies one:

(B) Elected—

By shipowners three;

By owners of sailing barges lighters and steam tugs two;

By dockowners one;

By wharfingers one.

9.—(1.) In the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four and in every third year thereafter persons shall be appointed to be Conservators from and after the first day of January then next as follows:—

By the Admiralty two;

By the Board of Trade two;

By the Trinity House two;

By the Gloucestershire and Wiltshire County Councils or by one of those councils one;

By the Oxfordshire County Council one;

By the council of the city and county borough of Oxford one;

By the Berkshire County Council one;

By the council of the county borough of Reading one;

By the Buckinghamshire County Council one;

By the Hertfordshire County Council one;

By the Surrey County Council one;

By the Middlesex County Council one;

By the Essex County Council one;

By the council of the county borough of West Ham one;

By the Kent County Council one;

By the metropolitan water companies one:

Every person so appointed subject to his so long living and not refusing to act or resigning or pursuant to this Act being or

Periods for which Conservators to be appointed or elected from and after 1st January 1895.

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(2) In the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four persons shall be appointed to be Conservators from and after the first day of January then next as follows:—

By the Common Council six;

By the London County Council six:

Two of the persons so appointed by the Common Council and two of the persons so appointed by the London County Council (such persons in each case to be selected by the appointing body) subject as aforesaid shall continue in office for one year and then retire and two of the persons so appointed by the Common Council and two of the persons so appointed by the London County Council (such persons in each case to be selected by the appointing body) subject as aforesaid shall continue in office for two years and then retire and the remaining persons so appointed by the Common Council and the London County Council respectively subject as aforesaid shall continue in office for three years and then retire.

(3) In the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five and in every year thereafter persons shall be appointed to be Conservators from and after the first day of January then next as follows:—

By the Common Council two;

By the London County Council two:

Every person appointed under this sub-section subject as aforesaid shall continue in office for three years and then retire.

(4) In the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four three persons shall be elected by shipowners to be Conservators from and after the first day of January then next:

One of the persons so elected (such person to be selected by the shipowners) subject as aforesaid shall continue in office for one year and then retire and one of the persons so elected (such person to be selected by the shipowners) subject as aforesaid shall continue in office for two years and then retire and the remaining person so elected subject as aforesaid shall continue in office for three years and then retire.

(5) In the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five and in every year thereafter a person shall be elected by shipowners to be a Conservator from and after the first day of January then next:

Every person so elected subject as aforesaid shall continue in office for three years and then retire.

(6) In the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four two persons shall be elected by owners [of sailing barges lighters and

steam tugs to be Conservators from and after the first day of January then next: A.D. 1894.

One of the persons so elected (such person to be selected by the owners of sailing barges lighters and steam tugs) subject as aforesaid shall continue in office for one year and then retire and the remaining person so elected subject as aforesaid shall continue in office for two years and then retire.

(7) In the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five and in every year thereafter a person shall be elected by owners of sailing barges lighters and steam tugs to be a Conservator from and after the first day of January then next:

Every person so elected subject as aforesaid shall continue in office for two years and then retire.

(8) In the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four and in every year thereafter persons shall be elected to be Conservators from and after the first day of January then next as follows:—

By dockowners one;

By wharfingers one:

Every person so elected subject as aforesaid shall continue in office for one year and then retire.

10.—(1) The Gloucestershire and Wiltshire County Councils may before the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four enter into an agreement that they shall from time to time in any manner which may be prescribed by such agreement jointly appoint the person to be a Conservator by this Act directed to be appointed by those councils or by one of them and those councils respectively may from time to time do all things necessary for giving effect to any such agreement.

As to
appointment
of Conserva-
tor by
Gloucester-
shire and
Wiltshire
County
Councils.

(2) In default of any such agreement the Gloucestershire County Council in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four and in every sixth year thereafter shall and the Wiltshire County Council in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and in every sixth year thereafter shall appoint the said person.

Elections of Conservators by Shipowners by Owners of Sailing Barges Lighters and Steam Tugs by Dockowners and by Wharfingers and appointments of Conservators by the Metropolitan Water Companies.

11.—(1) On or within seven days after the first day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four and in every subsequent year elections shall be held for electing persons to be Conservators by shipowners by owners of sailing barges lighters and steam tugs by dockowners and by wharfingers.

Times and
places for
elections.

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(2) The days hours and places on and at which such elections are to be held shall be appointed by the Conservators.

(3) Notice of every such appointment shall be published by the Conservators and such publication shall be completed as to each election not less than fourteen or more than twenty-eight days before the day appointed for that election.

Qualifica-
tion of ship-
owners.

12. The qualification of electors of Conservators elected by shipowners shall be regulated as follows namely:—

(1) The persons qualified to vote at such elections shall be the persons whose names appear from time to time on the final list of shipowners under this Act to be yearly made out:

(2) The following persons shall be entitled in each year to have their names placed on the said list:—

Class A—All persons who on the thirtieth day of September in such year were registered owners of not less in the whole than two hundred and fifty tons of shipping (other than sailing barges lighters and steam tugs) registered on the said thirtieth day of September at the port of London;

Class B—All persons who had throughout the six months ending on the thirtieth day of September in such year a place of business within the administrative county of London and who on the said thirtieth day of September were registered owners of not less in the whole than two hundred and fifty tons of shipping (other than sailing barges lighters and steam tugs) registered on the said thirtieth day of September at any port in the British Islands other than the port of London and which in the case of steamships had at least twice and in the case of sailing ships had at least once during the twelve months ending on the said thirtieth day of September entered inwards or cleared outwards with cargo in the port of London:

Provided that no person in Class B shall be entitled in any year to have his name placed on the said list unless on or before the fifth day of October in such year he shall have sent to the registrar of shipping for the port of London a written claim to be placed on the said list stating his name (including if not a body corporate his christian name or names) and his place or places of business within the administrative county of London during the six months ending on the thirtieth day of September then last and the name and tonnage and port of registry of every ship owned in whole or in part by him and in respect of which he makes such claim and the number of

shares owned by him in every such ship and the date or dates on which every such ship during the twelve months ending on the said thirtieth day of September entered into or cleared outwards with cargo in the port of London and the number of votes he claims to be entitled to give for each Conservator to be elected by the persons whose names shall appear on such list :

- (3) Every person whose name is on the said list for the time being in force shall be entitled to give in respect of every two hundred and fifty tons of shipping owned by him and in respect of which he was entitled to have his name placed on such list one vote for each Conservator to be elected by ship-owners so that the votes of any such person for any one Conservator do not exceed ten :
- (4) Where a ship is registered in the name of one person he shall be deemed the owner :
- (5) Where a ship is registered in distinct and several shares in the names of more persons than one the tonnage shall be apportioned among the owners as nearly as may be in proportion to their respective shares and each of such persons shall be deemed the owner of the tonnage so apportioned to him :
- (6) Where a ship is registered jointly without severance of interest in the names of more persons than one the tonnage shall if it is sufficient either alone or together with other tonnage (if any) owned by such joint owners to give a qualification to each of them be apportioned equally between them and each of such joint owners shall be deemed to be the owner of the equal share so apportioned to him but if it is not so sufficient the whole of such tonnage shall be deemed to be owned by such one of the joint owners as is first named on the register :
- (7) For the purposes of any apportionment under this section any portion may be struck off so as to produce a divisible amount :
- (8) The whole amount of tonnage so owned by each person whether in ships or in shares of or interests in ships in respect of which he belongs to Class A shall be added together and if sufficient shall constitute his qualification and the whole amount of tonnage so owned by each person whether in ships or in shares of or interests in ships in respect of which he belongs to Class B shall be added together and if sufficient shall constitute his qualification.

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Annual lists
of ship-
owners.

13. The electors of Conservators to be elected by shipowners shall be ascertained for the purposes of each election as follows namely :—

(1)—(A) On or as soon as may be after the first day of October but not later than the fifth day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four and in every subsequent year the registrar of shipping for the port of London shall make out a list (A) of the persons in Class A who were by virtue of this Act entitled on the thirtieth day of September in such year to have their names placed on the final list of shipowners ;

(B) The said list (A) shall contain in alphabetical order the surname of every person so entitled with his christian name or names and his place of business or residence and the name of every body corporate so entitled with their place of business and with the number of votes to which every such person or body corporate is entitled :

(2)—(A) On or as soon as may be after the sixth day of October but not later than the twentieth day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four and in every subsequent year the said registrar of shipping shall make out a list (B) of the persons in Class B who in such year on or before the fifth day of October claimed in manner provided by this Act to be by virtue of this Act entitled on the thirtieth day of September in such year to have their names placed on the final list of shipowners ;

(B) The said list (B) shall contain in alphabetical order the surname of every person who so claimed to be entitled with his christian name or names and his place of business or residence as respectively stated in his claim and the name of every body corporate who so claimed to be entitled with their place of business as respectively stated in their claim and with the several other particulars by this Act required to be stated in his or their claim as therein respectively stated ;

(C) The said list (B) shall be signed by the said registrar of shipping ;

(D) The said list (B) shall be delivered to the Conservators on or before the eighteenth day of October in each year ;

(E) The Conservators shall forthwith after receipt thereof cause the said list (B) to be printed and shall on or before the twenty-third day of October then next and thereafter during the said month of October keep in their office a copy thereof and permit any person desiring so to do to inspect the same on any day between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon ;

(F) The Conservators shall before the end of the said month of October deliver a copy of the said list (B) to the said registrar of shipping who shall receive any objections and representations respecting the said list (B) or any alleged omission therefrom on or before the first day of November then next offered or made to him in writing and otherwise in such form and manner as he may from time to time prescribe and the said registrar of shipping shall on or before the fifth day of November then next consider such objections and representations together with such oral or documentary evidence in support of or in opposition thereto as he may from time to time prescribe and shall make such corrections of the said list (B) as he may deem proper Provided that subject to the provisions of the section of this Act the marginal note whereof is "False claims to be on list of shipowners" a statement in any claim of a place or places of business shall be deemed to be correct and any objection or representation made to the said registrar of shipping with respect to such statement shall be rejected by him :

(3) The said lists (A) and (B) shall after the said fifth day of November and on or before the eighth day of that month (but as regards the said list (B) as corrected by the said registrar of shipping should he have made any correction thereof) be placed by the said registrar of shipping together in one list which shall on or before the said eighth day of November be signed by him and shall thereupon become the final list of shipowners :

(4) The said final list shall be delivered to the Conservators on or before the said eighth day of November :

(5) The Conservators shall pay all expenses properly incurred by the said registrar of shipping in making the said lists :

(6) The said final list shall be conclusive evidence that the persons therein named and no others are entitled to vote at any election of any Conservator to be elected by shipowners to be held at any time within a period of twelve months commencing on the first day of December next after such list is made out and that those persons respectively are entitled to the number of votes stated in the list :

(7) Within seven days after the delivery of the said final list to the Conservators they shall cause the same to be printed and thenceforth until the expiration of the period of twelve months last aforesaid they shall cause printed copies thereof to be sold at a reasonable price to all persons desiring to buy the same.

14. If any claim to be placed on the final list of shipowners made by any person in or (by such claim) representing himself to be in Class B or by any person on behalf of any body corporate in or (by

False claims to be on list of shipowners.

A.D. 1894. such claim) represented to be in Class B shall be false or untrue in any material particular such person if he made such claim knowing the same to be false or untrue shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

Registration
by Water-
men's Com-
pany of
steam tugs.

15. For the purposes of registration all the provisions of the Watermen's and Lightermen's Amendment Act 1859 and the Thames Watermen's and Lightermen's Act 1893 relative to the registration of lighters and the owners thereof respectively shall apply to steam tugs used on the Thames and the owners thereof respectively but it shall not be necessary for the registration by this section required that any steam tug shall be measured pursuant to the Thames Watermen's and Lightermen's Act 1893.

Qualification
of owners
of sailing
barges
lighters and
steam tugs.

16. The qualification of electors of Conservators elected by owners of sailing barges lighters and steam tugs shall be regulated as follows namely :—

- (1) The ownership of each sailing barge the ownership of each lighter and the ownership of each steam tug shall confer on the owner of such sailing barge lighter or steam tug the right to one vote and no more at each election so that the votes of any owner for any one Conservator do not exceed ten :
- (2) Where a sailing barge is registered in the name of one person he shall be deemed the owner :
- (3) Where a sailing barge is registered in the names of more persons than one such sailing barge shall be deemed to be owned by such one of such persons as is first named on the register :
- (4) For the purposes of such election the person entered on any register kept by the Watermen's Company as the owner of each lighter or steam tug shall be deemed the owner thereof :
- (5) Where more persons than one are entered on any such register as owners of a lighter or steam tug such one of those persons as is first entered on the register shall alone be qualified to vote in respect of such lighter or steam tug at any such election.

Annual lists
of owners of
sailing
barges
lighters and
steam tugs.

17. The electors of Conservators to be elected by owners of sailing barges lighters and steam tugs shall be ascertained for the purposes of each election as follows namely :—

- (1)—(A) On or as soon as may be after the first day of October but not later than the eighth day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four and in every subsequent year the registrar of shipping for the port of London shall make out a list of the persons who were by virtue of this Act qualified on the thirtieth day of September then last to vote as owners of sailing barges at the election of a Conservator by owners of sailing barges lighters and steam tugs ;

- (B) The said list shall contain in alphabetical order the surname of every person so qualified with his christian name or names and his place of business or residence and the name of every body corporate so qualified with their place of business and with the number of votes to which every such person or body corporate was entitled ;
- (C) The said list shall be signed by the said registrar of shipping ;
- (D) The said list shall be delivered to the Conservators on or before the eighth day of November in each year ;
- (E) The Conservators shall pay all expenses properly incurred by the said registrar of shipping in making the said list ;
- (F) The said list shall be conclusive evidence that the persons therein named and no others are entitled to vote as owners of sailing barges at the election of any Conservator to be elected by owners of sailing barges lighters and steam tugs to be held in the month of December next after the said list is made out and that those persons respectively are entitled to the number of votes stated in the said list ;
- (G) Within seven days after the delivery of the said list to the Conservators they shall cause the same to be printed and thenceforth until the day of election inclusive they shall cause printed copies thereof to be sold at a reasonable price to all persons desiring to buy the same :
- (2)—(A) On or as soon as may be after the first day of October but not later than the eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four and in every subsequent year the Watermen's Company shall make out a list of the persons who were by virtue of this Act qualified on the thirtieth day of September then last to vote as owners of lighters or steam tugs at the election of a Conservator by owners of sailing barges lighters and steam tugs ;
- (B) The said list shall contain in alphabetical order the surname of every person so qualified with his christian name or names and his place of business or residence and the name of every body corporate so qualified with their place of business and with the number of votes to which every such person or body corporate was entitled ;
- (C) The said list shall be certified under the hands of the master and the clerk of and under the common seal of the Watermen's Company as a true and correct list for the purposes and according to the requirements of this Act ;
- (D) The said list shall be delivered to the Conservators on or before the eighth day of November in each year ;

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- (E) The Conservators shall pay all expenses properly incurred by the Watermen's Company in making the said list the amount thereof to be in case of difference determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade;
- (F) The Watermen's Company shall during fourteen days after the delivery of the said list afford to the Conservators their officers and agents access at all reasonable times without payment to the books kept by the Watermen's Company for the purposes of the registration of lighters and steam tugs in order to enable the Conservators to compare the said list with such books and to revise the same by such comparison and the Conservators shall compare and revise the same accordingly and the secretary shall sign the said list as revised;
- (G) The said list so revised and signed shall be conclusive evidence that the persons therein named and no others are entitled to vote as owners of lighters or steam tugs at the election of any Conservator to be elected by owners of sailing barges lighters and steam tugs to be held in the month of December next after the said list is made out and that those persons respectively are entitled to the number of votes stated in the said list;
- (H) Within seven days after the delivery of the said list to the Conservators they shall cause the same to be printed and thenceforth until the day of election inclusive they shall cause printed copies thereof to be sold at a reasonable price to all persons desiring to buy the same.

Owner of sailing barge lighter or steam tug not to have vote as shipowner.

18. Where a vessel besides being registered by the Watermen's Company as a lighter or steam tug is also registered under the Merchant Shipping Acts at any port of the British Islands the ownership of such vessel shall notwithstanding anything in this Act not confer any right of voting at any election of a Conservator to be elected by shipowners and it shall not be lawful for any owner or any one of the owners of such vessel or of any sailing barge to vote in respect of such vessel or sailing barge or of any share thereof or interest therein respectively at any such election.

If any person votes in contravention of this enactment he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

The validity of any election at which any person so votes shall nevertheless be unaffected thereby.

Qualification of dockowners and wharfingers.

19.—(1) The qualification of electors of Conservators elected by dockowners shall be regulated as follows namely:—

The occupation of each dock shall confer the right to one vote and no more at each election and such vote where a partnership

body is in such occupation shall be given in the partnership name. A.D. 1894.

(2) The qualification of electors of Conservators elected by wharfingers shall be regulated as follows namely:—

The occupation of each legal quay and sufferance wharf shall confer the right to one vote and no more at each election and such vote where a partnership body is in such occupation shall be given in the partnership name.

20. The electors of Conservators to be elected respectively by dockowners and by wharfingers shall be ascertained for the purposes of each election as follows namely:— Annual lists of dock-owners and wharfingers..

(1) On or as soon as may be after the first day of October but not later than the eighth day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four and in every subsequent year the Commissioners of Customs shall to the best of their knowledge and ability make out lists of the persons and partnerships who were by virtue of this Act qualified on the thirtieth day of September then last to vote (a) at the election of a Conservator by dockowners and (b) at the election of a Conservator by wharfingers:

(2) The said lists shall be signed by the Secretary to the Board of Customs:

(3) The said lists shall be delivered to the Conservators on or before the eighth day of November in each year:

(4) The Conservators shall if required pay all expenses incurred by the Commissioners of Customs in making the said lists:

(5) The said lists shall be conclusive evidence that the persons and partnerships therein respectively named and no others are entitled to vote at the election of any Conservator to be elected by dockowners or by wharfingers (as the case may be) to be held in the month of December next after the said lists are made out:

(6) Within seven days after the delivery of each of the said lists to the Conservators they shall cause the same to be printed and thenceforth until the day of the election to which such list relates inclusive they shall cause printed copies thereof to be sold at a reasonable price to all persons desiring to buy the same.

21. A person shall not be entitled to be elected a Conservator at any election by shipowners by owners of sailing barges lighters and steam tugs by dockowners or by wharfingers unless before the fifteenth day of November immediately preceding such election he Notice of candidates:

A.D. 1894. — has given notice of his intention to be a candidate at such election by writing under his hand delivered at the office of the Conservators and the Conservators shall before each election publish the names of the candidates who have complied with the requirements of this section which publication shall be completed seven clear days at least before the day appointed for the election.

Votes to be given personally or by proxy.

22. A vote at any election of any Conservator by shipowners by owners of sailing barges lighters and steam tugs by dockowners or by wharfingers may be given either by the elector personally or by another elector as his proxy or in case of a body corporate by any shareholder or officer of the body as their proxy.

The appointment of a proxy shall be made by an instrument in writing in the form given in the Third Schedule to this Act with such variations as circumstances may require including where the appointor thinks fit the nomination of two or more persons as proxies in the alternative and every such proxy shall bear date the day of its execution and be signed by the appointor or if the appointor is a body corporate sealed with their common seal.

An instrument appointing a proxy shall not be used at any election unless it has been deposited at the office of the Conservators not less than forty-eight hours before the time appointed for that election.

Any such instrument shall not be valid except for the election next after the date of its execution.

Returning officer and return by him.

23. At every election of any Conservator by shipowners by owners of sailing barges lighters and steam tugs by dockowners or by wharfingers the chairman of the Conservators and in his absence such one of the Conservators not elected to be such by shipowners by owners of sailing barges lighters and steam tugs by dockowners or by wharfingers as the Conservators appoint for the purpose shall be the returning officer.

The returning officer shall according to the best of his judgment and ability make a true return in writing to the Conservators of the person or persons elected and every person so returned shall be deemed duly elected.

If in any case there is an equality of votes for two or more candidates for election to fill one vacancy the returning officer shall have a casting vote which he shall be bound to give.

Provision for non-delivery of list.

24. In case any election of a Conservator by shipowners by owners of sailing barges lighters and steam tugs by dockowners or by wharfingers is prevented from being held in conformity with this Act by reason of any list that is by this Act required to be delivered to the Conservators not being delivered in conformity with this Act

or by reason of any other accident or circumstance there shall be deemed to be a failure to elect. A.D. 1894.

25. Any election by shipowners by owners of sailing barges lighters and steam tugs by dockowners or by wharfingers shall not be invalidated or be illegal by reason of any error in any list of voters or by reason of any irregularity in the making or publishing of any such list or by reason of any other error or irregularity in or about any election or in or about any matter preliminary or incidental thereto. Certain errors not to vitiate elections.

26. The expenses incurred in obtaining or printing lists of electors or in providing places for elections or by the returning officer or otherwise by or on behalf of the Conservators in relation to elections of Conservators by shipowners by owners of sailing barges lighters and steam tugs by dockowners or by wharfingers shall be defrayed out of the Lower Navigation Fund. Expenses to be paid by Conservators.

27. The Conservators to be appointed by the metropolitan water companies shall be appointed by the governors and chairmen for the time being of those companies or a majority of them in writing under their hands. As to appointments by metropolitan water companies.

General Provisions as to Appointments and Elections of Conservators.

28.—(1) The following persons shall be disqualified for being or continuing to be Conservators namely:— Disqualifications for being Conservators.

- (A) Every person appointed by the Trinity House if he is not or ceases to be a member of the Trinity House;
- (B) Every person appointed by the Common Council if he is not or ceases to be a member of the Common Council;
- (C) Every person appointed by a county council if he is not or ceases to be a member of such county council;
- (D) Every person appointed by the Gloucestershire and Wiltshire County Councils jointly if he is not or ceases to be a member of one of such councils;
- (E) Every person appointed by the council of a county borough if he is not or ceases to be a member of such council;
- (F) Every person elected by shipowners by owners of sailing barges lighters and steam tugs by dockowners or by wharfingers or appointed by the Conservators to fill a vacancy in the office of a Conservator elected by any of those bodies if he is not a male person of full age and does not or ceases to possess the qualification by this Act required for electors of Conservators elected by shipowners by owners of sailing barges lighters and steam tugs by dockowners or by wharfingers (as the case may be) or

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is not or ceases to be a member of the board of directors or other governing body of a body corporate or a member of a partnership body for the time being possessing such qualification ;

- (g) Every person appointed by the metropolitan water companies if he is not or ceases to be a member of the board of directors or other governing body of one of those companies ;
- (h) Every person who has been adjudged bankrupt or has made a composition or arrangement with his creditors ;
- (k) Every person who holds any office or place of profit under the Conservators ;
- (l) 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.

(2) Provided that—

- (A) For the purposes of this section a person shall not be deemed to have ceased to be a member of the Trinity House or a member of the Common Council or a member of a county council or a member of the council of a county borough or a member of the board of directors or other governing body of a company or other body corporate by reason only of his ceasing to be such by effluxion of time if he be re-elected a member of the same body at the election of members thereof next after such cesser ; and
- (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—
 - (a) in the sale or lease of any lands or in any loan of money to the Conservators or 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
 - (b) in any newspaper in which any advertisement notice or byelaw is published by the Conservators ; or
 - (c) 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.

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29.—(1) If on or after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five any vacancy in the office of Conservator occasioned otherwise than by effluxion of time occurs such vacancy may be filled up by the appointment of another person to be a Conservator.

Filling up casual vacancies and vacancies from failures to appoint or elect.

(2) Any such appointment shall in the case of a vacancy in the office of a Conservator elected by shipowners by owners of sailing barges lighters and steam tugs by dockowners or by wharfingers be made by the Conservators and shall in all other cases be made by the body which appointed the Conservator whose place is to be filled up.

(3) Every such appointment which shall be made by the Conservators shall be made at a meeting of the Conservators in the notices for which the intention to fill up the vacancy shall have been stated.

(4) A Conservator appointed under this section shall continue in office only so long as the Conservator in whose place he is appointed would have been entitled to continue in office.

(5) If at any time there is a failure to appoint or a failure to elect any person to be a Conservator pursuant to the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is "Periods for which Conservators to be appointed or elected from and after 1st January 1895" 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 foregoing provisions of this section shall be applicable with the following modifications:—

(A) The vacancy shall be deemed to be in the office of the Conservator who but for such failure would have been appointed or elected;

(B) If such vacancy be in the office of a Conservator elected by shipowners by owners of sailing barges lighters and steam tugs by dockowners or by wharfingers the Conservators shall on or before the then next thirty-first day of December fill up such vacancy.

(6) Provided that any Conservator appointed under this section to fill a vacancy in the office of a Conservator elected by shipowners shall hold office until the thirty-first day of December next following the commencement of his term of office and shall then retire and the vacancy created by his retirement shall be filled up at the election by shipowners next following the appointment of the Conservator so appointed and any Conservator so elected shall hold office for the remainder only of the term for which he would have been entitled to hold office had he been elected when the Conservator in respect of

A.D. 1894. — whose office the casual vacancy occurred was elected or at the time when the failure to elect occurred as the case may be.

Certain Conservators removable.

30.—(1) Every Conservator appointed by the Admiralty the Board of Trade the Trinity House the Common Council any county council the council of any county borough or the metropolitan water companies or elected by shipowners shall be removable from his office of Conservator by the body which appointed or elected him:

Provided that a Conservator shall not be so removed by the Common Council 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 council seven days at least before the meeting of such council at which the removal is determined upon nor unless such removal be determined upon by a majority consisting of two thirds of the councillors (which word shall for this purpose be deemed to include the words "mayor" and "aldermen") present and voting at such meeting:

And provided that a Conservator shall not be so removed by shipowners unless a requisition signed by persons entitled to at least one third of the votes which could under this Act have been given for any one person to be a Conservator at the then last election of persons to be Conservators elected by shipowners shall have been presented to the Conservators requiring them to summon a meeting of the persons who were entitled under this Act to vote at such election for the purposes of considering the propriety of removing and if thought proper of removing from office a Conservator (to be specified in such requisition) elected by shipowners and if such Conservator be removed of electing a person to be a Conservator in the place of the Conservator so removed nor unless at such meeting (which the Conservators shall summon for a day being not more than twenty-eight days after receipt by them of the said requisition and shall summon by a seven clear days' notice in writing stating the purposes of the meeting sent to every person who was entitled under this Act to vote at such then last election as aforesaid) the removal of the specified Conservator was voted by a majority consisting of two thirds of the votes of the persons present and voting at such meeting the number of votes which may be given by each voter to be the same as he might have given for any one person to be a Conservator at such then last election as aforesaid.

(2) If the shipowners remove from office any Conservator the persons present at the meeting at which such removal was voted shall at such meeting elect a person to be a Conservator in the place of the Conservator so removed and the person so elected shall hold office for the remainder of the term for which the Conservator so

removed would but for his removal have held office and shall then retire The provisions of this Act contained in the sections thereof whereof the marginal notes are "Times and places for elections" "Notice of candidates" and "Votes to be given personally or by proxy" shall not apply to any such election but all the other provisions of this Act applicable to elections by shipowners and especially the provisions relating to the numbers of votes which may be given by persons entitled to vote at such elections and to the qualifications of persons who may be elected at such elections shall apply mutatis mutandis.

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31. Every Conservator going out of office shall if not pursuant to this Act disqualified be eligible to be re-appointed or re-elected.

Outgoing Conservator re-eligible.

32. Forthwith after every appointment by the Admiralty or by the Board of Trade or by the Trinity House or by the Common Council or by any county council or by the council of any county borough or by the metropolitan water companies of any person to be a Conservator notice in writing of such appointment shall be sent to the secretary by the secretary to the Admiralty or by a secretary or assistant secretary to the Board of Trade or by the secretary to the Trinity House 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 or by the governor or chairman of one of the metropolitan water companies as the case may be.

Notice to be given of appointments of Conservators.

In the event of a joint appointment by the Gloucestershire and Wiltshire County Councils the notice shall be sent by the clerk to the county council of which the person appointed to be a Conservator is a member.

Payment of Conservators.

33.—(1) The Conservators every year shall set apart out of the Lower Navigation Fund such sum not exceeding in any year two thousand four hundred pounds and out of the Upper Navigation Fund such sum not exceeding in any year seven hundred pounds as they with the approval of the Board of Trade think fit and shall divide the same among the Conservators as they from time to time think fit.

Conservators with approval of Board of Trade to be paid sums annually.

(2) No Conservator shall by reason of his receiving any part of any of the sums aforesaid in pursuance of any such division as aforesaid 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.

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Meetings Chairman Committees Offices Proceedings.

Annual meeting.

34. 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.

Periodical meetings.

35. The Conservators shall also hold periodical meetings for any of the purposes of this Act at such places and times as shall from time to time be appointed by them.

Notice to be given of certain business at periodical meetings.

36. 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.

Special meetings.

37. 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 of the Conservators or of any two or more of the Conservators but no business shall be transacted at any special meeting except such as is stated in the notice thereof.

Adjournment of meetings.

38. 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.

Notices of meetings.

39. Notice in writing of every meeting of the Conservators shall be given to each of the Conservators and every such notice shall be by the secretary delivered or sent by the post or otherwise to the usual place of abode or business of the 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.

40. All powers vested in the Conservators may be exercised by any five or more of them present at any meeting of the Conservators holden 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.

41. 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 the quorum of any such committee and may continue alter or discontinue any such committee.

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42. 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 the 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.

Quorum of committees.

43. 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 of the Conservators the Conservators shall elect from among themselves a chairman who is in this Act referred to as "the chairman of the Conservators."

Chairman of Conservators.

The chairman of the Conservators shall unless he ceases to be a Conservator hold office for one year from the time of his election but shall be re-eligible.

The Conservator who was deputy-chairman of the Conservators immediately before the passing of this Act shall unless he ceases to be a Conservator be the chairman of the Conservators from the passing of this Act until the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

44. The chairman of the Conservators shall be an ex-officio member of all committees of the Conservators.

Chairman of Conservators to be member of committees.

45. At every meeting of the Conservators the chairman of the Conservators if present shall be chairman of such meeting and if the chairman of the Conservators be not present one of the Conservators present at such meeting shall be elected chairman of such meeting by the majority of the Conservators present at such meeting.

Chairman of meetings of Conservators.

46. 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 committees.

47. 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 the 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

Manner of voting.

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addition to his vote as a Conservator or as a member of the committee (as the case may be) Provided always that if at any such meeting there be an equal division of votes in an election of a 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.

No resolution of Conservators to be revoked at a subsequent meeting unless after special notice.

48. No resolution 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 of the Conservators 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.

Proceedings of Conservators and committees not invalidated by vacancies.

49. 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.

Informalities in appointment or election of Conservators not to invalidate proceedings.

50. All proceedings of the Conservators or of a committee of the Conservators or of any persons acting as Conservators shall notwithstanding it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment or election of any such Conservators or persons or that they or any of them were disqualified be as valid as if every such Conservator or person had been duly appointed or elected and were qualified to be a Conservator.

Offices.

51. 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 to allow or shall direct to be transacted therein and for such purpose may purchase or hire any lands or buildings which the Conservators think necessary from any person willing to sell or let the same 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.

Conservators to provide daily attendance at an office.

52. 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 and 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. A.D. 1894.

53. The Conservators may enter into contracts with any persons for the execution of any works authorised by this Act 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 or for furnishing materials or labour or for providing proper engines or other power or for 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 and 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. Conservators may make contracts.

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 the 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 of the Conservators and in the same manner the Conservators may vary or discharge such contract:

And all contracts made according to the provisions herein contained shall be binding upon the Conservators.

54. 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 Records of proceedings.

A.D. 1894. committees of the Conservators and every such minute or record shall be signed by the chairman of that meeting or of the meeting next after that at which the proceeding took place and such minute or record so signed and any copy of such signed minute or record 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 and such minutes and records shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of any of the Conservators.

Public in-
quiries into
complaints.

55. 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 :—

- (1) On receipt of such application the Conservators shall depute one or more not exceeding three of their body to inquire into the complaint :
- (2) 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 :
- (3) 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 :
- (4) 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.

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.

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. A.D. 1894.
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56. 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. Conservators to report annually to Parliament.

57. 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. Standing orders.

PART III.

PROPERTY POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE CONSERVATORS.

General Provisions relating to Property Powers and Duties.

58. Notwithstanding the repeal of any enactment or any alteration of the constitution of the Conservators by this Act effected 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 property real and personal which were immediately before the passing of this Act vested in the Conservators shall continue vested in them as if this Act had not been passed. Estate of Conservators in Thames before passing of this Act continued.

59. 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 thereupon in front of or immediately adjacent to any lands buildings or hereditaments whereof or whereto Her Majesty or any person or body in trust for Her 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 Her 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 Her 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. Reservation of part of the bed and soil.

60. Notwithstanding any alteration of the constitution of the Conservators by this Act effected all the powers and authorities rights and privileges with respect or relation to the conservancy and the preservation and regulation of the Thames and of the several rivers streams and watercourses within the flow and reflow of the tides of the Thames and upon the banks shores and wharfs of Certain powers &c. of Conservators continued.

A.D. 1894. the Thames and the port of London which immediately before the passing of the Act of 1857 were vested in or might be exercised by or which had theretofore been exercised by Her Majesty in right of Her Crown or which at any time before the passing of the Act of 1857 were given or granted to or had been exercised by or which immediately before the passing of that Act were vested in or might be exercised by the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London or by the mayor and aldermen of the said city or by the Common Council or by the Lord Mayor of the said city by any statutory enactment in force immediately before the passing of this Act and not hereby repealed or by prescription usage or charter or otherwise and which were immediately before the passing of this Act vested in the Conservators shall continue vested in the Conservators as if this Act had not been passed 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.

As to exist-
ing con-
tracts &c.
actions &c.
officers &c.
and other
matters.

61. Notwithstanding the repeal of any enactment or any alteration of the constitution of the Conservators 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 passing of this Act and then in force and all obligations and liabilities incurred before the passing 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) Any action suit prosecution or other proceeding commenced before the passing 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 :
- (3) Every officer and servant of the Conservators appointed by virtue of or acting under the Acts by this Act repealed 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 until he vacate or be removed from such office and employment and

he shall have the power and authority for the purposes of this Act and be subject to the power of removal rules regulations pains and penalties which he would have had if he had been appointed after the passing of this Act :

- (4) 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 immediately before the passing of this Act were seised possessed or entitled :
- (5) All duties of tonnage charges tolls fees rents fines forfeitures penalties damages and other sums of money at the passing of this Act due or accruing due to the Conservators may be collected and recovered by the Conservators as if this Act had not been passed :
- (6) 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 :
- (7) Everything before the passing of this Act done suffered and confirmed respectively shall be as valid as if this Act had not been passed.

62. 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 improve and complete the navigation of the Thames whether for profit or pleasure and may from time to time 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 flood-gates engines toll-houses and watch-houses for the completing and carrying on and for the use of the navigation of the Thames whether for profit or pleasure as they think fit and supply all such locks and pounds with water and for the purposes of making erecting maintaining altering extending remaking 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.

General powers as to works for navigation.

63. 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 always that 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 (being the

Ferries above Teddington.

A.D. 1894. date of commencement of the Act of 1870) taken nor shall the establishment of any ferry under this section give a right of way over any towing-path or other place where a right of way does not at present exist.

Conservators may enter on lands to survey &c.

64. 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 Her Majesty or in trust for any department of Her Majesty's Government) in or near the Thames in order 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 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.

Certain powers of leasing heads of water.

65. 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 under the hand of the chairman of the Conservators or the secretary 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 whether for profit or pleasure or less suitable as a source of water supply to any person lawfully entitled to take water therefrom for purposes 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 passing of this Act and for the time being shall be lawfully entitled to such supply.

Conservators to maintain locks &c.

66. 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.

Right of public to use works of Conservators.

67. 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 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. A.D. 1894.

68. 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. Officers &c. of Conservators not to give preferences nor to unnecessarily obstruct vessels.

69. Any water bailiff or officer appointed by the Conservators to carry into execution any byelaws of the Conservators for the time being in force relating to fisheries and also any other person specially authorised in this behalf under the hand of the chairman of the Conservators 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 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. Power for water bailiffs officers &c. to enter fishing boats &c.

Any such water bailiff 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.

70. 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. Humane apparatus and assistants may be provided.

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

- (1) Cuts or injures or causes to be cut or injured any property of the Conservators;
- (2) Does anything whereby injury is caused to any property of the Conservators;
- (3) Opens or causes to be opened any lock gate paddle valve clough or sluice belonging to any lock or weir on the Thames;
- (4) Flushes or draws down or causes to be flushed or drawn down water from any lock or lock cut on the Thames;

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(5) 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;

(6) Injures any towpath of the Thames;

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

Rights of Navigation and Removal of Obstructions and Dangerous Erections.

Public right
of naviga-
tion.

72.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act it shall be lawful for all persons whether for pleasure or profit to go and 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.

(2) 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 this Act 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 (being the date of commencement of the Act of 1885) 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.

(3) 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.

(4) 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 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 steam launch and for the prevention of the pollution of the Thames by the sewage of any house-boat or steam launch.

A.D. 1894.

(5) 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 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 passing of this Act to exclude any person from entering upon or navigating any backwater creek channel bay inlet or other water.

(6) 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 (being the date of commencement of the Act of 1885) and if the Conservators by notice in writing require him to remove the same within a time to be specified in such notices 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.

73. Notwithstanding anything in this Act it shall not be lawful for any person to anchor moor fasten or lay any vessel in any part of Taplow Mill Stream between the lock in the said stream and a meadow called Clemash 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.

Persons not to moor in Taplow Mill Stream.

74. 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.

75.—(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 Teddington Lock and any lock on the Thames above that lock 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.

A.D. 1894.

(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 (being the date of commencement of the Act of 1866) 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 ;

(C) The powers of this section shall not be so exercised as to interfere with or prejudice the taking of water by any of the metropolitan water companies 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 herein-before 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 Board of Trade.

(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

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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 Board of Trade 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 waterworks belonging thereto and for the purpose of cleansing the mill stream.

76. 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 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 :

Power to prevent mill-owners drawing down water below certain levels.

Provided always 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 Board of Trade.

77. Whenever any vessel is sunk or stranded in the Thames the Conservators shall cause such vessel to be raised or to be blown up or otherwise destroyed so as to clear the Thames therefrom and shall cause any such vessel and the furniture tackle and apparel thereof or any part thereof respectively which shall be raised or saved and also all or any part of the goods chattels and effects which may be raised or saved from any such vessel to be sold in such manner as they think fit and out of the proceeds of such sale shall reimburse themselves for the expenses incurred by them under this section and any expense incurred by them in watching or controlling such vessel 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 such expenses the deficiency shall be paid to the Conservators by the owner of such vessel upon demand

As to vessels sunk or stranded.

A.D. 1894. and in default of payment may be recovered in the same manner as any penalty imposed by this Act may be recovered or may be recovered as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Obstruction
may be
removed.

78. Subject to the provisions of this Act the Conservators may remove any thing 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 expense of removing any such thing or floating timber shall be repaid to the Conservators by the owner of the same and the Conservators may detain such thing or floating timber for securing reimbursement to themselves for such expenses and on nonpayment thereof on demand may sell such thing or floating timber and out of the proceeds reimburse themselves for such expenses rendering the surplus if any to the owner on demand and in case such proceeds shall be insufficient to reimburse the Conservators such expenses the deficiency shall be paid to the Conservators by such owner on demand and in default of payment may be recovered in the same manner as any penalty imposed by this Act may be recovered or may be recovered as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

As to cutting
trees ob-
structing
navigation
or towpaths.

79. Whenever the navigation of the Thames or the proper use of any towpath thereof 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 of the Thames or the proper use of the towpath be not obstructed thereby and such court may make such order and if such owner or occupier shall not comply therewith 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 in the same manner as any penalty imposed by this Act may be recovered or recover as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction the expenses thereby incurred from such owner or occupier 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.

Wharves
piers and
banks to be
repaired.

80. 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 an engineer of the Conservators within a time to be specified in such notice and in case the owner or occupier does not comply with such notice the Conservators may put such wharf pier or bank into repair and recover 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 for every day during which such wharf pier or bank continues out of repair after the expiration of the time specified in the notice for the repair thereof :

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Provided that 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.

81. 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 of the Thames and any expenses incurred by the Conservators under this section shall be recoverable by them as a debt with full costs of suit in any court of competent jurisdiction from the owner or occupier of the premises so removed or shortened :

Broken piles
&c. to be
removed.

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.

82. 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 path 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.

Preventing
obstructions
of towpaths.

A D 1894 .

Dredging and Ballasting.

Conservators' powers as to dredging ballasting &c.

83. 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 of the Thames—
 - (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 :

Provided that for the purposes of this sub-section the Thames shall be deemed to include so much of the estuary of the River Thames outside the limits of the jurisdiction of the Conservators of the River Medway and so much of the shores of such estuary as are westward of a straight line drawn from the Shoeburyness water tower in the county of Essex to Eastchurch Church in the county of Kent :

- (2) Dredge and raise from the Thames gravel sand and other substances for the purposes of making altering repairing and maintaining towing-paths 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 to 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 Stone above Staines Bridge shall only be used for any of the purposes aforesaid above the said City Stone :

- (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: A.D. 1894.

(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.

84. 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.

85. The Conservators may cut the banks of the Thames for the purpose of making enlarging or repairing any dock or canal or any drain sewer or watercourse or altering laying down or repairing any suction or other pipe or for any other purpose whatsoever or permit and suffer any person to cut the banks for any of the purposes aforesaid under such restrictions and upon such terms and conditions as the Conservators shall think proper to impose. Banks may be cut.

86. The Conservators in connexion 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 connexion with forming or repairing towing-paths 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 to 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 between Teddington Lock and Yantlet Creek shall take place for a 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 licence to be previously approved" and a copy of every such valuation shall be transmitted by the Conservators to the Commissioners of Woods as provided by that section and a statement of every such sale and disposition of any land between Teddington Lock and Yantlet Creek shall be included in the return to be from time to time transmitted

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in manner provided by the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is "Annual return of certain moneys received by Conservators to be sent to and certain annual payments to be made to Commissioners of Woods" 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 unto the Commissioners of Woods 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 to any land for the time being belonging to the Crown.

Prohibition against dredging without licence of Conservators.

87. Any person with and in accordance with the licence of the Conservators under the hand of the chairman of the Conservators or the secretary 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 the 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 such licence (proof of which licence shall lie on the person accused) and 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 Provided that 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.

Notice to be given before dredging in certain cases.

88. 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.

For the protection of the West London Extension Railway Company.

89. Notwithstanding anything in this Act the Conservators shall not without the previous consent of the West London Extension Railway Company in writing dredge cleanse scour or deepen any part of the bed or channel of the Thames under or within twenty yards of the bridge which carries the said company's railway over

the Thames and which is referred to in section 60 of the West London Extension Railway Act 1859 to an extent exceeding thirty feet below the level of Trinity High Water Mark. A.D. 1894.

Pollution.

90. In the provisions of this Act relating to pollution the word "tributary" means and includes the whole and every part of any and every river stream watercourse cut dock canal channel and water being within all or any of the several counties of Gloucester Wilts Oxon Bucks Berks Hants Surrey Middlesex Herts Essex and Kent and administrative county of London and being within the catchment area of the Thames and communicating either directly or indirectly with the Thames except as follows:—

Interpretation in provisions of this Act relating to pollution.

- (1) So much as is more than three miles from the Thames of every river stream watercourse cut dock canal channel and water which first communicates whether directly or indirectly with the Thames at a point eastward of the western boundary of the county of London;
- (2) So much of the River Lee as is above the south boundary stones in the Lee Conservancy Act 1868 mentioned;
- (3) Every river stream watercourse cut dock canal channel and water which is within the catchment area of so much of the River Lee as is above the said stones; and
- (4) Every cut dock and canal belonging to any of the dock companies established under the authority of Parliament at the port of London or to any other company established under such authority and owning any dock within that port.

91. 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 Thames and its tributaries down to the western boundary of the county of London and to cause the surface of the Thames and its tributaries within three miles of the Thames to be (as far as is reasonably practicable) effectually scavenged down to the said western boundary in order to the removal therefrom of substances liable to putrefaction.

Duty of Conservators to preserve flow and purity of water.

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

Prohibition of throwing ballast &c. into river or allowing offensive matter to flow into it.

- (1) 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 soil or rubbish or any refuse from gas-works or other manufactories into the Thames or on the shore thereof;

A.D. 1894.

- (2) Unloads throws or puts or causes or suffers to fall any such gravel or other thing as aforesaid into any tributary at any point within three miles of the Thames so that the same will or may be carried into the Thames ;
- (3) Knowingly puts any such gravel or other thing as aforesaid in any place where the same is likely to be carried by floods or extraordinary tides into the Thames ;
- (4) Wilfully causes or suffers any washing or other substance produced in making or supplying gas or any other offensive matter whether solid or fluid to flow or pass into the Thames or into any tributary ;
- (5) Puts and allows to remain for more than forty-eight hours any heap or collection of manure ashes or other offensive matter whether solid or fluid upon any bank of the Thames or of any tributary at any point within three miles of the Thames or puts and allows to remain for more than forty-eight hours any such heap or collection near to the Thames or any tributary at any point within the distance aforesaid so that the same will or be likely to drain be blown or pass into the Thames or such tributary ;

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

Where any offence against this enactment 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 enactment so that the master and the owner of the vessel be not both punished in respect of the same offence.

Any constable and any person whom a constable may call to his assistance may take into custody without warrant any person found committing any offence against sub-sections (1) (2) (3) or (4) of this enactment as to whose name and address such constable is not reasonably satisfied.

Provided always that sub-section (4) of this section shall not extend or apply to any vessel within the limits of the port of London and under the jurisdiction of the port sanitary authority thereof.

Sewage &c.
prohibited
from being
sent into
Thames &c.
where not
lawfully so
sent at pass-
ing of Act.

93. If any person does any of the following things namely :—

- (1) Opens into the Thames or into any tributary any sewer drain pipe or channel whereby sewage or any other offensive or injurious matter whether solid or fluid shall or is likely to flow or pass into the Thames or into such tributary ;
- (2) Wilfully causes or without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie upon him) suffers any sewage or matter aforesaid to flow or pass into the Thames or into any tributary down or

through any sewer drain pipe or channel not at the passing of this Act lawfully used for that purpose; A.D. 1894.

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.

94.—(1) Whenever any sewage or matter aforesaid is caused or suffered to flow or pass into the Thames or into any tributary then and in every such case even though such sewage or matter aforesaid had been lawfully so caused or suffered to flow or pass before the passing of this Act the Conservators 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.

Notice for discontinuance of pollution.

(2) Provided that 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) And provided that 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 appointed by agreement or failing agreement by the Board of Trade on the application of either party.

(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 misdemeanor 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.

(5) Provided that notwithstanding anything in this Act or in any Act incorporated therewith any proceeding in respect of such a misdemeanor may be removed by certiorari into the High Court.

95. Any notice given under the provisions of this Act relating to pollution 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

Notice to affect successive owners &c.

A.D. 1894. — 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 such successive owners or occupiers were the owner or occupier upon whom such notice was served.

Proceedings for default not to be taken in certain cases.

96. 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 thereafter 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.

Continuance of notices given before passing of this Act.

97. Every notice given by the Conservators under the authority of the Acts by this Act repealed or of any of those Acts to the owner or occupier of any premises with respect to the discontinuance of the flow or passage of sewage or any other offensive or injurious matter from such premises shall notwithstanding the repeal of the said Acts 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 Acts or any of those Acts required anything to be discontinued within any time from the giving of such notice prescribed by such Acts or any of those Acts or where under such Acts or any of those Acts such notice would if this Act had not been passed be 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.

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

98. For the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act relating to pollution 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 and 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.

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.

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

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 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.

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.

99. For the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act relating to pollution the urban or rural 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 all or any of the several counties of Gloucester Wilts Oxon Bucks Berks Hants Surrey Middlesex Herts Essex and Kent and administrative county of London and being within the catchment area of the Thames exclusive of the catchment area of so much of the River Lee as is above the south boundary stones in the Lee Conservancy Act 1868 mentioned 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) produce for inspection by the Conservators all such plans (in his possession) of and if requested so to do furnish to the

Sanitary
authorities
owners and
occupiers
to afford
information.

A.D. 1894. Conservators at reasonable charges to be paid by the Conservators copies of all such plans of such sewer or drain as and 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 (as the case may be) may be able to produce or furnish and if any such authority or person (as the case may be) shall make default in so doing they or he (as the case may be) shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Power to stop up outlets of sewers &c.

100. After the conviction of any person of an offence against the provisions of the sections of this Act whereof the marginal notes are "Sewage &c. prohibited from being sent into Thames &c. where not lawfully so sent at passing of Act" and "Notice for discontinuance of pollution" or of either of those sections the Conservators may with the sanction of the court which so convicted such person (but not otherwise) stop 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 so doing with costs either as a penalty under this Act is recoverable 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 Thames below Teddington Lock and vested in any local authority shall be stopped up if such local authority have taken or be taking all practical means to procure the conviction of the actual offender.

For preventing pollution power to board and inspect vessels in Thames above Teddington Lock.

101. 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 the 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 If any person obstructs or hinders the Conservators and their officers or any of them in the exercise of the powers conferred by this section he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds. A.D. 1894.

102. 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 Thames 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 Thames and 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 Thames or into any tributary and every person who acts in contravention of this enactment shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds. Weeds &c,
not to be
thrown in
Thames.

103. It shall not be competent for any person other than the Conservators their officers attorneys solicitors or agents to institute or carry on any proceeding or prosecution under the provisions of this Act relating to pollution. Right to
prosecute to
be in Con-
servators
only.

104. Nothing in the provisions of this Act relating to pollution 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 matter aforesaid. Act not to
legalise
nuisances or
affect other
remedies.

105. With respect to the sewerage works of the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough of West Ham (in this section referred to as "the corporation") nothing in this part of this Act shall prejudice or affect the right of the corporation to continue the flow or passage of sewage through the lower of their two present outfalls situate near the West Marsh sluice in the River Lee if and so long as they shall make provision by proper depositing tanks and filter beds or otherwise by the best known practicable process for the purification clarifying and disinfecting sewage in the works belonging to them or under their control and if and so long as the effluent water is clarified and disinfected so as not to be offensive or injurious in the judgment of the Conservators or in case of difference in the judgment of an arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade on the application of either party the corporation may discharge such effluent through such lower outfall. Provision as
to West Ham
Corporation.

A.D. 1894.

For protec-
tion of culti-
vation of
watercress.

106. 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 connexion 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.

For protec-
tion of
Medway
Conserva-
tors.

107. Nothing in the provisions of this Act relating to pollution shall extend to the River Medway or in any way affect the rights and powers of the Conservators of the said River Medway.

For protec-
tion of
Victoria
Steamboat
Association.

108. The provisions of sub-section (4) of the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is "Prohibition of throwing ballast &c. into river or allowing offensive matter to flow into it" and the provisions of the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is "For preventing pollution power to board and inspect vessels in Thames above Teddington Lock" shall not apply to the vessels of the Victoria Steamboat Association Limited or their successors certified by the Board of Trade as passenger steamers to carry three hundred or more passengers whilst such vessels are bonâ fide engaged in the business of the said association or their successors below Molesey Lock.

Licences and Permissions for Works.

Conservators
may license
docks piers
embank-
ments &c.

109. 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 any land adjoining the Thames a licence under the hand of the chairman of the Conservators or the secretary for all or any of the following purposes namely:—

- (1) 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 said river :
- (2) 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 of the Thames or its future improvement :

(3) 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 of the Thames and for the driving of piles and the formation of dwarf wharfing ways and other conveniences to his land :

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And 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 and in case any such pier landing-place piles dwarf wharfing place or other convenience shall not be altered 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.

110. 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 under the hand of the chairman of the Conservators or the secretary 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 Provided that 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

Power to
license
stages cranes
&c. in
Thames
below
Teddington
Lock for
discharging
vessels.

A.D. 1894.

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.

No erections or works in Thames below Teddington Lock or on shores thereof without licence.

111. No person shall 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 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 without a licence under the hand of the chairman of the Conservators or the secretary.

Mooring chains to be put down and maintained.

112. 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.

Private mooring chains may be purchased.

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

No mooring chains to be laid down without permission of Conservators.

114. After the passing of this Act no mooring chain shall be put down or placed in the Thames without the permission of the Conservators and 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 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.

Private mooring chains in tideway may be removed.

115. The Conservators may remove any private mooring chain within the tideway of the Thames 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.

Consideration for licence to be previously approved.

116. The consideration for any licence or permission of the Conservators 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 for 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 or driving any piles or doing any stone pitching or erecting establishing or using any stage crane apparatus or other machinery for the unloading or discharging of vessels or laying down any mooring chains and whether such licence or permission shall be

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granted for the first time or shall be by way of renewal or continuance of any licence or permission heretofore granted by the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London 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 one of the Commissioners of Woods) shall be deemed to be the true and fair worth or value thereof to the person obtaining such licence or permission and no such licence or permission 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 Woods.

117. 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 such and the same estates and interests and shall pass by the same wills and be subject to such and the same uses and be held upon such and the same trusts and for such and the same ends intents and purposes and with under and subject to such and the same powers provisoes declarations agreements leases mortgages annuities charges liens and incumbrances rents services and customs 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 and whenever any embankment shall have been made in front of any land of freehold tenure the land reclaimed by such embankment shall be deemed of freehold tenure and whenever any embankment shall have been made in front of any land of copyhold or customary tenure the land reclaimed by such embankment shall be deemed of copyhold or customary tenure and shall be held of the lord of the same manor or lordship under the same rents and by the same customs and services and shall pass by the like surrenders and admittances as the copyhold or customary lands in front of which the embankment was made and whenever any embankment shall have been made in front of any land of leasehold tenure the lands reclaimed by such embankment shall in like manner be deemed leasehold and shall (unless any agreement to the contrary be made between the lessor and lessee) be held under the same rents and covenants as the land in front of which the embankment was made and the remainder or reversion

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

A.D. 1894. of the land so acquired shall be vested in the same lessors as the remainder or reversion of the lands in front of which the embankment was made was vested at the time of making such embankment.

Saving for certain works and powers.

118. The provisions of this Act relating to licences and permissions for works shall not apply to or affect any works or powers of executing altering or maintaining works before the passing of this Act authorised or conferred under or by virtue of any Act.

Piers and Landing-places.

Conservators may erect piers and landing-places.

119. 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 of the Thames 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.

Conservators may let piers and landing-places.

120. 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 such pier or landing-place 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.

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

121. 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 always 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 being the date of commencement of the Act of 1857. A.D. 1894.

122. 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.

123. 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.

124. Whenever the Conservators shall shut up remove or take away or in any manner obstruct the free use and enjoyment of any existing public stairs or landing-place now marked by the Watermen's Company they shall cause some equally convenient free public stairs or landing-place to be erected or provided and thereafter maintained in the place or stead of the stairs or landing-place so shut up removed or taken away or the free use and enjoyment of which may be in any manner obstructed. Free public stairs or landing-places to be provided in lieu of those taken away by the Conservators.

125. 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 to be demanded and received at such pier or landing-place 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 passage 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. Conservators may take toll from steam-boats using the piers.

Harbour-masters &c.

126. No person shall be appointed by the Conservators to be a harbour-master unless such person shall after being duly examined by the Trinity House produce a certificate from them of his proper qualification to be a harbour-master. Harbour-masters to be approved by Trinity House.

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Assistance
of harbour-
masters in
their duties.

127. The Conservators may from time to time by resolution under the common seal authorise any one or more of their officers to assist the harbour-masters in the execution of their duties or may authorise any such officer to exercise alone all or any of the powers in the enactments herein-after in the provisions of this Act relating to harbour-masters &c. mentioned and those enactments shall be read as if the expression "harbour-master" wherever therein appearing included any officer so authorised.

Powers of
harbour-
masters.

128. 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 any vessel within the Thames;

For regulating the manner in which any vessel within 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 any vessel lying thereat;

For regulating the manner in which any vessel 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:

Provided always that it shall not be lawful for 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 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.

Penalty on
not comply-
ing with
directions of
harbour-
master.

129. The master of every vessel within the Thames or lying at any public draw dock or landing-place within those limits 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.

130. If the master of any vessel within the Thames or lying at any public draw dock or landing-place within those limits 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 shall together with the costs of ascertaining and recovering the same be ascertained and recovered from such master in the same manner as any damages for the ascertaining and recovering of which no special provision is contained in this Act are directed to be ascertained and recovered.

A.D. 1894.
Power of
harbour-
masters to
remove
vessels.

131. If any master of any vessel within the Thames or lying at any public draw dock or landing-place or any other person shall hinder any harbour-master or any person employed by him in mooring unmooring placing or removing such vessel in manner aforesaid such master or other person shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Penalty on
master for
obstruct-
ing harbour-
master.

132. 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 shall together with the costs of ascertaining and recovering the same be ascertained and recovered from such master in the same manner as any damages for the ascertaining and recovering of which no special provision is contained in this Act are directed to be ascertained and recovered.

Harbour-
master may
slacken
ropes.

133. 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.

Power to
enter and
inspect
vessels.

134. Every officer of the Conservators thereunto authorised by them shall be entitled to prefer any complaint against any person licensed by the Watermen's Company before the court of master wardens and assistants of that company as well as before a justice

Power to
prefer com-
plaints
before
Watermen's
Company.

A.D. 1894. in the same manner as if he were an inspector appointed by the Watermen's Company.

Beacons and Lights.

Conservators' powers as to beacons.

135. It shall be lawful for the Conservators from time to time to place and maintain such beacons as shall be necessary and convenient for the navigation of the Thames and such power shall be vested in the Conservators exclusively anything in Part VI. of the Merchant Shipping Act 1854 or in any other Act or in any charter or grant notwithstanding and the Conservators shall have the same authority over and be subject to the same obligations with respect to beacons before the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four placed by the Trinity House within the jurisdiction of the Conservators as the Trinity House before that date had over or were subject to in respect of such beacons.

Lighthouses.

136. The Conservators shall not place any lighthouse below London Bridge.

Conservators may require lights interfering with navigation to be removed.

137. 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 on 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 and 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 on 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.

Pleasure Boats.

Registration of steam launches.

138.—(1) The Conservators on payment to them for the registration of any steam launch of the sum of one pound and delivery to them of a certificate in accordance with any byelaws of the Conservators for the time being in force 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 assign to such launch a number and shall 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 certificate and the number assigned to such launch and shall grant to the owner of such launch a certificate of such registration bearing the number assigned to such launch and such certificate shall be in force for a period not exceeding one year from the date thereof and (unless renewed) no longer but 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 of one pound in respect of every renewal and every such certificate and any renewal thereof is in this Act referred to as a "steam launch certificate."

(2) The Conservators shall not register two or more steam 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.

139.—(1) The Conservators on payment to them for the registration of any house-boat of the sum appointed by any byelaws of the Conservators for the time being in force and delivering to them on a form prescribed by such byelaws of such particulars concerning such boat (including the name and address of the owner thereof) as such byelaws require shall assign to such boat a number and shall 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 assigned to such boat and shall grant to the owner of such boat a certificate of such registration bearing the number assigned to such boat and such certificate shall be in force for the period prescribed by such byelaws and (unless renewed) no longer but the Conservators shall from time to time grant a renewal of such certificate for the period and on payment of the sum in respect of every renewal respectively for the time being prescribed and appointed by such byelaws and every such certificate and any renewal thereof is in this Act referred to as a "house-boat certificate."

Registration
of house-
boats.

(2) Provided that the sum to be paid for any registration of any house-boat or for any renewal of any "house-boat certificate" shall not exceed the sum following namely:—

In the case of a boat not more than thirty feet in length five pounds;

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In the case of a boat more than thirty but not more than thirty-five feet in length six pounds ;
and so on increasing by one pound in respect of every additional complete five feet and the fraction of an additional incomplete five feet in length.

(3) Provided also that the period for which any house-boat certificate shall be in force shall be not less than one year.

Registration of pleasure boats other than steam launches and house-boats.

140.—(1) The Conservators on payment to them for the registration of any pleasure boat (other than a steam launch or house-boat) of the sum appointed by any byelaws of the Conservators for the time being in force and delivering to them on a form prescribed by such byelaws of such particulars concerning such vessel (including the name and address of the owner thereof) as such byelaws require shall assign to such vessel if not let and not intended to be let for hire a number crest badge or mark and if let or intended to be let for hire a number and shall register such vessel 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 vessel and shall grant to the owner of such vessel a certificate of such registration bearing the number crest badge or mark assigned to such vessel and such certificate shall be in force for the period prescribed by such byelaws and (unless renewed) no longer but the Conservators shall from time to time grant a renewal of such certificate for the period and on payment of the sum in respect of every renewal respectively for the time being prescribed and appointed by such byelaws and every such certificate and any renewal thereof is in this Act referred to as a "boat certificate."

(2) Provided that the sum to be paid for any registration of any pleasure boat (other than a steam launch or house-boat) or for any renewal of any boat certificate shall not exceed two shillings and six pence.

(3) Provided also that the period for which any boat certificate shall be in force shall be not less than three years.

Power to classify vessels and to exempt classes from registration.

141. The Conservators from time to time may if they think fit by byelaws classify house-boats and other pleasure boats (not being steam launches) whether for purposes of registration under this Act or for the purposes of the application of byelaws of the Conservators for the time being in force and may if they think fit exempt any class or classes so formed from having to be registered under this Act by byelaws specifying the reason for every such exemption.

Registers to separate vessels let for hire from those not so let.

142. 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.

143. Upon every transfer of the ownership of a pleasure boat in respect of which a steam launch certificate a house boat certificate or a 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 who shall in either case thereupon without charge grant to such transferee a fresh steam launch certificate house-boat certificate or 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 those of the transferor and 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.

A.D. 1894.
Registration
of transfers.

144. Where any pleasure boat registered under this part of this Act as belonging to any particular class of pleasure boats shall by reason of any alteration of such vessel cease to belong to that class the certificate of registration of such vessel 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 vessel was last previously registered shall be deemed an original registering of such vessel.

Registering
&c. on
alteration of
class.

145. 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.

Registers to
be open to
inspection.

146.—(1.) Every steam 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 and if any steam launch registered under this Act is used for the purpose of navigating the Thames above Kew Bridge 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.

Name of
steam launch
to be con-
spicuously
displayed.

(2) Every house-boat and other pleasure boat (not being a steam launch) registered under this Act shall have the registered number

House-boats
and other
pleasure

A.D. 1894.
boats to be
conspicuous-
ly marked.

Steam
launches to
carry certain
lights.

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.

147. Every steam 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 :--

(1) 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 ;

(2) On the starboard side a green light ; and

(3) 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.

Where any steam 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.

Penalty for
concealing
name or
number of
steam
launch.

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

Vessels not
to be used
without
certificates.

149.—(1.) No steam launch except as in this section provided shall at any time be used for the purpose of navigating the Thames above Kew Bridge and no house-boat or other pleasure boat (not being a steam launch) unless exempted from registration as in this Act provided shall at any time be used on the Thames above Teddington Lock unless a steam launch certificate a house-boat certificate or a pleasure boat certificate as the case may be relating to such vessel be then in force.

(2) Provided nevertheless that the Conservators may issue to the builder or owner of any steam launch a licence for a bonâ fide trial trip of such launch and builders or owners to whom such licences are issued may make such trips without there being in force steam launch certificates relating to such launches.

A.D. 1894.

(3) If at any time any steam launch except as in this section provided is used for the purpose of navigating the Thames above Kew Bridge there not being then in force a steam launch certificate in respect of such launch the owner of such launch for every day on which such launch is so used shall be and every person using or assisting in using such launch when so used knowing that there is not then in force a steam launch certificate in respect of such launch for every day on which he with such knowledge so uses or assists in using such launch shall respectively be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than ten pounds.

(4) The Conservators may from time to time make byelaws for the more effectually preventing contraventions of the provisions of this section prohibiting the user of house-boats and other pleasure boats (not being steam launches) unless certificated.

150. The master of any steam launch or house-boat in respect of which there is for the time being in force a steam launch certificate or a house-boat certificate as the case may be shall produce such steam launch certificate or house-boat certificate as the case may be on demand to any officer of the Conservators on his producing if required so to do a certificate of his personal authority signed by the secretary when such vessel if a steam launch is in course of navigation under mechanical power on the Thames above Kew Bridge or if a house-boat is being used on the Thames above Teddington Lock as the case may be and if any such master makes default in so doing he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Certificate to be produced.

151. 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 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.

Owner to afford information as to person in charge.

152. 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 vessel or the person duly appointed or permitted by him to be in charge or the person hiring such vessel and in the absence of any such person then any person having control or being in command of such vessel.

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

A.D. 1894.

Person in charge to be responsible for order.

153. Every person for the time being in charge of any pleasure boat on the Thames above Teddington Lock shall be responsible for the conduct of all persons on board such vessel and upon proof that an offence under this Act has been committed by any person on board such vessel on the Thames above Teddington Lock and that the person in charge has refused to give the name and address of the offender then the person in charge shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this Act.

Rules as to navigation of the Thames.

154. Every vessel navigating the Thames shall be navigated with care and caution and at 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.

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.

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 the onus shall lie upon the master 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.

The owner or 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.

If any person holding any steam launch certificate 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 steam launch in respect of which there is a steam 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.

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.

Any person charged with an offence under this section shall be competent to give evidence. A.D. 1894.

Duties of Tonnage Tolls &c.

155. The Conservators may from time to time demand and receive in respect of vessels the duties of tonnage following namely :— Duties of tonnage in port of London.

- (1) For every vessel trading coastwise between the port of London and any place in the British Islands or entering inwards or clearing outwards in the said port from or to any place north of latitude forty-eight degrees thirty minutes north and between longitudes twelve degrees west and sixty-five degrees east of Greenwich for every voyage both in and out of the said port one halfpenny per ton of her tonnage :
- (2) For every vessel entering inwards or clearing outwards in the port of London from or to any place not being north of the latitude and between the longitudes aforesaid for every voyage both in and out of the said port three-farthings per ton of her tonnage :

Provided that the word "tonnage" in this section means—

- (A) In the case of a vessel being a registered British ship the registered tonnage of such vessel ;
- (B) In the case of a vessel being a foreign ship the tonnage of such vessel as recognised at the Custom House of the port of London :

Provided also that the following vessels shall be exempt from such duties of tonnage namely :—

Any vessel trading coastwise between the port of London and any place in Great Britain unless such vessel shall exceed forty-five tons tonnage ;

Any vessel bringing corn coastwise the principal part of whose cargo shall consist of corn ;

All fishing smacks and lobster and oyster boats ;

All vessels for passengers only ;

Any vessel entering inwards or clearing outwards in the port of London in case her cargo is reported for exportation and ultimately such vessel leaves the said port without breaking bulk or taking in goods for the purpose of exportation ;

Any vessel entering the port of London inwards or going from the said port outwards when in ballast.

A.D. 1894.

As to collection of duties of tonnage.

156. Whereas by sections 142 and 144 of the Act of 1799 certain provisions were made with respect to the collection of duties of tonnage under that Act payable to His late Majesty King George the Third His heirs and successors :

And whereas by virtue of divers Acts duties of tonnage in lieu of the first-mentioned duties were immediately before the passing of this Act payable to the Conservators and the said provisions so far as applicable applied mutatis mutandis with respect to the collection of the last-mentioned duties :

And whereas the duties of tonnage under this Act payable to the Conservators are in lieu of the last-mentioned duties and it is expedient that the provisions with respect to the collection thereof should mutatis mutandis be made applicable to the duties under this Act :

Be it therefore enacted as follows :—

Collectors of duties of tonnage to have access to registers of ships at Custom House.

(1) The collectors of the duties of tonnage by this Act imposed and other officers of the Conservators shall at all reasonable times have at the Custom House of the port of London free access to and inspection of the registers and papers of every vessel resorting to the said port on or after her entry or clearance at such Custom House without any fee or reward for such access and inspection :

Vessels not to be entered or cleared at customs until duties of tonnage paid.

(2) No collector of Her Majesty's Customs inwards or coastwise in the port of London shall on any pretence whatever allow any vessel on which duties of tonnage are by this Act imposed to be entered inwards until the master of such vessel shall have paid such duties and shall have produced to such collector a certificate under the hand of a person authorised by the Conservators to collect the said duties of tonnage certifying that the said duties payable on account of such vessel have been fully paid nor shall any collector of Her Majesty's Customs outwards or coastwise in the said port on any pretence whatever allow any vessel on which duties of tonnage are by this Act imposed to be cleared outwards until the master of such vessel shall have paid such duties which payment shall be evidenced by the signature of a person authorised by the Conservators to collect the said duties of tonnage to the content or other document which must necessarily be produced to the said collector of Her Majesty's Customs at the time of clearing such vessel outwards which certificate or signature any person authorised by the Conservators to collect the said duties of tonnage and receiving the same in respect of any vessel shall give and sign as regards such vessel accordingly without fee or reward.

157. The Conservators may from time to time demand and receive in respect of vessels not paying duties of tonnage levi-able under this Act and 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.

A.D. 1894.
Power to charge for use of moorings.

158. The Conservators may from time to time demand and receive in respect of vessels other than pleasure boats passing through by or over locks on the Thames other than the lock made under the Richmond Footbridge Sluices Lock and Slipway Act 1890 tolls not exceeding the following tolls namely:—

Lock tolls for vessels other than pleasure boats.

For every such vessel passing through by or over any such lock the toll of fourpence per ton in respect of every such lock so passed :

The said tolls shall be demanded and received once only in respect of each voyage including the passages upwards and downwards which the vessels respectively make but may be demanded and received in respect of the passage upwards or downwards in the case of vessels not returning.

159. The Conservators shall from time to time appoint by byelaw that in respect of vessels laden with manure only and passing through by or over all or any of the locks on the Thames above the City Stone above Staines Bridge no tolls or parts only of the tolls which would otherwise be levi-able in respect of such vessels passing through by or over such locks shall be demanded :

As to vessels carrying manure.

Provided always that if any person claim the benefit of any such exemption not being entitled to the same he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

160. The Conservators may from time to time demand and receive in respect of vessels other than pleasure boats navigating on the Thames westward of London Bridge (in addition to any tolls for passing through locks which they may be authorised to demand and receive in respect of such vessels) tolls not exceeding the following tolls namely:—

Navigation tolls for vessels other than pleasure boats.

For such vessels navigating westward of London Bridge—

To Strand-on-the-Green Kew or Brentford one penny halfpenny per ton ;

To Isleworth or Richmond two pence halfpenny per ton ;

To Twickenham Ham or Teddington three pence halfpenny per ton ;

To Kingston or Hampton Wick three pence per ton ;

To Seething Wells Ditton Hampton Court Moulsey or Hampton four pence per ton ;

To Sunbury Walton Shepperton or Weybridge four pence halfpenny per ton ;

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To Chertsey or Laleham five pence halfpenny per ton ;

To Staines and upwards sixpence per ton :

The said tolls shall be demanded and received once only in respect of each voyage including the passages upwards and downwards which the vessels respectively make but may be demanded and received in respect of the passage upwards or downwards in the case of vessels not returning :

Provided that nothing in this section shall authorise the Conservators to demand or receive tolls in respect of any vessel navigating westward of London Bridge to or from any point eastward of Strand-on-the-Green.

How and to whom tolls to be paid.

161. The tolls herein-before mentioned shall be payable—

(1) In respect of vessels whether laden or empty according to the number of tons which such vessels are or would be capable of carrying if drawing the greatest depth of water which such vessels are for the time being allowed to draw or in the case of vessels not constructed to draw that depth of water according to the number of tons which such vessels are or would be capable of carrying when having but two inches of freeboard at the shallowest part of their sides ;

(2) In respect of each vessel all together either on the upward or downward passage and be paid to such officer or officers of the Conservators at any one or more of the said locks or at such other place or places on or near the Thames and in such manner as the Conservators from time to time by byelaw appoint.

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

162. The master of any vessel shall whenever requested so to do by any officer of the Conservators authorised to receive any of the duties of tonnage charges or tolls herein-before 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.

Lock tolls for pleasure boats.

163. The Conservators may from time to time demand and receive in respect of pleasure boats passing through by or over locks on the Thames the tolls or annual payments appointed by byelaws of the Conservators for the time being in force but not exceeding the amounts mentioned in the Fourth Schedule to this Act.

Penalty on forcing passage not having paid toll.

164. If the master of any vessel eludes or evades or attempts to elude or evade the payment of any duty of tonnage payable under this Act or 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 herein-before 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 duty or toll.

165. The Conservators may from time to time demand and receive in respect of steam and other passage vessels landing or embarking any passengers or goods 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 :

Tolls
leviable
from steam
and other
passage
vessels at
piers and
landing-
places
erected by
Conserva-
tors.

Provided always that the Conservators may from time to time if they think fit permit steam and other passage 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.

166. 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.

In case tolls
not paid
vessels may
be pre-
vented from
using pier.

167. In case all or any part of any duty of tonnage charge or toll herein-before mentioned or all or any part of any sum payable under this Act to the Conservators in respect of the original registration or of the renewal of any registration of any steam launch house-boat or other pleasure boat (all or any part of any such sum being herein-after referred to as a "registration fee") is not paid on demand to the officer of the Conservators authorised by them to demand and receive the same then and in every such case the Conservators may recover such duty charge toll or registration fee or part thereof from the owner or master of such vessel in like manner as penalties under this Act are recoverable or as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction or the officer to whom such duty charge toll or registration fee or part thereof ought to have been paid taking such assistance as he thinks necessary may either at the time of the vessel in respect of which the same is payable passing or being at any place appointed for receiving such duty charge toll or registration fee or at any time afterwards seize and detain such vessel (whether laden or empty) and the tackle and furniture on board thereof until payment of such duty charge toll or registration fee or part thereof together with reasonable charges for such seizure and detention and if such vessel tackle and furniture shall

Recovery of
foregoing
duties tolls
&c.

A.D. 1894. not be redeemed within five days after such seizure such officer may sell the same rendering to the owner thereof on demand the surplus if any of the proceeds of such sale after deducting therefrom the amount of such duty charge toll or registration fee or part thereof so payable as aforesaid and reimbursing himself the expense incurred by him under the provisions of this section Provided always that no such officer shall be answerable for any loss injury or damage which may happen to such distress while in his custody unless the same shall happen through his wilful or grossly negligent act or default.

Disputes respecting duties tolls &c. to be settled by a court of summary jurisdiction.

168. If any dispute arise about the amount of any duty of tonnage charge toll or registration fee due under this Act or the charges of distraining keeping or selling any distress authorised by the provisions of this Act relating to duties of tonnage tolls &c. the officer of the Conservators distraining may detain the distress or the money arising from the sale thereof until the amount of duty charge toll or registration fee due or the charges of distraining keeping and selling the distress as the case may be shall be ascertained by a court of summary jurisdiction who upon application made to him for that purpose shall examine the said matters upon the oaths of the parties or other witnesses and shall determine the amount of duty charge toll or registration fee due and shall also assess the charges of such distress and sale and all other reasonable costs all which sums so determined or assessed shall be paid to or retained by such officer before he shall be obliged to return the said distress or the surplus after the sale thereof or of any part thereof.

Penalty for removing vessels detained.

169. If any persons shall remove any vessel lawfully detained by any officer of the Conservators on account of the non-payment of all or any part of any duty of tonnage charge toll or registration fee payable in respect of such vessel or on account of such vessel being laden contrary to the provisions of this Act out of the possession of such officer or away from or beyond the place where such officer shall have ordered that such vessel shall stop every such person shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Notice of tolls to be given.

170. 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 Provided that in every case in which notice of any such toll was inserted and advertised as aforesaid before the passing

of this Act the said period of four weeks shall be reckoned from such insertion and advertisement. A.D. 1894.

171. Every officer of the Conservators authorised by them to collect any of the tolls in this Act mentioned shall place his christian 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 immediately upon his coming on duty and shall continue the same so placed during the whole time he is upon duty and 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 or surname or any table of tolls there set up or refuses to tell his christian or surname 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.

Collectors to put up their names on boards in front of toll houses.

172. 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 and 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.

Tables of tolls to be affixed at places where collected.

173. 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.

Tolls for ferries.

174. The Conservators in conformity with any byelaws regulating the receipt of tolls may from time to time enter into and execute 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 :

Power to make arrangements as to tolls.

Provided always 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

A.D. 1894. — 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 :

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 Board of Trade and the Conservators shall follow the directions of the Board of Trade in the matter.

Duties tolls &c. to be charged equally.

175. Subject to the provisions of this Act all duties of tonnage charges 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 vessels and no remission reduction or advance of such duties 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.

Saving for Canal Tolls and Charges No. 6 (River Lee &c.) Order 1894.

176. Notwithstanding anything in this Act any order of the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act 1888 as such order is set out in the schedule to any Act passed in the present session of Parliament and confirming such order as so set out shall so far as the same relates to the Thames above London Bridge have full validity and effect as if such order and confirming Act were respectively made and passed subsequently to the passing of this Act and any reference in the said order to section 3 of the Act 52 Geo. III. cap. 46 (which Act is by this Act repealed) shall be deemed to include a reference to the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is "Navigation tolls for vessels other than pleasure boats" so far as that section relates to the Thames below Teddington Lock.

Lands.

Power to purchase lands by agreement.

177. The Conservators may for the purposes and subject to the provisions of this Act from time to time as they think fit purchase by agreement any lands.

Power to accept and hold lands for certain purposes.

178. 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 connexion with any of the purposes of this Act and 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 unto 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 but nothing in this section shall authorise the Conservators to create or permit any nuisance. A.D. 1894.

179. 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 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. Power to take easements &c. by agreement &c.

180. The Conservators shall not under the powers of this Act purchase or acquire ten or more houses which on the fifteenth day of December last were occupied either wholly or partially by persons belonging to the labouring class as tenants or lodgers or except with the consent of the Local Government Board ten or more houses which were not so occupied on the said fifteenth day of December but have been or shall be subsequently so occupied. Restriction on taking houses of labouring class.

For the purposes of this section the expression "labouring class" means and includes mechanics artisans labourers and others working for wages hawkers costermongers persons not working for wages but working at some trade or handicraft without employing others except members of their own family and persons other than domestic servants whose income does not exceed an average of thirty shillings a week and the families of any of such persons who may be residing with them.

181. 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 Power to sell &c. lands.

A.D. 1894. 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.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Certain works to be approved by the Board of Trade.

182. 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 consent or permission 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 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.

183. 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 Her Majesty from such person as aforesaid and if not paid upon demand may be recovered as a debt due to the Crown with the costs of suit in any court of competent jurisdiction or may be recovered with costs as a penalty is or may be recoverable under this Act.

Works which have not been approved of to be removed.

184. The Board of Trade or the Conservators respectively if they respectively think fit may abate and remove every work commenced or executed upon the bed or shores of the Thames below Teddington Lock which they respectively may not have approved of licensed consented to or permitted 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 Her Majesty or to the Conservators (as the case may be) from such persons as aforesaid and if not paid upon demand may be recovered as a debt due to the Crown or to the Conservators (as the case may be) with the costs of suit in any court of competent jurisdiction or may be recovered with costs as a penalty is or may be recoverable under this Act Provided that the provisions of this section and the provisions 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 the bed and soil." A.D. 1894.

185. From and after the passing of this Act 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 land for the time being vested in the Conservators above an imaginary straight line drawn from Barking Creek to Margaret Ness 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 above such line shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings :

Provision against shooting or use of firearms on Thames.

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

186. If in any case where the consent of the Conservators is requisite for any purpose under the Land Drainage Act 1861 as affecting the Thames above the city of Oxford such consent is not given within two months after the same is applied for the body or person desiring to obtain such consent may apply to the Board of Trade who shall direct whether or not such consent is to be given and if so on what terms or conditions and the Conservators shall follow the directions of the Board of Trade in the matter.

Provision as to land drainage above Oxford.

187. The high water of ordinary spring tides at one mile below London Bridge shall be taken as level with the mark fixed by the late Captain Huddart in the year one thousand eight hundred upon the Hermitage entrance lock to the London Docks commonly called "Trinity Standard" The high water of ordinary spring tides at other places shall correspond with the above allowing for the difference of flow at each particular place.

Fixing H.W. O.S.T. for Thames.

188. After the passing of this Act the Conservators shall maintain at or near Teddington Weir the existing works and appliances for gauging the daily flow of the river The Conservators shall also from the first day of January next after the passing of this Act cause to be taken and duly recorded proper observations measurements and calculations of the daily flow of the river at the above-mentioned 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.

189. The Conservators shall within three months after the passing of this Act apply to the Board of Trade to appoint and that Board are hereby empowered thereupon to appoint a commission to

Power for Board of Trade to appoint a

A.D. 1894.
—
commission
to inquire
and report
as to dredg-
ing estuary
of Thames.

consist of not more than three persons to inquire and report to the Board of Trade in the manner and to the extent following (that is to say):—

- (1) Whether any and what dredging or other operations are practicable and expedient for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Thames and the estuary thereof between Thorney Creek in the county of Essex and the Nore light-ship:
- (2) As to the probable cost of such dredging and other operations (if any) which the said commission may deem practicable and expedient and as to the means by which the funds necessary to meet such cost should be provided:

The said commission shall hold an inquiry for the purposes aforesaid at such time or times and place or places as they shall determine and they shall at such inquiry hear all such persons by themselves their counsel agents and witnesses as they shall think fit.

The Conservators shall afford the said commission all such facilities as may be requisite to enable them to visit and inspect the Thames and the estuary thereof for the purposes of such inquiry and report and the Conservators and all persons required so to do by the said commission shall respectively produce all such documents reports contracts plans sections specifications drawings and papers and give all such information called for as may be in their possession or under their control.

The said commission shall as soon as reasonably practicable after they shall have completed the said inquiry make their report to the Board of Trade.

The costs charges and expenses of the said commission of and incident to the said inquiry and report as certified by a secretary or assistant secretary to the Board of Trade after consideration of the recommendations in this behalf of the said commission shall be paid by the Conservators.

A copy of the said report shall on receipt thereof by the Board of Trade be forwarded by that Board to the Conservators and as soon as reasonably practicable after receiving such copy the Conservators shall supply at such reasonable price as shall be fixed by the Board of Trade printed copies thereof to any parties who shall apply for the same at the office of the Conservators.

If any dredging or other operations shall be recommended in the report of the said commission the Conservators shall as soon as may be reasonably practicable after a copy of such report shall have been received by them as aforesaid either proceed to carry out such dredging or other operations or apply to Parliament for all such powers as shall be desirable to enable them to give effect to the recommendations of the said commission.

Byelaws.

A.D. 1894.

190. All byelaws made by the Conservators and in force at the passing of this Act shall so far as they are not repugnant to the provisions of this Act continue in force and may be enforced by the Conservators subject to alteration or repeal by byelaws made under this Act. Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect any byelaws made under the Petroleum Acts 1871 and 1879 or the Explosives Act 1875.

Present byelaws to continue in force.

191. 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:—

Power to make byelaws.

For regulating the mode of conducting elections of Conservators under this Act;

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

For the prevention of obstructions in the Thames;

For compelling vessels on the Thames to exhibit lights from sunset to sunrise;

For the regulation of vessels on the Thames;

For prescribing in the Thames below Teddington Lock limits above which various classes of vessels to be defined by such byelaws and which are used only or principally for the carriage of passengers or for purposes of excursions shall not be navigated;

For the government good order and regulation of persons navigating the Thames or using the tow-paths 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 the registering and regulating of bumboats that is to say craft used on the Thames for the purposes of dealings in provisions liquors stores or other goods with seamen or others employed on or about the Thames;

For the registering and regulating of persons working or using such bumboats on the Thames;

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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 above London Bridge 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;

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 the better collection of duties of tonnage and other charges payable on and for the registration of vessels exceeding forty-five tons registered tonnage navigating the Thames and trading seawards beyond Gravesend but not entered at the office of Her Majesty's Customs and not exempted by this Act from the payment of duties of tonnage;

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

but so that no such byelaw shall apply to the vessels of the Victoria Steamboat Association Limited or their successors certified by the Board of Trade as passenger steamers to carry three hundred or more passengers whilst such vessels are bonâ fide engaged in the business of the said Association or their successors below Molesey Lock ;

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 but so that no such byelaw shall apply to the vessels of the Victoria Steamboat Association Limited or their successors certified by the Board of Trade as passenger steamers to carry three hundred or more passengers whilst such vessels are bonâ fide engaged in the business of the said Association or their successors below Molesey Lock ;

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 ;

For preventing trespasses upon any Thames riparian dwelling-houses or the curtilages or gardens belonging thereto ;

For regulating the navigation of the Thames with a view to the safety and amenity of the said river 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 both on the fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five and at the passing of this Act ;

For preserving notice boards and other works and things set up by the Conservators or with their consent ;

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- 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 steam launches used on the Thames westward of Kew Bridge and for regulating the conditions of such licences ;
- For registering and licensing vessels used on the Thames westward of 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 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 dingeys 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 :

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 :

All byelaws made by the Conservators shall be under the common seal.

Penalties
may be
imposed by
byelaws.

192. The Conservators may by any byelaws made by them 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.

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193.—(1) Byelaws made under this Act shall not have any force until confirmed by order of the Board of Trade but no other confirmation shall be necessary.

Publication of proposed byelaws consideration of objections and confirmation by Board of Trade.

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

(3) Before the Conservators submit any proposed byelaws for confirmation by the Board of Trade 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) If any alteration or addition is so made the Conservators shall publish the proposed byelaws as so altered or added to before submitting the same for confirmation by the Board of Trade.

(5) The Conservators on submitting any proposed byelaws for confirmation by the Board of Trade 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 Board of Trade any objection to or representation respecting such byelaws.

194. The Conservators shall cause copies of all byelaws made by them 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.

195. A copy of any byelaw made by the Conservators and confirmed purporting to be printed by direction of the Conservators and being authenticated by the 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.

Proof of byelaws.

Legal.

196. The owner of every vessel shall be and is hereby made answerable for all trespasses damages spoil or mischief done by such vessel or by any person employed in or about the same by any means whatsoever to any of the property or effects of the Conservators or the banks or other works erected maintained

Owners accountable for damage done by boatmen to property of Conservators.

A.D. 1894. or repaired by them and the owner of every such vessel shall for every such trespass damage spoil or mischief done as aforesaid upon conviction of the person doing the same before any court of summary jurisdiction pay to the Conservators such damages and compensation as shall be ascertained and determined by such court together with all costs attending such conviction provided that such damages and compensation shall not exceed the sum of twenty pounds besides the costs of such conviction and in case such damages or compensation and costs be not paid on demand the same shall be recoverable in the same manner as a penalty is recoverable under this Act but in case such damages and compensation exceed the sum of twenty pounds the said owner may be sued by the Conservators for such damages or compensation.

Provided always that every person so convicted shall be answerable for and repay to the owner of the vessel all such damages and compensation recovered as aforesaid with all the costs of recovering the same and in case of non-payment thereof on demand on oath made by such owner of payment by him of such damages compensation and costs and of such non-payment by such person the amount thereof shall be recoverable in like manner as a penalty under this Act may be levied and recovered by warrant of such court.

Penalty for
assaulting
collectors
&c.

197. 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 of the Conservators for the time being in force shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

If officers
&c. refuse to
give up
premises
justices
may give
possession.

198. 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 space of twenty-four hours next after demand thereof 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 peace officer 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. A.D. 1894.

199. 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 letter addressed to him or to his known agent by name at his last known place of abode or business or by delivering the same to some inmate at his last known or usual place of residence 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. Service of notice on other persons.

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.

200.—(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. Mode of publication of notices byelaws & by Conservators.

(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.

201. Offences against this Act or any byelaw of the Conservators for the time being in force and penalties fines forfeitures costs damages and expenses imposed or recoverable under this Act or any such byelaw may be prosecuted and recovered in a summary manner. Recovery of penalties &c.

A.D. 1894.

Persons causing &c. others to offend against this Act &c. liable to penalties &c.

Application of penalties.

Jurisdiction of justices.

Powers &c. of police.

Venue for trial of offences.

Bailiffs and servants of Conservators may be sworn in as constables.

202. Where the doing of any act or thing is made punishable by this Act or by any byelaw of the Conservators for the time being in force with any penalty fine or forfeiture the causing procuring or permitting such act or thing to be done shall be punishable in like manner.

203. All penalties fines and forfeitures imposed and recovered for offences against this Act or any Act wholly or partially incorporated herewith or any byelaw of the Conservators 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 lower navigation fund or the upper navigation fund (as the case may be) anything in any other Act notwithstanding.

204. For the purposes of this Act and of any byelaw of the Conservators for the time being in force the jurisdiction of all justices and magistrates acting for any area through or by which the Thames flows shall extend over the whole of the waters bed shores banks and towpaths of the Thames and over any place within one hundred yards on either side of the Thames and over the whole of so much of any island as is in the Thames where that river flows through or by such area.

205. For the purposes of this Act and of any byelaw of the Conservators for the time being in force the power and authority of all police officers and constables acting for any area through or by which the Thames flows shall extend over the whole of the waters bed shores banks and towpaths of the Thames and over any place within one hundred yards on either side of the Thames and over the whole of so much of any island as is in the Thames where that river flows through or by such area.

206. For the purposes of proceedings under this Act or any byelaw of the Conservators for the time being in force every offence shall be deemed to have been committed and every cause of complaint under this Act or any such byelaw shall be deemed to have arisen in the place in which the same actually was committed or arose Provided that every such offence committed on or in respect of and every such cause of complaint arising in respect of any vessel in the Thames below the western boundary of the county of London may be deemed to have been committed or to have arisen within the county of London.

207. The Conservators may if they think fit procure all or any of their officers and servants to be sworn in as constables for any of the counties adjoining the Thames or any of the cities boroughs or towns adjoining the Thames and maintaining separate police forces but

they shall not be liable without the consent of the Conservators to be called upon to perform the duties of such constables except for the purposes of this Act or of any byelaw of the Conservators for the time being in force. A.D. 1894.

208. The Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police the Commissioner of City Police and the chief constables head constables or other officers having chief commands of police of all counties and of all cities boroughs and towns maintaining separate police forces through or by which counties cities boroughs or towns the Thames flows respectively from time to time 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 upon between the Conservators and the respective commissioners chief constables head constables or other officers having chief commands of police may provide officers and constables of police 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 respective commissioners chief constables head constables or other officers having chief commands of police 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 Metropolitan City and county police.

209. The Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police may with a view to maintaining order and securing 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. Regulations on river.

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.

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

A.D. 1894. carry the same into effect shall for each offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Police to observe bye-laws of Conservators and directions of their officers at regattas launches &c.

210. 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 officer of the Conservators shall be present on any such occasion all such police officers and constables shall in all things observe the directions of such officer of the Conservators.

As to appeals.

211. 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 thereunder they or he may appeal therefrom to a court of quarter sessions.

Savings.

Saving for Her Majesty's ships and moorings and for 54 Geo. 3. c. 159.

212. Nothing in this Act shall extend to any vessel belonging to or employed in the service of Her Majesty Her heirs or successors 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 fifty-fourth George the Third chapter one hundred and fifty-nine.

Saving rights of Crown.

213. Nothing in this Act shall authorise the Conservators to take use or in any manner interfere with any land belonging to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty in right of Her Crown and under the management of the Commissioners of Woods without the consent in writing of such Commissioners or one of them on behalf of Her Majesty (which consent such Commissioners are hereby respectively authorised to give) nor shall authorise the Conservators to exercise any power or control over any land which now is or hereafter may be vested in Her Majesty or in the Commissioners of Works for the public service or under the management of those Commissioners for the like purposes or 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 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 Her Majesty Her heirs or successors and particularly nothing in this Act shall prejudice or affect the free use and

enjoyment and power of disposition of Her Majesty or any department of Her 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 Act of 1857 reserved and excepted from the operation of that Act or shall authorise the Conservators in any manner to interfere therewith.

A.D. 1894.

214. Nothing in this Act shall prejudice diminish alter or take away any of the rights privileges powers or authorities vested in or enjoyed by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty Her heirs and successors in right of Her Duchy of Lancaster otherwise than is specially provided by this Act.

Saving rights of Duchy of Lancaster.

215. 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.

216. Nothing in this Act shall prejudice or derogate from or in anywise alter affect or interfere with the jurisdiction or authority of the Trinity House in the appointment of pilots loadsmen and guides or for beaconage and buoyage and office of beaconage and buoyage or for the erecting and setting up of beacons buoys lights and lighthouses or the fees advantages salaries profits emoluments commodities and rights incidents and appurtenances whatsoever due payable accustomed appertaining or belonging to the Trinity House or any other rights offices duties and privileges whatsoever now subsisting and in force and held used or enjoyed by the Trinity House under or by virtue of any Royal Charter grant letters patent or Act or otherwise howsoever except that after the passing of this Act the Trinity House shall not be entitled to discharge or require the discharge of any harbour master appointed by the Conservators pursuant to the provisions of this Act nor shall any such harbour master be required by Elder Brethren of the Trinity House to attend them.

Saving rights of Trinity House.

217. Except the provisions of this Act relating to pollution nothing in this Act or in any byelaw made under the authority of this Act shall take away prejudice or affect any of the rights powers or privileges to which under the Thames Embankment Act 1862 the two Societies of the Inner Temple and the Middle Temple or either of them are or is entitled.

Saving rights of the Inner and Middle Temples.

A.D. 1894.

Saving
rights of the
Lee Con-
servancy
Board.

218. Nothing in this Act shall prejudice or derogate from or in anywise alter affect or interfere with the jurisdiction power authority rights or privileges which at any time heretofore have been given or granted to or been held exercised or enjoyed or which are now vested in or may be legally held exercised or enjoyed by the Lee Conservancy Board under or by virtue of any Act relating to the River Lee or otherwise but all such powers authorities rights and privileges shall and may be held used exercised and enjoyed by the Lee Conservancy Board in as full and ample a manner to all intents and purposes whatsoever as if this Act had not been passed.

Saving
rights of
Canvey
Island Com-
missioners.

219. Nothing in this Act or any byelaw of the Conservators for the time being in force shall take away interfere with limit prejudice affect abridge or impeach any of the rights powers privileges and authorities or property vested in the commissioners for putting into execution the thirty-second George the Third chapter thirty-one and the Canvey Island (Sea Defences) Act 1883 or any acts or things done by the said Commissioners under the said Acts or either of them.

Saving
rights of
commis-
sioners of
sewers for
limits ex-
tending from
Lombard's
Wall to
Gravesend
Bridge.

220. Notwithstanding anything in this Act it shall not be lawful for the Conservators in any way to interfere with the banks of the Dartford and Crayford Creeks or either of them or with the navigation thereof without the consent of the commissioners of sewers for the limits extending from Lombard's Wall to Gravesend Bridge in the county of Kent and upon and under such terms and conditions as to the said Commissioners may seem fit and nothing in this Act shall repeal or in anywise prejudice affect lessen abridge or interfere with any of the powers rights privileges or authorities vested in the said commissioners.

Saving
rights of
commis-
sioners of
sewers.

221. 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 vested in any commissioners of sewers or the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough of West Ham as successors of the commissioners of sewers for the Havering and other levels with respect to their works or the regulation of sewers.

Saving
rights of
commis-
sioners of the
Dartford and
Crayford
Navigation.

222. Notwithstanding anything in this Act it shall not be lawful for the Conservators to interfere with so as to obstruct or impede the navigation of the Dartford and Crayford Creeks or either of them and nothing in this Act shall repeal or in anywise prejudice affect lessen abridge or interfere with any of the powers rights privileges or authorities vested in the commissioners of the Dartford and Crayford Navigation.

223. 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 now subsisting.

A.D. 1894.
Saving
rights of
Thames
Valley
Drainage
Commis-
sioners.

224.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act it shall not be lawful for the Conservators to place or make any piles groynes walls or works in front of any land now belonging to the London County Council which shall injuriously affect any right of that Council in respect of such land.

Saving for
London
County
Council.

(2) No byelaw of the Conservators shall affect the right of the said Council to place notices or announcements on any land belonging to and used by them under the powers of any Act.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall prejudice lessen affect or interfere with any of the powers rights authorities or privileges of the said Council under any Act now in force.

225. 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 mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Reading (in this section referred to as "the 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 place of the Corporation or any lands of the Corporation held or used for or in connexion 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 Corporation.

Saving for
Corporation
of Reading.

226.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall empower the Conservators to erect any toll gate or toll house upon any lands lying between the garden of Buccleuch House at Richmond and the road leading from the hamlet of Ham to Twickenham Ferry.

Saving for
Corporation
of Richmond.

(2) It shall not be lawful for any person to make use of horses for towing of vessels on the Surrey side of the Thames between Ferry Lane Kew and Friars Lane Richmond except on that portion of the towpath which was constructed under the powers of the Act of 1777.

227. 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

Saving for
supply of
water to
Abbey Mill
River.

A.D. 1894. 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.

228. This Act or any power conferred by this Act or any byelaw of the Conservators for the time being in force not being a byelaw made for any of the purposes following (namely) for the preservation of the fish in the Thames for the prohibition of the use of nets and apparatus improper to be used for taking fish in the Thames and 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 water bailiffs and other officers of the Conservators 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 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.

Saving for trees &c. at Temple Weir.

229. 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 whether for profit or pleasure or to alter or impair the ornamental character of such embankment and eyots.

Saving for lands formerly belonging to G.C. Cherry.

230. 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 (being the date of commencement of the Act of 1866) belonged or were claimed to belong to George Charles Cherry in section 47 of the Act of 1866 mentioned.

Saving as to Buscot and Eaton Weirs.

231. 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 (being the date of commencement of the Act of 1866) was enjoyed by and vested in Robert Campbell of Buscot Park and which is now enjoyed by and vested in him his heirs or assigns in and over Buscot Weir and Eaton Weir and the locks and works connected therewith respectively or any liability of the said Robert Campbell his heirs or assigns 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

his heirs or assigns of damming up the waters of the Thames at the said weirs and the following provisions shall relate to the said weirs :—

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(1.) Any property right and privilege hereby reserved to the said Robert Campbell his heirs and assigns 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 his heirs and assigns shall obey the byelaws of the Conservators for the time being in force.

232. 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.

For the protection of Lord Boston.

233. Nothing in this Act shall require any vessel which may under any Act be required to be and be registered or licensed by the Watermen's Company to be registered or licensed under this Act or render any person liable to any penalty under this Act on account of the user of any vessel so required to be registered or licensed by the Watermen's Company and at the time of such user being so registered or licensed.

Saving for vessels registered or licensed by Watermen's Company.

234. The following provisions for the protection of the London Tilbury and Southend Railway Company (herein-after called "the Tilbury Company") shall unless otherwise agreed in writing between the Conservators and the Tilbury Company apply and have effect :—

For the protection of the London Tilbury and Southend Railway Company.

(1) Nothing in this Act shall authorise the Conservators to make or authorise any ferry between any points in the parishes of Milton or Gravesend in the county of Kent and the parishes of Chadwell or Tilbury in the county of Essex or in any way to prejudice or interfere with any rights of passage ferry or transport of the Tilbury Company under any Charter or Act nor shall anything in this Act authorise the Conservators to make or authorise the making of any pier or works for landing passengers which shall injuriously affect any pier or works of the Tilbury Company :

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Act it shall not be lawful for the Conservators to place or make any piles groynes walls or works in front of any land now belonging to the Tilbury

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Company which shall injuriously affect any right of the Tilbury Company in respect of such land :

- (3) Nothing in this Act shall prejudice or affect any right of dredging or raising gravel sand ballast or other substances from the bed of the Thames conferred on the Tilbury Company under or by virtue of any Act or prevent the Tilbury Company from exercising any right which but for the passing of this Act they might have had or exercised of dredging any accumulations which might impede the free use by them of any of their piers or wharves :
- (4) The provisions of this Act relating to licences and permissions for works shall not apply to or affect any works or powers of the Tilbury Company heretofore authorised or conferred under or by virtue of any Act or authorise the Conservators to grant any licence for the erection establishment or use of any stage crane apparatus or other machinery in front of any land now belonging to the Tilbury Company which shall injuriously affect any right of the Tilbury Company in respect of such land :
- (5) Notwithstanding anything in the provisions of this Act relating to harbour-masters &c. no harbour-master appointed by the Conservators shall have any jurisdiction on any wharf pier or landing-place of the Tilbury Company now used by them for the purpose of their traffic and undertaking.

Act not to affect Richmond foot-bridge and lock and slipway and tolls.

235. Nothing in this Act shall apply to the bridge with footway and removable sluices lock and slipway by the Richmond Footbridge Sluices Lock and Slipway Act 1890 authorised to be made and maintained or to any toll by that Act authorised to be demanded or to any toll collector appointed under or for the purposes of that Act.

Saving rights of dock companies.

236. Nothing in this Act shall authorise or empower the Conservators to enter upon or interfere with any lands or works of any dock company established under the authority of Parliament or of any other company established under such authority owning any dock or shall affect or apply to any vessel while within the docks or premises of any such company and nothing in this Act or in any byelaw made under the authority of this Act shall take away prejudice or affect any of the rights powers privileges exemptions immunities jurisdictions or authorities of any such company under the several Acts of Parliament now in force or which may be passed during the present session of Parliament relating to such company.

Saving for rights of local

237. Except the provisions of Part V. 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 passing of this Act with respect to the taking of water from the Thames.

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authorities and others to take water.

General saving of rights.

238. 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 IV.

FINANCIAL.

Returns and Payments to Crown.

239. The Conservators shall in every year on or before the first day of February transmit to the Commissioners of Woods a return verified by the treasurer of the Conservators 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 the City Stone above Staines Bridge 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.

Annual return of certain moneys received by Conservators to be sent to and certain annual payments to be made to Commissioners of Woods.

Subject as herein-after in this section provided 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 Woods on behalf of the Queen's most Excellent Majesty Her heirs and successors to be applied as part of the hereditary possessions and land revenues of the Crown.

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Provided always that the Conservators shall in every year on the first day of March pay to the Commissioners of Woods on behalf of the Queen's most Excellent Majesty Her heirs and successors to be applied as part of the hereditary possessions and land revenues of the Crown pursuant to section 2 of the Crown Lands Act 1866 the sum of five hundred pounds in lieu of all payments which would otherwise pursuant to this section be payable by the Conservators to the Commissioners of Woods in respect of ballast sand earth or gravel dredged or raised by the Conservators or any person by their authority from the bed or shores of the Thames.

Funds and Accounts.

Lower
Navigation
Fund.

240. All moneys received by the Conservators in respect of the Thames below the City Stone above Staines Bridge including all tolls duties of tonnage dues and other charges and all proceeds of licences permissions and consents of and registrations by the Conservators and all fines rents and proceeds of sales of lands and all penalties and damages and all other moneys from whatever source and also all moneys raised by the Conservators under this Act for expenditure upon the Thames below the said City Stone and also all moneys stocks funds and securities which at the passing of this Act formed part of the conservancy fund of the Conservators under the Acts by this Act repealed and also all income of any such stocks funds or securities except so much of any such moneys as are by this Act directed to be paid to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty shall after the passing of this Act form one fund to be called "the lower navigation fund."

Upper
Navigation
Fund.

241. All moneys received by the Conservators in respect of the Thames above the City Stone above Staines Bridge including all tolls dues and other charges and all proceeds of licences permissions and consents of and registrations by the Conservators and all fines rents and proceeds of sales of lands and all penalties and damages and all other moneys from whatever source and also all moneys raised by the Conservators under this Act for expenditure upon the Thames above the said City Stone and also all moneys which at the passing of this Act formed part of the upper navigation fund of the Conservators under the Acts by this Act repealed shall after the passing of this Act form one fund to be called "the upper navigation fund."

Apportion-
ment be-
tween funds
of water
companies'

242. The Conservators shall carry to the lower navigation fund one thousand pounds of the moneys paid to them in respect of each year pursuant to this Act by the metropolitan water companies the West Surrey Water Company and the South West Suburban Water

Company and shall carry to the upper navigation fund the residue of the moneys in respect of each year so paid to them.

contributions
under this
Act.

243. The Conservators shall keep separate accounts of the lower navigation fund and the upper navigation fund and of their receipts and expenditure on capital and revenue account in respect of the Thames below the City Stone above Staines Bridge and their receipts and expenditure on capital and revenue account in respect of the Thames above the said City Stone and subject to the provisions of this Act they shall apportion fairly between those accounts any receipts or expenditure common to two or more of those accounts.

Separate
accounts.

244. 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 which 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 secretary of any of the metropolitan water companies of the West Surrey Water Company or of the South West Suburban Water Company or any person duly authorised in writing by him without fee or reward and the Conservators and other persons aforesaid or any of them may take copies of or abstracts from the said books without paying anything for the same and 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.

Accounts to
be kept of
receipts and
disburse-
ments which
shall be
open to
inspection.

245. The Conservators shall cause their accounts to be balanced in each year to the then last thirty-first day of December and fourteen days at the 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 and they 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 secretary of any of the metropolitan water companies of the West Surrey Water Company or of the South West Suburban Water Company or any person duly authorised in writing by him may at all reasonable times inspect such statement

Statements
of accounts
to be pre-
pared and to
be open for
inspection.

A.D. 1894.

and account and compare the same with the books and documents relating thereto in the possession of the Conservators and 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.

Accounts to be examined and settled at the annual meeting.

246. 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 and if the same be found just and true they shall be allowed by the Conservators and certified accordingly under the hand of the chairman of such meeting and after such accounts have been so allowed and certified and have been signed by the auditor as herein-after provided the same shall be final in regard to all persons whomsoever.

Appointment and payment of auditor.

247. 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 not exceeding one hundred and twenty guineas as the Conservators think fit and the Treasury approve.

Auditor to examine accounts.

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

249. The Conservators shall in every year present to both Houses of Parliament copies of the herein-before mentioned accounts for the preceding year as signed by the auditor.

A.D. 1894.
—
Accounts to
be yearly
laid before
Parliament.

Existing Loans &c.

250.—(1) The Conservators shall continue liable to pay the annuities before the passing of the Act of 1857 charged upon the security of tolls leviable on the navigation of the Thames below the City Stone above Staines Bridge and not before the passing of this Act redeemed in all respects as the Common Council would have been liable to pay the same if the Act of 1857 had not been passed and as if such annuities (in this Act sometimes referred to as “lower navigation bond annuities”) had been charged upon the lower navigation fund and the said annuities shall be and shall be deemed to have been always charged on the lower navigation fund.

Charge for
annuities
under navi-
gation bonds
given before
1857 by
Corporation
of London.

(2) The Conservators may from time to time and at any time redeem such annuities at such prices and upon such terms as may be prescribed in the bonds securing the same respectively or as may be agreed between the Conservators and the bondholders respectively and for such purpose the Conservators may if they think proper apply the lower navigation fund.

251.—(1) The Conservators shall continue liable to repay with interest the moneys borrowed by the Conservators under the Acts by this Act repealed or any of those Acts and not before the passing of this Act repaid in all respects as the Conservators would have been liable to repay the same if this Act had not been passed and if such moneys (in this Act sometimes referred to as “the moneys borrowed by the Conservators before the passing of this Act”) had together with all interest payable in respect thereof been charged upon both the lower navigation fund and the upper navigation fund and such moneys shall be and shall be deemed to have been always charged on those funds in priority to any other charge on such funds or either of them save only the charge upon the lower navigation fund for the lower navigation bond annuities.

Charge for
moneys
borrowed by
Conserva-
tors since
Act of 1857
and before
this Act.

(2) The said funds shall be deemed to have been expressly charged as aforesaid by any mortgage or other security executed or given by the Conservators in respect of any moneys borrowed by them as aforesaid and any such mortgage or other security shall in all respects be binding upon and given effect to by the parties thereto as if the said funds had been thereby expressly charged as aforesaid instead of the tolls and charges and other incomes and the lower navigation fund thereby charged.

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(3) The Conservators may from time to time and at any time redeem any such mortgage or security at such price and upon such terms as may be prescribed in such mortgage or security or as may be agreed between the Conservators and the mortgagee or other person entitled to such security and for such purpose the Conservators may if they think proper apply the upper navigation fund.

Charge for
debt of
upper navi-
gation
commis-
sioners.

252.—(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 this Act and now remaining unpaid (not exceeding the sum of eighty-eight thousand four hundred pounds) with interest from the passing of this Act at the rate of three and a half per centum per annum (which debt is in this Act sometimes referred to as “upper navigation commissioners’ debt”) shall be a charge 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 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 passing of this Act shall be a charge on the tolls and charges leviable by the Conservators 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 this Act shall be a charge on the tolls and charges leviable by the Conservators 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 on and for that purpose the Conservators may if they think proper apply the upper navigation fund.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act from time to time and at any time after the Conservators shall first create and

issue any B debenture stock under the powers of this Act they may issue to the holders of securities for the whole or any part of the said mortgage or bond debt an amount of such B debenture stock equal in nominal value to five per centum of the amount of the debt secured to such holders and any such holder to whom B debenture stock shall have been so issued shall be deemed to have accepted the same. A.D. 1894.

(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.

Borrowing.

253.—(1) The Conservators may from time to time borrow at interest on mortgage of all or any of the duties of tonnage tolls and charges leviable and other income receivable by them under this Act in respect of the Thames below the City Stone above Staines Bridge (so far as not payable under this Act to the Commissioners of Woods) and the lower navigation fund such moneys as they from time to time require for the purposes of this Act in respect of the Thames below the said City Stone not exceeding in the whole the sum of two hundred thousand pounds. Power to borrow.

(2) The Conservators may from time to time borrow at interest on mortgage of all or any of the tolls and charges leviable and other income receivable by them under this Act in respect of the Thames above the City Stone above Staines Bridge and the upper navigation fund such moneys as they from time to time require for the purposes of this Act in respect of the Thames above the said City Stone not exceeding in the whole the sum of one hundred thousand pounds.

254. All moneys borrowed by the Conservators under this Act may be borrowed and reborrowed 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 "Expenses of Act" fifteen and in all other cases fifty years from the dates of the original borrowing of the same respectively and 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. As to repayment of borrowed money.

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Power to
reborrow.

255. The Conservators may from time to time borrow at interest on mortgage as aforesaid any money necessary for repaying any principal moneys borrowed 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 reborrowed 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 reborrowed and the moneys originally borrowed shall be deemed the same loan; and
- (C) The Conservators shall not reborrow 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.

256. 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.

Conserva-
tors not
bound to see
to execution
of trusts.

257. The Conservators shall not be bound to see to the execution of any trust whether expressed 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.

Priority of
existing
securities.

258. The lower navigation bond annuities and all moneys borrowed by the Conservators before the passing of this Act shall so long as such annuities shall continue or such moneys shall not have been repaid respectively have priority of charge on the securities whereon such annuities or moneys are charged respectively over all mortgages and securities granted or issued under this Act.

Power to create Debenture Stock.

Power to
create
debenture
stock.

259.—(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 in respect of the Thames below the City Stone above Staines Bridge; or

(B) Raising any money for the purpose of paying off or redeeming all or any of the lower navigation bond annuities or all or any of the moneys borrowed by the Conservators under the provisions and for the purposes of this Act in respect of the Thames below the said City Stone ; or

(c) Converting into A debenture stock any lower navigation bond annuity or any security for any money borrowed by the Conservators under the provisions and for the purposes of this Act in respect of the Thames below the said City Stone ;

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) redeemable A 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 A 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) 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 in respect of the Thames above the City Stone above Staines Bridge ; or

(B) Raising any money for the purpose of paying off or redeeming all or any of the moneys borrowed by the Conservators before the passing or under the provisions of this Act for the purposes thereof in respect of the Thames above the said City Stone or the whole or any part of the upper navigation commissioners' debt ; or

(c) Converting into B debenture stock any security for any money borrowed by the Conservators before the passing or under the provisions of this Act for the purposes thereof in respect of the Thames above the said City Stone or any security for any part of the upper navigation commissioners' debt ;

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) redeemable B

A.D. 1894. 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.

Title of security for and redemption of debenture stock.

260.—(1) The A and B debenture stocks created and issued under this Act shall be called respectively Thames Conservancy Redeemable A Debenture Stock and Thames Conservancy Redeemable B Debenture Stock (in this Act respectively referred to as “A debenture stock” and “B debenture stock” and collectively referred to as “debenture stock”) and shall as regards the A debenture stock together with the interest thereon be a charge on the lower navigation fund and as regards the B debenture stock together with the interest thereon be a charge on the upper navigation fund equally subject to all charges existing on those funds respectively or on any part thereof respectively at the passing of this Act other than the upper navigation commissioners’ debt of the charge for which the B debenture stock shall have priority.

(2) The 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.

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

Conversion of existing securities into debenture stock.

261.—(1) The Conservators may enter into an arrangement with the holder of any lower navigation bond or any security for any money borrowed by the Conservators before or after the passing of this Act or any holder of any security for any part of the upper navigation commissioners’ debt for the conversion of such bond annuity or security into such amount of A or B debenture stock (as the case may be) 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 A or B debenture stock (as the case may be) or partly in one way and partly in the other.

(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 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 debenture stock and moneys issued or paid in substitution for or on account of any such security or the moneys secured thereby and all 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 disposition shall take effect with reference to a proportionate amount of the substituted stock and moneys.

262. After any moneys have been raised by the Conservators by the issue of debenture stock or after the conversion of any securities into 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.

Restriction on exercise of borrowing powers after issue of debenture stock.

263. The debenture stock shall be and have all the incidents of personal estate.

Nature and incidents of stock.

264. No holder of any portion of debenture stock shall have any priority or preference by reason of the prior creation of such stock or otherwise.

No preference among holders.

265.—(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").

Appointment of registrar.

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(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.

266.—(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 the debenture stock and the amounts held by them (in this Act referred to as "the stock register").

(2) The stock register shall be *primâ 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.

267.—(1) On demand of a holder of debenture stock the Conservators may if they think fit give to him a certificate of the proprietorship thereof under their common seal specifying the amount of debenture stock to which he is entitled (in this Act referred to as a "stock certificate").

(2) A stock certificate may be in the Form A in the Fifth Schedule to this Act or to the like effect and shall be *primâ 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.

(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.

Power for stockholder to sell and transfer.

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

Mode of transfer of stock.

269.—(1) The debenture stock shall be transferable only by deed which may be in the form B in the Fifth Schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

(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 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 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 subdivision 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 subdivided) 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.

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

Closing register for transfers.

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

271.—(1) The executors or administrators of a deceased holder of 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.

Transmission of debenture stock on death bankruptcy &c.

(2) Any person becoming entitled to any 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 registrar and the person so becoming entitled to any stock may transfer such stock to another person without being registered himself.

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(3) The Conservators or registrar shall not be required to allow any executors or administrators to transfer any 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 the executors who have proved the will to join in the transfer.

(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.

Notice of trust not receivable.

272. No notice of any trust express implied or constructive in respect of any 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.

Evidence of title.

273. The Conservators or the registrar before allowing the receipt of any interest on any 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 competent persons or of such other nature as the Conservators or the registrar may require.

Interest to joint holders.

274. Where more persons than one are registered as joint holders of any 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 where one joint holder is an infant &c.

275. Where 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 witnesses.

Protection of holders of debenture stock.

276. A person taking or holding 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 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 debenture stock or be answerable for any loss or misapplication thereof.

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277. Nothing in this Act shall affect any power of the Conservators to raise otherwise than by debenture stock any money which they do not think fit to raise by debenture stock.

Saving for power to borrow otherwise.

278. Debenture stock shall be deemed capital stock of a body corporate within the Forgery Act 1861.

Forgery.

279. All mortgages at any time after the passing of this Act granted by the Conservators under this Act shall rank *pari passu* and have equality of charge with any debenture stock at any time issued by the Conservators under this Act and all such mortgages shall be endorsed by the Conservators with notice of this enactment.

Ranking of mortgages granted after passing of Act.

General.

280.—(1) The Conservators in case they borrow any moneys on mortgage under this Act or issue any debenture stock shall within twelve months after borrowing such moneys or issuing such stock and thenceforth annually set apart as a sinking fund for the repayment of such moneys or the purchase by them or redemption of such stock out of the duties of tonnage tolls charges and other income the lower navigation fund and the upper navigation 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 per centum per annum be sufficient—

Sinking fund.

(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 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 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 debenture stock issued for the purpose of raising money for paying off money borrowed by the Conservators before the passing of this Act or issued for the

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purpose of converting into debenture stock any security for money borrowed by the Conservators before the passing 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 debenture stock issued for the purpose of raising money for redeeming any lower navigation bond annuity or for paying off any part of the upper navigation commissioners' debt or issued for the purpose of converting into debenture stock any such annuity or 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 passing of this Act.

(2) All sums so set apart and the income thereof shall from time to time be invested in any security in which trustees are for the time being by or under any Act of Parliament passed or to be passed authorised to invest trust money or any security (not including annuity certificates or certificates payable to bearer) of any municipal corporation in Great Britain or of any other local authority within the meaning of section 34 of the Local Loans Act 1875 but the Conservators shall not invest any such money in any security of the Conservators.

(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 duties tolls charges income or funds 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-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) 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 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 herein-before prescribed until the whole of such borrowed moneys are repaid and of such 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 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 of interest on such principal moneys or 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.

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

281. 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 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 Board of Trade.

Sinking fund may be adjusted in certain events.

282. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the Conservators from redeeming any debenture stock at a price below par by agreement with the holder of such stock.

Saving for power to redeem by agreement.

283.—(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 Board of Trade a return in such form as may be prescribed by that Board and verified by statutory declaration if so required by them showing the amount which has been paid as an instalment or instalments or invested for 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 Board of Trade and not otherwise.

Annual return to Board of Trade.

(2) If it appears to the Board of Trade 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

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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 Board of Trade 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 that Board 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 Board of Trade out of the High Court.

Land disposed of to be freed from charges.

284. 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 debenture stock such lands and 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.

Application of Capital and Revenue.

Application of money borrowed.

285. 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 Woods be applied for purposes of this Act to which capital is properly applicable and not otherwise.

Application of capital.

286.—(1) All moneys forming part of the lower navigation fund and being in the nature of capital shall be applied in respect of the Thames below the City Stone above Staines Bridge.

(2) All moneys forming part of the upper navigation fund and being in the nature of capital shall be applied in respect of the Thames above the said City Stone.

Application of revenue.

287.—(1) All moneys forming part of the lower navigation fund and being in the nature of revenue shall be applied as follows namely :—

(A) In paying three-fourths of the costs charges and expenses of and incident to the preparing for obtaining and passing of this Act or otherwise in relation thereto so far as the same shall not be paid out of borrowed moneys ;

(B) In defraying three-fourths of the necessary and proper establishment expenses of the Conservators under this Act and in defraying the working expenses of the Conservators under this Act in respect of the Thames below the City Stone above Staines Bridge and in defraying the expenses of the repair and

maintenance of the works in the Thames below the said City Stone vested in or acquired or constructed by them by or under this Act;

- (c) In paying the annuities charged by the lower navigation bonds;
- (d) In paying the interest from time to time accruing due on any mortgage debt contracted by the Conservators under this Act for raising moneys for the purposes of the Thames below the said City Stone or on any A debenture stock issued by the Conservators under this Act;
- (e) In providing any instalments payable under or sinking fund required by this Act in respect of any moneys borrowed on mortgage by the Conservators for purposes of the Thames below the said City Stone or in respect of A debenture stock;
- (f) In carrying into execution the purposes of this Act in respect of the Thames below the said City Stone.

(2) All moneys forming part of the upper navigation fund and being in the nature of revenue shall be applied as follows namely:—

- (A) In paying one-fourth of the costs charges and expenses of and incident to the preparing for obtaining and passing of this Act or otherwise in relation thereto so far as the same shall not be paid out of borrowed moneys;
- (B) In defraying one-fourth of the necessary and proper establishment expenses of the Conservators under this Act and in defraying the working expenses of the Conservators under this Act in respect of the Thames above the City Stone above Staines Bridge and in defraying the expenses of the repair and maintenance of the works in the Thames above the said City Stone vested in or acquired or constructed by them by or under this Act;
- (c) In paying the interest from time to time accruing due in respect of moneys borrowed by the Conservators before the passing of this Act;
- (d) In providing any instalments payable or sinking fund required in respect of the moneys borrowed by the Conservators before the passing of this Act;
- (e) In paying the interest from time to time accruing due on any mortgage debt contracted by the Conservators under this Act for raising moneys for the purposes of the Thames above the said City Stone or on any B debenture stock issued by the Conservators under this Act;
- (f) In providing any instalments payable under or sinking fund required by this Act in respect of any moneys borrowed on

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- mortgage by the Conservators for purposes of the Thames above the said City Stone or in respect of B debenture stock ;
- (G) In paying year by year the interest accruing due on the upper navigation commissioners' debt ;
- (H) In carrying into execution the purposes of this Act in respect of the Thames above the said City Stone.

Miscellaneous.

Conservators may give gratuities and pay superannuation allowance.

288. 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 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 and also to any officer or person in their employ by way of retiring or superannuation allowance for length of service and also to 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.

Certain exemptions from rates and taxes.

289. 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 above London Bridge and all lands buildings locks pounds towpaths bridges ferries and works for the time being vested in the Conservators in respect of the Thames above London Bridge shall be exempt from all parochial charges rates taxes assessments impositions and payments whatsoever save as herein-after in this section mentioned 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 :

Provided always that the Conservators shall pay full compensation and satisfaction for all parochial taxes whatsoever in respect of such lands and towpaths in respect of the Thames between London Bridge and the said City Stone which have been or may be purchased or used by the Conservators for the purposes of this Act and for which parochial taxes were paid at the passing of the Act of 1814 in such manner and to such amount only as actually were paid or would have been paid for such lands or towpaths in case the same had not been so purchased or used such compensation and satisfaction to be settled by a jury if necessary in the same manner

as compensation may under the Lands Clauses Acts in case of A.D. 1894:
dispute be settled by a jury. —

290. All the costs charges and expenses of and incident to the applying for obtaining and passing of this Act shall be paid by the Conservators out of any moneys (including borrowed moneys) for the time being in their hands Provided that not more than three-fourths of such costs charges and expenses shall be paid out of moneys forming part of the lower navigation fund nor more than one-fourth of such costs charges and expenses shall be paid out of moneys forming part of the upper navigation fund.

Expenses of Act.

PART V.

WATER COMPANIES.

291. 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 any of the metropolitan water companies will injuriously affect either the flow or the purity of the water of the Thames above or at the place where such company draw their supply the company may give notice in 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 nominated by the Board of Trade on the application of the company 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.

Control by metropolitan companies of works of Conservators.

292. The metropolitan water companies the West Surrey Water Company and the South West Suburban Water Company respectively shall pay to the Conservators the annual sum mentioned in the second column of the Sixth Schedule to this Act opposite the name of such company in the first column of such schedule and each of such sums shall be payable by equal half-yearly payments on the twenty-fourth day of June and the twenty-fifth day of December in every year the first half-yearly payment to become due on the twenty-fifth day of December or the twenty-fourth day of June which shall be next after the passing of this Act such payments in the case of each of the metropolitan water companies to be exclusive and in the case of the West Surrey Water Company and in the case of the South West Suburban Water Company to be inclusive of all payments under any of the agreements mentioned in the Seventh Schedule to this Act or under any other Act not repealed by this Act payable to the Conservators by such company.

Contributions by companies.

A.D. 1894.

Contributions of companies to be first charge on their receipts.

293. The payments to be made under this Act by the metropolitan water companies the West Surrey Water Company and the South West Suburban Water 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 (being the date of commencement of the Act of 1878) 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 from and after the twenty-fourth day of June or the twenty-fifth day of December which shall be next after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful for any 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 the same company have paid to the Conservators the half-yearly payment accrued due from that company under this Act at the then last preceding twenty-fourth day of June or twenty-fifth day of December as the case may be.

Payments of companies to be without deduction and free from taxes &c.

294. The half-yearly payments to be made as aforesaid by the metropolitan water companies the West Surrey Water Company and the South West Suburban Water Company respectively shall be made without deduction and all sums so paid shall in the hands of the Conservators be free from all parliamentary parochial and other general and local taxes rates and assessments whatever.

Power of intersale by metropolitan water companies.

295. Subject and without prejudice to all other terms and conditions in any agreement or Act subsisting and in force at the passing of the Act of 1878 and subject and without prejudice to any agreements validly made under the powers of section 15 of that Act and subject as herein-after in this section provided it shall be lawful for any one of the metropolitan water companies to supply any part of the total quantity of water which such company are empowered to take from the Thames or from any tributary thereof and which is not required for the purposes of the district of supply of such company to any other or others of the said companies to be used only for the purposes for which the said companies are respectively empowered to provide and use water Provided that the total quantity of water supplied under the powers of this section by any one of the said companies shall not exceed the total quantity which might have been supplied by such company under the powers of section 15 of the Act of 1878 if that section had not been repealed and this Act had not been passed And provided that every agreement for a continuing supply under the

powers of this section shall be made in writing and shall contain due provision that the supply so made shall not be withdrawn without the consent of the purchasing company.

A.D. 1894.

296. Subject to the provisions of this Act contained in the section thereof whereof the marginal note is "Power of intersale by metropolitan water companies" the metropolitan water companies the West Surrey Water Company and the South West Suburban Water 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 on or before the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Restriction on quantity of water which may be taken by companies.

297.—(1) The metropolitan water companies the West Surrey Water Company and the South West Suburban Water Company respectively shall at the cost of them respectively within one year from and after the passing of this Act provide and thereafter maintain in good working order suitable appliances to be 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.

As to ascertaining quantities of water taken from Thames.

(2) The metropolitan water companies the West Surrey Water Company and the South West Suburban Water Company respectively shall in every week after providing any such appliances 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 from every source of supply of such company in respect of which such appliances shall have been provided.

(3) The engineer of the Conservators shall and any other person from time to time thereunto authorised by the Conservators under the hand of the chairman of the Conservators or the secretary shall at all reasonable times have access to all or any part of the premises of the metropolitan water companies the West Surrey Water Company and the South West Suburban Water 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.

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(4) In case any dispute shall arise between the Conservators and any company with reference to the appliances to be provided as aforesaid or to the condition of any appliances provided by such company 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 Board of Trade on the application of either of the parties to such dispute.

Acquisition by agreement of right of abstracting water from the Thames.

298. 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 :

And it shall be lawful for any of the metropolitan water companies 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.

PART VI.

WATERMEN'S COMPANY.

Interpretation in this part of this Act.

299. In this part of this Act—

The expression “the Watermen’s Company’s Act” means the Watermen’s and Lightermen’s Amendment Act 1859 ;

The expression “the company” means the Watermen’s Company ;

The word “lighterman” means and includes any person working or navigating for hire a lighter within the limits of the Watermen’s Company’s Act.

Construction of these provisions with Company’s Act.

300. The provisions of this part of this Act shall be read and have effect together with the Watermen’s Company’s Act as one Act and for this purpose the term “this Act” when used in the Watermen’s Company’s Act shall be taken to include this part of this Act.

301. Notwithstanding anything in the Watermen's Company's Act or in any byelaw made thereunder it shall be lawful for any male person above the age of twenty years who has not previously been bound an apprentice under the Watermen's Company's Act to contract in writing with any person authorised to take apprentices under that Act to serve such person in assisting to navigate a lighter or in assisting to work or navigate a steamboat upon the Thames within the limits of the Watermen's Company's Act.

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Contract of service in addition to apprenticeship.

302. Every such contract shall be in a form to be settled by byelaw under the Watermen's Company's Act and shall be entered into and executed at Watermen's Hall and be entered by the clerk of the company in a book or books to be kept for that purpose and there shall be paid to the company on such registration by one or other of the parties to such contract the following fees namely on the registration of the first contract entered into by any person for such service on his part the like fee as is for the time being payable to the company on the binding of an apprentice and on the registration of any subsequent contract for such service on the part of the same person the like fee as is for the time being payable to the company on the assignment of indentures of apprenticeship.

Form and registration of contract.

303. It shall be lawful for any person who has actually served under any such contract or contracts for the term of two years within the period of three years from the registration of the first of such contracts to apply to the company for a certificate authorising him to act as a lighterman or to work or navigate a steamboat according to the tenor of his contract and if upon his examination and the production of evidence similar to that required by the company to prove the competency of an apprentice on applying for a licence he is found qualified to receive the same the company shall on payment as herein-after provided grant to such applicant a certificate authorising him as aforesaid in such form as the company from time to time by byelaw determine and there shall be paid to the company by every applicant for a certificate on the original grant thereof the sum of three pounds eleven shillings or such less sum as the company from time to time by byelaw determine and every certificate shall be renewable as a lighterman's licence under the Watermen's Company's Act and on payment of the same fee and in case the company refuse to grant or renew a certificate any applicant for the same shall have the same right of appeal to the Conservators as is provided by the Watermen's Company's Act in respect of applicants for licences thereunder.

Person having served under contract to be examined and if found competent to obtain a certificate &c.

304. Every person holding a certificate as aforesaid from the company shall be liable to have the same revoked cancelled or suspended in case of any incapacity or misconduct in the same

Certificate liable to be revoked cancelled or suspended.

A.D. 1894. manner and as fully to all intents and subject to the like appeal as is provided in the case of licensed freemen and apprentices under the Watermen's Company's Act and byelaws.

Person obtaining a certificate to be liable to control of Company.

305. Every person entering into any contract as aforesaid as well before as after obtaining a certificate as herein-before provided shall be subject and liable to the regulations and control of the Company and to the disqualification and penalties imposed and declared by and to the provisions of the Watermen's Company's Act and the byelaws made or to be made in pursuance thereof as fully in every respect as if such person had been regularly bound an apprentice in the manner prescribed by such Act and had been subsequently admitted as a freeman of the company or been licensed under the said Act and the said Act and byelaws respectively shall be read and construed so as to include and apply to such person accordingly.

Amendment of section 87 of Company's Act.

306. Section 87 of the Watermen's Company's Act shall be read as if after the words "apprentice of" were inserted the words "a freeman or of."

Widows of freemen on taking apprentices to employ freemen &c. to instruct them.

307. Every widow of a freeman taking an apprentice under the Watermen's Company's Act shall keep or employ some person being a freeman of the company or a licensed lighterman (as the case may be) to instruct such apprentice in the business for which he may be so bound to her and shall cause him to be so instructed before he is admitted a freeman of the company or licensed to work as a lighterman in manner provided by the Watermen's Company's Act.

Penalty for false statement on application &c.

308. If any person with intent to obtain for himself or any other person the grant or renewal of a certificate from the company makes any false representation or statement knowing the same to be false or with like intent offers or utters to any person in the service of the company or of the Conservators any false document knowing the same to be false he shall for every such offence be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Printing &c. of company's balance sheet.

309. Within one month after the annual audit of the accounts of the company they shall cause their balance sheet (prescribed by section 27 of the Watermen's Company's Act) to be printed and shall send printed copies thereof to the Conservators and to the Board of Trade and to such other authorities and persons as the Board of Trade from time to time direct and if in any year they fail to do so they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

310. If at any time it appears to the Board of Trade that the income of the company is more than sufficient to meet the proper expenditure for the time being of the company the Board of Trade may direct the company to reduce the fees taken by them on grants or renewals of licences or certificates under any former Act to such amounts as the Board of Trade prescribe with power to the Board of Trade to authorise the raising again of any such fee to an amount not exceeding that allowed by any former Act and notwithstanding anything in any former Act it shall not be lawful for the company to take any fee of a higher amount than that so from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade.

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Regulation
of income
of company.

311. Nothing in section 54 or in section 66 of the Watermen's Company's Act shall apply to any lighters passing entirely through the limits of that Act or to any lighters navigating the Grand Junction Canal passing into or out of the said canal from or to the Thames and not navigated up or down the said river.

Limitation of
powers of
sections 54
and 66 of
the Com-
pany's Act.

312. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Watermen's Company's Act all lighters duly registered navigated from any places on the Thames above Teddington Lock may be navigated on the Thames as far as London Bridge without being compelled to employ a freeman apprentice or other person licensed by the company in manner required by the Watermen's Company's Act or this part of this Act.

Provision in
favour of
western
barges.

313. Nothing in the Watermen's Company's Act or in this part of this Act shall be held to affect any rights privileges or exemptions actually enjoyed at the passing of the Watermen's Company's Act by owners of lighters passing along the River Lee and its branches into or from or along the Thames or to affect the persons employed in such lighters.

Preserving
rights of
owners of
Lee lighters.

A.D. 1894.

The SCHEDULES referred to in the foregoing Act.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Acts under which the Conservators exercised Statutory Powers immediately before the passing of this Act.

Regnal Year and Chapter of Act.	Title or Short Title of Act.	Title assigned for purposes of Citation in this Act.	Extent of Repeal by this Act.
PART I.			
20 & 21 Vict. c. cxlvii.	The Thames Conservancy Act 1857 - -	Act of 1857 -	The whole Act.
27 & 28 Vict. c. 113.	The Thames Conservancy Act 1864 - -	Act of 1864 -	The whole Act.
29 & 30 Vict. c. 89.	The Thames Navigation Act 1866 - -	Act of 1866 -	The whole Act.
56 & 57 Vict. c. cccxi.	The London County Council (General Powers) Act 1893.	Act of 1893 -	Sections 3 & 4.
PART II.			
21 James I. c. 32.	An Act for making the River of Thames navigable for barges boats and lighters from the village of Bercot in the county of Oxon unto the university and city of Oxon.	Act of 1623 -	The whole Act.
24 Geo. II. c. 8.	An Act for the better carrying on and regulating the navigation of the Rivers Thames and Isis from the City of London westward to the town of Cricklade in the county of Wilts.	Act of 1750 -	The whole Act.
11 Geo. III. c. 45.	An Act for improving and completing the navigation of the Rivers Thames and Isis from the City of London to the town of Cricklade in the county of Wilts.	Act of 1771 -	The whole Act.
15 Geo. III. c. 11.	An Act to amend an Act made in the eleventh year of His present Majesty's reign for improving and completing the navigation of the Rivers Thames and Isis from the City of London to the town of Cricklade in the county of Wilts.	Act of 1775 -	The whole Act.
28 Geo. III. c. 51.	An Act to explain amend and enlarge the powers of so much of two Acts passed in the eleventh and fifteenth years of the reign of His present Majesty for improving and completing the navigation of the Rivers Thames and Isis from the City of London to the town of Cricklade in the county of Wilts as relates to the navigation of the said rivers from the boundary of the jurisdiction of the city of London near Staines in the county of Middlesex to the said town of Cricklade.	Act of 1788 -	The whole Act.

[57 & 58 VICT.] *Thames Conservancy Act, 1894.* [Ch. clxxxvii.]

A.D. 1894.

Regnal Year and Chapter of Act.	Title or Short Title of Act.	Title assigned for purposes of Citation in this Act.	Extent of Repeal by this Act.
35 Geo. III. c. 106.	An Act for amending and rendering more effectual an Act passed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of His present Majesty intituled "An Act to explain amend and enlarge the powers of so much of two Acts passed in the eleventh and fifteenth years of the reign of His present Majesty for improving and completing the navigation of the Rivers Thames and Isis from the city of London to the town of Cricklade in the county of Wilts as relates to the navigation of the said rivers from the boundary of the Jurisdiction of the City of London near Staines in the county of Middlesex to the said town of Cricklade" and for extending and enlarging the powers of the said several Acts passed in the eleventh and fifteenth years of the reign of His said present Majesty so far as the same relate to the improving and completing of the navigation of the said rivers from the jurisdiction of the City of London near Staines in the county of Middlesex to the town of Cricklade in the county of Wilts.	Act of 1795 -	The whole Act.
52 Geo. III. c. xlvii.	An Act to authorise the Commissioners for improving and completing the navigation of the Rivers Thames and Isis from the jurisdiction of the City of London near Staines in the county of Middlesex to the town of Cricklade in the county of Wilts to make a navigable canal out of the River Thames near Milson's Point in the parish of Egham in the county of Surrey to communicate with the said river at or near Bell Weir in the said parish of Egham and to erect pound locks in such cut with necessary weirs and other works on the said navigation.	Act of 1812 (c. xlvii.).	The whole Act.
PART III.			
30 Geo. II. c. 21.	An Act for the more effectual preservation and improvement of the spawn and fry of fish in the River Thames and waters of Medway and for the better regulating the fishery thereof.	Act of 1756 -	The whole Act so far as relates to the Thames.
39 Geo. III. c. lxi.	An Act for rendering more commodious and for better regulating the Port of London.	Act of 1799 -	The whole Act so far as the same was immediately before the passing of this Act capable of being executed by the Conservators.
42 Geo. III. c. xlix.	An Act to authorise the advancement of further sums of money out of the Consolidated Fund for completing the Canal and other works which by an Act passed in the thirty-ninth year of His present Majesty's reign intituled <i>An Act for rendering more commodious and for better regulating the Port of London</i> were directed to be made and done by the Mayor Aldermen and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled.	Act of 1802 -	The whole Act.

[Ch. clxxxvii.] *Thames Conservancy Act, 1894.* [57 & 58 VICT.]

A.D. 1894.

Regnal Year and Chapter of Act.	Title or Short Title of Act.	Title assigned for purposes of Citation in this Act.	Extent of Repeal by this Act.
43 Geo. III. c. cxxiv.	An Act to authorise the advancement of further sums of money out of the Consolidated Fund to be applied in the improvement of the Port of London by the Mayor Aldermen and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled and to empower the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to purchase the Legal Quays between London Bridge and the Tower of London.	Act of 1803 -	The whole Act.
45 Geo. III. c. lxxiii.	An Act to authorise the advancement of further sums of money out of the Consolidated Fund for completing the canal and other works directed to be made by an Act passed in the thirty-ninth year of His present Majesty intituled <i>An Act for rendering more commodious and for better regulating the Port of London.</i>	Act of 1805 -	The whole Act.
47 Geo. III. (sess. 2), c. xxxi.	An Act to authorise the advancement of further sums of money out of the Consolidated Fund to be applied in completing the canal across the Isle of Dogs and erecting other works there and for effecting other improvements of the Port of London in execution of certain Acts already passed for these purposes.	Act of 1807 -	The whole Act.
10 Geo. IV. c. cxxiv.	An Act for altering and amending the powers of an Act of the thirty-ninth year of the reign of King George the Third for rendering more commodious and for better regulating the Port of London.	Act of 1829 -	The whole Act.
4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 32.	An Act for reducing the Tonnage Rates payable in the Port of London.	Act of 1834 -	The whole Act.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 86.	An Act for the general regulation of the Customs.	Act of 1845 -	Section 139.
12 & 13 Vict. c. 90.	An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.	Act of 1849 -	Section 42.
14 Geo. III. c. 91.	An Act more effectually to improve and complete the Navigation of the River Thames westward of London Bridge within the Liberties of the City of London and to prevent any vessel or barge from being moored in Taplow Mill Stream in the county of Bucks.	Act of 1774 -	The whole Act.
17 Geo. III. c. 18.	An Act for enabling the Mayor Aldermen and Commons of the City of London to purchase the present Tolls and Duties payable for navigating upon the River Thames westward of London Bridge within the liberties of the City of London and for laying a small Toll in lieu thereof for the purpose of more effectually completing the said Navigation and for other purposes.	Act of 1777 -	The whole Act.
50 Geo. III. c. cciv.	An Act for amending altering and enlarging the powers of two Acts passed in the fourteenth and seventeenth years of His present Majesty in relation to the Navigation of the River Thames westward of London Bridge within the Liberties of the City of London and for the further improvement of the said Navigation.	Act of 1810 -	The whole Act.

Regnal Year and Chapter of Act.	Title or Short Title of Act.	Title assigned for purposes of Citation in this Act.	Extent of Repeal by this Act.
52 Geo. III. c. xlvi.	An Act for altering amending and enlarging the Powers of three Acts of His present Majesty for improving the navigation of the River Thames westward of London Bridge within the Liberties of the City of London and for further improving the said Navigation.	Act of 1812 (c. xlvi.).	The whole Act.
54 Geo. III. c. cxxiii.	An Act for altering amending and enlarging the powers of four Acts of His present Majesty for improving the Navigation of the River Thames westward of London Bridge within the Liberties of the City of London and for further improving the said Navigation.	Act of 1814 -	The whole Act.
5 Geo. IV. c. cxxiii.	An Act to enable the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London to raise a sum of money at a reduced rate of interest to pay off the moneys now charged on the tolls and duties payable by virtue of four Acts of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third for improving the navigation of the River Thames westward of London Bridge within the Liberties of the City of London.	Act of 1824 -	The whole Act.
8 Vict. c. i. -	An Act to enable the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London to raise a sum of money at a reduced rate of interest to pay off the moneys now charged on the tolls and duties payable by virtue of several Acts for improving the navigation of the River Thames westward of London Bridge within the Liberties of the City of London and to amend some of the said Acts.	Act of 1845 -	The whole Act.
30 Vict. c. ci. -	The Thames Conservancy Act 1867 - -	Act of 1867 -	The whole Act.
33 & 34 Vict. c. cxlix.	The Thames Navigation Act 1870 - -	Act of 1870 -	The whole Act.
41 & 42 Vict. c. cxxvi.	The Thames Conservancy Act 1878 - -	Act of 1878 -	The whole Act.
46 & 47 Vict. c. lxxix.	The Thames Act 1883 - - - -	Act of 1883 -	The whole Act.
48 & 49 Vict. c. 76.	The Thames Preservation Act 1885 - -	Act of 1885 -	The whole Act.

*** In the foregoing Schedule—*

The Acts mentioned in Part I. are the principal Acts which related to the constitution of the Conservators immediately before the passing of this Act ;

The Acts mentioned in Part II. are the principal Acts under which Commissioners acted in respect of the Thames above the City Stone above Staines Bridge before the Act of 1866 discontinued such Commissioners and put that part of the Thames within the jurisdiction of the Conservators.

The Acts mentioned in Parts I. II. and III. are those which so far as unrepealed or spent were executed by the Conservators immediately before the passing of this Act.

The Acts mentioned in Part III. are arranged as far as practicable in the following order :—

- (1) Acts relating principally to the Thames below London Bridge ;*
- (2) Acts relating principally to the Thames between London Bridge and the City Stone above Staines Bridge ;*
- (3) Acts relating to the Thames more or less generally.*

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THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Limits of the port of London for purposes of this Act.

Seaward limit :

A line passing straight from a point two statute miles and six furlongs from the tower on Harwich Naze in the county of Essex to a point four statute miles and seven furlongs from the North Foreland Lighthouse on the North Foreland in the county of Kent such points, respectively being in a straight line between the said tower and lighthouse.

Northward limit :

A line passing straight from the northern extremity of the said seaward limit to a point four statute miles and five furlongs from Colne Point in the county of Essex and being in a straight line between the last-mentioned point and the lighthouse on the Maplin Sand thence passing straight to the said lighthouse thence passing straight to the West Shoebury Buoy thence passing straight to a point at low-water mark of ordinary tides at the entrance to Holy Haven Creek in the said county thence passing along the shore at low-water mark of ordinary tides (passing straight across all creeks and inlets) to a point due south of the western point of the entrance to Bill Meroy Creek near Tilbury Fort in the said county and thence passing due north-west to high-water mark of ordinary tides.

Southward limit :

A line passing straight from the southern extremity of the said seaward limit to a point four statute miles and five furlongs from the Sheppeylands End near the north-easternmost point of the Isle of Sheppey in the county of Kent and being in a straight line between the said southern extremity and Sheppeylands End thence passing straight to a point one furlong due north of London Stone at the eastern point of the entrance to Yantlet Creek in the said county thence passing straight in a north-westerly direction to low-water mark of ordinary tides thence passing along the shore at low-water mark of ordinary tides to a point due south of the western point of the entrance to the said Bill Meroy Creek and thence passing due south to high-water mark of ordinary tides.

Inland limit :

High-water mark of ordinary tides from the most westwardly points of the said northward and southward limits respectively to London Bridge throughout the River Thames and the several channels streams and rivers falling into the River Thames between either of the said points and London Bridge.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

A.D. 1894.

Form of Proxy Paper for Elections by Shipowners by Owners of Sailing Barges Lighters and Steam Tugs by Dockowners and by Wharfingers.

THE THAMES CONSERVANCY ACT 1894.

I _____ of _____ being entitled to Vote at the Election of a Conservator by shipowners [or as the case may be] at the election to be held on the _____ day of December 189 _____ do by this writing appoint _____ of _____ to be my proxy to vote on my behalf at that election as witness my hand this _____ day of _____ 189 _____ .
(Signed)

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Maximum Pleasure Boat Tolls.

For every steam pleasure boat and passenger steamer	-	Eighteenpence
Class 1.—For every sculling boat pair-oared row-boat and skiff and for every randan canoe punt and dingey	-	Threepence
Class 2.—For every four-oared row-boat (other than the boats enumerated in Class 1) and sailing boat	- - -	Sixpence
Class 3.—For every row-boat shallop over four oars (other than the boats enumerated in Classes 1 and 2)	- - -	One shilling
For every house-boat under fifty feet in length	-	One shilling and sixpence
For every house-boat over fifty feet in length	-	Two shillings and sixpence

The above charges to be for passing once through by or over a lock and returning on the same day.

In lieu of the above tolls pleasure steamboats or row-boats may be registered on the payment to the Conservators of the under-mentioned sums and shall in consideration of such payment pass the several locks free of any other charge from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December in each year.

For every steam pleasure boat and steam passenger		Per annum.
boat not exceeding thirty-five feet in length	-	One hundred shillings
Ditto above thirty-five feet in length but not exceeding forty-five feet	-	One hundred and fifty shillings
Ditto above forty-five feet	- - -	Two hundred shillings

A.D. 1894.

	Per annum.
For every row-boat of Class 1 - - -	Forty shillings
For every row-boat or yacht of Class 2 - - -	Fifty shillings
For every row-boat of Class 3 - - -	Sixty shillings
For every house-boat under fifty feet in length -	One hundred shillings
Ditto above fifty feet in length - - -	One hundred and fifty shillings

In computing the tolls every number less than the entire numbers above stated is to be charged as the entire number.

Every vessel carried in or upon another vessel through by or over any lock to be charged as if separately navigated through by or over such lock but to an extent not exceeding one-third of such maximum tolls.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

Forms for use in connexion with Debenture Stock.

FORM A.

THAMES CONSERVANCY REDEEMABLE A [OR B] DEBENTURE STOCK CERTIFICATE.

Number

£

This is to certify that
of _____ is the proprietor of
_____ pounds of
£ _____ per cent. Thames Conservancy Redeemable A [or 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 _____
18 _____

FORM B.

DEED OF TRANSFER OF THAMES CONSERVANCY REDEEMABLE A [OR B] DEBENTURE STOCK.

I _____ of _____ in consideration
of the sum of _____
pounds paid to me by _____ of _____ (herein-after
called the said transferee) do hereby transfer to the said transferee the sum
of _____ pounds Thames Conservancy Redeemable
A [or 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.

A.D. 1894.

As witness our hands and seals this _____ day of _____ 18 .

Witness to the signature }
of the said

Witness to the signature }
of the said

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE.

Sums annually payable under this Act by Water Companies to Conservators.

Companies.	Amounts of Annual Payments.
	£
The Governor and Company of Chelsea Waterworks - - -	3,169
The Company of Proprietors of Lambeth Waterworks - - -	3,357
The Grand Junction Waterworks Company - - -	3,378
The Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company - - -	3,378
The Company of Proprietors of the West Middlesex Waterworks -	3,378
The East London Waterworks Company - - -	2,840
The West Surrey Water Company - - -	50*
The South West Suburban Water Company - - -	115

* NOTE.—If the West Surrey Water Company in any year take from the Thames a quantity of water exceeding an average daily quantity of 500,000 gallons the amount of that Company's annual payment shall in that year and thereafter be 100*l.* if exceeding an average daily quantity of 1,000,000 gallons the amount aforesaid shall be 150*l.* and so on.

A.D. 1894.

THE SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

Agreements under which Water Companies pay annual sums to Conservators.

Dates of Agreements.	Parties to Agreements.
17th June 1852 -	The Governor and Company of Chelsea Waterworks and the Common Council.
23rd December 1886 -	The same and the Conservators.
24th June 1851 -	The Company of Proprietors of Lambeth Waterworks and the Common Council.
23rd December 1886 -	The same and the Conservators.
23rd June 1852 -	The Grand Junction Waterworks Company and the Common Council.
23rd December 1886 -	The same and the Conservators.
1st July 1852 -	The Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company and the Common Council.
23rd December 1886 -	The same and the Conservators.
22nd June 1852 -	The Company of Proprietors of the West Middlesex Waterworks and the Common Council.
23rd December 1886 -	The same and the Conservators.
22nd October 1888 -	The South West Suburban Water Company and the Conservators.

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