



Civil Aviation Act 1982

CHAPTER 16

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Civil Aviation Act 1982

CHAPTER 16

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ELIZABETH II



Civil Aviation Act 1982

1982 CHAPTER 16

An Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to
civil aviation. [27th May 1982]

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

ADMINISTRATION

The Secretary of State

1.—(1) The Secretary of State shall continue to be charged with the general duty of organising, carrying out and encouraging measures for—

- (a) the development of civil aviation ;
- (b) the designing, development and production of civil aircraft ;
- (c) the promotion of safety and efficiency in the use thereof ;
and
- (d) research into questions relating to air navigation.

(2) Subsection (1) above shall not authorise the production of civil aircraft by the Secretary of State.

- PART I** (3) The acquisition and disposal of aircraft, aero-engines and aviation equipment in discharge of the Secretary of State's duty under subsection (1) above shall be subject to the approval of the Treasury.

Constitution and functions of CAA

**Constitution
of CAA.**

2.—(1) There shall continue to be a body corporate called the Civil Aviation Authority (in this Act referred to as "the CAA"), which shall be constituted in accordance with the following provisions of this section.

(2) The CAA shall consist of not less than six nor more than twelve persons appointed by the Secretary of State to be members of the CAA; and the Secretary of State—

(a) shall appoint one member to be the chairman of the CAA; and

(b) may appoint not more than two other members to be deputy chairmen of the CAA.

(3) Schedule 1 to this Act shall have effect with respect to the CAA.

(4) It is hereby declared that the CAA is not to be regarded as the servant or agent of the Crown or as enjoying any status, privilege or immunity of the Crown or as exempt from any tax, duty, rate, levy or other charge whatsoever, whether general or local, and that its property is not to be regarded as property of, or held on behalf of, the Crown.

**Functions
of CAA.**

3. The functions of the CAA shall be—

(a) the functions conferred on it by the following provisions of this Part of this Act;

(b) the functions conferred on it by or under this Act with respect to the licensing of air transport, the licensing of the provision of accommodation in aircraft, the provision of air navigation services, the operation of aerodromes and the provision of assistance and information;

(c) such functions as are for the time being conferred on it by or under Air Navigation Orders with respect to the registration of aircraft, the safety of air navigation and aircraft (including airworthiness), the control of air

traffic, the certification of operators of aircraft and the licensing of air crews and aerodromes ;

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(d) such other functions as are for the time being conferred on it by virtue of this Act or any other enactment ;

and nothing in this Act relating to the CAA shall be construed as derogating from any power exercisable by virtue of any enactment whatsoever (including an enactment contained in this Act) to make an Order in Council or other instrument conferring a function on the CAA.

Regulation of performance by CAA of its functions

4.—(1) It shall be the duty of the CAA to perform the General functions conferred on it otherwise than by this section in the objectives. manner which it considers is best calculated—

(a) to secure that British airlines provide air transport services which satisfy all substantial categories of public demand (so far as British airlines may reasonably be expected to provide such services) at the lowest charges consistent with a high standard of safety in operating the services and an economic return to efficient operators on the sums invested in providing the services and with securing the sound development of the civil air transport industry of the United Kingdom ; and

(b) to further the reasonable interests of users of air transport services.

(2) In subsection (1) above “ British airline ” means an undertaking having power to provide air transport services and appearing to the CAA to have its principal place of business in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man and to be controlled by persons who either are United Kingdom nationals or are for the time being approved by the Secretary of State for the purposes of this subsection.

5.—(1) Subject to section 4 above, it shall be the duty of the CAA, in exercising any aerodrome licensing function in relation to any aerodrome to which this section applies, to have regard to the need to minimise so far as reasonably practicable—

Duty of CAA to consider environmental factors when licensing certain aerodromes.

(a) any adverse effects on the environment, and

(b) any disturbance to the public,

from noise, vibration, atmospheric pollution or any other cause attributable to the use of aircraft for the purpose of civil aviation.

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(2) The reference in subsection (1) above to an aerodrome licensing function of the CAA is a reference to any function conferred on it by or under an Air Navigation Order with respect to the licensing of aerodromes.

(3) This section applies to any aerodrome in the United Kingdom specified in an order made by the Secretary of State for the purposes of this section; but the Secretary of State may not specify in any such order an aerodrome which is designated for the purposes of section 78 below.

Secretary
of State's
directions
in national
interest, etc

6.—(1) Without prejudice to subsection (2)(a) below, the Secretary of State may, after consultation with the CAA, give it such directions of a general character as to the performance of its functions as he thinks it appropriate to give in the interests of national security; and in so far as any directions given in pursuance of this subsection conflict with the requirements of any enactment or instrument relating to the CAA, except section 63 below, those requirements shall be disregarded.

(2) The Secretary of State may, after consultation with the CAA, give it directions to do a particular thing which it has power to do or refrain from doing a particular thing, if the Secretary of State considers it appropriate to give such directions—

- (a) in the interests of national security; or
- (b) in connection with any matter appearing to him to affect the relations of the United Kingdom with a country or territory outside the United Kingdom; or
- (c) in order to discharge or facilitate the discharge of an obligation binding on the United Kingdom by virtue of its being a member of an international organisation or a party to an international agreement; or
- (d) in order to attain or facilitate the attainment of any other object the attainment of which is in his opinion appropriate in view of the fact that the United Kingdom is a member of an international organisation or a party to an international agreement; or
- (e) in order to enable the United Kingdom to become a member of an international organisation or a party to an international agreement; or
- (f) in order to prevent or deal with noise, vibration, pollution or other disturbance attributable to aircraft used for the purpose of civil aviation;

and in so far as any directions given in pursuance of this subsection conflict with the requirements of any enactment or instrument relating to the CAA, except section 63 below, those requirements shall be disregarded.

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7.—(1) Such functions of the CAA as may be prescribed for the purposes of this subsection shall not be performed on behalf of the CAA by any other person; and regulations made by the Secretary of State may provide that for the purpose of performing a function prescribed in pursuance of this subsection the quorum of the CAA shall be such as may be prescribed. Special provisions as respects certain functions.

(2) Regulations made by the Secretary of State may provide for regulating the conduct of the CAA and other persons, including the procedure to be followed by them, in connection with the performance by the CAA of such of its functions as may be prescribed for the purposes of this subsection; and, without prejudice to the generality of the preceding provisions of this subsection, regulations made in pursuance of this subsection may include provision—

- (a) requiring or entitling the CAA, notwithstanding any rule of law, to withhold from any person (hereafter in this paragraph referred to as “the prospective recipient”) information which is furnished to the CAA by another person in connection with any function so prescribed and which in the opinion of the CAA relates to the commercial or financial affairs of the other person and cannot be disclosed to the prospective recipient without disadvantage to the other person which, by comparison with the advantage to the public and the prospective recipient of its disclosure to him, is unwarranted;
- (b) for the imposition on summary conviction of a fine of an amount not exceeding £100 for any contravention of the regulations.

(3) The Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 shall have effect as if—

- (a) the CAA were a tribunal specified in Part I of Schedule 1 to that Act (which lists the tribunals of which among other things the workings and constitutions are to be kept under review and reported on by the Council on Tribunals); and
- (b) section 8 of that Act (under which certain consents are required for the removal of members of tribunals) did not apply to the CAA; and
- (c) the functions of the CAA were confined to those prescribed for the purposes of subsection (2) above.

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Financial provisions in relation to CAA

General
financial
duties.

8.—(1) It shall be the duty of the CAA so to conduct its affairs as to secure that its revenue (including any grant towards revenue made to it in pursuance of section 12(1) below is not less than sufficient to meet charges properly chargeable to revenue account, taking one year with another.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) below, it shall be the duty of the CAA—

- (a) in framing and carrying out proposals involving substantial outlay on capital account, and
- (b) in framing and carrying out proposals involving the taking on hire of any equipment the purchase of which at the time of taking on hire would involve such an outlay,

to act on lines settled from time to time with the approval of the Secretary of State; and it shall also be the duty of the CAA to secure that any subsidiary of the CAA acts on those lines in framing and carrying out either description of proposals.

(3) Subsection (2)(b) above shall not apply to proposals by the CAA, or one of its subsidiaries, involving the taking on hire of equipment from a subsidiary or another of the subsidiaries of the CAA or from the CAA itself, as the case may be.

(4) The Secretary of State may, with the approval of the Treasury, give the CAA a direction as to any matter relating to the establishment or management of reserves or the carrying of sums to the credit of any reserves or the application of any reserves for the purposes of the CAA.

The initial
debt.
1971 c. 75.

9.—(1) In this Act “the initial debt” means the debt which was assumed by the CAA on 16th November 1973 under section 7 of the Civil Aviation Act 1971 as a debt to the Secretary of State and which was subsequently reduced under subsection (5) of that section to £27,073,104.

(2) The rate of interest payable on the initial debt, the arrangements for paying off the principal and the other terms of the debt shall be such as the Secretary of State may from time to time determine with the approval of the Treasury.

(3) Any sums received by the Secretary of State by way of interest on or repayment of the initial debt shall be paid into the National Loans Fund.

Borrowing
powers.

10.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this section, the CAA shall have power to borrow such sums as it may require for performing its functions.

(2) The CAA's power to borrow sums in sterling otherwise than by way of temporary loan shall be limited to borrowing from the Secretary of State, or with the consent of the Secretary of State from the Commission of the European Communities or the European Investment Bank, any sums which the CAA may require for capital purposes or for fulfilling a guarantee entered into by the CAA.

(3) Except as provided by subsection (2) above, the CAA may borrow any sums it has power to borrow under subsection (1) above from the Secretary of State or, with the consent of, or in accordance with a general authorisation given by, the Secretary of State, from any other person (and whether in sterling or in a currency other than sterling).

(4) The Secretary of State shall not give any consent or authorisation for the purposes of subsection (2) or (3) above except with the approval of the Treasury.

(5) A statement in writing by the Secretary of State to the effect that the approval of the Treasury has been given for any such consent or authorisation shall be conclusive evidence of that fact in any legal proceedings.

(6) The aggregate amount outstanding in respect of the principal of any money borrowed by the CAA under this section and the initial debt shall not exceed £200 million.

11.—(1) The CAA may, after consultation with the Secretary of State, make a scheme for determining the charges which are to be paid to the CAA in respect of the performance of such of its functions as are specified in the scheme; and a scheme under this section may as respects any of those functions—

- (a) specify the amount of the charge or a scale of charges by reference to which that amount is to be ascertained or provide that the charges shall be of such amount, not exceeding that specified in the scheme, as may be decided by the CAA, having regard to the expense incurred by the CAA in performing the function in question and to such other factors (if any) as may be so specified;
- (b) provide for different charges for cases of such different descriptions as may be so specified;
- (c) specify the manner in which, the time at which and the person by whom any charge is to be paid.

(2) A scheme under this section shall come into force on such day as may be specified in the scheme, not being earlier than the expiration of the period of sixty days beginning with the

PART I day on which the scheme is published in the prescribed manner ; and a scheme made under this section may vary or revoke a previous scheme so made.

(3) Regulations made by the Secretary of State may make provision for determining the charges which are to be paid to the CAA, or for securing that no charge is payable to the CAA, in respect of such of its functions as may be prescribed ; and regulations for determining the said charges may—

- (a) prescribe the amount of a charge or the maximum or minimum amount of a charge or a scale of charges by reference to which those amounts are to be ascertained ;
- (b) prescribe the manner in which, the time at which and the person by whom a charge is to be paid.

(4) In so far as a scheme and regulations under this section make different provision with respect to the same matter the provision made by the scheme shall be disregarded.

(5) Where as respects any function of the CAA provision for a charge to be paid is made by virtue of this section it shall be the duty of the CAA to charge accordingly, except that it may, if it thinks fit to do so in a particular case, waive the whole or part of the charge.

(6) Nothing in the preceding provisions of this section shall be construed as derogating from the power of the CAA to enter into an agreement for the payment to it of charges of such amounts as may be determined in pursuance of the agreement in respect of the performance by it of any of its functions, other than a function in respect of which provision is made in pursuance of those provisions for the making of a charge or of no charge.

(7) Charges shall not be determined in pursuance of this section in respect of the provision of air navigation services ; and provision shall not be made by or under an Air Navigation Order for the payment of fees to the CAA.

Grants and
loans by
Secretary
of State.

12.—(1) The Secretary of State may—

- (a) make the CAA grants of such amounts as he thinks fit ;
- (b) give the CAA a direction providing that the whole or part of a grant made in pursuance of paragraph (a) above is not to be used by the CAA otherwise than for the purposes of such of the CAA's functions as are specified in the direction.

(2) The Secretary of State may, with the approval of the Treasury, lend the CAA any sums which the CAA has power to borrow from him by virtue of section 10 above.

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(3) Any loan which the Secretary of State makes in pursuance of subsection (2) above shall be repaid to him at such times and by such methods, and interest on the loan shall be paid to him at such rates and at such times, as the Secretary of State may with the approval of the Treasury from time to time determine.

(4) The Treasury may issue out of the National Loans Fund to the Secretary of State such sums as are necessary to enable him to make loans in pursuance of subsection (2) above; and any sums received by the Secretary of State in pursuance of subsection (3) above shall be paid into that Fund.

13.—(1) Any excess of the revenues of the CAA for any accounting year over the total sums properly chargeable by the CAA to revenue account for that year shall be applied by the CAA in such manner as the Secretary of State may direct with the approval of the Treasury and after consultation with the CAA; and the direction may require the whole or part of the excess to be paid to the Secretary of State.

(2) The Secretary of State may, with the approval of the Treasury and after consultation with the CAA, direct the CAA to pay to the Secretary of State the whole or part of the sums for the time being standing to the credit of any of its reserves.

14.—(1) The Treasury may guarantee, in such manner and on such conditions as they think fit, the repayment of the principal of, and the payment of interest on, any sums which the CAA borrows from a person other than the Secretary of State.

(2) Immediately after a guarantee is given under this section the Treasury shall lay a statement of the guarantee before each House of Parliament; and where any sum is issued for fulfilling a guarantee so given the Treasury shall, as soon as possible after the end of each financial year (beginning with that in which the sum is issued and ending with that in which all liability in respect of the principal of the sum and in respect of interest thereon is finally discharged), lay before each House of Parliament a statement relating to that sum.

(3) Any sums required by the Treasury for fulfilling a guarantee under this section shall be charged on and issued out of the Consolidated Fund.

(4) If any sums are issued in fulfilment of a guarantee given under this section, the CAA shall make to the Treasury, at such times and in such manner as the Treasury may from time to time direct, payments of such amounts as the Treasury so

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direct in or towards repayment of the sums so issued and payments of interest, at such rate as the Treasury so direct, on what is outstanding for the time being in respect of sums so issued.

Accounts and audit.

15.—(1) It shall be the duty of the CAA—

- (a) to keep proper accounts and proper records in relation to the accounts ;
- (b) to prepare in respect of each accounting year a statement of accounts, in such form as the Secretary of State may direct with the approval of the Treasury, showing the state of affairs and the profit or loss of the CAA ; and
- (c) to send copies of the statement to the Secretary of State and the Comptroller and Auditor General before the end of the month of November next following the accounting year to which the statement relates.

(2) The Comptroller and Auditor General shall examine, certify and report on each statement received by him in pursuance of subsection (1) above and shall lay copies of the statement and of his report on it before each House of Parliament.

(3) The Secretary of State may by order made with the consent of the Treasury modify or repeal subsections (1)(c) and (2) above as for the time being in force.

(4) It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State as respects each financial year—

- (a) to prepare, in such form and manner as the Treasury may direct, an account of sums issued to the Secretary of State in pursuance of subsection (4) of section 12 above and of any sums required to be paid into the National Loans Fund in pursuance of that subsection or section 9 above or received by the Secretary of State in pursuance of section 13 above and of the disposal by the Secretary of State of those sums respectively ; and
- (b) to send a copy of the account to the Comptroller and Auditor General not later than the end of the month of November next following that year ;

and the Comptroller and Auditor General shall examine, certify and report on the account and shall lay copies of it and of his report on it before each House of Parliament.

Assistance, information, etc. to be given by CAA

Provision by CAA of assistance, etc. for Secretary of State and others.

16.—(1) Subject to subsection (3) below, it shall be the duty of the CAA to provide such assistance and advice as the Secretary of State may require it to provide for him or any other person in connection with any of the Secretary of State's functions relating to civil aviation.

(2) Without prejudice to subsection (1) above, it shall also be the duty of the CAA—

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- (a) to consider what aerodromes are in its opinion likely to be required from time to time in the United Kingdom in addition to, or in place of, or by way of alteration of, existing aerodromes ; and
- (b) to make recommendations to the Secretary of State arising out of its consideration of that matter ;

and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to publish the recommendations (except any of them of which the publication appears to him unnecessary) in such manner as he considers appropriate for bringing them to the notice of the public.

(3) Where in pursuance of subsection (1) above the Secretary of State requires the CAA to provide assistance or advice for a person other than the Secretary of State but does not undertake to pay the CAA the cost of doing so, the CAA shall be entitled to refuse to do so until the other person pays it—

- (a) in so far as provision is made in pursuance of section 11 above for charges in respect of the assistance or advice, those charges ; and
- (b) in so far as provision is not so made, such reasonable charges in respect of the assistance or advice as it may determine.

(4) The CAA shall be entitled to recover from the Secretary of State a sum equal to any expense reasonably incurred by it in providing him with assistance or advice in pursuance of subsection (1) above and in performing the duty imposed on it by subsection (2) above.

(5) Without prejudice to subsection (1) above, the CAA may provide for any person technical assistance and advice, including research services, with respect to any matter in which it has skill or experience.

17.—(1) It shall be the duty of the CAA—

- (a) to furnish the Secretary of State with such information as he may specify and the CAA has or can reasonably be expected to obtain with respect to such matters relating to it or to civil aviation as the Secretary of State may specify ;
- (b) to permit the Secretary of State to have access to all documents which are under its control and relate to matters specified in pursuance of paragraph (a) above ;
- (c) if it comes to its notice that a body which is the holder of an air transport licence is proposing to merge or has merged with another body, to give the Secretary of State notice in writing of the proposal or merger ;

Provision
by CAA of
information,
etc. for
Secretary
of State.

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(d) if it appears to the CAA that any matter which it is dealing with, or has dealt with, is likely—

(i) to affect the relations of the United Kingdom with any other country or territory or any international organisation, or

(ii) to be of special interest to the Secretary of State by reason of the fact that the matter involves or may involve noise, vibration, pollution or other disturbance attributable to aircraft used for the purpose of civil aviation,

to give notice in writing of the matter to the Secretary of State.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) above shall be construed as prejudicing the generality of section 16(1) above, and nothing in subsection (1)(c) or (d) above shall be construed as prejudicing the generality of subsection (1)(a) above.

(3) The CAA shall be entitled to recover from the Secretary of State a sum equal to any expense reasonably incurred by it in furnishing information in pursuance of subsection (1) above.

Supplemental provisions in relation to CAA

Official
secrets.
1911 c. 28.

18.—(1) For the purposes of section 2 of the Official Secrets Act 1911 (which among other things relates to the wrongful communication of information) a member and an employee of the CAA shall be deemed to hold an office under Her Majesty and a contract with the CAA shall be deemed to be a contract with Her Majesty.

(2) For the purposes of section 3(c) of the said Act of 1911 (under which the Secretary of State may by order declare any place belonging to Her Majesty to be a prohibited place for the purposes of that Act) a place belonging to or used for the purposes of the CAA shall be deemed to be a place belonging to Her Majesty.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) below, no person shall, except with the consent of and in accordance with any conditions imposed by the CAA, be entitled to exercise any right of entry (whether arising by virtue of a statutory provision or otherwise) upon a place which by virtue of subsection (2) above is a prohibited place for the purposes of the said Act of 1911.

(4) Subsection (3) above shall not apply to—

(a) a constable acting in the course of his duty as such ;
or

(b) an officer of customs and excise or inland revenue acting in the execution of his duty as such ; or

- (c) an officer of any government department specially authorised for the purpose by or on behalf of a Minister of the Crown ;

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and if the CAA refuses consent for or imposes conditions on the exercise by any person of a right of entry upon such a place as is mentioned in subsection (3) above and that person applies to the Secretary of State for an authorisation to exercise the right, the Secretary of State may if he thinks fit authorise that person to exercise it subject to such conditions, if any, as the Secretary of State may determine.

19.—(1) The CAA shall be a public body for the purposes of the Prevention of Corruption Acts 1889 to 1916, and accordingly the expressions “public body” and “such public body” in those Acts shall include the CAA.

Application of certain enactments to CAA.

(2) Schedule 2 to this Act shall have effect as respects the application of the enactments mentioned in that Schedule (which relate to statutory undertakers, statutory undertakings and related matters).

(3) For the purposes of the law relating to rating, the undertaking of the CAA shall be treated as not being a public utility undertaking.

20.—(1) The CAA—

- (a) shall, without prejudice to its powers apart from this paragraph but subject to paragraph (b) below, have power to do anything which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the performance of any of its functions (including a function conferred on it by virtue of this paragraph); but
- (b) shall not without the consent in writing of the Secretary of State promote the formation of, acquire or acquire a financial interest in a body corporate or lend money to or enter into a guarantee for the benefit of a body corporate ;

Supplementary provisions with respect to the functions of CAA.

and it is hereby declared that the CAA has power to do elsewhere than in the United Kingdom such things as it considers appropriate for the purpose of performing any of its functions.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in section 2(4) above, the CAA shall act on behalf of the Crown—

- (a) in performing any function which the CAA is authorised by an Air Navigation Order to perform and which

PART I

in pursuance of, or of an Annex to, or of an amendment for the time being in force of, the Chicago Convention falls to be performed on behalf of the Crown ; and

- (b) in performing such of its other functions as Her Majesty may by Order in Council require it to perform on behalf of the Crown as being functions appearing to Her Majesty in Council to relate to the exercise of powers or the discharge of obligations of the United Kingdom under an international agreement.

(3) It shall be the duty of the CAA to comply with any direction given to it by the Secretary of State in pursuance of any provision of this Act.

(4) Provision may be made by regulations made by the Secretary of State as to the mode of giving evidence of—

- (a) any instrument made by the CAA ; and
(b) the publication by the CAA of any matter.

Annual
report.

21.—(1) It shall be the duty of the CAA to make to the Secretary of State, as soon as possible after the end of each accounting year, a report on the performance of its functions during that year.

(2) The report for any accounting year—

- (a) shall set out any direction given to the CAA in pursuance of section 6, 63(3) or 72 (2) of this Act during that year except a direction or part of a direction as to which the Secretary of State has notified the CAA that in his opinion it is against the national interest to set it out in the report ;
(b) shall incorporate any statements published by the CAA under section 69 below during that year ;
(c) shall include particulars of any case in which during that year the CAA has decided not to proceed in accordance with advice given to it in pursuance of section 85(2)(a)(i) below ; and
(d) shall include such information as the Secretary of State may from time to time specify with respect to the plans and the past and present activities of the CAA and its financial position.

(3) The Secretary of State shall lay before each House of Parliament a copy of every report made to him in pursuance of this section.

22. Schedule 3 to this Act shall have effect with respect to the matters there dealt with, being matters arising out of the transfer by virtue of paragraph 1 of Schedule 2 to the Civil Aviation Act 1971 to the CAA of the aerodromes mentioned in the said Schedule 2 and of the other property, rights and liabilities there mentioned and out of the transfer of staff to the CAA.

PART I
Matters arising in connection with original transfer to CAA of property, staff, etc.
1971 c. 75.

Disclosure of information

23.—(1) Subject to subsection (4) below, no information which relates to a particular person and has been furnished to the CAA in pursuance of any provision of this Act to which this section applies or of an Air Navigation Order shall be disclosed by the CAA, or a member or employee of the CAA unless—

Disclosure of information.

- (a) the person aforesaid has consented in writing to disclosure of the information ; or
- (b) the CAA, after affording that person an opportunity to make representations about the information and considering any representation then made by that person about it, determines that the information may be disclosed ; or
- (c) that person is an individual who is dead, or is a body corporate that has ceased to exist or, whether an individual or a body corporate, cannot be found after all reasonable inquiries have been made, and the CAA determines that the information may be disclosed ; or
- (d) the CAA determines that the information is of the same kind as other information as respects which it has made a determination in pursuance of paragraph (b) or (c) above.

(2) Subsection (1) above shall apply in relation to the disclosure by an officer of the Secretary of State of information furnished to the Secretary of State in pursuance of any provision of this Act to which this section applies or of an Air Navigation Order as it applies in relation to disclosure by the CAA or a member or employee of the CAA of information so furnished to the CAA, but with the substitution for references to the CAA in paragraphs (b) to (d) of references to the Secretary of State.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1) above, all reasonable inquiries to find a body corporate shall be deemed to have been made if—

- (a) in the case of a company within the meaning of the

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1948 c. 38.
1960 c. 22
(N.I.).

Companies Act 1948 or the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960, inquiries have been made at its registered office ; or

- (b) in the case of a company incorporated outside the United Kingdom and having a place of business within the United Kingdom, inquiries have been made at every address registered in respect of that company for the purposes of section 407(1)(c) of the said Act of 1948, or section 356(1)(c) of the said Act of 1960 (addresses for service of overseas companies).

(4) Nothing in subsection (1) above prohibits the disclosure of any information—

- (a) by the CAA or a member or employee of the CAA to the Secretary of State or an officer of his or, with the consent of the Secretary of State, to an international organisation of which the United Kingdom is a member ;
- (b) by an officer of the Secretary of State to the CAA or a member or employee of the CAA or to such an organisation or, in accordance with directions given by the Secretary of State—
- (i) to an officer of any government department ;
 - or
 - (ii) in connection with negotiations conducted by officers of the Secretary of State with representatives of the government of any country or territory outside the United Kingdom ; or
 - (iii) in connection with the discharge of any obligation of the United Kingdom under international arrangements ;
- (c) to a person to whom the information in question is required to be disclosed by regulations made in pursuance of section 7(2) above ;
- (d) in pursuance of section 67(2) or (4) below ;
- (e) by the CAA for the purpose of complying with any duty imposed on it by section 85(1) below ;
- (f) with a view to the institution of, or otherwise for the purposes of, any criminal proceedings arising out of any enactment relating to civil aviation or for the purposes of any investigation undertaken in pursuance of regulations made by virtue of section 75 below.

(5) If the CAA or a member or employee of the CAA or an officer of the Secretary of State discloses any information in contravention of subsection (1) above, it or he shall be liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum ; and

(b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine or, except in the case of the CAA, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

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(6) This section applies to the following provisions of this Act, that is to say, sections 16, 17, 28 and 29, section 36 (so far only as it relates to aerodromes owned or managed by the CAA) sections 64 to 72 (except section 69), sections 78 to 80 and sections 84 and 85.

Eurocontrol

24. Schedule 4 to this Act shall have effect in relation to the European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation established by the International Convention relating to co-operation for the safety of air navigation (entitled Eurocontrol) concluded at Brussels on 13th December 1960 (copies of which Convention were laid before Parliament by Command of Her Majesty on 13th June 1961); and in this Act—

“Eurocontrol” means that organisation, including, except where the context otherwise requires, the Permanent Commission for the Safety of Air Navigation and the Air Traffic Services Agency comprised in that Organisation; and

“the Eurocontrol Convention” means that Convention and includes any amendment of the Convention which may be agreed upon between the contracting parties thereto.

PART II

AERODROMES AND OTHER LAND

Secretary of State's aerodromes

25.—(1) The Secretary of State may for the purposes of civil aviation establish and maintain aerodromes and provide and maintain in connection therewith roads, approaches, apparatus, equipment and buildings and other accommodation.

Secretary of State's power to provide aerodromes.

(2) The Secretary of State shall appoint for each aerodrome vested in him an officer who shall be responsible to the Secretary of State for all services (including signalling services, flying control services and services connected with the execution of works) provided on the aerodrome on the Secretary of State's behalf.

26. In the management and administration of any aerodrome vested in him the Secretary of State shall make such provision as he thinks necessary to ensure that adequate facilities for consultation are provided for—

Consultation with local bodies.

(a) the local authorities in whose areas the aerodrome or any part thereof is situated;

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- (b) other local authorities whose areas are in the neighbourhood of the aerodrome ; and
- (c) other organisations representing the interests of persons concerned with the locality in which the aerodrome is situated.

Byelaws at
Secretary
of State's
aerodromes.

27.—(1) The Secretary of State may, in respect of any aerodrome owned or managed by him, make byelaws for regulating the use and operation of the aerodrome and the conduct of all persons while within the aerodrome, and in particular byelaws—

- (a) for securing the safety of aircraft, vehicles and persons using the aerodrome and preventing danger to the public arising from the use and operation of the aerodrome ;
- (b) for controlling the operation of aircraft within or directly above the aerodrome for the purpose of limiting or mitigating the effect of noise, vibration and atmospheric pollution caused by aircraft using the aerodrome ;
- (c) for preventing obstruction within the aerodrome ;
- (d) for regulating vehicular traffic anywhere within the aerodrome, except on roads therein to which the road traffic enactments apply, and in particular (with that exception) for imposing speed limits on vehicles therein and for restricting or regulating the parking of vehicles or their use for any purpose or in any manner specified in the byelaws ;
- (e) for prohibiting waiting by hackney carriages except at standings appointed by such person as may be specified in the byelaws ;
- (f) for prohibiting or restricting access to any part of the aerodrome ;
- (g) for preserving order within the aerodrome and preventing damage to property therein ;
- (h) for regulating or restricting advertising within the aerodrome ;
- (i) for requiring any person, if so requested by a constable or aerodrome official, to leave the aerodrome or any particular part of it, or to state his name and address and the purpose of his being on the aerodrome ;
- (j) for restricting the area which is to be taken as constituting the aerodrome for the purposes of the byelaws.

(2) In paragraph (d) of subsection (1) above “ the road traffic enactments ” means the enactments (whether passed before or after this Act) relating to road traffic, including the lighting and parking of vehicles, and any order or other instrument having effect by virtue of any such enactment

(3) In paragraph (i) of subsection (1) above “ aerodrome official ” means a person authorised by the person who is the owner or has the management of the aerodrome ; and any such official shall not exercise any power under a byelaw made by virtue of that paragraph (including a byelaw so made by virtue of section 29(1), 32(1) or 33(1) below) without producing written evidence of his authority if required to do so.

(4) The power to make byelaws under this section shall be exercisable by statutory instrument.

(5) Before making any byelaws under this section the Secretary of State shall take such steps as appear to him to be appropriate for giving public notice of the proposed byelaws and for affording an opportunity for representations to be made with respect to them ; and the Secretary of State shall have regard to any such representations and may then make the byelaws in the form proposed or in that form with such modifications as he thinks fit.

CAA's aerodromes

28.—(1) The CAA shall not establish any aerodrome and shall not acquire any aerodrome in addition to those owned by it by virtue of paragraph 1 of Schedule 2 to the Civil Aviation Act 1971 ; but the CAA may with the consent in writing of the Secretary of State undertake the management of any aerodrome (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) which it does not own and to which the consent extends.

Management,
etc. of
aerodromes
by CAA.
1971 c. 75.

(2) The CAA shall not discontinue the use of any aerodrome owned or managed by it except with the consent in writing of the Secretary of State.

(3) It shall be the duty of the CAA to provide at the aerodromes in the United Kingdom which are owned or managed by it such services and facilities as it considers are necessary or desirable for their operation ; and in carrying out that duty the CAA shall have regard to the development of air transport and to efficiency, economy and safety of operation.

(4) Subject to section 78 below, it shall also be the duty of the CAA to secure that, at all times when an aerodrome in the United Kingdom which is owned or managed by it is available for the landing or departure of aircraft, it is so available to all persons on equal terms.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in section 7 above, the CAA may, with the consent in writing of the Secretary of State, appoint another person to manage on its behalf any aerodrome which is owned or is being managed by it ; and any reference in this Act to an aerodrome managed by the CAA includes a reference to an aerodrome managed by a person appointed in pursuance of this subsection.

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Byelaws at
CAA's
aerodromes.

29.—(1) The CAA may, in respect of any aerodrome in the United Kingdom which is owned or managed by it, make byelaws for regulating the use and operation of the aerodrome and the conduct of all persons while within the aerodrome, and in particular byelaws with respect to any of the matters mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (j) of section 27(1) above.

(2) Byelaws made in relation to any aerodrome under this section may include provision for securing the safe custody and re-delivery of any property which while not in proper custody is found on that aerodrome or in an aircraft on that aerodrome; and any such byelaws may in particular—

- (a) provide for requiring charges to be paid in respect of any such property before it is re-delivered; and
- (b) provide for authorising the disposal of any such property if it is not re-delivered before the expiration of such period as may be specified in the byelaws.

(3) Byelaws made under this section shall not have effect until they are confirmed by the Secretary of State, and Schedule 5 to this Act shall apply to any such byelaws.

*Aerodromes and facilities at aerodromes provided
by local authorities*

Provision of
aerodromes
and facilities at
aerodromes
by local
authorities.

30.—(1) A local authority, other than a district council in Scotland, may do one or both of the following things, namely—

- (a) with the consent of the Secretary of State and subject to such conditions as he may impose, establish and maintain aerodromes;
- (b) make arrangements with the person owning or managing an aerodrome in Great Britain whereby the local authority provide and maintain facilities for civil aviation at that aerodrome;

and a district council in Scotland may do as mentioned in paragraph (b) above.

(2) A local authority, other than a district council in Scotland, may in connection with—

- (a) the establishment and maintenance by them of aerodromes in pursuance of subsection (1)(a) above, or
- (b) any aerodrome in respect of which the local authority have made such an arrangement as is mentioned in subsection (1)(b) above,

provide and maintain roads, approaches, apparatus, equipment and buildings and other accommodation.

(3) Nothing in subsection (1)(a) or (2) above shall authorise the execution of any works on, over or under tidal lands below high-water mark of ordinary spring tides, except in accordance

with plans and sections previously approved in writing by the Secretary of State and subject to such conditions as he may impose.

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(4) Without prejudice to any power conferred otherwise than by this Act, a local authority may, for the purpose of exercising any of the powers conferred on them by subsections (1)(a) and (2) above, acquire land by agreement or be authorised by the Secretary of State to purchase land compulsorily.

(5) In relation to the compulsory purchase of land under this section—

(a) if the land is in England and Wales, the Acquisition of Land Act 1981, and

(b) if the land is in Scotland, the Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) (Scotland) Act 1947,

shall apply and, in the latter case, shall apply as if this Act had been in force immediately before the commencement of that Act.

(6) For the avoidance of doubt, it is hereby declared that one of the purposes for which a local authority may acquire land under this section is the purpose of securing that the land adjacent to the site of an aerodrome which the local authority have established, or are about to establish, shall not be used in such manner as to cause interference with, or danger or damage to, aircraft at, approaching or leaving the aerodrome.

(7) Without prejudice to any power conferred otherwise than by virtue of this Act, the powers conferred on a local authority by subsections (1)(a), (2) and (4) above shall be exercisable by that authority outside, as well as within, their area.

(8) For the purpose of the purchase of land by agreement under this section—

(a) if the land is in England and Wales, the provisions of Part I of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 (so far as applicable) other than sections 4 to 8, section 10 and section 31 shall apply ; and

(b) if the land is in Scotland, the Lands Clauses Acts, except the provisions of those Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of land otherwise than by agreement, shall be incorporated with this Act.

31.—(1) If the Secretary of State is satisfied with respect to any local authority aerodrome that it is necessary or expedient that the local authority maintaining the aerodrome should be empowered to carry on in connection with the aerodrome any ancillary business which the authority would not otherwise have power to carry on, he may make an order authorising that

Power to carry on ancillary business.

PART II local authority, subject to such conditions (if any) as may be specified in the order, to carry on that business in connection with the aerodrome.

(2) In this section—

“ancillary business” means any business which appears to the Secretary of State to be ancillary to the maintaining of an aerodrome; and

“local authority aerodrome” means—

(a) any aerodrome maintained by a local authority under section 30 above; or

(b) so much of any other aerodrome as consists of buildings or other works maintained by a local authority by virtue of that section.

Byelaws at local authority aerodromes.

32.—(1) A local authority with a local authority aerodrome, not being a district council in Scotland, may, in respect of that aerodrome, make byelaws for regulating the use and operation of the aerodrome and the conduct of all persons while within the aerodrome, and in particular byelaws with respect to any of the matters mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (j) of section 27(1) above.

(2) Byelaws made in relation to any aerodrome under this section may include provision for securing the safe custody and re-delivery of any property which while not in proper custody is found on that aerodrome or in an aircraft on that aerodrome; and any such byelaws may in particular—

(a) provide for requiring charges to be paid in respect of any such property before it is re-delivered; and

(b) provide for authorising the disposal of any such property if it is not re-delivered before the expiration of such period as may be specified in the byelaws.

(3) The confirming authority in relation to byelaws made under this section shall be the Secretary of State.

1972 c. 70.
1973 c. 65.

(4) Section 236(9) of the Local Government Act 1972 and section 202(13) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 (notice of byelaws made by one local authority to be given to another) and section 237 of the said Act of 1972 and section 203 of the said Act of 1973 (penalties) shall not apply to byelaws made under this section.

(5) The Secretary of State may, after consultation with any local authority which appears to him to be concerned, by order repeal any enactment in a local Act which appears to him to be unnecessary having regard to the provisions of this section or to be inconsistent therewith.

(6) In this section “local authority aerodrome”, in relation to a local authority, means— PART II

- (a) an aerodrome owned or managed by the authority ; or
- (b) so much of any other aerodrome as consists of buildings or other works maintained by the authority by virtue of section 30 above.

Other aerodromes

33.—(1) The Secretary of State may by order designate for the purposes of this section any private aerodrome (that is to say any aerodrome not owned or managed by the Secretary of State, the CAA, the BAA or a local authority), and the proprietor of any aerodrome so designated shall have power to make byelaws for regulating the use and operation of the aerodrome and the conduct of all persons while within the aerodrome, and in particular byelaws with respect to any of the matters mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (j) of section 27(1) above. Byelaws at certain private aerodromes.

(2) Byelaws made in relation to any aerodrome under this section may include provision for securing the safe custody and re-delivery of any property which while not in proper custody is found on that aerodrome or in an aircraft on that aerodrome ; and any such byelaws may in particular—

- (a) provide for requiring charges to be paid in respect of any such property before it is re-delivered ; and
- (b) provide for authorising the disposal of any such property if it is not re-delivered before the expiration of such period as may be specified in the byelaws.

(3) Byelaws made under this section shall not have effect until they are confirmed by the Secretary of State and Schedule 5 to this Act (which governs the making and confirmation of byelaws by the CAA) shall apply also, subject to any necessary modifications, to byelaws made under this section.

Miscellaneous provisions as to aerodromes

34.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) below, the Secretary of State may, with the approval of the Treasury, make grants or loans— Financial assistance for certain aerodromes.

- (a) in respect of any expenses incurred or to be incurred by any person—
 - (i) in investigating the need for, or for the expansion of, an aerodrome in any part of Great Britain ;
 - (ii) in establishing or expanding any such aerodrome ;
 - (iii) in maintaining any such aerodrome or in providing or maintaining, in connection therewith, roads, approaches, apparatus, equipment, buildings or other accommodation ;

PART II

(b) for making good any losses incurred by any person in the operation of, or in the provision of any services at, any such aerodrome.

1965 c. 16. (2) No grant or loan shall be made under this section in respect of, or in connection with, any of the aerodromes which were transferred to the BAA by the Airports Authority Act 1965.

(3) Any loan made under this section shall be repaid to the Secretary of State at such times and by such methods, and (except in the case of a loan made free of interest) interest thereon shall be paid to the Secretary of State at such rates and at such times, as he may with the approval of the Treasury from time to time direct.

Facilities for consultation at certain aerodromes.

35.—(1) This section applies to any aerodrome which is managed by a person other than the BAA and is designated for the purposes of this section by an order made by the Secretary of State.

(2) The person having the management of any aerodrome to which this section applies shall provide—

(a) for users of the aerodrome,

(b) for any local authority (or, if the person having the management of the aerodrome is a local authority, for any other local authority) in whose area the aerodrome or any part thereof is situated or whose area is in the neighbourhood of the aerodrome, and

(c) for any other organisation representing the interests of persons concerned with the locality in which the aerodrome is situated,

adequate facilities for consultation with respect to any matter concerning the management or administration of the aerodrome which affects their interests.

Health control at Secretary of State's aerodromes and aerodromes of CAA.

36.—(1) Without prejudice to his general duties under any Act of Parliament or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to make such arrangements as appear to him to be necessary—

(a) for preventing danger to public health from aircraft arriving at any aerodrome which is vested in or under the control of the Secretary of State or at any aerodrome in the United Kingdom which is owned or managed by the CAA ; and

(b) for preventing the spread of infection by means of any aircraft leaving any aerodrome mentioned in paragraph (a) above, so far as may be expedient for the purpose of carrying out any treaty, convention, arrangement or engagement with any country ;

and in relation to aerodromes in the United Kingdom owned or managed by the CAA it shall also, to such extent as the Secretary of State may direct, be the CAA's duty to make such arrangements as appear to him to be so necessary.

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(2) A relevant authority may, and shall if the Secretary of State so requires, undertake duties in connection with the execution of any such arrangements as are mentioned in subsection (1) above, and the Secretary of State shall make to the relevant authority such payments as the relevant authority may reasonably require in respect of expenses incurred by the relevant authority in the performance of those duties.

(3) In the application of subsections (1) and (2) above to Northern Ireland, for references to the Secretary of State (except the reference in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) above) there shall be substituted references to the Department of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland.

(4) In subsection (2) above "relevant authority" means—

- (a) in relation to England and Wales, any local authority for the purposes of the Public Health Act 1936, any county council and any port health authority and any joint board of which all the constituent authorities are authorities or councils as aforesaid; 1936 c. 49.
- (b) in relation to Scotland, any islands or district council and any port local authority as defined in section 172 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897; and 1897 c. 38.
- (c) in relation to Northern Ireland, such authority as the Department of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland may designate for the purposes of that subsection.

(5) Section 143 of the Public Health Act 1936 (which authorises the making of health regulations) shall have effect in relation to relevant aerodromes and in relation to persons and aircraft arriving at or departing from such aerodromes subject to the following modifications, that is to say—

- (a) in subsection (1), the proviso shall be omitted;
- (b) in subsection (3), for the words from "shall specify" to "executed" there shall be substituted the words "may provide for their enforcement and execution by officers designated for that purpose by the Secretary of State", and paragraphs (i) and (ii) of the proviso shall be omitted;
- (c) in subsection (4), for the words "Authorised officers of any such authority" there shall be substituted the words "Officers designated as aforesaid".

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(6) In subsection (5) above “relevant aerodromes” means aerodromes for the time being vested in or under the control of the Secretary of State and aerodromes in Great Britain which are owned or managed by the CAA.

(7) Without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by the said section 143, regulations made thereunder may provide for requiring persons alighting from aircraft to answer questions pertaining to their state of health or their contact with infection.

1936 c. 49.

(8) In the application of subsections (5) to (7) above to Scotland any reference to section 143 of the Public Health Act 1936 shall have effect as if it were a reference to section 1 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1945, and in subsection (5), paragraph (a) and in paragraph (b) the words from “and paragraphs” onwards shall be omitted.

1945 c. 15
(9 & 10 Geo. 6).

(9) Her Majesty may by Order in Council direct that any regulations made under the said section 143, as that section has effect by virtue of subsections (5) and (7) above in relation to aerodromes vested in or under the control of the Secretary of State, shall extend with such modifications, if any, as may be specified in the Order, to any of the Channel Islands or to the Isle of Man; and for the purposes of this subsection, subsections (4) and (5) of that section shall be deemed to form part of those regulations.

Control of
road traffic
at Secretary
of State's
aerodromes
and local
authority
aerodromes.

37.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the road traffic enactments shall apply in relation to roads which are within a designated aerodrome but to which the public does not have access as they apply in relation to roads to which the public has access.

(2) The Secretary of State may by order direct that in their application to roads within such an aerodrome the road traffic enactments shall have effect subject to such modifications as appear to him necessary or expedient for the purpose or in consequence of conferring—

(a) on the person owning or managing the aerodrome functions exercisable under those enactments by a highway authority or local authority; and

(b) on the chief officer of any aerodrome constabulary functions so exercisable by a chief officer of police.

(3) An order under this section may exempt from the application of the road traffic enactments particular roads or lengths of roads to which the public does not have access and may in the case of an aerodrome owned or managed by a local authority require that authority to indicate the roads or lengths of roads so exempted in such manner as may be specified in the order.

(4) Before making an order under this section in respect of any aerodrome owned or managed by a local authority the Secretary of State shall consult that authority.

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(5) In this section—

“designated aerodrome” means any aerodrome which is owned or managed by the Secretary of State or a local authority and is designated for the purposes of this section by an order made by the Secretary of State ;

“the road traffic enactments” has the same meaning as in section 27(1)(d) above ;

“aerodrome constabulary” means, in relation to an aerodrome owned or managed by the Secretary of State, the special constables appointed under section 57 below and, in relation to an aerodrome owned or managed by a local authority, any body of constables which the authority have power to maintain at that aerodrome.

38.—(1) Without prejudice to any power of any aerodrome authority to enter into an agreement on such terms as it thinks fit, an aerodrome authority may, for the purpose of encouraging the use of quieter aircraft and of diminishing inconvenience from aircraft noise, fix its charges by reference, among other things, to any fact or matter relevant to—

Fixing by reference to noise factors the charges for using licensed aerodromes.

(a) the amount of noise caused by the aircraft in respect of which the charges are made ; or

(b) the extent or nature of any inconvenience resulting from such noise.

(2) Without prejudice to section 60(3)(o) below, the Secretary of State may by order direct specified aerodrome authorities to fix their charges in exercise of the power conferred by subsection (1) above ; and any such order may contain directions as to the manner in which those charges are to be so fixed.

(3) In this section—

“aerodrome authority” means a person owning or managing an aerodrome licensed under an Air Navigation Order ; and

“charges”, in relation to an aerodrome authority, means the charges the authority makes for the use of an aerodrome so licensed which is owned or managed by the authority.

PART II
Trespassing
on licensed
aerodromes.

39.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) below, if any person trespasses on any land forming part of an aerodrome licensed in pursuance of an Air Navigation Order, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £25.

(2) No person shall be liable under this section unless it is proved that, at the material time, notices warning trespassers of their liability under this section were posted so as to be readily seen and read by members of the public, in such positions on or near the boundary of the aerodrome as appear to the court to be proper.

Byelaws:
penalties and
power to
revoke in
certain cases.

40.—(1) Any person contravening any byelaws made under sections 27, 29, 32 or 33 above shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding such amount as may be specified by the byelaws in question in relation to the contravention, but no amount so specified shall exceed—

- (a) in a case not falling within paragraph (b) below, £100 ;
- (b) where the byelaws in question are made under any of those sections by virtue of paragraph (b) of section 27(1) above, £500.

(2) Where any person has in relation to any aerodrome made any byelaw under section 29, 32 or 33 above by virtue of paragraph (b) of section 27(1) above, the Secretary of State may, after consultation with that person, by order—

- (a) revoke or vary that byelaw if the Secretary of State considers it appropriate to do so by reason of his having designated the aerodrome for the purposes of section 78 below ; or
- (b) revoke or vary that byelaw to the extent that it appears to the Secretary of State to be inconsistent with the safety of persons or vehicles using the aerodrome, of aircraft or of the general public or with any international obligation binding on the United Kingdom.

*Powers in relation to land exercisable in connection with
civil aviation*

Power of
Secretary of
State to
acquire and
manage land.

41.—(1) The Secretary of State may, for any purpose connected with the exercise of his functions relating to civil aviation, acquire land by agreement or be authorised to acquire land compulsorily.

1981 c. 67.

(2) The Acquisition of Land Act 1981—

- (a) shall have effect, without Part VI, with respect to the compulsory purchase of land in England and Wales by the Secretary of State under this section ; and

(b) may, for the purpose of the compulsory purchase under subsection (1) above by the Secretary of State of land in Northern Ireland, be extended by Order in Council to Northern Ireland subject to any modifications which may be provided for by the Order. PART II

(3) The Secretary of State shall have power to manage, sell, let or exchange any land vested in him and to pay or receive money in respect of equality of exchange; but nothing in this subsection shall be taken to affect the operation of section 5 of the Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act 1916 (which confers on a person from whom land was acquired under that Act a right of pre-emption in the case of the subsequent sale of the land) as respects any land acquired under that Act. 1916 c. 63.

(4) The Secretary of State shall have power to manage and (subject to the terms of the lease) to sublet any land taken on lease by him or assign the lease.

42.—(1) The CAA may be authorised by the Secretary of Acquisition of State to acquire land in Great Britain compulsorily for any purpose connected with the performance of the CAA's functions and the following enactments, that is to say—

- (a) if the land is in England and Wales, the Acquisition of Land Act 1981, other than Part VI, and
- (b) if the land is in Scotland, the Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) (Scotland) Act 1947, except section 3 of that Act,

shall apply in relation to the compulsory purchase of land by the CAA and, in the case of the latter Act, shall so apply as if the CAA were a local authority and as if this subsection were contained in an Act in force immediately before the commencement of that Act.

(2) Where the CAA proposes to acquire, otherwise than by agreement, any land in Northern Ireland required by it for any purpose connected with the performance of its functions, or as to which it can reasonably be foreseen that it will be so required, it may apply to the Secretary of State for an order vesting that land in it, and the Secretary of State shall have power to make such an order.

(3) Schedule 6 to the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 1972 shall, subject to the modifications specified in Schedule 6 to this Act, apply for the purposes of the acquisition of land by means of an order under subsection (2) above as it applies to the acquisition of land by means of a vesting order under that Act. (N.I.) 1972 c. 9.

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(4) For the purpose of the acquisition by the CAA of land in Great Britain by agreement the following provisions shall apply, that is to say—

- 1965 c. 56. (a) if the land is in England and Wales, the provisions of Part I of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 (so far as applicable), other than sections 4 to 8, 27 and 31 ; and
- 1845 c. 19. (b) if the land is in Scotland, the provisions of the Lands Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act 1845 (so far as applicable), other than sections 120 to 125, 127, 142 and 143.

(5) Any land vested in the CAA by virtue of this section shall be deemed for all purposes to have been acquired by the CAA for the purposes of its undertaking.

- 1954 c. 33 (N.I.). (6) In subsections (2) and (3) above, “ land ” has the meaning assigned to it by section 45(1)(a) of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954.

Rights granted over land to Secretary of State or CAA to bind grantor's successors.

43.—(1) Subject to section 55 below, where any person having an interest in land (in this section referred to as “ the grantor ”) grants or agrees to grant any relevant right in or in relation to that land—

- (a) for any purpose connected with the exercise by the Secretary of State of his functions relating to civil aviation, to the Secretary of State, or
- (b) to the CAA,

the grant or agreement shall, to the same extent that it is binding upon the grantor, be binding upon any person deriving title or otherwise claiming under the grantor, notwithstanding that it would not have been binding upon that person apart from the provisions of this subsection.

(2) In this section “ relevant right ” means any right, whether in perpetuity or for any other period and whether or not capable of subsisting as a legal estate (or, in Scotland, as an estate), in or in relation to land, including the following rights, that is to say—

- (a) a right to enter upon that land ;
- (b) a right to carry out and maintain works on that land ;
- (c) a right to install or maintain structures or apparatus on, under, over or across that land ; and
- (d) a right restrictive of the user of that land.

- 44.**—(1) The Secretary of State may make an order under this section if he is satisfied that it is expedient to do so in order—
- PART II
Power to obtain rights over land.
- (a) to secure the safe and efficient use for civil aviation purposes of any land which is vested in a relevant authority or which such an authority proposes to acquire; or
 - (b) to secure the provision of any services required in relation to any such land; or
 - (c) to secure that civil aircraft may be navigated with safety and efficiency.

(2) Such an order may provide for the creation—

- (a) if it is made by virtue of paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (1) above, in favour of the relevant authority in question or, where that authority is Eurocontrol, either of Eurocontrol or of the Secretary of State, or
- (b) if it is made by virtue of paragraph (c) of that subsection, in favour of the Secretary of State,

of easements or servitudes over land or of other rights in or in relation to land, including rights to carry out and maintain works on any land and to install and maintain structures and apparatus on, under, over or across any land.

(3) Any such order may contain such consequential, incidental and supplemental provisions as appear to the Secretary of State to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the order, including, in particular, provisions for authorising persons to enter upon land for the purpose of carrying out, installing, maintaining or removing any works, structures or apparatus.

(4) Subject to subsection (5) below, no person shall, in the exercise of a power conferred by any such order, enter upon land which is occupied, unless, not less than seven days before the day upon which the entry is made, there has been served upon the occupier of the land a notice—

- (a) stating that an entry will be made upon the land upon that day in the exercise of powers conferred by the order; and
- (b) specifying the purposes for which the entry will be made.

(5) Nothing in subsection (4) above shall restrict the right of any person to enter upon land in a case of emergency or for the purpose of performing any functions which are required to be performed from time to time in connection with the maintenance or use of any works, structures or apparatus.

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(6) Where any land is damaged in the exercise of any power of entry conferred by any such order, then—

(a) if the relevant authority in whose favour the order was made is the Secretary of State or Eurocontrol, the Secretary of State, and

(b) if the relevant authority in whose favour the order was made is the CAA, the CAA,

shall pay such compensation to the persons interested in the land as may be just ; and where any dispute arises as to whether compensation is payable under this subsection, or as to the amount of any such compensation, or as to the persons to whom it is payable, the dispute shall be referred to and determined by the Lands Tribunal.

(7) The ownership of anything shall not be affected by reason only that it is placed on or under, or affixed to, any land in pursuance of any such order ; and, so long as any such order is in force, no person shall, except with the consent of the Secretary of State, or, if the relevant authority in whose favour the order is made is the CAA, of the Secretary of State or the CAA, wilfully interfere with any works carried out on any land in pursuance of the order, or with anything installed on, under, over or across any land in pursuance of the order.

(8) Subject to the special provisions of this Part of this Act relating to statutory undertakers, Schedule 7 to this Act shall have effect with respect to orders under this section.

(9) Where an order under this section provides for the creation of an easement or servitude over land held by a statutory undertaker for the purposes of the carrying on of his undertaking, or of any other right in or in relation to such land, then, if on a representation made to the Secretary of State before the expiration of the time within which objections to the order may be made the Secretary of State is satisfied that the easement, servitude or right could not be enjoyed without serious detriment to the carrying on of the undertaking, and certifies accordingly, the order shall be subject to special parliamentary procedure.

(10) If any person contravenes the provisions of subsection (7) above he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding £500 or to both ; and every person who wilfully obstructs any person in the exercise of any power of entry conferred by an order under this section shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £100.

(11) Proceedings for an offence under this section shall not be instituted—

(a) in England and Wales, except by or with the consent of the Secretary of State or by or with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions ;

- (b) in Northern Ireland, except by or with the consent of the Secretary of State or by the Attorney General for Northern Ireland ;

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except that in England and Wales and in Northern Ireland such proceedings may be instituted by the CAA without such consent if the relevant authority in whose favour the order in question was made is the CAA.

(12) The following are relevant authorities for the purposes of this section, that is to say—

- (a) the Secretary of State ;
 (b) Eurocontrol ; and
 (c) the CAA ;

and in this section and in Schedule 7 to this Act as it has effect with respect to orders under this section, references to land vested in or proposed to be acquired by a relevant authority shall include references to land occupied or, as the case may be, proposed to be occupied by Eurocontrol.

45.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) below, the Secretary of State may by order impose such prohibitions or restrictions on the use of any area of land or water as a place for the arrival and departure of civil aircraft as he thinks expedient for the purpose of securing that aircraft may arrive and depart with safety at any aerodrome vested in him or under his control or at any aerodrome in the United Kingdom owned or managed by the CAA.

Power to restrict use of land for purpose of securing safety at aerodromes.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) above shall authorise the imposition of any such prohibition or restriction in relation to tidal waters beyond those of the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom.

(3) Part I of Schedule 7 to this Act shall have effect in relation to any order made under this section other than an order for the imposition of prohibitions or restrictions on the use of water ; and in the case of an order for the imposition of prohibitions or restrictions on the use of water the Secretary of State—

- (a) shall, before making the order, publish notice of his intention to make the order in such manner as he thinks best calculated to bring his intention to the notice of persons who will be affected thereby ; and
 (b) shall, immediately after the order has been made, publish in one or more newspapers circulating in the locality to which the order relates a notice stating that the order has been made and naming a place where a copy of

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the order may be seen at all reasonable hours, and shall serve a like notice upon any person who in his opinion will be affected thereby.

(4) Part II of Schedule 7 to this Act and Schedule 8 to this Act shall have effect with respect to orders under this section; but where any aerodrome was first established as such after 31st July 1946 no compensation shall be payable by reason of the imposition under this section of prohibitions or restrictions upon the use of that aerodrome unless it was so established with the consent of the Secretary of State.

(5) Any person who contravenes the provisions of any order under this section shall be liable in respect of each offence—

- (a) on summary conviction to a fine which shall not exceed the statutory maximum or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both; and
- (b) on conviction on indictment to a fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

(6) Any offence against any order under this section committed on tidal waters outside the ordinary jurisdiction of a court of summary jurisdiction may be tried and punished by such a court as if it had been committed in the nearest part of the United Kingdom which is within the ordinary jurisdiction of such a court; but nothing in this subsection shall in its application to Scotland be construed as conferring jurisdiction on any court of summary jurisdiction other than the sheriff court.

(7) Proceedings for an offence against any order under this section shall not be instituted—

- (a) in England and Wales, except by or with the consent of the Secretary of State or by or with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions;
- (b) in Northern Ireland, except by or with the consent of the Secretary of State or by the Attorney General for Northern Ireland;

except that in England and Wales and in Northern Ireland such proceedings may be instituted by the CAA without such consent if the order in question is made in respect of an aerodrome owned or managed by the CAA.

(8) In this section “aerodrome” includes part of an aerodrome; and, without prejudice to section 105(3) below, the reference in subsection (4) above to the Secretary of State shall, in relation to any time before the passing of this Act, have effect as a reference to whoever at that time was charged with exercising the functions which by virtue of this section are vested in the Secretary of State.

46.—(1) The Secretary of State may, if he is satisfied that it is necessary to do so in order to secure the safe and efficient use for civil aviation purposes (including the testing of aircraft designed for civil aviation) of any land, structures, works or apparatus vested in a relevant authority or which such an authority proposes to acquire or install, by order declare that any area of land specified in the order shall be subject to control by directions given in accordance with the provisions of this section; and in this Part of this Act that authority, in relation to the making of such an order, is referred to as the person in respect of whom the order is or, as the case may be, is to be made.

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Power to
exercise
control over
land in
interests of
civil aviation.

(2) Where an order under subsection (1) above is in force, the Secretary of State may, in pursuance of any general or special authority given by the order, give directions—

- (a) for requiring the total or partial demolition of any building or structure within the area to which the order relates;
- (b) for restricting the height of trees upon any land within the area, or for requiring any tree upon any such land to be cut down or reduced in height;
- (c) for extinguishing any private right of way over land within the area;
- (d) for restricting the installation of cables, mains, pipes, wires or other apparatus upon, across, under or over any land within the area;
- (e) for extinguishing, at the expiration of such period as may be determined by the directions, any subsisting right of installing or maintaining any such apparatus as aforesaid upon, across, under or over any land within the area;
- (f) for requiring that, before the expiration of such period as may be determined by the directions, any such apparatus shall be removed from any land within the area.

(3) An order under subsection (1) above may contain such consequential, incidental and supplemental provisions, as appear to the Secretary of State to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the order, including, in particular, provisions for empowering any person authorised for the purpose by the Secretary of State, to remove, pull down, cut down, or alter so as to bring into conformity with the requirements of any directions given under the order, any building, structure, tree or apparatus which contravenes those requirements.

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(4) An order under subsection (1) above, other than an order relating to land in Northern Ireland, shall be subject to special parliamentary procedure.

(5) Before making any order under this section, the Secretary of State shall consult every local authority within the area of which the whole or any part of the area of land to which the proposed order will relate is situated.

1945 c. 18.
(9 & 10
Geo. 6.)

(6) Notwithstanding anything in section 2(1) of the Statutory Orders (Special Procedure) Act, 1945, the duty of the Secretary of State to comply with the requirements of subsection (5) above in relation to England and Wales shall not excuse him from the duty of complying with the requirements of Schedule 1 to that Act.

(7) Subject to the special provisions of this Part of this Act relating to statutory undertakers, Schedule 9 to this Act shall have effect with respect to directions given under an order made under this section.

(8) The powers of the Secretary of State under this section shall not prejudice his power to acquire land for the purpose of securing the observance of any requirement or restriction which might have been imposed in relation to the land under this section.

(9) The Secretary of State may, after consultation with any local authority which appears to him to be concerned, by order repeal or amend any enactment in a local Act which appears to him to be unnecessary having regard to, or to be inconsistent with, the provisions of this Part of this Act relating to orders made or to be made under subsection (1) above in respect of a relevant authority falling within paragraph (d) of subsection (10) below.

(10) The following are relevant authorities for the purposes of this section, that is to say—

(a) the Secretary of State ;

(b) Eurocontrol ;

(c) the CAA ; and

(d) the licensee of any aerodrome licensed under an Air Navigation Order ;

and in this section and in Schedule 9 to this Act, references to land, structures, works or apparatus vested in or proposed to be acquired or installed by a relevant authority shall include references to land, structures, works or apparatus occupied or, as the case may be, proposed to be occupied by Eurocontrol.

47.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, if the Secretary of State is satisfied with respect to any building, structure or erection in the vicinity of a licensed aerodrome that, in order to avoid danger to aircraft flying in that vicinity in darkness or conditions of poor visibility, provision ought to be made (whether by lighting or otherwise) for giving to such aircraft warning of the presence of that building, structure or erection, he may by order authorise (subject to any conditions specified in the order) the proprietor of the aerodrome, and any person acting under the proprietor's instructions—

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Warning of presence of obstructions near licensed aerodromes.

- (a) to execute, install, maintain, operate and, as occasion requires, to repair and alter, such works and apparatus as may be necessary for enabling such warning to be given in the manner specified in the order ; and
- (b) so far as may be necessary for exercising any of the powers conferred by the order to enter upon and pass over (with or without vehicles) any such land as may be specified in the order.

(2) An order shall not be made under this section in relation to any building, structure or erection if it appears to the Secretary of State that there have been made, and are being carried out, satisfactory arrangements for the giving of such warning as aforesaid of the presence of the building, structure or erection.

(3) The Secretary of State shall, before making an order under this section—

- (a) cause to be published, in such manner as he thinks best for informing persons concerned, notice of the proposal to make the order and of the place where copies of the draft order may be obtained free of charge ; and
- (b) take into consideration any representations with respect to the order which may, within such period not being less than two months after the publication of the notice as may be specified therein, be made to him by any person appearing to him to have an interest in any land which would be affected by the order ;

and at the end of that period the order may, subject to the provisions of this section, be made with such modifications (if any) of the original draft as the Secretary of State thinks proper.

(4) Every order under this section shall provide—

- (a) that, except in a case of emergency, no works shall be executed on any land in pursuance of the order, unless, at least fourteen days previously, the proprietor of the aerodrome to which the order relates has served in the manner specified in the order on the occupier of that

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land, and on every other person known by the proprietor to have an interest therein, a written notice containing such particulars of the nature of the proposed works, and the manner in which and the time at which it is proposed to execute them, as may be specified in or in accordance with the order ; and

- (b) that if, within fourteen days after service of the said notice on any person having such an interest, the proprietor of the aerodrome receives a written intimation of objection on the part of that person to the proposals contained in the notice, being an intimation which specifies the grounds of objection, then, unless and except in so far as the objection is withdrawn, no steps shall be taken in pursuance of the notice without the specific sanction of the Secretary of State ;

and shall also provide for requiring the proprietor of the aerodrome to which the order relates to pay to any person having an interest in any land affected by the order such compensation for any loss or damage which that person may suffer in consequence of the order as may, in default of agreement, be determined from time to time by a single arbitrator appointed by the Lord Chief Justice or, in Scotland, by a single arbiter appointed by the Lord President of the Court of Session.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (4) above, any expense reasonably incurred in connection with the lawful removal of any apparatus installed in pursuance of an order under this section, and so much of any expense incurred in connection with the repair, alteration, demolition or removal of any building, structure or erection to which such an order relates as is attributable to the operation of the order, shall be deemed to be loss or damage suffered in consequence of the order.

(6) The ownership of anything shall not be taken to be affected by reason only that it is placed in, or affixed to, any land in pursuance of an order under this section ; and (subject to the provisions of subsection (8) below) so long as any such order in respect of an aerodrome is in force, no person shall, except with the consent of the proprietor of the aerodrome, wilfully interfere with any works or things which, to the knowledge of that person, are works or things executed or placed, in, on or over any land in pursuance of the order.

(7) If any person contravenes the provisions of subsection (6) above, he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding £200 or to both ; and every person who wilfully obstructs a person in the exercise of any of the powers conferred by an order under this section shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £50.

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(8) Nothing in this section shall operate, in relation to any building, structure or erection, so as to restrict the doing of any work for the purpose of repairing, altering, demolishing or removing the building, structure or erection if—

- (a) notice of the doing of that work is given as soon as may be to the proprietor of the aerodrome ; and
- (b) the giving of warning of the presence of the building, structure or erection in the manner provided by any order under this section in force in relation thereto is not interrupted.

(9) The following provisions shall have effect, without prejudice to the general application of subsections (4) and (5) above, for the protection of statutory undertakers—

- (a) any order made under this section affecting any property held by such undertakers for the purposes of their undertaking shall be so framed as to avoid interference with the proper carrying on of the undertaking ;
- (b) no person shall, except in a case of emergency, enter, in pursuance of such an order, upon any land held by such undertakers for the purposes of their undertaking, unless he has given to the undertakers at least three clear days' notice of his intention so to do, and any person so entering on any such land shall comply with any reasonable directions given to him by or on behalf of the undertakers for preventing interference with the proper carrying on of the undertaking ;
- (c) if any such undertakers show that, by reason of the operation of such an order, they have been obliged to take special measures for the purpose of ensuring the safety of persons so entering on any such land or otherwise acting under the order in relation to any property of the undertakers, the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred by the undertakers in taking such measures shall be paid to them by the proprietor of the aerodrome to which the order relates, and any dispute as to whether any sum is payable under this paragraph, or as to the amount of any sum so payable, shall, unless the parties otherwise agree, be referred for determination to a single arbitrator appointed by the Lord Chief Justice or, in Scotland, to a single arbiter appointed by the Lord President of the Court of Session.

(10) In this section—

- “ licensed aerodrome ” means any premises which, by virtue of an Air Navigation Order, are for the time being licensed as an aerodrome for public use, but does not include any premises belonging to the Secretary of State ;

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“ proprietor of the aerodrome ” means, in relation to any premises used or appropriated for use as an aerodrome, the person carrying on or entitled to carry on the business of an aerodrome in those premises ;

and nothing in section 104(1) below shall affect the construction of the reference in the definition in this subsection of “ licensed aerodrome ” to premises belonging to the Secretary of State.

Power of Secretary of State to stop up and divert highways etc. in interests of civil aviation.

48.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) below, the Secretary of State may if he is satisfied that it is necessary to do so in order to secure the safe and efficient use for civil aviation purposes (including the testing of aircraft designed for civil aviation) of any land vested in the Secretary of State or the CAA, or of any land which the Secretary of State or the CAA proposes to acquire, by order authorise the stopping-up or diversion of any highway.

(2) The power conferred by subsection (1) above shall, in Northern Ireland, be exercisable by the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland (in this section referred to as “ the Department ”) instead of by the Secretary of State, and notwithstanding anything in section 104(1) below, the reference in subsection (1) above to land which is vested in the Secretary of State or which the Secretary of State proposes to acquire shall include a reference to land which is vested in him, or which he proposes to acquire, as the case may be, in connection with the exercise of the following functions, that is to say—

1975 c. 9.

(a) his functions under the Supply Powers Act 1975 ; and

1939 S.R. & O.
No. 877.

(b) the related functions which by virtue of the Ministry of Supply (Transfer of Powers) (No. 1) Order 1939 became exercisable by the Minister of Supply and which have subsequently become vested in the Secretary of State.

(3) An order under subsection (1) above may provide for all or any of the following matters, that is to say—

(a) for securing the provision or improvement of any highway so far as the Secretary of State or, as the case may be, the Department thinks such provision or improvement necessary or desirable in consequence of any such stopping-up or diversion as aforesaid ;

(b) for directing that any highway to be provided or improved in pursuance of the order shall—

1980 c. 66.

(i) in England and Wales, be a highway which for the purposes of the Highways Act 1980 is maintainable at public expense ;

(ii) in Scotland, be maintained and managed by a regional, islands or district council ; and

S.I. 1980/1085
(N.I. 11).

(iii) in Northern Ireland be a public road within the meaning of the Roads (Northern Ireland) Order 1980 ;

(c) for specifying—

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(i) in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, the highway authority which is to be the highway authority for any highway to be provided or improved in pursuance of the order ; and

(ii) in Scotland, the council which is to be responsible for the maintenance and management referred to in paragraph (b)(ii) above ;

(d) for directing that any highway to be provided or improved in consequence of the stopping-up or diversion of a trunk road under the order shall itself be a trunk road for all or any of the purposes of the enactments relating to trunk roads ;

(e) for the retention or removal of any cables, mains, pipes, wires or similar apparatus placed along, across, over or under any highway stopped up or diverted under the order, and for the extinguishment, modification or preservation of any rights as to the use or maintenance of that apparatus ;

(f) if any highway is to be provided or improved under the order, for authorising or requiring the provision of any such apparatus as aforesaid along, across, over or under that highway, in lieu of any apparatus removed from a highway in pursuance of the order, and for conferring rights as to the use or maintenance of apparatus so provided ;

(g) for requiring the Secretary of State or the Department or any other specified authority or person—

(i) to pay, or to make contributions in respect of, the cost of doing any work provided for by the order or any increased expenditure to be incurred which is ascribable to the doing of any such work ; or

(ii) to repay, or to make contributions in respect of, any compensation paid by a highway authority in England and Wales or Scotland in respect of restrictions imposed under section 1 or 2 of the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act 1935 as respects any highway stopped up or diverted under the order. ^{1935 c. 47.}

(4) An order under subsection (1) above may contain such consequential, incidental and supplemental provisions as appear to the Secretary of State or, as the case may be, the Department to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the order.

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(5) An order under subsection (1) above shall, if made in respect of land in England and Wales or Scotland, be subject to special parliamentary procedure ; and—

1945 c. 18
(9 & 10 Geo. 6.)

(a) if the order was made in respect of land in England and Wales, Schedule 1 to the Statutory Orders (Special Procedure) Act 1945 (which sets out the notices to be given and the other requirements to be complied with before an order is made), and

(b) if the order was made in respect of land in Scotland, section 2 of that Act (which contains comparable provision for Scotland), as that section applies by virtue of section 10 of that Act to Scotland,

shall apply in relation to the order, but in their application in relation thereto, shall have effect as if paragraph 1 of the said Schedule 1 or subsection (1) of the said section 2, as the case may be, included the provisions set out in subsection (6) below.

(6) The said provisions are provisions—

(a) requiring notice of the order as proposed to be made to be displayed in a prominent position at the ends of so much of any highway as is proposed to be stopped up or diverted under the order ;

(b) requiring notice of the order as proposed to be made to be sent to every local authority in whose area any highway to be stopped up or diverted under the order, or any highway to be provided or improved under the order, is or will be situated ; and

(c) requiring notice of the order as proposed to be made to be served upon any water, gas or electricity undertakers having any cables, mains, pipes or wires laid along, across, under or over any highway to be stopped up or diverted under the order.

(7) In subsection (6) above—

(a) the reference in paragraph (b) to a local authority shall include a reference to a parish council in England, to a parish meeting of a parish in England not having a separate parish council, to a council of a community in Wales and to the community in the case of a community in Wales without a council ; and

(b) the reference in paragraph (c) to electricity undertakers shall be deemed to include references to the Post Office and British Telecommunications.

(8) The powers of the Secretary of State and of the Department under subsection (1) above shall include power to make an order authorising the stopping-up or diversion of any highway

which is temporarily stopped up or diverted under any other enactment ; and the provisions of this section shall not prejudice any power conferred upon the Secretary of State or the Department by any other enactment to authorise the stopping-up or diversion of a highway.

PART II

(9) The following provisions (which relate to telegraphic lines of British Telecommunications affected by the stopping-up, diversion or improvement of a highway), that is to say—

- (a) in England and Wales, subsections (1) and (2) of section 220 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 ; 1971 c. 78.
- (b) in Scotland, subsections (1) and (2) of section 209 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972 ; and 1972 c. 52.
- (c) in Northern Ireland, paragraphs 2 and 3 of Schedule 7 to the Roads (Northern Ireland) Order 1980. S.I. 1980/1085 (N.I. 11).

shall have effect as if references in those subsections to an order under section 209 of the said Act of 1971 and to an order under section 198 of the said Act of 1972 and in those paragraphs to an order under Article 40 of the said Order of 1980 included references to an order made under subsection (1) above in relation to land which is vested in the CAA or which the CAA proposes to acquire.

49.—(1) The Secretary of State may be authorised to purchase land in Great Britain compulsorily for the purpose of providing or improving any highway which is to be provided or improved in pursuance of an order under section 48(1) above or for any other purpose for which land is required in connection with such an order. Power to acquire land in connection with order under s. 48.

(2) The Acquisition of Land Act 1981 shall apply, in relation to land in England and Wales, to a compulsory purchase under subsection (1) above. 1981 c. 67.

(3) The CAA's power of acquiring land compulsorily under this Act may be exercised for the purpose of providing or improving any highway which is to be provided or improved in pursuance of an order made under section 48(1) above in relation to land which is vested in the CAA or which the CAA proposes to acquire or for any other purpose for which land is required in connection with such an order.

(4) The powers of compulsory acquisition of land exercisable by the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland under paragraph (3) of Article 53 of the Roads (Northern Ireland) Order 1980 shall include the power to acquire lands compulsorily in accordance with the provisions of that Article for the purpose of providing or improving any highway which is to be provided or improved in pursuance of an order under section

PART II 48(1) above or for any other purpose for which land is required in connection with such an order ; and the said Order of 1980 shall have effect accordingly.

(5) The powers conferred on the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland by subsection (4) above shall be exercisable in relation to any land notwithstanding that the land is the property of a statutory undertaker or is declared by any other enactment to be inalienable

Power of entry for purposes of survey.

50.—(1) This section applies—

- (a) where the Secretary of State has confirmed or is considering the confirmation of an order authorising the CAA to acquire land in Great Britain compulsorily ;
- (b) where the CAA proposes to acquire land in Northern Ireland compulsorily ;
- (c) where the Secretary of State has made or has under consideration the making of an order under section 44 above providing for the creation in favour of the CAA of easements or servitudes over land or of other rights in or in relation to land ;
- (d) where the Secretary of State has made, or has under consideration the making of, an order under section 46(1) above in respect of the CAA or the licensee of an aerodrome licensed under an Air Navigation Order, being an order declaring that an area of land shall be subject to control by directions ; and
- (e) in any case not falling within paragraphs (a) to (d) above where the Secretary of State has made, or has under consideration the making of, an order under or in pursuance of this Part of this Act, being—
 - (i) an order authorising the compulsory purchase of land ; or
 - (ii) an order providing for the creation in favour of a particular person of easements or servitudes over land or of other rights in or in relation to land ; or
 - (iii) an order declaring that an area of land shall be subject to control by directions.

(2) Where this section applies any person authorised in writing by the Secretary of State may at all reasonable times on producing if so required evidence of his authority for the purpose enter upon any of the land in question in order to make a relevant survey.

(3) In subsection (2) above “ a relevant survey ” means—

PART II

- (a) in a case falling within subsection (1)(a) above, any survey which the Secretary of State or the CAA requires to be made for the purpose of any steps to be taken in consequence of the order, or, as the case may be, for the purpose of determining whether the order should be confirmed ;
- (b) in a case falling within subsection (1)(b) above, any survey which the Secretary of State or the CAA requires to be made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the land would be suitable for the purposes for which it is proposed to acquire it ;
- (c) in a case falling within subsection (1)(c) above, any survey which the Secretary of State or the CAA requires to be made for the purpose of any steps to be taken in consequence of the order or, as the case may be, for the purpose of determining whether the order should be made ;
- (d) in a case falling within subsection (1)(d) above, any survey which the Secretary of State or the person in respect of whom the order under the said section 46(1) has been, or is to be, made requires to be made for the purpose of any steps to be taken in consequence of that order or, as the case may be, for the purpose of determining whether the order should be made ;
- (e) in a case falling within subsection (1)(e) above, any survey which the Secretary of State requires to be made for the purpose of any steps to be taken in consequence of the order in question or, as the case may be, for the purpose of determining whether the order should be made.

(4) Admission shall not, by virtue of subsection (2) above, be demanded as of right to any land which is occupied unless the following notice of the intended entry has been served on the occupier, that is to say—

- (a) in a case falling within subsection (1) (a) to (d) above, eight days’ notice ; and
- (b) in a case falling within subsection (1)(e) above, twenty-four hours’ notice.

(5) If any person obstructs a person authorised as mentioned in subsection (2) above in the exercise of any power conferred by this section he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50.

PART II

(6) Proceedings for an offence under this section shall not be instituted—

- (a) in England and Wales, except by or with the consent of the Secretary of State or by or with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions ;
- (b) in Northern Ireland, except by or with the consent of the Secretary of State or by the Attorney General for Northern Ireland,

except that in England and Wales and in Northern Ireland such proceedings may be instituted without such consent, in a case falling within subsection (1)(a) to (c) above, by the CAA and, in a case falling within subsection (1)(d) above, by the person in respect of whom the order in question has been, or is to be, made.

(7) Where any land is damaged in the exercise of a power of entry conferred in pursuance of an authority given under this section, or in the making of any survey for the purpose of which any such power of entry has been conferred—

- (a) in a case falling within subsection (1)(a) to (c) above, the CAA,
- (b) in a case falling within subsection (1)(d) above, the person in respect of whom the order in question has been, or is to be, made,
- (c) in a case falling within subsection(1)(e) above, the Secretary of State,

shall pay such compensation to the persons interested in the land as may be just ; and where any dispute arises as to whether compensation is payable under this subsection, or as to the amount of any such compensation or as to the persons to whom it is payable, the dispute shall be referred to and determined by the Lands Tribunal.

Supplemental

Special provisions relating to statutory undertakers.

51.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the compensation to be paid to a statutory undertaker—

- (a) in respect of the compulsory purchase in pursuance of this Part of this Act, otherwise than under section 30, of any land held by the undertaker for the purposes of the carrying on of his undertaking,
- (b) in respect of the creation, by virtue of an order made under this Part of this Act, otherwise than under section 30 above, of any easement or servitude over any such land or of any other right in or in relation to any such land,

- (c) in respect of any direction under section 46 above which affects any building, structure or apparatus held or used by him for the purposes of his undertaking, or which affects any of his rights to install or maintain apparatus for those purposes or which affects any right of way enjoyed by him for those purposes,

PART II

shall, in default of agreement, be assessed by the Lands Tribunal; but this subsection shall not apply to any compensation payable by virtue of section 42 above.

(2) Subject to those provisions, the amount of any compensation payable as mentioned in subsection (1) above shall be an amount calculated in accordance with the following enactments, that is to say—

- (a) if the land is in England and Wales, section 238(2), (3), (5) and (6) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 c. 78. 1971; and
- (b) if the land is in Scotland, section 227(2), (3), (5) and (6) of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972 c. 52. 1972.

(3) Subsection (4) below applies in relation to compensation payable as so mentioned in respect of a compulsory purchase.

(4) If, before the expiration of two months from the date on which notice to treat is served in respect of the interest of the person by whom the statutory undertaking is carried on, that person gives notice in writing to the Secretary of State that he elects that as respects all or any of the land comprised in the purchase the compensation shall be ascertained in accordance with the enactments, other than Rule (5) of the Rules set out in section 5 of the Land Compensation Act 1961 and section 12(1) of the Land Compensation (Scotland) Act 1963, which would be applicable apart from subsection (2) above, the compensation shall be so ascertained.

(5) Subsections (2), (3), (5) and (6) of the said sections 238 and 227 shall have effect for the purposes of this section with the following modifications, that is to say—

- (a) in subsection (2)(c) of the said section 238 the words “is under section 237(2) of this Act and” and in subsection (2)(c) of the said section 227 the words “is under section 226(2) of this Act and” shall be omitted;
- (b) after subsection (2)(c) of each of the said sections there shall be inserted the following paragraph:—
- “ (d) in respect of the imposition of a requirement to demolish a building or structure either wholly or in part, any expense reasonably incurred by the

PART II

person carrying on the undertaking in complying with the requirement, reduced by the value to that person of any materials derived from the demolished building or structure, or from the demolished part of the building or structure, as the case may be ;” ;

- (c) in subsection (6) of each of the said sections any reference to the imposition of a requirement shall include a reference to anything which may be done by virtue of an order made, otherwise than by virtue of section 42 above, under this Part of this Act.

(6) The preceding provisions of this section as to the assessment of compensation shall not have effect—

- (a) in the case of the compulsory purchase of land, unless the Secretary of State has, upon a representation made to him before the expiration of the time within which objections may be made to the compulsory purchase order, certified that the land is in respect of its nature or situation of such a kind that it is comparable less with the generality of land than with land held for the purpose of the carrying on of statutory undertakings ;
- (b) in the case of the creation of any easement or servitude over land or any other right in or in relation to land, unless the Secretary of State has, upon a representation made to him before the expiration of the time within which objections may be made to the order providing for the creation of that easement, servitude or right, certified that the land in question is of such a kind as aforesaid ; and
- (c) in the case of any direction which affects a building or structure, unless the Secretary of State has, upon a representation made to him before the expiration of the time within which an application may be made to the court with respect to the direction in accordance with the provisions of Part II of Schedule 7 to this Act, certified that the building or structure is in respect of its nature or situation comparable less with the generality of buildings or structures than with buildings or structures held for the purpose of the carrying on of statutory undertakings.

1971 c. 78.

1972 c. 52.

(7) Schedule 10 to this Act (which broadly corresponds to sections 233 to 235 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 and sections 222 to 224 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972) shall have effect for the purpose of making any adjustments of the functions of statutory undertakers which may be necessary in consequence of the provisions

of this Part of this Act; but in that Schedule references to an order made or proposed to be made in pursuance of this Part of this Act—

PART II

- (a) shall, in relation to an order for the compulsory purchase of land by the CAA, have effect as references to an order confirmed or, as the case may be, proposed to be confirmed by the Secretary of State; but
- (b) shall be deemed not to include a reference to an order made or, as the case may be, proposed to be made in pursuance of section 30 above or under any enactment conferring a power exercisable by statutory instrument.

52.—(1) This section applies where—

Displacements
from land.

- (a) the Secretary of State has acquired land for purposes connected with the exercise of his functions relating to civil aviation;
- (b) the Secretary of State (in a case not falling within paragraph (a) above) or the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland has acquired land in pursuance of this Part of this Act;
- (c) the CAA has acquired land for purposes connected with the discharge of its functions; or
- (d) the Secretary of State gives a direction in relation to any land in pursuance of an order made under section 46(1) above;

and the use of the land by the person who has acquired it for the purposes for which he acquired it or, as the case may be, the execution of the direction will involve the displacement of persons residing in premises on the land.

(2) Where this section applies, the following, that is to say—

- (a) in a case falling within paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of subsection (1) above, the person who has acquired the land,
- (b) in a case falling within paragraph (d) of that subsection where the person in respect of whom the order was made is the Secretary of State or Eurocontrol, the Secretary of State, and
- (c) in any other case falling within the said paragraph (d), the person in respect of whom the order was made,

shall be under a duty, in so far as there is no other residential accommodation available on reasonable terms to the persons who require it in consequence of the displacement, being residential accommodation suitable to the reasonable requirements of those persons, to secure the provision of such accommodation.

PART II

(3) A person required under subsection (2) above to secure the provision of accommodation shall secure its provision in advance of the displacement unless—

- (a) in a case falling within paragraph (a), (c) or (d) of subsection (1) above, the Secretary of State is satisfied that for reasons of exceptional public importance it is essential that the displacement should be effected before such accommodation as aforesaid can be found ; or
- (b) in a case falling within paragraph (b) of that subsection, the Secretary of State or, as the case may be, the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland is so satisfied.

Compensation
in respect of
planning
decisions
relating to
safety of
aerodromes,
etc.
1971 c. 78.
1972 c. 52.

53.—(1) A local planning authority (in this section referred to as “a planning authority”) shall be entitled to recover from the CAA a sum equal to any compensation which the planning authority has become liable to pay, if—

- (a) it has become so liable under section 164, 165, 169, 187(2) or 237(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 or section 153, 154, 158, 176(2) or 226(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972 (which relate to compensation for certain planning restrictions, for purchase notices which do not take effect and in respect of undertakers’ operational land) ; and
- (b) the liability is attributable to a planning decision which would not have been taken, or, in the case of compensation under the said section 164 or the said section 153 to an order under section 45 of the said Act of 1971 or section 42 of the said Act of 1972 which would not have been made, but for the need—
 - (i) to secure the safe and efficient operation of an aerodrome owned by the CAA ; or
 - (ii) to prevent persons or buildings from being struck by aircraft using such an aerodrome ; or
 - (iii) to secure the safe and efficient operation of apparatus owned by the CAA and provided for the purpose of assisting air traffic control or as an aid to air navigation.

(2) Where a sum equal to any compensation is payable or paid to a planning authority in pursuance of subsection (1) above, the planning authority shall pay the CAA any amount received by the planning authority in respect of the compensation under section 168 of the said Act of 1971 or section 157 of the said Act of 1972 (which relate to the recovery of compensation on subsequent development).

(3) Where a purchase notice is served under section 180 of the said Act of 1971 or section 169 of the said Act of 1972 in respect of a planning decision which would not have been taken but for such a need as aforesaid in respect of an aerodrome or apparatus owned by the CAA, any local authority who are deemed under section 181(2) or 186(1) of the said Act of 1971 or section 170(2) or 175(1) of the said Act of 1972 to have served a notice to treat in respect of the interest to which the purchase notice relates may, by notice in writing given to the CAA not later than one month from the time when the amount of compensation payable by the local authority for the interest is agreed or determined, require the CAA to purchase the interest from the local authority for a sum equal to the amount of compensation so agreed or determined.

(4) Where a notice in writing is given to the CAA under subsection (3) above, the CAA shall, subject to any agreement between it and the local authority, be deemed to have contracted with the local authority to purchase the interest at that price.

(5) Any dispute as to whether a planning decision would not have been taken or an order under the said section 45 or the said section 42 would not have been made but for such a need as is mentioned in subsection (1) above shall be referred to and determined by the Secretary of State.

(6) In the preceding provisions of this section "planning decision" means a decision made on an application under Part III of the said Act of 1971 or Part III of the said Act of 1972; and references in those provisions to a local planning authority include, in relation to England and Wales, references to any authority to whom functions of a local planning authority are delegated.

(7) Where by reason of a planning decision taken under the Planning Acts (Northern Ireland) 1931 and 1944 by a planning authority in Northern Ireland or under the Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1972 by the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland or the Planning Appeals Commission—

(a) the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland becomes liable to pay compensation to any person :
and

(b) the decision would not have been taken but for the need to secure the safe and efficient operation of apparatus owned by the CAA and provided for the purpose of assisting air traffic control or as an aid to air navigation,

the Department shall be entitled to recover from the CAA a sum equal to that compensation.

PART II

(8) Where a sum equal to any compensation is payable or paid to the said Department in pursuance of subsection (7) above, the Department shall pay the CAA any amount received by the Department in respect of the compensation under section 24 of the Land Development Values (Compensation) Act (Northern Ireland) 1965 (which relates to the recovery of compensation on subsequent development).

1965 c. 23.
(N.I.).

(9) In subsection (7) above, "planning decision" includes a revocation or modification of planning permission under section 3 of the Planning (Interim Development) Act (Northern Ireland) 1944.

1944 c. 3
(N.I.).

Consecrated
land and
burial grounds.
1971 c. 78.
1972 c. 52.

54.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) below, section 128 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 and section 118 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972 (consecrated land and burial grounds) shall have effect in relation—

- (a) to land acquired by the Secretary of State for purposes connected with the exercise of his functions relating to civil aviation, and
- (b) to land acquired by the Secretary of State in pursuance of this Part of this Act and otherwise than as mentioned in paragraph (a) above,

as if the Secretary of State had acquired that land under Part VI of the said Act of 1971 or, as the case may be, Part VI of the said Act of 1972.

(2) The said sections 128 and 118 shall have effect in relation to any land acquired by the CAA as they have effect in relation to land acquired by statutory undertakers under Part VI of the said Act of 1971 or, as the case may be, Part VI of the said Act of 1972.

Registration
of orders, etc.
under Part II.

55.—(1) The following shall be local land charges in England and Wales:—

- (a) a right in or in relation to land granted or agreed to be granted on or after 25th October 1968 and enforceable by virtue of section 43 above;
- (b) the following instruments when operative that is to say
 - (i) an order under section 44 above;
 - (ii) an order under section 45 above, other than an order for the imposition of prohibitions or restrictions on the use of water; and
 - (iii) an order under section 46(1) above or any direction given under such an order.

PART II

(2) A grant or agreement made as respects land in Scotland shall not be enforceable by virtue of section 43 above against a third party who shall have in good faith and for value acquired a right (whether completed by infektment or not) to the land prior to the grant or agreement being registered in the Land Register of Scotland or against any person deriving title from such third party.

(3) In Scotland where any such instrument as is mentioned in subsection (1)(b) above becomes operative it shall be registered as a deed in the said Land Register, and on being so registered shall be enforceable against any person having or subsequently acquiring any estate or interest in the land to which the order or direction relates.

(4) For the purposes of the recording of a deed in the Register of Sasines under section 8 of the Land Registration (Scotland) Act 1979 or of the application of subsection (2) or (3) above in relation to any area in respect of which section 29(2) of that Act (modification of references to Register of Sasines) is not yet in force, any reference in subsections (2) and (3) above to the registration of any grant, agreement or instrument in the Land Register of Scotland shall have effect as a reference to the recording of the grant, agreement or instrument in the Register of Sasines. 1979 c. 33.

(5) A right in or in relation to land in Northern Ireland granted or agreed to be granted to the CAA shall not be enforceable by virtue of section 43 above against a purchaser for money or money's worth of any estate or interest in the land to which the grant or agreement in question relates unless before the completion of the purchase the grant or agreement is registered in the Statutory Charges Register pursuant to Part X of the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970; and accordingly such a grant or agreement shall be included among the matters which are required to be registered in that Register. 1970 c. 18 (N.I.).

(6) Where any such instrument as is mentioned in subsection (1)(b) above adversely affects land in Northern Ireland, then—

- (a) if the land is registered land to which the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 applies, the instrument on the lodgment by the relevant authority of a copy thereof with the Registrar of Titles shall, notwithstanding anything in the said Act or rules made thereunder, be registered as a burden affecting the land and created after the first registration of the land, and may be so registered without the concurrence of the registered owner of the land or the production of the land certificate, without prejudice, however, to the power of the registering authority to order the production of the land certificate; and

PART II

(b) if the land is not registered land to which that Act applies, the instrument shall, on lodgment by the relevant authority of a copy thereof with the Registrar of Deeds for Northern Ireland, be registered in the Registry of Deeds, Northern Ireland, as an instrument affecting the lands to which the instrument relates.

(7) In subsection (6) above "the relevant authority" means—

(a) in the case of an order under section 44 above—

(i) if the order is made in favour of the Secretary of State or Eurocontrol, the Secretary of State; and

(ii) if the order is made in favour of the CAA, the CAA; and

(b) in the case of an order under section 45 above—

(i) if the order is made in respect of an aerodrome owned or managed by the CAA, the CAA; and

(ii) in any other case, the Secretary of State; and

(c) in the case of an order under section 46(1) above or of a direction given under such an order—

(i) if the order is made in respect of the CAA, the CAA; and

(ii) in any other case, the Secretary of State.

Notices.

56.—(1) Any notice required to be served on any person for the purposes of any provision to which this section applies may be served on him either by delivering it to him or by leaving it at his proper address, or by post, so however that the notice shall not be duly served by post unless it is sent by registered letter or by the recorded delivery service.

(2) Any such notice required to be served upon an incorporated company or body shall be duly served if it is served on the secretary or clerk of the company or body.

1978 c. 30.

(3) For the purposes of this section and of section 7 of the Interpretation Act 1978, the proper address of any person upon whom any such notice is to be served shall, in the case of the secretary or clerk of any incorporated company or body, be that of the registered or principal office of the company or body and in any other case be the last known address of the person to be served, except that, where the person to be served has furnished an address for service, that address shall be his proper address for those purposes.

(4) If it is not practicable after reasonable inquiry to ascertain the name or address of any owner, lessee or occupier of land on whom any such notice is to be served, the notice may be

served by addressing it to him by the description of "owner", "lessee" or "occupier" of the land (describing it) to which the notice relates, and by delivering it to some person on the premises or, if there is no person on the premises to whom it can be delivered, by affixing it, or a copy of it, to some conspicuous part of the premises.

PART II

(5) In the application to Scotland of any provision to which this section applies and which requires notice to be served on the owners, lessees or occupiers of any land, that requirement shall be deemed to be complied with if notice is served on all the persons appearing from the valuation roll to have an interest in the land, and any reference in this Part of this Act to "owners", "lessees" or "occupiers" shall be construed accordingly.

(6) Service of a notice under subsection (5) above on any person appearing from the valuation roll to have an interest in land may be effected by sending the notice either—

- (a) in a registered letter addressed to him at his address as entered in that roll ; or
- (b) by the recorded delivery service to him at that address.

(7) This section applies to any provision of this Part of this Act except section 42 above and so much of section 50 above as relates to the service of a notice under the said section 50 otherwise than by the Secretary of State.

(8) In this section "owner"—

- (a) in relation to any land in England and Wales, means a person, other than a mortgagee not in possession, who is for the time being entitled to dispose of the fee simple of the land, whether in possession or in reversion, and includes also a person holding or entitled to the rents and profits under a lease or agreement, the unexpired term whereof exceeds three years ;
- (b) in relation to any land in Scotland or Northern Ireland, includes any person who under the Lands Clauses Acts would be enabled to sell and convey the land to the promoters of an undertaking and includes also a lessee under a lease the unexpired period of which exceeds three years.

57.—(1) Any two justices of the peace may appoint such persons as may be nominated for the purpose by the Secretary of State to be special constables on any premises for the time being vested in or under the control of the Secretary of State.

Power to
appoint
special
constables.

PART II

(2) Every person so appointed shall be sworn in by the justices duly to execute the office of a constable on those premises and when so sworn in shall, on those premises, have the powers and privileges and be liable to the duties and responsibilities of a constable.

(3) Special constables appointed under this section shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State shall have power to suspend or terminate the appointment of any such special constable.

1967 c. 77. (4) In the application of this section to Scotland references to two justices of the peace shall be construed as references to a single justice of the peace, and references to swearing in shall be construed as references to making a declaration in the terms prescribed under section 16 of the Police (Scotland) Act 1967.

Lost property.

58.—(1) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision for securing the safe custody and redelivery of any property which, while not in proper custody, is found on any premises belonging to him or under his control or in any aircraft on any such premises; and any such regulations may in particular—

- (a) provide for requiring charges to be paid in respect of any such property before it is redelivered; and
- (b) provide for authorising the disposal of any such property if it is not redelivered before the expiration of such period as may be specified in the regulations.

1980 c. 60. (2) Until the appointed day within the meaning of Part I of the Civil Aviation Act 1980, subsection (1) above shall have effect as if after the word “control” there were inserted the words “or on any premises occupied by the British Airways Board”.

Expenses and stamp duty.

59.—(1) Any expenses incurred by the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland under this Part of this Act shall, to such extent as the Treasury may direct, be defrayed by the Secretary of State.

(2) Stamp duty shall not be payable on any conveyance of land, or on any instrument creating or disposing of any right in or in relation to land being a conveyance or instrument to which the Secretary of State is a party if he certifies that the duty would fall to be defrayed as part of his expenses and either—

- (a) that the expenses as part of which the duty would fall to be defrayed are his expenses in connection with the performance of his functions relating to civil aviation; or

(b) in a case not falling within paragraph (a) above of a conveyance of land, that the conveyance is made for the purpose of this Part of this Act.

PART II

(3) Stamp duty shall not be payable on any conveyance of land to which the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland is a party if that Department certifies that the conveyance is made for the purpose of this Part of this Act and that the duty would fall to be defrayed as part of that Department's expenses.

PART III

REGULATION OF CIVIL AVIATION

General

60.—(1) Subject to section 11(7) above, Her Majesty may by Order in Council under this section (in this Act referred to as “an Air Navigation Order”) make such provision as is authorised by subsections (2) and (3) below or otherwise by this Act or any other enactment.

Power to give effect to Chicago Convention and to regulate air navigation, etc.

(2) An Air Navigation Order may contain such provision as appears to Her Majesty in Council to be requisite or expedient—

(a) for carrying out the Chicago Convention, any Annex thereto relating to international standards and recommended practices (being an Annex adopted in accordance with the Convention) and any amendment of the Convention or any such Annex made in accordance with the Convention ; or

(b) generally for regulating air navigation.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (2) above or to any other provision of this Act, an Air Navigation Order may contain provision—

(a) as to the registration of aircraft in the United Kingdom ;

(b) for prohibiting aircraft from flying unless certificates of airworthiness issued or validated under the Order are in force with respect to them and except upon compliance with such conditions as to maintenance or repair as may be specified in the Order ;

(c) for the licensing, inspection and regulation of aerodromes, for access to aerodromes and places where aircraft have landed, for access to aircraft factories

PART III

for the purpose of inspecting work therein carried on in relation to aircraft or parts thereof and for prohibiting or regulating the use of unlicensed aerodromes ;

- (d) for prohibiting persons from engaging in, or being employed in or (except in the maintenance at unlicensed aerodromes of aircraft not used for or in connection with commercial, industrial or other gainful purposes) in connection with, air navigation in such capacities as may be specified in the Order except in accordance with provisions in that behalf contained in the Order, and for the licensing of those employed at aerodromes licensed under the Order in the inspection or supervision of aircraft ;
- (e) as to the conditions under which, and in particular the aerodromes to or from which, aircraft entering or leaving the United Kingdom may fly, and as to the conditions under which aircraft may fly from one part of the United Kingdom to another ;
- (f) as to the conditions under which passengers and goods may be carried by air and under which aircraft may be used for other commercial, industrial or gainful purposes, and for prohibiting the carriage by air of goods of such classes as may be specified in the Order ;
- (g) for minimizing or preventing interference with the use or effectiveness of apparatus used in connection with air navigation, and for prohibiting or regulating the use of such apparatus as aforesaid and the display of signs and lights liable to endanger aircraft ;
- (h) generally for securing the safety, efficiency and regularity of air navigation and the safety of aircraft and of persons and property carried therein, for preventing aircraft endangering other persons and property and, in particular, for the detention of aircraft for any of the purposes specified in this paragraph ;
- (i) for requiring persons engaged in, or employed in or in connection with, air navigation to supply meteorological information for the purposes of air navigation ;
- (j) for regulating the making of signals and other communications by or to aircraft and persons carried therein ;
- (k) for regulating the use of the civil air ensign and any other ensign established by Her Majesty in Council for purposes connected with air navigation ;
- (l) for prohibiting aircraft from flying over such areas in the United Kingdom as may be specified in the Order ;

- (m) for applying, adapting or modifying the enactments for the time being in force relating to customs or excise in relation to aerodromes and to aircraft and to persons and property carried therein and for preventing smuggling by air, and for permitting in connection with air navigation, subject to such conditions as appear to Her Majesty in Council to be requisite or expedient for the protection of the revenue, the importation of goods into the United Kingdom without payment of duty ;
- (n) as to the manner and conditions of the issue, validation, renewal, extension or variation of any certificate, licence or other document required by the Order (including the examinations and tests to be undergone), and as to the form, custody, production, cancellation, suspension, endorsement and surrender of any such document ;
- (o) for regulating the charges that may be made for the use of, and for services provided at, an aerodrome licensed under the Order or so much of any aerodrome (whether or not so licensed) as consists of buildings or other works maintained by a local authority by virtue of section 30 above at an aerodrome which is not an aerodrome maintained by that authority ;
- (p) for specifying, subject to the consent of the Treasury, the fees to be paid in respect of the issue, validation, renewal, extension or variation of any certificate, licence or other document or the undergoing of any examination or test required by the Order and in respect of any other matters in respect of which it appears to Her Majesty in Council to be expedient for the purpose of the Order to charge fees :
- (q) for exempting from the provisions of the Order or any of them any aircraft or persons or classes of aircraft or persons ;
- (r) for prohibiting aircraft from taking off or landing in the United Kingdom unless there are in force in respect of those aircraft such certificates of compliance with standards as to noise as may be specified in the Order and except upon compliance with the conditions of those certificates ; and
- (s) for regulating or prohibiting the flight of aircraft over the United Kingdom at speeds in excess of Flight Mach 1.

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(4) An Air Navigation Order may make different provision with respect to different classes of aircraft, aerodromes, persons or property and with respect to different circumstances and with

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PART III respect to different parts of the United Kingdom but shall, so far as practicable, be so framed as not to discriminate in like circumstances between aircraft registered in the United Kingdom operated on charter terms by one air transport undertaking and such aircraft so operated by another such undertaking.

(5) The powers conferred by the preceding provisions of this section may be exercised so as to provide for the licensing of any aerodrome in Northern Ireland notwithstanding that the aerodrome is owned or managed by a Northern Ireland department and so as to impose duties on any such department as licensee of any such aerodrome, including duties as to the charges which may be made for the use of, or for services provided at, any such aerodrome.

(6) In this section a reference to goods shall include a reference to mails or animals.

Air
Navigation
Orders etc.:
supplemental.

61.—(1) An Air Navigation Order may, for the purpose of securing compliance with its provisions, provide—

- (a) subject to subsection (2) below, for persons to be guilty of offences in such circumstances as may be specified in the Order and to be liable on conviction of those offences to such penalties as may be so specified; and
- (b) in the case of a provision having effect by virtue of paragraph (l) of subsection (3) of section 60 above, for the taking of such steps (including firing on aircraft) as may be specified in the Order.

(2) The power conferred by virtue of subsection (1)(a) above shall not include power—

- (a) to provide for offences to be triable only on indictment;
- (b) to authorise the imposition, on summary conviction of any offence, of any term of imprisonment or of a fine exceeding the statutory maximum;
- (c) to authorise the imposition, on conviction on indictment of an offence, of a term of imprisonment exceeding two years.

1980 c. 43.
S.I. 1981/1675
(N.I. 26).

(3) Without prejudice to section 127(2) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 or to Article 19(2) of the Magistrates' Courts (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (no time limit for offences triable either way), summary proceedings for an offence against an Air Navigation Order, or any regulations made by virtue of such an Order, may be instituted at any time within twelve months from the commission of the offence if—

- (a) it was committed in connection with the flight of an aircraft in the course of which an accident occurred; and

(b) not more than six months after the commission of the offence— PART III

(i) public notice has been given that an investigation into the accident is being carried out in accordance with regulations under section 75 below ; or

(ii) the Secretary of State (acting alone or with any government department) has directed that a public inquiry into the accident be held in accordance with those regulations.

(4) In subsection (3) above “ accident ” has the same meaning as it has for the time being for the purposes of section 75 below ; and for the purposes of that subsection, the flight of an aircraft shall be deemed to include any period from the moment when the power is applied for the purpose of the aircraft taking off on a flight until the moment when the landing run (if any) at the termination of that flight ends.

(5) The fact that any such direction as is mentioned in subsection (3)(b)(ii) above has been given on any date may be proved by the production of a certificate to that effect purporting to be signed by an officer of the Secretary of State.

(6) The Secretary of State may, after consultation with any local authority which appears to him to be concerned, by order repeal any enactment in a local Act which appears to him to be unnecessary having regard to the provisions of paragraph (o) of subsection (3) of section 60 above in relation to so much of an aerodrome as consists of buildings or other works maintained as mentioned in that paragraph or to be inconsistent with those provisions.

(7) There shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament—

(a) any sums payable by Her Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom by way of contribution to the expenses of the International Civil Aviation Organisation under the Chicago Convention ;

(b) such expenses of any delegate, representative or nominee of Her Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom appointed for any purposes connected with the Chicago Convention as may be approved by the Treasury ; and

(c) any expenses incurred by Her Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom for the purposes of Chapter XV of the Chicago Convention (which relates to the provision of airports and other air navigation facilities).

PART III

(8) There shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund—

- (a) all sums received by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom by way of repayment of expenses incurred for the purposes of the said Chapter XV ; and
- (b) all sums received by way of fees paid under an Air Navigation Order.

War and emergencies

Control of aviation in time of war or emergency.

62.—(1) In time of war, whether actual or imminent, or of great national emergency, the Secretary of State—

- (a) may by order regulate or prohibit, either absolutely or subject to such conditions as may be contained in the order and notwithstanding the provisions of any enactment relating to civil aviation or any Order in Council or regulations made thereunder, the navigation of all or any descriptions of aircraft over the United Kingdom or any portion thereof or over any area of sea specified in the order ; and
- (b) may by order provide for taking possession of and using for the purposes of Her Majesty's naval, military or air forces any aerodrome, or any aircraft, machinery, plant, material or things found therein or thereon, and for regulating or prohibiting the use, erection, building, maintenance or establishment of any aerodrome, or flying school, or any class or description thereof.

(2) An order under this section may make, for the purposes of the order, such provision as an Air Navigation Order may make by virtue of subsection (1) of section 61 above for the purpose of securing compliance with provisions thereof having effect by virtue of paragraph (l) of subsection (3) of section 60 above.

(3) Any person who suffers direct injury or loss, owing to the operation of an order of the Secretary of State under this section, shall be entitled to receive compensation from the Secretary of State, the amount thereof to be fixed in default of agreement by the Lands Tribunal.

(4) The principles of the Land Compensation Act shall, with the necessary modifications, apply for the purpose of subsection (3) above where possession is taken of any land ; but no compensation shall be payable by reason of the operation of a general order under this section prohibiting flying in the United Kingdom or any part thereof or over any area of sea.

Control of CAA and air transport undertakings in time of war or emergency.

63.—(1) In time of war, whether actual or imminent, or of great national emergency, the Secretary of State may by order require that—

- (a) all or any property or rights of or under the control of the CAA ,

- (b) the whole or any part of the relevant undertaking of any British air transport business, PART III
- (c) all or any property or rights of or under the control of any such business which appertain to that undertaking,

shall be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State.

(2) References in this section to a British air transport business are references to any person or body appearing to the Secretary of State to have his or its principal place of business in the United Kingdom whose business includes the provision of commercial air transport services; and in relation to any such business "the relevant undertaking" in subsection (1)(b) above means that part of its undertaking which consists of the provision of commercial air transport services.

In this subsection "commercial air transport services" means services for the carriage by air of passengers or cargo for hire or reward.

(3) While an order under this section is in force with respect to the CAA—

- (a) the Secretary of State may give the CAA such directions as he thinks fit; and
- (b) in so far as any directions given in pursuance of this subsection conflict with the requirements of any enactment or instrument relating to the CAA, apart from the preceding provisions of this section, those requirements shall be disregarded.

(4) While an order under this section is in force with respect to any British air transport business, the Secretary of State may give to the persons managing that business such directions as he thinks fit for conducting, managing or dealing with any part of its undertaking, or any property or rights, placed at his disposal by virtue of the order; and it shall be the duty of those persons to comply with those directions.

(5) An order under this section may, for the purpose of securing compliance with its provisions, provide for the imposition—

- (a) on summary conviction of a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum; and
- (b) on conviction on indictment of a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both.

(6) Any person who suffers direct injury or loss owing to the operation of an order under this section shall be entitled to receive compensation from the Secretary of State of which the amount shall be fixed, in default of agreement, by the Lands

PART III Tribunal; and the principles of the Land Compensation Act shall, with the necessary modifications, apply where possession is taken of any land.

Air transport, etc.

Restriction of
unlicensed
carriage by air
for reward.

64.—(1) No aircraft shall be used for the carriage for reward of passengers or cargo on a flight to which this subsection applies unless—

- (a) the operator of the aircraft holds a licence granted to him by the CAA in pursuance of section 65 below (in this Act referred to as an “air transport licence”) authorising him to operate aircraft on such flights as the flight in question; and
- (b) the terms of the licence are complied with so far as they relate to that flight and fall to be complied with before or during the flight.

(2) Subsection (1) above applies to any flight in any part of the world by an aircraft registered in the United Kingdom and to any flight beginning or ending in the United Kingdom by an aircraft registered in a relevant overseas territory or an associated state, except that it does not apply to—

- (a) a flight of a description specified in an instrument made by the CAA for the purposes of this paragraph and in force in accordance with subsection (3) below;
- (b) a particular flight or series of flights specified in an instrument made by the CAA for the purposes of this paragraph;
- (c) a flight by an aircraft of which the CAA is the operator.

(3) An instrument made in pursuance of paragraph (a) of subsection (2) above shall not come into force until it is published in the prescribed manner, and it shall be the duty of the CAA forthwith after making an instrument in pursuance of paragraph (b) of that subsection to publish the instrument in the prescribed manner; and an instrument made in pursuance of paragraph (a) or (b) of that subsection may be revoked or varied by a subsequent instrument made in pursuance of that paragraph.

(4) Where an aircraft is used for the carriage of passengers or cargo in pursuance of an arrangement made between a member of an incorporated or unincorporated body of persons and that body or another member of it, then, if by reason of relationships arising from membership of the body the carriage is not apart from this subsection carriage for reward, it shall be treated for the purposes of this section as carriage for reward.

(5) Where an aircraft is used on a flight in contravention of subsection (1) above or, after an aircraft has been used in pursuance of an air transport licence on a flight to which that

subsection applies, any term of the licence relating to the flight and falling to be complied with at or after the end of the flight by the operator of the aircraft or by another person who made available such accommodation as is mentioned in paragraph (b) of this subsection is contravened, then—

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- (a) if before the flight began the operator of the aircraft knew or ought to have known that the use of the aircraft on that flight was likely to be in contravention of that subsection or, as the case may be, that the term in question was likely to be contravened, he shall be guilty of an offence under this subsection; and
- (b) if any other person, either by negotiating a contract or otherwise howsoever, made available accommodation for the carriage of passengers or cargo on the aircraft on the flight when he knew or ought to have known before the flight began that the accommodation was likely to be provided on an aircraft when used on a flight in contravention of the said subsection (1) or, as the case may be, that such a term as the term in question was likely to be contravened, that person shall be guilty of an offence under this subsection;

but a person shall not (except in pursuance of section 99(1) below or the law relating to persons who aid, abet, counsel or procure the commission of offences) be guilty of an offence by virtue of paragraph (b) above in consequence of the contravention by another person of a term of a licence.

(6) For the purpose of determining in pursuance of subsection (5) above whether an offence relating to a flight has been committed by the operator of the aircraft used on the flight, it is immaterial that the relevant contravention mentioned in that subsection occurred outside the United Kingdom if when it occurred the operator—

- (a) was a United Kingdom national, or
- (b) was a body incorporated under the law of any part of the United Kingdom or the law of a relevant overseas territory or an associated state, or
- (c) was a person (other than a United Kingdom national or such a body) maintaining a place of business in the United Kingdom;

and for the purpose of determining in pursuance of that subsection whether an offence relating to a flight has been committed by a person who made available such accommodation as is mentioned in that subsection it is immaterial that the relevant contravention there mentioned occurred outside the United Kingdom and that at any relevant time that person was not a United Kingdom national or such

PART III a body as aforesaid if any part of the negotiations resulting in the making available of the accommodation in question took place, whether by means of the post or otherwise, in the United Kingdom.

(7) Where the CAA has reason to believe that an aircraft is intended to be used in contravention of subsection (1) above on a particular flight beginning in the United Kingdom or that any term of an air transport licence relating to such a flight and falling to be complied with at or after the end of the flight may not be complied with, the CAA may—

- (a) give to the person appearing to it to be in command of the aircraft a direction that he shall not permit the aircraft to take off until it has informed him that the direction is cancelled ;
- (b) whether or not it has given such a direction, detain the aircraft until it is satisfied that the aircraft will not be used on the flight in contravention of the said subsection (1) or, as the case may be, that the term aforesaid will be complied with ;

and a person who fails to comply with a direction given to him in pursuance of this subsection shall be guilty of an offence under this subsection.

(8) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (5) or (7) above shall be liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum ; and
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Grant and refusal of air transport licences.

65.—(1) An application for the grant of an air transport licence must be made in writing to the CAA and contain such particulars with respect to such matters as the CAA may specify in a notice published in the prescribed manner ; and where an application is made for the grant of an air transport licence the CAA shall either grant a licence to the applicant in the terms requested in the application or in those terms with such modifications as the CAA thinks fit or refuse to grant a licence.

(2) The CAA shall refuse to grant an air transport licence in pursuance of an application if it is not satisfied that—

- (a) the applicant is, having regard to—
 - (i) his and his employees' experience in the field of aviation and his and their past activities generally, and
 - (ii) where the applicant is a body corporate, the experience in the field of aviation and the past activities generally of the persons appearing to the CAA to control that body,

a fit person to operate aircraft under the authority of the licence which, apart from this subsection, the CAA considers should be granted to him in pursuance of the application ; or

- (b) the resources of the applicant and the financial arrangements made by him are adequate for discharging his actual and potential obligations in respect of the business activities in which he is engaged (if any) and in which he may be expected to engage if he is granted the licence which, apart from this subsection, the CAA considers should be granted to him in pursuance of the application.

(3) If the CAA is not satisfied that an applicant for an air transport licence is—

- (a) a United Kingdom national ; or
- (b) a body which is incorporated under the law of any part of the United Kingdom or the law of a relevant overseas territory or an associated state and is controlled by United Kingdom nationals,

it shall refuse to grant a licence in pursuance of his application unless the Secretary of State consents to the grant of the licence ; and where the CAA proposes to refuse to grant a licence by reason only of the preceding provisions of this subsection it shall be the duty of the CAA to give the Secretary of State notice of the proposal and to postpone its decision on the application until the Secretary of State's consent is given or refused.

(4) Nothing in the provisions of subsections (2) and (3) above shall be construed as prejudicing the CAA's power in its discretion to refuse an air transport licence otherwise than in pursuance of any of those provisions.

(5) An air transport licence may contain such terms as the CAA thinks fit ; and (without prejudice to the generality of the CAA's power to decide those terms) the terms may—

- (a) be or include terms settled by a person other than the CAA and include provision for any of the terms to have effect with such modifications as the CAA or another person may from time to time determine ; and
- (b) include terms as to the charges which are to be made and the goods, services and other benefits which are and are not to be furnished by any person whatsoever under or in connection with any contract which includes provision for the making available of accommodation on flights to which the licence relates.

(6) If the holder of a current air transport licence applies for the grant of another air transport licence in continuation of or in substitution for the current licence and does so not later than

PART III such time before the expiration of the term of the current licence as the CAA may specify in a notice published in the prescribed manner, then, unless the application is withdrawn and without prejudice to the CAA's power to revoke, suspend or vary the current licence, the current licence shall not cease to be in force by reason only of the expiration of that term—

- (a) until the CAA gives its decision on the application ;
- (b) if in pursuance of the application the CAA decides to refuse a licence or to grant a licence otherwise than in the terms requested in the application, until the expiration of the time during which an appeal to the Secretary of State against the decision may be brought in pursuance of regulations made by virtue of section 67(5) below and, if such an appeal is brought, until the appeal is determined or abandoned ;
- (c) if such an appeal against a decision to refuse a licence or to grant one otherwise than in the terms aforesaid is successful, until the date when the licence granted in consequence of the appeal comes into force.

(7) A notice published in pursuance of subsection (1) or subsection (6) above may be altered or cancelled by subsequent notice published in pursuance of that subsection.

Revocation,
suspension
and variation
of air transport
licences.

66.—(1) An application for the revocation, suspension or variation of an air transport licence may be made to the CAA at any time by a person of a prescribed description.

(2) The CAA may at any time revoke, suspend or vary an air transport licence if it considers it appropriate to do so, whether or not an application with respect to the licence has been made in pursuance of subsection (1) above.

(3) It shall be the duty of the CAA to revoke or suspend or vary an air transport licence (whichever it thinks appropriate in the circumstances) if it is not or is no longer satisfied—

- (a) that the holder of the licence is, having regard to—
 - (i) his and his employees' experience in the field of aviation and his and their past activities generally, and
 - (ii) where the holder of the licence is a body corporate, the experience in the field of aviation and the past activities generally of the persons appearing to the CAA to control that body, a fit person to operate aircraft under the authority of the licence ; or
- (b) that the resources of the holder of the licence and the financial arrangements made by him are adequate for discharging his actual and potential obligations in

respect of the business activities in which he is engaged ;

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and if the CAA has reason to believe that the holder of a licence is neither a United Kingdom national nor such a body as is mentioned in paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 65 above it shall be the duty of the CAA to inform the Secretary of State accordingly and, if he so directs, to revoke the licence.

(4) The provisions of subsections (2) and (3) above conferring on the CAA power to suspend an air transport licence shall be construed as conferring on the CAA power to provide, by a notice in writing served in the prescribed manner on the holder of the licence, that subject to subsection (5) below the licence shall not be effective during a period specified in the notice ; and while a licence is ineffective by virtue of such a notice the CAA may, by a further notice in writing served in the prescribed manner on the holder of the licence, provide that the licence shall be effective on and after a date specified in the further notice, but the further notice shall not prejudice the CAA's powers to suspend the licence again or to revoke or vary it.

(5) Subject to subsection (6) below, if a licence is revoked, suspended or varied by the CAA otherwise than on the application of the holder of the licence and otherwise than in consequence of a direction given in pursuance of subsection (3) above, the revocation, suspension or variation shall not take effect before the expiration of the period prescribed in pursuance of subsection (5) of section 67 below for the bringing of an appeal against the CAA's decision nor, if such an appeal is brought during that period, before the determination or abandonment of the appeal.

(6) Notwithstanding anything in subsection (5) above, the CAA may—

- (a) direct that so much of the variation of a licence as relates to any tariff provision of the licence,
- (b) with the consent of the holder of the licence, direct that so much of the variation of a licence as relates to any other matter,

shall to a specified extent take effect on a specified day earlier than is permitted by that subsection.

In this subsection " tariff provision " means, in relation to any licence, any term of that licence being a term such as is mentioned in section 65(5)(b) above.

67.—(1) Regulations made by the Secretary of State may make provision as to the circumstances in which an air transport licence shall or may be transferred or treated as if granted to a person other than the person to whom it was granted.

Supplementary provisions relating to air transport licensing.

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(2) Where the CAA takes a decision to grant, refuse to grant, vary, suspend or revoke an air transport licence it shall be the duty of the CAA, subject to subsection (3) below, to furnish a statement of its reasons for the decision to the applicant for the licence or, as the case may be, to the holder or former holder of it and to any other person who in accordance with regulations made by the Secretary of State has entered an objection in the case or requested such a statement, so however that no statement of reasons need be furnished in pursuance of this subsection in a case in which—

- (a) no such objection has been entered and no such request has been made ; and
- (b) the decision is taken in pursuance of, and is in the terms requested in, an application for the grant of a licence or an application by the holder of a licence for the variation, suspension or revocation of it.

(3) If the CAA has reason to believe that the furnishing of a statement of reasons in pursuance of subsection (2) above might be contrary to the interests of national security or might affect adversely the relations of the United Kingdom with any other country or territory, it shall be the duty of the CAA to give notice of the case to the Secretary of State and, if he so directs, to refrain from furnishing the statement in question or to exclude from the statement such matter as is specified in the direction ; and the CAA may—

- (a) refrain from furnishing a statement of reasons in pursuance of subsection (2) above to a person (hereafter in this subsection referred to as a "relevant person") who is an applicant for or holder or former holder of an air transport licence or has in accordance with regulations made by the Secretary of State entered an objection in the case or requested such a statement, or
- (b) exclude matter from a statement furnished in pursuance of that subsection to a relevant person,

if the CAA considers it necessary to do so for the purpose of withholding from the relevant person information which in the opinion of the CAA relates to the commercial or financial affairs of another person and cannot be disclosed to the relevant person without disadvantage to the other person which, by comparison with the advantage to the public and the relevant person of its disclosure to him, is unwarranted.

(4) The CAA may publish in such manner as it thinks fit particulars of, and of its reasons for, any decision taken by it with respect to an air transport licence or an application for such a licence.

(5) The Secretary of State shall make regulations—

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- (a) conferring on persons of prescribed descriptions a right to appeal to the Secretary of State from any decision of the CAA with respect to or to an application for an air transport licence ;
- (b) authorising the Secretary of State on such an appeal to direct the CAA to reverse or vary the decision in question and in consequence to do or refrain from doing such other things as may be specified in the direction ; and
- (c) containing such provisions as the Secretary of State thinks fit with respect to such an appeal, which (without prejudice to the generality of the preceding provisions of this paragraph) may include provisions as to—
 - (i) the time within which an appeal must be brought,
 - (ii) the persons in addition to the appellant who are to be parties to an appeal, and
 - (iii) the liability of any of the parties in respect of costs or expenses incurred in connection with an appeal ;

and the Secretary of State shall, when considering whether to give a direction in pursuance of regulations made by virtue of paragraph (b) of this subsection and when considering the terms of any such direction, have regard in particular to the duties imposed on the CAA by section 4 above and section 68 below.

(6) A person who, for the purpose of obtaining for himself or another person either an air transport licence or a variation of an air transport licence or the cancellation of the suspension of an air transport licence, knowingly or recklessly furnishes the CAA or the Secretary of State with any information which is false in a material particular shall be guilty of an offence and liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum ; and
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

68.—(1) It shall be the duty of the CAA to perform its air transport licensing functions in the manner which it considers is best calculated to ensure that British airlines compete as effectively as possible with other airlines in providing air transport services on international routes ; and in performing those functions the CAA shall also have regard—

- (a) to any advice received from the Secretary of State with respect to the likely outcome of negotiations with the

General duties
in relation to
air transport
licensing
functions
of CAA.

PART III

government of any other country or territory for the purpose of securing any right required for the operation by a British airline of any air transport services outside the United Kingdom ; and

- (b) to the need to secure the most effective use of airports within the United Kingdom.

(2) In considering whether to grant any air transport licence, it shall be the duty of the CAA to have regard to the effect on existing air transport services provided by British airlines of authorising any new services the applicant proposes to provide under the licence, and in any case where those existing services are similar (in terms of route) to the proposed new services or where two or more applicants have applied for licences under which each proposes to provide similar services, the CAA shall have regard in particular to any benefits which may arise from enabling two or more airlines to provide the services in question.

(3) Subject to section 4 above and to subsections (1) and (2) above, it shall be the duty of the CAA in performing its air transport licensing functions to have regard to the need to minimise so far as reasonably practicable—

- (a) any adverse effects on the environment, and
- (b) any disturbance to the public,

from noise, vibration, atmospheric pollution or any other cause attributable to the use of aircraft for the purpose of civil aviation.

(4) In addition to the duties with respect to particular matters imposed on the CAA by the preceding provisions of this section, it shall be the duty of the CAA to perform its air transport licensing functions in the manner which it considers is best calculated to impose on the civil air transport industry of the United Kingdom and on the services it provides for users of air transport services the minimum restrictions consistent with the performance by the CAA of its duties under sections 4, 65 and 66 above and the preceding provisions of this section.

(5) In this section—

- (a) references to the air transport licensing functions of the CAA are references to its functions under sections 64 to 66 above and any functions conferred on it by regulations made under subsection (1) of section 67 above ; and
- (b) “ British airline ” has the same meaning as in section 4(1) above.

69.—(1) It shall be the duty of the CAA to publish from time to time a statement of the policies it intends to adopt in performing its functions under sections 64 to 68 above.

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Periodical
publication
of CAA's
policies.

(2) If the Secretary of State considers it appropriate to do so, he may by notice in writing require the CAA to publish a statement of the policy it intends to adopt with respect to any particular matter in performing the functions mentioned in subsection (1) above (or any of them); and it shall be the duty of the CAA to publish any statement required by a notice under this subsection within six months of the date of the notice.

(3) Before publishing any statement under this section the CAA shall consult such persons as appear to it to be representative respectively—

- (a) of the civil air transport industry of the United Kingdom; and
- (b) of users of air transport services.

(4) The manner of publication of any statement under this section shall be as the CAA may determine.

70. In the application of sections 4(1) and 68(1) and (2) above in relation to the performance by the CAA of its functions under sections 64 to 68 above with respect to authorising the operation of aircraft on flights—

Modification
of CAA's
duties with
respect to
British air-
lines in
relation to
certain air
transport
services.

- (a) between the United Kingdom and any relevant overseas territory other than the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, or
- (b) between the United Kingdom and any associated state,

the CAA shall treat any undertaking appearing to the CAA to have its principal place of business in that territory or state as a British airline if it would fall to be so treated but for the situation of its principal place of business.

71.—(1) Provision may be made by regulations made by the Secretary of State for securing that a person does not in the United Kingdom—

Regulation of
provision of
accommoda-
tion in
aircraft.

- (a) make available, as a principal or an agent, accommodation for the carriage of persons or cargo on flights in any part of the world, or

PART III

- (b) hold himself out as a person who, either as a principal or an agent or without disclosing his capacity, may make such accommodation available,

unless he is the operator of the relevant aircraft or holds and complies with the terms of a licence issued in pursuance of the regulations or is exempted by or under the regulations from the need to hold such a licence.

(2) Regulations made by the Secretary of State for the purposes of subsection (1) above may contain such provisions as the Secretary of State, after consultation with the CAA, considers appropriate for those purposes and may, without prejudice to the generality of the preceding provisions of this subsection, include provision—

- (a) as to the circumstances in which licences shall or shall not be issued in pursuance of the regulations ;
- (b) as to the terms of licences, which may include terms as to the minimum charges which are to be made and the goods, services and other benefits which are or are not to be furnished by any person whatsoever under or in connection with any contract which includes provision for the making available of accommodation on flights to which the licences in question relate ;
- (c) for the variation, suspension and revocation of licences ;
- (d) for appeals against refusals, variations, suspensions or revocations of licences to lie to a prescribed body or person (which may be a court, a Minister of the Crown, a body or person constituted or appointed by or under the regulations or such other body or person as the Secretary of State thinks fit) and for applying the provisions of any enactment, with or without modifications, in relation to such appeals ;
- (e) for imposing penalties for contraventions of the regulations not exceeding in the case of each contravention a fine of the statutory maximum on summary conviction and a fine and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years on conviction on indictment ;
- (f) for repealing, either wholly or in relation to prescribed cases, so much of subsection (5) of section 64 of this Act as begins with the word “and” at the end of paragraph (a) and in subsection (6) of that section the words from “and for the purpose” onwards.

Air navigation services

Duty of CAA to provide air navigation services.

72.—(1) It shall be the duty of the CAA to provide air navigation services—

- (a) in the United Kingdom, and

- (b) for any area outside the United Kingdom for which the United Kingdom has, in pursuance of international arrangements, undertaken to provide air navigation services,

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to the extent to which it appears to the CAA that such services are necessary and are not being provided by it (either alone or jointly with another person) or by some other person.

(2) It shall be the duty of the CAA to join with the Secretary of State, in such manner as may be specified in directions given to the CAA by the Secretary of State—

- (a) in providing such air navigation services in respect of such areas (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) as may be specified in the directions ; and
- (b) in defraying the cost of providing the services so specified ; and
- (c) without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (b) above, in discharging any liability to a third party which is incurred by the CAA and the Secretary of State or either of them in providing the services so specified.

(3) Without prejudice to any right of action in respect of an act or omission which takes place in the course of providing air navigation services in pursuance of this section, no action shall lie in respect of a failure by the CAA to perform the duty imposed on it by subsection (1) or (2) above.

73.—(1) The Secretary of State may make regulations—

Charges for
air navigation
services etc.

- (a) for requiring the payment to him or the CAA or Eurocontrol of charges, of such amounts and in such currencies as may be prescribed, in respect of air navigation services which, either in pursuance of international arrangements or otherwise, are provided for aircraft by him, the CAA, Eurocontrol or any other person or by any persons jointly ;
- (b) for requiring the payment to any international organisation other than Eurocontrol or to any government outside the United Kingdom of charges of such amounts as may be prescribed in respect of air navigation services provided for aircraft, being services provided by that international organisation or government, as the case may be, in pursuance of an agreement to which the United Kingdom is a party.

(2) The Secretary of State may make regulations—

- (a) providing for the payment of an annual charge of such amount as may be prescribed to the CAA in respect

PART III

of any aircraft for which there is in force at the time the charge becomes payable a certificate of airworthiness ; and

- (b) requiring the CAA to refund so much of any such payment made in respect of an aircraft by any person as is equal to the amount which that person becomes liable (whether by virtue of regulations under this section or otherwise) to pay to Eurocontrol in respect of so much of any flight made by that aircraft as is made over the United Kingdom during the period of twelve months commencing with the date on which the payment to the CAA became due.

(3) The liability for any charges payable by virtue of regulations under subsection (1) above may be imposed upon the operators or owners of aircraft for which the air navigation services in question are available (whether or not they are actually used or could be used with the equipment installed in the aircraft) or upon those operators and owners or upon the managers of aerodromes used by such aircraft, or partly upon those operators or owners or operators and owners and partly upon those managers.

(4) Regulations under subsection (1) above may provide for charges payable by virtue of the regulations to be so payable elsewhere than in the United Kingdom and to be recoverable in the United Kingdom wherever they are payable (without prejudice to their recovery elsewhere); and liability for any charges payable by virtue of regulations under that subsection may be imposed upon the operator of any aircraft whether or not it is registered in the United Kingdom, whether or not it is in or over the United Kingdom at the time when the services to which the charges relate are provided and whether or not those services are provided from a place in the United Kingdom.

(5) Regulations under subsection (2) above may—

- (a) impose liability for any charges payable by virtue of the regulations upon the operators or owners of the aircraft in respect of which the charge is payable ; and
- (b) impose that liability whether or not the aircraft is registered in the United Kingdom and whether or not it is in the United Kingdom during the year in respect of which the charge is payable.

(6) The charges to be prescribed under this section shall—

- (a) in the case of charges payable to the Secretary of State or the CAA, be at such rates or of such amounts as the Secretary of State may, with the consent of the Treasury, determine ;

- (b) in the case of charges payable to Eurocontrol, be at such rates as the Secretary of State may determine in pursuance of tariffs which are either—
- (i) approved under any international agreement to which the United Kingdom is a party ; or
- (ii) in the opinion of the Secretary of State likely to be approved before or within one month after the date when the regulations come into force, under any international agreement to which the United Kingdom is likely to be party before or within one month after that date ;
- (c) in the case of charges payable to an international organisation other than Eurocontrol or to a government outside the United Kingdom, be at such rates as the Secretary of State may determine in pursuance of tariffs which are either—
- (i) approved under the relevant international agreement with the United Kingdom ; or
- (ii) in the opinion of the Secretary of State likely to be approved under that agreement before or within one month after the date when the regulations come into force ;

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and the regulations may prescribe different charges in respect of aircraft of different classes or descriptions or in respect of aircraft used in different circumstances, may provide for the payment, with any charges or separately, of interest on the charges in respect of any period during which the charges were due but unpaid and may dispense with charges in such cases as may be prescribed by or determined under the regulations.

(7) For the purpose of facilitating the assessment and collection of charges payable by virtue of regulations under this section, the regulations may make provision for requiring operators of aircraft or managers of aerodromes—

- (a) to make such records of the movements of aircraft, and of such other particulars relating to aircraft, as may be prescribed, and to preserve those records for such period as may be prescribed ;
- (b) to produce for inspection at such times as may be prescribed and—
- (i) in the case of charges payable by virtue of regulations made under subsection (1)(a) or (2) above, by such officers of the Secretary of State or of the CAA or of Eurocontrol as may be prescribed, and
- (ii) in the case of charges payable by virtue of regulations made under subsection (1)(b) above, by such officers of the international organisation or

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government, as the case may be, to whom the charges are payable or of the Secretary of State or of the CAA as may be prescribed,

any records which are required by the regulations or an Air Navigation Order to be preserved by those operators or managers ;

(c) to furnish such particulars of any such records as may be prescribed—

(i) in the case of charges payable by virtue of regulations made under subsection (1)(a) or (2) above, to the Secretary of State or to the CAA or to Euro-control ; and

(ii) in the case of charges payable by virtue of regulations made under subsection (1)(b) above, to the international organisation or government, as the case may be, to whom the charges are payable or to the Secretary of State or the CAA.

(8) The requirements mentioned in subsection (7) above may be imposed upon the operator of any aircraft whether or not it is registered in the United Kingdom, whether or not it is in or over the United Kingdom at the time when the services to which the charges relate are provided and whether or not those services are provided from a place in the United Kingdom.

(9) Regulations under this section may contain provision for regulating the disposal by the CAA of sums received by it by virtue of the regulations.

(10) In this section—

“ manager ”, in relation to an aerodrome, means a person who is in charge of it or holds a licence granted in respect of it by virtue of section 60 above ;

“ record ” includes, in addition to a record in writing—

(a) any disc, tape, sound-track or other device in which sounds or signals are embodied so as to be capable (with or without the aid of some other instrument) of being reproduced therefrom ;

(b) any film, tape or other device in which visual images are embodied so as to be capable (as aforesaid) of being reproduced therefrom ; and

(c) any photograph ;

and any reference to a copy of a record includes in the case of a record falling within paragraph (a) only of this definition, a transcript of the sounds or signals embodied therein, in the case of a record falling within paragraph (b) only of this definition, a still reproduction

of the images embodied therein, and in the case of a record falling within both those paragraphs, such a transcript together with such a still reproduction. PART III

74.—(1) Any person who, without reasonable cause, fails to comply with any requirement of regulations made by virtue of subsection (7) of section 73 above shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100. Provisions supplementary to s. 73.

(2) Any person who, being in possession of information furnished to or obtained by him in pursuance of regulations under the said subsection (7), discloses that information otherwise than—

- (a) with the consent of the person by whom it was furnished or from whom it was obtained, or
- (b) for the purposes of the regulations, or
- (c) for the purposes of any proceedings arising out of section 73 above, of proceedings brought by virtue of paragraph 3 of Schedule 4 to this Act or of any criminal proceedings whether or not arising out of this Act, or
- (d) for the purposes of any public inquiry or Inspector's investigation held or carried out in pursuance of regulations made under section 75 below, or
- (e) for the purpose of any report of any such proceedings, inquiry or investigation as aforesaid,

shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both.

(3) Any person who, in furnishing in pursuance of such regulations any such particulars as are described in paragraph (c) of the said subsection (7), furnishes any particulars which to his knowledge are false in any material particular, or recklessly furnishes any particulars which are false in any material particular, shall be liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both; and
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

(4) Without prejudice to paragraph 4 of Part III of Schedule 13 to this Act, regulations under section 73 above may make provision—

- (a) in the case of default in the payment of any charge payable by an operator under the regulations, for authorising the detention, pending payment, of the aircraft

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in respect of which the charge was incurred or of any other aircraft of which the person in default is the operator at the time when the detention begins ;

- (b) in the case of default in complying with any requirement imposed by the regulations on the operators of aircraft with respect to the production for inspection, or the furnishing of particulars, of any records, for authorising the detention, pending compliance, of any aircraft of which the person in default is the operator at the time when the detention begins ;

and such regulations may make such further provision as appears to the Secretary of State to be necessary or expedient for securing such detention.

(5) Regulations in pursuance of subsection (4) above may make, in relation to aircraft detained for non-payment of any charge payable by virtue of regulations under section 73 above, provision corresponding to any provision made by or under section 88 below.

(6) A court in any part of the United Kingdom shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine a claim for charges or interest payable to the Secretary of State or the CAA or Eurocontrol by virtue of regulations under section 73 above, notwithstanding that the person against whom the claim is made is not resident within the jurisdiction of the court.

(7) In this section "record" has the same meaning as in section 73 above.

Investigation of accidents

Investigation
of accidents.

75.—(1) Without prejudice to section 60 above, the Secretary of State may by regulations under this section make such provision as appears to him to be requisite or expedient—

- (a) for the investigation of any accident arising out of or in the course of air navigation and either occurring in or over the United Kingdom or occurring elsewhere to aircraft registered in the United Kingdom ; and
- (b) for carrying out any Annex to the Chicago Convention (being an Annex adopted in accordance with the Convention and relating to the investigation of accidents involving aircraft) as it has effect from time to time with any amendment made in accordance with the Convention (hereafter in this section referred to as "the Annex").

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1)(b) above, the provision there authorised includes provision with respect to any of the following matters, that is to say—

- (a) the definition of “accident” for the purposes of this section so as to correspond to the meaning adopted for the time being in the Annex ;
- (b) the participation of any persons authorised for the purpose in accordance with the regulations in any investigation held in accordance with the requirements of the Annex by the competent authorities of any other state ; and
- (c) the investigation of any accident other than one to which subsection (1)(a) above applies for the purpose of securing any information, articles or other material which it is the duty of the United Kingdom in accordance with any requirements of the Annex to furnish to any other state.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) above, regulations under this section may contain provisions—

- (a) requiring notice to be given of any such accident as is mentioned in subsection (1)(a) above in such manner and by such persons as may be specified in the regulations ;
- (b) applying any of the provisions of section 3 of the Notice 1894 c. 28. of Accidents Act 1894 (with or without modifications) for the purposes of any investigations held in accordance with the regulations or any inquiries undertaken in accordance with the regulations with a view to determining whether any such investigation should be held ;
- (c) prohibiting, pending investigation, access to or interference with aircraft to which an accident has occurred, and authorising any person so far as may be necessary for the purposes of an investigation, or for the purpose of determining whether an investigation should be held, to have access to, examine, remove, test, take measures for the preservation of, or otherwise deal with, any such aircraft and any other aircraft ;
- (d) authorising or requiring the cancellation, suspension, endorsement or surrender of any licence or certificate granted under an Air Navigation Order or an order under section 62 above where it appears on an investigation that the licence or certificate ought to be cancelled, suspended, endorsed or surrendered and requiring the production of any such licence or certificate for the purpose of being so dealt with.

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(4) Without prejudice to subsection (2)(a) above, in this section “accident” shall be construed as including any fortuitous or unexpected event by which the safety of an aircraft or any person is threatened.

(5) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any regulations under this section he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

1894 c. 60.

(6) Nothing in this section shall limit the powers of any authority under sections 530 to 537 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 or any enactment amending those sections.

Trespass by aircraft and aircraft nuisance, noise, etc.

Liability of aircraft in respect of trespass, nuisance and surface damage.

76.—(1) No action shall lie in respect of trespass or in respect of nuisance, by reason only of the flight of an aircraft over any property at a height above the ground which, having regard to wind, weather and all the circumstances of the case is reasonable, or the ordinary incidents of such flight, so long as the provisions of any Air Navigation Order and of any orders under section 62 above have been duly complied with and there has been no breach of section 81 below.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) below, where material loss or damage is caused to any person or property on land or water by, or by a person in, or an article, animal or person falling from, an aircraft while in flight, taking off or landing, then unless the loss or damage was caused or contributed to by the negligence of the person by whom it was suffered, damages in respect of the loss or damage shall be recoverable without proof of negligence or intention or other cause of action, as if the loss or damage had been caused by the wilful act, neglect, or default of the owner of the aircraft.

(3) Where material loss or damage is caused as aforesaid in circumstances in which—

- (a) damages are recoverable in respect of the said loss or damage by virtue only of subsection (2) above, and
- (b) a legal liability is created in some person other than the owner to pay damages in respect of the said loss or damage,

the owner shall be entitled to be indemnified by that other person against any claim in respect of the said loss or damage.

(4) Where the aircraft concerned has been bona fide demised, let or hired out for any period exceeding fourteen days to any other person by the owner thereof, and no pilot, commander, navigator or operative member of the crew of the aircraft is in the employment of the owner, this section shall have effect as if

for references to the owner there were substituted references to the person to whom the aircraft has been so demised, let or hired out. PART III

77.—(1) An Air Navigation Order may provide for regulating the conditions under which noise and vibration may be caused by aircraft on aerodromes and may provide that subsection (2) below shall apply to any aerodrome as respects which provision as to noise and vibration caused by aircraft is so made. Nuisance caused by aircraft on aerodromes.

(2) No action shall lie in respect of nuisance by reason only of the noise and vibration caused by aircraft on an aerodrome to which this subsection applies by virtue of an Air Navigation Order, as long as the provisions of any such Order are duly complied with.

78.—(1) The Secretary of State may by a notice published in the prescribed manner provide that it shall be the duty of the person who is the operator of an aircraft which is to take off or land at a designated aerodrome to secure that, after the aircraft takes off or, as the case may be, before it lands at the aerodrome, such requirements as are specified in the notice are complied with in relation to the aircraft, being requirements appearing to the Secretary of State to be appropriate for the purpose of limiting or of mitigating the effect of noise and vibration connected with the taking off or landing of aircraft at the aerodrome. Regulation of noise and vibration from aircraft.

(2) If it appears to the Secretary of State that any requirement specified in relation to a designated aerodrome in a notice published in pursuance of subsection (1) above has not been complied with as respects any aircraft he may, after affording to the person who at the relevant time was the operator of the aircraft an opportunity of making representations to him with respect to the matter and after considering any representations then made by that person, give to the person managing the aerodrome a direction requiring him to secure that, until the Secretary of State revokes the direction, facilities for using the aerodrome are withheld to the extent specified in the direction from aircraft of which the person aforesaid is the operator and from his servants; and it shall be the duty of the person for the time being managing the aerodrome to comply with the direction.

(3) If the Secretary of State considers it appropriate, for the purpose of avoiding, limiting or mitigating the effect of noise and vibration connected with the taking-off or landing of aircraft at a designated aerodrome, to prohibit aircraft from taking off or landing, or limit the number of occasions on which they may take off or land, at the aerodrome during certain periods, he may

PART III by a notice published in the prescribed manner do all or any of the following, that is to say—

- (a) prohibit aircraft of descriptions specified in the notice from taking off or landing at the aerodrome (otherwise than in an emergency of a description so specified) during periods so specified ;
- (b) specify the maximum number of occasions on which aircraft of descriptions so specified may be permitted to take off or land at the aerodrome (otherwise than as aforesaid) during periods so specified ;
- (c) determine the persons who shall be entitled to arrange for aircraft of which they are the operators to take off or land at the aerodrome during the periods specified under paragraph (b) above and, as respects each of those persons, the number of occasions on which aircraft of a particular description of which he is the operator may take off or land at the aerodrome during those periods ;

and subject to subsection (4) below and paragraphs (e) and (f) of subsection (5) below it shall be the duty of the person for the time being managing the aerodrome to secure that the prohibitions or restrictions relating to the aerodrome which are imposed by the notice are complied with.

(4) Without prejudice to subsection (5)(f) below, a particular occasion or series of occasions on which aircraft take off or land at an aerodrome shall be disregarded for the purposes of any notice under subsection (3) above in respect of that aerodrome if—

- (a) on that occasion or series of occasions the aircraft take off or land in circumstances specified for the purposes of this subsection in relation to that aerodrome by the Secretary of State in a notice published in the prescribed manner ; and
- (b) the person for the time being managing the aerodrome or a person authorised by him for the purpose, determines that that occasion or series of occasions should be so disregarded,

but it shall be the duty of the first-mentioned person to notify the Secretary of State in writing, within one week from its occurring, of any occasion (whether a single occasion or one of a series of occasions) to which this subsection applies.

(5) The following supplementary provisions shall have effect for the purposes of subsection (3) above, that is to say—

- (a) it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, before he makes a determination in respect of an aerodrome in pursuance of paragraph (c) of that subsection, to

consult any body appearing to him to be representative of operators of aircraft using the aerodrome ;

- (b) a notice under that subsection may make, in relation to a designated aerodrome, provision as respects any period notwithstanding that the period is included in or that there is included in the period, any other period as respects which provision relating to the aerodrome is made by the notice or by another notice under that subsection ;
 - (c) if it appears to the Secretary of State that an aircraft is about to take off in contravention of any prohibition or restriction imposed in pursuance of that subsection, then, without prejudice to the powers exercisable by virtue of that subsection by the person managing the relevant aerodrome, any person authorised by the Secretary of State for the purpose may detain the aircraft for such period as that person considers appropriate for preventing the contravention and may, for the purpose of detaining the aircraft, enter upon any land ;
 - (d) if it appears to a person authorised for the purpose by the person for the time being managing the relevant aerodrome that an aircraft is about to take off in contravention of any prohibition or restriction imposed in pursuance of that subsection, then without prejudice to paragraph (c) above or the powers mentioned therein, the first-mentioned person, or a person authorised by him for the purpose, may detain the aircraft for such period as the first-mentioned person considers appropriate for preventing the contravention and may, for the purpose of detaining the aircraft, enter upon any land ;
 - (e) nothing in that subsection requires a person managing an aerodrome to prevent an aircraft from landing at the aerodrome ; and
 - (f) the Secretary of State may, by a notice given in the prescribed manner to the person managing an aerodrome to which a notice under that subsection relates, determine that a particular occasion or series of occasions on which aircraft take off or land at the aerodrome shall be disregarded for the purposes of the notice under that subsection.
- (6) The Secretary of State may give to the person managing a designated aerodrome such directions as the Secretary of State considers appropriate for the purpose of avoiding, limiting, or mitigating the effect of, noise and vibration connected with the taking-off or landing of aircraft at the aerodrome ; and

PART III it shall be the duty of the person for the time being managing the aerodrome to comply with the directions.

1868 c. 100. (7) The duties imposed by subsections (1) to (3) and (6) above in relation to aerodromes in Scotland shall be enforceable by order of the Court of Session on an application by or on behalf of the Secretary of State under section 91 of the Court of Session Act 1868.

(8) The Secretary of State may, after consultation with the person managing a designated aerodrome, by order require him at his own expense—

- (a) to provide in an area and within a period specified in the order, and to maintain and operate in accordance with any instructions so specified, such equipment for measuring noise in the vicinity of the aerodrome as is so specified; and
- (b) to make to the Secretary of State such reports as are so specified with respect to the noise measured by the equipment and to permit any person authorised by the Secretary of State for the purpose to inspect the equipment on demand at any time;

and it shall be the duty of the person for the time being managing the aerodrome to comply with the requirements of the order.

(9) If a person fails to perform any duty imposed on him by subsection (8) above the Secretary of State may, after affording him an opportunity of making representations to the Secretary of State with respect to the matter and after considering any representations then made by him—

- (a) take such steps as the Secretary of State considers appropriate for remedying the failure, which may include steps to secure the provision, maintenance and operation of equipment by the Secretary of State or the CAA; and
- (b) recover in any court of competent jurisdiction from the person aforesaid any expense attributable to the taking of those steps which is incurred by the Secretary of State from time to time;

and if a person fails to perform any duty imposed on him by virtue of paragraph (b) of subsection (8) above, then without prejudice to the preceding provisions of this subsection he shall—

- (i) be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50; and
- (ii) if the failure continues after his conviction of an offence under this subsection arising from the failure, be guilty

of a separate offence under this subsection on each day on which the failure continues thereafter and liable to be fined accordingly.

PART III

(10) Paragraph (b) of subsection (9) above is without prejudice to the Secretary of State's power apart from that paragraph to recover the expenses mentioned therein.

(11) The Secretary of State may, after consultation with any local authority appearing to him to be concerned, by order repeal any provision of a local Act which he considers is unnecessary having regard to the provisions of this section and of section 79 below.

(12) Any notice published in pursuance of subsection (1), (3) or (4) above may contain such incidental or supplementary provisions as the Secretary of State considers appropriate for the purposes of that subsection and may be varied or revoked by a subsequent notice published in pursuance of that subsection.

79.—(1) If it appears to the Secretary of State that buildings near a designated aerodrome require protection from noise and vibration attributable to the use of the aerodrome, he may by statutory instrument make a scheme requiring the person for the time being managing the aerodrome (hereafter in this section referred to as "the relevant manager") to make grants towards the cost of insulating such buildings or parts of such buildings against noise ; but a scheme under this section need apply only to such classes of buildings as the Secretary of State thinks fit.

Grants
towards cost
of sound-
proofing
buildings.

(2) A scheme under this section shall specify the area or areas in which buildings must be situated for the grants to be payable, and the persons to whom, the expenditure in respect of which and the rate at which the grants are to be paid, and may make the payment of any grant dependent upon compliance with such conditions as may be specified in the scheme.

(3) A scheme under this section may require the relevant manager, in any case where an application for a grant is refused, to give the applicant at his request a written statement of the relevant manager's reasons for the refusal.

(4) A scheme under this section may authorise or require local authorities to act as agents of the relevant manager in dealing with applications for and payments of grants and may provide for the making by the relevant manager of payments to local authorities in respect of anything done by them as such agents.

(5) A scheme under this section may make different provision with respect to different areas or different circumstances.

PART III (6) Before making a scheme under this section relating to an aerodrome the Secretary of State shall consult the relevant manager.

(7) In this section "local authority" in relation to England and Wales does not include the council of a county.

(8) A statutory instrument containing a scheme under this section shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

Designation
of aerodromes
for purposes
of ss. 78
and 79.

80. In sections 78 and 79 above "designated aerodrome" means any aerodrome in Great Britain which is designated for the purposes of the section in which the expression is used by an order made by the Secretary of State; and the Secretary of State may designate an aerodrome for the purposes of either or both of those sections.

Dangerous
flying.

81.—(1) Where an aircraft is flown in such a manner as to be the cause of unnecessary danger to any person or property on land or water, the pilot or the person in charge of the aircraft, and also the owner thereof, unless he proves to the satisfaction of the court that the aircraft was so flown without his actual fault or privity, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £200 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

(2) In this section the expression "owner" in relation to an aircraft includes any person by whom the aircraft is hired at the time of the offence.

(3) The provisions of this section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the powers conferred on Her Majesty in Council by section 60 above.

Prohibition
of aerial
advertising and
propaganda.

82.—(1) Save in such circumstances as may be prescribed, no aircraft while in the air over any part of the United Kingdom shall be used, whether wholly or partly for emitting or displaying any advertisement or other communication in such a way that the advertisement or communication is audible or visible from the ground.

(2) Any person who uses an aircraft, or knowingly causes or permits an aircraft to be used, in contravention of subsection (1) above shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction—

(a) in the case of a first conviction of an offence under this section, to a fine not exceeding £100;

(b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding £200 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both;

but (without prejudice to section 105(3) below) a previous conviction of an offence under section 7 of the Civil Aviation (Licensing) Act 1960 shall be treated as a conviction of an offence under this section for the purposes of determining whether a conviction of an offence under this section is a first such conviction.

PART III

1960 c. 38.

Records and provision of information, etc.

83.—(1) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide for requiring such persons as may be specified in the regulations to keep records and make returns to the CAA—

Recording and registration of births and deaths, etc

- (a) of births and deaths occurring in any part of the world in any aircraft registered in the United Kingdom ; and
- (b) of the death, outside the United Kingdom, of any person who, being a traveller on such an aircraft, is killed on the journey in consequence of an accident ;

and for the keeping by the CAA of a record of any returns made to it in accordance with any such requirement as aforesaid.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with any such requirement shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50.

(3) Proceedings for an offence under this section shall not be instituted—

- (a) in England and Wales, except by or with the consent of the Secretary of State or by or with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions ;
- (b) in Northern Ireland, except by or with the consent of the Secretary of State or by the Attorney General for Northern Ireland.

(4) Where regulations made under subsection (1) above provide for the keeping of records by the CAA in accordance with that subsection they shall also provide for the transmission of certified copies of those records to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England and Wales, the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Scotland, or the Registrar General for Northern Ireland, as the case may require.

(5) The Registrar General to whom any such certified copies are sent shall cause them to be filed and preserved in a book to be kept by him for the purpose, and to be called the Air Register Book of Births and Deaths.

(6) Regulations made under subsection (1) above shall provide for the rectification of any records kept by the CAA in pursuance of the regulations and for the transmission of certified copies of any corrected entry in the records to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England and Wales, the

PART III Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Scotland, or the Registrar General for Northern Ireland, as the case may require.

(7) The Registrar General to whom a certified copy of any such corrected entry is sent in accordance with the regulations shall cause the corrected entry to be substituted for the corresponding entry for the time being made in the Air Register Book of Births and Deaths.

(8) The enactments relating to the registration of births and deaths in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland shall have effect as if the Air Register Book of Births and Deaths were a certified copy or duplicate register transmitted to the Registrar General in accordance with those enactments.

(9) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide—

- (a) for the keeping by the CAA of a record of persons reported to him as missing, being persons with respect to whom there are reasonable grounds for believing that they have died in consequence of an accident to an aircraft registered in the United Kingdom ;
- (b) for the rectification of any such record ; and
- (c) for the transmission of information as to the matters for the time being entered on the record to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England and Wales, the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Scotland or the Registrar General for Northern Ireland, as the case may require.

Provision
by others of
information
for the CAA
and Secretary
of State.

84.—(1) The CAA may, by a notice in writing served in the prescribed manner on a person of any of the following descriptions, that is to say—

- (a) a holder of a licence issued by the CAA under this Act or a licence or certificate issued by the CAA under an Air Navigation Order,
- (b) a recipient of an approval given by the CAA under an Air Navigation Order,
- (c) a person who in the United Kingdom has, at any time during the period of two years ending with the date of service of the notice, held himself out as one who may as a principal or otherwise enter into a contract to make available accommodation for the carriage of persons or cargo on flights in any part of the world in aircraft of which he is not the operator,
- (d) a person carrying on business in the United Kingdom as a manufacturer of aircraft or engines or other equipment for aircraft or as an insurer of aircraft,

require him to furnish to the CAA, in such form and at such times as may be specified in the notice, information of such descriptions as may be so specified, being—

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- (i) in the case of such a holder or recipient as aforesaid (other than the holder of an aerodrome licence), descriptions of information which relates to his past, present or future activities as the holder or recipient of the licence, certificate or approval in question or his past activities as the holder or recipient of any similar licence, certificate or approval or is of a kind which the CAA considers that it requires for the purpose of reviewing the licence, certificate or approval in question,
- (ii) in the case of such a person as is mentioned in paragraph (c) of this subsection, descriptions of information which relates to his past, present or future activities in the United Kingdom connected with the making available of accommodation so mentioned,
- (iii) in the case of such a person as is mentioned in paragraph (d) of this subsection or the holder of an aerodrome licence, descriptions of information which relates to his past, present or future activities (including, in the case of the holder of an aerodrome licence, information as to the numbers of aircraft and passengers and the quantity of cargo passing and expected to pass through the relevant aerodrome) and is of a kind which the CAA considers that it requires for the purpose of performing any of its functions.

In this subsection “aerodrome licence” means a licence to operate an aerodrome issued by the CAA under an Air Navigation Order.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) above, the information relating to the activities of the holder of an air transport licence which the CAA may require him to furnish in pursuance of that subsection includes particulars of any contract or arrangement—

- (a) to which he is or was at any time a party and, if he is not or was not then an operator of aircraft registered in the United Kingdom or a relevant overseas territory or an associated state, to which such an operator is or was then a party; and
- (b) which constitutes or relates to an agreement or understanding between operators of aircraft or such operators and other persons with respect to any of the following matters, that is to say—
 - (i) the provision of flights or of accommodation in aircraft,

D

PART III

(ii) the sharing or transfer of revenue from flights on particular routes,

(iii) the sale by a party to the contract or arrangement of tickets for flights in aircraft operated by another party to it,

(iv) the making available by a party to the contract or arrangement of staff, equipment or other facilities for use by another party to it.

(3) Provision may be made by regulations made by the Secretary of State for requiring a person of any description specified in subsection (1) above to furnish the Secretary of State, in such form and at such times as may be prescribed, with information of such descriptions as may be prescribed, being descriptions of information relating to civil aviation which the Secretary of State considers that he requires for the purpose of performing any of his functions or descriptions of information which he considers that he requires in order to facilitate the performance by the CAA of any of its functions.

(4) If a person required to furnish information by virtue of any of the preceding provisions of this section fails to comply with the requirement or in purported compliance with the requirement knowingly or recklessly furnishes information which is false in a material particular, then—

- (a) in the case of a failure to comply with the requirement he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of an amount not exceeding £100 ; and
- (b) in any other case he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum and on conviction on indictment to a fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both ; and
- (c) if the requirement was made by virtue of subsection (1) or (2) above, the CAA may, whether or not any proceedings in respect of the requirement have been brought in pursuance of paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection, revoke any licence or certificate or approval which was issued or given by the CAA and to which the requirement related ;

and a person who fails to comply with a requirement imposed on him in pursuance of this section shall be guilty of an offence by virtue of paragraph (a) of this subsection notwithstanding that at any relevant time he is outside the United Kingdom and is neither a United Kingdom national nor a body incorporated under the law of a part of the United Kingdom or of a relevant overseas territory or an associated state.

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AIRCRAFT

Design, construction and maintenance of aircraft

85.—(1) It shall be the duty of the CAA to consult the board referred to in subsection (2) below on all matters appearing to the CAA to be of significance as respects the standards of design, construction and maintenance by reference to which certificates of airworthiness for aircraft are to be granted or renewed in pursuance of Air Navigation Orders and to consult the said board as to whether an aircraft of a new type satisfies the standards of design and construction required for the issue of such a certificate for the aircraft ; and—

- (a) any question whether a matter is one on which consultations are required by virtue of this subsection shall be decided by the CAA ;
- (b) it shall be the duty of the CAA to consider all advice given to it by the said board in pursuance of this section ;
- (c) if the CAA decides not to proceed in accordance with any advice given to it by the said board it shall be the duty of the CAA to inform the board in writing of its reasons for the decision and, if the advice was given in consequence of consultations required by virtue of this subsection, to publish particulars of the case forthwith in the prescribed manner.

(2) There shall continue to be a body of persons, to be known as the Airworthiness Requirements Board (and hereinafter in this section referred to as “ the board ”), of which the functions shall be—

- (a) to give advice to the CAA on—
 - (i) all matters on which the CAA consults the board in pursuance of subsection (1) above ; and
 - (ii) any other matters which appear to the board to relate to the standards mentioned in that subsection and on which the board considers it appropriate to give advice to the CAA ;
- (b) to consult such persons as the board considers appropriate for the purposes of giving such advice as aforesaid.

(3) The board shall consist of not less than twelve nor more than twenty persons appointed by the CAA of whom—

- (a) four shall be appointed on the nomination of any body or persons appearing to the CAA to be representative—
 - (i) as to one of the four, of manufacturers of aircraft,

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- (ii) as to another of them, of operators of aircraft,
- (iii) as to another of them, of insurers of aircraft,
- (iv) as to the other of them, of pilots of aircraft ;
- (b) more than half the persons for the time being so appointed shall be representative members (and in this paragraph "representative member" means a person appointed to be a member of the board on the nomination of any body or persons appearing to the CAA to be representative of manufacturers or operators or insurers or pilots of aircraft) ; and
- (c) the remainder may include one or more members of the CAA ;

and the CAA shall designate as the chairman of the board a member of it nominated by the board.

(4) Schedule 11 to this Act shall have effect with respect to the board.

Rights etc. in relation to aircraft

Power to provide for the mortgaging of aircraft.

86.—(1) Her Majesty may by Order in Council make provision for the mortgaging of aircraft registered in the United Kingdom or capable of being so registered.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by subsection (1) above, an Order in Council under this section may, in particular—

1894 c. 60.

- (a) include provisions which correspond (subject to such modifications as appear to Her Majesty in Council to be necessary or expedient) to any of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 relating to the mortgaging of ships ;
- (b) make provision as respects the rights and liabilities of mortgagors and mortgagees of such aircraft as are mentioned in subsection (1) above, and as respects the priority inter se of such rights and the relationship of such rights to other rights in or over such aircraft, including possessory liens for work done to such aircraft and rights under section 88 below or under regulations made by virtue of section 74(4) above ;
- (c) make provision as respects the operation, in relation to such aircraft as aforesaid, of any of the enactments in force in any part of the United Kingdom relating to bills of sale or the registration of charges on the property or undertaking of companies ;
- (d) provide for the rights of mortgagees of such aircraft to be exercisable, in such circumstances as may be specified in the Order, in relation to payments for the use of the aircraft ;

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- (e) confer on courts in the United Kingdom powers in respect of any register maintained in pursuance of the Order and in respect of transactions affecting aircraft registered therein ;
 - (f) make provision for enabling the mortgage of an aircraft to extend to any store of spare parts for that aircraft and for applying, for that purpose, to any such spare parts provisions such as are mentioned in the preceding paragraphs of this subsection ;
 - (g) make provision specifying, subject to the consent of the Treasury, the fees to be paid in respect of the making or deletion of entries in any such register as aforesaid and in respect of any other matters in respect of which it appears to Her Majesty in Council to be expedient for the purposes of the Order to charge fees ;
 - (h) provide for the imposition of penalties in respect of the making of false statements in connection with matters dealt with in the Order and in respect of the forgery of documents relating to such matters.

87.—(1) Any services rendered in assisting, or in saving life from, or in saving the cargo or apparel of, an aircraft in, on or over the sea or any tidal water, or on or over the shores of the sea or any tidal water, shall be deemed to be salvage services in all cases in which they would have been salvage services if they had been rendered in relation to a vessel. Application of law of wreck and salvage to aircraft.

(2) Where salvage services are rendered by an aircraft to any property or person, the owner of the aircraft shall be entitled to the same reward for those services as he would have been entitled to if the aircraft had been a vessel.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) above shall have effect notwithstanding that the aircraft concerned is a foreign aircraft and notwithstanding that the services in question are rendered elsewhere than within the limits of the territorial waters adjacent to any part of Her Majesty's dominions.

(4) Her Majesty may by Order in Council direct that any provisions of any Act for the time being in force which relate to wreck, to salvage of life or property or to the duty of rendering assistance to vessels in distress shall, with such modifications, if any, as may be specified in the Order apply in relation to aircraft as those provisions apply in relation to vessels.

(5) For the purposes of this section—

- (a) any provisions of an Act which relate to vessels laid by or neglected as unfit for sea service shall be deemed to be provisions relating to wreck ; and

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1847 c. 27.

(b) "Act" shall include any local or special Act and any provisions of the Harbours, Docks and Piers Clauses Act 1847, as incorporated with any local or special Act, whenever passed.

**Detention
and sale of
aircraft for
unpaid airport
charges.**

88.—(1) Where default is made in the payment of airport charges incurred in respect of any aircraft at an aerodrome to which this section applies, the aerodrome authority may, subject to the provisions of this section—

(a) detain, pending payment, either—

(i) the aircraft in respect of which the charges were incurred (whether or not they were incurred by the person who is the operator of the aircraft at the time when the detention begins); or

(ii) any other aircraft of which the person in default is the operator at the time when the detention begins; and

(b) if the charges are not paid within 56 days of the date when the detention begins, sell the aircraft in order to satisfy the charges.

(2) An aerodrome authority shall not detain or continue to detain an aircraft under this section by reason of any alleged default in the payment of airport charges if the operator of the aircraft or any other person claiming an interest therein—

(a) disputes that the charges, or any of them, are due or, if the aircraft is detained under subsection (1)(a)(i) above, that the charges in question were incurred in respect of that aircraft; and

(b) gives to the authority, pending the determination of the dispute, sufficient security for the payment of the charges which are alleged to be due.

(3) An aerodrome authority shall not sell an aircraft under this section without the leave of the court; and the court shall not give leave except on proof—

(a) that a sum is due to the authority for airport charges;

(b) that default has been made in the payment thereof; and

(c) that the aircraft which the authority seek leave to sell is liable to sale under this section by reason of the default.

(4) An aerodrome authority proposing to apply for leave to sell an aircraft under this section shall take such steps as may be prescribed—

(a) for bringing the proposed application to the notice of persons whose interests may be affected by the determination of the court thereon; and

- (b) for affording to any such person an opportunity of becoming a party to the proceedings on the application ;

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and, if leave is given, the aerodrome authority shall secure that the aircraft is sold for the best price that can reasonably be obtained.

(5) Failure to comply with any requirement of subsection (4) above in respect of any sale, while actionable as against the aerodrome authority concerned at the suit of any person suffering loss in consequence thereof, shall not, after the sale has taken place, be a ground for impugning its validity.

(6) The proceeds of any sale under this section shall be applied as follows, and in the following order, that is to say—

- (a) in payment of any duty (whether of customs or excise) chargeable on imported goods or value added tax which is due in consequence of the aircraft's having been brought into the United Kingdom ;
- (b) in payment of the expenses incurred by the aerodrome authority in detaining, keeping and selling the aircraft, including their expenses in connection with the application to the court ;
- (c) in payment of the airport charges which the court has found to be due ;
- (d) in payment of any charge in respect of the aircraft which is due by virtue of regulations under section 73 above ;

and the surplus, if any, shall be paid to or among the person or persons whose interests in the aircraft have been divested by reason of the sale.

(7) The power of detention and sale conferred by this section in respect of an aircraft extends to the equipment of the aircraft and any stores for use in connection with its operation (being equipment and stores carried in the aircraft) whether or not the property of the person who is its operator, and references to the aircraft in subsections (2) to (6) above include, except where the context otherwise requires, references to any such equipment and stores.

(8) The power of detention conferred by this section in respect of an aircraft extends to any aircraft documents carried in it, and any such documents may, if the aircraft is sold under this section, be transferred by the aerodrome authority to the purchaser.

(9) The power conferred by this section to detain an aircraft in respect of which charges have been incurred may be exercised on the occasion on which the charges have been incurred

PART IV or on any subsequent occasion when the aircraft is on the aerodrome on which those charges were incurred or on any other aerodrome owned or managed by the aerodrome authority concerned.

(10) This section applies to any aerodrome owned or managed by any government department, the BAA or a local authority, other than a district council in Scotland, and to any other aerodrome designated for the purposes of this section by an order made by the Secretary of State; and in this section—

“ aerodrome authority ” in relation to any aerodrome, means the person owning or managing it;

“ airport charges ” means charges payable to an aerodrome authority for the use of, or for services provided at, an aerodrome but does not include charges payable by virtue of regulations under section 73 above;

“ aircraft documents ”, in relation to any aircraft, means any certificate of registration, maintenance or airworthiness of that aircraft, any log book relating to the use of that aircraft or its equipment and any similar document;

“ the court ” means—

(a) as respects England and Wales, the High Court; and

(b) as respects Scotland, the Court of Session.

(11) The Secretary of State may, after consultation with any local authority which appears to him to be concerned, by order repeal any enactment in a local Act which appears to the Secretary of State to be unnecessary having regard to the provisions of this section or to be inconsistent therewith.

(12) Nothing in this section shall prejudice any right of an aerodrome authority to recover any charges, or any part thereof, by action.

Exemption of aircraft and parts thereof from seizure on patent claims.

89.—(1) Any lawful entry into the United Kingdom or any lawful transit across the United Kingdom, with or without landings, of an aircraft to which this section applies shall not entail any seizure or detention of the aircraft or any proceedings being brought against the owner or operator thereof or any other interference therewith by or on behalf of any person in the United Kingdom, on the ground that the construction, mechanism, parts, accessories or operation of the aircraft is or are an infringement of any patent, design or model.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) below, the importation into, and storage in, the United Kingdom of spare parts and spare equipment for an aircraft to which this section applies and the use and installation thereof in the repair of such an aircraft shall not

entail any seizure or detention of the aircraft or of the spare parts or spare equipment or any proceedings being brought against the owner or operator of the aircraft or the owner of the spare parts or spare equipment or any other interference with the aircraft by or on behalf of any person in the United Kingdom on the ground that the spare parts or spare equipment or their installation are or is an infringement of any patent, design or model.

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(3) Subsection (2) above shall not apply in relation to any spare parts or spare equipment which are sold or distributed in the United Kingdom or are exported from the United Kingdom for sale or distribution.

(4) This section applies—

- (a) to an aircraft other than an aircraft used in military, customs or police services, registered in any country or territory in the case of which there is for the time being in force a declaration made by Her Majesty by Order in Council with a view to the fulfilment of the provisions of the Chicago Convention to which this section relates, that the benefits of those provisions apply to that country or territory ; and
- (b) to such other aircraft as Her Majesty may by Order in Council specify.

(5) Schedule 12 to this Act shall have effect with respect to detention on patent claims in respect of foreign aircraft other than aircraft to which this section applies.

90.—(1) Her Majesty may by Order in Council make such provision as appears to Her Majesty in Council to be necessary or expedient for giving effect to the Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft which was signed at Geneva on behalf of the United Kingdom on 19th June 1948.

Power to give effect to Convention on rights in aircraft.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by subsection (1) above, an Order in Council under this section may, in particular, make provision—

- (a) for the recognition in the United Kingdom of rights of the kind specified in the Convention in or over aircraft registered in other states party to the Convention, being rights registered or recorded in those states in accordance with the Convention and recognised as valid by the law of the state party to the Convention in which the aircraft in question was registered when the rights were constituted ;
- (b) for subordinating to any such rights as aforesaid, to such extent as may be required under the Convention, any other rights in or over such aircraft as aforesaid, includ-

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ing possessory liens for work done to such aircraft and rights under section 88 above or under regulations made by virtue of section 74(4) above ;

- (c) as respects the operation, in relation to such aircraft as aforesaid, of any of the enactments in force in any part of the United Kingdom relating to bills of sale or the registration of charges on the property or undertaking of companies ;
- (d) for prohibiting the sale in execution of any such aircraft as aforesaid without an order of a court, and otherwise for safeguarding in the case of such a sale any such rights as are mentioned in paragraph (a) above ;
- (e) for the recognition in the United Kingdom, in priority to other rights in or over any such aircraft as aforesaid or any aircraft registered in the United Kingdom or a relevant overseas territory, of any charge consequent on salvage or similar operations in respect of the aircraft, being a charge arising in accordance with the law of any other state party to the Convention in which those operations terminated ;
- (f) for the application, in accordance with the Convention, of provisions corresponding to those made by virtue of paragraphs (a) to (d) above to cases where a right such as is mentioned in the said paragraph (a) (being a right created as security for the payment of indebtedness) extends to any store of spare parts for the aircraft in question.

Jurisdiction, etc.

Jurisdiction
in civil
matters.

91. Her Majesty may by Order in Council make provision as to the courts in which proceedings may be taken for enforcing any claim in respect of aircraft, and in particular may provide—

- (a) for conferring jurisdiction in any such proceedings on any court exercising Admiralty jurisdiction ; and
- (b) for applying to such proceedings any rules of practice or procedure applicable to proceedings in Admiralty.

Application of
criminal law
to aircraft.

92.—(1) Any act or omission taking place on board a British-controlled aircraft while in flight elsewhere than in or over the United Kingdom which, if taking place in, or in a part of, the United Kingdom, would constitute an offence under the law in force in, or in that part of, the United Kingdom shall constitute that offence ; but this subsection shall not apply to any act or omission which is expressly or impliedly authorised by or under that law when taking place outside the United Kingdom.

(2) Subject to any provision to the contrary in any Act passed after 14th July 1967, no proceedings for any offence under the law in force in, or in a part of, the United Kingdom committed on board an aircraft while in flight elsewhere than in or over the United Kingdom (other than an offence under, or under any instrument made under, any of the air navigation enactments) shall be instituted—

(a) in England and Wales, except by or with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions ; or

(b) in Northern Ireland, except by or with the consent of the Attorney General for Northern Ireland ;

but, unless the Attorney General for Northern Ireland otherwise directs, paragraph (b) above shall be deemed to be complied with as respects the institution of any proceedings if the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland gives his consent to the institution or carrying on of the proceedings.

(3) For the purpose of conferring jurisdiction, any offence under the law in force in, or in a part of, the United Kingdom committed on board an aircraft in flight shall be deemed to have been committed in any place in the United Kingdom (or, as the case may be, in that part thereof) where the offender may for the time being be.

(4) For the purposes of this section the period during which an aircraft is in flight shall be deemed to include any period from the moment when power is applied for the purpose of the aircraft taking off on a flight until the moment when the landing run (if any) at the termination of that flight ends ; and any reference in this section to an aircraft in flight shall include a reference to an aircraft during any period when it is on the surface of the sea or land but not within the territorial limits of any country.

(5) In this section, except where the context otherwise requires—

“ aircraft ” means any aircraft, whether or not a British-controlled aircraft, other than—

(a) a military aircraft ; or

(b) subject to section 101(1)(b) below, an aircraft which, not being a military aircraft, belongs to or is exclusively employed in the service of Her Majesty in right of the United Kingdom ;

“ the air navigation enactments ” mean the enactments contained in sections 60 to 62, 72 to 77, 81 to 83, 87 and 97 of this Act ;

“ British-controlled aircraft ” means an aircraft—

(a) which is for the time being registered in the United Kingdom ; or

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(b) which is not for the time being registered in any country but in the case of which either the operator of the aircraft or each person entitled as owner to any legal or beneficial interest in it satisfies the following requirements, namely—

(i) that he is a person qualified to be the owner of a legal or beneficial interest in an aircraft registered in the United Kingdom; and

(ii) that he resides or has his principal place of business in the United Kingdom; or

(c) which, being for the time being registered in some other country, is for the time being chartered by demise to a person who, or to persons each of whom, satisfies the requirements aforesaid;

“military aircraft” means—

(a) an aircraft of the naval, military or air forces of any country; or

(b) any other aircraft in respect of which there is in force a certificate issued in accordance with any Order in Council in force under section 60, 87, 89, 91, 101(1)(a) or 107(2) of this Act that the aircraft is to be treated for the purposes of that Order in Council as a military aircraft;

and a certificate of the Secretary of State that any aircraft is or is not a military aircraft for the purposes of this section shall be conclusive evidence of the fact certified.

(6) In subsection (2) above, the words from “but” onwards shall (notwithstanding their enactment in this Act) have effect subject to any question arising as to the validity, in relation to any such provision as is re-enacted in the preceding provisions of that subsection, of the provisions from which the words derive, that is to say, Article 7 of the Prosecution of Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 1972 and paragraphs 67 and 68 of Part II of Schedule 1 to the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1980.

S.I. 1972/538
(N.I. 1).
S.I. 1980/704
(N.I. 6).

Provisions as
to extradition.
1870 c. 52.

93.—(1) For the purposes of the application of the Extradition Act 1870 to crimes committed on board an aircraft in flight, any aircraft registered in a Convention country shall at any time while that aircraft is in flight be deemed to be within the jurisdiction of that country, whether or not it is for the time being also within the jurisdiction of any other country.

(2) Paragraphs (1) to (3) of section 16 of the said Act of 1870 (which have effect where a person’s surrender is sought in respect of a crime committed on board a vessel on the high seas which

comes into any port of the United Kingdom) shall have effect also where a person's surrender is sought in respect of a crime committed on board an aircraft in flight which lands in the United Kingdom, but as if in the said paragraph (3) for references to the port where the vessel lies there were substituted references to the place at which the person whose surrender is sought is disembarked.

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(3) Subsections (4) and (5) of section 92 above shall apply for the purposes of this section as they apply for the purposes of that section.

(4) Sections 17 and 22 of the said Act of 1870 (which relate to the extent of that Act) shall apply to the preceding provisions of this section as if those provisions were included in that Act.

Powers of commander of aircraft

94.—(1) The provisions of subsections (2) to (5) below shall have effect for the purposes of any proceedings before any court in the United Kingdom.

Powers of
commander
of aircraft.

(2) If the commander of an aircraft in flight, wherever that aircraft may be, has reasonable grounds to believe in respect of any person on board the aircraft—

(a) that the person in question has done or is about to do any act on the aircraft while it is in flight which jeopardises or may jeopardise—

(i) the safety of the aircraft or of persons or property on board the aircraft, or

(ii) good order and discipline on board the aircraft, or

(b) that the person in question has done on the aircraft while in flight any act which in the opinion of the commander is a serious offence under any law in force in the country in which the aircraft is registered, not being a law of a political nature or based on racial or religious discrimination,

then, subject to subsection (4) below, the commander may take with respect to that person such reasonable measures, including restraint of his person, as may be necessary—

(i) to protect the safety of the aircraft or of persons or property on board the aircraft ; or

(ii) to maintain good order and discipline on board the aircraft ; or

(iii) to enable the commander to disembark or deliver that person in accordance with subsection (5) below,

and for the purposes of paragraph (b) of this subsection any British-controlled aircraft shall be deemed to be registered in the United Kingdom whether or not it is in fact so registered and whether or not it is in fact registered in some other country.

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(3) Any member of the crew of an aircraft and any other person on board the aircraft may, at the request or with the authority of the commander of the aircraft, and any such member shall if so required by that commander, render assistance in restraining any person whom the commander is entitled under subsection (2) above to restrain; and at any time when the aircraft is in flight any such member or other person may, without obtaining the authority of the commander, take with respect to any person on board the aircraft any measures such as are mentioned in that subsection which he has reasonable grounds to believe are immediately necessary to protect the safety of the aircraft or of persons or property on board the aircraft.

(4) Any restraint imposed on any person on board an aircraft under the powers conferred by the preceding provisions of this section shall not be continued after the time when the aircraft first thereafter ceases to be in flight unless before or as soon as is reasonably practicable after that time the commander of the aircraft causes notification of the fact that a person on board the aircraft is under restraint and of the reasons therefor to be sent to an appropriate authority of the country in which the aircraft so ceases to be in flight, but subject to such notification may be continued after that time—

- (a) for any period (including the period of any further flight) between that time and the first occasion thereafter on which the commander is able with any requisite consent of the appropriate authorities to disembark or deliver the person under restraint in accordance with subsection (5) below; or
- (b) if the person under restraint agrees to continue his journey under restraint on board that aircraft.

(5) The commander of an aircraft—

- (a) if in the case of any person on board the aircraft he has reasonable grounds—
 - (i) to believe as mentioned in subsection (2)(a) above, and
 - (ii) to believe that it is necessary so to do in order to protect the safety of the aircraft or of persons or property on board the aircraft or to maintain good order and discipline on board the aircraft, may disembark that person in any country in which that aircraft may be; and
- (b) if in the case of any person on board the aircraft he has reasonable grounds to believe as mentioned in subsection (2)(b) above, may deliver that person—
 - (i) in the United Kingdom, to a constable or immigration officer; or

(ii) in any other country which is a Convention country, to an officer having functions corresponding to the functions in the United Kingdom either of a constable or of an immigration officer.

(6) The commander of an aircraft—

(a) if he disembarks any person in pursuance of subsection (5)(a) above, in the case of a British-controlled aircraft, in any country or, in the case of any other aircraft, in the United Kingdom, shall report the fact of, and the reasons for, that disembarkation to—

(i) an appropriate authority in the country of disembarkation ; and

(ii) the appropriate diplomatic or consular office of the country of nationality of that person ;

(b) if he intends to deliver any person in accordance with subsection (5)(b) above in the United Kingdom or, in the case of a British-controlled aircraft, in any other country which is a Convention country, shall before or as soon as reasonably practicable after landing give notification of his intention and of the reasons therefor—

(i) where the country in question is the United Kingdom, to a constable or immigration officer or, in the case of any other country, to an officer having functions corresponding to the functions in the United Kingdom either of a constable or of an immigration officer ;

(ii) in either case to the appropriate diplomatic or consular office of the country of nationality of that person ;

and any commander of an aircraft who without reasonable cause fails to comply with the requirements of this subsection shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100.

(7) In this section—

“ commander ” in relation to an aircraft, means the member of the crew designated as commander of that aircraft by the operator thereof, or, failing such a person, the person who is for the time being the pilot in command of the aircraft ; and

“ pilot in command ” in relation to an aircraft, means a person who for the time being is in charge of the piloting of the aircraft without being under the direction of any other pilot in the aircraft ;

and, subject to subsection (8) below, subsections (4) and (5) of section 92 above shall apply for the purposes of this section as they apply for the purposes of that section.

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(8) The time during which an aircraft is in flight shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to include, in addition to such a period as is mentioned in subsection (4) of section 92 above—

- (a) any further period from the moment when all external doors, if any, of the aircraft are closed following embarkation for a flight until the moment when any such door is opened for disembarkation after that flight ; and
- (b) if the aircraft makes a forced landing, any period thereafter until the time when competent authorities of the country in which the forced landing takes place take over the responsibility for the aircraft and for the persons and property on board the aircraft (being, if the forced landing takes place in the United Kingdom, the time when a constable arrives at the place of landing).

Evidence, etc.

Provisions as to evidence in connection with aircraft.

95.—(1) Where in any proceedings before a court in the United Kingdom for an offence committed on board an aircraft the testimony of any person is required and the court is satisfied that the person in question cannot be found in the United Kingdom, there shall be admissible in evidence before that court any deposition relating to the subject matter of those proceedings previously made on oath by that person outside the United Kingdom which was so made—

- (a) in the presence of the person charged with the offence ; and
- (b) before a judge or magistrate of a country such as is mentioned in Schedule 3 to the British Nationality Act 1981 as for the time being in force or which was part of Her Majesty's dominions at the time the deposition was made or in which Her Majesty had jurisdiction at that time, or before a consular officer of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

1981 c. 61.

(2) Any such deposition shall be authenticated by the signature of the judge, magistrate or consular officer before whom it was made who shall certify that the person charged with the offence was present at the taking of the deposition.

(3) It shall not be necessary in any proceedings to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing so to have authenticated any such deposition or to have given such a certificate, and such a certificate shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence in any proceedings that the person charged with the offence was present at the making of the deposition.

(4) If a complaint is made to such a consular officer as aforesaid that any offence has been committed on a British-controlled aircraft while in flight elsewhere than in or over the United Kingdom, that officer may inquire into the case upon oath.

PART IV

(5) In this section—

“deposition” includes any affidavit, affirmation or statement made upon oath; and

“oath” includes an affirmation or declaration in the case of persons allowed by law to affirm or declare instead of swearing;

and subsections (4) and (5) of section 92 above shall apply for the purposes of this section as they apply for the purposes of that section.

(6) Nothing in this section shall prejudice the admission as evidence of any deposition which is admissible in evidence apart from this section.

96.—(1) In any legal proceedings—

(a) a document purporting to be certified by such authority or person as may be designated for the purpose by regulations made by the Secretary of State as being, or being a true copy of, or of part of, a document issued or record kept in pursuance of—

Use of records and documentary evidence.

(i) an Air Navigation Order, or

(ii) the Civil Aviation (Licensing) Act 1960,

1960 c. 38.

by, or by the Minister in charge of, a government department, by an official of a government department specified for the purpose in an Air Navigation Order or by the Air Registration Board or the Air Transport Licensing Board, or

(b) a document printed by either Her Majesty's Stationery Office or the CAA and purporting to be the publication known as the “United Kingdom Air Pilot” or a publication of the series known as “Notam—United Kingdom”.

shall be evidence, and in Scotland sufficient evidence, of the matters appearing from the document.

(2) In any legal proceedings any record made by any such authority or person as may be designated for the purposes of this subsection by regulations made by the Secretary of State, or by a person acting under the control of such an authority or person, being a record purporting to show—

(a) the position of an aircraft at any material time, or

PART IV

- (b) the terms or content of any message or signal transmitted to any aircraft, either alone or in common with other aircraft, or received from any aircraft, by the first-mentioned authority or person, or by a person acting under the control of that authority or person,

shall, if produced from the custody of that authority or person, be evidence, and in Scotland sufficient evidence, of the matters appearing from the record.

(3) The references in subsection (2) above to a record made by or under the control of any authority or person include references to a document or article purporting to be a copy of a record so made, and certified to be a true copy by or on behalf of that authority or person; and in relation to such a copy that subsection shall have effect as if the words "if produced from the custody of that authority or person" were omitted.

(4) Any person who wilfully certifies any document or article to be a true copy of any such record as is mentioned in subsection (2) above knowing it not to be a true copy shall be liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both; and
 (b) on conviction on indictment to a fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

(5) In this section "record" has the same meaning as in section 73 above.

Seaplanes

Seaplanes
1894 c. 60.

97.—(1) The power of Her Majesty in Council under subsection (1) of section 418 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 to make regulations for the prevention of collisions at sea shall include power to make regulations for the prevention of collisions at sea—

- (a) between seaplanes on the surface of the water; and
 (b) between vessels and seaplanes on the surface of the water;

and accordingly sections 418, 419, 421 and 424 of the said Act of 1894 shall apply in relation to seaplanes on the surface of the water as they apply in relation to ships or vessels, except that—

- (i) for the purposes of subsection (2) of the said section 418 and for the purposes of the said section 424, sections 418, 419, 421 and 424 of the said Act of 1894 shall be deemed to be the only provisions of Part V of that Act relating to the collision regulations or otherwise relating to collisions; and

- (ii) any reference in the said section 419 to the master or to the person in charge of the deck shall be construed as a reference to the pilot or other person on duty in charge of the seaplane.

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In this subsection "vessels" has the same meaning as in the said Act of 1894.

(2) For the purpose of the Dockyard Ports Regulation Act 1865 c. 125. 1865 seaplanes when on the surface of the water shall be deemed to be vessels.

(3) In section 28 of the Harbours, Docks and Piers Clauses Act 1847 c. 27. 1847 (which relates to the exemption of certain vessels from harbour rates) as incorporated with any statutory provision, the expression "vessel" shall be deemed to include any aircraft on the surface of the water, being an aircraft which is designed to float or manoeuvre on water.

(4) Subject to subsection (5) below, any enactment which confers or imposes on a conservancy or harbour authority any power or duty to make byelaws for the regulation of ships or vessels shall be construed as if the power or duty so conferred or imposed included a power or duty to make byelaws for the regulation of seaplanes when on the surface of the water, and also a power to include in the byelaws provisions authorising the harbour master or other officer of the authority to exercise, as respects seaplanes on the surface of the water, all or any of the functions which he is authorised by the enactment in question to exercise as respects ships or vessels.

(5) Byelaws made by virtue of subsection (4) above shall not in any circumstances require, or authorise a harbour master or other officer to require, the dismantling of a seaplane or any part thereof or the making of any alteration whatever of the structure or equipment of a seaplane.

(6) Where any enactment, whether by virtue of subsection (4) above or not, confers or imposes on a conservancy or harbour authority a power or duty to make byelaws for the regulation of seaplanes when on the surface of the water, or to include in the byelaws such provisions as are mentioned in that subsection, the following provisions shall have effect—

- (a) in the case where the enactment provides that the byelaws shall not come into force unless they have been confirmed or approved by some government department, byelaws made thereunder in relation to seaplanes shall not be confirmed or approved by that department except after consultation with the Secretary of State;

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(b) in a case where the enactment in question does not provide as aforesaid, byelaws made thereunder in relation to seaplanes shall not, except in a case where they are required to be allowed or approved by a court or a judge, come into force unless they have been confirmed by the Secretary of State ;

(c) in a case where the enactment in question provides that the byelaws shall not come into force unless they have been allowed or approved by a court or a judge, the conservancy or harbour authority shall, before making application to that court or judge for the allowance of the byelaws, forward a copy thereof to the Secretary of State, and the court or judge shall, before allowing or approving the byelaws, take into consideration any representations made with respect thereto by or on behalf of the Secretary of State.

(6) In this section—

“ byelaws ” includes rules and regulations ;

“ conservancy authority ” and “ harbour authority ” shall have the meanings assigned to them by section 742 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 ;

“ enactment ” includes any provisional order for the time being in force (whether or not it has been confirmed by an Act) ;

“ seaplane ” includes a flying boat and any other aircraft designed to manoeuvre on the water ;

and, for the purposes of this section, seaplanes taking off from or alighting on the water shall be deemed to be on the surface of the water while in contact therewith.

Supplemental

Construction
of certain
provisions
of Part IV.

98. If the Secretary of State is satisfied that the requirements of Article 18 of the Tokyo Convention have been satisfied (which Article makes provision as to the country which is to be treated as the country of registration of certain aircraft operated by joint air transport organisations or international operating agencies established by two or more Convention countries) the Secretary of State may by order provide that for the purposes of sections 92 to 95 above such aircraft as may be specified in the order shall be treated as registered in such Convention country as may be so specified.

PART V

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL

99.—(1) Where an offence to which this subsection applies **Offences.** has been committed by a body corporate and is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he as well as the body corporate shall be guilty of that offence and be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(2) Where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members subsection (1) above shall apply in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his functions of management as if he were a director of the body corporate.

(3) Any offence to which this subsection applies shall, for the purpose of conferring jurisdiction, be deemed to have been committed in any place where the offender may for the time being be.

(4) Subsection (1) above applies to any offence under section 44, 45, 50, 64(5), 67(6), 82, 83 or 84(4) above or under regulations made by virtue of section 7(2)(b) or 71 above.

(5) Subsection (3) above applies to any offence under any provision made by or under this Act, except, without prejudice to section 92(3) above—

- (a) an offence consisting in a contravention of a byelaw made by virtue of section 27, 32 or 33 above ;
- (b) an offence under section 44, 45, 50, 83 or 94(6) above ;
- (c) an offence consisting in a contravention of an order made under section 62 above ;
- (d) an offence consisting in a contravention of an order made under section 63 above with respect to a British air transport undertaking ;
- (e) an offence consisting in a contravention of an Order in Council under section 86 above.

100. The enactments and instruments with respect to which Application provision may be made by Order in Council in pursuance of of Act to section 1(1)(h) of the Hovercraft Act 1968 (power to apply hovercraft. enactments and instruments in relation to hovercraft etc.) shall 1968 c. 59. include this Act and any instrument made under it.

PART V

Power to apply certain provisions to Crown aircraft.

101.—(1) Her Majesty may by Order in Council—

- (a) apply to any aircraft belonging to or exclusively employed in the service of Her Majesty, with or without modification, any of the provisions of this Act mentioned in subsection (2) below (being provisions which do not otherwise apply to such aircraft) or any Orders in Council, orders or regulations under those provisions;
- (b) apply the provisions of sections 92 to 95 above, with or without modifications, to aircraft such as are excluded from the definition of “aircraft” in subsection (5) of the said section 92 by paragraph (b) of the definition.

(2) The provisions of this Act referred to in subsection (1)(a) above are sections 60 to 62, 73 to 77, 81, 87, 89, 91, 96 and 97 and Part III of Schedule 13.

Powers to make Orders in Council, orders and regulations.

102.—(1) Any power conferred on the Secretary of State by this Act to make an order or regulations, other than a power conferred by a provision of this Act specified in Part I of Schedule 13 to this Act, shall be exercisable by statutory instrument.

(2) The powers to make Orders in Council, orders and regulations which are conferred by virtue of the provisions of this Act specified in column 1 of Part II of the said Schedule 13 (being the Orders in Council, orders and regulations a general description of which is given in column 2 of that Part)—

- (a) are, to the extent specified in column 3 of that Part, conferred subject to subsections (3) and (4) below; and
- (b) shall, to the extent specified in column 4 of that Part, include the powers conferred by virtue of Part III of that Schedule.

(3) Where an entry in column 3 of the said Part II specifies that a power to make an Order in Council is subject to the affirmative resolution procedure, the Order shall not be submitted to Her Majesty in Council unless a draft of the Order has been laid before Parliament and approved by a resolution of each House.

(4) Where an entry in the said column 3 specifies that a power to make an Order in Council, order or regulations is subject to the negative resolution procedure, the Order in Council, order or regulations, as the case may be, shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

(5) Any power to make an order which is conferred by a provision of this Act specified in Part I of Schedule 13, except the power to make a vesting order under section 42(2) above, shall be construed as including a power exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like provisions (if any) to vary or revoke the order. PART V

103. For the purposes of the application of this Act to Scotland, any inquiry in relation to an order which by virtue of any provision of this Act is subject to special parliamentary procedure, shall, if the Secretary of State so directs, be held by Commissioners under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act 1936, and where any direction has been so given—

- (a) it shall be deemed to have been so given under section 2 as read with section 10 of the Statutory Orders (Special Procedure) Act 1945 ; and
- (b) nothing in section 267 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972, as applied by virtue of paragraph 4 or paragraph 8 of Schedule 10 to this Act, shall apply to such inquiry.

104.—(1) Except where the context otherwise requires, nothing in this Act applying (in whatever terms) in relation to property (including any aerodrome) which is owned or managed or controlled by the Secretary of State or which he proposes to acquire shall apply in relation to such property unless, as the case may be, he owns, manages, controls or proposes to acquire the property in connection with the exercise of his functions relating to civil aviation. Construction of provisions relating to property.

(2) Any reference in this Act to the carrying out of works on land shall be construed as including a reference to the making of excavations on the land or to the carrying out of levelling operations on the land ; and references to the maintenance of works or to interference with works shall be construed accordingly.

105.—(1) In this Act, except where the context otherwise requires— General interpretation.

“accounting year”, in relation to the CAA, means the period of twelve months ending with 31st March in any year ;

PART V

- “aerodrome” means any area of land or water designed, equipped, set apart or commonly used for affording facilities for the landing and departure of aircraft and includes any area or space, whether on the ground, on the roof of a building or elsewhere, which is designed, equipped or set apart for affording facilities for the landing and departure of aircraft capable of descending or climbing vertically;
- “Air Navigation Order” means an Order in Council under section 60 above;
- “air navigation services” includes information, directions and other facilities furnished, issued or provided in connection with the navigation or movement of aircraft, and includes the control of movement of vehicles in any part of an aerodrome used for the movement of aircraft;
- “air transport licence” has the meaning given by section 64(1)(a) above;
- “air transport service” means a service for the carriage by air of passengers or cargo;
- “the BAA” means the British Airports Authority;
- “the CAA” means the Civil Aviation Authority;
- “cargo” includes mail;
- “the Chicago Convention” means the convention on International Civil Aviation which was, on 7th December 1944, signed on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom at the International Civil Aviation Conference held at Chicago;
- “Convention country” means a country in which the Tokyo Convention is for the time being in force; and Her Majesty may by Order in Council certify that any country specified in the Order is for the time being a Convention country and any such Order in Council for the time being in force shall be conclusive evidence that the country in question is for the time being a Convention country;
- “enactment” includes any enactment contained in an Act of the Parliament of Northern Ireland, an Order in Council under section 1(3) of the Northern Ireland (Temporary Provisions) Act 1972 or a Measure of the Northern Ireland Assembly;
- “Eurocontrol” and “the Eurocontrol Convention” have the meanings given by section 24 above;
- “flight” means a journey by air beginning when the aircraft in question takes off and ending when it next lands;

- “functions” includes powers and duties ; PART V
- “the initial debt” has the meaning given by section 9(1) above ;
- “the Land Compensation Act”—
- (a) in relation to England and Wales, means the Land Compensation Act 1961 ; 1961 c. 33.
- (b) in relation to Scotland, means the Land Compensation (Scotland) Act 1963 ; and 1963 c. 51.
- (c) in relation to Northern Ireland, means, subject to subsection (7) below, the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act 1919 ; 1919 c. 57.
- “the Lands Tribunal” shall be construed subject to subsection (5) below ;
- “local authority”—
- (a) in relation to England and Wales, means a county council, the Greater London Council, the council of a district or London borough or the Common Council of the City of London ;
- (b) in relation to Scotland, means a regional, islands or district council ;
- (c) in relation to Northern Ireland, means a district council established under the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 1972 ; 1972 c. 9 (N.I.).
- “loss or damage” includes, in relation to persons, loss of life and personal injury ;
- “modifications” includes additions, omissions and amendments, and “modify” shall be construed accordingly ;
- “operator”, in relation to an aircraft, means the person having the management of the aircraft for the time being or, in relation to a time, at that time ;
- “prescribed” means prescribed by regulations made by the Secretary of State ;
- “relevant overseas territory” means any of the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, any colony and any country or place outside Her Majesty’s dominions in which for the time being Her Majesty has jurisdiction ;
- “reward”, in relation to a flight, includes any form of consideration received or to be received wholly or partly in connection with the flight irrespective of the person by whom or to whom the consideration has been or is to be given ;
- “the statutory maximum” means—
- (a) in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, the prescribed sum within the meaning of section 32

PART V
1980 c. 43.

of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 (that is to say, £1,000 or another sum fixed by order under section 143 of that Act to take account of changes in the value of money) ;

1975 c. 21.

(b) in Scotland, the prescribed sum within the meaning of section 289B of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1975 (that is to say £1,000 or another sum fixed by order under section 289D of that Act for that purpose) ;

“statutory undertaker” means the CAA, the Post Office, British Telecommunications or any person (including a local authority) authorised by any Act (whether public general or local) or by any order or scheme made under or confirmed by any Act to construct, work or carry on—

(a) any railway, light railway, tramway, road transport, water transport, canal, inland navigation, dock, harbour, pier or lighthouse undertaking ;

(b) any undertaking for the supply of electricity, gas or hydraulic power ;

(c) any undertaking for the supply of water ;

and “statutory undertaking” shall be construed accordingly ;

1948 c. 38.

“subsidiary” shall be construed in accordance with section 154 of the Companies Act 1948 ; and

“Tokyo Convention” means the Convention on Offences and certain other Acts Committed on board Aircraft, which was signed at Tokyo on 14th September 1963 ;

“United Kingdom national” means an individual who is—

(a) a British citizen, a British Dependent Territories citizen or a British Overseas citizen ;

1981 c. 61.

(b) a person who under the British Nationality Act 1981 is a British subject ; or

(c) a British protected person (within the meaning of that Act).

(2) Except where the context otherwise requires, any reference in this Act to the provisions of an Order in Council shall, if paragraph 3 of Part III of Schedule 13 to this Act (power to authorise making of regulations) applies to the power to make the Order in question, include a reference to the provisions of any regulations made, or directions given, under the Order in Council.

(3) Without prejudice to any transitional or transitory provision made by this Act or to section 17(2) of the Interpretation Act 1978 (repeal and re-enactment), any reference in any enactment contained in this Act (including a reference to a provision of that enactment or to any other enactment so contained) to a provision which is a re-enactment of a repealed enactment or to things done or falling to be done under such a provision shall, so far as the context permits, be construed as including, in relation to times, circumstances and purposes in relation to which the repealed enactment had effect, a reference to, or to things done or falling to be done under, that repealed enactment; and where the repealed enactment was itself a re-enactment of an earlier provision the reference shall extend in the same way to that earlier provision, and so on.

PART V

1978 c. 30.

(4) Any reference in this Act to the re-enactment of a provision includes a reference to its re-enactment with modifications.

(5) In the application of this Act to Scotland and to Northern Ireland references to the Lands Tribunal shall have effect as references respectively to the Lands Tribunal for Scotland and to the Lands Tribunal for Northern Ireland.

(6) Except where the context otherwise requires, any reference in this Act to an Act of Parliament shall include a reference to an Act of the Parliament of Northern Ireland, an Order in Council under section 1(3) of the Northern Ireland (Temporary Provisions) Act 1972 and a Measure of the Northern Ireland Assembly.

1972 c. 22.

(7) In the application of this Act to Northern Ireland, references in this Act to provisions of the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act 1919 shall, in relation to any matter about which the Parliament of Northern Ireland had power to make laws, have effect as references to the corresponding provisions of the Land Compensation (Northern Ireland) Order 1982.

1919 c. 57.

(8) For the purposes of the application to Northern Ireland of the definition in subsection (1) above of "the statutory maximum", the provisions of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 which relate to the sum mentioned in paragraph (a) of that definition shall extend to Northern Ireland.

1980 c. 43.

106.—(1) Except where the context otherwise requires, in any provision of this Act to which this section applies a reference to a country or territory or to the territorial limits of any country shall be construed as including a reference to the territorial waters of the country or territory, as the case may be; and a reference to a part of the United Kingdom shall be construed as including a reference to so much of the territorial waters of the United Kingdom as are adjacent to that part.

Application
of Act to
territorial
waters.

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(2) This section applies to Parts III and IV of this Act, except sections 63 to 74 and 84.

(3) Nothing in this section shall prejudice the construction of any provision of this Act to which this section does not apply.

Application of Act to Northern Ireland.

107.—(1) The following provisions of this Act, that is to say, sections 27, 30 to 35, 37, 44(9), 51, 54 and 88, paragraph 12 of Schedule 7 and paragraph 10 of Schedule 9 and Schedule 10 shall not extend to Northern Ireland.

(2) Her Majesty may by Order in Council direct that any of the provisions of sections 39, 47 and 97 of this Act (except subsection (3) of section 97) and any of the provisions of this Part of this Act so far as it relates to those sections shall, in the application of that provision to Northern Ireland, have effect subject to such adaptations as may be specified in the Order.

Extension of provisions of Act outside United Kingdom.

108.—(1) Her Majesty may by Order in Council direct that any of the provisions of this Act, other than the provisions of sections 27, 32 to 35, 37, 61(3) to (5), 82, and 88 of this Act, shall extend, with such modifications (if any) as may be specified in the Order to any relevant overseas territory.

(2) Her Majesty may by Order in Council direct that—

(a) any provision of this Act, other than a provision of sections 92 to 95; or

(b) any provision of any Order in Council or regulations made by virtue of section 60, 73, 75, 86, 87 or 89 above,

shall apply in relation to an aircraft registered in any relevant overseas territory as that provision applies to an aircraft registered in the United Kingdom, but with such modifications (if any) as may be specified in the Order.

Transitional provisions, consequential amendments, repeals, etc.

1978 c. 30.

109.—(1) Schedule 14 to this Act (which contains transitional and transitory provisions and savings) shall have effect; and the provisions of that Schedule are without prejudice to sections 16 and 17 of the Interpretation Act 1978 (which relate to repeals).

(2) The enactments specified in Schedule 15 to this Act shall have effect subject to the amendments there specified, being amendments consequential on the provisions of this Act.

(3) Subject to the provisions of the said Schedule 14, the enactments and instruments specified in Schedule 16 to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said Schedule 16.

110.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Civil Aviation Act 1982.

PART V
Citation and
commence-
ment.

(2) This Act shall come into force at the expiration of the period of three months beginning with its passing.

Section 2.

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO CONSTITUTION, ETC. OF CAA

Appointment and tenure of members

1. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State—

(a) to satisfy himself, before he appoints a person to be a member, that that person will have no such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially the performance of his functions as a member ; and

(b) to satisfy himself from time to time with respect to each member that the member has no such interest ;

and a person who is a member or whom the Secretary of State proposes to appoint as a member shall, whenever requested by the Secretary of State to do so, furnish him with such information as he may specify with a view to carrying out his duty under this paragraph.

2. Subject to the following provisions of this Schedule, a person shall hold and vacate office as a member or the chairman or a deputy chairman in accordance with the terms of the instrument appointing him to that office.

3. A person may at any time resign his office as a member or the chairman or a deputy chairman by giving to the Secretary of State a notice in writing signed by that person and stating that he resigns that office.

4.—(1) If a member becomes or ceases to be the chairman or a deputy chairman the Secretary of State may vary the terms of the instrument appointing him to be a member so as to alter the date on which he is to vacate office as a member.

(2) If the chairman or a deputy chairman ceases to be a member, he shall cease to be the chairman or a deputy chairman, as the case may be.

5.—(1) If the Secretary of State is satisfied that a member—

(a) has been absent from meetings of the CAA for a period longer than three consecutive months without the permission of the CAA, or

(b) has become bankrupt or made an arrangement with his creditors, or

(c) is incapacitated by physical or mental illness, or

(d) is otherwise unable or unfit to discharge the functions of a member,

the Secretary of State may declare his office as a member to be vacant and shall notify the declaration in such manner as he thinks fit ; and thereupon the office shall become vacant.

(2) In the application of sub-paragraph (1) above to Scotland, for the references in paragraph (b) to a member's having become bankrupt and to a member's having made an arrangement with his creditors there shall be substituted respectively references to sequestration of a member's estate having been awarded and to a member's having made a trust deed for behoof of his creditors or a composition contract.

SCH. 1

Remuneration etc. of members

6. The CAA shall pay each member such remuneration as the Secretary of State may determine with the consent of the Treasury.

7.—(1) The CAA shall make such provision as may be determined by the Secretary of State with the consent of the Treasury for the payment of pensions, allowances or gratuities to or in respect of such members as may be so determined.

(2) The Secretary of State shall as soon as possible after making a determination in pursuance of sub-paragraph (1) above lay before each House of Parliament a statement containing particulars of the determination.

8. Where a person ceases to be a member otherwise than on the expiry of his term of office and it appears to the Secretary of State that there are special circumstances which make it right for that person to receive compensation, the Secretary of State may with the consent of the Treasury direct the CAA to make that person a payment of such amount as the Secretary of State may determine with the consent of the Treasury.

Proceedings

9. Subject to section 7 of this Act, the quorum of the CAA and the arrangements relating to its meetings shall be such as it may determine.

10.—(1) A member who is in any way directly or indirectly interested in a contract made or proposed to be made by the CAA, or in any other matter whatsoever which falls to be considered by the CAA, shall disclose the nature of his interest at a meeting of the CAA and the disclosure shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting; and the member shall not—

- (a) in the case of a contract, take part in any deliberation or decision of the CAA with respect to the contract; and
- (b) in the case of any other matter, take part in any deliberation or decision of the CAA with respect to the matter if the CAA decides that the interest in question might affect prejudicially the member's consideration of the matter.

(2) A notice given by a member at a meeting of the CAA to the effect that he is a member of a specified company or firm and is to be regarded as interested in any contract which is made after the date of the notice with the company or firm shall, for the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) above, be a sufficient disclosure of his interest in relation to any contract so made.

SCH. 1

(3) A member need not attend in person at a meeting of the CAA in order to make a disclosure which he is required to make under this paragraph if he takes reasonable steps to secure that the disclosure is made by a notice which is taken into consideration and read at such a meeting.

11. The validity of any proceedings of the CAA shall not be affected by any vacancy among the members or by any defect in the appointment of a member or by any failure to comply with the requirements of paragraph 10 above.

Staff

1971 c 75.

12. The CAA may appoint such officers and servants as it may determine; and any reference in this Act to an employee of the CAA is a reference to a person appointed in pursuance of this paragraph or employed by the CAA in pursuance of paragraph 14 of Schedule 1 to the Civil Aviation Act 1971 (existing employees to whom CAA obliged to offer employment).

13.—(1) The CAA shall, in the case of such of its employees as it may determine, pay such pensions, allowances or gratuities to or in respect of them as it may determine, make such payments towards the provision of such pensions, allowances or gratuities as it may determine or provide and maintain such schemes (whether contributory or not) for the payment of such pensions, allowances or gratuities as it may determine.

(2) If an employee of the CAA becomes a member and was by reference to his employment by the CAA a participant in a pension scheme maintained by the CAA for the benefit of any of its employees, the CAA may determine that his service as a member shall be treated for the purposes of the scheme as service as an employee of the CAA; and the benefits payable to or in respect of a person by virtue of the preceding provisions of this sub-paragraph shall be in addition to the benefits, if any, which are payable to or in respect of him by virtue of paragraph 7 above.

14. It shall be the duty of the CAA, except so far as it is satisfied that adequate machinery exists for achieving the purpose of this paragraph, to seek consultation with any organisation appearing to the CAA to be appropriate with a view to the conclusion between the CAA and that organisation of such agreements as appear to the parties to be desirable with respect to the establishment and maintenance of machinery for—

- (a) the settlement by negotiation of terms and conditions of employment of employees of the CAA, with provision for reference to arbitration in default of such a settlement in such cases as may be determined by or under the agreements; and
- (b) the promotion and encouragement of measures affecting the safety, health and welfare of employees of the CAA and the discussion of other matters of mutual interest to the CAA and its employees, including efficiency in the performance of the CAA's functions.

Performance of functions

SCH. 1

15. Subject to section 7(1) of this Act, the CAA may authorise any member or employee of the CAA and, except so far as regulations made by the Secretary of State provide otherwise, any other person to perform on behalf of the CAA such of its functions (including the function conferred on it by this paragraph) as are specified in the authorisation.

Instruments and contracts

16. The fixing of the common seal of the CAA shall be authenticated by the signature of the secretary of the CAA or some other person authorised by the CAA to act for that purpose.

17. A document purporting to be duly executed under the seal of the CAA shall be received in evidence and shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to be so executed.

Interpretation

18. In this Schedule "the chairman", "a deputy chairman" and "a member" mean respectively the chairman, a deputy chairman and a member of the CAA and "gratuities" includes a refund of contributions to a pension fund with or without interest on, or any other addition to, the contributions.

SCHEDULE 2

Section 19.

APPLICATION OF ENACTMENTS RELATING TO STATUTORY UNDERTAKERS, ETC.

1.—(1) Section 39(3) of the Public Health Act 1936 (which exempts buildings belonging to statutory undertakers from certain drainage requirements) shall apply in relation to the CAA as it applies in relation to statutory undertakers but as if in the proviso to the said section 39(3) (which excludes from the exemption houses and buildings used as offices or showrooms) the references to offices or showrooms did not include offices or showrooms on any aerodrome owned by the CAA. 1936 c. 49.

(2) Section 330 of the said Act of 1936 (power of certain undertakers in England and Wales to alter sewers), section 333 of that Act (protection of certain undertakings in England and Wales from works executed under that Act) and section 107 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897 (protection of certain undertakings in Scotland from works connected with sewers) shall apply in relation to the CAA and any property owned by the CAA as they apply in relation to a railway company and its railway. 1897 c. 38.

2. The CAA shall be deemed to be public utility undertakers and its undertaking a public utility undertaking for the purposes of the provisions of the Civil Defence Act 1939 other than paragraphs (a) to (c) of section 7(6) and section 9(4); and in that Act "appropriate department" shall, in relation to the CAA, mean the Secretary of State. 1939 c. 31.

E

SCH. 2
1945 c. 42.
1980 c. 45.

3.—(1) Section 93 of Schedule 3 to the Water Act 1945 and section 45 of Schedule 4 to the Water (Scotland) Act 1980 (which relate to the protection of certain statutory undertakers) shall apply with the necessary modifications in relation to any works along, upon or under any property owned by the CAA which statutory water undertakers propose to execute, whether or not the said section 93 or the said section 45 has been applied to the undertakers by an order under the said Act of 1945 or the said Act of 1980.

(2) In sub-paragraph (1) above “statutory water undertakers” means—

- 1973 c. 37.
- (a) in relation to England and Wales, statutory water undertakers within the meaning of the Water Act 1973 and includes a person authorised to construct works by an order under section 23 of the Water Act 1945 ; and
 - (b) in relation to Scotland, a water authority within the meaning of the Water (Scotland) Act 1980.

4. The CAA shall be deemed to be statutory undertakers and its undertaking a statutory undertaking for the purposes of the following enactments, that is to say—

- 1947 c. 42. the Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) (Scotland) Act 1947 ;
- 1948 c. 17. section 4 of the Requisitioned Land and War Works Act 1948 ;
- 1949 c. 97. the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 ;
- 1951 c. 65. the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Protection of Civil Interests) Act 1951 ;
- 1954 c. 56. the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954 ;
- 1957 c. 56. Part III of the Housing Act 1957 ;
- 1958 c. 69. section 39(6)(b) of the Opencast Coal Act 1958 ;
- 1961 c. 33. section 11 of the Land Compensation Act 1961 ;
- 1961 c. 41. section 3(4) of the Flood Prevention (Scotland) Act 1961 ;
- 1962 c. 58. the Pipe-lines Act 1962 ;
- 1963 c. 51. section 18 of the Land Compensation (Scotland) Act 1963 ;
- 1981 c. 56. Schedule 3 and (pending the coming into force of its repeal by the Transport Act 1981) Schedule 5 to the Harbours Act 1964 ;
- 1964 c. 40. Act 1964 ;
- 1965 c. 36. Schedule 6 to the Gas Act 1965 ;
- 1965 c. 46. section 10(4) of the Highlands and Islands Development (Scotland) Act 1965 ;
- 1967 c. 86. sections 11(5)(f), 54(6) and 75(4) of, and Schedule 3 to, the Countryside (Scotland) Act 1967 ;
- 1968 c. 16. the New Towns (Scotland) Act 1968 ;
- 1968 c. 41. paragraph 6 of Schedule 2 to the Countryside Act 1968 ;
- 1968 c. 47. section 22 of the Sewerage (Scotland) Act 1968 ;
- 1970 c. 20. section 39 of the Roads (Scotland) Act 1970 ;

- sections 22, 40, 48, 49, 118(2), 127 to 129, 149, 165(3), 181 to 183, 186, 192, 206(6), 209(3)(b), 210(2), 213(3), 216, 223, 225 to 241 (except section 230 as applied by section 13 of the Opencast Coal Act 1958), 245(7)(b), 255, 281(6)(b) of, and Schedule 10, paragraphs 1 to 3 of Schedule 19, and Schedule 20 to, the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 ; SCH. 2
1958 c. 69.
1971 c. 78.
- sections 19, 37, 45, 46, 108(2), 117, 118, 119, 138, 154(3), 170 to 172, 175, 181, 195(6), 198(3)(b), 199(2), 202(3), 205, 212, 214 to 230, 233(7), 242, 266(6)(b) of, and Schedules 8 and 9, paragraphs 1 to 3 of Schedule 17, and Schedule 18 to, the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972. 1972 c. 52.
5. In the following enactments, that is to say—
- section 13 of the Pipe-lines Act 1962, 1962 c. 58.
the New Towns (Scotland) Act 1968, 1968 c. 16.
sections 149(3), 165(3) and 225 to 241 of, and Schedule 10 to, the Town and Country Planning Act 1971,
sections 138(3), 154(3) and 214 to 230 of, and Schedule 8 to, the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972,
the New Towns Act 1981, 1981 c. 64.
- “operational land” shall, in relation to the CAA, mean land of the CAA’s of any such class as may be prescribed ; and—
- (a) the definition of a class of land for the purposes of regulations made in pursuance of this paragraph may be framed by reference to any circumstances whatsoever ; and
- (b) without prejudice to paragraph 1 of Part III of Schedule 13 to this Act, regulations so made may prescribe different classes of land for the purposes of different enactments mentioned in the preceding provisions of this paragraph ; and
- (c) if any question arises whether land of the CAA’s falls within a class prescribed in pursuance of this paragraph, it shall be determined by the Secretary of State.
- 6.—(1) Where an interest in land is held by the CAA, section 223 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 shall not apply for the purpose of determining whether the land is operational land in relation to the CAA for the purposes of that Act.
- (2) Section 225(2)(b) of the said Act of 1971 (which specifies the circumstances in which special provisions relating to planning applications and appeals by statutory undertakers are to apply to land which is not operational land of the undertakers) shall have effect in relation to the CAA as if for the reference to development involving the use of the land for the purpose of carrying on the CAA’s undertaking there were substituted a reference to development involving the use of the land for such of the purposes of carrying on that undertaking as may be prescribed.
- 7.—(1) Where an interest in land is held by the CAA, section 212 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972 shall not apply for the purpose of determining whether the land is operational land in relation to the CAA for the purposes of that Act.

- Sch. 2** (2) Section 214(2)(b) of the said Act of 1972 (which specifies the circumstances in which special provisions relating to planning applications and appeals by statutory undertakers are to apply to land which is not operational land of the undertakers) shall have effect in relation to the CAA as if for the reference to development involving the use of the land for the purpose of carrying on the CAA's undertaking there were substituted a reference to development involving the use of the land for such of the purposes of carrying on that undertaking as may be prescribed.

Section 22.**SCHEDULE 3****MATTERS ARISING OUT OF TRANSFER TO CAA OF AERODROMES AND OTHER PROPERTY, RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES AND STAFF**

- 1971 c. 75. 1. A certificate issued by the Secretary of State and stating that any property, rights or liabilities of the Crown or a government department were or were not transferred to the CAA by paragraph 1 of Schedule 2 to the Civil Aviation Act 1971 shall be conclusive evidence that the property, rights and liabilities in question were or were not so transferred.
- 2.—(1) Any agreement and any provision in a document which is not an agreement shall, so far as may be necessary for or in consequence of the transfers effected by the said Schedule 2, continue to have effect as if references to, or to an officer of, the Crown or a government department were, or as the case may be included, references to or to an employee of the CAA.
- (2) Without prejudice to sub-paragraph (1) above, any agreement to which the Crown or a government department was a party, whether in writing or not and whether or not of such a nature that rights and liabilities under it could be assigned, shall continue to have effect, so far as may be necessary for or in consequence of the transfers effected by that Schedule, as if the CAA had been a party to the agreement.
- (3) Without prejudice to sub-paragraph (1) above, where by the operation of that Schedule any right or liability has become a right or liability of the CAA, the CAA and all other persons shall have the same rights, powers and remedies (and in particular the same rights, powers and remedies as to taking or resisting legal proceedings or the making or resisting of applications to any authority) for ascertaining, perfecting or enforcing the right or liability as they would have had if it had at all times been a right or liability of the CAA.
- 1968 c. 3.
1971 c. 69.
1970 c. 10. 3. For the purposes of the Capital Allowances Act 1968 and Chapter I of Part III of the Finance Act 1971 (which confer relief from income tax in respect of certain capital expenditure) and Chapter II of Part XI of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 (which relates to companies' capital gains) the transfer by the said Schedule 2, of any assets shall be deemed to be a sale of those assets by the Secretary of State to the CAA in the open market at a price equal to so much of the initial debt as is determined by the Secretary of State to relate to those assets ; but no initial allow-

ance or first year allowance shall be made under the said Act of 1968 or the said Act of 1971 in respect of any of those assets. SCH. 3

4. The Secretary of State shall, before making a determination or issuing a certificate under any of the preceding provisions of this Schedule, consult the CAA and shall after making the determination or issuing the certificate send a copy of it to the CAA.

5.—(1) Where after any land was transferred to the CAA under the said Schedule 2, a government department or a person acting on behalf of the Crown retained possession of any document relating to the title to that land, the department or person shall be assumed to have given to the CAA an acknowledgment in writing of the right of the CAA to the production of that document and to delivery of copies of it; and as respects land in England and Wales section 64 of the Law of Property Act 1925 and as respects land in Northern Ireland section 9 of the Conveyancing Act 1881 (which relate to the production and safe custody of documents) shall have effect accordingly and as if the acknowledgment did not contain any such expression of a contrary intention as is mentioned in the said section 64 or section 9. 1925 c. 20.
1881 c. 41

(2) In the application of sub-paragraph (1) above to Scotland, for the words from “an acknowledgment” onwards there shall be substituted the words “an undertaking to produce those documents to the CAA (on a proper receipt and undertaking to re-deliver) for the purpose of enabling the CAA to maintain and defend its rights in respect of that part of the land which has vested in it”.

6.—(1) Where a person entered the employment of the CAA on 1st April 1972 and immediately before that date was occupied in employment to which this paragraph applies, then, for the purpose of ascertaining the length of the period of his employment for the purposes of sections 49 and 50 and Part VI of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978, Schedule 13 to that Act shall have effect— 1978 c. 44.

(a) as if, in a case where he was so occupied otherwise than under a contract of service, employment of his to which this paragraph applies in which he was occupied otherwise than as aforesaid before the said 1st April had been employment within the meaning of the said Act of 1978, and, while he was occupied therein, he had been an employee within the meaning of that Act, but as if for paragraph 4 of that Schedule there were substituted the following paragraph—

“4. Any week during the whole or part of which the terms of his employment normally involve employment for sixteen hours or more weekly shall count in computing a period of employment.”;

and

(b) as if, in any case, subject to sub-paragraph (2) below, the period, ending immediately before the said 1st April, of employment of his to which this paragraph applies counted

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as a period of employment with the CAA (if, apart from this provision, it would not so count) and his transfer to employment with the CAA did not break the continuity of the period of employment (if, apart from this provision, the transfer would have done so).

(2) Where, before the said 1st April, a person's employment to which this paragraph applies was terminated and a payment made to him in respect of the termination in accordance with the Superannuation Act 1965 or any enactment repealed by that Act or in accordance with a scheme made under section 1 of the Superannuation Act 1972, or under such arrangements as were mentioned (before it was repealed) in section 41(3) of the Redundancy Payments Act 1965, then, whether or not he was re-employed in employment to which this paragraph applies immediately following the termination, Schedule 13 to the said Act of 1978 shall have effect as if the period of his employment before that termination in employment to which this paragraph applies did not count as a period of employment with the CAA.

1965 c. 74.

1972 c. 11.

1965 c. 62.

(3) In the application of paragraph 10 of Schedule 14 to the said Act of 1978 (calculation of rates of remuneration) to a person in whose case sub-paragraph (1) above applies, references in that paragraph to a former employer and a period of employment with a former employer shall be construed in accordance with the preceding sub-paragraphs, and the reference in that paragraph to Schedule 13 to that Act shall be construed as a reference to that Schedule as it has effect by virtue of sub-paragraph (1) above.

(4) Section 7 of the said Act of 1978 (power to vary number of weekly hours of employment necessary to qualify for rights) shall have effect as if references to paragraph 4 of Schedule 13 to that Act included references to the paragraph substituted for that paragraph by sub-paragraph (1) above and to sub-paragraph (5) below.

(5) This paragraph applies to employment of a person in the civil service of the State, and to employment of a person therein in part-time service, where he gives personal service of at least twenty-one hours a week and the remuneration in respect thereof is defrayed entirely out of money provided by Parliament.

(6) This paragraph applies notwithstanding the provisions of section 99 of the said Act of 1978.

7.—(1) Where a person entered the employment of the CAA on 1st April 1972 and immediately before that date was occupied in employment to which this paragraph applies, then, for the purpose of ascertaining the length of the period of his employment for the purposes of sections 1 and 2 of the Contracts of Employment and Redundancy Payments Act (Northern Ireland) 1965 (in this paragraph referred to as "the Act of 1965"), Schedule 1 to that Act shall have effect—

1965 c. 19
(N.I.).

(a) as if, in a case where he was so occupied otherwise than under a contract of service, employment of his to which this paragraph applies in which he was occupied otherwise

than as aforesaid before the said 1st April had been employment within the meaning of the Act of 1965, and, while he was occupied therein, he had been an employee within the meaning of that Act, but as if, for paragraph 4 of that Schedule, there were substituted the following paragraph—

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“ 4. Any week during the whole or part of which the terms of his employment normally involve employment for twenty-one hours or more weekly shall count in computing a period of employment.” ;

and

(b) as if, in any case, subject to sub-paragraph (2) below, the period, ending immediately before the said 1st April, of employment of his to which this paragraph applies counted as a period of employment with the CAA (if, apart from this provision, it would not so count) and his transfer to employment with the CAA did not break the continuity of the period of employment (if, apart from this provision, the transfer would have done so).

(2) Where, before the said 1st April, a person's employment to which this paragraph applies was terminated and a payment made to him in respect of the termination in accordance with the Super-annuation Act 1965 or any enactment repealed by that Act or in accordance with a scheme made under section 1 of the Super-annuation Act 1972, or under such arrangements as were mentioned (before it was repealed) in section 41(3) of the Redundancy Payments Act 1965, then, whether or not he was re-employed in employment to which this paragraph applies immediately following that termination, Schedule 1 to the Act of 1965 shall have effect as if the period of his employment before that termination in employment to which this paragraph applies did not count as a period of employment with the CAA.

(3) In the application of paragraph 8 of Schedule 2 to the Industrial Relations (Northern Ireland) Order 1976 (calculation of rates of remuneration) to a person in whose case sub-paragraph (1) above applies, references in that paragraph to a former employer and a period of employment with a former employer shall be construed in accordance with the preceding sub-paragraphs, and the reference in that paragraph to Schedule 1 to the Act of 1965 shall be construed as a reference to that Schedule as it has effect by virtue of sub-paragraph (1) above.

S.I. 1976/1043
(N.I. 16).

(4) Section 7 of the Act of 1965 (power to vary number of weekly hours of employment necessary to qualify for rights) shall have effect as if the reference therein to paragraph 4 of Schedule 1 to that Act included a reference to the paragraph substituted for that paragraph by sub-paragraph (1) above and to sub-paragraph (7) below.

(5) For the purpose of computing, for the purposes of the Act of 1965, a period of employment of a person in whose case sub-paragraph (1) above applies, any reference in that Act to Schedule

SCH. 3
S.I. 1976/1043
(N.I. 16).

1 to that Act or to Schedule 2 to the Industrial Relations (Northern Ireland) Order 1976 shall, in relation to employment of his to which this paragraph applies being employment before the said 1st April, be construed as a reference to the said Schedule 1 or the said Schedule 2, as the case may be, as it has effect by virtue of sub-paragraphs (1) to (4) above.

(6) Where a person entered the employment of the CAA on the said 1st April and, immediately before that date, was occupied in employment to which this paragraph applies, then, for the purpose of computing a period of employment for the purposes of the said Schedule 1 as applied by Schedule 3 to the Act of 1965, a period in which he was occupied in employment to which this paragraph applies shall, notwithstanding the provisions of section 26(3) of the Act of 1965 (which excludes the application of section 11 of that Act to a person in respect of certain employment), be treated as if it had been a period in respect of which section 11 of that Act had applied.

(7) This paragraph applies to employment of a person in the civil service of the State and to employment of a person therein in part-time service where he gives personal service of at least twenty-one hours a week and the remuneration in respect thereof is defrayed entirely out of money provided by Parliament.

1978 c. 44.

1971 c. 75.
1949 c. 67.

8.—(1) For the purposes of section 94(1) of and paragraph 17(2) of Schedule 13 to the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 (which relate to changes of ownership of businesses), there shall be deemed to have been transferred to the CAA on the said 1st April the business of any body which by virtue of section 27(1) of the Civil Aviation Act 1971 ceased to have functions conferred on it in pursuance of section 7 of the Civil Aviation Act 1949; and a body whose business is deemed for those purposes to have been transferred by virtue of this paragraph shall on the said 1st April be deemed for the purposes of the said section 94(1) to have terminated in connection with the transfer its contracts of employment with persons employed by it immediately before the said 1st April.

1965 c. 19
(N.I.).

(2) In the application of the preceding sub-paragraph to Northern Ireland, for the reference to the said paragraph 17(2) and the references to the said section 94(1) there shall be substituted respectively a reference to paragraph 10(2) of Schedule 1 to the Contracts of Employment and Redundancy Payments Act (Northern Ireland) 1965 and references to section 23(1) of that Act.

9. It is hereby declared that in this Schedule "property" includes land.

Section 24.

SCHEDULE 4

EUROCONTROL

1.—(1) Eurocontrol shall have the legal capacity of a body corporate; and anything which may be required or authorised by law to be done by or to Eurocontrol may be done by or to the Agency on behalf of Eurocontrol.

(2) Eurocontrol shall be entitled to the exemptions and reliefs described in paragraphs 3 to 5 of Schedule 1 to the International Organisations Act 1968 (rates and taxes, import duties and import and export restrictions). SCH. 4
1968 c. 48.

(3) Subject to sub-paragraph (4) below, any rule of law relating to the inviolability of the official archives and premises of an envoy of a foreign sovereign Power accredited to Her Majesty shall extend to the official archives of Eurocontrol, and to premises occupied by Eurocontrol wholly or mainly for the housing of its installations; and without prejudice to the foregoing provisions, no judgment or order of any court shall be enforced by the levying of execution or by diligence upon anything forming part of any such installations.

(4) Sub-paragraph (3) above (except so far as it relates to execution or diligence) shall not preclude access to any premises or the inspection of any record or document—

- (a) by a constable or other person acting in the execution of a warrant or other legal process;
- (b) by a Court of Inquiry or an Inspector of Accidents acting in pursuance of regulations made under section 75 of this Act; or
- (c) by a constable having reason to believe that an offence has been or is being or is about to be committed on the premises.

(5) In this paragraph—

“the Agency” means the Air Traffic Services Agency comprised in Eurocontrol;

“installations” means apparatus for locating, directing, affording navigational aid to, or otherwise communicating with, aircraft in flight, including apparatus for recording or processing material received or transmitted by such apparatus, and any other apparatus for use in connection with any such apparatus as aforesaid;

“record” has the same meaning as in section 73 of this Act.

2.—(1) The Secretary of State may from time to time pay to Eurocontrol such sums on account of its expenses as he may with the consent of the Treasury determine, being sums for the payment of which Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are liable under the Eurocontrol Convention.

(2) The Secretary of State may provide for Eurocontrol any land, premises, installations, equipment or services (including the services of personnel), whether within or without the United Kingdom which may be required for the purposes of or in connection with the functions of Eurocontrol under the Eurocontrol Convention.

(3) Any sums received from Eurocontrol by the Secretary of State in consideration of anything done under this paragraph shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

3.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2) below, a court in any part of the United Kingdom shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine a claim against Eurocontrol for damages in respect of any wrongful

SCH. 4 act, neglect or default, notwithstanding that the act, neglect or default did not take place within the jurisdiction of the court or that Eurocontrol is not present within the jurisdiction of the court.

(2) A court shall not have jurisdiction by virtue of sub-paragraph (1) above in respect of damage or injury sustained wholly within or over a country to which the provisions of this Act relating to Eurocontrol do not extend.

Sections 29 and
33.

SCHEDULE 5

BYELAWS MADE BY CAA OR PROPRIETOR OF PRIVATE AERODROME

1. The byelaws shall be made under the common seal of the CAA.
2. At least one month before application for confirmation of the byelaws is made, notice of the intention to apply for confirmation shall be given by the CAA in one or more local newspapers circulating in the locality in which the aerodrome to which the byelaws relate is situated or, if the byelaws relate to more than one aerodrome, circulating respectively in the several localities in which those aerodromes are situated; and the notice shall specify a period of not less than one month during which representations on the byelaws may be made to the Secretary of State.
3. For at least one month before application for confirmation is made a copy of the byelaws shall be deposited at the offices of the CAA at each aerodrome to which the byelaws relate and shall at all reasonable hours be open to public inspection free of charge.
4. The CAA shall, on application made by any person before the byelaws are confirmed, furnish him with a copy of the byelaws or of any part of them on payment of such sum, not exceeding 5p for every hundred words contained in the copy, as the CAA may determine.
5. The Secretary of State may confirm with or without modifications, or refuse to confirm, any byelaw submitted to him for confirmation, and may fix the date on which a byelaw confirmed by him is to come into operation; and if no date is so fixed the byelaw shall come into operation at the expiration of one month beginning with the day on which it is confirmed.
6. A copy of the byelaws, when confirmed, shall be printed and deposited at the offices of the CAA at each aerodrome to which the byelaws relate and shall at all reasonable hours be open to public inspection free of charge; and a copy of the byelaws shall on application be furnished to any person on payment of such sum, not exceeding 10p for every copy, as the CAA may determine.
7. The production of a printed copy of a byelaw purporting to be made by the CAA upon which is endorsed a certificate purporting to be signed by a person authorised for the purpose by the CAA stating—
 - (a) that the byelaw was made by the CAA,

(b) that the copy is a true copy of the byelaw,

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(c) that on a specified date the byelaw was confirmed by the Secretary of State, and

(d) the date, if any, fixed by the Secretary of State for the coming into operation of the byelaw,

shall be evidence, and in Scotland sufficient evidence, of the facts stated in the certificate, without proof of the handwriting or authorisation of the person by whom it purports to be signed.

SCHEDULE 6

Section 42.

MODIFICATIONS OF SCHEDULE 6 TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 1972

1. For references to the department concerned there shall be substituted references to the Secretary of State.

2. For references to a district council there shall be substituted references to the Civil Aviation Authority.

3. References to Schedule 6 to the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 1972 shall be construed as references to that Schedule as modified by this Schedule. 1972 c. 9 (N.I.).

4. For paragraph 1 there shall be substituted the following paragraph—

“ 1. An application by the Civil Aviation Authority to the Secretary of State for a vesting order shall be in the prescribed form.”.

5. For sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 6 there shall be substituted the following sub-paragraph—

“ (2) To the extent to which compensation is payable in accordance with the provisions of this Schedule, as from the date of vesting the rights and claims of all persons in respect of any land acquired by the vesting order shall be transferred and attached to the funds of the Civil Aviation Authority (in this Schedule referred to as “ the compensation fund ”) and shall be discharged by payments made by the Civil Aviation Authority.”.

6. In paragraph 12(2) for the words “ the clerk of the council ” there shall be substituted the words “ such person as may be designated for the purposes of this Schedule by the Civil Aviation Authority ”.

7. Paragraph 20(2) shall be omitted.

SCHEDULE 7

PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN ORDERS UNDER PART II

Sections 44, 45
and 51 and
Schedules 8
and 9.

PART I

1.—(1) Before making the order, the Secretary of State shall, unless the order is to be made on the application of the CAA—

(a) publish in one or more newspapers circulating in the locality in which the land is situated, and

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- (b) serve on every owner, lessee and occupier of any of the land and upon every local authority within whose area any of the land is situated,

a notice stating that the Secretary of State proposes to make the order and the effect thereof, and specifying the time (not being less than 28 days from the service of the notice) within which, and the manner in which, objections to the making of the order may be made.

(2) Before making an application for an order, the CAA shall—

- (a) publish in one or more newspapers circulating in the locality in which the land is situated, and
- (b) serve on every owner, lessee and occupier of any of the land and upon every local authority within whose area any of the land is situated,

a notice stating that the CAA proposes to apply for the order and the effect thereof and specifying the time (not being less than 42 days from service of the notice) within which, and the manner in which, objections to the making of the order may be made.

2. If no objection is duly made by any such local authority, owner, lessee or occupier as is mentioned in paragraph 1 above or if all objections so made are withdrawn, the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, make the order.

3. If any objection duly made as aforesaid is not withdrawn, the Secretary of State shall, before making the order, either cause a public local inquiry to be held or afford to any person by whom any objection has been duly made as aforesaid and not withdrawn an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed by the Secretary of State for the purpose, and after considering the objection and the report of the person who held the inquiry or the person appointed as aforesaid, may, if he thinks fit, make the order.

4. Notwithstanding anything in paragraphs 2 and 3 above, the Secretary of State may require any person who has made an objection to state in writing the grounds of his objection, and may disregard the objection for the purposes of those paragraphs if he is satisfied that the objection relates exclusively to matters which can be dealt with by the tribunal by whom the compensation is to be assessed.

5.—(1) Immediately after the order has been made the appropriate person shall publish in one or more newspapers circulating in the locality in which the land is situated a notice stating that the order has been made and naming a place where a copy of the order may be seen at all reasonable hours, and shall serve a like notice on every person who, having duly objected to the order, has not withdrawn his objection.

(2) In this paragraph “the appropriate person” means—

- (a) the CAA in the case of an order under section 44 of this Act made in favour of the CAA or in the case of an order under section 45 of this Act made in respect of an aerodrome owned or managed by the CAA ; and

(b) the Secretary of State in any other case.

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6. In this Part of this Schedule "owner" has the same meaning as in section 56 of this Act.

PART II

7. If any person aggrieved by the order desires to question the validity thereof, or of any provision contained therein, on the ground that it is not within the powers of the Secretary of State or that any requirement of this Act has not been complied with in relation to the order, he may, within six weeks from the time when notice that the order has been made is first published in accordance with the requirements of this Act, make an application to the High Court or in Scotland to the Court of Session; and on any such application the court—

- (a) may by interim order suspend the operation of the order or of any provision contained therein, either generally or in so far as it affects the applicant, until the final determination of the proceedings; and
- (b) if satisfied that the order or any provision contained therein is not within the powers of the Secretary of State, or that the interests of the applicant have been substantially prejudiced by any requirement of this Act not having been complied with, may quash the order or any provision contained therein, either generally or in so far as it affects the applicant.

8. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 7 above, the order shall not, either before or after it has been made, be questioned in any legal proceedings whatsoever, and shall become operative on the expiration of six weeks from the date on which notice of the making of the order is first published in accordance with the requirements of this Act.

9.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2) below, this Part of this Schedule shall have effect in relation to an order to which the Statutory Orders (Special Procedure) Act 1945 applies— 1945 c. 18.

- (a) as if in paragraph 7, for the reference to the time when notice that the order has been made is first published in accordance with the requirements of this Act there were substituted a reference to the time when the order becomes operative under that Act; and
- (b) as if in paragraph 8, the words from "and shall become operative" to the end were omitted.

(2) This Part of this Schedule shall not apply to an order which is confirmed by Act of Parliament under—

- (a) section 6 of the said Act of 1945; or
- (b) under section 2(4) of that Act in its application (as set out in section 10 of that Act) to orders extending to Scotland only.

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PART III

10.—(1) Any person having an interest in land the value of which is diminished in consequence of the coming into operation of the order shall be entitled to recover compensation for the diminution from the appropriate person; and the provisions of the Land Compensation Act shall have effect accordingly.

(2) In this paragraph “the appropriate person” has the same meaning as in paragraph 5 above.

11.—(1) Where any interest in land is subject to a mortgage or, in Scotland, to a heritable security—

- (a) any compensation payable under the preceding provisions of this Schedule in respect of the diminution in the value of the interest shall be assessed as if the interest were not subject to the mortgage or heritable security;
- (b) a claim for any such compensation may be made by any mortgagee of the interest or, in Scotland, by any creditor in a heritable security of the interest, but without prejudice to the making of a claim by the person entitled to the interest;
- (c) a mortgagee or, in Scotland, a creditor in a heritable security shall not be entitled to claim compensation under the said provisions in respect of his interest as such; and
- (d) the compensation payable in respect of the interest subject to the mortgage or heritable security may be paid to such of the claimants as the Secretary of State thinks proper, and shall be applied by that claimant in such manner as the parties interested may agree, or, in default of such agreement, as may be determined by arbitration.

(2) In this paragraph—

“mortgage” includes an equitable charge and any other encumbrance, and includes a sub-mortgage, and the expression “mortgagee” shall be construed accordingly;

“heritable security” means a heritable security within the meaning of the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act 1924, exclusive of a security by way of ground annual and a real burden *ad factum praestandum*, but inclusive of a security constituted by *ex facie* absolute disposition.

1924 c. 27.

12.—(1) Where the order provides for the creation of any easement or servitude over land in England and Wales or Scotland held by a statutory undertaker for the purposes of the carrying on of his undertaking, or of any right in or in relation to such land, the undertaker shall be entitled to recover compensation in accordance with the special provisions of Part II of this Act relating to statutory undertakers in any case in which those provisions apply; and shall not, in any such case, be entitled to recover compensation under the preceding paragraphs of this Schedule.

(2) Compensation recoverable by virtue of sub-paragraph (1) above shall be recoverable— SCH. 7

- (a) from the Secretary of State in the case of an order made otherwise than in favour of the CAA ;
- (b) from the CAA in the case of an order made in favour of the CAA.

SCHEDULE 8

Section 45.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO ORDERS UNDER SECTION 45

1. Any person having an interest in land to which the order relates shall, if the value of the interest is diminished by the coming into operation of the order, be entitled to recover compensation for the diminution—

- (a) from the Secretary of State, if the order is made in respect of an aerodrome vested in or under the control of the Secretary of State ; and
- (b) from the CAA, if it is made in respect of an aerodrome owned or managed by the CAA.

2. Paragraph 11 of Schedule 7 to this Act shall have effect in relation to any compensation payable under paragraph 1 above as it has effect in relation to any such compensation as is mentioned in the said paragraph 11.

3. Any person who sustains damage by being disturbed in the use of land or water by reason of the coming into operation of the order (not being damage which consists of the diminution in the value of an interest in land) shall be entitled to recover compensation for the damage—

- (a) from the Secretary of State, if the order is made in respect of an aerodrome vested in or under the control of the Secretary of State ; and
- (b) from the CAA, if it is made in respect of an aerodrome owned or managed by the CAA.

4. For the purpose of assessing compensation under this Schedule, in so far as it is payable in respect of the diminution in the value of an interest in land, section 5 of the Land Compensation Act 1961 c. 33. 1961, section 12 of the Land Compensation (Scotland) Act 1963 c. 51. or section 2 of the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act 1919 c. 57. (which contain rules for assessing compensation) shall (according as the land is in England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland), so far as applicable and subject to any necessary modifications, have effect as it has effect for the purpose of assessing compensation for the compulsory acquisition of land.

5. Where any dispute arises as to whether compensation is payable under this Schedule, or as to the amount of any such compensation or as to the persons to whom it is payable, the dispute shall be referred to and determined by the Lands Tribunal.

Section 46.

SCHEDULE 9

PROVISIONS RELATING TO DIRECTIONS
UNDER SECTION 46

PART I

1.—(1) Immediately after the Secretary of State has given the direction, the appropriate person shall publish in one or more newspapers circulating in the locality a notice stating that the direction has been given, and shall also serve notice of the direction upon the persons mentioned in sub-paragraph (2) below.

(2) The said persons are—

- (a) in the case of a direction given for the purpose specified in paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 46 of this Act, every owner, lessee and occupier of any land to which the right of way is appurtenant or, in Scotland, of the dominant tenement and every local authority in whose area any of that land is situated ;
- (b) in the case of a direction given for any other purpose specified in that subsection, every owner, lessee and occupier of the land to which the direction relates and every local authority in whose area any of that land is situated ;
- (c) in the case of a direction restricting the installation of apparatus or extinguishing rights to install or maintain apparatus, every person whose rights to install or maintain apparatus are affected by the direction ; and
- (d) in the case of a direction requiring the removal of any apparatus, the person entitled to maintain the apparatus required to be removed under the direction.

(3) Any notice given with respect to any direction for the purpose of complying with the requirements of this paragraph shall state the effect of the direction.

2. The provisions of Part II of Schedule 7 to this Act shall, with the necessary modifications, have effect in relation to the direction as they have effect in relation to orders made under section 44 of this Act.

PART II

3. Any person having an interest in land the value of which is diminished in consequence of the coming into operation of the direction shall be entitled to recover compensation for the diminution from the appropriate person.

4. Paragraph 11 of Schedule 7 to this Act shall have effect in relation to any compensation payable under paragraph 3 of this Schedule as it has effect in relation to any such compensation as is mentioned in the said paragraph 11.

5. Any person who sustains damage by being disturbed in the enjoyment of any right in or over land in consequence of the coming into operation of the direction (not being damage which consists of

the diminution in the value of an interest in land) shall be entitled to recover compensation from the appropriate person in respect of that damage.

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6. The appropriate person shall pay compensation in respect of any expenditure reasonably incurred by any person for the purpose of carrying out work which is required to be carried out by the direction.

7. The compensation payable to any person by virtue of the preceding provisions of this Schedule shall be reduced by the value to him of any timber, apparatus or other materials removed for the purposes of complying with the direction.

8. For the purpose of assessing compensation under this Schedule, in so far as it is payable in respect of the diminution in the value of an interest in land, section 5 of the Land Compensation Act 1961, 1961 c. 33, section 12 of the Land Compensation (Scotland) Act 1963 or section 1963 c. 51. 2 of the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act 1919 c. 57. 1919 (which contain rules for assessing compensation) shall (according as the land is in England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland), so far as applicable and subject to any necessary modifications, have effect as it has effect for the purpose of assessing compensation for the compulsory acquisition of land.

9. Where any dispute arises as to whether compensation is payable under this Schedule, or as to the amount of any such compensation, or as to the persons to whom it is payable, the dispute shall be referred to and determined by the Lands Tribunal.

10. Where the direction affects any building, structure, or apparatus held or used by a statutory undertaker for the purposes of his undertaking, or affects any of the rights of a statutory undertaker to install or maintain apparatus for those purposes, or affects any right of way enjoyed by a statutory undertaker for those purposes, the undertaker shall be entitled to recover compensation from the appropriate person in accordance with the special provisions of Part II of this Act relating to statutory undertakers in any case in which those provisions apply, and shall not, in any such case, be entitled to recover compensation under the preceding paragraphs of this Schedule.

PART III

11. In this Schedule—

“the appropriate person” means—

(a) except where the order was made in respect of Eurocontrol, the person in respect of whom the order was made ; and

(b) where the order was made in respect of Eurocontrol, the Secretary of State ;

“the order”, in relation to a direction, means the order in pursuance of which the direction is given ;

“owner” has the same meaning as in section 56 of this Act.

Section 51.

SCHEDULE 10

ADJUSTMENTS OF THE FUNCTIONS OF STATUTORY UNDERTAKERS

PART I

1. Where it appears to the Secretary of State, upon a representation made by the person carrying on a statutory undertaking, that in order to facilitate any adjustment of the carrying on of the undertaking necessitated by any order made or proposed to be made under or in pursuance of Part II of this Act, or by any direction given or proposed to be given in pursuance of the said Part II, it is expedient that the powers and duties of the said person in relation to the carrying on of the undertaking should be extended or modified, the Secretary of State may by order provide for such extension or modification of the said powers and duties as appears to him to be requisite for facilitating the adjustment.

2. Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph 1 above, an order under this Part of this Schedule may provide—

- (a) for empowering the person carrying on the undertaking to acquire, whether compulsorily or by agreement, any land specified in the order and to erect or construct any buildings or works so specified ;
- (b) for applying in relation to the acquisition of such land and the construction of such works enactments relating to the acquisition of land and the construction of works ;

and for such incidental and supplemental matters as appear to the Secretary of State to be expedient for the purposes of the order.

3. As soon as may be after the making of a representation under this Part of this Schedule, the person carrying on the undertaking shall publish, in such form and manner as may be directed by the Secretary of State, a notice giving such particulars as may be so directed of the matters to which the representation relates and specifying the time within which, and the manner in which, objections to the making of an order on the representation may be made, and shall also, if it is so directed by the Secretary of State, serve a like notice on such persons, or persons of such classes, as may be so directed.

1971 c. 78.
1972 c. 52.

4. The provisions of section 236 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 and section 225 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972 shall have effect as if—

- (a) references in the said section 236 to section 233 of the said Act of 1971,
- (b) references in the said section 225 to section 222 of the said Act of 1972, and
- (c) references in either the said section 236 or the said section 225 to the section under which the order is proposed to be made,

included references to this Part of this Schedule; and subject to those provisions in a case in which they have effect, the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, make an order.

SCH. 10

5. An order under this Part of this Schedule shall be subject to special parliamentary procedure.

PART II

6. Where on a representation made for the purpose by the person carrying on a statutory undertaking the Secretary of State is satisfied that the making of any order under or in pursuance of Part II of this Act or the giving of any direction in pursuance of the said Part II has rendered impracticable the fulfilment of any obligation of that person incurred in connection with the carrying on of the undertaking, the Secretary of State may by order direct that that person shall be relieved of the fulfilment of the obligation either absolutely or to such extent as may be specified in the order.

7. As soon as may be after the making of a representation to the Secretary of State under paragraph 6 above the person carrying on the undertaking in question shall, as may be directed by the Secretary of State, do one or both of the following, that is to say—

- (a) publish, in such manner as may be so directed, a notice giving such particulars as may be so directed of the matters to which the representation relates and specifying the time within which, and the manner in which, objections to the making of an order on the representation may be made; and
- (b) serve such a notice on such persons, or persons of such classes, as may be so directed.

8. The provisions of section 236 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 and section 225 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972 shall have effect as if—

- (a) references in the said section 236 to section 235 of the said Act of 1971,
- (b) references in the said section 225 to section 224 of the said Act of 1972, and
- (c) references in either the said section 236 or the said section 225 to the section under which the order is proposed to be made,

included references to this Part of this Schedule; and, subject to those provisions in a case in which they have effect, the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, make an order.

9. If any objection to the making of an order under this Part of this Schedule is made and is not withdrawn before the making of the order, the order shall be subject to special parliamentary procedure.

Section 85.

SCHEDULE 11

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO AIRWORTHINESS REQUIREMENTS BOARD

Tenure of members

1.—(1) A person shall hold and vacate office as a member or the chairman in accordance with the terms of the instrument appointing him to that office.

(2) A person may at any time resign his office as a member or the chairman by giving the CAA a notice in writing signed by him and stating that he resigns that office.

(3) If the CAA is satisfied that a member—

(a) has been absent from meetings of the board for a period longer than three consecutive months without the permission of the board, or

(b) has become bankrupt or made an arrangement with his creditors, or

(c) is incapacitated by physical or mental illness, or

(d) is otherwise unable or unfit to discharge the functions of a member,

the CAA may declare his office as a member to be vacant and shall notify the declaration in such manner as it thinks fit; and thereupon the office shall become vacant.

(4) In the application of sub-paragraph (3) above to Scotland, for the references in paragraph (b) to a member's having become bankrupt and to a member's having made an arrangement with his creditors there shall be substituted respectively references to sequestration of a member's estate having been awarded and to a member's having made a trust deed for behoof of his creditors or a composition contract.

2. If the chairman ceases to be a member he shall also cease to be the chairman.

Procedure

3. The procedure of the board (including the quorum) shall be such as the board may determine.

Supplemental

4. It shall be the duty of the CAA—

(a) to provide the board with such staff and other facilities as the CAA after consultation with the board considers appropriate for enabling the board to perform its functions; and

(b) to pay any member such travelling and subsistence allowances as the CAA considers appropriate in connection with his functions as a member.

5. In this Schedule—

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“ the board ” means the Airworthiness Requirements Board ;

“ the chairman ” means the chairman of the board ; and

“ member ” means member of the board.

SCHEDULE 12

Section 89.

PATENT CLAIMS AGAINST AIRCRAFT NOT PROTECTED UNDER CHICAGO
CONVENTION

1. Where it is alleged by any person interested that a foreign aircraft which is not an aircraft to which section 89 of this Act applies, and which is making a passage through or over the United Kingdom, infringes in itself or in any part of it any invention, design or model which is entitled to protection in the United Kingdom, it shall be lawful, subject to and in accordance with rules of court, to detain the aircraft until the owner thereof deposits or secures in respect of the alleged infringement a sum (in this Schedule referred to as “ the deposited sum ”); and thereupon the aircraft shall not during the continuance or in the course of the passage be subject to any lien, arrest, detention or prohibition (whether by order of a court or otherwise) in respect or on account of the alleged infringement.

2. The deposited sum shall be such sum as may be agreed between the parties interested or, in default of agreement, fixed by the Secretary of State or some person duly authorised on his behalf ; and payment thereof shall be made or secured to the Secretary of State in such manner as the Secretary of State shall approve.

3. The deposited sum shall be dealt with by such tribunal and in accordance with such procedure as may be specified by rules of court, and such rules may provide generally for carrying this Schedule into effect.

4. For the purposes of this Schedule—

“ owner ” shall include the actual owner of an aircraft and any person claiming through or under him ; and

“ passage ” shall include all reasonable landings and stoppages in the course or for the purpose of the passage.

Section 102.

SCHEDULE 13

SUBORDINATE INSTRUMENTS

PART I

POWERS NOT EXERCISABLE BY STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

Section 31 (order authorising local authority to carry on ancillary business).

Section 42(2) (order vesting land in CAA).

Section 44 (order for creation of rights over land).

Section 45 (order restricting use of land).

Section 46 (order for control of land).

Section 47 (order requiring warnings on land).

Section 48(1) (order for stopping-up or diversion of a highway).

Part I or Part II of Schedule 10 (orders with respect to functions of a statutory undertaker).

PART II
PROVISIONS APPLYING TO CERTAIN POWERS

Provision of Act	General description	Parliamentary control	Supplemental powers
Section 5(3).	Orders designating aerodromes for purposes of section 5.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.
Section 7.	Regulations with respect to performance of CAA's functions.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.
Section 11(2).	Regulations prescribing manner of publishing scheme for charges.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.
Section 11(3).	Regulations for determining charges to be paid to CAA.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.
Section 15(3).	Order modifying or repealing section 15(1)(c) and (2).	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.
Section 20(4).	Regulations about mode of giving evidence of instruments and publications of CAA.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.
Section 32(5).	Order repealing local enactment.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.
Section 33(1).	Order designating aerodrome as aerodrome in respect of which byelaws may be made.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	—
Section 35(1).	Order designating aerodrome for purposes of requiring consultation.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure where the order revokes or amends a previous order under section 35(1).	—
Section 37.	Order designating aerodrome or applying road traffic enactments to designated aerodrome.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraph 2 of Part III applies.
Section 38(2).	Order directing aerodrome authority to fix charges by reference to noise factors.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraph 2 of Part III applies.
Section 40(2).	Order revoking or varying byelaws.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraph 2 of Part III applies.
Section 41(2)(b).	Order in Council extending Acquisition of Land Act 1981 to Northern Ireland.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Part III apply.
Section 46(9).	Order repealing or amending local enactment.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraph 2 of Part III applies.

Provision of Act	General description	Parliamentary control	Supplemental powers
Section 60.	An Air Navigation Order.	Subject to the affirmative resolution procedure where the Order makes provision for any such matter as is mentioned in section 60(3)(r) and subject to the negative resolution procedure in any other case.	Paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 6 of Part III apply.
Section 61(6).	Order repealing local enactment.	—	Paragraph 2 of Part III applies.
Section 62.	Orders controlling air navigation in time of war or emergency.	—	Paragraph 4 of Part III applies.
Section 63.	Order in time of war or emergency for control of CAA's undertaking or other air transport undertaking.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure in the case of an order with respect to the CAA.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply in the case of an order with respect to the CAA and paragraph 4 applies in any case.
Section 64(3).	Regulations prescribing manner of publishing instruments under section 64(2)(a) and (b).	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.
Section 65(1) or (6).	Regulations prescribing manner of publishing certain notices.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.
Section 66(1).	Regulations prescribing persons who may apply for revocation, suspension or variation of an air transport licence.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.
Section 66(4).	Regulations prescribing manner of serving certain notices.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.
Section 67.	Regulations making supplementary provision in respect of air transport licensing.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.
Section 71.	Regulations with respect to provision of accommodation in aircraft.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.
Section 73.	Regulations with respect to charges for air navigation services.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 2, 4 and 6 of Part III apply.
Section 75.	Regulations with respect to the investigation of aircraft accidents.	—	Paragraphs 4 and 6 of Part III apply.
Section 78(1), (3), (4) or (5).	Regulations prescribing manner of publishing certain notices.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.

Provision of Act	General description	Parliamentary control	Supplemental powers
Section 78(8).	Order requiring provision and maintenance of noise measuring equipment etc.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.
Section 78(11).	Order repealing local enactment.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.
Section 80.	Order designating aerodrome for purposes of noise, etc. provisions.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.
Section 82(1).	Regulations permitting aerial advertising.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.
Section 84.	Regulations with respect to supply of information.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.
Section 85(1)(c).	Regulations prescribing manner of publishing certain particulars.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.
Section 86.	Order in Council making provision with respect to mortgaging of aircraft.	Subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.
Section 87.	Order in Council applying law of wreck or salvage to aircraft.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 2 and 5 of Part III apply.
Section 88(10).	Order designating aerodrome for purposes of section 88.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 6 of Part III apply.
Section 88(11).	Order repealing local enactment.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	—
Section 89(4).	Order in Council with respect to seizure of aircraft on patent claims.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraph 2 of Part III applies.
Section 90.	Order in Council giving effect to Convention on rights in aircraft.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 6 of Part III apply.
Section 91.	Order in Council with respect to civil jurisdiction in proceedings involving aircraft.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 2 and 5 of Part III apply.
Section 96.	Regulations designating person for purposes of section 96(1) or (2).	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 6 of Part III apply.
Section 101.	Order in Council extending provisions of Act to Crown aircraft.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	—
Section 107(2).	Order in Council adapting provisions of Act in their application to Northern Ireland.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure in the case of an Order made by virtue of section 101(1)(a). Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 6 of Part III apply in the case of an Order made by virtue of section 101(1)(a). Paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 6 of Part III apply.

Provision of Act	General description	Parliamentary control	Supplemental powers
Section 108(1).	Order in Council extending provisions of Act to relevant overseas territory.	—	Paragraph 2 of Part III applies.
Section 108(2).	Order in Council extending provisions of Act to aircraft registered in a relevant overseas territory.	—	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.
Paragraph 15 of Schedule 1. Schedule 2.	Regulations with respect to the sub-delegation of the CAA's functions. Regulations in connection with the application of enactments relating to statutory undertakers.	Subject to the negative resolution procedure. Subject to the negative resolution procedure.	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III apply.

PART III

SCH. 13

SUPPLEMENTAL POWERS

Different provision for different cases

1.—(1) A power to which this paragraph applies shall include power to make different provision for different circumstances.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) above is without prejudice to the generality of any provision of this Act conferring a power to which this paragraph does not apply.

Incidental supplementary and transitional provision

2. A power to which this paragraph applies shall include power to make such incidental, supplementary or transitional provision as the authority exercising the power thinks fit.

Power to authorise making of regulations

3.—(1) An Order in Council made in pursuance of a power to which this paragraph applies may authorise the Secretary of State to make regulations for carrying out the purposes of the Order in respect of such matters as may be specified in the Order.

(2) Paragraphs 2, 4 and 6 of this Part of this Schedule apply to any power to make regulations conferred by virtue of sub-paragraph (1) above.

Power to provide for detention of aircraft

4.—(1) Any Order in Council, order or regulations made, in relation to aircraft, in pursuance of any power to which this paragraph applies may provide for the detention of aircraft to secure compliance with the Order in Council, order or regulations, as the case may be, or with any enactment which is mentioned in sub-paragraph (2) below, and in connection with which the Order in Council, order or regulations is or are made, and may make such further provision as appears to the authority exercising the power to be necessary or expedient for securing such detention.

(2) The enactments referred to in sub-paragraph (1) above are the enactments contained in sections 73, 74, 76, 81, 89 and 97 of this Act and the enactments conferring powers to which this paragraph applies.

Crown aircraft

5. Without prejudice to section 101 of this Act, an Order in Council made in pursuance of a power to which this paragraph applies may apply in such cases and to such extent as appears to Her Majesty in Council to be expedient to aircraft belonging to or employed in the service of Her Majesty.

Extra-territorial provisions

6.—(1) Notwithstanding that an Order in Council or regulation made in pursuance of a power to which this paragraph applies has effect only as part of the law of the United Kingdom, no provision contained in the Order or regulation shall, on the ground

SCH. 13 that it would have extra-territorial operation, be deemed to be invalid in so far as it applies to aircraft registered in the United Kingdom, wherever they may be, or prohibits, requires or regulates—

(a) the doing of anything by persons in, or any of the personnel of, such aircraft, wherever they may be; or

(b) the doing of anything in relation to such aircraft by other persons, being Commonwealth citizens, or citizens of the Republic of Ireland, wherever they may be.

1948 c. 56. (2) Nothing in sub-paragraph (1) above shall affect subsection (1) of section 3 of the British Nationality Act 1948 (which limits the criminal liability of certain persons).

(3) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) above, the personnel of an aircraft shall be deemed to include the commander or other person in charge of the aircraft and all other members of the crew of the aircraft.

(4) Without prejudice to sub-paragraph (5) below, in the application of this paragraph to the power to make an Air Navigation Order or to make regulations by virtue of paragraph 3 above under such an Order, the references in sub-paragraph (1) above to aircraft registered in the United Kingdom shall have effect as if they included references to any aircraft which is not so registered but is for the time being under the management of a person who, or of persons each of whom, is qualified to be the owner of a legal or beneficial interest in an aircraft registered in the United Kingdom.

1971 c. 61. (5) So far as relates to any provision of an Order in Council or regulation concerning aircraft on or in the neighbourhood of offshore installations, within the meaning of the Mineral Workings (Offshore Installations) Act 1971, this paragraph shall apply to all aircraft and not only to aircraft registered in the United Kingdom and shall apply to the doing of anything in relation to any aircraft by any person irrespective of nationality or, in the case of a body corporate, of the law under which it was incorporated.

(6) Sub-paragraph (5) above shall apply to installations notwithstanding that they are for the time being in transit.

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SCHEDULE 14

TRANSITIONAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS AND SAVINGS

General

1. Where any enactment has been repealed (whether by this Act or otherwise) but, by virtue of any provision of the Act making the repeal (including a provision delaying the coming into force of the repeal), continues on and after the operative date to have effect for any purpose, then any other enactment repealed by this Act which, but for its repeal, would have effect for the purpose of construing or otherwise giving effect to the first mentioned enactment shall, notwithstanding its repeal, continue to have effect in relation to that provision for that purpose.

2.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2) below, where any period of time specified in an enactment re-enacted by this Act is current on the operative date, this Act shall have effect as if the provision of this Act re-enacting that enactment had been in force when that period began to run. SCH. 14

(2) A person shall not, by virtue of sub-paragraph (1) above, be liable in respect of any offence which continues or continued during any period beginning before the operative date to any penalty greater than that which might have been imposed on him apart from this Act; and accordingly the maximum penalty for such an offence shall be determined in accordance with the law in force immediately before the operative date.

3. Where anything was done before the operative date for the purposes of any enactment which is re-enacted by any provision of this Act the doing of that thing shall, on and after that date, have effect so far as may be necessary for giving the doing of that thing continuing effect as if that provision had been in force when the thing was done and as if the thing had been done for the purposes of that provision.

Extra-territorial provisions

4.—(1) The repeals made by this Act shall not affect the law in force in any country or territory which is outside the United Kingdom and is not a relevant overseas territory.

(2) The provisions of this Act, including the repeal of any power by Order in Council to extend any enactment to a relevant overseas territory or of any enactment which has been so extended, do not extend to any such territory except in so far as they are extended to that territory by an Order in Council under section 108(1) of this Act.

(3) Subsection (2) of section 59 of the Civil Aviation Act 1949 shall continue to have effect for the purposes of any Order in Council made under that subsection and in force before the coming into operation of Schedule 1 to the Civil Aviation (Amendment) Act 1982, and for the purpose of varying or revoking such an Order. 1949 c. 67. 1982 c. 1.

Byelaws

5.—(1) Byelaws having effect by virtue of subsection (4) of section 31 of the Civil Aviation Act 1971 as if made and confirmed under that section shall, on and after the operative date, continue to have effect with the modifications mentioned in that subsection (being the modifications made necessary by the transfer to the CAA of aerodromes to which the byelaws relate), but shall so have effect as if made and confirmed under section 29 of this Act. 1971 c. 75.

(2) Section 97(6)(b) of this Act shall not affect the validity of any byelaws made before the end of July 1936.

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Section 6 of the Civil Aviation Act 1949

6. Notwithstanding the repeal of section 6 of the Civil Aviation Act 1949, a certificate under subsection (3) of that section shall continue to be conclusive of the matters certified.

Lighthouse authorities

7. The rights, powers and privileges of any general or local lighthouse authority shall not be prejudiced by, or by an instrument under, any of the following provisions of this Act, that is to say, sections 39, 41, 43, 47, 60, 62, 73 to 77, 81, 87, 89, 96, 97 and 107(2).

1968 c. 59.

The Hovercraft Act 1968

8. The enactments and instruments with respect to which provision may be made by Order in Council in pursuance of section 1(1)(h) of the Hovercraft Act 1968 shall, notwithstanding the repeal by this Act of paragraph 49 of Schedule 1 to the Civil Aviation (Amendment) Act 1982, continue to include the Civil Aviation Act 1980 and any instrument made under that Act.

1982 c. 1.
1980 c. 60.*Schedule 9 to the Civil Aviation Act 1971*

1971 c. 75.

9. The repeal by this Act of Schedule 9 to the Civil Aviation Act 1971 shall not affect the validity of—

(a) any alteration in a valuation list made in consequence of paragraph 5 of that Schedule ; or

1968 c. 73.

(b) any operator's licence issued under Part V of the Transport Act 1968 in pursuance of an application in relation to which paragraph 8 of that Schedule applied ;

and notwithstanding that repeal, the valuation roll and valuation lists to which paragraphs 6(1) and 7 respectively of that Schedule applied shall continue to have effect as modified by virtue of those paragraphs.

Section 1 of the Civil Aviation Act 1978

1978 c. 8.

10. Notwithstanding the repeal by this Act of paragraph 45 of Schedule 1 to the Civil Aviation (Amendment) Act 1982, section 1(4) of the Civil Aviation Act 1978 shall continue to have effect as amended by that paragraph.

Section 7 of the Civil Aviation Act 1978

11. The repeal by this Act of section 7 of the Civil Aviation Act 1978 (which made retrospective provision in respect of certain agreements) shall not affect the validity of any agreement entered into before the operative date.

The British Nationality Act 1981

1981 c. 61.

12.—(1) Until the commencement of the British Nationality Act 1981—

(a) section 95(1)(b) of this Act shall have effect as if for the reference to Schedule 3 to the said Act of 1981 there

- were substituted a reference to section 1(3) of the British Nationality Act 1948 ; SCH. 14
1948 c. 56.
- (b) section 105(1) of this Act shall have effect as if for the definition of "United Kingdom national" there were substituted the definition specified in sub-paragraph (2) below ; and
- (c) paragraph 6(1) of Part III of Schedule 13 to this Act shall have effect as if for the reference to Commonwealth citizens there were substituted a reference to British subjects.
- (2) The definition referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(b) above is as follows :—
- "United Kingdom national" means an individual who is—
- (a) a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies ; or
 - (b) a British subject by virtue of section 2 of the British Nationality Act 1948 ; or
 - (c) a British subject without citizenship by virtue of section 13 or 16 of the said Act of 1948 ; or
 - (d) a British subject by virtue of the British Nationality Act 1965 ; or 1965 c. 34.
 - (e) a British protected person within the meaning of the said Act of 1948.

Interpretation

13. In this Schedule "the operative date" means the date of the coming into force of this Act.

SCHEDULE 15

Section 109.

CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

The Law of Property Act 1925

1925 c. 20.

1. For paragraph (b) of section 84(11) of the Law of Property Act 1925 there shall be substituted the following paragraph :—

"(b) for civil aviation purposes under the powers of the Air Navigation Act 1920, of section 19 or 23 of the Civil Aviation Act 1949 or of section 30 or 41 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982."

The Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) (Scotland) Act 1947

1947 c. 42.

2.—(1) In section 1(1) of the Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) (Scotland) Act 1947, for paragraphs (b) and (c) there shall be substituted the following paragraph :—

"(b) by the Secretary of State under section 41 or 49 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982."

SCH. 15 (2) In section 3(7) of that Act, for the words from “by the” onwards there shall be substituted the words “by the Secretary of State under section 41 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982.”

1958 c. 51.

The Public Records Act 1958

3. The Table at the end of paragraph 3 of Schedule 1 to the Public Records Act 1958 shall continue to have effect with the inclusion in the second column of Part I after the entry relating to the Air Registration Board of the following entries—

“Airworthiness Requirements Board,
Civil Aviation Authority.”

1964 c. 40.

The Harbours Act 1964

4. In section 37 of the Harbours Act 1964—

1949 c. 67.

(a) for the words “section 8(2) of the Civil Aviation Act 1949” there shall be substituted the words “section 60 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982”; and

(b) for the words “that subsection” there shall be substituted the words “subsection (3) of that section”.

1966 c. 34.

The Industrial Development Act 1966

1980 c. 60.

5. Schedule 2 to the Industrial Development Act 1966 shall continue to have effect as if the CAA and, until the appointed day within the meaning of Part I of the Civil Aviation Act 1980, the British Airways Board were included among the bodies there specified.

1967 c. 52.

The Tokyo Convention Act 1967

6. In section 7(1) of the Tokyo Convention Act, for the definitions of “aircraft” and “British-controlled aircraft” there shall be substituted the following definition—

“‘aircraft’ has the same meaning as in section 92 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982; and for the purposes of this definition section 101 of that Act shall apply to this Act as it applies to the said section 92;”,

and the definition of “modifications” shall continue to have effect notwithstanding the repeal by this Act of paragraph 27 of Schedule 1 to the Civil Aviation (Amendment) Act 1982.

1982 c. 1.

1968 c. 32.

The Industrial Expansion Act 1968

7. In section 12 of the Industrial Expansion Act 1968, for the words “The proviso to subsection (1) of section 1 of the Civil Aviation Act 1949” there shall be substituted the words “Section 1(2) of the Civil Aviation Act 1982”.

1970 c. 18
(N.I.).*The Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970*

8. In Schedule 11 to the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970, for paragraph (24) there shall be substituted the following paragraph:—

“24. A grant or agreement referred to in section 55(5) of Civil Aviation Act 1982.”

The Rolls Royce (Purchase) Act 1971

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9. In section 1(2) of the Rolls Royce (Purchase) Act 1971, for the words "Section 1(1) proviso of the Civil Aviation Act 1949" there shall be substituted the words "Section 1(2) of the Civil Aviation Act 1982".

The Hijacking Act 1971

1971 c. 70.

10. In section 2 of the Hijacking Act 1971, for the words "section 1 of the Tokyo Convention Act 1967" there shall be substituted the words "section 92 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982".

The Local Government Act 1972

1972 c. 70.

11. In section 236(2) of the Local Government Act 1972, for the words "section 31 of the Civil Aviation Act 1971" there shall be substituted the words "section 29 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982".

The Land Compensation Act 1973

1973 c. 26.

12.—(1) In section 1(6) of the Land Compensation Act 1973, for the words "section 41(2) of the Civil Aviation Act 1949" there shall be substituted the words "section 77(2) of the Civil Aviation Act 1982".

(2) In section 4(3)(a) of that Act, after the words "section 29A of the Civil Aviation Act 1971" there shall be inserted the words "section 79 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982".

(3) In section 87(1) of that Act, for the definition of "aerodrome" there shall be substituted the following definition—

"'aerodrome' has the same meaning as in the Civil Aviation Act 1982 ;".

The Protection of Aircraft Act 1973

1973 c. 47.

13. In section 26(1) of the Protection of Aircraft Act 1973—

(a) in the definition of "aerodrome", for the words "section 28(3) of the Civil Aviation Act 1968" there shall be substituted the words "section 105(1) of the Civil Aviation Act 1982"; and

(b) in the definition of "operator", for the words "Civil Aviation Act 1971" there shall be substituted the words "Civil Aviation Act 1982".

The Land Compensation (Scotland) Act 1973

1973 c. 56.

14.—(1) In section 1(6) of the Land Compensation (Scotland) Act 1973, for the words "section 41(2) of the Civil Aviation Act 1949" there shall be substituted the words "section 77(2) of the Civil Aviation Act 1982".

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1971 c. 75.

(2) In section 4(3)(a) of that Act, after the words “ section 29A of the Civil Aviation Act 1971 ” there shall be inserted the words “ section 79 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982 ”.

(3) In section 80(1) of that Act, for the definition of “ aerodrome ” there shall be substituted the following definition—

“ ‘ aerodrome ’ has the same meaning as in the Civil Aviation Act 1982 ; ”.

1974 c. 41.

The Policing of Airports Act 1974

1968 c. 61.

15. In section 5(1) of the Policing of Airports Act 1974, for the words “ section 1 of the Civil Aviation Act 1968 ” there shall be substituted the words “ section 37 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982 ”.

1975 c. 36.

The Air Travel Reserve Fund Act 1975

16. In the Air Travel Reserve Fund Act 1975—

- (a) in subsections (6)(b), (9) and (10) of section 2 and in subsection (1) of section 4, for the words “ section 26 of the Civil Aviation Act 1971 ” there shall be substituted the words “ section 71 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982 ” ;
- (b) in subsections (2), (3) and (4) of section 4 for the words “ section 26 ” there shall be substituted the words “ section 71 ”
- (c) at the end of the said subsection (3) of section 4 there shall be inserted the words “ ; and a statutory instrument of which a draft has been approved in accordance with this subsection by a resolution of each House of Parliament shall not be subject to annulment in accordance with section 102(4) of the said Act of 1982. ” ;
- (d) in section 6 after the word “ order ” there shall be inserted the words “ made by statutory instrument ” and at the end there shall be inserted the words “ An order under this section shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament, and paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part III of Schedule 13 to the Civil Aviation Act 1982 (which confer supplemental powers) shall apply to the power to make an order under this section. ” ;
- (e) in subsection (1) of section 7 for the words “ the Civil Aviation Act 1971 ” there shall be substituted the words “ the Civil Aviation Act 1982 ” ; and
- (f) for subsections (2) and (3) of section 7 there shall be substituted the following subsections—

“ (2) Sections 4 and 11 of the said Act of 1982 (which provide for the general objectives of the Authority in respect of the performance of its functions and for charges by the Authority in respect of the performance of its functions) do not apply in relation to the functions conferred on the Authority by this Act.

(3) Subsection (1) of section 108 of the said Act of 1982 (which provides for the extension of that Act to certain overseas territories) shall apply to the provisions of this Act as it applies to the provisions mentioned in that subsection.” SCH. 15

The Airports Authority Act 1975

1975 c. 78

17.—(1) In section 2(3) of the Airports Authority Act 1975, for the words from “ or of ” onwards there shall be substituted the words “ or of any duty imposed on it by virtue of section 78 or 79 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982 ”.

(2) In section 5(4)(b) of the said Act of 1975, after the words “ section 12 of the Civil Aviation Act 1968 ” there shall be inserted the words “ or section 34 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982.” 1968 c. 61.

(3) In section 16 of the said Act of 1975 for the words “ Section 56 of the Civil Aviation Act 1949 ” there shall be substituted the words “ Section 58 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982 ”. 1949 c. 67.

(4) In section 17 of the said Act of 1975—

(a) for subsections (3) and (4) there shall be substituted the following subsections:—

“ (3) The provisions of the Civil Aviation Act 1982 which are specified in subsection (4) below shall apply in relation to the Authority as they apply in Great Britain in relation to the Civil Aviation Authority and, in the case of Schedule 10 to that Act, as if references to an order made or proposed to be made under Part II of that Act or to the making of such an order included an order for the compulsory purchase of land by the Authority which the Secretary has confirmed or proposes to confirm or as the case may be, to the confirmation of such an order.

(4) The provisions of the Civil Aviation Act 1982 mentioned in subsection (3) above are—

section 44 (power to obtain rights over land) ;

section 45 (power to restrict use of land for purpose of securing safety at aerodromes);

section 46 (power to exercise control of land in interests of civil aviation) ;

section 48, except subsection (9), (power to stop up and divert highways) ;

section 50 (power of entry for purposes of survey) ;

section 52 (displacements from land) ;

Schedules 7 to 10 (supplemental provisions and provisions relating to statutory undertakers).” ;

(b) in subsection (5) for the words “ the said section 28 ” there shall be substituted the words “ the said section 48 ”.

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- (5) In section 20(1) of the said Act of 1975—
- 1949 c. 67. (a) in paragraph (a), for the words “ section 24 or 26 of the Civil Aviation Act 1949 ” there shall be substituted the words “ section 44 or 46 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982 ” ; and
- (b) in paragraph (b), for the words “ section 28 ” there shall be substituted the words “ section 48 ”.

1977 c. 3.

The Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act 1977

18. In subsection (1) of section 56 of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act 1977, in the definition of “ works ”, for the words “ section 64(1) of the Civil Aviation Act 1971 ” there shall be substituted the words “ section 105(1) of the Civil Aviation Act 1982 ”.
- 1971 c. 75.

1977 c. 37.

The Patents Act 1977

19. In section 60(7) of the Patents Act 1977, in the definition of “ exempted aircraft ” for the words “ section 53 of the Civil Aviation Act 1949 ” there shall be substituted the words “ section 89 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982 ”.

1978 c. 8.

The Civil Aviation Act 1978

- 20.—(1) In section 8 of the Civil Aviation Act 1978—
- (a) in subsection (3) for the words from “ section 5 ” onwards there shall be substituted the words “ the said section 9 ” ;
- (b) in paragraph (a) of subsection (4) for the words from “ an ” onwards there shall be substituted the words “ for the purposes of section 78 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982 (regulation of noise and vibration from aircraft) ”.
- (2) After subsection (1) of section 13 of the said Act of 1978 there shall be inserted the following subsection—
- “ (2) Any power conferred by this Act to make an order or to make regulations shall include power to make such incidental, supplemental or transitional provision as the authority exercising the power thinks fit.”
- (3) After subsection (3) of section 16 of the said Act of 1978, there shall be inserted the following subsection—
- “ (4) Subsection (1) of section 108 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982 (which provides for the extension of that Act outside the United Kingdom) shall apply to the provisions of this Act as it applies to the provisions mentioned in that subsection.”.

1978 c. 26.

The Suppression of Terrorism Act 1978

21. In subsection (7) of section 4 of the Suppression of Terrorism Act 1978, for the words from “ and section ” onwards there shall be substituted the words “ and subsection (4) of section 92 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982 (definition of ‘ in flight ’ or, as applied to

hovercraft, 'in journey') shall apply for the purposes of this sub-section as it applies for the purposes of that section." SCH. 15

The National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1978 1978 c. 29.

22. In paragraph 19 of Schedule 1 to the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1978—

- (a) for the words "paragraph 1 of Schedule 9 to the Civil Aviation Act 1971" there shall be substituted the words "paragraph 6 of Schedule 3 to the Civil Aviation Act 1982", and 1971 c. 75.
- (b) for the words "the said paragraph 1" there shall be substituted the words "the said paragraph 6".

The Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 1979 c. 2.

23. In section 21(7) of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 for the words "section 8 of the Civil Aviation Act 1949" there shall be substituted the words "section 60 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982". 1949 c. 67.

The Highlands and Islands Air Services (Scotland) Act 1980 1980 c. 19.

24. In section 3 of the Highlands and Islands Air Services (Scotland) Act 1980, in the definition of "air services" for the words from "or under" to "that Act" there shall be substituted the words "or section 65 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982 or under the authority of an instrument made under section 21(2) of the said Act of 1971 or section 64(2) of the said Act of 1982".

The Supreme Court Act 1981 1981 c. 54.

25. In subsections (2)(j) and (6) of section 20 of the Supreme Court Act 1981, for the words "section 51 of the Civil Aviation Act 1949" there shall be substituted the words "section 87 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982".

The New Towns Act 1981 1981 c. 64.

26. In section 79(3)(b) of the New Towns Act 1981, for the words "paragraph 7 of Schedule 5 to the Civil Aviation Act 1971" there shall be substituted the words "paragraph 5 of Schedule 2 to the Civil Aviation Act 1982".

The Acquisition of Land Act 1981 1981 c. 67.

27. In section 32(8) of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981, for the words from "section 23(3)" to "1971" there shall be substituted the words "section 41 or 42 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982".

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SCHEDULE 16

REPEALS

Chapter or number	Short title	Extent of repeal
12, 13 & 14 Geo. 6. c. 67.	The Civil Aviation Act 1949.	Section 1. Section 6. Sections 8 to 11. Section 16(1) and (2). Sections 17 to 20. Sections 23 to 35. Sections 37 to 41. Section 49. Sections 51 to 53. Sections 55 to 58. Section 59(1). Sections 60 to 65. Sections 69 to 71. Schedules 1 to 4. Schedules 8 and 9. Schedule 11.
2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 64.	The Transport Charges &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954.	Section 7(4).
8 & 9 Eliz. 2. c. 38.	The Civil Aviation (Licensing) Act 1960.	Section 5(3) and (4). Section 6(6), (6A) and (7). Section 7. Section 10. Section 12.
10 & 11 Eliz. 2. c. 8.	The Civil Aviation (Euro-control) Act 1962.	Sections 1 to 4. Section 5(1) and (3). Sections 6 to 10.
10 & 11 Eliz. 2. c. 38.	The Town and Country Planning Act 1962.	In Schedule 12, the entry relating to the Civil Aviation Act 1949.
1965 c. 56.	The Compulsory Purchase Act 1965.	In Schedule 6, the entry relating to the Civil Aviation Act 1949.
1967 c. 52.	The Tokyo Convention Act 1967.	Sections 1 to 3. Sections 5 and 6. In section 7, in subsection (1) the definitions of "commander", "Convention country", "military aircraft", "operator", "pilot in command" and "Tokyo Convention", subsection (2), in subsection (3) the words from "and references" onwards and subsection (4). In section 8(1), the words "other than section 2". Section 9(2).
1968 c. 48.	The International Organisations Act 1968.	In section 12, subsection (1).

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Chapter or number	Short title	Extent of repeal
1968 c. 61.	The Civil Aviation Act 1968.	Sections 1 to 6. Section 8. Section 12. Section 13(2) and (3). Sections 14 to 23. Sections 26 to 28.
1969 c. 48.	The Post Office Act 1969.	In Schedule 4, paragraph 46 and in paragraph 93 subparagraphs (1)(ix) and (2)(e). Section 28(8).
1969 c. 59.	The Law of Property Act 1969.	
1971 c. 61.	The Mineral Workings (Offshore Installations) Act 1971.	Section 8(4).
1971 c. 68.	The Finance Act 1971.	In Schedule 8, paragraph 16(10).
1971 c. 75.	The Civil Aviation Act 1971.	Sections 1 to 36. Sections 61 to 70. Schedules 1 to 7. Schedules 9 to 11.
1971 c. 78.	The Town and Country Planning Act 1971.	In Part II of Schedule 23, the entry relating to the Civil Aviation Act 1949 and the entry relating to the Civil Aviation Act 1971.
1972 c. 11.	The Superannuation Act 1972.	In Schedule 6, paragraphs 94 and 95.
1972 c. 52.	The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972.	In Part II of Schedule 21, the entry relating to the Civil Aviation Act 1949 and the entry relating to the Civil Aviation Act 1971.
1973 c. 65.	The Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973.	Section 152. In Part II of Schedule 27, paragraphs 97, 98, 188 to 190 and 201.
1975 c. 76.	The Local Land Charges Act 1975.	In Schedule 1, the entry relating to the Civil Aviation Act 1949, the entry relating to the Civil Aviation Act 1968 and the entry relating to the Civil Aviation Act 1971.
1975 c. 78.	The Airports Authority Act 1975.	In section 25, subsection (1). Schedule 3. In Schedule 5, Part I and in Part II paragraph 4.

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Chapter or number	Short title	Extent of repeal
1978 c. 8.	The Civil Aviation Act 1978.	Sections 6 and 7. In section 8, in subsection (2) paragraphs (a) to (d). Sections 9 to 11. In section 14, in subsection (1) paragraph (b) and the word "and" immediately preceding it and subsection (3). In section 15, subsection (1). In Schedule 1, in Part I paragraphs 1 to 3, 6 and 7(2) and Part II.
1978 c. 44.	The Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978.	In Schedule 16, paragraph 12.
1979 c. 2.	The Customs and Excise Management Act 1979.	In Schedule 4, in Part I of the table in paragraph 12, the entry relating to the Civil Aviation Act 1949 and the entry relating to the Civil Aviation Act 1968.
1979 c. 33.	The Land Registration (Scotland) Act 1979.	In section 28(1), in the definition of "deed", the words from "and includes" to "1949".
1980 c. 45.	The Water (Scotland) Act 1980.	In Schedule 10, the entry relating to the Civil Aviation Act 1971.
1980 c. 60.	The Civil Aviation Act 1980.	Sections 11 to 19. Section 21. Section 26.
1981 c. 38.	The British Telecommunications Act 1981.	In Schedule 3, paragraphs 10(1)(e), 11(1)(c) and 29.
1981 c. 61.	The British Nationality Act 1981.	In Schedule 7, the entry relating to the Civil Aviation Act 1971.
1981 c. 64.	The New Towns Act 1981.	In Schedule 12, paragraph 6.
1981 c. 67.	The Acquisition of Land Act 1981.	In Schedule 4, paragraphs 6 and 20.
1982 c. 1.	The Civil Aviation (Amendment) Act 1982.	Section 4. Schedules 1 and 2.
S.I. 1973 No. 2095.	The Local Government Reorganisation (Consequential Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1973.	In Schedule 1, paragraph 11.
S.I. 1980 No. 1085 (N.I. 11).	The Roads (Northern Ireland) Order 1980.	In the table in paragraph 3 of Schedule 8, the entry relating to the Civil Aviation Act 1949.

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