



Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984

1984 CHAPTER 27

An Act to consolidate the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967 and certain related enactments, with amendments to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commission and the Scottish Law Commission.

[26th June 1984]

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

GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR TRAFFIC REGULATION

Outside Greater London

1.—(1) An order under this section (in this Act referred to as Traffic a “traffic regulation order”) may, subject to Parts I to III regulation of Schedule 9 to this Act and to subsection (4) below, be made orders outside Greater London where it appears Greater to the authority making the order that it is expedient to make London. it—

- (a) for avoiding danger to persons or other traffic using the road or any other road or for preventing the likelihood of any such danger arising, or

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- (b) for preventing damage to the road or to any building on or near the road, or
- (c) for facilitating the passage on the road or any other road of any class of traffic (including pedestrians), or
- (d) for preventing the use of the road by vehicular traffic of a kind which, or its use by vehicular traffic in a manner which, is unsuitable having regard to the existing character of the road or adjoining property, or
- (e) (without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (d) above) for preserving the character of the road in a case where it is specially suitable for use by persons on horseback or on foot, or
- (f) for preserving or improving the amenities of the area through which the road runs.

(2) The authority having power to make traffic regulation orders, subject to subsection (3) below, and to section 125 of this Act,—

- (a) as respects roads other than trunk roads, shall be the local authority, that is to say, the county council in England or Wales and the local highway authority in Scotland, and
- (b) as respects trunk roads, shall be the Secretary of State.

(3) A traffic regulation order made by a local authority by virtue of subsection (2)(a) above may, with the consent of the Secretary of State, relate to a trunk road if the order forms part of a scheme of general traffic control relating to roads of which at least one has a junction with the length of trunk road in question.

(4) Where, by a notice published in the prescribed manner by the highway authority, a date has been or is declared to be the date on which a part of a special road is open for use as a special road, this section shall not apply in relation to that part of that road or (if the date so declared is a date after the commencement of this Act) shall not apply in relation to it on or after that date.

(5) In subsection (4) above “the prescribed manner” means the manner prescribed by regulations made by the Secretary of State which were or are in force at the time of publication of the notice.

What a
traffic
regulation
order may
provide.

2.—(1) The provision that may be made by a traffic regulation order is (subject to the following subsections and to sections 3 and 4 of this Act) any provision prohibiting, restricting or regulating the use of a road, or of any part of the width of a

road, by vehicular traffic, or by vehicular traffic of any class specified in the order,—

- (a) either generally or subject to such exceptions as may be specified in the order or determined in a manner provided for by it, and
- (b) subject to such exceptions as may be so specified or determined, either at all times or at times, on days or during periods so specified.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) above, but subject to section 3 of this Act, the provision that may be made by a traffic regulation order as mentioned in that subsection includes any provision—

- (a) requiring vehicular traffic, or vehicular traffic of any class specified in the order, to proceed in a specified direction or prohibiting its so proceeding ;
- (b) specifying the part of the carriageway to be used by such traffic proceeding in a specified direction ;
- (c) prohibiting or restricting the waiting of vehicles or the loading and unloading of vehicles ;
- (d) prohibiting the use of roads by through traffic ; or
- (e) prohibiting or restricting overtaking.

(3) The provision that may be made by a traffic regulation order also includes provision prohibiting, restricting or regulating the use of a road, or of any part of the width of a road, by, or by any specified class of, pedestrians—

- (a) either generally or subject to exceptions specified in the order, and
- (b) either at all times or at times, on days or during periods so specified.

(4) A local authority (as defined in section 1(2)(a) of this Act) may include in a traffic regulation order any such provision—

- (a) specifying through routes for heavy commercial vehicles, or
- (b) prohibiting or restricting the use of heavy commercial vehicles (except in such cases, if any, as may be specified in the order) in such zones or on such roads as may be so specified,

as they consider expedient for preserving or improving the amenities of their area or of some part or parts of their area.

(5) Nothing in subsection (4) above shall be construed as limiting the scope of any power or duty to control vehicles conferred or imposed on any local authority or the Secretary of State otherwise than by virtue of that subsection.

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Restrictions
on traffic
regulation
orders.

3.—(1) Except as provided by subsection (2) below or by section 37 of this Act, a traffic regulation order shall not be made with respect to any road which would have the effect—

(a) of preventing at any time access for pedestrians, or

(b) of preventing for more than 8 hours in any period of 24 hours access for vehicles of any class,

to any premises situated on or adjacent to the road, or to any other premises accessible for pedestrians, or (as the case may be) for vehicles of that class, from, and only from, the road.

(2) Subsection (1) above, so far as it relates to vehicles, shall not have effect in so far as the authority making the order are satisfied, and it is stated in the order that they are satisfied, that—

(a) for avoiding danger to persons or other traffic using the road to which the order relates or any other road, or

(b) for preventing the likelihood of any such danger arising, or

(c) for preventing damage to the road or buildings on or near it, or

(d) for facilitating the passage of vehicular traffic on the road, or

(e) for preserving or improving the amenities of an area by prohibiting or restricting the use on a road or roads in that area of heavy commercial vehicles,

it is requisite that subsection (1) above should not apply to the order.

(3) Provision for regulating the speed of vehicles on roads shall not be made by a traffic regulation order.

1981 c. 14.

(4) Subject to section 39(3) of the Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981 (which excepts trial areas from the operation of this subsection), no prohibition or restriction on waiting imposed by a traffic regulation order shall apply to a stage carriage.

Provisions
supple-
mentary to
ss. 2 and 3.

4.—(1) A traffic regulation order may make provision for identifying any part of any road to which, or any time at which or period during which, any provision contained in the order is for the time being to apply by means of a traffic sign of a type or character specified in the order (being a type prescribed or character authorised under section 64 of this Act) and for the time being lawfully in place; and for the purposes of any such order so made any such traffic sign placed on and near a road shall be deemed to be lawfully in place unless the contrary is proved.

(2) A traffic regulation order which imposes any restriction on the use by vehicles of a road, or the waiting of vehicles in a road, may include provision with respect to the issue and

display of certificates or other means of identification of vehicles which are excepted from the restriction, whether generally or in particular circumstances or at particular times.

(3) A traffic regulation order may also include provision with respect to the issue, display and operation of devices (to be approved either generally or specially by the Secretary of State) for indicating the time at which a vehicle arrived at, and the time at which it ought to leave, any place in a road in which waiting is restricted by the order, or one or other of those times, and for treating the indications given by any such device as evidence of such facts and for such purposes as may be prescribed by the order.

5.—(1) A person who contravenes a traffic regulation order, or who uses a vehicle, or causes or permits a vehicle to be used in contravention of a traffic regulation order, shall be guilty of an offence. Contravention of traffic regulation order.

(2) Subsection (4) of section 1 of this Act shall have effect for the purposes of this section as it has effect for the purposes of that section.

In Greater London

6.—(1) Subject to Parts I to III of Schedule 9 to this Act and to subsections (4) and (5) below, an order under this section may be made for controlling or regulating vehicular and other traffic (including pedestrians) on roads in Greater London and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing words)— Orders similar to traffic regulation orders.

(a) for any of the purposes, or with respect to any of the matters, mentioned in Schedule 1 to this Act, and

(b) for any other purpose which is a purpose mentioned in any of paragraphs (a) to (f) of section 1(1) of this Act.

(2) The authority having power to make an order under this section—

(a) as respects any road other than a trunk road, shall be the Greater London Council, and

(b) as respects a trunk road, shall be the Secretary of State or, with the consent of the Secretary of State, that Council.

(3) Any order under this section may be made so as to apply—

(a) to Greater London as a whole, or to particular parts of Greater London, or to particular places or streets or parts of streets in Greater London ;

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- (b) throughout the day, or during particular periods ;
- (c) on special occasions only, or at special times only ;
- (d) to traffic of any class ;
- (e) subject to such exceptions as may be specified in the order or determined in a manner provided for by it.

(4) Where, by a notice published in the prescribed manner by the highway authority, a date has been or is declared to be the date on which a part of a special road is open for use as a special road, this section shall not apply in relation to that part of that road or (if the date so declared is a date after the commencement of this Act) shall not apply in relation to it on or after that date.

(5) No order under this section shall contain any provision for regulating the speed of vehicles on roads.

(6) In this section, in section 7 of this Act and in Schedule 1 to this Act "street" includes any highway, any bridge carrying a highway and any lane, mews, footway, square, court, alley or passage whether a thoroughfare or not ; and in subsection (4) above "the prescribed manner" means the manner prescribed by regulations made by the Secretary of State which were or are in force at the time of publication of the notice.

Supple-
mentary
provisions as
to orders
under s. 6.

7.—(1) Any order under section 6 of this Act may make provision for identifying any part of any road to which, or any time at which or period during which, any provision contained in the order is for the time being to apply by means of a traffic sign of a type or character specified in the order (being a type prescribed or character authorised under section 64 of this Act) and for the time being lawfully in place ; and, for the purposes of any order so made, any such traffic sign placed on or near a street shall be deemed to be lawfully in place unless the contrary is proved.

(2) Any such order which imposes any restriction on the use by vehicles of streets in Greater London, or the waiting of vehicles in such streets, may include provision with respect to the issue and display of certificates or other means of identification of vehicles which are excepted from the restriction, whether generally or in particular circumstances or at particular times.

(3) Any such order may also include provision with respect to the issue, display and operation of devices (to be approved either generally or specially by the Secretary of State) for indicating the time at which a vehicle arrived at, and the time at which it ought to leave, any place in a street in which waiting is restricted by the order, or one or other of those times, and for

treating the indications given by any such device as evidence of such facts and for such purposes as may be prescribed by the order.

(4) Any such order may provide for the suspension or modification, so long as the order remains in force, of any provisions of any Acts (whether public general or local or private, and including provisions contained in this Act), byelaws or regulations dealing with the same subject matter as the order, or of any Acts conferring power to make byelaws or regulations dealing with the same subject matter, so far as such provisions apply to any place or street to which the order applies.

(5) No appeal shall lie to the Secretary of State from the traffic commissioners under section 50 of the Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981 in the case of a decision of those commissioners with respect to a road service licence for a route wholly or partly within the Metropolitan Traffic Area, if and so far as it is certified by the commissioners that the decision was necessary to secure conformity with any order in force under section 6 of this Act which prescribes—

- (a) the routes to be followed, or streets which are not to be used, by vehicles affected by the decision, or
- (b) the places in streets where such vehicles may or may not wait, or
- (c) the stopping places for such vehicles.

(6) Before the Secretary of State for Transport makes any order under section 6 of this Act which will impose new or additional duties on the police, he shall consult the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

(7) The reference in subsection (5) above to the Metropolitan Traffic Area shall be construed as if it were contained in the Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981.

8.—(1) Any person who acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, an order under section 6 of this Act shall be guilty of an offence. Contravention of order under s. 6.

(2) Subsection (4) of that section shall apply for the purposes of this section as it applies for the purposes of that section.

Experimental traffic schemes

9.—(1) Subject to Parts I to III of Schedule 9 to this Act, for the purpose of carrying out an experimental scheme of traffic control, an order under this subsection (in this Act referred to as an “experimental traffic order”) may make the like provision— Experimental traffic orders.

- (a) as respects any road outside Greater London, as may be made by a traffic regulation order, or

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- (b) as respects traffic on roads in Greater London, as may be made by an order under any of the following provisions of this Act, namely sections 6, 45, 46, 49, 83(2) and 84 and, accordingly, subject to the following provisions of this section and section 10 of this Act—

(i) the provisions of sections 1 to 4 of this Act (except section 1(2)) shall apply in relation to an experimental traffic order making provision as respects any road outside Greater London as they apply in relation to an order under that section ; and

(ii) the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of this Act (except sections 6(2), 7(4), 7(5) and 7(6)) shall apply in relation to an experimental traffic order making provision as respects traffic on roads in Greater London as they apply in relation to an order under that section.

(2) Subject to section 125 of this Act, the authority having power to make an experimental traffic order—

(a) as respects any roads outside Greater London, shall be the authority who would have power to make a traffic regulation order in relation to them under subsection (2) of section 1 of this Act or (where the experimental traffic order is made with the consent of the Secretary of State in relation to a length of trunk road) would have that power under subsections (2) and (3) of that section ; and

(b) as respects any roads in Greater London, shall be the authority who would have power to make an order in relation to them under subsection (2) of section 6 of this Act.

(3) An experimental traffic order shall not continue in force for longer than 18 months.

(4) Subject to Parts I to III of Schedule 9 of this Act, where—

(a) an experimental traffic order has been made for a period of less than 18 months, and

(b) the order has not ceased to be in force,

the authority by whom the order was made may from time to time by order direct that it shall continue in force for a further period ending not later than 18 months after it first came into force.

(5) Where an experimental traffic order made by the Greater London Council has not ceased to be in force, and the Secretary of State is satisfied that—

(a) an order which the Council propose to make under any of the provisions of this Act specified in subsection (1)

(b) above has the sole effect of reproducing and continuing in force indefinitely the provisions of the experimental traffic order (whether or not that order has been

varied, or has been modified or suspended under section 10(2) of this Act), and

- (b) in consequence of the Council causing a public inquiry to be held into the order so proposed to be made, they would be unable to make it so that it would come into operation before the experimental traffic order ceases to be in force,

the Secretary of State may, at the request of the Council, from time to time direct that the experimental traffic order shall continue in force for a further period not exceeding 6 months from the date when it would otherwise cease to be in force.

(6) In this section and section 10 of this Act "road", in relation to Greater London, includes any street as defined by section 6(6) of this Act.

10.—(1) An experimental traffic order—

- (a) may provide for the suspension or modification, while the order is in force, of any provision previously made by or under any enactment, if it is a provision that could have been made by the order; and
- (b) shall, to the extent that it is inconsistent with any provision subsequently made by or under any enactment, cease to have effect.

Supplementary provisions as to experimental traffic orders.

(2) An experimental traffic order may include provision whereby a specified officer, or some person authorised in that behalf by a specified officer, of the authority who made the order may, if it appears to that officer or person essential in the interests of the expeditious, convenient and safe movement of traffic, or of the provision of suitable and adequate parking facilities on the highway, or for preserving or improving the amenities of the area through which any road affected by the order runs, and after—

- (a) consulting with the appropriate chief officer of police, and
- (b) giving such public notice as the Secretary of State may direct,

make (subject to subsection (3) below) modifications of any description (other than additions) to the order or suspend the order or any provision of the order.

(3) The power to make modifications under subsection (2) above shall not include power to designate additional parking places on a highway for which charges are made.

(4) No appeal shall lie to the Secretary of State from the traffic commissioners under section 50 of the Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981 in the case of a decision of those commissioners with respect to a road service licence, if and so far

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as it is certified by the commissioners that the decision was necessary to secure conformity with an experimental traffic order prescribing—

- (a) the routes to be followed, or roads which are not to be used, by vehicles affected by the decision, or
- (b) the places in roads where such vehicles may or may not wait, or
- (c) the stopping places for such vehicles.

(5) The Secretary of State may repay to the Greater London Council any expenses incurred by that Council in connection with any experimental traffic order made by them.

**Contravention
of experi-
mental
traffic order.**

11. Any person who acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, an experimental traffic order shall be guilty of an offence.

**Experimental
traffic schemes
in Greater
London.**

12.—(1) Where it appears to the commissioner of police expedient to do so for the purpose of carrying out within his area an experimental scheme of traffic control, he may, with the consent of the Greater London Council, and after giving such notice as that Council may direct, make regulations for regulating vehicular traffic in any manner specified in Schedule 2 to this Act.

(2) The Greater London Council shall not give their consent to any such scheme affecting a trunk road except with the agreement of the Secretary of State; and in the case of any particular scheme the Secretary of State, after consultation with that Council, may (subject to subsection (3) below) direct the Council to consent to the scheme within a specified period or direct them to withhold their consent from it.

(3) The Secretary of State shall not give a direction under subsection (2) above unless he is satisfied, having regard to any matters appearing to him to be relevant, that the Council's duty under section 122(1) of this Act is not being satisfactorily discharged by the Council and that the giving of the direction is necessary to secure compliance with that duty.

(4) Any provision contained in regulations under this section may be made so as to apply—

- (a) at all times or on specified days or during specified periods;
- (b) either throughout the day or during any specified part of the day; and
- (c) to vehicular traffic generally or to vehicular traffic of any class specified in the regulations;

and regulations under this section may make different provision for different classes of traffic.

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(5) Regulations under this section may suspend or modify any order for the time being in force under section 6 of this Act.

(6) Regulations under this section shall not continue in force for a period longer than 6 months after they are made, together with such further period or periods (if any) not exceeding 12 months in all as, at any time before the regulations expire, the Greater London Council may direct.

(7) Without prejudice to the power of the commissioner of police to revoke any regulations under this section, any such regulations may be revoked by an order under section 6 of this Act.

(8) A document purporting to be a copy, certified by a person authorised by the commissioner of police, of regulations under this section shall be evidence of the contents of such regulations.

(9) This section shall apply within Greater London but not elsewhere.

(10) In this section "the commissioner of police"—

- (a) in relation to the metropolitan police district, means the commissioner of police of the metropolis, and
- (b) in relation to the City of London, means the commissioner of police for the City of London.

13. Any person who contravenes, or fails to comply with, regulations under section 12 of this Act shall be guilty of an offence. Contravention of regulations under s. 12.

PART II

TRAFFIC REGULATION IN SPECIAL CASES

14.—(1) If a highway authority is satisfied that traffic on a road should be restricted or prohibited, by reason that works are being or are proposed to be executed on or near the road, or by reason of the likelihood of danger to the public or of serious damage to the highway, the authority, subject to the following provisions of this section and to sections 15 and 16 of this Act, may by order restrict or prohibit the use of that road, or of any part of it, by vehicles, or by vehicles of any class, or by pedestrians, to such extent and subject to such conditions or exceptions as they may consider necessary. Temporary prohibition or restriction of traffic on roads.

(2) A highway authority, when considering the question of the making of an order under subsection (1) above, shall have regard

PART II to the existence of alternative routes suitable for the traffic which will be affected by the order.

(3) Subject to the following provisions of this section and to sections 15 and 16 of this Act, a highway authority may at any time by notice restrict or prohibit temporarily the use of a road, or of any part of a road, by vehicles, or by vehicles of any class, or by pedestrians, where, owing to the likelihood of danger to the public or of serious damage to the highway, it appears to them necessary that such a restriction or prohibition should come into force without delay.

(4) The provision that may be made by an order under subsection (1) or a notice under subsection (3) above is—

(a) any such provision as is mentioned in any of subsections (1) to (3) of section 2 of this Act, or

(b) any provision restricting the speed of vehicles ;

but no such order or notice shall be made or issued with respect to any road which would have the effect of preventing at any time access for pedestrians to any premises situated on or adjacent to the road, or to any other premises accessible for pedestrians from, and only from, the road.

(5) Subject to the following provisions of this section and to sections 15 and 16 of this Act, where any such order or notice is made or issued by a highway authority (in this subsection referred to as “the initiating authority”), any such provision as is described in any of paragraphs (a) to (c) of section 2(2) or in section 2(3) of this Act may as respects any alternative road—

(a) be made by order made by the initiating authority, where that authority is the highway authority for the alternative road ;

(b) where that authority is not the highway authority for the alternative road, and the alternative road is not a trunk road, be made by order made by the initiating authority with the consent of the highway authority for the alternative road ;

(c) where the initiating authority is not the highway authority for the alternative road, and that road is a trunk road, be made by order made by the Secretary of State on the application of the initiating authority.

(6) Subsections (1) and (2) of section 3 of this Act shall apply to an order under subsection (5) above as they apply to a traffic regulation order.

(7) An order made or notice issued under this section may suspend any statutory provision of a description which could have been contained in the order or notice, or, in the case of an

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order under subsection (5) above, any statutory provision prohibiting the use of roads by through traffic, and any such provision (other than one contained in the order or notice) shall have effect subject to the order or notice.

(8) In the case of an order made or notice issued under this section by a highway authority in Greater London, the description of statutory provision which may be suspended by the order or notice shall include any order made under section 45, 46 or 49 of this Act or any such order as is mentioned in paragraph 11(1) of Schedule 10 to this Act.

(9) In this section "alternative road", in relation to a road as respects which an order is made under subsection (1) or a notice is issued under subsection (3) above, means a road which—

- (a) provides an alternative route for traffic diverted from the first-mentioned road or from any other alternative road, or
- (b) is capable of providing such an alternative route apart from any statutory provision authorised by subsection (7) above to be suspended by an order under subsection (5) above.

15.—(1) Subject to subsections (2) to (4) below, an order under section 14 of this Act shall not continue in force for more than 3 months.

Duration of
orders and
notices under
s. 14.

(2) If the Secretary of State gives his consent to any such order continuing in force for a period longer than that authorised under subsection (1) above, the order shall continue in force until the end of such period as may be specified by the Secretary of State in giving his consent.

(3) Where the Secretary of State refuses to give his consent under subsection (2) above, no subsequent order shall, except with the approval of the Secretary of State, be made under section 14 of this Act as respects any length of road to which the previous order related, unless at least 3 months have expired from the time when the previous order ceased to have effect.

(4) Subsections (1) to (3) above do not apply to an order made by the Secretary of State or by the Greater London Council, but apply to orders made by any body, in the exercise of delegated powers, as agents for the Greater London Council.

(5) A notice issued under section 14(3) of this Act shall not continue in force for a longer period than 14 days from the date of the notice.

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Supple-
mentary
provisions
as to orders
and notices
under s. 14.

16.—(1) A person who contravenes, or who uses or permits the use of a vehicle in contravention of, a restriction or prohibition imposed under section 14 of this Act shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) The provisions of Schedule 3 to this Act shall have effect as to notifying the exercise or proposed exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of this Act and otherwise in relation to that section.

(3) The functions of a highway authority under section 14 of this Act shall, in the case of a road which includes a length for the maintenance of which no highway authority is responsible, extend to that length as well as to the road for the maintenance of which the highway authority is responsible.

(4) Subsection (3) above does not extend to Scotland.

Traffic
regulation on
special roads.

1980 c. 66.
 1949 c. 32.

17.—(1) A special road shall not, except as provided by or under regulations made under subsection (2) below, be used—

(a) by any traffic other than traffic of a class authorised in that behalf by a scheme made, or having effect as if made, under section 16 of the Highways Act 1980, or in Scotland, under section 1 of the Special Roads Act 1949, or

(b) if the road is one to which certain provisions of the Highways Act 1980 apply by virtue of paragraph 3 of Schedule 23 to that Act, by any traffic other than traffic of a class for the time being authorised by virtue of that paragraph.

(2) The Secretary of State may make regulations with respect to the use of special roads, and such regulations may in particular—

(a) regulate the manner in which and the conditions subject to which special roads may be used by traffic of the class authorised in that behalf by such a scheme as is mentioned in subsection (1)(a) above or, as the case may be, by virtue of the said paragraph 3 ;

(b) authorise, or enable such authority as may be specified in the regulations to authorise, the use of special roads on occasion or in an emergency or for the purpose of crossing, or for the purpose of securing access to premises abutting on or adjacent to the roads, by traffic other than that described in paragraph (a) above ; or

(c) relax, or enable any authority so specified to relax, any prohibition or restriction imposed by the regulations.

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(3) Regulations made under subsection (2) above may make provision with respect to special roads generally, or may make different provision with respect to special roads provided for the use of different classes of traffic, or may make provision with respect to any particular special road.

(4) If a person uses a special road in contravention of this section or of regulations under subsection (2) above, he shall be guilty of an offence.

(5) Where, in the case of any part of a special road, the date of opening is a date after the commencement of this Act, the provisions of this section and of any regulations made under subsection (2) above shall not apply to that part of the road until the date of opening; but nothing in this subsection shall be construed as preventing the making of regulations under subsection (2) above so as to come into force, in relation to that part of the road, on the date of opening.

(6) In this section "use", in relation to a road, includes crossing, and "the date of opening", in relation to a part of a special road, means the date declared, by a notice published as mentioned in section 1(4) of this Act, to be the date on which it is open for use as a special road.

18.—(1) Where the Secretary of State proposes to make an order under section 10 of the Highways Act 1980, or, in Scotland, under section 1 of the Trunk Roads Act 1946, directing that a road shall become a trunk road, and considers it expedient—

One-way traffic on trunk roads.
1980 c. 66.
1946 c. 30.

(a) that the road, when it becomes a trunk road, should be used only for traffic passing in one direction, and

(b) that any other road which is a trunk road, or is to become a trunk road by virtue of the order, should be used only for traffic passing in the other direction,

the order may make provision for restricting the use of those roads accordingly as from such date as may be specified in the order.

(2) Subsection (1) above shall have effect without prejudice to the powers of the Secretary of State under section 1 of this Act.

(3) A person who uses a vehicle, or causes or permits a vehicle to be used, in contravention of any provision made by virtue of subsection (1) above shall be guilty of an offence.

19.—(1) Subject to Parts I to III and Part V of Schedule 9 to this Act, a local authority may make orders—

Regulation of use of highways by public service vehicles.

(a) for determining the highways which may or may not be used by public service vehicles in their area, or in any part of their area;

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- (b) for fixing stands for public service vehicles on such highways ;
- (c) as to the places at which public service vehicles may stop for a longer time than is necessary for taking up and setting down passengers ; and
- (d) as to the manner of using such stands and places.

(2) Any such order may be made—

- (a) so as to apply only to public service vehicles of a specified class, or
- (b) so as to have effect as respects a limited period only or as respects only limited periods in the year,

and may make different provision for different classes of public service vehicles.

(3) In this section “ local authority ”—

- (a) in relation to England and Wales, means the council of a county, and
- (b) in relation to Scotland, means a regional or islands council.

Prohibition or restriction of use of vehicles on roads of certain classes.

20.—(1) The Secretary of State, if he is satisfied that it is desirable to do so, may by order made by statutory instrument prohibit or restrict, subject to such exceptions and conditions as to occasional use or access to premises or otherwise as may be specified in the order, the driving of vehicles on all roads of any such class as may be specified in the order.

(2) A prohibition or restriction under this section may be imposed either generally or in relation to any class of vehicle ; and for the purposes of this section the Secretary of State may classify roads in any manner he thinks fit, having regard to their character and situation or the nature of the traffic to which they are suited, and may determine in what class any particular road shall be included.

(3) Where, by a notice published as mentioned in section 1(4) of this Act, a date has been or is declared to be the date on which a part of a special road is open for use as a special road, no order under this section shall have effect in relation to that part of the road or (in the case of an order coming into operation before the date so declared) shall have effect in relation to it on or after that date.

(4) A statutory instrument by which an order under this section is made, revoked or varied shall not have effect unless and until it has been approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.

(5) A person who drives a vehicle, or causes or permits a vehicle to be driven, in contravention of an order under this section shall be guilty of an offence.

PART II

21.—(1) As regards any road or bridge the appropriate authority may, subject to such conditions as they think fit, grant a permit in respect of any trailer specified in the permit, when drawn by a heavy locomotive or a light locomotive on the road or bridge, to carry weights specified in the permit, notwithstanding that, when conveying such weights, the trailer does not comply with any regulations made, or having effect as if made, by the Secretary of State under section 40 of the Road Traffic Act 1972 as to the weight laden of trailers or as to the maximum weight which may be transmitted to the road or any part of it by trailers. Permit for trailer to carry excess weight. 1972 c. 20.

(2) Where such a permit is granted in respect of a trailer it shall not, so long as the conditions (if any) attached to the permit are complied with, be an offence to carry on the road or bridge weights authorised by the permit by reason only that the trailer, when conveying them, does not comply with any such regulations.

(3) In this section “the appropriate authority”—

- (a) in relation to a road for the maintenance of which a highway authority is responsible, other than a road falling within paragraph (c) below, means the highway authority;
- (b) in relation to a bridge for the maintenance of which a bridge authority is responsible, means the bridge authority; and
- (c) in relation to a road passing over a bridge, where the highway authority are responsible for the maintenance of the road but not for the maintenance of the bridge itself, means the bridge authority,

and, “highway authority”, in relation to a road, includes any person responsible for the maintenance of the road.

22.—(1) This section applies to roads of the following descriptions, that is to say— Traffic regulation for special areas in the countryside.

- (a) in the case of England and Wales (other than Greater London) roads in, or forming part of, or adjacent to or contiguous with—
 - (i) a National Park,
 - (ii) an area of outstanding natural beauty,
 - (iii) a country park provided under section 7(1) of the Countryside Act 1968 which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of special interest.

PART II

of the Secretary of State serves the purpose set out in section 6(1) of that Act when the considerations in paragraphs (a) and (b) of that subsection are taken into account, and any park or pleasure ground in the Lee Valley Regional Park which in the opinion of the Secretary of State serves that purpose,

(iv) an area in which the Countryside Commission are conducting a project or scheme under section 4 of that Act,

(v) a nature reserve or an area subject to an agreement under section 15 of that Act,

(vi) a long distance route, or

(vii) land belonging to the National Trust which is held by the Trust inalienably ; and

(b) in the case of Scotland, roads in the countryside within the meaning of the Countryside (Scotland) Act 1967.

1967 c. 86.

(2) This Act shall have effect as respects roads to which this section applies as if the list of purposes for which a traffic regulation order may be made under section 1 of this Act, as set out in the paragraphs of subsection (1) of that section, included the purpose of conserving or enhancing the natural beauty of the area, or of affording better opportunities for the public to enjoy the amenities of the area, or recreation or the study of nature in the area.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) below, in the case of any road to which this section applies which is not a trunk road, the Secretary of State may by order under this subsection make as respects that road for the purpose specified in subsection (2) above any such provision as he might have so made by an order under section 1 of this Act if that road had been a trunk road, and this Act shall apply to an order under this subsection as respects any road, as it applies to an order under section 1 as respects a road which is for the time being a trunk road.

(4) The Countryside Commission or, as the case may be, the Countryside Commission for Scotland, may, if they think fit, make submissions to the Secretary of State as to the desirability of making an order as respects any road under subsection (3) above or, if that road is a trunk road, under section 1 of this Act ; and the Secretary of State shall not make an order under subsection (3) as respects any road unless—

(a) he has received such a submission with respect to that road ; and

(b) the authority having power to make an order as respects that road under section 1 have notified him that they do not intend to make such an order.

PART III

CROSSINGS AND PLAYGROUNDS

Pedestrian crossings

23.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) below, a local authority shall have power—

- (a) to establish on any roads in their area (other than trunk roads) crossings for pedestrians, to be indicated in the manner prescribed by regulations under section 25 of this Act, and
- (b) to alter or remove any such crossings from roads in their area.

Powers of local authorities with respect to pedestrian crossings on roads other than trunk roads.

(2) Before establishing, altering, or removing a crossing a local authority—

- (a) shall consult the chief officer of police about their proposal to do so ;
- (b) shall give public notice of that proposal ; and
- (c) shall inform the Secretary of State in writing.

(3) It shall be the duty of a local authority to execute any works (including the placing, erection, maintenance, alteration and removal of marks and traffic signs) required—

- (a) in connection with the establishment, alteration or removal of crossings in accordance with regulations having effect under section 25 of this Act, or
- (b) in connection with the indication of crossings in accordance with such regulations.

(4) Before the Greater London Council establish, alter or remove a crossing on any road under this section, they shall consult any other council (being the council of a London borough or the Common Council of the City of London) within whose area the road is situated.

(5) In this section “local authority”—

- (a) in relation to England and Wales, means the council of a county or the Greater London Council, and
- (b) in relation to Scotland, means the local highway authority.

24. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to establish on trunk roads such crossings for pedestrians as he considers necessary, and to execute any works (including the placing, erection, maintenance, alteration and removal of marks and traffic signs) required in connection with the establishment of those crossings.

Pedestrian crossings on trunk roads.

PART III
Pedestrian
crossing
regulations.

25.—(1) The Secretary of State may make regulations with respect to the precedence of vehicles and pedestrians respectively, and generally with respect to the movement of traffic (including pedestrians), at and in the vicinity of crossings.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) above, regulations under that subsection may be made—

- (a) prohibiting pedestrian traffic on the carriageway within 100 yards of a crossing, and
- (b) with respect to the indication of the limits of a crossing, or of any other matter whatsoever relating to the crossing, by marks or devices on or near the roadway or otherwise, and generally with respect to the erection of traffic signs in connection with a crossing.

(3) Different regulations may be made under this section in relation to different traffic conditions, and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing words) different regulations may be made in relation to crossings in the vicinity of, and at a distance from, a junction of roads, and in relation to traffic which is controlled by the police, and by traffic signals, and by different kinds of traffic signals, and traffic which is not controlled.

(4) Regulations may be made under this section applying only to a particular crossing or particular crossings specified in the regulations.

(5) A person who contravenes any regulations made under this section shall be guilty of an offence.

(6) In this section “crossing” means a crossing for pedestrians established—

- (a) by a local authority under section 23 of this Act, or
- (b) by the Secretary of State in the discharge of the duty imposed on him by section 24 of this Act,

and (in either case) indicated in accordance with the regulations having effect as respects that crossing; and, for the purposes of a prosecution for a contravention of the provisions of a regulation having effect as respects a crossing, the crossing shall be deemed to be so established and indicated unless the contrary is proved.

School crossings

Arrangements
for patrolling
school
crossings.

26.—(1) Arrangements may be made by the appropriate authority for the patrolling of places where children cross roads on their way to or from school, or from one part of a school to another, during periods between the hours of eight in the morning and half-past five in the afternoon when children are

so on their way, by persons appointed by or on behalf of the appropriate authority, other than constables.

(2) For the purposes of this section, in its application to England and Wales, the appropriate authority—

- (a) as respects places not in the metropolitan police district and not in the City of London, shall be the council of the county in which the places in question are ;
- (b) as respects places in the City of London, shall be the Common Council of the City ; and
- (c) as respects places in the metropolitan police district, shall be the commissioner of police of the metropolis,

and for the purposes of this section, in its application to Scotland, the appropriate authority shall be the regional or islands council.

(3) The functions of the appropriate authority for the purposes of arrangements under subsection (1) above shall include the duty to satisfy themselves of the adequate qualifications of persons appointed to patrol, and to provide requisite training of persons to be appointed.

(4) In taking decisions as to making arrangements under subsection (1) above—

- (a) in England or Wales, the council of a county, and the commissioner of police of the metropolis, shall have regard to any representations made to them or him by local authorities for localities in the county or in the metropolitan police district, as the case may be, and
- (b) in Scotland, the regional council shall have regard to any representations made to them by district councils for areas in the region.

(5) Any arrangements under subsection (1) above—

- (a) if made in England or Wales by the council of the county as respects places in the county, may include an agreement between that council and the police authority for the police area in which those places are, or
- (b) if made in Scotland by a regional council, may include an agreement between that council and any district council whose area comprises the place to which the arrangements relate,

for the performance by the police authority, or, in Scotland, the district council, on such terms as may be specified in the agreement, of such functions for the purposes of the arrangements as may be so specified.

27.—(1) The expenses incurred for the purposes of section 26 of this Act by the council of a county any part of which is for the time being comprised in the metropolitan police district shall not be chargeable on that part.

Expenses under s. 26 in metropolitan police district.

PART III

(2) For the purposes of any arrangements made under section 26(1) of this Act by the commissioner of police of the metropolis, there shall be paid out of the metropolitan police fund such expenditure as the Secretary of State may direct to be so paid.

Stopping of
vehicles at
school
crossings.

28.—(1) When between the hours of eight in the morning and half-past five in the afternoon a vehicle is approaching a place in a road where children on their way to or from school, or from one part of a school to another, are crossing or seeking to cross the road, a school crossing patrol wearing a uniform approved by the Secretary of State shall have power, by exhibiting a prescribed sign, to require the person driving or propelling the vehicle to stop it.

(2) When a person has been required under subsection (1) above to stop a vehicle—

- (a) he shall cause the vehicle to stop before reaching the place where the children are crossing or seeking to cross and so as not to stop or impede their crossing, and
- (b) the vehicle shall not be put in motion again so as to reach the place in question so long as the sign continues to be exhibited.

(3) A person who fails to comply with paragraph (a) of subsection (2) above, or who causes a vehicle to be put in motion in contravention of paragraph (b) of that subsection, shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) In this section—

- (a) “prescribed sign” means a sign of a size, colour and type prescribed by regulations made by the Secretary of State or, if authorisation is given by the Secretary of State for the use of signs of a description not so prescribed, a sign of that description ;
- (b) “school crossing patrol” means a person authorised to patrol in accordance with arrangements under section 26 of this Act ;

and regulations under paragraph (a) above may provide for the attachment of reflectors to signs or for the illumination of signs.

(5) For the purposes of this section—

- (a) where it is proved that a sign was exhibited by a school crossing patrol, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, to be of a size, colour and type prescribed, or of a description authorised, under subsection (4)(b) above, and, if it was exhibited in circumstances in which it was required by the regulations to be illuminated, to have been illuminated in the prescribed manner ;

PART III

- (b) where it is proved that a school crossing patrol was wearing a uniform, the uniform shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, to be a uniform approved by the Secretary of State ; and
- (c) where it is proved that a prescribed sign was exhibited by a school crossing patrol at a place in a road where children were crossing or seeking to cross the road, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that those children were on their way to or from school or from one part of a school to another.

Street playgrounds

29.—(1) For the purpose of enabling roads within their area in respect of which they are the highway authority to be used as playgrounds for children, the council of a county in England or Wales, or the local highway authority in Scotland, shall, subject to Parts II and III of Schedule 9 to this Act, have power to make an order prohibiting or restricting the use of any specified road by vehicles, or by vehicles of any specified class,—

Power of local authorities outside Greater London to prohibit traffic on roads to be used as playgrounds.

- (a) subject to such exceptions and conditions as to occasional use or otherwise as may be specified in the order, and
- (b) either generally or on particular days or during particular hours.

(2) An order made under this section with respect to a road shall make provision for permitting reasonable access to premises situated on or adjacent to it.

(3) A person who uses a vehicle, or causes or permits a vehicle to be used, in contravention of an order in force under this section shall be guilty of an offence.

30.—(1) For the purpose of enabling roads within their area in respect of which they are the highway authority to be used as playgrounds for children, the council of a London borough or the Common Council of the City of London shall, subject to subsections (2) to (6) below, have power to make an order prohibiting or restricting the use of any specified road by vehicles, or by vehicles of any specified class,—

Similar power for local authorities in Greater London.

- (a) subject to such exceptions and conditions as to occasional use or otherwise as may be specified in the order, and
- (b) either generally or on particular days or during particular hours.

(2) An order made under this section with respect to a road shall make provision for permitting reasonable access to premises situated on or adjacent to it.

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(3) No order made under subsection (1) above shall be of any effect unless and until it is confirmed by the Greater London Council, either without modification or subject to such modifications as they think fit; and—

- (a) that Council shall not confirm such an order until 28 days at least have elapsed since the making of the order, and
- (b) before confirming it, they shall consider any objections which may have been made to them against the order and, if they think fit, may cause a public inquiry to be held.

(4) Without prejudice to Part IV of Schedule 9 to this Act, the Greater London Council may at any time, after giving notice in writing to the authority by whom an order under subsection (1) above was made, and after holding, if the Council think fit, a public inquiry, by order of the Council vary or revoke the authority's order.

(5) A person who uses a vehicle, or causes or permits a vehicle to be used, in contravention of an order in force under this section shall be guilty of an offence.

Secy of State

(6) ~~The Greater London Council~~ may make regulations for prescribing the procedure to be followed in connection with the making of orders by any other authority under this section ~~and the confirmation of such orders~~, and for prescribing the manner in which that other authority shall publish notice of the fact that any such order has been made ~~and confirmed~~ and of its effect.

Byelaws with respect to roads used as playgrounds.

31.—(1) Where an order is or has been made by a local authority in respect of a road under section 29 or 30 of this Act, the local authority shall have power to make byelaws authorising the use of the road as a playground for children and making provision—

- (a) with respect to the admission of children to the road when used as a playground;
- (b) with respect to the safety of children so using the road and their protection from injury by vehicles using the road for access to premises situated on or adjacent to it or otherwise; and
- (c) generally with respect to the proper management of the road when used as a playground for children.

(2) Byelaws under this section shall be subject to confirmation—

- (a) if made by a local authority in Greater London, by the Greater London Council, or
- (b) in any other case, by the Secretary of State.

PART IV

PARKING PLACES

Provision of off-street parking, and parking on roads without payment

32.—(1) Where for the purpose of relieving or preventing congestion of traffic it appears to a local authority to be necessary to provide within their area suitable parking places for vehicles, the local authority, subject to Parts I to III of Schedule 9 to this Act—

Power of local authorities to provide parking places.

- (a) may provide off-street parking places (whether above or below ground and whether or not consisting of or including buildings) together with means of entrance to and egress from them, or
- (b) may by order authorise the use as a parking place of any part of a road within their area, not being a road the whole or part of the width of which is within Greater London.

(2) A local authority may adapt for use as, or for providing means of entrance to or egress from, a parking place any land acquired or appropriated by them for the purposes of this section, and may, with the consent of the authority or person responsible for the maintenance of a road, adapt any part of it for the purpose of providing means of entrance to or egress from a parking place.

(3) Any power conferred by this section to provide a parking place includes power to maintain it (if below ground) and to maintain buildings comprised in it, and to provide and maintain any cloakroom or other convenience for use in connection with it; and references in other provisions of this section to parking places shall accordingly be construed as including references to any such conveniences.

(4) In this section and in sections 33 to 41 of this Act—

- (a) “local authority”, in relation to England and Wales, means (subject to section 36(3)) the council of a county, London borough or district, the Greater London Council or the Common Council of the City of London and, in relation to Scotland, means the local highway authority;
- (b) “parking place” means a place where vehicles, or vehicles of any class, may wait;

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and for the purposes of this section and of sections 33 to 41 of this Act, an underground parking place shall not be deemed to be part of a road by reason only of its being situated under a road.

Additional powers of local authorities in connection with off-street parking places.

33.—(1) The power of a local authority under section 32 of this Act to provide off-street parking places shall include power to provide them in buildings used also for other purposes, and to erect or adapt, and to maintain, equip and manage, buildings accordingly ; and the authority by whom a parking place is so provided may let, on such terms as they think fit, parts of the building which are not used for the parking place, and may provide services for the benefit of persons occupying or using those parts, and may make such reasonable charges for those services as they may determine.

(2) A local authority may adapt for use as a temporary off-street parking place any land owned by them or under their control, not being, in the case of land owned by them, land acquired or appropriated by them for use as an off-street parking place.

(3) A local authority may let for use as a parking place any off-street parking place provided by them ; and, where the parking place is in a building, they may let the parking place separately from the rest of the building or let the whole or any part of the building with the parking place.

(4) A local authority may, on such terms as they think fit,—

(a) let land on which they could erect or adapt a building for the purpose of providing an off-street parking place with a view to its being provided by some other person, or

(b) arrange with any person for him to provide such a parking place on any land of which he is the owner or in which he has an interest.

(5) A local authority may, at an off-street parking place provided by them under section 32 of this Act, provide and maintain such buildings, facilities and apparatus as they think fit for the storage and sale of fuel and lubricants and the supply of air and water for the vehicles, and may let or hire out, on such terms as they think fit, the buildings, facilities or apparatus so provided, but shall not themselves sell or supply fuel or lubricants.

(6) Subsections (1) to (5) above shall not affect the provisions of any local Act as to the provision of parking places.

(7) A local authority shall have power to enter into arrangements with any person under which, in consideration of the payment by him to the authority of a lump sum, or of a series

of lump sums, he is authorised to collect and retain the charges made in respect of the parking of vehicles in an off-street parking place provided by the authority under section 32 of this Act.

34.—(1) Where it appears to a local authority in England or Wales which proposes to provide, or has provided, an off-street parking place under section 32 of this Act—

Provision of access to premises through off-street parking place.

- (a) that it would relieve or prevent congestion of traffic on a highway if use were made of the parking place to provide a means of access from the highway to premises adjoining, or abutting on, the parking place, and
- (b) that it would be possible to provide such access and at the same time ensure that vehicles using the parking place to obtain access to the premises in question would, while in the parking place, proceed in the direction in which other vehicles using the parking place are to be, or are, required to proceed,

the authority may provide such a means of access in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) A local authority may adapt for use as, or for providing, means of access under this section—

- (a) an off-street parking place provided by them under section 32 of this Act ;
- (b) any land acquired or appropriated by them for the purposes of this section or section 32 ; or
- (c) with the consent of the authority or person responsible for the maintenance of a road, any part of that road.

(3) A local authority which proposes to provide, or has provided, a means of access to any premises under this section—

- (a) may enter into an agreement with the occupier of the premises with respect to the use of the means of access and for the making by him of contributions towards the expenses incurred by the authority in providing the means of access ;
- (b) may, for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as may be agreed, grant to the occupier of the premises, or any other person having an interest in them, a right of way over any such part of the land comprised in the parking place as is to be used as the means of access, and such other rights (if any) incidental to, or connected with, the use of the means of access as they think it necessary or expedient to grant.

(4) Subject to the provisions of any agreement made by them under paragraph (a) of subsection (3) above and to any rights granted by them under paragraph (b) of that subsection, a local

PART IV authority may stop up any means of access provided by them under this section.

(5) References in this section to a parking place include references to the means of entrance to and egress from the parking place.

Provisions as to use of parking places provided under s. 32 or 33.

35.—(1) As respects any parking place—

- (a) provided by a local authority under section 32 of this Act, or
- (b) provided under any letting or arrangements made by a local authority under section 33(4) of this Act,

the local authority, subject to Parts I to III of Schedule 9 to this Act, may by order make provision as to—

- (i) the use of the parking place, and in particular the vehicles or class of vehicles which may be entitled to use it,
- (ii) the conditions on which it may be used,
- (iii) the charges to be paid in connection with its use (where it is an off-street one), and
- (iv) the removal from it of a vehicle left there in contravention of the order and the safe custody of the vehicle.

(2) Where under section 34 of this Act a means of access to any premises has been provided by a local authority through an off-street parking place, then, subject to Parts I to III of Schedule 9 to this Act and to the provisions of any agreement made by the local authority under subsection (3) of section 34 and to any rights granted by them under that subsection, the authority may by an order under subsection (1) above make provision as to the use of the parking place as the means of access and, in particular, as to the vehicles or class of vehicles which may be entitled to use the means of access and as to the conditions on which the means of access may be used.

(3) An order under subsection (1) above may provide for a specified apparatus or device to be used—

(a) as a means to indicate—

- (i) the time at which a vehicle arrived at, and the time at which it ought to leave, a parking place, or one or other of those times, or

(ii) the charges paid or payable in respect of a vehicle in an off-street parking place ; or

(b) as a means to collect any such charges,

and may make provision regulating the use of any such apparatus or device ; but an order shall not provide for the use of any apparatus or device not generally or specially approved for the purpose by the Secretary of State.

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(4) In the event of any contravention of, or non-compliance with, a provision of an order under subsection (1) above, the person responsible shall be guilty of an offence.

(5) Where such an order provides for the use of any apparatus or device for collecting charges at an off-street parking place, any person who, with intent to defraud, interferes with the apparatus or device, or operates or attempts to operate it by the insertion of objects other than current coins of the appropriate denomination, shall be guilty of an offence.

(6) An order under subsection (1) above may include provision—

- (a) for determining the person responsible for any contravention of or non-compliance with the order ;
- (b) for treating the indications given by an apparatus or device used in pursuance of the order as evidence (and, in Scotland, as sufficient evidence) of such facts and for such purposes as may be provided by the order ;
- (c) for applying with any appropriate adaptations any of the provisions of subsections (4) to (6) of section 47 of this Act.

(7) While a vehicle is within a parking place, it shall not be lawful for the driver or conductor of the vehicle, or for any person employed in connection with it, to ply for hire or accept passengers for hire ; and if a person acts in contravention of this subsection he shall be guilty of an offence.

(8) In England and Wales a local authority may institute proceedings for offences under subsection (4), (5) or (7) above which are committed in connection with parking places provided by the authority, or provided under any letting or arrangements made by the authority under section 33(4) of this Act.

(9) A local authority may appoint, with or without remuneration, such officers and servants as may be necessary for the supervision of parking places.

36.—(1) Subject to section 37 of this Act, no order under section 32(1)(b) of this Act shall—

Provisions as to authorising use of roads for parking.

- (a) authorise the use of any part of a road so as unreasonably to prevent access to any premises adjoining the road or the use of the road by any person entitled to use it, or so as to be a nuisance, or
- (b) be made in respect of any part of a road without the consent of the authority or person responsible for the maintenance of the road.

(2) The exercise by a local authority of their powers under

PART IV section 32 of this Act with respect to the use as a parking place of any part of a road shall not render them subject to any liability in respect of the loss of or damage to any vehicle or the fittings or contents of any vehicle parked in the parking place.

(3) In relation to roads in England the power to make an order under section 32(1)(b) of this Act shall not be exercisable by district councils.

1972 c. 70. (4) Subsection (3) above shall not affect the operation of section 101(1) of the Local Government Act 1972 (arrangements for discharge of functions by local authorities), which shall have effect as if subsection (3) above were contained in an Act passed before that Act.

Extension of powers for purposes of general scheme of traffic control.

37.—(1) This section applies to any order made under sections 1 and 32 of this Act jointly by the council of a county in England or Wales, or by a local highway authority in Scotland, where the order is, and is stated to be, made by virtue of this section and for the purposes of a general scheme of traffic control in a stated area.

(2) Without prejudice to Parts I to III of Schedule 9 to this Act, the following provisions of this Act, that is to say, section 3(1), so far as it relates to vehicles, and sections 3(2) and 36(1)(a), shall not apply to any order to which this section applies, or to any order under this Act revoking or varying such an order.

(3) Any provision of—

- (a) an order to which this section applies in so far as it has effect by virtue of section 1 of this Act, or
- (b) an order revoking or varying such an order, in so far as the order revoked or varied has effect by virtue of that section,

may, notwithstanding anything in that section, be made so as to apply to a trunk road.

(4) No authority shall make an order to which this section applies unless they are satisfied that the general scheme of traffic control—

- (a) is adequate in point of area ;
- (b) takes adequate account of the need for maintaining the free movement of traffic and of the need for maintaining reasonable access to premises ;
- (c) takes adequate account of the effect of heavy commercial vehicles on amenities ; and
- (d) makes provision for street parking places, and for regulating their use with the aid of apparatus or devices

approved by the Secretary of State, which is suitable, regard being had to the extent to which off-street parking places are available in the neighbourhood or their provision is likely to be encouraged by the scheme.

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38.—(1) Where, in pursuance of the powers conferred by section 32 of this Act, a local authority provides a parking place which may be used by public service vehicles, then, subject to Parts I to III and Part V of Schedule 9 to this Act, the local authority may, if they think fit,—

- (a) by order appoint that parking place as a station for, or for a specified class of, public service vehicles ;
- (b) in England or Wales by regulation, and in Scotland by order, declare that section 35(7) of this Act shall not apply to public service vehicles, either absolutely or to such extent as may be specified in the regulation or order.

(2) A local authority by whom a parking place is appointed under this section as a station for public service vehicles may—

- (a) do all such things as are necessary to adapt the parking place for use as such a station, and in particular provide and maintain waiting rooms, ticket offices and lavatories and other similar accommodation in connection with it ;
- (b) make reasonable charges for the use of, or let on hire to any person, any accommodation so provided ; and
- (c) make regulations as to the use of any such accommodation.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) below, a local authority shall have power to make such reasonable charges for the use of a parking place (not being part of a street) as a station for public service vehicles as may be fixed by the local authority.

(4) If the holder of a PSV operator's licence in respect of any vehicles using the parking place as a station considers that the charges fixed under subsection (3) above are unreasonable, then, in default of agreement between the licence holder and the local authority for a reduction of them, the charges in respect of those vehicles shall be such as may be determined by the appropriate traffic commissioners.

(5) The powers conferred on a local authority by subsections (1) and (2) above shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, the powers conferred on a local authority by sections 32 and 33(1) of this Act.

PART IV

(6) The purposes of this section shall be purposes for which a local authority may borrow.

(7) In this section—

(a) “the appropriate traffic commissioners” means the commissioners for any traffic area constituted for the purposes of the Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981 in which the area or any part of the area of the local authority is situated; and

(b) “PSV operator’s licence” means a PSV operator’s licence granted under the provisions of Part II of the said Act of 1981.

1981 c. 14.

Supple-
mentary
provisions as
to exercise of
powers under
ss. 32–35
in England
or Wales.

39.—(1) Before exercising their powers under section 32(1) or section 35(1) of this Act, except in the case of the exercise of the power conferred by section 32(1)(b) of this Act in relation to a road in England, a county council in England or Wales shall consult with the council of the district in which the parking place is to be, or is, situated.

(2) The Greater London Council shall not, except with the consent of the Secretary of State, exercise their powers under section 32 or 33 of this Act—

(a) as respects any London borough, without the consent of the council of that borough, or

(b) as respects the City of London, without the consent of the Common Council.

(3) A district council shall not exercise its powers under any of the following provisions of this Act, that is to say, section 32, subsections (1), (3) and (4) of section 33, section 34 and section 35(1), without the consent of the county council; and any consent given by the county council may be subject to such conditions or restrictions as they think fit.

(4) Where a district council in Wales proposes to make an order under section 32 of this Act, or a district council in England or Wales proposes to make an order under section 35 of this Act, the council shall submit a draft of the order to the county council, who (without prejudice to their power to give or withhold consent to the making of the order) may require such modifications of the terms of the proposed order as they think appropriate.

(5) A district council aggrieved by the refusal of the county council to give consent under subsection (3) above, by any conditions or restrictions subject to which any such consent is given, or by any modifications required under subsection (4) above, may appeal to the Secretary of State; and on any such

appeal the Secretary of State may give such directions as he thinks fit, either dispensing with the need for consent or varying or revoking any such conditions, restrictions or modifications.

(6) Subject to subsections (7) and (8) below, the power to vary or revoke an order made by a district council under section 32(1) or section 35(1) of this Act shall be exercisable by the county council as well as by the district council; and the powers of a county council under section 35 of this Act shall apply in relation to a parking place—

(a) provided by the council of a district in the county under section 32 of this Act, or

(b) provided under any letting or arrangements made by the council of such a district under section 33(4) of this Act,

as they apply in relation to parking places provided by, or under any letting or arrangements made by, the county council.

(7) Where a county council proposes to make an order by virtue of subsection (6) above, the county council shall send a copy of the proposed order to the district council; and if, not later than 6 weeks after they have received such a copy from the county council, the district council serve notice on the county council and the Secretary of State of their objection to the making of the proposed order, and the objection is not withdrawn by a further notice served not later than 6 weeks after the service of the notice of objection, the county council shall submit a copy of the proposed order to the Secretary of State, and shall not make the order except with his consent.

(8) If the Secretary of State consents to an order submitted to him for his consent under subsection (7) above, he may consent to the order either in the form in which it was submitted to him or with such modifications as he thinks fit, which may include additions, exceptions or other modifications of any description; but where he proposes to consent to the order with modifications which appear to him substantially to affect the character of the order as submitted to him, he shall, before doing so, take such steps as appear to him to be sufficient and reasonably practicable for informing the county council and district council in question and any other persons likely to be concerned.

40.—(1) A local authority may be authorised by the Secretary of State to purchase compulsorily land for the purposes of sections 32, 33(4)(a) and 34 of this Act; and the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 or, as the case may be, the Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) (Scotland) Act 1947 shall apply in relation to the compulsory purchase of land under this subsection and, in the latter case, shall apply as if this subsection

of land:
provisions
as to parking
places.
1981 c. 67.
1947 c. 42.

PART IV had been in force immediately before the commencement of that Act.

(2) The power of a local authority to acquire land for the purposes of sections 32, 33(4)(a) and 34 of this Act shall extend to the acquisition of any interest or right in, over or under land ; and in subsection (1) above "land" shall be construed as including any such interest or right.

(3) Land compulsorily acquired by a local authority otherwise than for the purposes of an off-street parking place, and not appropriated for a purpose other than that for which it was acquired, shall not be used by them for providing an off-street parking place on it for a period exceeding 12 months except with the consent of the Minister of the Crown who, at the time when his consent is sought, is the Minister concerned with the function for the purposes of which the land was acquired.

Financial provisions relating to parking places.

41.—(1) A local authority may contribute towards the expenses incurred by any other authority in the exercise of their powers under the following provisions of this Act, that is to say, sections 32, 33(1), 34, 35(9) and 40.

(2) A local authority in Scotland may borrow such sums as the authority may require for the purposes of those provisions.

Provisions as to foreshore in Scotland.

42. Nothing in section 32, 33(1), 38 or 40(1) of this Act shall authorise the execution of any works on, over or under tidal lands in Scotland below high-water mark of ordinary spring tides except in accordance with such plans and sections, and subject to such restrictions and regulations, as have been approved in writing by the Secretary of State before the commencement of the works.

Control of off-street parking

Control of off-street parking in Greater London.

43.—(1) The provisions of this section shall apply to any area in Greater London which the Council may by regulations designate as a controlled area for the purposes of this section ; and any such regulations—

- (a) in addition to including any such provision as is authorised by subsection (6) below, may prescribe forms to be used for the purposes of this section and any other matters which under this section or Schedule 4 to this Act are to be prescribed ;
- (b) may include such supplementary, incidental and consequential provision as appear to the Council to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of this section ; and

- (c) may make different provision as respects like matters in different circumstances ; PART IV

but the provisions of Part I of the said Schedule 4 shall apply to the making of any such regulations and no such regulations shall designate any area which for the purposes of the Airports Authority Act 1975 forms part of the British Airports Authority's aerodrome at Heathrow. 1975 c. 78.

(2) Subject to subsection (15) below, in a controlled area no person other than the local authority shall operate a public off-street parking place of a prescribed description except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence granted to that person by the local authority.

(3) An applicant for a licence in respect of any premises may apply either for a permanent licence or for a licence for such limited period not exceeding five years as the applicant may specify, and any application to the local authority for a licence shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee appropriate to the type of licence applied for towards the administrative expenses of the local authority under this section ; and, subject to subsection (6) below, on any such application the local authority may at their discretion either grant the applicant a licence of the type applied for or refuse the application.

(4) Subject to subsection (6) below, every licence shall specify—

(a) the period of its duration, that is to say, whether it is a permanent licence or a licence for a limited period and, if for a limited period, the period for which it is granted ;

(b) the maximum number of parking spaces to be provided at the licensed parking place for all, and, if the local authority think fit, for any respectively, of the following descriptions of parking, namely, short-term parking, long-term parking, casual parking and regular parking or any particular category of regular parking ;

(c) any conditions in addition to those specified in subsection (5) below subject to which the licence is granted, being such conditions, if any, as the local authority may think fit with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely—

(i) the scale of charges, or the minimum charges, or the maximum and minimum charges, to be made for the use of parking spaces at the licensed parking place for all, or for any respectively, of the descriptions of parking referred to in paragraph (b) above ;

(ii) the proportion of parking spaces to be available respectively for casual parking and for, or for any specified category of, regular parking ;

PART IV

(iii) the times of opening and closing of the licensed parking place for the reception of vehicles ;

(iv) the manner in which users of the licensed parking place are to be informed of the effect of the terms and conditions of the licence ;

(v) the keeping by the operator of the licensed parking place as respects all, or as respects any respectively, of the descriptions of parking referred to in the said paragraph (b) of records showing for each day the number of vehicles using parking spaces at the licensed parking place and the sums received by way of charges for the use of those parking spaces.

(5) It shall be a condition of every licence—

(a) that any person authorised in that behalf in writing by the local authority or by the Council may, subject to production if requested of his authority, at all reasonable hours enter upon and inspect the licensed parking place ; and

(b) that the holder of the licence shall, on being given reasonable notice for the purpose by any such person, produce to that person and permit him to examine and make copies of, or take extracts from, any records required by virtue of subsection (4)(c)(v) above to be kept in connection with the operation of that parking place ;

but if any such person discloses to any other person otherwise than in the performance of his duty any information with regard to the operation of that parking place or to any trade secret obtained by him at that parking place or from any such examination, or if any member or officer of the local authority to whom any such information is disclosed by reason of his official position discloses that information to any person otherwise than in the performance of his duty, that person or, as the case may be, that member or officer shall (in England and Wales) be guilty of an offence.

(6) Regulations made by the Council under subsection (1) above may include provision—

(a) as to the maximum number of parking spaces to be made available at licensed parking places for all, or for any respectively, of the descriptions of parking referred to in subsection (4)(b) above in, or in any specified part of, any controlled area comprised within the area of a particular local authority ;

(b) requiring that, in the case of licensed parking places in a particular controlled area or part of a controlled area, all or any of the matters referred to in subsection (4)(c) above shall or as the case may be shall not be the subject of conditions specified in the licence ;

PART IV

- (c) regulating the conditions which may be imposed with respect to any of the matters aforesaid ;

and every local authority shall exercise their functions under subsections (3) and (4) above in conformity with any regulations for the time being in force by virtue of this subsection.

(7) Where the local authority decide in pursuance of subsection (3) above—

- (a) to refuse an application for a licence ; or
- (b) to grant a licence subject to any conditions which they are not required by regulations under subsection (6) above to impose with respect to any of the matters referred to in subsection (4)(c)(i) to (v) above,

they shall inform the applicant in writing of the reasons for their decision at the same time as they inform him of that decision.

(8) Where a licence has been granted—

- (a) the local authority shall, if so requested by a successor in title to the business (so far as it consists of the operation of the licensed parking place) of the person to whom the licence was granted, transfer the licence to that successor in title, but a licence shall not otherwise be transferable ;
- (b) the holder of the licence may at any time surrender it by giving notice in writing for the purpose to the local authority which shall include a statement certifying either that the holder is the only person entitled to any interest in the licensed premises or that not less than 21 days before the date of the notice the holder has notified all other persons known to him to be so entitled of his intention to serve the notice ;
- (c) the local authority may at any time on the application or with the agreement of the holder of the licence vary any of the terms and conditions specified in the licence under subsection (4)(b) and (c) above ;
- (d) in the case of a permanent licence, the local authority shall have the powers of revocation or variation of the licence conferred by Part II of Schedule 4 to this Act.

(9) The provisions of Parts III and IV of Schedule 4 to this Act shall have effect with respect to appeals and compensation in connection with certain decisions of a local authority under this section ; and the local authority shall comply with the prescribed requirements as to the giving to an applicant for a licence of information as to the rights conferred by the said Parts III and IV ; and every person who applies for or is the holder of a licence in respect of any premises shall give to any other person

PART IV known to him to be entitled to any interest in those premises information as soon as may be—

- (a) of the making of the application ; and
- (b) of any decision of the local authority relating to the premises of which he is, or is deemed under paragraph 14(2) of the said Schedule to have been, notified by the local authority ; and
- (c) of the bringing, and of the determination or abandonment, of any appeal from any such decision brought by that person under the said Part III.

(10) Subject to subsection (15) below and to the provisions of Part V of Schedule 4 to this Act, any holder of a licence who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the terms and conditions of the licence and who does not show that the contravention or failure was due to an act or omission of a person not connected with the operation of the licensed parking place which the persons so connected could not reasonably have been expected to prevent shall be guilty of an offence ; and on the conviction of the holder of a licence of an offence under this subsection the court before whom he is convicted may, if on an application made for the purpose by the local authority the court is satisfied that it is proper so to do by reason of the extent to which, or the period over which, or the frequency with which, the holder of the licence has contravened or failed to comply with the terms and conditions of the licence or by reason of the wilfulness of the offence, make an order for the revocation of the licence.

(11) Save as provided by subsection (10) above or Part II of Schedule 4 to this Act, a licence shall not be revoked ; and the revocation of a licence in pursuance of an order under that subsection or the revocation or variation of a licence under the said Part II shall not take effect—

- (a) before the expiration of the period for giving notice of appeal from the order or, as the case may be, notice of appeal under Part III of that Schedule from the local authority's decision to revoke or, as the case may be, vary the licence ; or
- (b) if such a notice of appeal is duly given, until the effectiveness or otherwise of the order or, as the case may be, the local authority's decision is finally determined in accordance with the relevant procedure.

(12) Subject to subsection (15) below and to the provisions of Part V of Schedule 4 to this Act, any person who, in contravention of subsection (2) above, operates a public off-street parking place without holding a licence for the purpose shall be guilty of an offence.

PART IV

(13) The local authority for a controlled area shall have regard to any regulations for the time being in force under this section when exercising in that area any of their functions under sections 32 to 36 and 39 to 41 of this Act; and where a public off-street parking place is provided in a controlled area by the local authority under the said section 32, any such regulations shall apply to the operation of that parking place with such modifications as may be prescribed for the purpose, being modifications appearing to the Council to be necessary to ensure that the parking place is operated by or on behalf of the local authority with suitable provision as to the matters referred to in subsection (4)(b) and (c)(i) to (iv) above in like manner as if it were being operated under a licence granted by the local authority.

(14) In this section, section 44 of, and Schedule 4 to this Act—

“charges” includes fares, rates, tolls and dues of every description;

“the Common Council” means the Common Council of the City of London;

“the Council” means the Greater London Council;

“licence” means a licence under this section;

“local authority”, in relation to a parking place, means, where the parking place is situated in a London borough, the council of that borough or, where the parking place is situated in the City of London, the Common Council;

“long-term parking” and “short-term parking” mean parking for a continuous period exceeding, or, as the case may be, not exceeding, four hours or such longer period as may be prescribed;

“prescribed” means prescribed by regulations made under this section;

“public off-street parking place” means a place, whether above or below ground and whether or not consisting of or including buildings, where parking space for motor vehicles off the highway is made available by any person to the public for payment; and references to operating, or to the operation of, or to the operator of, such a parking place shall be construed as references to making, or as the case may be to the person making, such parking space at the parking place so available.

(15) The Secretary of State, after consultation with the Council, may at any time, if it appears to him expedient so to do by reason of any emergency which appears to him to

PART IV

have arisen or to be likely to arise, by order, which shall be laid before Parliament after being made, provide that this subsection shall apply either in relation to all areas for the time being designated as controlled areas or in relation to such parts of any of those areas as may be specified in the order ; and—

- (a) during the period while any such order is in force in relation to any controlled area or part thereof, any public off-street parking place in that area or part may be operated as if that area or part were not, or, as the case may be, were not comprised in, a controlled area ; and
- (b) nothing in subsection (10) or (12) above shall apply to anything done at any such parking place during that period.

Control of
off-street
parking
outside
Greater
London.

44.—(1) With a view to providing further means of regulating traffic in urban areas, Her Majesty may by Order in Council provide for enabling the operation of public off-street parking places to be regulated—

- (a) in English and Welsh counties, by the county council ; and
- (b) in Scottish regions and islands areas, by the regional or islands council.

(2) An Order in Council under this section may make any such provision for the remainder of England and Wales, or for Scotland as the case may be, as is made for Greater London by section 43 of this Act and shall be so framed as to conform with the London provisions as respects all matters there dealt with, subject only to the modifications permitted or required by the following subsection and other minor and incidental modifications.

(3) The modifications referred to above are that the Order—

- (a) shall provide for controlled areas to be so designated that they comprise only premises to which there is no road access otherwise than (directly or indirectly) from one or more urban roads ;
- (b) may in relation to Scotland substitute the regional or islands council for local authorities (which in the London provisions are London borough councils and in the corresponding provisions to be made under this section for England and Wales are district councils) ;
- (c) may take account of Scottish legislation corresponding to legislation for England and Wales ; and
- (d) may include, in place of references and requirements which are apposite only for London, corresponding references and requirements apposite for other areas of Great Britain.

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(4) Any such Order shall also require councils—

- (a) to consult organisations representative of the disabled before deciding to propose the designation of a controlled area under the Order ; and
- (b) if representations are received from such organisations about the proposal, to send to the Secretary of State (together with copies of representations received from other organisations consulted) a statement of how parking requirements of the disabled arising from implementation of the proposal are met by existing facilities or, if in the opinion of the council they are not already so met, how it is intended to meet them.

(5) In this section—

- (a) “ the London provisions ” means section 43 of, and Schedule 4 to, this Act ; and
- (b) “ urban road ” means a road which—
 - (i) is a restricted road for the purposes of section 81 of this Act ; or
 - (ii) is subject to an order under section 84 of this Act imposing a speed limit of not more than 40 m.p.h.

(6) An Order in Council made under this section shall be subject to annulment by resolution of either House of Parliament.

Parking on highways for payment

45.—(1) The following authority, namely—

- (a) as respects any part of Greater London, the Greater London Council on the application of the local authority, or
- (b) as respects any other area, the local authority with the consent (if they are not the highway authority for the highway in question) of that highway authority,

Designation
of paying
parking
places on
highways.

may, subject to Parts I to III of Schedule 9 to this Act, by order designate parking places on highways in the local authority's area for vehicles, or for vehicles of any class specified in the order ; and the local authority may make charges for vehicles left in any parking place so designated of such amount as is prescribed under section 46 of this Act.

(2) An order under this section may designate a parking place for use (either at all times or at times specified in the order) only by such persons or vehicles, or such persons or vehicles of a class specified in the order, as may be authorised for the purpose by a permit from the authority operating the parking place ; and

- (a) in the case of any particular parking place and any particular vehicle, or any vehicle of a particular class,

PART IV

the authority operating the parking place, instead of making a charge as mentioned in subsection (1) above, may issue a permit for that vehicle to be left in the parking place while the permit remains in force, either at all times or at such times as may be specified in the permit, and

- (b) except in the case of a public service vehicle, may make such charge in connection with the issue or use of the permit, of such amount and payable in such manner, as the authority by whom the designation order was made may by order prescribe.

(3) In determining what parking places are to be designated under this section the authority concerned shall consider both the interests of traffic and those of the owners and occupiers of adjoining property, and in particular the matters to which that authority shall have regard include—

- (a) the need for maintaining the free movement of traffic;
- (b) the need for maintaining reasonable access to premises; and
- (c) the extent to which parking accommodation (whether open or covered) otherwise than on highways is available in the neighbourhood or the provision of such parking accommodation is likely to be encouraged there by the designation of parking places under this section.

(4) The exercise by an authority of functions under this section shall not render the authority subject to any liability in respect of the loss of or damage to any vehicle in a parking place or the contents or fittings of any such vehicle.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect the operation of section 6 or 32 of this Act.

(6) Subject to Parts I to III of Schedule 9 to this Act, where it appears to the authority concerned to be expedient to do so having regard to any objections duly made in respect of proposals made by that authority for a designation order (or, in the case of the Greater London Council, any objection duly made in respect of an application to that Council for such an order) they may, if they think fit, make an interim order pursuant to the proposals or application in respect of any one or more of the sites affected, or in respect of any part of any of those sites, and postpone for further consideration the making of any further order in pursuance of the proposals or application.

(7) In this section and in sections 46 to 55 of this Act, “local authority”—

- (a) in England, means the council of a county or London borough or the Common Council of the City of London;

(b) in Wales, means the council of a county or of a district ; PART IV
and

(c) in Scotland, means the local highway authority,

and "the local authority", in relation to a parking place or proposed parking place on any site, in England or Scotland means the local authority (as defined above) in whose area the site is and in Wales means each of the two councils (of the county and the district respectively) in whose area the site is.

46.—(1) Subject to Parts I to III of Schedule 9 to this Act the authority by whom a designation order is made shall by order prescribe any charges to be paid for vehicles left in a parking place designated by the order; and any such charge may be prescribed either—

Charges at,
and regulation
of, designated
parking
places.

- (a) as an amount (in this Act referred to as an "initial charge") payable in respect of an initial period and an amount (in this Act referred to as an "excess charge") payable, in addition to an initial charge, in respect of any excess over an initial period, or
- (b) as an amount payable regardless of the period for which a vehicle is left.

(2) The authority by whom a designation order is made may, subject to Parts I to III of Schedule 9 to this Act, by order make such provision as may appear to that authority to be necessary or expedient for regulating or restricting the use of any parking place designated by the order, or otherwise for or in connection with the operation of such a parking place, and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing words) provision—

- (a) for regulating the time at which and the method by which any charge is to be paid and for requiring the use of apparatus (in this Act referred to as a "parking meter") of such type or design as may be approved either generally or specially by the Secretary of State, being apparatus designed either—
 - (i) to indicate whether any charge has been paid and whether the period for which it has been paid or any further period has elapsed, or
 - (ii) to indicate the time and to issue tickets indicating the payment of a charge and the period in respect of which it has been paid ;
- (b) for treating the indications given by a parking meter or any ticket issued by it, or the absence of any such ticket from a vehicle left in a parking place, as evidence (and, in Scotland, sufficient evidence) of such facts as may be provided by the order ;

PART IV

- (c) for prohibiting the insertion in a parking meter of coins additional to those inserted by way of payment of any charge ;
- (d) for enabling the local authority to determine, subject to any restrictions specified in the order, the number and dimensions of the spaces in which vehicles may be left in a parking place ;
- (e) for authorising the alteration of the position in a parking place, or the removal from a parking place, of vehicles in respect of which any order relating to the parking place has been contravened or not complied with and for the safe custody of vehicles so removed ;
- (f) for exempting from the payment of any charge any vehicle left in a parking place in such circumstances as may be specified in the order, and for treating any vehicle so exempted as having been left there, and the charge from which it is exempted as having been paid, at such time as may be so specified ;
- (g) for prohibiting or restricting the carrying on of trade or other activities, or the doing of any other thing, at a parking place ;
- (h) for conferring on the local authority powers of illuminating parking places, and of erecting notices or signs and carrying out work on or in the vicinity of a parking place ;
- (i) for regulating the grant, revocation and surrender of any permit such as is mentioned in section 45(2)(a) of this Act and the issue, use and surrender of tokens indicating the holding of such a permit, or the payment of any charge in connection with the issue or use of the permit ;
- (j) for requiring a vehicle to which such a permit applies to display the permit or such a token when left in a parking place to which the permit applies, and for treating the display of or failure to display the permit or such a token on any vehicle left at a parking place as evidence (and, in Scotland, sufficient evidence) of such facts as may be provided by the order ;
- (k) for the refund, in such circumstances and in such manner as may be prescribed by the order, of the amount of any charge paid in advance by virtue of section 45(2)(b) of this Act.

(3) Where provision is made for the use of parking meters it shall be the duty of the local authority to take such steps as appear to them to be appropriate for the periodical inspection of the meters and for dealing with any found to be out of order ; for securing the testing of the meters, both before they

are brought into force and afterwards; and for recording the date on which, and the person by whom, a meter has been tested.

(4) Where provision is made for the use of apparatus other than parking meters, subsection (3) above shall apply to such apparatus as it applies to a parking meter.

47.—(1) A person who—

- (a) being the driver of a vehicle, leaves the vehicle in a designated parking place otherwise than as authorised by or under an order relating to the parking place, or leaves the vehicle in a designated parking place for longer after the excess charge has been incurred than the time so authorised, or fails duly to pay any charge payable under section 45 of this Act, or contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of an order relating to the parking place as to the manner in which vehicles shall stand in, or be driven into or out of, the parking place, or
- (b) whether being the driver of a vehicle or not, otherwise contravenes or fails to comply with any order relating to designated parking places,

Offences relating to designated parking places.

shall, subject to section 48 of this Act, be guilty of an offence.

(2) In relation to an offence under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) above of leaving a vehicle for longer after the excess charge has been incurred than the time authorised by an order relating to the parking place, or failing duly to pay any charge payable under section 45 of this Act, the reference in that paragraph to the driver of a vehicle shall be construed as a reference to the person driving the vehicle at the time when it was left in the parking place.

(3) A person who, with intent to defraud, interferes with a parking meter, or operates or attempts to operate a parking meter by the insertion of objects other than current coins of the appropriate denomination, shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) Where, in any proceedings in England or Wales for an offence under this section of failing to pay any charge, it is proved that the amount which has become due, or any part of that amount, has not been duly paid, the court shall order the payment of the sum not paid; and any sum ordered to be paid by virtue of this subsection shall be recoverable as a penalty.

(5) In any proceedings for an offence under this section it shall be assumed, unless the contrary is shown, that any apparatus provided for the purposes of a parking place and operated by the insertion of coins is of a type and design approved by the Secretary of State.

PART IV

(6) Where in any proceedings for an offence under this section of failing to pay an excess charge it is not proved that the excess charge had become due, but it is proved that an initial charge has not been paid, the defendant may be convicted of an offence under this section of failing to pay an initial charge.

(7) In England or Wales a local authority or the Greater London Council may institute proceedings for an offence under this section in connection with a parking place controlled by them.

Acceptance of payment as bar to proceedings under s. 47.

48.—(1) Where a parking meter relating to the space in which a vehicle is left in a designated parking place indicates that the period for which payment was made for the vehicle by an initial charge has expired, but the authority by whom the parking place is controlled are satisfied that the initial charge was not paid, acceptance by the authority of payment of the excess charge shall be a bar to proceedings for an offence under section 47(1)(a) of this Act of failing to pay the initial charge.

(2) Where in the case of any vehicle—

(a) an authorisation by way of such a certificate, other means of identification or device as is referred to in section 4(2), 4(3), 7(2) or 7(3) of this Act, or such a permit or token as is referred to in section 46(2)(i) of this Act, has been issued with respect to the vehicle, and

(b) the authority by whom a designated parking place is controlled are satisfied that, in accordance with the terms on which the authorisation was issued, a charge has become payable and has not been paid in respect of any period for which the vehicle has been left in that parking place,

acceptance by that authority of payment of the amount of that charge shall be a bar to proceedings for an offence under section 47(1)(a) of this Act of failing duly to pay the charge.

Supplementary provisions as to designation orders and designated parking places.

49.—(1) Where under a designation order vehicles may not be left at all times in the designated parking place—

(a) the parking place shall for the purposes of sections 46 and 47 of this Act be treated, as respects any time during which vehicles may not be left there in pursuance of the order, as if it were not designated by the order; and

(b) any vehicle left in the parking place which remains there at the beginning of a period during which vehicles may be left there in pursuance of the order shall, for the purposes of those sections, be treated as if it had

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been left there at the beginning of that period, but without prejudice to any rights or liabilities in respect of anything done or omitted at any time before the beginning, or after the end, of that period.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) below, a designation order may revoke the designation of any place as a parking place under section 6 or 32 of this Act; and such an order, or an order under either of those sections containing a designation of a place as a parking place, may provide that the designation shall not have effect as respects any time in respect of which provision is made under section 45 of this Act for the leaving of vehicles in that place.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in subsection (2) above, the designation of a place as a parking place by a county council in Wales shall not be revoked by a designation order made by a district council.

(4) Subject to Parts I to III of Schedule 9 to this Act, the authority by whom a parking place is designated under section 45 of this Act may by order empower the local authority, the chief officer of police or any other person specified by or under the order to provide for the moving, in case of emergency, of vehicles left in the parking place; to suspend the use of the parking place or any part of it on such occasions or in such circumstances as may be determined by or under the order; and to provide for the temporary removal of any parking meters installed at the parking place.

(5) Any local authority may acquire, whether by purchase or by hiring, such parking meters and other apparatus as appear to the authority to be required or likely to be required for the purposes of their functions under sections 45 and 46 of this Act and subsections (1) to (4) above.

(6) Anything authorised or required by the provisions of sections 45 and 46 of this Act and subsections (1) to (4) above to be prescribed or done by order may, except as otherwise expressly provided, be prescribed or done either by a designation order or by a general order.

50.—(1) If it appears to the Greater London Council, without any application being made by the local authority, that it is expedient that parking places be designated under section 45 of this Act on highways at any sites in Greater London, then, subject to Parts I to III of Schedule 9 to this Act, the Council may by order under that section designate those parking places for vehicles, or for vehicles of any class specified in the order, and may make charges for vehicles left in any parking place so designated of such amount as is prescribed under section 46 of this Act.

Power of
Greater
London
Council to
make
designation
orders.

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(2) In relation to parking places designated by virtue of subsection (1) above, references in sections 46 and 49 of this Act to the local authority shall be construed as references to the Greater London Council.

(3) If the Greater London Council enter into an agreement with the local authority for the transfer to the local authority of the operation of any parking place designated by virtue of subsection (1) above,—

- (a) the operation of the parking place, and such apparatus or other things held by, and rights or liabilities of, the Greater London Council in connection with the parking place as may be specified in the agreement, shall be transferred as from such date and on such terms (including terms as to the making of payments to or by the Greater London Council) as may be so specified ; and
- (b) from the taking effect of any such transfer, the order designating the parking place shall have effect subject to any modifications appearing to the Greater London Council to be requisite in consequence of the transfer as the Council may direct ; and
- (c) the provisions of sections 45 to 49 of this Act and this section shall thereafter apply as if the parking place had been designated by order made on the application of the local authority.

(4) Where, in the case of a parking place designated by an order made by virtue of subsection (1) above, the Greater London Council have offered to enter into such an agreement with the local authority as is mentioned in subsection (3) above, but are satisfied that such an agreement cannot be reached, then, subject to Parts I to III of Schedule 9 to this Act, the Council may by order provide that the operation of that parking place, and such apparatus or other things held by, and rights or liabilities of, the Council in connection with the parking place as may be specified in the order, shall be transferred to the local authority as from such date and on such terms (including terms as to the making of payments to the Greater London Council by the local authority or conversely) as may be so specified ; and—

- (a) paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (3) above shall apply to the transfer as if it were a transfer in pursuance of an agreement under paragraph (a) of that subsection ; and
- (b) if the local authority fail to discharge any of their functions by virtue of the order, the Greater London Council may themselves discharge those functions and recover from the local authority summarily as a civil

debt any expenses incurred by the Council in discharging those functions and the amount of any payments falling to be made to the Council by the local authority under the order.

(5) In subsections (1) and (2) of section 47 and subsections (2), (5) and (6) of section 49 of this Act, any reference to section 45 of this Act shall be construed as including a reference to subsection (1) of this section.

(6) Where an order under section 45(1) of this Act has been made by the Greater London Council on the application of a local authority, an order by virtue of paragraph 27 of Schedule 9 to this Act varying or revoking that order may be made by the Greater London Council without any such application.

51.—(1) Any power of the Greater London Council, of the council of a London borough or of the Common Council of the City of London to make charges under section 45 or 50 of this Act for vehicles left in a designated parking space shall include power to require those charges, or any part of them, to be paid by means of the hire or purchase in advance, and the use, of parking devices in accordance with any relevant provision of an order under section 46 of this Act.

Parking devices for designated parking places in Greater London.

(2) Any power of the Greater London Council to make orders under section 46(2) of this Act shall include power by any such order to make provision—

- (a) for regulating the issue, use and surrender of parking devices ;
- (b) for requiring vehicles to display parking devices when left in any parking place in respect of which the parking devices may be used ;
- (c) without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (b) above, for regulating the manner in which parking devices are to be displayed or operated ;
- (d) for prescribing the use, and the manner of use, of apparatus (of such type as may be approved by the Secretary of State either generally or specially) designed to be used in connection with parking devices, being apparatus designed either—
 - (i) to indicate whether any charge has been paid and whether the period for which it has been paid or any further period has elapsed, or
 - (ii) to indicate the time and to issue tickets indicating the payment of a charge and the period in respect of which it has been paid ;
- (e) for treating—
 - (i) the indications given by a parking device, or

PART IV

- (ii) the display or the failure to display a parking device on or in any vehicle left in any parking place,
as evidence of such facts as may be provided by the order ;
 - (f) for the refund, in such circumstances and in such manner as may be prescribed in the order, of the whole or part of the amount of any charge paid in advance in respect of a parking device ;
 - (g) for the payment of a deposit in respect of the issue of a parking device and for the repayment of the whole or part of any such deposit.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2) above—
- (a) the references to parking meters in paragraphs (b) and (c) of section 46(2) of this Act shall include references to the apparatus referred to in subsection (2)(d) above, and
 - (b) the reference in paragraph (c) of section 46(2) of this Act to the insertion in a parking meter of coins additional to those inserted by way of payment of any charge shall include (so far as is appropriate) a reference to insertions or re-insertions in any such apparatus of parking devices additional to the original insertion of those devices.
- (4) In this Act “ parking device ” means a card, disc, token, meter, permit, stamp or other similar device, whether used in a vehicle or not, of such type or design as may be approved by the Secretary of State, which, being used either by itself or in conjunction with any such apparatus as is referred to in subsection (2)(d) above, is designed—
- (a) to indicate, or cause to be indicated, whether any charge has been paid and whether the period for which it has been paid or any further period has elapsed, or
 - (b) to indicate the time, or to cause it to be indicated, and to issue tickets indicating the payment of a charge and the period in respect of which it has been paid.
- (5) Subject to subsection (6) below, the approval of the Secretary of State of—
- (a) the type or design of a parking device for the purposes of subsection (4) above, or
 - (b) the type of apparatus designed to be used in connection with parking devices, for the purposes of subsection (2)(d) above,

may be given, in respect of any device or apparatus, either permanently or for such period, being not less than 5 years, as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.

(6) Before the expiry of any such period, or of any such period as extended from time to time under this subsection, the Secretary of State may direct that the period shall be extended, either for such further period as he may specify or permanently.

52.—(1) A person who, with intent to defraud,—

- (a) interferes with any apparatus referred to in section 51(2) (d) of this Act or with a parking device, or operates or attempts to operate any such apparatus or any parking device otherwise than in the manner prescribed, or
- (b) displays a parking device otherwise than in the manner prescribed,

Offences and proceedings in connection with parking devices and associated apparatus.

shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) In subsection (5) of section 47 of this Act the reference to apparatus provided for the purposes of a parking place and operated by the insertion of coins shall include references to—

- (a) any such apparatus as is referred to in section 51(2)(d) of this Act, and
- (b) any parking device ;

and the said subsection (5) (as modified by this subsection) and subsection (7) of section 47 of this Act shall apply to an offence under subsection (1) above as they apply to an offence under that section.

(3) In section 48(1) of this Act the reference to a parking meter relating to the space in which a vehicle is left in a designated parking place shall include references to—

- (a) any such apparatus as is referred to in section 51(2)(d) of this Act which relates to the space in which a vehicle is so left, and
- (b) to a parking device used in respect of a vehicle left in a space in a designated parking place.

53.—(1) A designation order made in respect of highways in any area outside Greater London may include such provisions—

Designation orders outside Greater London.

- (a) for any of the purposes specified in paragraphs (a) to (c) of section 2(2) of this Act, or
- (b) for authorising the use without charge (subject to such, if any, conditions as may be specified in the order) of any part of a road as a parking place for vehicles, or for vehicles of such classes as may be specified in the order,

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as the authority making the order may consider appropriate in connection with the designation order.

(2) A designation order making provision for any of the purposes referred to in subsection (1)(a) above may vary or revoke any subsisting provision made for any of those purposes under section 1 of this Act.

(3) A designation order making such provision as is mentioned in subsection (1)(b) above may include provision for the removal, from any place authorised by virtue of that paragraph to be used as a parking place, of any vehicle left there in contravention of the order, and for the safe custody of the vehicle.

(4) Section 47 of this Act shall not apply to contraventions of, or failures to comply with, any provisions of a designation order having effect by virtue of subsection (1) above.

(5) A person who uses a vehicle, or causes or permits a vehicle to be used, in contravention of any provision of a designation order having effect by virtue of subsection (1)(a) above shall be guilty of an offence.

(6) In the event of a contravention of, or non-compliance with, a provision of a designation order having effect by virtue of subsection (1)(b) above, the person responsible (as determined in accordance with the order) shall be guilty of an offence.

(7) In England the council of a county, and in Wales the council of a county or district, may institute proceedings for an offence under subsection (6) above in connection with a parking place in their area, except, in Wales, any parking place for which another council has responsibility.

Designation
Orders in
Wales.

54.—(1) Before exercising their powers under section 45, 46, 49 or 53(1) and (2) of this Act, the council of a county in Wales shall consult the council of the district in which the designated parking place is to be, or is, situated.

(2) The council of a district in Wales shall not exercise their powers under any of the provisions specified in subsection (1) above without the consent of the county council; and any consent given by the county council may be subject to such conditions or restrictions as they think fit.

(3) Where a district council in Wales propose to make an order under any of the provisions specified in subsection (1) above, the district council shall submit a draft of the order to the county council, who may (without prejudice to their power to give or withhold consent to the making of the order) require such modifications of the terms of the proposed order as they think appropriate.

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(4) A district council aggrieved by the refusal of the county council to give consent under subsection (2) above, by any conditions or restrictions subject to which any such consent is given, or by any modifications required under subsection (3) above, may appeal to the Secretary of State; and on any such appeal the Secretary of State may give such directions as he thinks fit, either dispensing with the need for consent or varying or revoking any such conditions, restrictions or modifications.

(5) Subject to subsection (6) below, the power to vary or revoke an order made by a district council in Wales under any of the provisions specified in subsection (1) above shall be exercisable by the county council as well as by the district council; but, if the county council propose to make an order in the exercise of that power, they shall send a copy of the proposed order to the district council who made the order which it is proposed to vary or revoke.

(6) If, not later than 6 weeks after a district council in Wales has received a copy of a proposed order under subsection (5) above, the council serve notice on the county council and the Secretary of State of their objection to the making of the proposed order, and the objection is not withdrawn by a further notice served not later than 6 weeks after the service of the notice of objection, the county council shall submit a copy of the proposed order to the Secretary of State and shall not make the order except with the consent of the Secretary of State.

(7) The Secretary of State, if he consents to any order submitted to him for his consent under subsection (6) above, may consent to the order either in the form in which it was submitted to him or with such modifications as he thinks fit, which may include additions, exceptions or other modifications of any description; but, where he proposes to consent to the order with modifications which appear to him substantially to affect the character of the order as submitted to him, he shall, before doing so, take such steps as appear to him to be sufficient and reasonably practicable for informing the county council and district council in question and any other persons likely to be concerned.

(8) In Wales a county council or a district council by whom a parking place has been designated may enter into an agreement with a district council or the county council respectively for the transfer from the one council to the other of the operation of the parking place; and any such agreement—

- (a) may provide for the transfer of such apparatus or other things held by, and rights or liabilities of, the transferring council in connection with the parking place as may be specified in the agreement, and

PART IV

(b) shall specify the date of the transfer and its terms (which may include terms as to the making of payments by one council to the other),

and from the taking effect of any such transfer the order designating the parking place shall have effect subject to such modifications (if any) appearing to the county council concerned (whether as transferee or transferor) to be requisite in consequence of the transfer as the county council may direct; and the provisions of sections 46 to 49 of this Act and this section shall thereafter apply as if the parking place had been designated by order made by the authority to whom its operation is transferred.

(9) The power of a county council in Wales to make an order under subsection (2) of section 46 or subsection (4) of section 49 of this Act shall apply in relation to any parking place designated by an order made by the council of any district in the county as it applies in relation to a parking place designated by an order made by the county council; but if, by virtue of this subsection, a county council in Wales proposes to make an order under either of those subsections they shall send a copy of the proposed order to the district council concerned, and subsections (6) and (7) above shall apply, with the substitution (in subsection (6) above) of a reference to this subsection for the reference to subsection (5) above.

Financial provisions relating to designation orders.

55.—(1) A local authority shall keep an account of their income and expenditure in respect of parking places designated by designation orders for which they are the local authority.

(2) At the end of each financial year any deficit in the account shall be made good out of the general rate fund, and (subject to subsection (3) below) any surplus shall be applied for all or any of the purposes specified in subsection (4) below and, in so far as it is not so applied, shall be appropriated to the carrying out of some specific project falling within those purposes and carried forward until applied to carrying it out.

(3) If the local authority so determine, any amount not applied in any financial year, instead of being or remaining so appropriated, may be carried forward in the account kept under subsection (1) above to the next financial year.

(4) The purposes referred to in subsection (2) above are the following, that is to say—

(a) the making good to the general rate fund of any amount charged to that fund under subsection (2) above in the 4 years immediately preceding the financial year in question;

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(b) meeting all or any part of the cost of the provision and maintenance by the local authority of parking accommodation for vehicles otherwise than on highways, and whether in the open or under cover ;

(c) the making to other local authorities, to any county council, to the Greater London Council or to other persons of contributions towards the cost of the provision and maintenance by them, in the area of the local authority or elsewhere, of parking accommodation for vehicles otherwise than on highways, and whether in the open or under cover ; and

(d) if it appears to the local authority that the provision in their area of further parking accommodation for vehicles otherwise than on highways is for the time being unnecessary or undesirable, the following purposes, namely—

(i) meeting costs incurred, whether by the local authority or by some other person, in the provision or operation of, or of facilities for, public passenger transport services ; and

(ii) purposes of a project connected with the carrying out by the appropriate highway authority (whether or not the local authority) of any operation which, within the meaning of the Highways Act 1980, 1980 c. 34. constitutes the improvement of a highway in the local authority's area or, in the case of an authority in Scotland, of any work or operation on a highway in the local authority's area which is authorised by any of the enactments specified in subsection (5) below.

(5) The enactments referred to in subsection (4)(d)(ii) above are—

(a) section 8(5) of the Development and Road Improvement 1909 c. 47. Funds Act 1909 ;

(b) section 58 of the Road Traffic Act 1930 ; 1930 c. 43.

(c) section 4 of the Restriction of Ribbon Development 1935 c. 47. Act 1935 ;

(d) section 3(2) of the Trunk Roads Act 1946 ; 1946 c. 30.

(e) the Highways (Provision of Cattle Grids) Act 1950 ; 1950 c. 24.

(f) section 45 of the Road Traffic Act 1956 ; 1956 c. 67.

(g) sections 5, 10 and 24 of the Roads (Scotland) Act 1970. 1970 c. 20.

(6) In relation to a parking place of which the operation is transferred in accordance with subsection (3) of section 50 or

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subsection (8) of section 54 of this Act, the provisions of this Act which are required by that subsection to apply thereafter—

- (a) in the case of a transfer under section 50(3), as if the parking place had been designated by order made on the application of the local authority, or
- (b) in the case of a transfer under section 54(8), as if the parking place had been designated by order made on the application of the authority to whom its operation is transferred,

shall include the provisions of this section.

(7) In relation to parking places designated, by virtue of section 50(1) of this Act, by an order of the Greater London Council, references in this section to the local authority shall be construed as references to that Council.

Grants where
parking
place
designated
by Secretary
of State.

56. Where by virtue of paragraph 3 of Schedule 9 to this Act a parking place has been designated under section 45 of this Act by the Secretary of State—

- (a) he may make grants out of moneys provided by Parliament towards the cost of the provision and maintenance of off-street parking places whether in the open or under cover, or for any purpose such as is mentioned in section 55(4)(d)(i) or (ii) of this Act; but
- (b) in exercising his powers under this section he shall use his best endeavours to secure that the aggregate of the amounts paid by him by way of grants does not exceed the difference between—
 - (i) the aggregate of the sums received by him by way of charges made by him for vehicles left in parking places designated by him under section 45 of this Act; and
 - (ii) the aggregate of the expenses incurred by him in the provision, operation and maintenance of the parking places in respect of which those charges are made.

Provision of parking places by parish or community councils

General
powers of
parish or
community
councils for
provision of
parking
places.

57.—(1) Where for the purposes of relieving or preventing congestion of traffic or preserving local amenities it appears to the council of a parish in England or a community in Wales to be necessary to do so, the council, subject to sections 58 and 59 of this Act, may—

- (a) provide within their area and maintain suitable parking places for bicycles and motor cycles, or

- (b) provide within their area and maintain suitable parking places, otherwise than on roads, for vehicles of other descriptions or for vehicles generally.

(2) For the purpose of providing and maintaining any such parking place, or for the purpose of providing means of entrance to and egress from any parking place provided under this section, a parish or community council may—

- (a) utilise and adapt any land purchased by the council for the purpose or appropriated for the purpose under subsection (3) below, or
- (b) in the case of a parking place provided under subsection (1)(a) above, but subject to the provisions of section 58 of this Act, adapt, and by order authorise the use of, any part of a road in the parish or community ;

and any power under subsection (1) above to provide and maintain parking places shall include power to provide and maintain structures for use as parking places.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in any other enactment, but subject to subsection (4) below, a parish or community council may appropriate for the purpose of providing a parking place under this section—

- (a) any part of a recreation ground provided by the council under section 8 of the Local Government Act 1894 ; 1894 c. 73.
- (b) any part of an open space controlled or maintained by the council under the Open Spaces Act 1906, other than a part which has been consecrated as a burial ground or in which burials have taken place ; 1906 c. 25. (56 & 57 Vict.)
- (c) any part of any land provided by the council as a playing field or for any other purpose and held by that council for the purposes of section 19 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 (recreational facilities). 1976 c. 57.

(4) Any part of a recreation ground, open space or other land appropriated under subsection (3) above shall not exceed one-eighth of its total area or 800 square feet, whichever is the less.

(5) No order under subsection (1) above shall authorise the use of any part of a road as a parking place so as unreasonably to prevent access to any premises adjoining the road, or the use of the road by any person entitled to use it, or so as to be a nuisance.

PART IV

(6) A parish or community council may employ, with or without remuneration, such persons as may be necessary for the superintendence of parking places provided by the council under this section.

(7) A parish or community council may make byelaws (subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State) as to the use of parking places provided under subsection (1)(a) above, and in particular as to the conditions upon which any such parking place may be used and as to the charges to be paid to the council in connection with the use of any such parking place, not being part of a road; and a copy of any byelaws made under this subsection shall be exhibited on or near every parking place to which they relate.

(8) A parish or community council may let for use as a parking place any parking place provided by them (not being a part of a road) under this section; but, without prejudice to any power of a parish or community council under any other enactment to let a playing field or other land of which a parking place forms part, no single letting under this subsection shall be for a longer period than 7 days.

(9) The exercise by a parish or community council of their powers under this section with respect to the use as a parking place of any part of a road shall not render them subject to any liability in respect of loss of or damage to any vehicle or the fittings or contents of any vehicle parked in such a parking place.

Consents for
purposes of
s. 57(1).

58.—(1) A parish or community council shall not have power by virtue of section 57(1) of this Act to provide a parking place—

- (a) in a position obstructing or interfering with any existing access to any land or premises not forming part of a road, except with the consent of the owner and the occupier of the land or premises, or
- (b) in a road which is not a highway, or in a public path, except with the consent of the owner and the occupier of the land over which the road or path runs, or
- (c) in any such situation or position as is described in the first column of the following Table, except with the consent of the persons described in relation to it in the second column of that Table.

TABLE

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- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) In a trunk road or any other road maintained by the Secretary of State or on land abutting on any such road. | The Secretary of State. |
| (ii) In a road which is a highway (other than a trunk road or a road maintained as mentioned in sub-paragraph (i) above or a public path) or on land abutting on any such road. | The county council. |
| (iii) In a road which is a highway belonging to and repairable by the persons carrying on any railway, dock, harbour, canal, inland navigation or passenger road transport undertaking and forming the approach to any station, dock, wharf or depot of theirs. | The persons carrying on the undertaking concerned. |
| (iv) On a bridge carrying a highway over a railway, dock, harbour, canal or inland navigation, or on the approaches to any such bridge, or under a bridge carrying a railway, canal or inland navigation over a highway. | The persons carrying on the railway, dock, harbour, canal or inland navigation undertaking concerned. |

(2) Any consent required by subsection (1)(c) above shall not be unreasonably withheld, but may be given subject to any reasonable conditions, including a condition that the parish or community council shall remove any thing to the provision of which the consent relates, either at any time or at or after the expiry of a period, if reasonably required to do so by the person giving the consent.

(3) Any dispute between a parish or community council and a person whose consent is required under subsection (1)(c) above, on the question whether that consent is unreasonably withheld or is given subject to reasonable conditions, or whether the removal of any thing to the provision of which the consent relates in accordance with any condition of the consent is reasonably required, it shall—

(a) in the case of a dispute between the parish or community council and the Secretary of State, be referred

PART IV

to and determined by an arbitrator to be appointed, in default of agreement, by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers; and

- (b) in any other case, be referred to and determined by the Secretary of State, who may cause a public inquiry to be held for the purpose.

1953 c. 26.

(4) Section 6 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953 (which makes provision as to access to telegraphic lines, sewers, pipe-subways, pipes, wires, and other apparatus) shall apply in relation to a parking place (including a structure for use as a parking place) provided by a parish or community council under section 57(1) of this Act, and to the council by whom the parking place is so provided, as it applies in relation to a shelter or other accommodation provided, and to the local authority by whom it is provided, under section 4 of that Act.

(5) In this section, and in section 6 of that Act, as they apply in relation to a parking place provided under section 57(1)(a) of this Act which forms part of a road, references to removal shall be construed as including references to the suspension or revocation of the order authorising the use of that part of the road as a parking place.

Consents for,
and
provisions as
to use of,
parking
places under
s. 57(1)(b).

59.—(1) A parish or community council shall not exercise their powers under section 57(1)(b) of this Act without the consent of the council of the county in which the parish or community is situated; and any consent given by the county council may be subject to such conditions or restrictions as they think fit.

(2) A parish or community council proposing to exercise their powers under section 57(1)(b) of this Act shall—

- (a) for the purpose of obtaining the consent of the county council under subsection (1) above, make an application in writing to the county council giving details of the parking place which they propose to provide, and
- (b) send a copy of that application to the council of the district in which the parish or community is situated;
- and the county council, in considering whether or not to give their consent, or to make their consent subject to any conditions or restrictions, shall have regard to any representations made to them by that district council.

(3) Subject to subsections (4) to (6) below, section 35 of this Act shall apply in relation to a parking place provided under section 57(1)(b) of this Act as if—

- (a) the parish or community council were a local authority for the purposes of sections 32 and 35 of this Act, and

(b) the parking place were provided by the parish or community council under section 32 of this Act.

(4) A parish or community council shall not, by virtue of subsection (3) above, make an order under section 35(1) of this Act without the consent of the county council; and any consent given by the county council may be subject to such conditions or restrictions as they think fit.

(5) Where, by virtue of subsection (3) above, a parish or community council proposes to make an order under section 35(1) of this Act, the council shall submit a draft of the order to the county council, who (without prejudice to their power to give or withhold consent to the making of the order) may require such modifications of the terms of the proposed order as they think appropriate.

(6) The powers of a county council under section 35 of this Act shall apply in relation to a parking place provided by a parish or community council under section 57(1)(b) of this Act as they apply in relation to a parking place provided by a county council; and the power to vary or revoke an order made by a parish or community council under section 35(1) of this Act shall be exercisable by the county council as well as by the parish or community council.

(7) If, by virtue of subsection (6) above, a county council proposes to make an order under section 35(1) of this Act in relation to a parking place provided by a parish or community council, they shall send a copy of the proposed order to the parish or community council.

60.—(1) A parish or community council may contribute towards—

(a) the reasonable expenses incurred by any person in doing anything which by virtue of section 57 of this Act that council has power to do, and

(b) the expenses incurred by any other parish or community council in exercising their powers under that section.

(2) Without prejudice to any other power of combination, a parish or community council may by agreement combine with any other parish or community council for the purpose of exercising their powers under section 57 of this Act.

(3) Where before 17th July 1957 a parish council has provided anything which could be provided by a parish council under section 57 of this Act, or where any other person has at any time provided anything which could be provided by a parish

Supple-
mentary
provisions
relating to
ss. 57–59.

PART IV council under that section, the parish or community council shall have the like power to maintain that thing as if it had been provided by them under that section.

(4) In sections 57 to 59 of this Act and in subsections (1) and (2) above, except in so far as the context otherwise requires,—

“in”, in a context referring to things in a road, includes a reference to things under, over, across, along or upon the road;

1936 c. 49. “owner” has the meaning assigned to it by section 343 of the Public Health Act 1936;

“parish” or “community”, in relation to a common parish council or common community council acting for two or more grouped parishes or communities, means those parishes or communities;

1949 c. 97. “public path” has the meaning assigned to it by section 27 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949; and

1980 c. 66. “road” means a highway (including a public path) and any other road, lane, footway, square, court, alley or passage (whether a thoroughfare or not) to which the public has access, but does not include a road provided or to be provided in pursuance of a scheme made, or having effect as if made, under section 16 of the Highways Act 1980 (which relates to special roads).

Special parking provisions

Loading areas. 61.—(1) If it appears to a county council or the Greater London Council that any land in their area which is not part of a highway has been set apart by the occupier of the land for use as a place where vehicles may be driven and parked for the purpose of being loaded or unloaded in connection with a trade or business carried on or in the vicinity of the land, the council may, subject to Part III of Schedule 9 to this Act, by an order made with the consent of the owner and the occupier of the land—

(a) designate the land as an area to which the following provisions of this section apply (in this section referred to as a “loading area”), and

(b) specify the trade or business in question.

(2) A council which has made an order in pursuance of subsection (1) above—

(a) may vary the order by a subsequent order made with the consent of the owner and the occupier of the land to which the order relates;

PART IV

- (b) may revoke the order by a subsequent order made with the consent of the owner and the occupier of the loading area in question ; and
- (c) shall revoke the order by a subsequent order if requested in writing to do so by the owner and the occupier of the loading area in question.

(3) An order in pursuance of subsection (1) or (2)(a) above may contain provisions prohibiting the parking, in the loading area to which the order relates, of vehicles of such kinds as are specified in the order, except authorised vehicles, at all times or at times so specified, and may make different provision in pursuance of the preceding provisions of this subsection for different parts of the area ; and in this subsection “ authorised vehicle ”, in relation to a loading area, means a goods vehicle (as defined by section 196(1) of the Road Traffic Act 1972) 1972 c. 20. which is in the area for the purpose of being loaded or unloaded in connection with the trade or business specified in the order designating the area.

(4) Where an order has been made by a council in pursuance of subsection (1) above and, by virtue of paragraph 22(1)(e) of Schedule 9 to this Act, traffic signs are required to be placed on the loading area to which the order relates, a person authorised in that behalf by the council may enter on the loading area for the purpose of placing any such traffic signs and for the purpose of maintaining or removing the signs.

(5) A person who, without reasonable excuse, causes a vehicle to be in any part of a loading area at a time when the parking of it there is prohibited by an order made in pursuance of subsection (1) above shall be guilty of an offence.

(6) References in subsections (2) to (5) above to an order made in pursuance of subsection (1) above include, in the case of such an order which has been varied in pursuance of subsection (2)(a) of this section, references to the order as so varied.

(7) Subsections (3) to (5) of section 44 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 (which contain ancillary provisions for the purposes of Part I of that Act) shall have effect as if this section were included in that Part of that Act. 1976 c. 57

(8) In this section “ owner ”, in relation to any land, means a person who, either on his own account or as agent or trustee for another person, is receiving the rackrent of the land or would be entitled to receive it if the land were let at a rackrent ; and any reference to a traffic sign, in relation to any land which is not a road, includes a reference to any object, device, line or

PART IV

mark which would be a traffic sign (as defined by section 64 of this Act) if the land were a road.

Parking in
Royal Parks.
1926 c. 36.

62. Regulations under section 2 of the Parks Regulation (Amendment) Act 1926 may make provision for imposing and recovering charges for the leaving of vehicles, or vehicles of any class, in any park to which that Act applies; and regulations made by virtue of this section may make, as respects charges and penalties recoverable under the regulations, provision corresponding to the provisions of section 47(4) of this Act.

Stands and
racks for
bicycles.

63. The powers of any authority under this Act to provide parking places shall extend to providing, in roads or elsewhere, stands and racks for bicycles.

PART V

TRAFFIC SIGNS

General provisions

General
provisions
as to traffic
signs.

64.—(1) In this Act “traffic sign” means any object or device (whether fixed or portable) for conveying, to traffic on roads or any specified class of traffic, warnings, information, requirements, restrictions or prohibitions of any description—

(a) specified by regulations made by the Ministers acting jointly, or

(b) authorised by the Secretary of State,

and any line or mark on a road for so conveying such warnings, information, requirements, restrictions or prohibitions.

(2) Traffic signs shall be of the size, colour and type prescribed by regulations made as mentioned in subsection (1)(a) above except where the Secretary of State authorises the erection or retention of a sign of another character; and for the purposes of this subsection illumination, whether by lighting or by the use of reflectors or reflecting material, or the absence of such illumination, shall be part of the type or character of a sign.

(3) Regulations under this section may be made so as to apply either generally or in such circumstances only as may be specified in the regulations.

(4) Except as provided by this Act, no traffic sign shall be placed on or near a road except—

(a) a notice in respect of the use of a bridge;

(b) a traffic sign placed, in pursuance of powers conferred by a special Act of Parliament or order having the force

of an Act, by the owners or operators of a tramway, light railway or trolley vehicle undertaking, a dock undertaking or a harbour undertaking; or

(c) a traffic sign placed on any land—

(i) by a person authorised under the following provisions of this Act to place the sign on a highway, and

(ii) for a purpose for which he is authorised to place it on a highway.

(5) Regulations under this section, or any authorisation under subsection (2) above, may provide that section 22 of the Road Traffic Act 1972 (drivers to comply with traffic directions) shall apply to signs of a type specified in that behalf by the regulations or, as the case may be, to the sign to which the authorisation relates. 1972 c. 20.

(6) References in any enactment (including any enactment contained in this Act) to the erection or placing of traffic signs shall include references to the display of traffic signs in any manner, whether or not involving fixing or placing.

65.—(1) Subject to and in conformity with such general directions as may be given by the Ministers acting jointly, or such other directions as may be given by the Secretary of State, a highway authority may cause or permit traffic signs to be placed on or near any road in their area. Powers and duties of highway authorities as to placing of traffic signs.

(2) The Secretary of State may give directions to a highway authority—

(a) for the placing of a traffic sign of any prescribed type or authorised character specified in the directions, or

(b) for replacing a sign so specified by, or converting it into, a sign of another prescribed type or authorised character so specified.

(3) The power to give general directions under subsection (1) above shall be exercisable by statutory instrument.

(4) In this section—

“authorised character” means a character authorised by the Secretary of State; and

“prescribed type” means a type prescribed by regulations made under section 64(1)(a) of this Act.

66.—(1) A constable, or a person acting under the instructions (whether general or specific) of the chief officer of police, may place on a highway, or on any structure on a highway, traffic signs (of any size, colour and type prescribed or authorised under section 64 of this Act) indicating prohibitions, restric- Traffic signs for giving effect to local traffic regulations.

PART V

tions or requirements relating to vehicular traffic, as may be requisite—

- (a) for giving effect to regulations, orders or directions under any enactment mentioned in subsection (2) below, or
 - (b) for giving effect to directions given under section 20(4) of the Road Traffic Act 1972 (which enables directions to be given in consequence of the holding of an authorised race or trial of speed).
- 1972 c. 20.
- (2) The enactments referred to in subsection (1) above are—
- (a) section 52 of the Metropolitan Police Act 1839 (which relates to prevention of obstruction on public occasions or in the neighbourhood of public buildings in the metropolitan police district);
 - (b) section 22 of the local Act of the second and third year of the reign of Queen Victoria, chapter 94 (which makes similar provision in relation to the City of London);
 - (c) section 21 of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 (which likewise makes similar provision for areas to which that Act is applied); and
 - (d) section 385 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892 and any corresponding provision contained in a local Act relating to any part of Scotland.
- 1839 c. 47.
- 1839 c. xciv.
- 1847 c. 89.
- 1892 c. 55.

(3) In this section “prescribed” means prescribed by regulations under section 64(1)(a) of this Act.

**Emergencies
and temporary
obstructions.**

67.—(1) A constable, or a person acting under the instructions (whether general or specific) of the chief officer of police, may place on a highway, or on any structure on a highway, traffic signs (of any size, colour and type prescribed or authorised under section 64 of this Act), indicating prohibitions, restrictions or requirements relating to vehicular traffic, as may be necessary or expedient to prevent or mitigate congestion or obstruction of traffic, or danger to or from traffic, in consequence of extraordinary circumstances; and the power to place signs conferred by this subsection shall include power to maintain a sign for a period of 7 days or less from the time when it was placed, but no longer.

1972 c. 20.

(2) Section 22 of the Road Traffic Act 1972 (drivers to comply with traffic directions) shall apply to signs placed in the exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (1) above.

(3) Regulations under section 64 of this Act prescribing any type of object or device for warning traffic of a temporary obstruction may include provisions for authorising (subject to

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such conditions as may be specified in the regulations) persons not otherwise authorised to do so to place an object or device of that type on or near roads, or on or near any description of road so specified, in such circumstances and for such periods as may be so specified.

68.—(1) This section applies to any authority having power to make—

Placing of
traffic signs
in connection
with exercise
of other
powers.

(a) an order under or by virtue of any of the following provisions of this Act, namely, sections 1 to 4, sections 14, 19, 29, 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 45 and 46 and subsections (2) and (4) of section 49, or

(b) an order as respects a road outside Greater London under section 9 of this Act, or

(c) an order to which this paragraph applies by virtue of any provision of Part VI of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to any powers conferred by or under any other provision of this Act, but subject to subsection (3) below, an authority to whom this section applies may place and maintain, or cause to be placed and maintained, such traffic signs, of any type prescribed or character authorised under section 64 of this Act, as the authority may consider necessary in connection with any order made by the authority as respects any road and falling within any of paragraphs (a) to (c) of subsection (1) above; but, if the order is made by an authority other than the highway authority for the road, the authority by whom the order is made—

(a) shall consult with the highway authority as to the placing of the signs, and

(b) unless the highway authority are unwilling to do so, shall enter into arrangements with the highway authority for the signs to be placed and maintained by the highway authority.

(3) The power conferred by subsection (2) above on an authority to whom this section applies shall be exercisable subject to and in conformity with any general directions given under section 65(1) of this Act, whether that authority is a highway authority or not; and any other power conferred by section 65 to give directions to a highway authority shall include power to give the like directions to an authority to whom this section applies.

69.—(1) The highway authority may by notice in writing require the owner or occupier of any land on which there is an object or device (whether fixed or portable) for the guidance or direction of persons using the roads to remove it.

General
provisions as
to removal
of signs.

PART V

(2) If a person fails to comply with such a notice, the highway authority may themselves effect the removal, doing as little damage as may be; and the expenses incurred by them in doing so shall be recoverable by them from the person in default, and, in England or Wales, shall be so recoverable summarily as a civil debt.

(3) The Secretary of State may give directions to a highway authority requiring the authority to remove, or cause to be removed, any traffic sign or any such object or device as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

Default powers of Secretary of State as to traffic signs.

70.—(1) If a highway authority or an authority to whom section 68 of this Act applies fail to comply with any direction given under section 65(2) or section 69 of this Act, the Secretary of State may himself carry out the work required by the direction; and the expenses incurred by him in doing so shall be recoverable by him from the authority, and, in England or Wales, shall be so recoverable summarily as a civil debt.

(2) Any such direction—

- (a) if relating to a road in England or Wales, shall be enforceable on the application of the Secretary of State by an order of mandamus; or
- (b) if relating to a road in Scotland, shall be enforceable by order of the Court of Session on an application by the Lord Advocate under section 91 of the Court of Session Act 1868.

1868 c. 100.

Power to enter land in connection with traffic signs.

71.—(1) A highway authority or an authority to whom section 68 of this Act applies or the Secretary of State may enter any land and exercise such other powers as may be necessary for the purpose of the exercise and performance of their powers and duties of placing, replacing, converting and removing traffic signs or their powers and duties under section 69 of this Act.

1980 c. 66.

(2) In this section “traffic signs” includes signposts for footpaths (within the meaning of the Highways Act 1980) and bridleways, and “signposts” includes other signs or notices for the same purpose.

(3) Subsection (2) above does not extend to Scotland.

Powers exercisable by parish or community councils.

72.—(1) A parish or community council may, with the permission of the highway authority and subject to any conditions imposed by that authority, provide on or near any road, other than a footpath or bridleway, or may contribute, either wholly or in part, towards the cost of providing on or near any such road, traffic signs indicating—

- (a) a stopping place for public service vehicles;

PART V

- (b) a warning of the existence of any danger ; or
- (c) the name of the parish or community or of any place in it.

(2) A parish or community council may provide, or may contribute, either wholly or in part, towards the cost of providing, on or near any footpath or bridleway, any object or device (not being a traffic sign) for conveying to users of that footpath or bridleway a warning of the existence of danger.

(3) No traffic sign, object or device provided by a parish or community council in pursuance of this section shall be placed on any land (not being a road or part of a road) without the consent of the owner and occupier of the land.

(4) Nothing in this section shall prejudice the exercise by the highway authority or the Secretary of State of their powers under section 69 of this Act ; but where any such object or device as is mentioned in subsection (1) of that section is an object or device—

(a) provided by a parish or community council in pursuance of this section, and

(b) so provided on land which the council neither own nor occupy,

the powers conferred on the highway authority by that subsection shall be exercisable in relation to the council and not in relation to the owner or occupier of the land.

(5) For the purpose of complying with a notice under section 69(1) of this Act which, by virtue of subsection (4) above, requires a parish or community council to remove an object or device, the council may enter any land and exercise such other powers as may be necessary for that purpose.

(6) A parish or community council may warn the public of any danger in or apprehended in their area, subject, however, in the case of a warning given by providing any traffic sign, object or device, to the provisions of subsections (1) and (3) above.

(7) This section does not extend to Scotland.

Provisions as to Greater London

73.—(1) The Greater London Council (in this section referred to as “the Council”)—

- (a) may, to such extent as the Council may consider necessary, in connection with any order under section 6 or 9 of this Act made or proposed to be made by the Council, and

Powers and duties of Greater London Council in respect of traffic signs.

PART V

(b) may in any other circumstances, after consultation with the highway authority concerned,

exercise, as respects any road in Greater London which is neither a trunk road nor a metropolitan road, any powers exercisable by the highway authority for that road in connection with the placing of traffic signs on or near that road in pursuance of section 65 of this Act, and affix any such sign to any lamp-post or other structure in the highway, whether or not belonging to the Council.

(2) As respects any traffic sign lawfully in place in Greater London which is required in connection with an order under section 6 or 9 of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Council—

(a) to take such steps to maintain, and to make such alteration of, that sign as may be necessary or expedient in connection with any relevant order, and

(b) to remove the sign if it ceases to be required in connection with any order under section 6 or 9 of this Act.

In paragraph (a) above “relevant order”, in relation to a traffic sign, means an order under section 6 or 9 of this Act in connection with which the traffic sign is required.

(3) The powers of the Council exercisable under subsection (1) above by virtue of paragraph (b) of that subsection shall extend to the removal or repositioning of any traffic sign on or near the road in question, whether placed by the Council or not; and—

(a) on the removal or repositioning by the Council of any such traffic sign placed by another authority, the traffic sign shall vest in the Council, and

(b) except with the consent of the Council or in pursuance of a direction under section 65(2) of this Act, the highway authority for that road shall not remove, alter or in any way interfere with any traffic sign placed or repositioned on or near that road by the Council by virtue of that paragraph.

(4) For the purposes of any provisions of this Act relating to traffic signs—

(a) in the application of those provisions to traffic signs in Greater London which are light signals for controlling the movement of vehicular traffic or of pedestrians, but not in their application to any other matter, the Council shall at all times be deemed to be the highway authority for all roads in Greater London other than trunk roads, and

(b) without prejudice to the powers of the highway authority for the road in question, the Council shall also be deemed to be the highway authority for any road

PART V

in Greater London for which they are not in fact the highway authority for the purposes (but for the purposes only) of the exercise by them as respects that road under subsection (1) above of any powers exercisable by the highway authority for that road.

(5) The provisions of subsection (1) above (so far as they relate to powers exercisable by virtue of paragraph (b) of that subsection) and of subsection (3) above shall not cause the Council to be treated for the purposes of the Public Utilities 1950 c. 39. Street Works Act 1950 as the highway authority for any highway for which they would not be the highway authority apart from those provisions.

74.—(1) For the purpose of placing traffic signs on or near any road in Greater London in pursuance of section 65, 68 or 73 of this Act, the Greater London Council or the council of a London borough, as the case may be, shall (subject to subsections (2) to (7) below) have power to affix a traffic sign to any external wall of a building having a frontage to, or constructed over, any such road. Affixing of traffic signs to walls.

(2) The Greater London Council shall not exercise their powers under subsection (1) above for the purpose of placing traffic signs in pursuance of section 73 of this Act on or near any road in the City of London in any case where powers to place those traffic signs are available to them by virtue of section 75 of this Act.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) below, a council shall not affix a traffic sign to the external wall of a building under this section without the consent of the owner of the building.

(4) Where in the opinion of the Greater London Council or the council of a London borough, as the case may be, any consent required under subsection (3) above is unreasonably withheld, they may apply to the appropriate authority, who may either allow the affixing of the traffic sign subject to such conditions, if any, as to rent or otherwise as the appropriate authority think fit, or disallow the affixing of the traffic sign.

(5) Where any traffic sign has been affixed by a council to a building under this section—

(a) the council shall have the right, as against any person having an interest in the building, to alter or remove it, or to repair or maintain it, but

(b) the owner of the building may give to the council not less than 14 days' notice requiring them at their own expense temporarily to remove the sign where necessary during any reconstruction or repair of the building.

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(6) If any person suffers damage by or in consequence of the affixing of a traffic sign by a council, or by or in consequence of the exercise by a council of the rights conferred by subsection (5)(a) above, he shall be entitled to be paid by the council such compensation as may be agreed with the council or, in default of agreement, determined by arbitration.

1979 c. 46.

(7) Subsection (1) above shall have effect subject to section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (under which scheduled monument consent is required for the execution of certain works affecting scheduled monuments).

1980 c. 66.

(8) Nothing in this section shall derogate from the powers of the Greater London Council or the council of a London borough to enter on land for the placing of traffic signs in pursuance of section 71 of this Act or to carry out work for the improvement of a highway in pursuance of section 62 of the Highways Act 1980 (general power of improvement).

(9) In this section—

“appropriate authority” means a magistrates’ court, except that, in relation to buildings of any description specified in the first column of Schedule 5 to this Act, it means the Secretary of State specified in relation to that description in the second column of that Schedule ;

“building” includes a structure and a bridge or aqueduct over a street ;

“owner”—

(a) in relation to a building occupied under a tenancy for a term of years of which five years or more remain unexpired, means the occupier of the building, and

(b) in relation to any other building, means the person for the time being receiving the rackrent of the building, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive it if the building were let at a rackrent ; and

“traffic sign” includes any apparatus required for the illumination of a traffic sign which forms part of the sign.

Similar provisions applicable in City of London.

75.—(1) For the purpose of placing traffic signs on or near any road in the City of London in pursuance of section 65 of this Act, or any apparatus required for illumination forming part of any such sign, the Corporation, subject to subsections (2) and (3) below, shall have power to affix any such sign or apparatus to the external wall of any building fronting any such road.

(2) Section 53 of the City of London (Various Powers) Act 1900 (which, in relation to things affixed for the public lighting of streets, provides for compensation for injury and makes special provision as to railway property and Crown property) shall apply in relation to the affixing of any traffic sign or apparatus under subsection (1) above as it applies to the affixing of brackets, wires, pipes, lamps and apparatus for the public lighting of streets, and shall so apply as if, in that section, "street" included any road within the meaning of this Act. PART V
1900 c.
ccxxviii.

(3) Nothing in this section shall authorise the Corporation, without the consent of the Secretary of State, to affix any traffic sign or apparatus forming part of any such sign to—

(a) any building for the time being included in a list published by the Secretary of State under any enactments for the time being in force with respect to ancient monuments, or

(b) any building for the time being included in a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest compiled by the Secretary of State under section 54 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, not being a building to which paragraph (a) above applies. 1971 c. 78.

(4) Subsection (3) above is without prejudice to section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (under which scheduled monument consent is required for the execution of certain works affecting scheduled monuments). 1979 c. 46.

(5) In this section "the Corporation" means the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London acting by the Common Council.

76. For the purpose of giving notice of any prohibition, restriction or requirement imposed by regulations under section 12 of this Act, a constable, or a person acting under the instructions (whether general or specific) of the commissioner of police of the metropolis or the commissioner of police for the City of London, may place on a highway, or on any structure on a highway, traffic signs of any size, colour and type prescribed or authorised under section 64 of this Act. Traffic signs in connection with experimental traffic schemes in London.

Supplementary provisions

77. In relation to a trunk road—

(a) section 65(1) of this Act shall have effect with the omission of references to directions, and

(b) the provisions of this Act relating to directions for the placing, replacing, conversion and removal of traffic signs, notices, objects or devices shall not apply

Traffic signs: modifications as respects trunk roads.

PART V

except in relation to a bridge repairable by a person other than the Secretary of State.

Modifications
in relation to
roads where
parking
permitted
without
lights.
1972 c. 20.

78.—(1) In relation to a road with respect to which an exemption under section 78(1)(c) of the Road Traffic Act 1972 has effect (whether absolutely or subject to conditions)—

- (a) the power conferred by section 65(1) of this Act of placing traffic signs indicating the existence of the exemption shall, if the local authority for the area in which the road is situated are not the highway authority for the road, be exercisable by the local authority with the consent of the highway authority, and
- (b) the powers conferred by sections 65(2) and 69(3) of this Act of giving to the highway authority directions for the replacing of a traffic sign by, or its conversion into, a sign of another type or character, or for the removal of a traffic sign or other object or device, shall include respectively power to give such directions to the local authority in relation to a traffic sign, object or device placed by them on or near the road.

(2) In this section “local authority”, in relation to England, means the council of a county; in relation to Wales, means the council of a county or of a district; and in relation to Scotland, means the local highway authority.

Advances by
Secretary of
State towards
expenses of
traffic signs.

79.—(1) The Secretary of State may, out of moneys provided by Parliament, make advances towards any expenses incurred by a council in the discharge of any obligation imposed on them, by or under any provisions to which this section applies, in relation to the erection, maintenance, alteration or removal of traffic signs.

(2) This section applies to all the provisions of this Act except sections 72, 74 and 75.

(3) An advance under this section may be either by way of grant or by way of loan or partly in the one way and partly in the other, and shall be upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Secretary of State thinks fit.

(4) The power of the Secretary of State under this section to make advances towards expenses incurred in relation to traffic signs shall be exercisable with respect to any expenses incurred by the Greater London Council in relation to the erection, maintenance, alteration or removal of such signs.

(5) The power of the Secretary of State under this section to make advances towards expenses incurred in relation to traffic signs shall be exercisable with respect to any expenses incurred under section 68 of this Act by an authority to whom that section applies or by a highway authority.

80.—(1) References to a highway authority in any of the provisions of this Act specified in subsection (2) below shall be construed as including references to any person who, not being a highway authority, is responsible for the maintenance of a road. PART V
References to highway authorities in Part V.

(2) The provisions of this Act referred to in subsection (1) above are section 65 and sections 68 to 73.

PART VI

SPEED LIMITS

81.—(1) It shall not be lawful for a person to drive a motor vehicle on a restricted road at a speed exceeding 30 miles per hour. General speed limit for restricted roads.

(2) The Ministers acting jointly may by order made by statutory instrument and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament increase or reduce the rate of speed fixed by subsection (1) above, either as originally enacted or as varied under this subsection.

82.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section and of section 84(3) of this Act, a road is a restricted road for the purposes of section 81 of this Act if there is provided on it a system of street lighting furnished by means of lamps placed not more than 200 yards apart. What roads are restricted roads.

(2) A direction may be given—

(a) that a specified road which is a restricted road for the purposes of section 81 of this Act shall cease to be a restricted road for those purposes, or

(b) that a specified road which is not a restricted road for those purposes shall become a restricted road for those purposes.

(3) Where, by a notice published as mentioned in section 1(4) of this Act, a date has been or is declared to be the date on which a part of a special road is open for use as a special road, that part of the road shall not be a restricted road for the purposes of section 81 of this Act or (if the date so declared is a date after the commencement of this section) shall not be a restricted road for those purposes on or after that date.

83.—(1) Any direction under section 82(2) of this Act in respect of a trunk road shall be given by means of an order made by the Secretary of State after giving public notice of his intention to make an order. Provisions as to directions under s. 82(2).

PART VI

(2) Any such direction in respect of a road which is not a trunk road shall, subject to Parts I to III of Schedule 9 to this Act, be given by means of an order made by the local authority.

(3) Section 68(1)(c) of this Act shall apply to any order made under subsection (2) above.

Speed limits
on roads
other than
restricted
roads.

84.—(1) An order made under this subsection as respects any road may prohibit, either generally or during periods specified in the order, the driving of motor vehicles on that road at a speed exceeding that specified in the order.

(2) The power to make an order under subsection (1) above shall be exercisable by an authority after giving public notice of their intention to make an order under that subsection; and the authority having that power—

(a) as respects a trunk road, shall be the Secretary of State, and

(b) as respects any other road, subject to Parts I to III of Schedule 9 to this Act, shall be the local authority.

(3) While an order under subsection (1) above is in force as respects a road, that road shall not be a restricted road for the purposes of section 81 of this Act.

(4) This section does not apply to any part of a special road which is open for use as a special road.

(5) Section 68(1)(c) of this Act shall apply to any order made under subsection (1) above.

Traffic signs
for indicating
speed
restrictions.

85.—(1) For the purpose of securing that adequate guidance is given to drivers of motor vehicles as to whether any, and if so what, limit of speed is to be observed on any road, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, in the case of a trunk road, to erect and maintain the prescribed traffic signs in such positions as may be requisite for that purpose.

(2) In the case of any road which is not a trunk road, it shall be the duty of the local authority—

(a) to erect and maintain the prescribed traffic signs in such positions as may be requisite in order to give effect to general or other directions given by the Secretary of State for the purpose mentioned in subsection (1) above, and

(b) to alter or remove traffic signs as may be requisite in order to give effect to such directions, either in consequence of the making of an order by the Secretary of State or otherwise.

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(3) If a local authority makes default in executing any works required for the performance of the duty imposed on them by subsection (2) above, the Secretary of State may himself execute the works; and the expense incurred by him in doing so shall be recoverable by him from the local authority and, in England or Wales, shall be so recoverable summarily as a civil debt.

(4) Where no system of street lighting furnished by means of lamps placed not more than 200 yards apart is provided on a road, but a limit of speed is to be observed on the road, a person shall not be convicted of driving a motor vehicle on the road at a speed exceeding the limit unless the limit is indicated by means of such traffic signs as are mentioned in subsection (1) or subsection (2) above.

(5) In any proceedings for a contravention of section 81 of this Act, where the proceedings relate to driving on a road provided with such a system of street lighting as is specified in subsection (4) above, evidence of the absence of traffic signs displayed in pursuance of this section to indicate that the road is not a restricted road for the purposes of that section shall be evidence that the road is a restricted road for those purposes.

(6) Where by regulations made under section 17(2) of this Act a limit of speed is to be observed, then, if it is to be observed—

(a) on all special roads, or

(b) on all special roads provided for the use of particular classes of traffic, or

(c) on all special roads other than special roads of such description as may be specified in the regulations, or

(d) as mentioned in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) above except for such lengths of special road as may be so specified,

this section shall not apply in relation to that limit (but without prejudice to its application in relation to any lower limit of maximum speed or, as the case may be, any higher limit of minimum speed, required by any such regulations to be observed on any specified length of any specified special road).

(7) The power to give general directions under subsection (2) above shall be exercisable by statutory instrument.

86.—(1) It shall not be lawful for a person to drive a motor vehicle of any class on a road at a speed greater than the speed specified in Schedule 6 to this Act as the maximum speed in relation to a vehicle of that class.

Speed limits
for particular
classes of
vehicles.

PART VI

(2) Subject to subsections (4) and (5) below, the Secretary of State may by regulations vary, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the regulations, the provisions of that Schedule.

(3) Regulations under this section may make different provision as respects the same class of vehicles in different circumstances.

(4) For the purposes of this section and of any regulations made under it, a part of a road which has not been declared, by a notice published as mentioned in section 1(4) of this Act, to be open for use as a special road on a date before the commencement of this Act shall not be deemed to be a special road until the date which is declared by such a notice to be the date on which it is open for such use.

(5) The Secretary of State shall not have power under this section to vary the speed limit imposed by section 81 of this Act.

(6) The Secretary of State shall not have power under this section to impose a speed limit, as respects driving on roads which are not restricted roads for the purposes of section 81 of this Act, on a vehicle which—

- (a) is constructed solely for the carriage of passengers and their effects ;
- (b) is not adapted to carry more than 8 passengers exclusive of the driver ;
- (c) is neither a heavy motor car nor an invalid carriage ;
- (d) is not drawing a trailer ; and
- (e) is fitted with pneumatic tyres on all its wheels.

Exemption of
fire brigade,
ambulance
and police
vehicles from
speed limits.

87. No statutory provision imposing a speed limit on motor vehicles shall apply to any vehicle on an occasion when it is being used for fire brigade, ambulance or police purposes, if the observance of that provision would be likely to hinder the use of the vehicle for the purpose for which it is being used on that occasion.

Temporary
speed limits.

88.—(1) Where it appears to the Secretary of State desirable to do so in the interests of safety or for the purpose of facilitating the movement of traffic, he may, after giving public notice of

his intention to do so, by order prohibit, for a period not exceeding 18 months, the driving of motor vehicles—

- (a) on all roads, or on all roads in any area specified in the order, or on all roads of any class so specified, or on all roads other than roads of any class so specified, or on any road so specified, at a speed greater than that specified in the order, or
- (b) on any road specified in the order, at a speed less than the speed specified in the order, subject to such exceptions as may be so specified.

(2) Any prohibition imposed by an order under subsection (1) above may be so imposed either generally, or at times, on days or during periods specified in the order; but the provisions of any such order shall not, except in so far as may be provided by the order, affect the provisions of sections 81 to 84 of this Act.

(3) For the purposes of an order under subsection (1)(a) above, roads may be classified by reference to any circumstances appearing to the Secretary of State to be suitable for the purpose, including their character, the nature of the traffic to which they are suited or the traffic signs provided on them.

(4) The provisions of any order under subsection (1) above may be continued, either indefinitely or for a specified period, by an order of the Secretary of State made by statutory instrument, which shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

(5) Where by virtue of an order under this section a speed limit is to be observed, then—

- (a) if it is to be observed on all roads, on all roads of any class specified in the order or on all roads other than roads of any class so specified, section 85 of this Act shall not apply in relation to that limit;
- (b) if it is to be observed on all roads in any area and, at all points where roads lead into the area, is indicated as respects the area as a whole by means of such traffic signs as are mentioned in subsection (1) or subsection (2) of section 85 of this Act, the limit shall, for the purposes of subsection (4) of that section, be taken as so indicated with respect to all roads in the area.

(6) This section does not apply to any part of a special road which is open for use as a special road.

(7) If a person drives a motor vehicle on a road in contravention of an order under subsection (1)(b) above, he shall be guilty of an offence; but a person shall not be liable to be convicted of so driving solely on the evidence of one witness to the effect that, in the opinion of the witness, he was driving the vehicle at a speed less than that specified in the order.

PART VI

(8) The first order to be made under subsection (1)(b) above shall not be made until a draft of the order has been laid before Parliament and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.

Speeding
offences
generally.

89.—(1) A person who drives a motor vehicle on a road at a speed exceeding a limit imposed by or under any enactment to which this section applies shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) A person prosecuted for such an offence shall not be liable to be convicted solely on the evidence of one witness to the effect that, in the opinion of the witness, the person prosecuted was driving the vehicle at a speed exceeding a specified limit.

(3) The enactments to which this section applies are—

1926 c. 36.

(a) any enactment contained in this Act except section 17(2);

(b) section 2 of the Parks Regulation (Amendment) Act 1926; and

(c) any enactment not contained in this Act, but passed after 1st September 1960, whether before or after the passing of this Act.

(4) If a person who employs other persons to drive motor vehicles on roads publishes or issues any time-table or schedule, or gives any directions, under which any journey, or any stage or part of any journey, is to be completed within some specified time, and it is not practicable in the circumstances of the case for that journey (or that stage or part of it) to be completed in the specified time without the commission of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above, the publication or issue of the time-table or schedule, or the giving of the directions, may be produced as *prima facie* evidence that the employer procured or (as the case may be) incited the persons employed by him to drive the vehicles to commit such an offence.

Approval of
radar speed
measuring
devices.

90. On the prosecution of a person for any speeding offence, evidence of the measurement of any speed by a device designed or adapted for measuring by radar the speed of motor vehicles shall not be admissible unless the device is of a type approved by the Secretary of State.

Interpretation
of Part VI.

91. In sections 83 to 85 of this Act “local authority”—

(a) in relation to a road in Greater London, means the Greater London Council;

(b) in relation to a road elsewhere in England and Wales, means the council of the county; and

(c) in relation to Scotland, means the local highway authority.

PART VII

BOLLARDS AND OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS

92.—(1) Where the passage, or the passage in any direction, of vehicles, or of vehicles of any class, is prohibited at any point of a road outside Greater London by an order made under section 1 or 9 of this Act, the highway authority or, in Scotland, the local highway authority may, in accordance with the following provisions of this section, place, or authorise or require to be placed, at or near that point such bollards or other obstructions as they consider appropriate for preventing their passage.

Bollards and
other
obstructions
outside,
Greater
London.

(2) The bollards or other obstructions that may be placed under subsection (1) above—

- (a) shall include obstructions of any description whatsoever ;
- (b) may be either fixed or moveable ; and
- (c) may be placed so as to prevent the passage of vehicles at all times or at certain times only.

(3) Where the powers conferred by subsection (1) above have been exercised with respect to two or more points of a road, so that the passage of vehicles along a stretch of that road is prevented, those powers shall extend to placing, or authorising the placing of, further obstructions on that stretch of road ; but any obstructions placed under those powers shall not be so placed as to prevent at any time the passage of pedestrians past the point or along the stretch of road in question, and shall not be of such a nature that the re-opening of the road to vehicles would be unreasonably difficult or so as to alter the nature of the surface of the road.

(4) Without prejudice to section 93 of this Act, bollards or other obstructions under this section—

- (a) where the order referred to in subsection (1) above has been made as respects a trunk road, may be placed on the trunk road by the Secretary of State ; and
- (b) where the order has been made as respects a road other than a trunk road, may be placed on that road by the highway authority, or in Scotland, the local highway authority.

(5) Any power conferred by this section to place an obstruction includes power to maintain or light it.

(6) Any enactment authorising the making of grants or loans in connection with traffic signs (including section 79 of this Act) shall extend to any such obstructions as are mentioned in this section.

PART VII

Powers of
Secretary of
State in
relation to
functions
under s. 92.

93.—(1) Where by virtue of section 92(4)(a) of this Act the Secretary of State has power to place bollards or other obstructions at a point on a trunk road, he may authorise or require the highway authority for any road leading into or crossing the trunk road at that point to place the bollards or other obstructions on that other road.

(2) The Secretary of State may authorise or require any authority who have placed bollards or other obstructions on a road in pursuance of section 92 of this Act or this section to remove them.

(3) If an authority fail to comply with any requirement imposed under this section to carry out any work, the Secretary of State may himself carry out the work; and the expense incurred by him in doing so shall be recoverable by him from the authority and, in England or Wales, shall be so recoverable summarily as a civil debt.

(4) Any requirement imposed under this section—

(a) if relating to a road in England or Wales, shall be enforceable on the application of the Secretary of State by order of mandamus; or

(b) if relating to a road in Scotland, shall be enforceable by order of the Court of Session on an application by the Lord Advocate under section 91 of the Court of Session Act 1868.

1868 c. 100.

(5) Any power conferred by this section to authorise or require an authority to place an obstruction includes power to authorise or require the authority to maintain or light it.

(6) Subsection (6) of section 92 of this Act shall apply for the purposes of this section as it applies for the purposes of that section.

Bollards and
other
obstructions
in Greater
London.

94.—(1) Where an order under section 6 or 9 of this Act is made or proposed to be made by the Secretary of State or the Greater London Council (in this section referred to as “the Council”), then, to such extent as he or they may consider necessary in connection with the order, the Secretary of State or, as the case may be, the Council may—

(a) authorise or require the highway authority for any road in Greater London which is not a trunk road to place on the carriageway such bollards or other obstructions as the Secretary of State or the Council may consider appropriate for preventing the passage of vehicles, or vehicles of any class, at any point at which their passage (whether in any direction or in one direction only)

is prohibited by any such order, and to maintain and light those obstructions, and

PART VII

- (b) authorise or require any highway authority to remove any obstruction placed by that authority in pursuance of an authorisation or requirement under paragraph (a) above.

(2) Subsections (2) and (3) of section 92 of this Act shall apply in relation to the placing of bollards or other obstructions under subsection (1) above, as if for any reference in those subsections to subsection (1) of that section there were substituted a reference to subsection (1) above.

(3) To such extent as the Secretary of State or, as the case may be, the Council may consider necessary in connection with any such order as is mentioned in subsection (1) above, whether made or proposed to be made by the Secretary of State or by the Council—

- (a) the Secretary of State may do with respect to any trunk road, and
- (b) the Council may do with respect to any metropolitan road,

anything which the authority making or proposing to make the order might under subsection (1)(a) above require to be done with respect to any other road by the highway authority for that road.

(4) If a highway authority fail to comply with a requirement to carry out any work under subsection (1) above, the Secretary of State or, as the case may be, the Council may carry out the work, and the expenses incurred by the Secretary of State or the Council in doing so shall be recoverable summarily as a civil debt from the authority.

(5) Section 79 of this Act shall apply in relation to any such obstruction as is mentioned in subsection (1) above as it applies in relation to traffic signs; and the power of the Secretary of State under that section to make advances towards expenses incurred in relation to traffic signs shall be exercisable with respect to any expenses incurred by the Council by virtue of subsection (3) above.

(6) References in this section to a highway authority include references to any person who, not being a highway authority, is responsible for the maintenance of a road.

PART VIII

CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT

Traffic wardens

Appointment
of traffic
wardens.

95.—(1) A police authority in England or Wales may, subject to subsection (5) below, appoint persons to discharge, in aid of the police, functions normally undertaken by the police in connection with the control and regulation of, or the enforcement of the law relating to, traffic (including pedestrians) or stationary vehicles ; and persons so appointed shall act under the direction of the chief officer of police, but shall be deemed to be employed by the police authority.

1967 c. 77.

(2) Where under section 9 of the Police (Scotland) Act 1967 a police authority employs persons to discharge any such functions as are mentioned in subsection (1) above, those persons shall act under the directions of the chief officer of police.

(3) Persons employed under subsection (1) or in accordance with subsection (2) above shall be known as “traffic wardens”.

(4) A police authority (whether in England or Wales or in Scotland) employing traffic wardens for the purposes mentioned in subsection (1) above may also (subject to subsection (5) below) employ them to act, under the direction of the chief officer of police, for other purposes connected with the control and regulation of traffic (including pedestrians) or stationary vehicles ; and in particular—

(a) where the police authority provide school crossing patrols under section 26 of this Act, whether as being the appropriate authority or by agreement with the appropriate authority, the traffic wardens may be employed to act as school crossing patrols, and

(b) the police authority may, under arrangements made with a local authority or (in England or Wales) with the Secretary of State, employ the traffic wardens to act as parking attendants at street parking places provided or controlled by the local authority or, as the case may be, by the Secretary of State.

(5) Traffic wardens shall not be employed to discharge functions other than those prescribed as appropriate for the purpose by order of the Secretary of State made by statutory instrument ; and no order shall be made under this subsection unless a draft of the order has been laid before, and approved by resolution of, each House of Parliament.

(6) A police authority shall not employ as a traffic warden any person who is a constable, and shall take steps to ensure that only persons adequately qualified are appointed traffic

wardens, and that traffic wardens are suitably trained before undertaking their duties. PART VIII

(7) Traffic wardens shall wear such uniform as the Secretary of State may determine, and shall not act as traffic wardens when not in uniform.

96.—(1) An order under section 95(5) of this Act may provide that, for the purposes of any functions which traffic wardens are authorised by the order to discharge, but subject to the provisions of subsection (3) below, references to a constable or police constable in all or any of the enactments specified in subsection (2) below shall include references to a traffic warden. Additional powers of traffic wardens.

(2) The enactments referred to in subsection (1) above are—

- (a) section 52 of the Metropolitan Police Act 1839, so far as it relates to the giving by the commissioner of directions to constables for preventing obstructions; 1839 c. 47.
- (b) section 22 of the local Act of the second and third year of the reign of Queen Victoria, chapter 94, so far as it makes similar provision with respect to the City of London; 1839 c. xciv.
- (c) in the Road Traffic Act 1972— 1972 c. 20.
 - (i) sections 22 and 23 (which relate to compliance with traffic directions given by police constables);
 - (ii) section 159 (which relates to the power of a constable to stop vehicles);
 - (iii) section 161(1) and (4) (which relate to the power of a constable to require the production of a driving licence in certain circumstances);
 - (iv) sections 162 and 165 (which relate to the powers of constables to obtain names and addresses of drivers and others and to require production of evidence of insurance or security and test certificates); and
 - (v) section 181 (which relates to the giving of certain evidence by certificate); and
- (d) section 113 of this Act.

(3) Any power of a constable for the purposes of the following provisions of the Road Traffic Act 1972, namely, sections 159, 161(1) and (4) and 162, shall be exercisable by a traffic warden under an order made by virtue of subsection (1) above only where—

- (a) the traffic warden is assisting a constable, or
- (b) the traffic warden has reasonable cause to believe that an offence has been committed of a description specified in relation to the section in question for the

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1972 c. 20.

purposes of this paragraph by the order, and, in the case of a power for the purposes of section 162 of the Road Traffic Act 1972, the order authorises the use of that power in relation to that offence, or

- (c) in the case of a power for the purposes of section 159 of that Act, the traffic warden is exercising functions in connection with the control and regulation of traffic (including pedestrians) or stationary vehicles.

Supple-
mentary
provisions
as to traffic
wardens.

1972 c. 11.

97.—(1) Neither regulations under section 7 of the Superannuation Act 1972 nor any local Act scheme within the meaning of section 8 of that Act shall apply to traffic wardens by virtue of section 95 or 96 of this Act; but, in relation to such traffic wardens employed outside the metropolitan police district as the police authority may determine, those regulations (or, if the expenses of the police authority are paid by a local Act authority, the local Act scheme) shall apply, subject to such adaptations, modifications and exceptions as the Secretary of State may by regulations prescribe.

(2) Where traffic wardens are employed by a police authority which is a committee of the council of a county, they shall be treated as employed by the committee as constituted from time to time; but the committee's employment of traffic wardens shall not subject members of the committee to any personal liability under contract or otherwise.

(3) The expenses incurred for the purposes of or in connection with the functions of a police authority under section 95 of this Act shall be defrayed as if those expenses were expenses incurred for the purposes of the police force maintained by the authority.

(4) In respect of the employment of traffic wardens in the metropolitan police district—

- (a) the functions of the police authority under sections 95 and 96 of this Act shall be discharged by the commissioner of police of the metropolis;
- (b) there shall be paid out of the metropolitan police fund such expenditure incurred for the purposes of those sections as the Secretary of State may direct to be so paid; and
- (c) the receiver for the metropolitan police district shall be treated as the employer for the purposes of any proceedings in respect of matters arising out of the employment.

(5) Any power to acquire, or authorise the acquisition of, land for the purposes of a police force shall include power to acquire, or authorise the acquisition of land for the purposes of the

functions of the police authority under sections 95 and 96 of this Act ; and any land occupied for the purposes of those functions shall be deemed to be occupied for the purposes of the police force.

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Penalties other than fixed penalties

98.—(1) Schedule 7 to this Act shall have effect with respect to the prosecution and punishment of offences under the provisions of this Act specified in column 1 of that Schedule which the general nature is indicated in column 2 of the Schedule). Prosecution for offences and maximum penalties on conviction.

(2) In relation to each of those offences (in this section referred to as “the specified offences”)—

(a) column 3 of that Schedule shows whether the offence is punishable on summary conviction or on indictment or either in one way or the other ;

(b) column 4 of that Schedule shows the maximum punishment by way of fine or imprisonment which (either generally or in circumstances specified in that column in relation to the offence) may be imposed on a person convicted of the offence in the way specified in relation to it in column 3 (that is to say, summarily or on indictment) ;

(c) column 5 of that Schedule shows in relation to which of the specified offences the court is empowered by section 93(2) of the Road Traffic Act 1972 to order the person convicted to be disqualified for holding or obtaining a licence to drive a motor vehicle under Part III of that Act (whether or not the court is also required to disqualify him for a period by section 19(2) of the Transport Act 1981) ; 1972 c. 20.
1981 c. 56.

(d) column 6 of that Schedule shows in relation to which of the specified offences the court is required by section 101(1) of the Road Traffic Act 1972 to order that particulars of the conviction, and, if it orders the person convicted to be disqualified, particulars of the disqualification, are to be endorsed on any licence held by him ; and

(e) column 7 of that Schedule indicates, in relation to the specified offences, additional provisions of this Act (relating to the prosecution and trial of offences) which apply to those offences respectively.

(3) Any reference in that Schedule to a numbered section is a reference to the section bearing that number in this Act.

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(4) Any reference in column 4 of that Schedule to a period of years shall be construed as a reference to a term of imprisonment of that duration; and any reference in that column to a level followed by a number shall be construed as a reference to a fine at the level bearing that number on the standard scale as defined by section 75 of the Criminal Justice Act 1982.

1982 c. 48.

Removal or immobilisation of vehicles

Removal of
vehicles
illegally,
obstructively
or dangerously
parked, or
abandoned or
broken down.

99.—(1) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision for the removal of vehicles which have been permitted to remain at rest—

- (a) on a road in contravention of any statutory prohibition or restriction, or
- (b) on a road in such a position or in such condition or in such circumstances as to cause obstruction to other persons using the road or as to be likely to cause danger to such persons, or
- (c) on a road, or on any land in the open air, in such a position or in such condition or in such circumstances as to appear, to an authority empowered by the regulations to remove such vehicles, to have been abandoned without lawful authority,

or which have broken down on a road.

(2) Regulations under this section—

- (a) may provide, in the case of a vehicle which may be removed from a road, for the moving of the vehicle from one position on a road to another position on that or another road;
- (b) may provide for repealing byelaws dealing with the same subject-matter as the regulations, and for suspending, while the regulations remain in force, any power of making such byelaws; and
- (c) may be made so as to apply either generally or in such circumstances as may be specified in the regulations.

(3) Where it appears to an authority which (apart from this subsection) is empowered to remove a vehicle in pursuance of regulations under this section that the vehicle is on land which is occupied by any person, the authority shall give him notice in the prescribed manner that they propose to remove the vehicle in pursuance of the regulations, and shall not be entitled to remove it if he objects to the proposal in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed period.

(4) Where in pursuance of regulations under this section an authority proposes to remove a vehicle which appears to the

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authority to be abandoned and in their opinion is in such a condition that it ought to be destroyed, then (except where they are empowered by the regulations to remove the vehicle from a road in a case falling within paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of subsection (1) above) they shall, not less than the prescribed period before removing it, cause to be affixed to the vehicle a notice stating that they propose to remove it for destruction when that period expires.

(5) In this section "vehicle" means any vehicle, whether or not it is in a fit state for use on roads, and includes any chassis or body, with or without wheels, appearing to have formed part of such a vehicle, and any load carried by, and anything attached to, such a vehicle.

100.—(1) Any vehicle removed by the council of a London borough or the Common Council of the City of London under regulations made under section 99 of this Act shall be delivered by them to the Greater London Council in accordance with such arrangements (including arrangements as to the sharing of any expenses incurred or sums received by the council and the Greater London Council under section 99 of this Act or this section or under section 101 or 102 of this Act) as may be agreed between the council and the Greater London Council or, in default of agreement, as may be determined by the Secretary of State.

Interim disposal of vehicles removed under s. 99.

(2) Any vehicle removed by the council of a district in England under regulations made under section 99 of this Act shall be delivered by them to the council of the county comprising the district in accordance with such arrangements (including arrangements as to the sharing of any expenses incurred or sums received by the two councils under section 99 of this Act or this section or under section 101 or 102 of this Act) as may be agreed between the two councils or, in default of agreement, as may be determined by the Secretary of State.

(3) Any vehicle removed by a constable in pursuance of any such regulations and appearing to him to have been abandoned may be delivered by the chief officer of the police force to which the constable belongs to a local authority, with the consent of that authority.

(4) While a vehicle is in the custody of an authority in pursuance of this section or of regulations under section 99 of this Act, other than a vehicle which in the opinion of that authority is in such a condition that it ought to be destroyed, it shall be the duty of that authority to take such steps as are reasonably necessary for the safe custody of the vehicle.

PART VIII**(5) In this section "local authority"—**

- (a) in relation to England, means the Greater London Council or the council of a county ;
- (b) in relation to Wales, means the council of a county or of a district ; and
- (c) in relation to Scotland, means the local highway authority,

and "vehicle" has the meaning assigned to it by section 99(5) of this Act.

Ultimate disposal of vehicles abandoned and removeable under this Act.

101.—(1) Subject to subsections (3) to (5) below, a competent authority may, in such manner as they think fit, dispose of a vehicle which appears to them to be abandoned and which has been, or could at any time be, removed in pursuance of—

- (a) an order to which this section applies, or
- (b) regulations under section 99 of this Act.

(2) This section applies to the following orders, that is to say—

- (a) any order under section 35 of this Act ;
- (b) any order relating to a parking place designated under section 45 of this Act ; and
- (c) any order containing a provision having effect by virtue of section 53(3) of this Act.

(3) The time at which a competent authority may dispose of a vehicle under subsection (1) above is as follows, that is to say—

- (a) in the case of a vehicle which in their opinion is in such a condition that it ought to be destroyed and on which no current licence was displayed at the time of its removal, any time after its removal ;
- (b) in the case of a vehicle which in their opinion is in such condition that it ought to be destroyed and on which a current licence was so displayed, any time after the licence expires ;
- (c) in any other case, any time after such steps as may be prescribed have been taken by a competent authority (or partly by one competent authority and partly by the other) to find a person appearing to the authority taking such steps to be the owner of the vehicle and either—
 - (i) they have failed to find such a person, or
 - (ii) he has failed to comply with a notice served on him in the prescribed manner by a competent authority requiring him to remove the vehicle from their custody within the prescribed period.

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but, in a case where it appears to the authority proposing to dispose of the vehicle that a licence is in force in respect of the vehicle, not a time earlier than the expiry of the licence.

(4) If, before a vehicle is disposed of by an authority in pursuance of subsections (1) to (3) above, the vehicle is claimed by a person who satisfies the authority that he is its owner and pays such sums in respect of its removal and storage as may be prescribed to the authority entitled to those sums, the authority shall permit him to remove the vehicle from their custody within such period as may be prescribed.

(5) If, before the end of the period of one year beginning with the date on which a vehicle is sold by an authority in pursuance of this section, any person satisfies that authority that at the time of the sale he was the owner of the vehicle, that authority shall pay him any sum by which the proceeds of sale exceed the aggregate of such sums in respect of the removal, storage and disposal of the vehicle as may be prescribed.

(6) If in the case of any vehicle it appears to the authority in question that more than one person is or was its owner at the relevant time, such one of them as the authority think fit shall be treated as its owner for the purposes of subsections (4) and (5) above.

(7) The Secretary of State may by regulations require an authority by whom a vehicle is disposed of in pursuance of this section to give such information relating to the disposal as may be prescribed to such persons as may be prescribed.

(8) In this section—

“competent authority”, in relation to a vehicle, means—

(a) the chief officer of the police force in whose area is the place from which the vehicle has been removed or could at any time be removed, or

(b) the local authority in whose area that place is or to whom the vehicle has been delivered by the chief officer of a police force ;

“licence”, in relation to a vehicle, means a licence issued for the vehicle under the Vehicles (Excise) Act 1971 ; 1971 c. 10.

“owner”, in relation to a vehicle which is the subject of a hiring agreement or hire-purchase agreement, includes the person entitled to possession of the vehicle under the agreement ; and

“local authority” has the meaning assigned to it by section 100(5) and “vehicle” has the meaning assigned to it by section 99(5) of this Act.

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Charges for
removal,
storage and
disposal of
vehicles.

102.—(1) The provisions of this section shall have effect where a vehicle—

- (a) is removed from a parking place in pursuance of an order to which section 101 of this Act applies, or
- (b) is removed from a road, or from land in the open air, in pursuance of regulations under section 99 of this Act.

(2) In any such case—

- (a) the appropriate authority shall be entitled to recover from any person responsible such charges as may be prescribed in respect of the removal of the vehicle ;
- (b) the chief officer of a police force or a local authority in whose custody any such vehicle is during any period shall be entitled to recover from any person responsible charges ascertained by reference to a prescribed scale in respect of that period ; and
- (c) the chief officer of a police force or a local authority who dispose of any such vehicle in pursuance of section 101 of this Act shall be entitled to recover from any person responsible charges determined in the prescribed manner in respect of its disposal.

(3) Any sum recoverable by virtue of this section shall, in England or Wales, be recoverable as a simple contract debt in any court of competent jurisdiction or, in the case of a sum not exceeding £20, summarily as a civil debt.

(4) Without prejudice to subsection (3) above, where by virtue of paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (2) above any sum is recoverable in respect of a vehicle by the chief officer of a police force or a local authority in whose custody the vehicle is, the chief officer or local authority shall be entitled to retain custody of it until that sum has been paid.

1978 c. 3. (5) The court by which a person is convicted of an offence under section 2(1) of the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978 in respect of a motor vehicle may, on the application of an authority and in addition to any other order made by the court in relation to that person, order him to pay to the authority any sum which, in the opinion of the court, the authority are entitled to recover from him under this section in respect of the vehicle.

(6) For the purposes of this section a vehicle removed, as mentioned in subsection (1) above, by the council of a London borough or the Common Council of the City of London shall be treated as in the custody of the Greater London Council while it is in the custody of the council by whom it was so removed ; and a vehicle so removed by the council of a district in England

shall be treated as in the custody of the council of the county comprising that district while it is in the custody of the district council by whom it was so removed.

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(7) Any sum recovered under this section by the chief officer of a police force shall be paid into the police fund.

(8) In this section—

“appropriate authority”—

(a) in relation to a vehicle removed by a constable or a person acting in aid of a police force, means the chief officer of the police force to which the constable belongs or in whose aid that person was acting, and

(b) in relation to a vehicle removed (by a person other than a constable or person acting in aid of a police force) from a parking place outside Greater London provided or controlled by a local authority, or from a parking place designated under section 6 of this Act, or from a place (not being a parking place) on a road or land in the open air, means the local authority in whose area that place is,

and for the purposes of paragraph (b) above a parking place provided under a letting or arrangements made by a local authority in pursuance of section 33(4) of this Act shall be treated as provided by the local authority ;

“person responsible”, in relation to a vehicle, means—

(a) the owner of the vehicle at the time when it was put in the place from which it was removed as mentioned in subsection (1) above, unless he shows that he was not concerned in, and did not know of, its being put there ;

(b) any person by whom the vehicle was put in that place ;

(c) any person convicted of an offence under section 2(1) of the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978 1978 c. 3. in consequence of the putting of the vehicle in that place ; and

“local authority” has the meaning assigned to it by section 100(5) and “vehicle” has the meaning assigned to it by section 99(5) of this Act.

103.—(1) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide that, in relation to any vehicle which is or was in any part of a loading area while the parking of it in that area is or was prohibited by virtue of section 61 of this Act, sections 99 to 102 of ^{Supplementary provisions as to removal of vehicles.}

PART VIII this Act shall have effect with such additions, omissions and amendments as are prescribed by the regulations.

(2) In this section "loading area" has the same meaning as in section 61 of this Act.

(3) Regulations made under sections 99 to 102 of this Act may make different provision for different classes of vehicles.

Immobilisation of vehicles illegally parked.

104.—(1) Subject to sections 105 and 106 of this Act, where a constable finds on a road a vehicle which has been permitted to remain at rest there in contravention of any prohibition or restriction imposed by or under any enactment, he may—

(a) fix an immobilisation device to the vehicle while it remains in the place in which he finds it ; or

(b) move it from that place to another place on the same or another road and fix an immobilisation device to it in that other place ;

or authorise another person to take under his direction any action he could himself take by virtue of paragraph (a) or (b) above.

(2) On any occasion when an immobilisation device is fixed to a vehicle in accordance with this section the constable or other person fixing the device shall also affix to the vehicle a notice—

(a) indicating that such a device has been fixed to the vehicle and warning that no attempt should be made to drive it or otherwise put it in motion until it has been released from that device ;

(b) specifying the steps to be taken in order to secure its release ; and

(c) giving such other information as may be prescribed.

(3) A vehicle to which an immobilisation device has been fixed in accordance with this section may only be released from that device by or under the direction of a constable.

(4) Subject to subsection (3) above, a vehicle to which an immobilisation device has been fixed in accordance with this section shall be released from that device on payment in any manner specified in the notice affixed to the vehicle under subsection (2) above of such charge in respect of the release as may be prescribed.

(5) A notice affixed to a vehicle under this section shall not be removed or interfered with except by or under the authority of the person in charge of the vehicle or the person by whom it was put in the place where it was found by the constable ; and any person contravening this subsection shall be guilty of an offence.

(6) Any person who, without being authorised to do so in accordance with this section, removes or attempts to remove an immobilisation device fixed to a vehicle in accordance with this section shall be guilty of an offence.

(7) Where a vehicle is moved in accordance with this section before an immobilisation device is fixed to it, any power of removal under regulations for the time being in force under section 99 of this Act which was exercisable in relation to that vehicle immediately before it was so moved shall continue to be exercisable in relation to that vehicle while it remains in the place to which it was so moved.

(8) In relation to any vehicle which is removed in pursuance of any such regulations or under section 3 of the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978 (duty of local authority to remove abandoned vehicles) from a place to which it was moved in accordance with this section, references in the definition of "person responsible" in section 102(8) of this Act and section 5 of the said Act of 1978 mentioned above (recovery from person responsible of charges and expenses in respect of vehicles removed) to the place from which the vehicle was removed shall be read as references to the place in which it was immediately before it was moved in accordance with this section. 1978 c. 3.

(9) In this section "immobilisation device" means any device or appliance designed or adapted to be fixed to a vehicle for the purpose of preventing it from being driven or otherwise put in motion, being a device or appliance of a type approved by the Secretary of State for use for that purpose in accordance with this section.

(10) An order approving a type of device or appliance for use as an immobilisation device for the purposes of this section shall not be made by statutory instrument.

(11) Any sum received by virtue of subsection (4) above shall be paid into the police fund.

(12) Regulations under subsection (2) or (4) above may make different provision for different cases.

105.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this section, Exemptions section 104(1) of this Act shall not apply in relation to a vehicle found by a constable in the circumstances mentioned in that subsection if either— from s. 104.

(a) a current disabled person's badge is displayed on the vehicle ; or

(b) the vehicle is in a meter bay within a parking place designated by a designation order.

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(2) The exemption under subsection (1)(b) above shall not apply in the case of any vehicle if—

- (a) the meter bay in which it was found was not authorised for use as such at the time when it was left there (referred to below in this section as the time of parking); or
- (b) an initial charge was not duly paid at the time of parking; or
- (c) there has been since that time any contravention in relation to the relevant parking meter of any provision made by virtue of section 46(2)(c) of this Act; or
- (d) more than two hours have elapsed since the end of any period for which an initial charge was duly paid at the time of parking or (as the case may be) since the end of any unexpired time in respect of another vehicle available on the relevant parking meter at the time of parking.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2)(a) above, a meter bay in a parking place designated by a designation order is not authorised for use as such at any time when—

- (a) by virtue of section 49(1)(a) of this Act the parking place is treated for the purposes of sections 46 and 47 of this Act as if it were not designated by that order; or
- (b) the use of the parking place or of any part of it that consists of or includes that particular meter bay is suspended under section 49(4) of this Act.

(4) In relation to any vehicle found in a meter bay within a parking place designated by a designation order, references in subsection (2) above to an initial charge are references to an initial charge payable in respect of that vehicle under section 45 or 50 of this Act.

(5) In any case where section 104(1) of this Act would apply in relation to a vehicle but for subsection (1)(a) above, the person guilty of contravening the prohibition or restriction mentioned in section 104(1) is also guilty of an offence under this subsection if the conditions mentioned in subsection (6) below are met.

(6) Those conditions are that at the time when the contravention occurred—

- (a) the vehicle was not being used either by the person to whom the disabled person's badge was issued or under subsection (4) (institutional use) of section 21 of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970 (badges for display on motor vehicles used by disabled persons); and

(b) he was not using the vehicle in circumstances falling within section 117(2)(b) of this Act. PART VIII

(7) In this section, "meter bay" means a parking space equipped with a parking meter; and the references in subsection (2) above to the relevant parking meter are references to the parking meter relating to the meter bay in which the vehicle in question was found.

106.—(1) Sections 104 and 105 of this Act (referred to below in this section as the principal sections) shall extend only to such areas as the Secretary of State may by order specify; and the power of the Secretary of State to extend those sections to any area is subject to the following provisions of this section. Initial experimental period for immobilisation of vehicles.

(2) During the experimental period for the purposes of the principal sections—

(a) any order under this section extending those sections to any area shall be an experimental order; and

(b) only one such order may be in force at any one time (without prejudice to the variation of that order from time to time by a further order under this section).

(3) An experimental order—

(a) shall relate to a single area only (without prejudice to the alteration of that area from time to time by a further order under this section varying the experimental order); and

(b) shall expire at the end of the period of two years beginning with the day on which it comes into force, unless it is previously revoked or continued in force by a further order under this section.

(4) The experimental period for the purposes of the principal sections is the period beginning with 28th October 1982 and ending with the date on which any order continuing in force an experimental order under this section comes into force.

(5) After the end of the experimental period for the purposes of the principal sections any order under this section extending those sections to any area may be made for a limited period or without limit of time (subject to variation or revocation by a further order under this section).

(6) An order under this section continuing in force an experimental order under this section shall not be made unless a draft of the order has been laid before and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.

(7) The Secretary of State shall not by order under this section (including any order varying an existing order) extend the prin-

PART VIII cipal sections to any area for the first time unless requested to do so by the authority responsible for traffic regulation in that area.

(8) For the purposes of subsection (7) above, the authority responsible for traffic regulation in any area is—

- (a) in relation to any area in Greater London, the Greater London Council ;
- (b) in relation to any area in England and Wales other than an area in Greater London, the council of the county ; and
- (c) in relation to any area in Scotland, the local highway authority.

(9) The power of the Secretary of State to make any order under this section shall be exercisable by statutory instrument which, except in the case of an order to which subsection (6) above applies, shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

(10) Before making an order to which subsection (6) above applies the Secretary of State shall consult with such representative organisations as he thinks fit.

Enforcement of excess parking charges

Liability of
vehicle owner
in respect of
excess
parking
charge.

107.—(1) This section applies where—

- (a) an excess charge has been incurred in pursuance of an order under sections 45 and 46 of this Act ;
- (b) notice of the incurring of the excess charge has been given or affixed as provided in the order ; and
- (c) the excess charge has not been duly paid in accordance with the order ;

and in the following provisions of this Part of this Act “ the excess charge offence ” means the offence under section 47 of this Act of failing duly to pay the excess charge.

(2) Subject to the following provisions of this section—

- (a) for the purposes of the institution of proceedings in respect of the excess charge offence against any person as being the owner of the vehicle at the relevant time, and
- (b) in any proceedings in respect of the excess charge offence brought against any person as being the owner of the vehicle at the relevant time,

it shall be conclusively presumed (notwithstanding that that person may not be an individual) that he was the driver of the

vehicle at that time and, accordingly, that acts or omissions of the driver of the vehicle at that time were his acts or omissions.

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(3) Subsection (2) above shall not apply in relation to any person unless, within the period of 6 months beginning on the day on which the notice of the incurring of the excess charge was given or affixed as mentioned in subsection (1)(b) above, a notice under section 108 of this Act has been served on him—

- (a) by or on behalf of the authority which is the local authority for the purposes of sections 45 and 46 of this Act in relation to the parking place concerned, or
- (b) by or on behalf of the chief officer of police.

(4) If the person on whom a notice under section 108 of this Act is served in accordance with subsection (3) above was not the owner of the vehicle at the relevant time, subsection (2) above shall not apply in relation to him if he furnishes a statutory statement of ownership to that effect in compliance with the notice.

(5) The presumption in subsection (2) above shall not apply in any proceedings brought against any person as being the owner of the vehicle at the relevant time if, in those proceedings, it is proved—

- (a) that at the relevant time the vehicle was in the possession of some other person without the consent of the accused, or
- (b) that the accused was not the owner of the vehicle at the relevant time and that he has a reasonable excuse for failing to comply with the notice under section 108 of this Act served on him in accordance with subsection (3) above.

108.—(1) A notice under this section shall be in the prescribed form, shall give particulars of the excess charge and shall provide that, unless the excess charge is paid before the expiry of the appropriate period, the person on whom the notice is served—

Notice in respect of excess parking charge.

- (a) is required, before the expiry of that period, to furnish to the authority or chief officer of police by or on behalf of whom the notice was served a statutory statement of ownership (as defined in Part I of Schedule 8 to this Act), and
- (b) is invited, before the expiry of that period, to furnish to that authority or chief officer of police a statutory statement of facts (as defined in Part II of that Schedule).

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(2) If, in any case where—

(a) a notice under this section has been served on any person, and

(b) the excess charge specified in the notice is not paid within the appropriate period,

the person so served fails without reasonable excuse to comply with the notice by furnishing a statutory statement of ownership he shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) If, in compliance with or in response to a notice under this section any person furnishes a statement which is false in a material particular, and does so recklessly or knowing it to be false in that particular, he shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) Where a notice under this section has been served on any person in respect of any excess charge—

(a) payment of the charge by any person before the date on which proceedings are begun for the excess charge offence, or, as the case may be, for an offence under subsection (2) above in respect of a failure to comply with the notice, shall discharge the liability of that or any other person (under this or any other enactment) for the excess charge offence or, as the case may be, for the offence under subsection (2) above ;

(b) conviction of any person of the excess charge offence shall discharge the liability of any other person (under this or any other enactment) for that offence and the liability of any person for an offence under subsection (2) above in respect of a failure to comply with the notice ; and

(c) conviction of the person so served of an offence under subsection (2) above in respect of a failure to comply with the notice shall discharge the liability of any person for the excess charge offence ;

but, except as provided by this subsection, nothing in section 107 of this Act or this section shall affect the liability of any person for the excess charge offence.

Modifications
of ss. 107 and
108 in
relation to
hired vehicles.

109.—(1) This section shall apply where—

(a) a notice under section 108 of this Act has been served on a vehicle-hire firm, and

(b) at the relevant time the vehicle in respect of which the notice was served was let to another person by the vehicle-hire firm under a hiring agreement to which this section applies.

(2) Where this section applies, it shall be a sufficient compliance with the notice served on the vehicle-hire firm if the

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firm furnishes to the chief officer of police or local authority by or on behalf of whom the notice was served a statement in the prescribed form, signed by or on behalf of the vehicle-hire firm, stating that at the relevant time the vehicle concerned was hired under a hiring agreement to which this section applies, together with—

- (a) a copy of that hiring agreement, and
- (b) a copy of a statement of liability in the prescribed form, signed by the hirer under that hiring agreement ;

and accordingly, in relation to the vehicle-hire firm on whom the notice was served, the reference in section 108(2) of this Act to a statutory statement of ownership shall be construed as a reference to a statement under this subsection together with the documents specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) above.

(3) If, in a case where this section applies, the vehicle-hire firm has complied with the notice served on the firm by furnishing the statement and copies of the documents specified in subsection (2) above, then sections 107 and 108 of this Act shall have effect as if in those provisions—

- (a) any reference to the owner of the vehicle were a reference to the hirer under the hiring agreement, and
- (b) any reference to a statutory statement of ownership were a reference to a statutory statement of hiring.

(4) Where, in compliance with a notice under section 108 of this Act, a vehicle-hire firm has furnished copies of a hiring agreement and statement of liability as mentioned in subsection (2) above, a person authorised in that behalf by the chief officer of police or local authority to whom the documents are furnished may, at any reasonable time within 6 months after service of that notice, and on production of his authority, require the production by the firm of the originals of those documents ; and if, without reasonable excuse, a vehicle-hire firm fails to produce the original of a document when required to do so under this subsection, the firm shall be treated as not having complied with the notice under section 108 of this Act.

(5) This section applies to a hiring agreement, under the terms of which the vehicle concerned is let to the hirer for a fixed period of less than 6 months (whether or not that period is capable of extension by agreement between the parties or otherwise) ; and any reference in this section to the currency of the hiring agreement includes a reference to any period during which, with the consent of the vehicle-hire firm, the hirer continues in possession of the vehicle as hirer, after the expiry of the fixed period specified in the agreement, but otherwise on terms and conditions specified in it.

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(6) In this section "statement of liability" means a statement made by the hirer under a hiring agreement to which this section applies to the effect that the hirer acknowledges that he will be liable, as the owner of the vehicle, in respect of any excess charge which, during the currency of the hiring agreement, may be incurred with respect to the vehicle in pursuance of an order under sections 45 and 46 of this Act.

(7) In this section—

"hiring agreement" refers only to an agreement which contains such particulars as may be prescribed and does not include a hire-purchase agreement within the meaning of the Consumer Credit Act 1974, and

"vehicle-hire firm" means any person engaged in hiring vehicles in the course of a business.

1974 c. 39.

Time for bringing, and evidence in, proceedings for certain offences.

110.—(1) Proceedings in England or Wales for an offence under section 108(3) of this Act may be brought within a period of six months from the date on which evidence sufficient in the opinion of the prosecutor to warrant the proceedings came to his knowledge; but no such proceedings shall be brought by virtue of this section more than 3 years after the commission of the offence.

(2) Proceedings in Scotland for an offence to which subsection (1) above applies shall not be commenced after the expiry of the period of 3 years from the commission of the offence; but, subject to the foregoing limitation, and notwithstanding anything in section 331 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1975, any such proceedings may be commenced at any time within 6 months after the date on which evidence sufficient in the opinion of the Lord Advocate to justify the proceedings came to his knowledge or, where such evidence was reported to him by a local authority, within 6 months after the date on which it came to their knowledge; and subsection (3) of the said section 331 shall apply for the purposes of this subsection as it applies for the purposes of that section.

1975 c. 21.

(3) For the purposes of subsections (1) and (2) above a certificate signed by or on behalf of the prosecutor or, as the case may be, the Lord Advocate or the local authority, and stating the date on which evidence such as is mentioned in the subsection in question came to his or their knowledge, shall be conclusive evidence of that fact; and a certificate stating that matter and purporting to be so signed shall be deemed to be so signed unless the contrary is proved.

(4) Where any person is charged with the offence of failing to pay an excess charge, and the prosecutor produces to the court any of the statutory statements in Schedule 8 to this Act

or a copy of a statement of liability (within the meaning of section 109 of this Act) purporting— PART VIII

(a) to have been furnished in compliance with or in response to a notice under section 108 of this Act, and

(b) to have been signed by the accused,

the statement shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, to have been signed by the accused and shall be evidence (and, in Scotland, sufficient evidence) in the proceedings of any facts stated in it tending to show that the accused was the owner, the hirer or the driver of the vehicle concerned at a particular time.

111.—(1) The provisions of Schedule 8 to this Act shall have effect for the purposes of sections 107 to 109 of this Act (in this section referred to as “the specified sections”). Supplementary provisions as to excess charges.

(2) In the specified sections—

“appropriate period”, in relation to a notice under section 108 of this Act, means the period of 14 days from the date on which the notice is served, or such longer period as may be specified in the notice or as may be allowed by the chief officer of police or authority by or on behalf of whom the notice is served ;

“driver”, in relation to an excess charge and in relation to an offence of failing duly to pay such a charge, means the person driving the vehicle at the time when it is alleged to have been left in the parking place concerned ;

“relevant time”, in relation to an excess charge, means the time when the vehicle was left in the parking place concerned, notwithstanding that the period in respect of which the excess charge was incurred did not begin at that time.

(3) For the purposes of the specified sections the owner of a vehicle shall be taken to be the person by whom the vehicle is kept ; and for the purpose of determining, in the course of any proceedings brought by virtue of the specified sections, who was the owner of the vehicle at any time, it shall be presumed that the owner was the person who was the registered keeper of the vehicle at that time.

(4) Notwithstanding the presumption in subsection (3) above, it shall be open to the defence in any proceedings to prove that the person who was the registered keeper of a vehicle at a particular time was not the person by whom the vehicle was kept at that time, and it shall be open to the prosecution to prove that the vehicle was kept by some other person at that time.

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(5) A notice under section 108 of this Act may be served on any person—

(a) by delivering it to him or by leaving it at his proper address, or

(b) by sending it to him by post ;

and, where the person on whom such a notice is to be served is a body corporate, it shall be duly served if it is served on the secretary or clerk of that body.

1978 c. 30.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (5) above and of section 7 of the Interpretation Act 1978 (references to service by post) in its application to that subsection, the proper address of any person on whom such a notice is to be served—

(a) shall, in the case of the secretary or clerk of a body corporate, be that of the registered or principal office of that body or the registered address of the person who is the registered keeper of the vehicle concerned at the time of service, and

(b) shall in any other case be the last known address of the person to be served.

1971 c. 10.

(7) References in this section to the person who was or is the registered keeper of a vehicle at any time are references to the person in whose name the vehicle was or is at that time registered under the Vehicles (Excise) Act 1971 ; and, in relation to any such person, the reference in subsection (6)(a) above to that person's registered address is a reference to the address recorded in the record kept under that Act with respect to that vehicle as being that person's address.

1980 c. 43.

(8) For the purposes of sections 1(2) and 2(1) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 (power to issue summons or warrant and jurisdiction to try offences), any offence under subsection (2) of section 108 of this Act shall be treated as committed at any address which at the time of service of the notice under that section to which the offence relates was the accused's proper address (in accordance with subsection (6) above) for the service of any such notice as well as at the address to which any statutory statement furnished in response to that notice is required to be returned in accordance with the notice.

PART IX

FURTHER PROVISIONS AS TO ENFORCEMENT

General provisions

Information
as to identity
of driver or
rider.

112.—(1) This section applies to any offence under any of the foregoing provisions of this Act except—

(a) sections 43, 52, 88(7), 104, 105 and 108 ;

- (b) the provisions of subsection (2) or (3) of section 108 as modified by subsections (2) and (3) of section 109 ; and

- (c) section 35(7) in its application to England and Wales.

(2) Where the driver of a vehicle is alleged to be guilty of an offence to which this section applies—

- (a) the person keeping the vehicle shall give such information as to the identity of the driver as he may be required to give—

(i) by or on behalf of a chief officer of police, or

(ii) in the case of an offence under section 35(4) or against section 47 of this Act, by or on behalf of a chief officer of police or, in writing, by or on behalf of the local authority for the parking place in question ; and

- (b) any other person shall, if required as mentioned in paragraph (a) above, give any information which it is in his power to give and which may lead to the identification of the driver.

(3) In subsection (2) above, references to the driver of a vehicle include references to the person riding a bicycle or tricycle (not being a motor vehicle) ; and—

- (a) in relation to parking places designated by virtue of section 50(1) of this Act by an order of the Greater London Council, the reference in subsection (2) above to the local authority shall be construed as a reference to that Council, and

- (b) in relation to an offence under section 61(5) of this Act, subsection (2)(a) above shall have effect as if, for subparagraphs (i) and (ii), there were substituted the words “by a notice in writing given to him by a local authority in whose area the loading area in question is situated”.

and in subsection (2)(a) above, as modified by paragraph (b) of this subsection, “local authority” means any of the following, that is to say, a county council, the Greater London Council, a district council, a London borough council and the Common Council of the City of London.

(4) Except as provided by subsection (5) below, a person who fails to comply with the requirements of subsection (2)(a) above shall be guilty of an offence unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court that he did not know, and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained, who was the driver of the vehicle or, as the case may be, the rider of the bicycle or tricycle ; and a person who fails to comply with the requirements of subsection (2)(b) above shall be guilty of an offence.

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(5) As regards Scotland, subsection (4) above shall not apply where the offence of which the driver of the vehicle is alleged to be guilty is an offence under section 61(5) of this Act.

Evidence by certificate.

113.—(1) In any proceedings in England or Wales for an offence to which section 112 of this Act applies (other than an offence under section 61(5)) a certificate in the prescribed form, purporting to be signed by a constable, and certifying that a person specified in the certificate stated to the constable—

- (a) that a particular motor vehicle was being driven or used by, or belonged to, that person on a particular occasion, or
- (b) that a particular motor vehicle on a particular occasion was used by, or belonged to, a firm, and that the person making the statement was, at the time of making it, a partner in that firm, or
- (c) that a particular motor vehicle on a particular occasion was used by, or belonged to, a corporation, and that the person making the statement was, at the time of making it, a director, officer or employee of that corporation,

shall be admissible as evidence for the purpose of determining by whom the vehicle was being driven or used, or to whom it belonged, as the case may be, on that occasion.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) above shall be deemed to make a certificate admissible as evidence in proceedings for an offence except in a case where, and to the like extent to which, oral evidence to the like effect would have been admissible in those proceedings.

(3) Nothing in subsection (1) above shall be deemed to make a certificate admissible as evidence in proceedings for an offence—

- (a) unless a copy of the certificate has, not less than 7 days before the hearing or trial, been served in the prescribed manner on the person charged with the offence, or
- (b) if that person, not later than 3 days before the hearing or trial or within such further time as the court may in special circumstances allow, serves a notice in the prescribed form and manner on the prosecutor requiring attendance at the trial of the person who signed the certificate.

(4) In this section “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made by the Secretary of State under section 242 of the Road Traffic Act 1960 or section 181 of the Road Traffic Act 1972.

114. Where on the summary trial in England or Wales of an information for an offence to which section 112 of this Act applies— PART IX
Proof of
identity of
driver.

(a) it is proved to the satisfaction of the court, on oath or in manner prescribed by rules made under section 144 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, that a requirement under section 112(2) of this Act to give information as to the identity of the driver of a particular vehicle on the particular occasion to which the information relates has been served on the accused by post, and 1980 c. 43.

(b) a statement in writing is produced to the court, purporting to be signed by the accused, that the accused was the driver of that vehicle on that occasion,

the court may accept that statement as evidence that the accused was the driver of that vehicle on that occasion.

115.—(1) A person shall be guilty of an offence who, with intent to deceive,— Mis-handling
of parking
documents and
related
offences.

(a) uses, or lends to, or allows to be used by, any other person, any ticket issued by a parking meter, or any authorisation by way of such a certificate, other means of identification or device as is referred to in any of sections 4(2), 4(3), 7(2), and 7(3) or any such permit or token as is referred to in section 46(2)(i) of this Act, or

(b) makes or has in his possession any document so closely resembling any such ticket or authorisation as to be calculated to deceive; or

(c) in Scotland, forges or alters any such ticket or authorisation.

(2) A person who knowingly makes a false statement for the purpose of procuring the grant or issue to himself or any other person of any such authorisation as is mentioned in subsection (1) above shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) Summary proceedings in Scotland for an offence under this section may be brought—

(a) within a period of 6 months from the date of the commission of the alleged offence, or

(b) within a period which exceeds neither 3 months from the date in which it came to the knowledge of the procurator fiscal that the offence had been committed nor one year from the date of the commission of the offence,

whichever period is the longer.

PART IX
Provisions
supplementary
to s. 115.

116.—(1) If any person authorised in that behalf by or under a designation order has reasonable cause to believe that a document or article carried on a vehicle, or by the driver or person in charge of a vehicle, is a document or article in relation to which an offence has been committed under subsection (1) of section 115 of this Act (so far as that subsection relates to such authorisations as are referred to in it) or under subsection (2) of that section, he may detain that document or article, and may for that purpose require the driver or person in charge of the vehicle to deliver up the document or article; and if the driver or person in charge of the vehicle fails to comply with that requirement, he shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) When a document or article has been detained under subsection (1) above and—

(a) at any time after the expiry of 6 months from the date when that detention began no person has been charged since that date with an offence in relation to the document or article under subsection (1) or (2) of section 115 of this Act, and

(b) the document or article has not been returned to the person to whom the authorisation in question was issued or to the person who at that date was the driver or person in charge of the vehicle,

then, on an application made for the purpose to a magistrates' court (or, in Scotland, on a summary application made for the purpose to the sheriff court), the court shall make such order respecting disposal of the document or article and award such costs (or, in Scotland, expenses) as the justice of the case may require.

(3) Any of the following, but no other, persons shall be entitled to make an application under subsection (2) above with respect to a document or article, that is to say—

(a) the person to whom the authorisation was issued;

(b) the person who, at the date when the detention of the document or article began, was the driver or person in charge of the vehicle; and

(c) the person for the time being having possession of the document or article.

Wrongful use
of disabled
person's
badge.

117.—(1) A person who is guilty of an offence in relation to a motor vehicle under a provision of this Act other than this section ("the first offence") is also guilty of an offence under this section if the conditions specified in subsection (2) below are satisfied.

(2) The conditions mentioned in subsection (1) above are that PART IX
at the time of the commission of the first offence—

- (a) a disabled person's badge was displayed on the motor vehicle ;
- (b) he was using the motor vehicle in circumstances where a disabled person's concession would be available to a disabled person's vehicle ; and
- (c) the vehicle was not being used either by the person to whom the badge was issued or under section 21(4) (institutional use) of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970 c. 44.

(3) In this section—

“ disabled person's badge ” means a badge of a form prescribed under section 21(1) of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970 ; and

“ disabled person's concession ” means—

(a) an exemption from an order under this Act given by reference to disabled persons' vehicles ; or

(b) a provision made in any order under this Act for the use of a parking place by disabled persons' vehicles.

118. If a person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any regulations made by the Secretary of State under this Act (other than regulations made under section 28, Schedule 4, Part III of Schedule 9 or Schedule 12) and contravention of, or failure to comply with, the regulations is not made an offence under any other provision of this Act, he shall be guilty of an offence under this section. Contravention of regulations.

Special provisions relating to Scotland

119. As respects Scotland, a person who aids, abets, counsels, procures or incites any other person to commit an offence against the provisions of this Act or any regulations made under it shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to the same punishment as might be imposed on conviction of the first-mentioned offence. Aiding and abetting.

120.—(1) In any proceedings in Scotland for an offence referred to in subsection (2) below it shall be lawful to convict the accused on the evidence of one witness. Evidence in certain proceedings.

(2) The offence referred to in subsection (1) above is any offence created by or under an enactment and punishable on

PART IX summary conviction, being an offence committed in respect of a vehicle—

1972 c. 20.

- (a) by its being on a road during the hours of darkness as defined by section 82 of the Road Traffic Act 1972 without the lights or reflectors required by law ; or
- (b) by its obstructing a road, or waiting, or being left or parked, or being loaded or unloaded, in a road ; or
- (c) by the non-payment of a charge made at a street parking place ; or
- (d) by its being used in contravention of any provision of an order made or having effect as if made under sections 1, 6 or 9, or of regulations made or having effect as if made under section 12, of this Act, being a provision—
 - (i) as to the route to be followed by vehicles of the class to which that vehicle belongs ; or
 - (ii) as to roads or parts of carriageways which are not to be used for traffic by such vehicles ; or
 - (iii) as to the places where such vehicles may not turn so as to face in the opposite direction to that in which they were proceeding or as to the conditions under which such vehicles may so turn ; or

1971 c. 10.

- (e) by its being used or kept on a public road within the meaning of the Vehicles (Excise) Act 1971 without a licence under that Act being exhibited on the vehicle in the manner prescribed under that Act.

Destination of fines.

121.—(1) There shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund all fines imposed in respect of offences to which this section applies.

(2) This section applies to offences under section 115 of this Act of which the offenders have been convicted on indictment in Scotland, and to offences committed in Scotland under the foregoing provisions of this Act or regulations made under them, being offences of which the offenders have been convicted otherwise than on indictment, except offences under—

- (a) any of sections 28(3), 29(3), 47, 104(5), 104(6), 105(5), 108(2) and 108(3) ; or
- (b) the provisions of subsection (2) or (3) of section 108 as modified by subsections (2) and (3) of section 109 ; or
- (c) Schedule 12 (other than paragraph 3(5)).

PART X

GENERAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

122.—(1) It shall be the duty of the Greater London Council and of every other local authority upon whom functions are conferred by or under this Act, so to exercise the functions conferred on them by this Act as (so far as practicable having regard to the matters specified in subsection (2) below) to secure the expeditious, convenient and safe movement of vehicular and other traffic (including pedestrians) and the provision of suitable and adequate parking facilities on and off the highway.

Exercise of
functions
by local
authorities.

(2) The matters referred to in subsection (1) above as being specified in this subsection are—

- (a) the desirability of securing and maintaining reasonable access to premises ;
- (b) the effect on the amenities of any locality affected and (without prejudice to the generality of this paragraph) the importance of regulating and restricting the use of roads by heavy commercial vehicles, so as to preserve or improve the amenities of the areas through which the roads run ;
- (c) the importance of facilitating the passage of public service vehicles and of securing the safety and convenience of persons using or desiring to use such vehicles ; and
- (d) any other matters appearing to the Greater London Council or the local authority, as the case may be, to be relevant.

123.—(1) The powers of the Greater London Council under section 5(1) of the London Government Act 1963 to delegate functions to any borough council or to the Common Council shall include power to delegate to those councils the functions exercisable by the Greater London Council in relation to orders under section 6, 9, 45, 46, 49, 83(2) or 84 of this Act.

Delegation of
functions by
Greater
London
Council.
1963 c. 33.

(2) Except as provided by subsection (1) above and without prejudice to any power of delegation conferred by section 7 of the Highways Act 1980 (delegation or transfer of functions with respect to metropolitan roads), section 5(1) of the London Government Act 1963 shall not apply to any function conferred on the Greater London Council by or by virtue of the provisions of this Act to which section 122 of this Act applies.

1980 c. 66.

(3) A borough council or the Common Council may, to such extent as they consider necessary in connection with any order under section 6 or 9 of this Act made by that council in the

PART X discharge of functions delegated to that council in pursuance of this section—

- (a) place in the carriageway of any road in respect of which they are the highway authority such bollards or other obstructions as they consider appropriate for preventing the passage of vehicles, or vehicles of any class, at any point at which their passage (whether in any direction or in one direction only) is prohibited by any such order;
- (b) maintain and light those obstructions; and
- (c) remove any obstruction placed by them in pursuance of this subsection.

(4) Section 92(2) and (3) of this Act shall apply in relation to the placing of bollards or other obstructions under subsection (3) above as if for any reference to subsection (1) of section 92 there were substituted a reference to subsection (3) above.

(5) Functions in relation to orders under section 45(1) of this Act delegated to a borough council or the Common Council in pursuance of this section shall be exercisable by those councils—

- (a) as if those functions were exercisable by the Greater London Council without any application being made by the local authority; and
- (b) in compliance, where appropriate, with any regulations made by the Secretary of State under Part III of Schedule 9 to this Act which relate to orders made or proposed to be made under section 45 of this Act by the Greater London Council other than on the application of a local authority.

(6) Any functions delegated to a borough council or the Common Council in pursuance of this section which are exercisable by any one such council as respects a road part of the width of which is in the area of that council and part in the area of another shall not be exercisable by that council until they have first consulted with the other council.

(7) Any of the following councils, that is to say, borough councils and the Common Council, to whom functions have been delegated in pursuance of this section, may, for the better discharge of those functions as respects a road part of the width of which is in the area of one such council and part in the area of any one or more of the others, enter into agreements with one another for or in relation to the discharge of those functions as respects any such road.

(8) Expenses incurred in pursuance of an agreement made under subsection (7) above shall be borne by the parties to the

agreement in such proportions as may be determined by the agreement.

PART X

(9) For the avoidance of doubt and without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) above, in connection with the exercise by a borough council or the Common Council of any function delegated to them in pursuance of this section—

(a) references to the Greater London Council in this Act or any regulations made under paragraph 23 of Schedule 9 to this Act and for the time being in force shall, where necessary, be construed as references to a borough council or the Common Council, as the case may be; and

(b) in section 45(1)(a) of this Act, the reference to the application of the local authority shall be disregarded.

(10) In this section—

“borough” means London borough and “borough council” means London borough council; and

“the Common Council” means the Common Council of the City of London.

124.—(1) The provisions of Parts I to VI of Schedule 9 to this Act shall have effect as follows in relation to the making, variation, revocation and validity of orders under the provisions of this Act mentioned in Parts I to VI of that Schedule, that is to say—

(a) Part I of that Schedule shall have effect for the purpose of conferring on the Secretary of State powers in relation to the making of orders under the provisions of this Act mentioned in that Part of the Schedule;

(b) Part II of that Schedule shall have effect for requiring the consent of the Secretary of State to certain orders and for making provision as to the manner of giving such consent;

(c) Part III of that Schedule shall have effect as to procedure in connection with certain orders;

(d) Part IV of that Schedule shall have effect with respect to the variation or revocation of certain orders;

(e) Part V of that Schedule shall have effect for requiring consultation with traffic commissioners before orders are made under section 19 or 38(1)(a) of this Act; and

(f) Part VI of that Schedule shall have effect as to the validity of orders under sections 1, 6, 9, 19, 32, 37 and 38 of this Act and of designation orders.

PART X

(2) Any power of the Secretary of State to make an order under or by virtue of any of the following provisions of this Act, namely sections 1, 6, 9, 14, 19, 29, 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 45, 46, 49(2) and (4), 50, 53, 83 and 84 shall be exercisable by statutory instrument.

Boundary roads.

125.—(1) For the purposes of sections 6(1) and (2), 9, 73, 82(2) and 84(1) and (3) of this Act, where any part of the width of a road is in Greater London, the whole width of the road shall be deemed to be in Greater London.

(2) Subject to subsection (1) above, any powers which, under the provisions specified in subsection (3) below, are exercisable by a local authority as respects a road (including powers exercisable by such an authority as highway authority) shall, in the case of a road part of the width of which is in the area of one local authority and part in the area of another, be exercisable by either authority with the consent of the other.

(3) The provisions referred to in subsection (2) above are sections 1(2), 9, 14, 19(1), 23(1), 29(1), 30(1), 32(1), 57(1) and (2), 68, 82(2) and 84.

(4) In this section “local authority” means the council of a county, London borough, parish or community or the Common Council of the City of London or, in relation to section 32(1) of this Act, the council of a district in Wales.

(5) This section does not extend to Scotland.

Exercise of powers as respects part of width of road.

126.—(1) Any power which is exercisable in relation to any road under the provisions specified in subsection (2) below, otherwise than by virtue of section 125 of this Act, shall be exercisable with respect to the whole or any part of the width of the road.

(2) The provisions referred to in subsection (1) above are sections 9, 67(3), 82, 83, 84, 88 and 92 of this Act.

Footpaths, bridleways and byways open to all traffic.

127.—(1) In relation to any footpath, bridleway or byway open to all traffic—

(a) any reference in section 2(3) or 14 of this Act to pedestrians shall be construed as including a reference to persons to whom subsection (2) below applies, and

(b) any reference in any provision of this Act (except this section) to traffic shall be construed as including a reference to pedestrians and to persons to whom that subsection applies.

(2) This subsection applies to any person driving, riding or leading a horse or other animal of draught or burden.

(3) In this section—

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- (a) "footpath" does not include a highway over which the public have a right of way on foot only which is at the side of a public road ; and
- (b) "byway open to all traffic" means a highway over which the public have a right of way for vehicular and all other kinds of traffic, but which is used by the public mainly for the purpose for which footpaths and bridleways are so used.

(4) For the purposes of this section a highway at the side of a river, canal or inland navigation shall not be excluded from the definition of a footpath, bridleway or byway open to all traffic by reason only that the public have a right to use the highway for purposes of navigation, if the highway would fall within that definition if the public had no such right.

(5) This section does not extend to Scotland.

128. Without prejudice to any other provisions of this Act, Power to the Secretary of State may hold inquiries for the purposes of this hold inquiries. Act.

129.—(1) Where under any of the provisions of this Act an inquiry is held by the Secretary of State— General provisions as to inquiries.

- (a) notice of the inquiry may be given and published in accordance with such general or special directions as the Secretary of State may give ;
- (b) the Secretary of State and, if authorised by him, the person appointed to hold the inquiry may by order require any person, subject to the payment or tender of the reasonable expenses of his attendance, to attend as a witness and give evidence or produce any documents in his possession or power which relate to any matter in question at the inquiry and are such as would be subject to production in a court of law ;
- (c) the person holding the inquiry shall have power to take evidence on oath and for that purpose to administer oaths ; and
- (d) the Secretary of State may make such order as to the payment of the costs incurred by him in connection with the inquiry ~~(including such reasonable sum, not exceeding £5.25 a day, as he may determine for the services of any officer engaged in the inquiry)~~ by such party to the inquiry as he thinks fit, and may certify the amount of the costs so incurred.

Rep. 1986(c-65)
S. 49(2)

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(2) Any amount certified as mentioned in subsection (1)(d) above and directed by the Secretary of State to be paid by any person shall be recoverable from that person—

- (a) in England or Wales, either as a civil debt due to the Crown or by the Secretary of State summarily as a civil debt, or
- (b) in Scotland, by the Secretary of State.

(3) If a person fails without reasonable excuse to comply with any of the provisions of an order under subsection (1)(b) above, he shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) Where the Greater London Council or any other local authority are authorised or required by or under any provision of this Act to hold an inquiry for the purposes of any of their functions, any person appointed by that council or authority to hold the inquiry shall have the like powers as a person appointed to hold an inquiry to which section 250 of the Local Government Act 1972 applies.

1972 c. 70.

Application
of Act to
Crown.

130.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section and section 132 of this Act, the provisions of this Act specified in subsection (2) below shall apply to vehicles and persons in the public service of the Crown.

(2) The provisions referred to in subsection (1) above are—

- (a) sections 1 to 5, 9 to 16, 21 to 26, 38, 42, 45 to 51, 52(2) and (3), 58 to 60, 62 to 67, 69 to 71, 76 to 91, 99, 100, 104, 105, 125 and 126 ;
- (b) except in relation to vehicles and persons in the armed forces of the Crown when on duty, sections 6 to 8 ; and
- (c) Schedule 7, so far as it relates to offences under any of the provisions mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) above.

(3) In relation to vehicles used for naval, military or air force purposes, while being driven by persons for the time being subject to the orders of a member of the armed forces of the Crown, the Secretary of State may by regulations vary the provisions of any statutory provision imposing a speed limit on motor vehicles ; but regulations under this subsection may provide that any variation made by the regulations shall have effect subject to such conditions as may be specified in the regulations.

(4) Where an offence under this Act is alleged to have been committed in connection with a vehicle in the public service of the Crown, proceedings may be brought in respect of the offence against a person nominated for the purpose on behalf of the Crown ; and subject to subsection (5) below, where any such offence is committed any person so nominated shall also be guilty of an offence as well as any person actually responsible

for the offence (but without prejudice to proceedings against any person so responsible).

(5) Where a person is convicted of an offence by virtue of subsection (4) above—

- (a) no order may be made on his conviction save an order imposing a fine ;
- (b) payment of any fine imposed on him in respect of that offence may not be enforced against him ; and
- (c) apart from the imposition of any such fine, the conviction shall be disregarded for all purposes other than any appeal (whether by way of case stated or otherwise).

131.—(1) The Secretary of State may, with the consent of the appropriate Crown authority or authorities concerned, by order direct that, subject to subsection (3) below and to such exceptions, adaptations and modifications appearing to him to be necessary or expedient as may be specified in the order, all or any of the road traffic enactments shall apply to all Crown roads, or to any specified Crown road or Crown roads, or to Crown roads of a specified class, as they apply in relation to other roads to which the public has access.

Application
of road
traffic
enactments to
Crown roads.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) above, but subject to subsection (3) below, any order under subsection (1) above with respect to any of the road traffic enactments may in particular include provision—

- (a) for enabling functions with respect to a road exercisable under the enactment in question by the local authority or the highway authority to be exercised with respect to a Crown road by the appropriate Crown authority or by a particular local authority or highway authority ;
- (b) for enabling power to make an order, regulation or scheme under the enactment in question with respect to a Crown road, which would otherwise be exercisable by a local authority or highway authority, to be exercised instead by the Secretary of State, and for requiring the consent of the Secretary of State to the variation or revocation by any other authority of such an order, regulation or scheme made by him ;
- (c) for a certificate of the appropriate Crown authority or of the Secretary of State that the authority or Secretary of State has, or has not, consented to the doing of anything for which under the order or under this section the consent of the authority or (as the case may be) of the Secretary of State is required to be evidence (and, in Scotland, sufficient evidence) of the facts stated ;

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(d) for exempting from any provision of the enactment in question persons and vehicles on a Crown road in the service of the Crown or of an agent of the Crown.

(3) No order, regulation or scheme in relation to a Crown road shall be made, varied or revoked under any of the road traffic enactments by virtue of an order under subsection (1) above except by, or with the consent of, the appropriate Crown authority.

(4) With a view to the avoidance of doubt, the road traffic enactments specified in an order under subsection (1) above may include any provision of those enactments notwithstanding that it would have applied in relation to Crown roads apart from the making of the order; and inclusion in the order of a provision which would so have applied shall not prejudice anything done under that provision in relation to a Crown road before the coming into operation of the order.

(5) Any power to make an order under subsection (1) above shall be exercisable by statutory instrument which shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

(6) Subsection (1) above shall have effect without prejudice to the provisions of section 132 of this Act in relation to certain Crown roads; and nothing in this section shall prejudice any enactment (in addition to this section and that section) which relates to Crown roads.

(7) In this section and in section 132 of this Act—

(a) “appropriate Crown authority”, in relation to a Crown road—

(i) in the case of a road on land belonging to Her Majesty in right of the Crown, means the Crown Estate Commissioners or other government department having the management of that land;

(ii) in the case of a road on land belonging to Her Majesty in right of the Duchy of Lancaster, means the Chancellor of the Duchy;

(iii) in the case of a road on land belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall, means such person as the Duke of Cornwall or the possessor for the time being of the Duchy of Cornwall appoints;

(iv) in the case of a road on land belonging to a government department or held in trust for Her Majesty for the purposes of a government department, means that department;

and if any question arises under this paragraph as to

PART X

what authority is the appropriate Crown authority in relation to any Crown road, that question shall be referred to the Treasury, whose decision shall be final;

- (b) "Crown road" means a road, other than a highway, to which the public has access by permission granted by the appropriate Crown authority or otherwise granted by or on behalf of the Crown; and
- (c) "road traffic enactments" means enactments (whether passed before or after or contemporaneously with or contained in 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.

132.—(1) In the following provisions of this section, references to a Crown road are references to a Crown road of a description mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (b) of section 22 of this Act. Special provisions as to certain Crown roads.

(2) Subject to the following provisions of this section, section 1 of this Act, as applied for the purposes set out in section 22(2) of this Act, shall have effect so as to authorise the making of a traffic regulation order as respects any Crown road, and an order (hereafter in this section also referred to as a "traffic regulation order") may be made under section 22(3) as respects any Crown road.

(3) The consent of the appropriate Crown authority must be given before a traffic regulation order is made by virtue of subsection (2) above as respects a Crown road.

(4) A traffic regulation order made by virtue of subsection (2) above as respects a Crown road shall not apply to vehicles or persons in the public service of the Crown except so far as is expressly provided in the order, and the inclusion of any such express provision in an order not made by the Secretary of State shall require his approval.

(5) If a traffic regulation order is or is to be made by virtue of subsection (2) above as respects a Crown road, the local authority concerned may, after consultation with the appropriate Crown authority, place and maintain, or cause to be placed and maintained, such traffic signs of any type prescribed, or authorised, under section 64 of this Act as the local authority may consider necessary in connection with the order.

The powers conferred by this subsection shall be exercisable subject to and in conformity with any general directions given under section 65(1) of this Act, and any other power conferred by section 65 to give directions to a highway authority shall include power to give the like directions to the local authority

PART X

concerned as respects the Crown road, but after consultation with the appropriate Crown authority.

(6) In this section "local authority concerned", in relation to a Crown road, means the authority having power to make an order as respects that road under section 1 of this Act as extended by section 22 of this Act and this section.

Vehicles used
for marine
salvage.
1894 c. 60.

133.—(1) Subsection (3) of section 130 of this Act shall have effect in relation to motor vehicles used for salvage purposes pursuant to Part IV of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 as it has effect in relation to vehicles used for naval, military or air force purposes while being driven as mentioned in that subsection.

(2) In this section "salvage" means the preservation of a vessel which is wrecked, stranded or in distress, or the lives of persons belonging to, or the cargo or apparel of, such a vessel.

Provisions
as to
regulations.

134.—(1) Any power conferred by this Act on the Secretary of State, or on the Ministers acting jointly, to make regulations shall be exercisable by statutory instrument.

(2) Before making any regulations under any provision of this Act except sections 103(1), 104, 108 to 110, Schedule 4, Schedule 8 and Schedule 12, the Secretary of State, or the Ministers acting jointly as the case may be, shall consult with such representative organisations as he or they think fit.

(3) A statutory instrument whereby any such power as is mentioned in subsection (1) above is exercised (other than the power conferred by sections 86, 97 or 140 of this Act) shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

(4) Regulations made under section 86 or section 140 of this Act shall not have effect unless approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.

(5) No regulations shall be made under section 97 of this Act unless a draft has been laid before Parliament and has been approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.

Application
of Act to
Isles of
Scilly.

135.—(1) The Secretary of State may, after consultation with the Council of the Isles of Scilly, by order made by statutory instrument provide that any provision of this Act specified in the order shall apply to the Isles, subject to such modifications as may be so specified, as if the Isles were a separate county or a district.

1972 c. 70.

(2) Subsection (1) above shall have effect without prejudice to the operation of section 265 of the Local Government Act 1972 (which relates to the application of that Act to the Isles of Scilly) or of any order made under that section.

136.—(1) In this Act, subject to section 20 of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970 (which makes special provision with respect to invalid carriages), “motor vehicle” means a mechanically propelled vehicle intended or adapted for use on roads, and “trailer” means a vehicle drawn by a motor vehicle.

PART X
Meaning of
“motor
vehicle” and
other
expressions
relating to
vehicles.

(2) In this Act “motor car” means a mechanically propelled vehicle, not being a motor cycle or an invalid carriage, which is constructed itself to carry a load or passengers and of which the weight unladen—

1970 c. 44.

(a) if it is constructed solely for the carriage of passengers and their effects, is adapted to carry not more than 7 passengers exclusive of the driver, and is fitted with tyres of such type as may be specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State, does not exceed 3050 kilograms ;

(b) if it is constructed or adapted for use for the conveyance of goods or burden of any description, does not exceed 3050 kilograms (or 3500 kilograms if the vehicle carries a container or containers for holding, for the purposes of its propulsion, any fuel which is wholly gaseous at 17·5 degrees Celsius under a pressure of 1·013 bar or plant and materials for producing such fuel) ; or

(c) in a case falling within neither of the foregoing paragraphs, does not exceed 2540 kilograms.

(3) In this Act “heavy motor car” means a mechanically propelled vehicle, not being a motor car, which is constructed itself to carry a load or passengers and of which the weight unladen exceeds 2540 kilograms.

(4) In this Act (except for the purposes of section 57) “motor cycle” means a mechanically propelled vehicle (not being an invalid carriage) with fewer than 4 wheels, of which the weight unladen does not exceed 410 kilograms.

(5) In this Act “invalid carriage” means a mechanically propelled vehicle of which the weight unladen does not exceed 254 kilograms and which is specially designed and constructed, and not merely adapted, for the use of a person suffering from some physical default or disability and is used solely by such a person.

(6) In this Act “motor tractor” means a mechanically propelled vehicle which is not constructed itself to carry a load, other than excepted articles, and of which the weight unladen does not exceed 7370 kilograms.

PART X

(7) In this Act "light locomotive" and "heavy locomotive" mean a mechanically propelled vehicle which is not constructed itself to carry a load, other than excepted articles, and of which the weight unladen—

(a) in the case of a light locomotive, exceeds 7370 but does not exceed 11690 kilograms, and

(b) in the case of a heavy locomotive, exceeds 11690 kilograms.

(8) In subsections (6) and (7) above "excepted articles" means any of the following, that is to say, water, fuel, accumulators and other equipment used for the purpose of propulsion, loose tools and loose equipment.

Supple-
mentary
provisions
relating to
s. 136.

137.—(1) A sidecar attached to a motor vehicle shall, if it complies with such conditions as may be specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State, be regarded as forming part of the vehicle to which it is attached and not as being a trailer.

(2) For the purposes of section 136 of this Act, in a case where a motor vehicle is so constructed that a trailer may by partial superimposition be attached to the vehicle in such a manner as to cause a substantial part of the weight of the trailer to be borne by the vehicle, that vehicle shall be deemed to be a vehicle itself constructed to carry a load.

(3) For the purposes of that section, in the case of a motor vehicle fitted with a crane, dynamo, welding plant or other special appliance or apparatus which is a permanent or essentially permanent fixture, the appliance or apparatus shall not be deemed to constitute a load or goods or burden of any description, but shall be deemed to form part of the vehicle.

(4) The Secretary of State may by regulations vary any of the maximum or minimum weights specified in section 136 of this Act; and such regulations may have effect—

(a) either generally or in the case of vehicles of any class specified in the regulations, and

(b) either for the purposes of this Act and of all regulations made under it or for such of those purposes as may be so specified.

(5) Nothing in section 86 of this Act shall be construed as limiting the powers conferred by subsection (4) above.

138.—(1) Subject to subsections (4) to (7) below, in this Act **PART X**
“ heavy commercial vehicle ” means any goods vehicle which **Meaning of**
has an operating weight exceeding 7.5 tonnes. **“ heavy commercial vehicle ”.**

(2) The operating weight of a goods vehicle for the purposes of this section is—

- (a) in the case of a motor vehicle not drawing a trailer, or in the case of a trailer, its maximum laden weight ;
- (b) in the case of an articulated vehicle, its maximum laden weight (if it has one) and otherwise the aggregate maximum laden weight of all the individual vehicles forming part of that articulated vehicle ; and
- (c) in the case of a motor vehicle (other than an articulated vehicle) drawing one or more trailers, the aggregate maximum laden weight of the motor vehicle and the trailer or trailers attached to it.

(3) In this section—

“ articulated vehicle ” means a motor vehicle with a trailer so attached to it as to be partially superimposed upon it ;

“ goods vehicle ” means a motor vehicle constructed or adapted for use for the carriage of goods or burden of any description, or a trailer so constructed or adapted ;

“ trailer ” means any vehicle other than a motor vehicle ;

and references to the maximum laden weight of a vehicle are references to the total laden weight which must not be exceeded in the case of that vehicle if it is to be used in Great Britain without contravening any regulations for the time being in force under section 40 of the Road Traffic Act 1972 (construction and use regulations).

(4) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend subsections (1) and (2) above (whether as originally enacted or as previously amended under this subsection)—

- (a) by substituting weights of a different description for any of the weights there mentioned, or
- (b) in the case of subsection (1) above, by substituting a weight of a different description or amount, or a weight different both in description and amount, for the weight there mentioned.

(5) Different regulations may be made under subsection (4) above for the purposes of different provisions of this Act and as respects different classes of vehicles or as respects the same class of vehicles in different circumstances and as respects different

PART X

times of the day or night and as respects roads in different localities.

(6) Regulations made under subsection (4) above shall not so amend subsection (1) above that there is any case in which a goods vehicle whose operating weight (ascertained in accordance with subsection (2) above as originally enacted) does not exceed 7.5 tonnes is a heavy commercial vehicle for any of the purposes of this Act.

(7) For the purpose of determining whether or not any vehicle is a heavy commercial vehicle for the purposes of a traffic regulation order or experimental traffic order—

- (a) made before 13th August 1981 (whether or not varied or, in the case of an experimental traffic order, continued after that date); and
- (b) including any such provision as is referred to in section 2(4) of this Act;

the provisions contained in paragraph 8 of Schedule 10 to this Act shall, during the transitional period specified in that paragraph, have effect in substitution for the provisions of subsections (1) to (6) above.

(8) In subsection (7) above, “experimental traffic order” does not include an order made in respect of traffic on roads in Greater London.

Hovercraft.

139.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, a hovercraft—

- (a) shall be a motor vehicle, whether or not it is intended or adapted for use on roads; but
- (b) shall be treated, subject to subsection (2) below, as not being a vehicle of any of the classes defined in subsections (2) to (7) of section 136 of this Act.

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

- (a) that any provision of this Act, which would otherwise apply to hovercraft, shall not apply to them or shall apply to them subject to such modifications as may be specified in the regulations, or
- (b) that any such provision, which would not otherwise apply to hovercraft, shall apply to them subject to such modifications (if any) as may be so specified.

(3) In this section “hovercraft” has the same meaning as in the Hovercraft Act 1968.

140.—(1) For the purposes of this Act—**PART X**

Certain vehicles not to be treated as motor vehicles.

- (a) a mechanically propelled vehicle which is an implement for cutting grass, is controlled by a pedestrian and is not capable of being used or adapted for any other purpose ;

- (b) any other mechanically propelled vehicle controlled by a pedestrian which may be specified by regulations made by the Secretary of State for the purposes of this section and of section 193 of the Road Traffic Act 1972 c. 20. 1972 ; and

- (c) an electrically assisted pedal cycle of such class as may be prescribed by regulations so made,

shall be treated as not being a motor vehicle.

(2) In this section “controlled by a pedestrian” means that the vehicle either—

- (a) is constructed or adapted for use only under such control, or

- (b) is constructed or adapted for use either under such control or under the control of a person carried on it, but is not for the time being in use under, or proceeding under, the control of a person carried on it.

141.—(1) Subject to subsection (4) of this section, none of the provisions of this Act specified in subsection (2) below, nor any orders or regulations made under those provisions, shall apply to tramcars or trolley vehicles operated under statutory powers. Tramcars and trolley vehicles.

(2) The provisions of this Act referred to in subsection (1) above are sections 1 to 5, 14, 18 and 81 to 89.

(3) In this section “operated under statutory powers”, in relation to tramcars and trolley vehicles, means that their use is authorised or regulated by a special Act of Parliament or by an order having the force of an Act.

(4) Subsection (1) above shall have effect subject to any such Act or order as is mentioned in subsection (3) above ; and any such Act or order may apply any of the following provisions of this Act, namely, sections 81 to 89, to tramcars or trolley vehicles to which the Act or order relates.

(5) In this section “tramcar” includes any carriage used on any road by virtue of an order under the Light Railways Act 1896 c. 48. 1896, and “trolley vehicle” means a mechanically propelled vehicle adapted for use on roads without rails and moved by power transmitted to it from some external source.

PART X
General
interpretation
of Act.

142.—(1) In this Act, except where the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them respectively, that is to say—

“bridge authority” means the authority or person responsible for the maintenance of a bridge;

“bridleway” means a way over which the public have the following, but no other, rights of way, that is to say, a right of way on foot and a right of way on horse-back or leading a horse, with or without a right to drive animals of any description along the way;

“designation order” means an order under section 45 of this Act (including any order so made by virtue of section 50(1) of this Act) and “designated parking place” means a parking place designated by a designation order;

“disabled person’s badge” means any badge issued, or having effect as if issued, under any regulations for the time being in force under section 21 of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970;

“disabled person’s vehicle” means a vehicle lawfully displaying a disabled person’s badge;

“driver”, where a separate person acts as steersman of a motor vehicle, includes that person as well as any other person engaged in the driving of the vehicle, and “drive” and “driving” shall be construed accordingly;

“excess charge” has the meaning assigned to it by section 46(1) of this Act;

“experimental traffic order” has the meaning assigned to it by section 9(1) of this Act;

except in section 71(2) of this Act, “footpath” means a way over which the public has a right of way on foot only;

“highway authority”—

(a) for the purposes of the application of this Act to England and Wales, means the Secretary of State in relation to a trunk road and, in relation to a road other than a trunk road, means (subject to section 73(4) of this Act) the authority being either the council of a county, the Common Council of the City of London, the council of a London borough or the Greater London Council) which is responsible for the maintenance of the road, and

(b) for the purposes of the application of this Act to Scotland, means the Secretary of State in relation to a trunk road, and in relation to a road other than a trunk road, means the regional or islands council charged with the maintenance and management of any of the highways in their area ;

“initial charge” has the meaning assigned to it by section 46(1) of this Act ;

“local highway authority” means a regional or islands council ;

“magistrates’ court” and “petty sessions area” have the same meanings as in the Magistrates’ Courts Act 1980 ; 1980 c. 43.

“the Ministers” means the Secretaries of State charged with general responsibility under this Act in relation to England, Wales and Scotland respectively ;

subject to section 111(3) and (4) of, and paragraph 11(2) and (3) of Schedule 12 to, this Act, “owner”, in relation to a vehicle which is subject to a hiring agreement or hire-purchase agreement, means the person in possession of the vehicle under that agreement ;

“parking device” has the meaning assigned to it by section 51(4) of this Act ;

“parking meter” has the meaning assigned to it by section 46(2)(a) of this Act ;

“prescribed” means prescribed by regulations made by the Secretary of State ;

“public service vehicle” and “stage carriage” have the same meanings as in the Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981 c. 14.

“road” means any length of highway or of any other road to which the public has access, and includes bridges over which a road passes ;

“special road” means a road provided or to be provided in pursuance of a scheme under section 1 of the Special Roads Act 1949, section 11 of the Highways Act 1959 1959 c. 25. or section 16 of the Highways Act 1980, or a road to which, by virtue of paragraph 3 of Schedule 23 to the Highways Act 1980, certain provisions of that Act apply as if it were a special road provided in pursuance of a scheme made under section 16 of that Act, and includes any part of a special road ;

“statutory”, in relation to any prohibition, restriction, requirement or provision, means contained in, or

PART X

having effect under, any enactment (including any enactment contained in this Act);

“street parking place” and “off-street parking place” refer respectively to parking places on land which does, and on land which does not, form part of a road;

“traffic sign” has the meaning assigned to it by section 64(1) of this Act; and

“traffic regulation order” has the meaning assigned to it by section 1 of this Act.

(2) Any reference in this Act to a tricycle shall be construed as including a reference to a cycle which is not a motor vehicle and has 4 or more wheels.

(3) References in this Act to a class of vehicles or traffic (other than the references in section 17) shall be construed as references to a class defined or described by reference to any characteristics of the vehicles or traffic or to any other circumstances whatsoever.

Saving for
law of
nuisance.

143.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall authorise a person to use on a road a vehicle so constructed or used as to cause a nuisance, or affect the liability, whether under statute or common law, of the driver or owner so using such a vehicle.

(2) In this section, in its application to England and Wales, “nuisance” means a public or a private nuisance.

Transitional
provisions and
savings.

144.—(1) The transitional provisions and savings in Schedule 10 to this Act shall have effect.

(2) The enactment in this Act of the provisions specified in the first column of Schedule 11 to this Act (being re-enactments, with or without modifications, of provisions contained in the instruments specified in the corresponding entries in the second column of that Schedule, which were instruments made in the exercise of powers conferred by Acts of Parliament) shall be without prejudice to the validity of those re-enacted provisions; and any question as to their validity shall be determined as if the re-enacted provisions were contained in instruments made in the exercise of those powers.

Commence-
ment and
temporary
provisions.

145.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) below, this Act shall come into force at the end of three months beginning with the date on which it is passed.

(2) Section 90 and paragraph 3 of Schedule 8 shall come into force on such day or days as the Secretary of State may by order appoint, and different days may be appointed for different purposes.

PART X

(3) An order under subsection (2) above may contain such transitional provisions and savings (whether or not involving the modification of any statutory provision) as appear to the Secretary of State necessary or expedient in connection with the provisions brought (wholly or partly) into force by the order.

(4) An order under subsection (2) above shall be made by statutory instrument.

(5) The temporary provisions as to fixed penalties in Schedule 12 to this Act shall have effect.

146. Subject to sections 144 and 145 of this Act—

Amendments
and repeals.

(a) the Acts specified in Schedule 13 to this Act shall have effect subject to the amendments specified in that Schedule ; and

(b) the Acts specified in Schedule 14 to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule.

147.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984.

Short title
and
extent.

(2) This Act shall not extend to Northern Ireland.

SCHEDULES

Section 6.

SCHEDULE 1

MATTERS AS TO WHICH ORDERS CAN BE MADE UNDER SECTION 6

1. For prescribing the routes to be followed by all classes of traffic, or by any class or classes of traffic, from one specified point to another, either generally or between any specified times.
2. For prescribing streets which are not to be used for traffic by vehicles, or by vehicles of any specified class or classes, either generally or at specified times.
3. For regulating the relative position in the roadway of traffic of differing speeds or types.
4. For prescribing the places where vehicles, or vehicles of any class, may not turn so as to face in the opposite direction to that in which they were proceeding, or where they may only so turn under conditions prescribed by the order.
5. For prescribing the conditions subject to which, and the times at which, articles of exceptionally heavy weight or exceptionally large dimensions may be carried by road.
6. For prescribing the number and maximum size and weight of trailers which may be drawn on streets by vehicles, or by vehicles of any class, either generally or on streets of any class or description, and for prescribing that a man should be carried on the trailer or, where more than one trailer is drawn, on the rear trailer for signalling to the driver.
7. For prescribing the conditions subject to which, and the times at which, articles may be loaded on to or unloaded from vehicles, or vehicles of any class, on streets.
8. For prescribing the conditions subject to which, and the times at which, vehicles, or vehicles of any class, delivering or collecting goods or merchandise, or delivering goods or merchandise of any particular class, may stand in streets, or in streets of any class or description, or in specified streets.
9. For prescribing the conditions subject to which, and the times at which, vehicles, or vehicles of any class, may be used on streets for collecting refuse.
10. For prescribing rules as to precedence to be observed as between vehicles proceeding in the same direction, in opposite directions, or when crossing.
11. For prescribing the conditions subject to which, and the times at which, horses, cattle, sheep and other animals may be led or driven on streets within Greater London.

12. For requiring the erection, exhibition or removal of traffic notices, and as to the form, plan and character of such notices. SCH. 1

13. Broken down vehicles.

14. Vehicles, or vehicles of any class, when unattended.

15. Places in streets where vehicles, or vehicles of any class, may, or may not, wait, either generally or at particular times.

16. Cabs and hackney carriages not hired and being in a street elsewhere than on a cab rank.

17. For restricting the use of vehicles and animals, and sandwich-men and other persons, in streets for the purposes of advertisement of such a nature or in such a manner as is to be likely to be a source of danger or to cause obstruction to traffic.

18. The lighting and guarding of street works.

19. The erection or placing or the removal of any works or objects likely to hinder the free circulation of traffic in any street or likely to cause danger to passengers or vehicles.

20. Queues of persons waiting in streets.

21. Priority of entry to public vehicles.

22. For enabling any police, local or other public authority to do anything which under the order a person ought to have done and has failed to do, and to recover from the person so in default, summarily as a civil debt, the expenses of doing it.

SCHEDULE 2

MATTERS AS TO WHICH REGULATIONS CAN BE MADE UNDER SECTION 12 Section 12.

1. Prescribing the routes to be followed by traffic from one specified point to another.

2. Prescribing streets which are not to be used for traffic.

3. Regulating the relative position in the roadway of traffic of differing speeds or types.

4. Prescribing the places where vehicles may not turn so as to face in the opposite direction to that in which they were proceeding, or where they may only so turn under prescribed conditions.

5. Prescribing the conditions subject to which, and the times at which, articles may be loaded on to, or unloaded from, vehicles on streets.

6. Prescribing the conditions subject to which, and the times at which, vehicles delivering or collecting goods or merchandise, or goods or merchandise of any particular class or classes, may stand in streets.

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7. Prescribing rules as to precedence to be observed as between vehicles proceeding in the same direction, in opposite directions or when crossing.

8. Making provision as to vehicles when unattended.

9. Making provision as to places in streets where vehicles may, or may not, wait.

10. Making provision as to cab ranks, and as to ranks and stopping places of buses and other public conveyances.

Section 16.

SCHEDULE 3

NOTIFICATION OF TEMPORARY TRAFFIC RESTRICTIONS

1.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this Schedule, not less than 7 days before making an order under subsection (1) or subsection (5) of section 14, the highway authority shall cause notice of their intention to make the order to be published in one or more newspapers circulating in the district in which the road or part of a road affected by the order is situated, and shall also, within a period of 7 days after making any such order, cause a notice of the making of the order to be published in the like manner.

(2) Every such notice shall contain a statement of the effect of the order and, in so far as it relates to an order under subsection (1) of section 14, shall also contain a description of the alternative route or routes available for traffic.

(3) Where the Secretary of State gives his consent to an order under subsection (1) or subsection (5) of section 14 continuing in force for longer than the period limited by section 15, the highway authority shall give such notice of his consent as may be directed by him.

2. So long as any order made under subsection (1) of section 14 is in force, a notice stating the effect of the order and describing the alternative route or routes available for traffic, shall be kept posted in a conspicuous manner at each end of the part of the road to which the order relates, and at the points at which it will be necessary for vehicles or, as the case may be, pedestrians to diverge from the road.

3.—(1) A notice issued under subsection (3) of section 14 shall describe the alternative route or routes available for traffic, and shall be kept posted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 above.

(2) Where such a notice has been posted, the highway authority may, before the expiry of the period for which the notice can continue in force, proceed to make an order under subsection (1) of section 14 with respect to the same road or part of a road without causing notice of their intention to make the order to be published in any newspaper.

4. In this Schedule references to section 14 or 15 are references to section 14 or 15 of this Act respectively.

SCHEDULE 4

Section 43.

CONTROL OF OFF-STREET PARKING

PART I

PROVISIONS AS TO THE MAKING OF REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 43

1. Before deciding to propose the making of regulations under section 43 of this Act with respect to any matter, the Council shall consult with such representative organisations as they think fit and, if after such consultation they decide to make such a proposal, they shall cause to be published in the London Gazette and in one or more daily newspapers circulating throughout Greater London a notice stating that they propose to make such regulations, giving a summary of their effect, and specifying—

- (a) a place at which provisional draft regulations may be inspected at all reasonable hours and from which a copy of those draft regulations may be obtained on request ; and
- (b) a date (not being earlier than six weeks after the date of publication of the notice) by which representations with respect to the draft regulations, which should include the grounds for any objection thereto, must be sent in writing to the Council ;

and on causing such a notice to be published the Council shall send a copy of the notice and of the draft regulations to the Secretary of State ~~and to each local authority the whole or part of whose area is for the time being, or would under the draft regulations become, a controlled area~~ ; and the Council shall not make any regulations in pursuance of the proposal to which the notice relates before the expiration of the period of twelve weeks beginning with the date when the notice is published.

2. As soon as may be after the date specified by the notice for the making of representations with respect to the draft regulations, the Council shall send to the Secretary of State copies of all representations received by them by that date or, if no representations have been so received, shall inform the Secretary of State in writing of that fact.

3. In the case of any proposal, the Secretary of State may at any time before the expiration of the period of twelve weeks give to the Council a direction in writing that, except with the consent of the Secretary of State, regulations shall not be made in pursuance of that proposal—

- (a) with respect to all, or with respect to such as may be specified, of the matters to which the proposal relates ; or
- (b) in relation to, or to a specified part of, any specified area which has been or is proposed to be designated as a controlled area ;

and on any such direction being given the Secretary of State shall cause notice thereof to be published in the London Gazette and the Council shall comply with that direction.

SCH. 4

4.—(1) Where in the case of any proposal the Secretary of State has given a direction, he shall as soon thereafter as he is in a position to do so notify the Council in writing with respect to each of the matters or areas to which the direction relates either—

- (a) that he consents to the making of regulations with respect to that matter or in relation to that area in pursuance of that proposal ; or
- (b) that he is not prepared in any circumstances to consent to the making of such regulations in pursuance of that proposal ; or
- (c) that subject to sub-paragraph (2) below he is prepared to consider consenting to the making of such regulations in pursuance of that proposal if a revised draft is submitted to him for the purpose incorporating modifications of a specified nature or in other specified circumstances ;

and before deciding the notification to be given to the Council under this paragraph with respect to any matter or in relation to any area the Secretary of State may if he thinks fit appoint a person to hold any inquiry in connection with that matter or area, and subsections (2) to (5) of section 250 of the Local Government Act 1972 shall apply to any such inquiry as they apply to such an inquiry as is referred to in subsection (1) of that section, with the substitution for any reference to a department of a reference to the Secretary of State.

1972 c. 70.

(2) The Secretary of State shall not consider any such revised draft as is referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(c) above unless he is satisfied that the Council—

- (a) have taken appropriate steps to inform any persons affected by the modifications incorporated in the revised draft of the nature of those modifications and have afforded those persons a reasonable opportunity to make representations with respect to the revised draft regulations ; and
- (b) have supplied the Secretary of State with copies of any such representations made.

5.—(1) In the case of any proposal, the Council may if they think fit at any time after the expiration of the period of twelve weeks make regulations in pursuance of that proposal with respect to any matter or in relation to any area which is not the subject of a direction under paragraph 3, or which is the subject of a consent under paragraph 4(1)(a) above, being regulations either—

- (a) in the form of the provisional draft with any modifications necessary in consequence of any such direction with respect to any other matter or area ; or
- (b) subject to sub-paragraph (2) below, in the form of that draft modified in such manner as the Council think fit, whether as a result of any representations to which paragraph 2 above applies or otherwise.

(2) The Council shall not make any regulations by virtue of sub-paragraph (1)(b) above unless a draft of the regulations in the form

in which they are to be made has been submitted to the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State has given his consent to their being made.

SCH. 4

6. In deciding in the case of any proposal whether or not to make any regulations in pursuance thereof by virtue of paragraph 5 above the Council shall have regard to any representations to which paragraph 2 above applies; and in deciding whether or not to give any consent under this Part of this Schedule to the making of regulations by the Council in pursuance of any such proposal, the Secretary of State shall have regard to any such representations, to the report of any person appointed to hold an inquiry under paragraph 4 above in connection with the proposal in question, and to any such representations as are referred to in sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 4; and the Secretary of State shall cause notice of the giving by him of any consent under this Part of this Schedule to be published in the London Gazette.

PART II

REVOCATION OR VARIATION OF PERMANENT LICENCE

7. Subject to the provisions of Parts III and IV of this Schedule with respect to appeals and compensation, the provisions of this Part of this Schedule shall apply in relation to any permanent licence granted by the local authority.

8. If at any time it appears to the local authority expedient to do so in the interests of the proper planning of transport in Greater London, they may by not less than twelve months' notice in writing to the holder of the licence either—

(a) revoke the licence; or

(b) vary the terms and conditions thereof specified under section 43(4)(b) and (c) of this Act.

9. If at any time it appears to the local authority that the holder of a licence (whether the person for the time being holding that licence or a previous holder thereof) has discontinued making parking spaces available to the public at the licensed parking place and that the discontinuance has lasted for a period of not less than two years, then, subject to paragraph 13 below, they may by notice in writing to the holder of the licence revoke it.

10. If at any time it appears to the local authority that for a period of not less than two years the person, or each of the persons, who was for the time being during that period the holder of a licence in respect of a licensed parking place has made available to the public at that parking place a substantially lower number of parking spaces than that authorised by the licence, then, subject to paragraph 13 below, they may by notice in writing to the holder of the licence vary the terms and conditions of the licence specified under section 43(4)(b) and (c) of this Act so as to authorise the provision at the licensed parking place of only that number of parking spaces which it appears to the local authority was being provided at the date of the notice.

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11. If in the case of a licensed parking place which was ready for operation at the date of the grant of the licence the local authority are satisfied at any time that for a period of not less than two years beginning with that date the person, or each of the persons, who was for the time being during that period the holder of the licence has not made any significant number of parking spaces available to the public at the licensed parking place, then, subject to paragraph 13 below, they may by notice in writing to the holder of the licence revoke it.

12.—(1) Where at the date when the licence was granted the development as a public off-street parking place of the premises in respect of which the licence was granted had not been begun or had not been completed then, subject to paragraph 13 below—

- (a) if there has been a period of not less than three years since that date without that development being begun, or
- (b) if there has been a period of not less than seven years since that date without that development being completed, or
- (c) if for a period of not less than two years beginning with the date of the completion of that development the person, or each of the persons, who was for the time being during that period the holder of the licence has not made any significant number of parking spaces available to the public at the licensed parking place,

the local authority may by notice in writing to the holder of the licence revoke it.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) above the development there referred to shall be taken to begin at the earliest date on which any specified operation within the meaning of section 43(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 comprised in that development begins to be carried out.

1971 c. 78.

13. Where notice under paragraph 9, 10, 11 or 12(1) above is given after the expiration of the relevant period referred to in the paragraph in question the notice shall be of no effect if it is given more than three months after the expiration of that period.

PART III

RIGHTS OF APPEAL

14.—(1) If a person who is, or who proposes to become, the operator of a public off-street parking place in a controlled area or any other person entitled to an interest in the premises used or proposed to be used for the purposes of that parking place is aggrieved by a decision of the local authority—

- (a) to refuse an application for the grant of a licence in respect of those premises ; or
- (b) as to the terms and conditions to be specified under section 43(4)(b) and (c) of this Act in a licence granted in respect of those premises ; or

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- (c) to refuse an application for a variation of the terms and conditions so specified in a permanent licence granted in respect of those premises ; or
- (d) to revoke a licence granted in respect of those premises ; or
- (e) to vary under Part II of this Schedule any of the terms and conditions specified under the said section 43(4)(b) and (c) in a permanent licence granted in respect of those premises,

he may by notice served within such time (not being less than twenty-eight days from the date of notification of the decision to which it relates) and in such manner as the Secretary of State may by regulations under paragraph 17 below direct, appeal to the Secretary of State from that decision.

(2) If in a case where—

- (a) a person makes an application to the local authority for a licence in respect of premises in respect of which a licence is not for the time being in force ; or
- (b) the person who is the holder of a permanent licence in respect of any premises duly makes an application to the local authority for a specified variation of the terms and conditions of the licence specified under the said section 43(4)(b) and (c),

the local authority have not notified that person of their decision on his application by the expiration of the period of two months beginning with the date when they received the application or such longer period beginning with that date as may have been agreed for the purpose between that person and the local authority, the local authority shall be deemed for the purposes of this Schedule to have notified that person at the date of the expiration of that period that they have decided to refuse the application.

15. The Secretary of State shall not be required to entertain an appeal under this Part of this Schedule from any decision of a local authority if or to the extent that it appears to him that the decision was necessary in order to comply with the requirements of section 43 of this Act or with any regulations made by the Council by virtue of subsection (6) of that section which are for the time being in force.

16.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2) below, before determining an appeal under this Part of this Schedule the Secretary of State shall, if either the appellant or the local authority so request, afford to each of them an opportunity of appearing before, and being heard by, a person appointed by the Secretary of State for the purpose.

(2) If the Secretary of State thinks fit in any case where such a request is made, he may, instead of complying with that request, appoint a person to hold an inquiry in connection with the appeal, and subsections (2) to (5) of section 250 of the Local Government Act 1972 shall apply to any such inquiry as they apply to such an inquiry as is referred to in subsection (1) of that section, with the substitution for any reference to a department of a reference to the Secretary of State. 1972 c. 70.

SCH. 4 17.—(1) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provisions as to the procedure to be followed in connection with appeals under this Part of this Schedule, including the procedure in connection with matters preparatory to, or subsequent to, the consideration of the appeal.

(2) Any such regulations shall include provision for the giving of notice to the Council of any appeal under this Part of this Schedule and of any request made under paragraph 16(1) thereof, and for enabling the Council to make representations with respect to the matter in question and to appear before and be heard by any person appointed by the Secretary of State for the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) or (2) of paragraph 16.

18.—(1) On an appeal being brought under this Part of this Schedule from a decision of the local authority, the Secretary of State may either dismiss the appeal or substitute for that decision such other decision, as he thinks fit; and, subject to sub-paragraph (2) below, the decision of the Secretary of State on the appeal shall be final and shall be binding both on the appellant and on the local authority, and the local authority shall take such steps as may be necessary to give effect to any such substituted decision.

1971 c. 62.

(2) Subsection (1) of section 13 of the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 (which relates to appeals on points of law from decisions of certain tribunals) shall apply to a decision of the Secretary of State on an appeal under this Part of this Schedule as it applies to a decision of any of the tribunals mentioned in that subsection, but as if the reference to any party to proceedings before such a tribunal were a reference to the local authority or any person who had, or if aggrieved would have had, a right to appeal to the Secretary of State under this Part of this Schedule, whether or not he has exercised that right; and accordingly references in subsections (1) and (3) of that section to a tribunal shall be construed in relation to such an appeal as references to the Secretary of State.

PART IV

RIGHT TO COMPENSATION IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES

19. Where a person who, at the date when the area is first designated as a controlled area by regulations of the Council under section 43 of this Act, is the operator of a public off-street parking place at premises in that area which have at that date been used as such a parking place for a continuous period of not less than six months duly makes an application to the local authority for a licence in respect of those premises before the expiration of the period prescribed for such applications in respect of parking places in operation at that date, and the local authority decide either—

(a) to refuse the application; or

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- (b) to grant the applicant a licence on terms and conditions specified under subsection (4)(b) and (c) of section 43 such that under the licence the applicant will not be able to operate the premises as a parking place to such advantage or potential advantage as immediately before he made his application,

paragraph 22 below shall apply to that decision of the local authority.

20. Where—

- (a) at the date when notice of a proposal to make regulations under section 43 of this Act designating an area as a controlled area for the purposes of that section is published by the Council under paragraph 1 above—

(i) planning permission has been granted for a development which consists of or includes the provision at any premises in that area of a public off-street parking place ; and

(ii) that development involves substantial building or engineering operations within the meaning of section 290(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 ; and 1971 c. 78.

(iii) either one or more specified operations within the meaning of section 64(3) of the Land Commission Act 1967 comprised in that development have begun to be carried out or a contract (other than a lease) has been entered into with a person carrying on a business consisting wholly or mainly of the execution of building operations or of building operations and engineering operations whereby that person has undertaken to erect in the course of that business at the said premises a building or structure as a place for the provision of parking spaces for motor vehicles ; and 1967 c. 1.

- (b) at the date when the area is designated as a controlled area in pursuance of that proposal those premises have not been in use as such a parking place to the full extent provided for by the planning permission for a continuous period of not less than six months ; and

- (c) the person operating or proposing to operate those premises as such a parking place duly makes application to the local authority for a licence in respect of those premises before the expiration of the period prescribed for such applications in respect of parking places in operation at the date referred to in sub-paragraph (b) above ; and

- (d) the local authority decide either—

(i) to refuse the application ; or

(ii) to grant the applicant a licence on terms and conditions specified under subsection (4)(b) and (c) of the said section 43 such that under the licence the applicant will not be able to operate the premises as such a parking place to such advantage or potential advantage as if the area had not been designated as a controlled area,

paragraph 22 below shall apply to that decision of the local authority.

SCH. 4 21. Paragraph 22 below shall apply to any decision of the local authority—

- (a) to revoke a permanent licence under paragraph 8 above ; or
- (b) to vary under paragraph 8 any of the terms and conditions specified in a permanent licence under section 43(4)(b) and (c) of this Act in such manner that the holder of the licence will not be able to operate the licensed parking place to such advantage or potential advantage as if the variation had not been made ; or
- (c) to refuse an application by the holder of a permanent licence for a specified variation of the terms and conditions specified under section 43(4)(b) and (c) in a case where—
 - (i) by reason of a happening beyond the control of the holder of the licence he cannot continue to operate the licensed parking place in accordance with the licence as for the time being in force to such advantage or potential advantage as before that happening ; and
 - (ii) the making of that variation would wholly or partly mitigate the adverse effects of that happening without enabling the holder of the licence to operate the licensed parking place to greater advantage or potential advantage than before that happening.

22.—(1) If, on a claim made to the local authority in writing within the period of six months or such longer period as may be allowed under sub-paragraph (2) below beginning with the date when the person who is, or who proposes to become, the operator of a public off-street parking place is, or is deemed under paragraph 14(2) above to have been, notified of a decision of the local authority under section 43 of this Act or Part II of this Schedule relating to that parking place, that person or any other person entitled to an interest in the premises used or proposed to be used for the purposes of that parking place shows that the decision is one to which, under paragraph 19, 20 or 21 above, this paragraph is to apply and that the claimant has suffered damage in consequence of that decision by depreciation of the value of his interests in those premises, or by being disturbed in his enjoyment of those premises, the local authority shall pay the claimant compensation in respect of that damage.

(2) If within the period of six months referred to in sub-paragraph (1) above any such person as is referred to in that sub-paragraph has made an application to the Secretary of State for that purpose and has given notice to the local authority of the making of that application, the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, in the circumstances of the case, direct that sub-paragraph (1) above shall apply in relation to the decision in question as if for the reference in that sub-paragraph to six months there were substituted a reference to such longer period as the Secretary of State thinks fit.

(3) For the purpose of determining whether or not a claimant has suffered damage, there shall be taken into account any alternative

use to which the premises could reasonably be put, being a use in the case of which the local authority show either—

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- (a) that any necessary planning permission, whether conditional or unconditional, for that use has already been granted ; or
- (b) that the local planning authority have given an undertaking that if planning permission for that use is applied for it will be granted either unconditionally or subject to specified conditions ;

and in a case where this paragraph applies by virtue of paragraph 21(c) above there shall also be taken into account any alternative variation to that applied for by the holder of the licence in question which the local authority have undertaken to grant on an application being made for that purpose.

(4) Section 178 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 shall 1971 c. 78.
apply to any compensation payable under sub-paragraph (1) above in respect of depreciation of the value of a claimant's interest in the premises concerned ; and any question as to the right to, or the amount of, compensation under sub-paragraph (1) shall be referred to and determined by the Lands Tribunal, and in relation to the determination of any such question the provisions of sections 2 and 4 of the Land Compensation Act 1961 shall apply subject to any necessary modifications. 1961 c. 33.

(5) Where compensation has become payable under sub-paragraph (1) above in respect of an interest in any premises and subsequently an order with respect to the use of those premises as a parking place is made under section 45 or 51 of the said Act of 1971, the amount of that compensation shall be taken into account in assessing any compensation on a claim by reason of expenditure, loss or damage in consequence of that order made in respect of that interest under section 164, or as the case may be, section 170 of that Act.

(6) Where any expenses are incurred by a local authority in the payment of compensation under sub-paragraph (1) above in consequence of a decision of theirs, then, if or to any extent to which it appears to the Secretary of State that the decision was attributable to regulations made by the Council under subsection (6) of section 43 of this Act, the Secretary of State may, if it appears to him to be expedient to do so, require the Council to contribute towards those expenses such sum as appears to him to be reasonable.

23. Where notice of appeal from any such decision of the local authority as is referred to in paragraph 19, 20 or 21 above has been duly given under Part III of this Schedule—

- (a) paragraph 22 above shall not have effect in relation to that decision until that appeal is determined or abandoned ;
- (b) the person who is, or who proposes to become, the operator of a public off-street parking place at the premises to which the decision relates shall be deemed for the purposes of paragraph 22 to have been notified of the local authority's decision on the date when the appeal is determined or abandoned ; and

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- (c) if on that appeal the Secretary of State substitutes a different decision for that of the local authority, the local authority shall be deemed for the purposes of paragraph 22 to have made that substituted decision and not their original decision.

24. Where, in the case of a decision of the local authority relating to any premises, paragraph 22 above applies to that decision both by virtue of paragraph 19 and by virtue of paragraph 20 above, then—

- (a) upon the person who is, or who proposes to become, the operator of a public off-street parking place at those premises making a claim in respect of that decision under paragraph 22 by virtue of either of paragraphs 19 and 20, any subsequent claim in respect of thereof by that person by virtue of the other of those paragraphs, and any claim in respect thereof made whether before or after that person's claim by any other person by virtue of the other of those paragraphs, shall be of no effect; and
- (b) subject to paragraph (a) above, if a claim in respect of that decision is made under paragraph 22 by any person by virtue of either of paragraphs 19 and 20 any subsequent claim in respect thereof by virtue of the other of those paragraphs shall be of no effect.

PART V

PERMISSIBLE PERIODS OF UNLICENSED OPERATION OF PARKING PLACE

25. Where, at the date when any area first becomes a controlled area, a person is operating a public off-street parking place in that area, he shall not be guilty of an offence under section 43(12) of this Act by reason of continuing to operate the parking place after that date without a licence—

- (a) at any time before the expiration of the period prescribed for the making of applications for licences in respect of parking places in operation at that date; or
- (b) if during that period he duly makes an application for a licence in respect of the parking place, at any time after the expiration of that period but before the local authority notify him either that he has been granted a licence or that his application is refused; or
- (c) if the local authority notify him that his application is refused, at any time thereafter before the expiration of the time for giving notice of appeal from that decision under Part III of this Schedule; or
- (d) if such a notice of appeal is duly given, at any time thereafter until either the local authority's decision becomes finally effective under the procedure provided for by the said Part III or the licence is granted.

26. Where in pursuance of the application referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 25 above the person referred to in that paragraph is granted a licence, he shall not be guilty of an offence under

section 43(10) of this Act by reason of contravening or failing to comply with any of the terms and conditions specified in the licence under subsection (4)(b) and (c) of that section—

- (a) at any time before the expiration of the time for giving notice of appeal under Part III of this Schedule from the decision of the local authority as to those terms and conditions ; or
- (b) if such a notice of appeal is duly given, at any time thereafter until either the local authority's decision becomes finally effective under the procedure provided for by the said Part III or the terms and conditions specified as aforesaid in the licence are varied as a result of that procedure.

27. Where the operator of a public off-street parking place who is the holder of a licence in respect of that parking place granted for a limited period duly makes an application to the local authority before the date of expiry of that licence for a new licence (whether permanent or for a limited period) authorising the operation of that parking place for a further period after that date, then, if and for so long as he continues to operate that parking place after that date in accordance with the terms and conditions of the expired licence (other than the provision as to its date of expiry)—

- (a) he shall not be guilty of an offence under section 43(12) of this Act by reason of operating the parking place after the date aforesaid without a licence—

- (i) at any time before the local authority notify him either that he has been granted a new licence in respect of the parking place or that his application is refused ; or

- (ii) if the local authority notify him that his application is refused at any time thereafter before the expiration of the period for giving notice of appeal from that decision under Part III of this Schedule ; or

- (iii) if such a notice of appeal is duly given, at any time thereafter until either the local authority's decision becomes finally effective under the procedure provided for by the said Part III or a new licence is granted ;

- (b) where he is granted a new licence in pursuance of the application, he shall not be guilty of an offence under section 43(10) by reason of contravening or failing to comply with any of the terms and conditions specified in that new licence under subsection (4)(b) and (c) of that section—

- (i) at any time before the expiration of the time for giving notice of appeal under Part III of this Schedule from the decision of the local authority as to those terms and conditions ; or

- (ii) if such a notice of appeal is duly given, at any time thereafter until either the local authority's decision becomes finally effective under the procedure provided for by Part III or the terms and conditions specified in the new licence are varied as a result of that procedure.

Section 74.

SCHEDULE 5

BUILDINGS IN RELATION TO WHICH A SECRETARY OF STATE IS THE
APPROPRIATE AUTHORITY FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 74

- | | | |
|-------------|--|--|
| | 1. A building owned by a person authorised by or in pursuance of any enactment to carry on any railway, road transport dock or harbour undertaking ... | The Secretary of State for Transport. |
| | 2. A building owned by a person authorised by or in pursuance of any enactment to carry on any canal or inland navigation undertaking | The Secretary of State for the Environment. |
| | 3. A building owned by electricity or gas undertakers or the National Coal Board | The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. |
| 1973 c. 37. | 4. A building owned by a water authority or by a statutory water company as defined in section 38 of the Water Act 1973 ... | The Secretary of State for the Environment. |
| 1982 c. 16. | 5. A building forming part of an aerodrome licensed under the Civil Aviation Act 1982 or any enactment repealed by that Act. | The Secretary of State for Transport. |
| | 6. A building owned by the Post Office | The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. |
| | 7. A building owned by the Greater London Council, a London borough council or the Common Council of the City of London | The Secretary of State for the Environment. |

SCHEDULE 6

Section 86.

SPEED LIMITS FOR VEHICLES OF CERTAIN CLASSES

PART I

VEHICLES FITTED WITH PNEUMATIC TYRES ON ALL WHEELS

(see application provisions below the following Table)

TABLE

1 Item No.	2 Class of Vehicle	3 Maximum speed (in miles per hour) while vehicle is being driven on:		
		(a) Motorway	(b) Dual carriage- way road not being a motorway	(c) Other road
1.	A passenger vehicle, motor caravan or dual-purpose vehicle not drawing a trailer being a vehicle with an unladen weight exceeding 3.05 tonnes or adapted to carry more than 8 passengers: (i) if not exceeding 12 metres in overall length (ii) if exceeding 12 metres in overall length	70 60	60 60	50 50
2.	An invalid carriage	not applicable	20	20
3.	A passenger vehicle, motor caravan, car-derived van or dual-purpose vehicle drawing one trailer	50	50	50
4.	A passenger vehicle, motor caravan, car-derived van or dual-purpose vehicle drawing more than one trailer	40	20	20
5.	(1) A goods vehicle having a maximum laden weight not exceeding 7.5 tonnes and which is not— (a) an articulated vehicle, or (b) drawing a trailer, or (c) a car-derived van (2) A goods vehicle which is— (a) (i) an articulated vehicle having a maximum laden weight not exceeding 7.5 tonnes, or (ii) a motor vehicle, other than a car-derived van, which is drawing one trailer where the aggregate maximum laden weight of the motor vehicle and the trailer does not exceed 7.5 tonnes (b) (i) an articulated vehicle having a maximum laden weight exceeding 7.5 tonnes, (ii) a motor vehicle having a maximum laden weight exceeding 7.5 tonnes and not drawing a trailer, or (iii) a motor vehicle drawing one trailer where the	70 60	60 50	50 50

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1 Item No.	2 Class of Vehicle	3 Maximum speed (in miles per hour) while vehicle is being driven on:		
		(a) Motorway	(b) Dual carnage- way road not being a motorway	(c) Other road
	aggregate maximum laden weight of the motor vehicle and the trailer exceeds 7.5 tonnes	60	50	40
	(c) a motor vehicle, other than a car- derived van, drawing more than one trailer	40	20	20
6.	A motor tractor (other than an industrial tractor), a light locomotive or a heavy locomotive—			
	(a) if the provisions about springs and wings as specified in paragraph 3 of Part IV of this Schedule are complied with and the vehicle is not drawing a trailer, or if those provisions are com- plied with and the vehicle is drawing one trailer which also complies with those provisions	40	30	30
	(b) in any other case	20	20	20
7.	A works truck	18	18	18
8.	An industrial tractor	not applicable	18	18

Application

This Part applies only to motor vehicles, not being track-laying vehicles, every wheel of which is fitted with a pneumatic tyre and to such vehicles drawing one or more trailers, not being track-laying vehicles, every wheel of which is fitted with a pneumatic tyre.

PART II

SCH. 6

**VEHICLES (OTHER THAN TRACK-LAYING VEHICLES)
NOT FITTED WITH PNEUMATIC TYRES ON ALL WHEELS
(see application provisions below the following Table)**

TABLE

1	2	3
Item No.	Class of Vehicle	Maximum Speed (in miles per hour) while vehicle is being driven on a road
1.	A motor vehicle, or in the case of a motor vehicle drawing one or more trailers, the combination, where— (a) every wheel is fitted with a resilient tyre, or (b) at least one wheel is fitted with a resilient tyre and every wheel which is not fitted with a resilient tyre is fitted with a pneumatic tyre	20
2.	A motor vehicle, or in the case of a motor vehicle drawing one or more trailers, the combination, where any wheel is not fitted with either a pneumatic tyre or a resilient tyre	5

Application

This Part does not apply to—

- (a) a motor vehicle which is a track-laying vehicle; or
- (b) a motor vehicle which is not a track-laying vehicle but which is drawing one or more trailers any one of which is a track-laying vehicle.

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PART III

TRACK-LAYING VEHICLES

(see application provisions below the following Table)

TABLE

1	2	3
Item No.	Class of Vehicle	Maximum Speed (in miles per hour) while vehicle is being driven on a road
1.	A motor vehicle being a track-laying vehicle which is fitted with— (a) springs between its frame and its weight-carrying rollers, and (b) resilient material between the rims of its weight-carrying rollers and the surface of the road, and which is not drawing a trailer	20
2.	A vehicle specified in item 1 above drawing one or more trailers each one of which is either— (a) a track-laying vehicle fitted with springs and resilient material as mentioned in that item, or (b) not a track-laying vehicle and each wheel of which is fitted with either a pneumatic tyre or a resilient tyre	20
3.	A vehicle specified in item 1 above drawing one or more trailers any one of which is either— (a) a track-laying vehicle not fitted with springs and resilient material as mentioned in that item, or (b) not a track-laying vehicle and at least one wheel of which is not fitted with either a pneumatic tyre or a resilient tyre	5
4.	A motor vehicle being a track-laying vehicle which is not fitted with springs and resilient material as mentioned in item 1 above, whether drawing a trailer or not	5
5.	A motor vehicle not being a track-laying vehicle, which is drawing one or more trailers any one or more of which is a track-laying vehicle— (a) if every wheel of the motor vehicle and of any non-track-laying trailer is fitted with a pneumatic tyre or with a resilient tyre, and every trailer which is a track-laying vehicle is fitted with springs and resilient material as mentioned in item 1 (b) in any other case	20 5

Application

This Part applies to—

- (a) a motor vehicle which is a track-laying vehicle, and
- (b) a motor vehicle of any description which is drawing one or more trailers any one or more of which is a track-laying vehicle.

PART IV

SCH. 6

APPLICATION AND INTERPRETATION

1. This Schedule does not apply to a vehicle which is being used for the purpose of experiments or trials under section 6 of the Road Improvements Act 1925 or section 283 of the Highways Act 1980. 1925 c. 68.
1980 c. 66.
2. In this Schedule—
 - “articulated vehicle”, “dual-purpose vehicle”, “industrial tractor”, “passenger vehicle”, “pneumatic tyre”, “track-laying”, “wheel” and “works truck” have the same meanings as are respectively given to those expressions in Regulation 3(1) of the Motor Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations 1978; S.I. 1978/1017.
 - “car-derived van” means a goods vehicle which is constructed or adapted as a derivative of a passenger vehicle and which has a maximum laden weight not exceeding 2 tonnes;
 - “construction and use requirements” has the same meaning as in section 40(7) of the Road Traffic Act 1972; 1972 c. 20.
 - “dual-carriageway road” means a road part of which consists of a central reservation to separate a carriageway to be used by vehicles proceeding in one direction from a carriageway to be used by vehicles proceeding in the opposite direction;
 - “goods vehicle” has the same meaning as in section 196(1) of the Road Traffic Act 1972;
 - “maximum laden weight” in relation to a vehicle or a combination of vehicles means—
 - (a) in the case of a vehicle, or combination of vehicles, in respect of which a gross weight not to be exceeded in Great Britain is specified in construction and use requirements, that weight;
 - (b) in the case of any vehicle, or combination of vehicles, in respect of which no such weight is specified in construction and use requirements, the weight which the vehicle, or combination of vehicles, is designed or adapted not to exceed when in normal use and travelling on a road laden;
 - “motor caravan” has the same meaning as in Regulation 2(1) of the Motor Vehicles (Type Approval) (Great Britain) Regulations 1979; S.I. 1979/1092.
 - “motorway” has the same meaning as in Regulation 3(1) of the Motorways Traffic (England and Wales) Regulations 1982, S.I. 1982/1163, as regards England and Wales, and Regulation 2(2) of The Motorways Traffic (Scotland) Regulations 1964, as regards Scotland; and S.I. 1964/1002.
 - “resilient tyre” means a tyre, not being a pneumatic tyre, which is soft or elastic.

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3. The specification as regards springs and wings mentioned in item 6 of Part I of this Schedule is that the vehicle—

- (i) is equipped with suitable and sufficient springs between each wheel and the frame of the vehicle, and
- (ii) unless adequate protection is afforded by the body of the vehicle, is provided with wings or other similar fittings to catch, so far as practicable, mud or water thrown up by the rotation of the wheels.

4. A vehicle falling in two or more classes specified in Part I, II or III of this Schedule shall be treated as falling within the class for which the lower or lowest speed limit is specified.

SCHEDULE 7

PROSECUTION FOR OFFENCES AND MAXIMUM PENALTIES ON CONVICTION

Section 98.

1 Provision creating offence	2 General nature of offence	3 Mode of prosecution	4 Maximum penalty	5 Disqualification	6 Endorsement	7 Additional provisions
5 ...	Contravention of traffic regulation order.	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	Sections 112 to 114 apply.
8 ...	Contravention of order regulating traffic in Greater London.	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	Sections 112 to 114 apply.
11 ...	Contravention of experimental traffic order.	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	Sections 90 and 112 to 114 apply.
13 ...	Contravention of experimental traffic scheme in Greater London.	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	Sections 112 to 114 apply.
16(1) ...	Contravention of temporary prohibition or restriction.	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	Sections 90 and 112 to 114 apply.
17(4) ...	Use of special road contrary to scheme or regulations.	Summarily.	Level 4.	(a) Discretionary if committed in respect of a motor vehicle otherwise than by unlawfully stopping or allowing the vehicle to remain at rest on a part of a special road on which vehicles are in certain circumstances permitted to remain at rest. (b) None in other cases.	Obligatory if committed as mentioned in entry (a) in column 5 relating to this offence.	Sections 90 and 112 to 114 apply.
18(3) ...	Wrongful use of trunk road.	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	Sections 112 to 114 apply.
20(5) ...	Contravention of prohibition or restriction for roads of certain classes.	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	Sections 112 to 114 apply.

1 Provision creating offence	2 General nature of offence	3 Mode prosecution	4 Maximum penalty	5 Disqualification	6 Endorsement	7 Additional provisions
25(5) ...	Contravention of pedestrian crossing regulations.	Summarily.	Level 3.	(a) Discretionary if committed in respect of a motor vehicle. (b) None in other cases.	Obligatory if committed in respect of a motor vehicle. —	Sections 112 to 114 apply.
28(3) ...	Not stopping at school crossing.	Summarily.	Level 3.	(a) Discretionary if committed in respect of a motor vehicle. (b) None in other cases.	Obligatory if committed in respect of a motor vehicle. —	Sections 112 to 114 apply.
29(3) ...	Contravention of order relating to street playground.	Summarily.	Level 3.	(a) Discretionary if committed in respect of a motor vehicle. (b) None in other cases.	Obligatory if committed in respect of a motor vehicle. —	Sections 112 to 114 apply.
30(5) ...	As above (Greater London).	Summarily.	Level 3.	(a) Discretionary if committed in respect of a motor vehicle. (b) None in other cases.	Obligatory if committed in respect of a motor vehicle. —	Sections 112 to 114 apply.
35(4) ...	Contravention of order as to use of parking place.	Summarily.	(a) Level 3 in the case of an offence committed by a person in a street parking place reserved for disabled persons' vehicles or in an off-street parking place reserved for such vehicles, where that person would not be guilty of that offence if the motor vehicle in respect of which it is committed had been a disabled person's vehicle. (b) Level 2 in any other case.	—	—	Sections 35(8) and 112 to 114 apply.
35(5) ...	Interference with apparatus for collecting charges.	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	Sections 35(8) and 112 to 114 apply.
35(7) ...	Plying for hire in parking place.	Summarily.	Level 2.	—	—	Section 35(8) applies. Section 112 applies in Scotland.
43(5) ...	Unauthorised disclosure of information in respect of licensed parking place.	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	—
43(10) ...	Failure to comply with term or conditions of licence to operate parking place.	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	—
43(12) ...	Operation of public off-street parking place without a licence.	Summarily.	Level 5.	—	—	—

1 Provision creating offence	2 General nature of offence	3 Mode of prosecution	4 Maximum penalty	5 Disqualification	6 Endorsement	7 Additional provisions
47(1) ...	Contraventions relating to designated parking places.	Summarily.	(a) Level 3 in the case of an offence committed by a person in a street parking place reserved for disabled persons' vehicles where that person would not have been guilty of that offence if the motor vehicle in respect of which it was committed had been a disabled person's vehicle. (b) Level 2 in any other case.	—	—	Sections 47(4)-(7), 48, 52(3) and 112 to 114 apply.
47(3) ...	Tampering with parking meter.	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	Sections 47(5) and (7) and 112 to 114 apply.
52(1) ...	Misuse of parking device.	Summarily.	Level 2.	—	—	Section 47(5) and (7) (as applied by section 52(2)) applies.
53(5) ...	Contravention of certain provisions of designation orders.	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	Sections 112 to 114 apply.
53(6) ...	Other contraventions of designation orders.	Summarily.	Level 2.	—	—	Sections 53(7) and 112 to 114 apply.
61(5) ...	Unauthorised use of loading area.	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	Sections 112 and 114 apply.
88(7) ...	Contravention of minimum speed limit.	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	—
89(1) ...	Exceeding speed limit.	Summarily.	Level 3.	Discretionary.	Obligatory.	Sections 89(2), 90 and 112 to 114 apply.
104(5) ...	Interference with notice as to immobilisation device.	Summarily.	Level 2.	—	—	—
104(6) ...	Interference with immobilisation device.	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	—

1 Provision creating offence	2 General nature of offence	3 Mode of prosecution	4 Maximum penalty	5 Disqualification	6 Endorsement	7 Additional provisions
105(5) ...	Misuse of disabled person's badge (immobilisation devices).	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	—
108(2) (or 108(2) as modified by 109(2) and (3)).	Non-compliance with notice (excess charge).	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	—
108(3) (or 108(3) as modified by 109(2) and (3)).	False response to notice (excess charge).	Summarily.	Level 5.	—	—	Section 110 applies.
112(4) ...	Failure to give information as to identity of driver.	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	—
115(1) ...	Mishandling or faking parking documents.	(a) On indictment. (b) Summarily.	(a) 2 years. (b) The statutory maximum.	—	—	Section 115(3) applies.
115(2) ...	False statement for procuring authorisation.	Summarily.	Level 4.	—	—	Section 115(3) applies.
116(1) ...	Non-delivery of suspect document or article.	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	—
117 ...	Wrongful use of disabled person's badge.	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	—
118 ...	Contravention of regulations.	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	—
129(3) ...	Failure to give evidence at inquiry.	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	—
Sch. 12 para. 3(5)	Interference with fixed penalty notice.	Summarily.	Level 2.	—	—	—
para. 6(2)	Non-compliance with notice to owner (fixed penalty).	Summarily.	Level 3.	—	—	—
para. 6(3)	False response to notice as above.	Summarily.	Level 5.	—	—	Paragraph 8 of Schedule 12 applies.

SCHEDULE 8

Section 111.

STATUTORY STATEMENTS (EXCESS CHARGES)

PART I

STATUTORY STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP OR HIRING

1. For the purposes of the specified sections, a statutory statement of ownership is a statement in the prescribed form, signed by the person furnishing it and stating—

- (a) whether he was the owner of the vehicle at the relevant time ; and
- (b) if he was not the owner of the vehicle at the relevant time, whether he ceased to be the owner before, or became the owner after, the relevant time, and, if the information is in his possession, the name and address of the person to whom, and the date on which, he disposed of the vehicle or, as the case may be, the name and address of the person from whom, and the date on which, he acquired it.

2. For the purposes of the specified sections, a statutory statement of hiring is a statement in the prescribed form, signed by the person furnishing it, being the person by whom a statement of liability was signed and stating—

- (a) whether at the relevant time the vehicle was let to him under the hiring agreement to which the statement of liability refers ; and
- (b) if it was not, the date on which he returned the vehicle to the possession of the vehicle-hire firm concerned.

PART II

STATUTORY STATEMENT OF FACTS

3. For the purposes of the specified sections, a statutory statement of facts is a statement which is in the prescribed form and which—

- (a) states that the person furnishing it was not the driver of the vehicle at the relevant time ;
- (b) states the name and address at the time when the statement is furnished of the person who was the driver of the vehicle at the relevant time ; and
- (c) is signed both by the person furnishing it and by the person stated to be the driver of the vehicle at the relevant time.

PART III

INTERPRETATION

4. In this Schedule “the specified sections” has the meaning assigned to it by subsection (1) of section 111 of this Act.

5. Subsections (2) to (4) of that section shall have effect for the purposes of Parts I and II of this Schedule as they have effect for the purposes of the specified sections.

6. In paragraph 2 above “statement of liability”, “hiring agreement” and “vehicle-hire firm” have the same meanings as in section 109 of this Act.

Section 124

SCHEDULE 9

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AS TO CERTAIN ORDERS

PART I

RESERVE POWERS OF SECRETARY OF STATE

1. Subject to paragraphs 8 and 26 of this Schedule, the Secretary of State—

- Amend
a local authority
having power to
make an order
etc.*
- (a) after consultation with ~~the Greater London Council~~, may give to that Council a direction under paragraph 2 below with respect to any of the following provisions of this Act, namely, sections 6, 9, 35, 38, 45, 46, 49(2) and (4), 50, 83(2) and 84, and
- (b) after consultation with a local authority having power to make an order under or by virtue of any of the following provisions of this Act, namely, sections 1, 9, 19, 32, 35, 37, 38, 45, 46, 49(2) and (4), 50, 53, 83(2) and 84 (in this Part of this Schedule referred to as an "authorised authority"), may give to that authority a direction under paragraph 2 below with respect to any of those provisions.

2. A direction under this paragraph is a direction either—

- by rep*
- (a) requiring the ~~Greater London Council~~ or authorised authority, ~~as the case may be~~, to make an order under or by virtue of the provision or provisions in question for a specified purpose and coming into operation before the expiry of a specified period, or
- (b) prohibiting the ~~Council~~ or authority (either generally, or without the consent of the Secretary of State, or for a specified period) from making or bringing into operation an order under or by virtue of the provision or provisions in question with respect to specified matters or a specified area.

3.—(1) Any power to make an order conferred on the Greater London Council by any of the provisions specified in sub-paragraph (a), or conferred on an authorised authority by any of the provisions specified in sub-paragraph (b), of paragraph 1 above shall, subject to sub-paragraph (2) below, be exercisable by the Secretary of State as well as by the Council or authority.

(2) No order shall be made by virtue of sub-paragraph (1) above except for the purpose of securing the object of a direction under paragraph 2 above given to the Greater London Council or an authorised authority with which the Council or authority have failed to comply.

4. Where the Secretary of State has made an order by virtue of paragraph 3 above—

- (a) so far as appears to him necessary in order to make the order effective, he, or (except where the power is a power of the Greater London Council) any other local authority with whom he may make arrangements for the purpose,

shall have power to do anything which the Council or, as the case may be, the authorised authority would have had power to do if the order had been made by them, and

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- (b) he may recover from the Council or authorised authority any expenses incurred by him by virtue of sub-paragraph (a) above (such expenses, in England or Wales, to be so recoverable by him summarily as a civil debt).

5.—(1) Paragraphs 1 to 4 above shall have effect in any case in which it appears to the Secretary of State that the Greater London Council have failed in the exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 6 of this Act to make such provision for the control of heavy commercial vehicles in Greater London as is appropriate for preserving or improving the amenities of Greater London, as if—

- (a) the power conferred by paragraph 1 above to give a direction with respect to section 6 of this Act were a duty to give such a direction ; and
- (b) the power to make an order under that section conferred by paragraph 3 above were a duty to make such an order or a similar order under section 9 of this Act.

(2) Any reference in this Act to paragraph 1 or 3 above shall be construed as including a reference to that paragraph as modified by this paragraph.

6.—(1) Where by virtue of paragraph 3 above a parking place has been designated under section 45 or 50 of this Act by an order of the Secretary of State, then if, with the consent of the Treasury, the Secretary of State enters into an agreement with the local authority (or, in the case of an order under section 50 of this Act, with the local authority or the Greater London Council) for the transfer to that authority or Council of the operation of that parking place—

- (a) the operation of the parking place, and such apparatus or other things held by, and rights or liabilities of, the Secretary of State in connection with the parking place as may be specified in the agreement, shall be transferred as from such date and on such terms (including terms as to the making of payments to or by the Secretary of State) as may be so specified ;
- (b) from the taking effect of any such transfer of the operation of the parking place, the order designating the parking place shall have effect subject to such modifications (if any) appearing to the Secretary of State to be requisite in consequence of the transfer as he may direct ; and
- (c) the provisions of sections 45 to 50 and section 55 of this Act shall thereafter apply as if the parking place had been designated under section 45 by an order made by, or on the application of, the local authority or, where the

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transfer is to the Greater London Council, had been designated under section 50 by an order made by that Council.

(2) In this paragraph "local authority" has the meaning assigned to it by section 45(7) of this Act.

7.—(1) Subject to paragraph 8 below, the Secretary of State, after giving notice to the Greater London Council or, as the case may be, to the authorised authority concerned and holding, if he thinks fit, a public inquiry, may by order vary or revoke any order made, or having effect as if made, under or by virtue of any of the provisions referred to in sub-paragraph (a) or (b) of paragraph 1 above.

(2) This paragraph shall have effect without prejudice to any power to make an order for the like purpose by virtue of paragraph 3 above and Part IV of this Schedule.

(3) The power to make an order conferred by this paragraph shall be exercisable by statutory instrument.

8. The Secretary of State shall not give any direction under paragraph 2 above or, subject to paragraph 9 below, make any order under paragraph 7 above unless he is satisfied, having regard to any matters appearing to him to be relevant, that the duty under section 122(1) of this Act of the Greater London Council or, as the case may be, of the authorised authority concerned is not being satisfactorily discharged by the Council or authority, and that the giving of the direction or the making of the order is necessary to secure compliance with that duty.

9. The Secretary of State may make an order under paragraph 7 above notwithstanding that he is not satisfied as mentioned in paragraph 8 above, if he is satisfied, having regard to any matters appearing to him to be relevant, that there are special circumstances which make it expedient that the order should be made.

10. Where the Secretary of State—

(a) gives a direction under paragraph 2 above requiring a county council or district council to make an order under section 32(1) or 35(1) of this Act, or

(b) makes such an order by virtue of paragraph 3 above, subsections (1) to (5) of section 39 of this Act shall not apply in relation to anything done in pursuance of the direction or, as the case may be, in relation to the making of the order by the Secretary of State.

11. Where the Secretary of State—

(a) gives a direction under paragraph 2 above requiring a county council or district council in Wales to make an order under any of the provisions specified in section 54(1) of this Act, or

- (b) by virtue of paragraph 3 above, makes such an order in relation to a parking place in Wales,

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nothing in subsections (1) to (4) of section 54 of this Act shall apply in relation to anything done in pursuance of the direction or, as the case may be, in relation to the making of the order by the Secretary of State.

12. Where the Secretary of State—

- (a) gives a direction under paragraph 2 above requiring a county council or parish or community council to make an order under section 35(1) of this Act in relation to a parking place provided by a parish or community council, or

- (b) by virtue of paragraph 3 above, makes such an order in relation to such a parking place,

neither subsections (4) and (5) nor subsection (7) of section 59 of this Act shall apply in relation to anything done in pursuance of the direction or, as the case may be, in relation to the making of the order by the Secretary of State.

PART II

CONSENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE TO CERTAIN ORDERS

13.—(1) Where in the case of any order proposed to be made by a local authority other than the Greater London Council under or by virtue of any of the following provisions of this Act, namely, sections 1, 9, 19, 29, 32, 35, 37, 38, 45, 46, 49, 83(2) and 84, it is proposed to include in the order any provision—

- (a) so prohibiting or restricting the use of a road as to prevent, for more than 8 hours in any period of 24 hours, access for vehicles of any class to any premises situated on or adjacent to that road or any other premises accessible for vehicles of that class from, and only from, that road, or

- (b) applying to a trunk road, or

- (c) directing that a principal road shall be, or cease to be, a restricted road for the purposes of section 81 of this Act, or

- (d) being, in the case of an order for the purposes of section 84(1) of this Act—

- (i) a provision applying to a principal road, or

- (ii) a provision applying to any road a speed limit of less than 30 miles per hour, or

- (e) varying or revoking, within 12 months of its making, any order made by, or made in pursuance of a direction given by, the Secretary of State, or

- (f) making provision as respects any length of road for any purpose within 12 months after the date when a previous order made as respects that length of road for a similar

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purpose was varied or revoked by an order made by, or made in pursuance of a direction given by, the Secretary of State,

then (except in a case to which sub-paragraph (2) or sub-paragraph (3) below applies, or where the provision is to be included in pursuance of a direction under paragraph 2 of this Schedule) the order shall not be made without the consent of the Secretary of State.

(2) This sub-paragraph applies where—

(a) it is proposed to include in the order any such provision as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(a) above, and

(b) either—

(i) no owner, lessee or occupier of premises such as are mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(a) above has submitted to the authority any objection to the inclusion of that provision in the order, or

(ii) any such owner, lessee or occupier who has submitted such an objection has withdrawn it.

(3) This sub-paragraph applies in the case of any order proposed to be made under section 9 of this Act where—

(a) it is proposed to include in the order any such provision as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(a) above, and

(b) the effect of the prohibition by the order of the use of the road to which it relates or of any restriction on the use of that road contained in the order would be to prevent vehicles, or vehicles of any class, being loaded or unloaded in that road or to prevent persons boarding or alighting from a stage carriage on that road, and

(c) either—

(i) no person has submitted to the authority any objection to the making of the order on the ground that it would prevent vehicles, or vehicles of that class, being loaded or unloaded in the road, and no person being the operator of a stage carriage service (as defined in section 82(1) of the Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981) has submitted to the authority any objection to the making of the order on the ground that it would prevent persons boarding or alighting from a stage carriage being used in that service in the road, or

(ii) any such person who has submitted an objection on that ground has withdrawn it.

1981 c. 14.

14. Where in the case of any order proposed to be made by the Greater London Council under or by virtue of any of the following provisions of this Act namely, sections 6, 9, 35, 38, 45, 46, 49, 50, 83(2) and 84, it is proposed to include in the order any provision such as is mentioned in sub-paragraphs (b) to (f) of paragraph 13(1) above, then (except where the provision is to be included in pursuance of a direction under paragraph 2 of this Schedule) the order shall not be made except with the consent of the Secretary of State.

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15.—(1) The Secretary of State may by order add to or remove from the orders for which his consent is required by paragraphs 13 and 14 above such orders made by such local authorities for such purposes or in such circumstances as he may see fit to specify in his order.

(2) No order under this paragraph removing any order from the orders for which the consent of the Secretary of State is for the time being required shall be made unless a draft of the order has been approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.

(3) Any other order under this paragraph shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

16.—(1) In consenting to any order submitted to him for his consent under this Part of this Schedule, the Secretary of State may consent to the order either in the form in which it is submitted to him or with such modifications as he thinks fit, which may include additions, exceptions, or other modifications of any description.

(2) Where the Secretary of State proposes to consent to such an order with modifications which appear to him substantially to affect the character of the order as submitted to him, he shall, before doing so, take such steps as appear to him to be sufficient and reasonably practicable for informing the local authority in question and other persons likely to be concerned.

17.—(1) The Secretary of State may by order grant a general consent for the making of orders requiring his consent under this Part of this Schedule—

- (a) of such descriptions, or
- (b) with respect to such matters only, or
- (c) made by such local authorities, or by authorities of such classes of descriptions, or
- (d) made in such circumstances, or
- (e) complying with such requirements,

as may be specified in the order.

(2) Any order under this paragraph shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

18. The power to make an order conferred by paragraph 15 or 17 above shall be exercisable by statutory instrument.

19. In this Part of this Schedule “principal road” means a road for the time being classified as a principal road—

- (a) by virtue of section 12 of the Highways Act 1980 (whether 1980 c. 66. as falling within subsection (1) or as being so classified under subsection (3)), or
- (b) by the Secretary of State under section 28(2) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1966 c. 51.

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PART III

PROCEDURE AS TO CERTAIN ORDERS

20.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2) below, before the Greater London Council or any other local authority make an order under or by virtue of any of the following provisions of this Act, namely, sections 1, 6, 9, 19, 29 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 45, 46, 49, 50, 61, 83(2) and 84, they shall consult with the chief officer of police of any police area in which any road or other place to which the order is to relate is situated; and, if the order in question has to be submitted to the Secretary of State for his consent under Part II of this Schedule, the authority shall so consult before submitting the order to the Secretary of State.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) above shall not apply to an order made in pursuance of a direction under paragraph 2 of this Schedule, and shall have effect without prejudice to any further requirements contained in any regulations made under the subsequent provisions of this Part of this Schedule.

21. As respects orders of a local authority other than the Greater London Council under any of the provisions referred to in paragraph 20(1) above other than section 30 of this Act, the Secretary of State may make regulations for providing the procedure to be followed in connection with the making of such orders, the submission of such orders for the consent of the Secretary of State or a county council where such submission is required, and the consideration by him or by the county council of any such order submitted to him or them; and the Secretary of State shall by regulations under this paragraph make such (if any) provision as he considers appropriate with respect to—

- (a) the publication of any proposal for the making of such an order;
- (b) the making and consideration of objections to any such proposal; and
- (c) the publication of notice of the making of the order and of its effect.

22.—(1) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph 21 above, regulations under that paragraph may include provision—

- (a) as to the form of any such order as is mentioned in that paragraph;
- (b) for the holding of inquiries for the purposes of any such order and as to the appointment of the person by whom any such inquiry is to be held;
- (c) for the making of modifications in any such order, whether in consequence of any objections or otherwise, before the order is made;
- (d) requiring any such order to include such exemptions for such purposes and subject to such exceptions as may be provided for by the regulations;

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- (e) requiring the authority by whom any such order is made to place and maintain, or cause to be placed and maintained, such traffic signs in connection with that order as may be so provided for.

(2) In sub-paragraph (1)(e) above, in its application to an order under section 61 of this Act, the reference to traffic signs shall be construed in accordance with subsection (8) of that section.

23.—(1) The Secretary of State, after consultation with the Greater London Council,—

- (a) as respects orders made by that Council under any of the provisions referred to in paragraph 20(1) above other than section 30 of this Act, may make regulations for any of the like purposes as those for which regulations are required or authorised to be made under paragraph 21 above ;
- (b) with respect to any other order the making of which by that Council requires the consent of the Secretary of State, may make regulations for providing the procedure to be followed in connection with the obtaining of that consent.

(2) In paragraph 22(1)(c) above, so far as it relates to regulations made under this paragraph, “modifications” shall be construed as including additions, exceptions or other modifications of any description.

24. The Secretary of State may make regulations with respect to the procedure in connection with the making by him—

- (a) of any order made by virtue of paragraph 3 or made under paragraph 7 of this Schedule, or
- (b) of any order which he is authorised to make with respect to trunk roads under any of the provisions referred to in paragraph 20(1) above,

or with respect to the procedure in connection with appeals to him by district councils under sections 39 and 54 of this Act.

25. Any regulations under this Part of this Schedule may make different provision for different orders or for different circumstances ; and where any such regulations require an authority to post any notice in a highway, the authority may, whether or not they are the highway authority, take such steps for that purpose as they think fit, including the use for that purpose of any lamp-post, traffic sign or other structure whatsoever in the highway, whether or not belonging to that authority.

26.—(1) Before giving any authority a direction under paragraph 2 of this Schedule to make (with or without modifications) an order under any of the provisions referred to in paragraph 20(1) above, in connection with which steps have already been taken in pursuance of regulations made under this Part of this Schedule, the Secretary of State shall consider any objections made to that order.

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(2) If the order is directed to be made with modifications which appear to the Secretary of State to affect substantially the character of the order, he shall take such steps as appear to him to be sufficient and reasonably practicable for informing any local authority concerned and any other person likely to be concerned.

PART IV

VARIATION OR REVOCATION OF CERTAIN ORDERS

27.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2) below, any power to make an order as respects any road or parking place conferred by or by virtue of any of the following provisions of this Act, namely, sections 1, 6, 9, 19, 29, 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 45, 46, 49(2) and (4), 50, 53, 83 and 84 and paragraph 7 of this Schedule, shall include power for the authority for the time being having power to make such an order as respects that road or parking place to make an order varying or revoking any previous order as respects that road or parking place made, or having effect as if made, under or by virtue of the provision in question, whether the previous order was made by that or some other authority, and notwithstanding that the previous order was, and the order varying or revoking it is not, made in pursuance of a power exercisable by statutory instrument.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) above shall have effect—

- (a) subject to sections 39(6), 54(5) and 59(6) of this Act, and
- (b) without prejudice to section 50(6) of this Act.

28. For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that, subject to Part II of this Schedule, the power to vary or revoke an order made under or by virtue of any of the provisions referred to in paragraph 27(1) above extends to the variation or revocation of any such order in connection with the provision in question as is mentioned below, notwithstanding that it was made by, or by direction of, the Secretary of State, that is to say—

- (a) an order made in pursuance of a direction under paragraph 2 of this Schedule ;
- (b) except where the provision in question is section 45, 46, 49, 50 or 53 of this Act, an order made by virtue of paragraph 3 of this Schedule ;
- (c) where the provision in question is section 45, 46, 49, 50 or 53 of this Act an order which is made by virtue of paragraph 3 of this Schedule and relates to a parking place for the time being controlled by the local authority within the meaning of section 45 of this Act or by the Greater London Council ; or
- (d) an order under paragraph 7 of this Schedule.

29. Nothing in paragraph 8 of this Schedule shall prevent the exercise by the Secretary of State of the power to revoke any order made by him under paragraph 7 of this Schedule.

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PART V

CONSULTATION WITH TRAFFIC COMMISSIONERS

30. This Part of this Schedule applies to any order made under section 19 or 38(1)(a) of this Act, otherwise than in pursuance of a direction under paragraph 2 of this Schedule.

31. Before making an order to which this Part of this Schedule applies, the local authority—

- (a) shall consult with the traffic commissioners for any traffic area constituted for the purposes of the Public Passenger 1981 c. 14. Vehicles Act 1981 in which the area, or any part of the area, of the local authority is situated, and
- (b) if the local authority's area is situated wholly or partly within an area designated under section 9(1) of the Transport 1968 c. 73. Act 1968 (Passenger Transport Areas, Authorities and Executives), shall consult with the Executive for the area so designated.

32. If the order is required to be submitted to the Secretary of State for his consent under Part II of this Schedule, the local authority shall consult as mentioned in paragraph 31 above before submitting it to the Secretary of State for his consent.

33. Paragraphs 31 and 32 above shall have effect without prejudice to paragraph 20 or to any regulations made under paragraph 21 or (in relation to an order under section 38(1)(a) of this Act) any regulations made under paragraph 23 of this Schedule.

PART VI

VALIDITY OF CERTAIN ORDERS

34.—(1) This Part of this Schedule applies—

- (a) to any order made under or by virtue of any of the following provisions of this Act, namely, sections 1, 6, 9, 19, 32, 37 and 38, and
- (b) to any designation order.

(2) In this Part of this Schedule—

- (a) “the relevant powers”, in relation to any such order as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(a) above, means the powers with respect to such an order conferred by this Act, and, in relation to a designation order, means the powers of sections 45, 46, 49, 50 and 53 of this Act, and

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- (b) "the relevant requirements", in relation to any such order as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(a) above, means any requirement of, or of any instrument made under, any provision of this Act with respect to such an order, and, in relation to a designation order, means any requirement of sections 45, 46, 49, 50 and 53 of this Act or of Parts I to III of this Schedule or of any regulations made under Part III of this Schedule.

35. If any person desires to question the validity of, or of any provision contained in, an order to which this Part of this Schedule applies, on the grounds—

- (a) that it is not within the relevant powers, or
 (b) that any of the relevant requirements has not been complied with in relation to the order,

he may, within 6 weeks from the date on which the order is made, make an application for the purpose to the High Court or, in Scotland, to the Court of Session.

36.—(1) On any application under this Part of this Schedule the court—

- (a) may, by interim order, suspend the operation of the order to which the application relates, or of any provision of that order, until the final determination of the proceedings; and
 (b) if satisfied that the order, or any provision of the order, is not within the relevant powers, or that the interests of the applicant have been substantially prejudiced by failure to comply with any of the relevant requirements, may quash the order or any provision of the order.

(2) An order to which this Part of this Schedule applies, or a provision of any such order, may be suspended or quashed under sub-paragraph (1) above either generally or so far as may be necessary for the protection of the interests of the applicant.

37. Except as provided by this Part of this Schedule, an order to which this Part of this Schedule applies shall not, either before or after it has been made, be questioned in any legal proceedings whatever.

Section 144.

SCHEDULE 10

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS AND SAVINGS

General

1967 c. 76.

1.—(1) In this Schedule "the 1967 Act" means the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967.

(2) For the purposes of any provision of this Schedule which refers—

- (a) to an enactment repealed by this Act, or to the repeal by this Act of any enactment, and

(b) to the commencement of this Act,

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the commencement of this Act shall be taken to be the date on which the repeal by this Act of that enactment takes effect.

2. Where any enactment or document refers, whether specifically or by means of a general description, to an enactment repealed by and re-enacted (with or without modification) in this Act, or is to be construed as so referring, the reference shall, except where the context otherwise requires, be construed as, or as including, a reference to the corresponding provision of this Act.

3. Any reference in this Act (whether express or implied) to a thing done or required or authorised to be done, or omitted to be done, or deemed to have been done, or to an event which has occurred, under or by virtue of or for the purposes of, or by reference to, any provision of this Act includes (except where the context otherwise requires) a reference to the corresponding thing done, or having effect as if done, or required or authorised to be done, or omitted to be done, or deemed to have been done, or to the corresponding event which has occurred, as the case may be, under or by virtue of or for the purposes of or by reference to, the corresponding enactment repealed by this Act.

4.—(1) Without prejudice to paragraph 3 above, any reference in this Act (whether express or implied) to a thing done by the Secretary of State, a local authority or any other authority under a provision of this Act includes (except where the context otherwise requires) a reference to the corresponding thing done, or having effect as if done, by a predecessor authority under the corresponding provision repealed by this Act.

(2) In sub-paragraph (1) above “predecessor authority”—

(a) in relation to the Secretary of State, means the Minister of Transport or other Minister exercising the relevant function before the transfer of the function to the Secretary of State, and

(b) in relation to a council, means the authority exercising the relevant function before it vested in the council under the Local Government Act 1972, the London Government Act 1972 c. 70. 1963, the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 or any 1963 c. 33. 1973 c. 65.

(3) In sub-paragraph (2) above any reference to the Minister or authority exercising a function includes a reference to a Minister or authority exercising that function for particular purposes only or in relation only to a particular part of Great Britain.

5. Without prejudice to paragraphs 3 and 4 above, any power which, under an enactment repealed by this Act, was exercisable by the Secretary of State, a local authority or other authority immediately before the commencement of this Act by reference (whether express or implied) to anything done before the commencement of this Act may be exercised by the Secretary of State or that authority, as the case may be, under the corresponding provision of this Act.

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6. Where a period of time specified in an enactment repealed by this Act is current at the commencement of this Act, this Act shall have effect as if the corresponding provision of this Act had been in force when that period began to run.

Traffic regulation byelaws in Scotland

1878 c. 51.

7. Any byelaw made under section 104 of the Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Act 1878 or paragraph (1) or (3) of section 385 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892 which—

1892 c. 55.

(a) was in force immediately before the commencement of the 1967 Act and by virtue of paragraph 6 of Schedule 8 to that Act had effect as if it were an order made under section 1 of that Act; and

(b) continues so to have effect immediately before the commencement of this Act,

shall have effect as if it were an order under section 1 of this Act.

Meaning of "heavy commercial vehicle"

8.—(1) The following are the provisions referred to in subsection (7) of section 138 of this Act which, by virtue of that subsection, are to have effect for the purpose specified in that subsection during a transitional period; and the transitional period referred to in that section is the period beginning with 28th October 1982 and ending with 31st December 1989.

(2) Subject to sub-paragraphs (3) to (6) below, for the purpose and during the transitional period referred to in sub-paragraph (1) above "heavy commercial vehicle" means any vehicle, whether mechanically propelled or not, which is constructed or adapted for the carriage of goods and has an unladen weight exceeding 3 tons.

(3) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend sub-paragraph (2) above in either or both of the following ways, that is to say—

(a) by substituting, for the reference to unladen weight, a reference to such other description of weight as may be specified in the regulations;

(b) by substituting, for the reference to 3 tons, a reference to such other weight as may be so specified.

(4) Different regulations may be made under sub-paragraph (3) above for the purposes of different provisions of this Act and as respects different classes of vehicles or as respects the same class of vehicles in different circumstances and as regards different times of the day or night and as respects roads in different localities.

(5) Regulations under sub-paragraph (3) above shall not so amend sub-paragraph (2) above that there is any case in which a vehicle whose unladen weight does not exceed 3 tons is, by virtue of this paragraph, a heavy commercial vehicle for the purposes of any of the provisions of this Act.

(6) In the application of sub-paragraphs (2) to (5) above to a vehicle drawing one or more trailers, the drawing vehicle and the trailer or trailers shall be treated as one vehicle.

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Pedestrian crossings

9.—(1) Subsections (2) and (3) of section 23 of this Act shall apply in relation to the alteration and removal of crossings established, or having effect as if established, under section 21 of the 1967 Act (whether as that section had effect at any time before the commencement of the Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980 or as it had effect by virtue of that Act) as they apply in relation to the alteration and removal of crossings established under section 23 of this Act. 1980 c. 65.

(2) Section 25(6) of this Act shall apply in relation to a crossing established, or having effect as if established—

(a) by a local authority under section 21 of the 1967 Act (whether as that section had effect at any time before the commencement of the said Act of 1980 or as it had effect by virtue of that Act), or

(b) by a Minister under section 22 of the 1967 Act,

as it applies in relation to a crossing established by a local authority under section 23 or by the Secretary of State under section 24 of this Act.

Parking places

10.—(1) The power conferred on a local authority by section 33(7) of this Act shall have effect in relation to an off-street parking place provided by the authority under section 81 of the Road Traffic Act 1960, or under that section as applied by virtue of section 82 of that Act, or under the corresponding provisions of the enactments repealed by that Act, as well as (by virtue of any of the provisions of the Interpretation Act 1978) it has effect in relation to an off-street parking place provided by the authority under section 28 of the 1967 Act. 1960 c. 16. 1978 c. 30.

(2) Any arrangements for collecting and retaining charges as mentioned in section 33(7) of this Act which were made in respect of any parking place provided under any of the provisions referred to in sub-paragraph (1) above, and which are in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall continue to have effect after the repeal by this Act of section 29(9) of the 1967 Act, as if they were arrangements made under section 33(7) of this Act.

11.—(1) The repeal by this Act of Schedule 8 to the 1967 Act shall not affect the operation of paragraph 9 of that Schedule in relation to orders made before 1st January 1963 under the enactments mentioned in that paragraph (which saved such orders from the effect of the repeal of those enactments by that Act) except that the power to revoke or vary any such order shall be exercisable by an order under section 46 or 49 of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the power of revocation conferred by sub-paragraph (1) above, an order made by a Minister before

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1960 c. 16.

1 January 1963 under section 86 or 87 of the Road Traffic Act 1960 may be revoked by an order of the Secretary of State.

(3) The power to make an order under sub-paragraph (2) above shall be exercisable by statutory instrument which shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

1878 c. 56.
1984 c. 12.

12.—(1) Sub-paragraph (2) below shall have effect until the Telegraph Act 1878 is repealed by the Telecommunications Act 1984.

(2) For the purposes of the Telegraph Acts 1863 to 1962 an underground parking place situated under a road which is provided and maintained under section 32 of this Act shall be deemed to be a subway within the meaning of section 6 of the Telegraph Act 1878.

S. R. & O.
1936/1088.

13. Nothing in subsections (1) to (6) of section 35 of this Act shall affect the Restriction of Ribbon Development (Power to Provide Parking Places) Order 1936, so far as it applies to the City of London, or shall apply to any byelaws having effect as respects the City of London by virtue of that Order; and that Order, so far as it so applies, shall continue to have effect by virtue of this paragraph.

Speed limits

1934 c. 50.

14.—(1) A direction in an order made under section 1 of the Road Traffic Act 1934 that a length of road is to be deemed to be, or not to be, a road in a built-up area, if—

(a) by virtue of paragraph 10 of Schedule 8 to the 1967 Act it had effect as a direction that that length of road was to become, or (as the case may be) was to cease to be, a restricted road for the purposes of section 71 of that Act, and

(b) the direction continues so to have effect immediately before the commencement of this Act,

shall have the like effect for the purposes of section 81 of this Act.

(2) Any reference in any provision of an Act, or of any instrument (other than such an order as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) above) made under an enactment repealed by the Road Traffic Act 1960, to a road in a built-up area, if the provision is in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall be construed as a reference to a restricted road for the purposes of section 81 of this Act.

15. Any limit of speed which was in force on 1st November 1962 by virtue of any direction, order or regulation given or made by an authority under section 19(2), 26 or 34 of the Road Traffic Act 1960, if—

(a) by virtue of paragraph 12 of Schedule 8 to the 1967 Act it was deemed to have been imposed by an order made by that authority under section 74(1) of the 1967 Act, and

(b) it continues to be in force immediately before the commencement of this Act

shall be deemed to have been imposed by an order made by that authority under section 84(1) of this Act and may be revoked or varied accordingly. SCH. 10

16.—(1) This paragraph applies to any road which—

- (a) would have become a restricted road for the purposes of section 71 of the 1967 Act on 1st November 1982 as a result of the repeal of section 72(2) of the 1967 Act by section 61 of the Transport Act 1982; but 1982 c. 49.
- (b) by reason of section 61(2) of that Act was taken to have ceased to be a restricted road before that day by virtue of a direction duly given under section 72(3) of the 1967 Act and still in force at the beginning of that day; and
- (c) did not become a restricted road at any time between the beginning of that day and the commencement of this Act.

(2) At the commencement of this Act, any road to which this paragraph applies shall be treated as if it were the subject of a direction duly given under section 82(2)(a) of this Act.

(3) Nothing in sub-paragraph (2) above prevents a direction under section 82(2)(b) of this Act being given in respect of any road to which this paragraph applies.

Saving for agreements and incidental matters

17.—(1) The repeal of this Act by any enactment shall not affect any agreement which, immediately before the commencement of this Act, has effect in pursuance of the enactment, notwithstanding that the enactment is not re-enacted in this Act; and any provision conferring a power to determine disputes or other provision incidental to any such agreement which, immediately before the commencement of this Act, has effect in connection with the agreement shall continue to have effect notwithstanding the repeal.

(2) Without prejudice to the operation of sub-paragraph (1) above in relation to any agreement under subsection (8) of section 34 of the Transport (London) Act 1969 (which relates to agreements consequential upon the transfer of traffic signs and related property and rights to the Greater London Council under subsection (6) of that section), the repeal by this Act of that section (and in particular of subsection (9)) shall not cause that council to be treated for the purposes of the Public Utilities Street Works Act 1950 as the highway authority for any highway for which they would not be the highway authority apart from any such transfer. 1969 c. 35. 1950 c. 39.

(3) Sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) above shall have effect without prejudice to the operation of the preceding provisions of this Schedule, or of any provisions of the Interpretation Act 1978, in relation to an enactment repealed by this Act which is re-enacted in it, with or without modification. 1978 c. 30.

Offences relating to disabled persons' concessions

18. The repeal by this Act of section 2 of the Disabled Persons Act 1981 shall not affect the operation of subsection (2) of that section (which precludes subsection (1) of that section from applying 1981 c. 43.

SCH. 10 to offences committed before the commencement of that Act) in relation to offences committed before 27th October 1981.

References to "foot passengers" in subordinate legislation

1978 c. 30. 19. For the purposes of the application of any provisions of the Interpretation Act 1978, or of paragraphs 2 to 5 of this Schedule, in relation to any subordinate legislation made, or having effect as if made, under any enactment consolidated by this Act, "foot passengers" shall be taken to have the same meaning as "pedestrians"; and any reference in any such subordinate legislation to foot passengers or to foot passenger traffic shall be construed accordingly.

Statutory statement of facts

20.—(1) Sub-paragraph (2) below shall have effect until the coming into operation of paragraph 3 of Schedule 8 to this Act as if that sub-paragraph were contained in Part II of Schedule 8.

(2) For the purposes of sections 107 to 109 of this Act, a statutory statement of facts is a statement which is in the prescribed form and which either—

- (a) states that the person furnishing it was the driver of the vehicle at the relevant time and is signed by him; or
- (b) states that that person was not the driver of the vehicle at the relevant time, states the name and address at the time the statement is furnished of the person who was the driver of the vehicle at the relevant time and is signed both by the person furnishing it and by the person stated to be the driver of the vehicle at the relevant time.

Section 144.

SCHEDULE 11

PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT AND INSTRUMENTS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 144(2)

Provisions of Act

Instruments

1. Sections 99 to 102 and 103(3).

The Removal and Disposal of Vehicles (Alteration of Enactments) Order 1967 (S.I. 1967/1900).

2. Schedule 6.

The Motor Vehicles (Variation of Speed Limits) Regulations 1984 (S.I. 1984/325).

Section 145.

SCHEDULE 12

TEMPORARY PROVISIONS AS TO FIXED PENALTIES

Introductory

1967 c. 76. 1. In this Schedule (which is a re-enactment of section 80 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967 and associated provisions) "the

interim period" means the period beginning with the date on which the Schedule comes into operation and ending with such date as the Secretary of State may by order made by statutory instrument appoint, as being the date on which the repeal of section 80 by the Transport Act 1982 would have been brought into operation, had section 80 not already been repealed by this Act. SCH. 12
1982 c. 49.

Application of Schedule

2.—(1) This Schedule shall extend only to such areas as may be specified by an order made by the Secretary of State; and an order made by him may exclude the application of this Schedule to any offence.

(2) Subject to sub-paragraph (1) above, this Schedule applies to any offence created by or under an enactment which is punishable on summary conviction and is an offence committed in respect of a vehicle—

- (a) by its being on a road during the hours of darkness (as defined by section 82 of the Road Traffic Act 1972) without the lights or reflectors required by law, or 1972 c. 20.
- (b) by its obstructing a road, or waiting, or being left or parked, or being loaded or unloaded, in a road, or
- (c) by the non-payment of the charge made at a street parking place, or
- (d) by its being used in contravention of any provision of an order made, or having effect as if made, under section 1, section 6 or section 9, or of regulations made or having effect as if made under section 12, of this Act, which is a provision—
 - (i) as to the route to be followed by vehicles of the class to which that vehicle belongs, or
 - (ii) as to roads or parts of carriageways which are not to be used for traffic by such vehicles, or
 - (iii) as to the places where such vehicles may not turn so as to face in the opposite direction to that in which they were proceeding or as to the conditions under which such vehicles may so turn, or
- (e) by any such use of the vehicle in contravention of section 40(5) of the Road Traffic Act 1972 (which relates to contravention of construction and use regulations) as may be specified by an order made by the Secretary of State, not being a use which constitutes an offence involving discretionary disqualification within the meaning of Part III of that Act, or
- (f) by its being used or kept on a public road (within the meaning of the Vehicles (Excise) Act 1971) without a licence under that Act being exhibited on the vehicle in the manner prescribed under that Act. 1971 c. 10.

(3) The power of the Secretary of State to make orders under this paragraph shall be exercisable by statutory instrument, which shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

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Notice to pay fixed penalty

3.—(1) Where at any time within the interim period a constable finds a person on any occasion and has reason to believe that on that occasion he is committing or has committed an offence to which this Schedule applies, he may give him the prescribed notice in writing, offering the opportunity of the discharge of any liability to conviction of that offence by payment of a fixed penalty under this Schedule; and no person shall then be liable to be convicted of that offence if the fixed penalty is paid in accordance with this Schedule before the end of the period of 21 days following the date of the notice, or such longer period (if any) as may be specified in the notice, or before the date on which proceedings are begun, whichever event last occurs.

(2) Where a person is given a notice under this paragraph in respect of an offence, proceedings shall not be taken against any person for that offence by any constable or local authority until the end of 21 days following the date of the notice or such longer period (if any) as may be specified in the notice.

(3) A notice under this paragraph shall give such particulars of the circumstances alleged to constitute the offence as are necessary for giving reasonable information of those circumstances, and shall state also the period during which, by virtue of sub-paragraph (2) above, proceedings will not be taken for the offence, the amount of the fixed penalty, and the justices' clerk to whom, and the address at which, the fixed penalty may be paid.

(4) Where at any time within the interim period a constable finds a vehicle on any occasion and has reason to believe that on that occasion there is being or has been committed in respect of it an offence to which this Schedule applies, he may proceed under this paragraph as if he had found a person reasonably believed by him to be committing the offence; and for that purpose a notice affixed to the vehicle shall be deemed to be given to the person liable for that offence.

(5) A notice affixed to a vehicle under sub-paragraph (4) above shall not be removed or interfered with except by or under the authority of the driver or the person in charge of the vehicle or the person liable for the offence in question; and any person who contravenes this sub-paragraph shall be guilty of an offence.

(6) In so far as an order made, or having effect as if made, under section 95(5) of this Act authorises the employment of traffic wardens for the purposes of this paragraph, references in this paragraph to a constable shall include a traffic warden.

(7) In the application of this paragraph to Scotland, any reference to a justices' clerk shall be construed as a reference to a clerk of court; in sub-paragraph (1) above, for the words from "before the end of the period" to the end of the sub-paragraph, there shall be substituted the words "before the date on which proceedings are begun"; and in sub-paragraph (2) the words "by any constable or local authority" shall be omitted.

(8) In this paragraph "proceedings" means any criminal proceedings in respect of the act or omission constituting the offence specified in a notice under this paragraph, and "convicted" shall be construed accordingly.

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Amount and payment of fixed penalty, and supplementary provisions

4.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2) below, the fixed penalty for an offence to which this Schedule applies shall be £10, or one half the maximum amount of the fine to which a person is liable on summary conviction of the offence, whichever is the less.

(2) The Secretary of State may by order provide for the fixed penalty to be in any case more or less than £10, but not more in the case of any offence than one-half the maximum amount of the fine to which a person is liable on summary conviction of that offence.

(3) Payment of a fixed penalty under this Schedule shall be made to such justices' clerk as may be specified in the notice under paragraph 3 of this Schedule relating to that penalty; and sums paid by way of fixed penalty for an offence shall be treated for the purposes of section 61 of the Justices of the Peace Act 1979 (application of fines and fees) as if they were fines imposed on summary conviction for that offence. 1979 c. 55.

(4) In any proceedings a certificate that payment of a fixed penalty was or was not made, by a date specified in the certificate, to the justices' clerk specified in a notice under paragraph 3 of this Schedule relating to that penalty shall, if this certificate purports to be signed by the justices' clerk, be sufficient evidence of the facts stated, unless the contrary is proved.

(5) Where, in England or Wales, a justices' clerk for a petty sessions area comprised in the area of one responsible authority (within the meaning of section 59 of the Justices of the Peace Act 1979) discharges functions in connection with a fixed penalty under this Schedule for an offence alleged to have been committed in a petty sessions area comprised in the area of another such authority—

(a) that other authority shall make to the first-mentioned authority such payment in connection with the discharge of those functions as may be agreed between them or, in default of such agreement, as may be determined by the Secretary of State; and

(b) any such payment between responsible authorities shall be taken into account in determining for the purpose of subsection (4) of section 59 of that Act the net cost to those authorities respectively of the functions referred to in subsection (1) of that section.

(6) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision as to any matter incidental to the operation of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Schedule or this paragraph, and in particular—

(a) for prescribing the form of notice under paragraph 3 above and

(b) for prescribing the duties of justices' clerks and the information to be supplied to them.

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(7) In the application of this paragraph to Scotland—

- (a) any reference to a justices' clerk shall be construed as a reference to a clerk of court;
- (b) in sub-paragraph (3), for the words from "section 61" to "fines and fees", there shall be substituted the words "determining their destination"; and
- (c) sub-paragraphs (5) and (6)(b) shall not apply.

1979 c. 55.

(8) In this paragraph "justices' clerk" has the same meaning as in section 61 of the Justices of the Peace Act 1979.

Liability of vehicle owner in respect of fixed penalty

5.—(1) This paragraph applies where—

- (a) a notice under paragraph 3 of this Schedule has been given under sub-paragraph (1), or affixed to a vehicle under sub-paragraph (4), of that paragraph;
- (b) the notice relates to an offence committed in respect of a stationary vehicle and falling within any of paragraphs (a) to (c) or within paragraph (f) of paragraph 2(2) of this Schedule (other than the offence, mentioned in paragraph 2(2)(b) above, of obstructing a road), and
- (c) the fixed penalty has not been paid within the period of 21 days mentioned in paragraph 3(1) of this Schedule or, if it is longer, the period fixed for payment by the notice.

(2) Subject to the following provisions of this paragraph—

- (a) for the purposes of the institution of proceedings in respect of the alleged offence against any person as being the owner of the vehicle at the relevant time, and
- (b) in any proceedings in respect of the alleged offence brought against any person as being the owner of the vehicle at the relevant time,

it shall be conclusively presumed (notwithstanding that the person may not be an individual) that he was the driver of the vehicle at that time and, accordingly, that acts or omissions of the driver of the vehicle at that time were his acts or omissions.

(3) Sub-paragraph (2) above shall not apply in relation to any person unless, within the period of 6 months beginning on the day on which the notice under paragraph 3 of this Schedule was given or affixed as mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(a) above, a notice under sub-paragraph (6) below has been served on him by or on behalf of the chief officer of police.

(4) If the person on whom a notice under sub-paragraph (6) below is served in accordance with sub-paragraph (3) above was not the owner of the vehicle at the relevant time, sub-paragraph (2) above shall not apply in relation to him if he furnishes a statutory statement of ownership under this Schedule to that effect in compliance with the notice.

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(5) The presumption in sub-paragraph (2) above shall not apply in any proceedings brought against any person as being the owner of the vehicle at the relevant time if, in those proceedings, it is proved—

- (a) that at the relevant time the vehicle was in the possession of some other person without the consent of the accused, or
- (b) that the accused was not the owner of the vehicle at the relevant time and that he has a reasonable excuse for failing to comply with the notice under sub-paragraph (6) below served on him in accordance with sub-paragraph (3) above.

(6) A notice under this sub-paragraph shall be in the prescribed form, shall give particulars of the alleged offence and of the fixed penalty concerned, and shall provide that, unless the fixed penalty is paid before the expiry of the appropriate period, the person on whom the notice is served—

- (a) is required, before the expiry of that period, to furnish to the chief officer of police by or on behalf of whom the notice was served a statutory statement of ownership under this Schedule (as defined by paragraph 9 below), and
- (b) is invited, before the expiry of that period, to furnish to that chief officer of police a statutory statement of facts under this Schedule (as defined by that paragraph).

Effect of notice under paragraph 5(6)

6.—(1) The provisions of sub-paragraphs (2) to (5) below shall have effect where a notice has been served on any person (in this paragraph referred to as the “recipient”) under paragraph 5(6) of this Schedule.

(2) If the fixed penalty specified in the notice is not paid within the appropriate period, and the recipient fails without reasonable excuse to comply with the notice by furnishing a statutory statement of ownership under this Schedule, he shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) If in compliance with or in response to the notice, any person furnishes a statement which is false in a material particular, and does so recklessly or knowing it to be false in that particular, he shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) If the fixed penalty is paid by any person before the date on which proceedings are begun against the recipient for an offence under sub-paragraph (2) above in respect of a failure to comply with the notice, the payment of the penalty shall discharge any liability of the recipient for that offence.

(5) Without prejudice to paragraph 3(1) of this Schedule—

- (a) conviction of any person of the offence specified in the notice shall discharge both the liability of any other person (under this Schedule or any other enactment) for that

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offence and the liability of any person for an offence under sub-paragraph (2) above in respect of a failure to comply with the notice ; and

- (b) conviction of the recipient of an offence under sub-paragraph (2) above in respect of a failure to comply with the notice shall discharge the liability of any person for the offence specified in the notice.

(6) Except as provided by sub-paragraphs (4) and (5) above, nothing in paragraph 5 of this Schedule or this paragraph shall affect the liability of any person for an offence specified in a notice under sub-paragraph (6) of that paragraph.

Hired vehicles

7.—(1) This paragraph shall apply where—

- (a) a notice under paragraph 5(6) of this Schedule has been served on a vehicle-hire firm, and
- (b) at the relevant time the vehicle in respect of which the notice was served was let to another person by the vehicle-hire firm under a hiring agreement to which this paragraph applies.

(2) Where this paragraph applies, it shall be a sufficient compliance with the notice served on the vehicle-hire firm if the firm furnishes to the chief officer of police by or on behalf of whom the notice was served a statement in the prescribed form, signed by or on behalf of the vehicle-hire firm, stating that at the relevant time the vehicle concerned was hired under a hiring agreement to which this paragraph applies, together with—

- (a) a copy of that hiring agreement, and
- (b) a copy of a statement of liability under this Schedule in the prescribed form, signed by the hirer under that hiring agreement ;

and accordingly, in relation to the vehicle-hire firm on whom the notice is served, the reference in paragraph 6(2) above to a statutory statement of ownership under this Schedule shall be construed as a reference to a statement under this sub-paragraph together with the copies specified in this sub-paragraph.

(3) If, in a case where this paragraph applies, the vehicle-hire firm has complied with the notice served on the firm by furnishing the statement and copies of the documents specified in sub-paragraph (2) above, then paragraphs 5 and 6 of this Schedule shall have effect as if in those paragraphs—

- (a) any reference to the owner of the vehicle were a reference to the hirer under the hiring agreement, and
- (b) any reference to a statutory statement of ownership under this Schedule were a reference to a statutory statement of hiring under this Schedule (as defined by paragraph 9 below).

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(4) Where, in compliance with a notice under paragraph 5(6) of this Schedule, a vehicle-hire firm has furnished copies of a hiring agreement and statement of liability under this Schedule as mentioned in sub-paragraph (2) above, a person authorised in that behalf by the chief officer of police to whom the documents are furnished may, at any reasonable time within 6 months after service of that notice, and on production of his authority, require the production by the firm of the originals of those documents; and if, without reasonable excuse, a vehicle-hire firm fails to produce the original of a document when required to do so under this sub-paragraph, the firm shall be treated as not having complied with the notice under paragraph 5(6) of this Schedule.

(5) This paragraph applies to a hiring agreement under the terms of which the vehicle concerned is let to the hirer for a fixed period of less than 6 months (whether or not that period is capable of extension by agreement between the parties or otherwise); and any reference in this paragraph to the currency of the hiring agreement includes a reference to any period during which, with the consent of the vehicle-hire firm, the hirer continues in possession of the vehicle as hirer, after the expiry of the fixed period specified in the agreement, but otherwise on terms and conditions specified in it.

(6) Any reference to a statement of liability under this Schedule is a reference to a statement made by the hirer under a hiring agreement to which this paragraph applies to the effect that the hirer acknowledges that he will be liable, as owner of the vehicle, in respect of any offence which may be committed during the currency of the agreement and is an offence committed in respect of a stationary vehicle and falling within any of paragraphs (a) to (c) or within paragraph (f) of paragraph 2(2) of this Schedule (other than the offence, mentioned in paragraph 2(2)(b) above, of obstructing a road).

Time for bringing, and evidence in, proceedings for offences under this Schedule

8.—(1) Proceedings in England or Wales for an offence under paragraph 6(3) of this Schedule may be brought within a period of 6 months from the date on which evidence sufficient in the opinion of the prosecutor to warrant the proceedings came to his knowledge; but no such proceedings shall be brought by virtue of this paragraph more than 3 years after the commission of the offence.

(2) Proceedings in Scotland for an offence under paragraph 6(3) of this Schedule shall not be commenced after the expiry of the period of 3 years from the commission of the offence; but, subject to the foregoing limitation, and not withstanding anything in section 331 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1975, any such proceedings may be commenced at any time within 6 months after the date on which evidence sufficient in the opinion of the Lord Advocate to justify the proceedings came to his knowledge or, where such evidence was reported to him by a local authority, within

1975 c. 21.

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6 months after the date on which it came to their knowledge ; and subsection (3) of the said section 331 shall apply for the purposes of this sub-paragraph as it applies for the purposes of that section.

(3) For the purposes of sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) above, a certificate signed by or on behalf of the prosecutor or, as the case may be, the Lord Advocate or the local authority, and stating the date on which evidence such as is mentioned in the sub-paragraph in question came to his or their knowledge, shall be conclusive evidence of that fact ; and a certificate stating that matter and purporting to be so signed shall be deemed to be so signed unless the contrary is proved.

(4) Where any person is charged with an offence committed in respect of a stationary vehicle and falling within any of paragraphs (a) to (c) or within paragraph (f) of paragraph 2(2) of this Schedule (other than the offence, mentioned in paragraph 2(2)(b) above, of obstructing a road), and the prosecutor produces to the court any of the statutory statements mentioned in paragraph 9 of this Schedule or a copy of a statement of liability under this Schedule purporting—

(a) to have been furnished in compliance with or in response to a notice under paragraph 5(6) of this Schedule, and

(b) to have been signed by the accused,

the statement shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, to have been signed by the accused and shall be evidence (and, in Scotland, sufficient evidence) in the proceedings of any facts stated in it tending to show that the accused was the owner, the hirer or the driver of the vehicle concerned at a particular time.

Statutory statements under this Schedule

9.—(1) A statutory statement of ownership under this Schedule is a statement in the prescribed form, signed by the person furnishing it and stating—

(a) whether he was the owner of the vehicle at the relevant time ; and

(b) if he was not the owner of the vehicle at the relevant time, whether he ceased to be the owner before, or became the owner after, the relevant time, and, if the information is in his possession, the name and address of the person to whom, and the date on which, he disposed of the vehicle or, as the case may be, the name and address of the person from whom, and the date on which, he acquired it.

(2) A statutory statement of hiring under this Schedule is a statement in the prescribed form signed by the person furnishing it, being the person by whom a statement of liability under this Schedule was signed, and stating—

(a) whether at the relevant time the vehicle was let to him under the hiring agreement to which the statement of liability refers ; and

(b) if it was not, the date on which he returned the vehicle to the possession of the vehicle-hire firm concerned.

(3) A statutory statement of facts under this Schedule is a statement which is in the prescribed form and which— SCH. 12

- (a) states that the person furnishing it was the driver of the vehicle at the relevant time and is signed by him ; or
- (b) states that that person was not the driver of the vehicle at the relevant time, states the name and address of the person who was the driver of the vehicle at the relevant time and is signed both by the person furnishing it and by the person stated to be the driver of the vehicle at the relevant time.

Service of notices

10.—(1) A notice under paragraph 5(6) of this Schedule may be served on any person—

- (a) by delivering it to him or by leaving it at his proper address, or
- (b) by sending it to him by post ;

and, where the person on whom such a notice is to be served is a body corporate, it shall be duly served if it is served on the secretary or clerk of that body.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) above and of section 7 of the Interpretation Act 1978 (references to service by post) in its application to that sub-paragraph the proper address of any person on whom such a notice is to be served—

- (a) shall, in the case of the secretary or clerk of a body corporate, be that of the registered or principal office of that body or the registered address of the person who is the registered keeper of the vehicle concerned at the time of service, and
- (b) shall in any other case be the last known address of the person to be served.

(3) For the purposes of sections 1(2) and 2(1) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 (power to issue summons or warrant and jurisdiction to try offences) any offence under paragraph 6(2) of this Schedule shall be treated as committed at any address which at the time of service of the notice under paragraph 5(6) of this Schedule to which the offence relates was the accused's proper address (in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) above) for service of any such notice, as well as at the address to which any statutory statement furnished in response to that notice is required to be returned in accordance with the notice. 1980 c. 43.

Interpretation

11.—(1) In this Schedule—

- “appropriate period”, in relation to a notice under paragraph 5(6) of this Schedule, means the period of 14 days from the date on which the notice is served, or such longer period as may be allowed by the chief officer of police by or on behalf of whom the notice is served ;

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“driver”, in relation to the alleged offence referred to in paragraph 5(1) of this Schedule, means the person by whom, assuming the alleged offence to have been committed, it was committed;

“the interim period” has the meaning assigned to it by paragraph 1 of this Schedule;

“relevant time”, in relation to the alleged offence referred to in paragraph 5(1) of this Schedule, means the time at which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

(2) For the purposes of this Schedule the owner of a vehicle shall be taken to be the person by whom the vehicle is kept; and for the purpose of determining, in the course of any proceedings brought by virtue of this Schedule, who was the owner of the vehicle at any time, it shall be presumed that the owner was the person who was the registered keeper of the vehicle at that time.

(3) Notwithstanding the presumption in sub-paragraph (2) above it shall be open to the defence in any proceedings to prove that the person who was the registered keeper of a vehicle at a particular time was not the person by whom the vehicle was kept at that time, and it shall be open to the prosecution to prove that the vehicle was kept by some other person at that time.

(4) References in this Schedule to the person who was or is the registered keeper of a vehicle at any time are references to the person in whose name the vehicle was or is at that time registered under the Vehicles (Excise) Act 1971; and, in relation to any such person, the reference in paragraph 10(2)(a) above to that person's registered address is a reference to the address recorded in the record kept under that Act with respect to that vehicle as being that person's address.

1971 c. 10.

Transitional provisions

1978 c. 30.

12. For the purposes of the provisions of the Interpretation Act 1978 in their application to this Act, and for the purposes of paragraphs 1 to 6 of Schedule 10 to this Act—

(a) paragraphs 1 to 11 of this Schedule shall be taken to be enactments by which enactments repealed by this Act are re-enacted (with or without modification), and

(b) those paragraphs shall be taken to be provisions corresponding to enactments so repealed,

notwithstanding that the operation of those paragraphs of this Schedule is limited by reference to the interim period.

SCHEDULE 13

Section 146.

CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS**THE ROAD TRAFFIC ACT 1960 (c.16)**

1. In section 253(11), for "section 78 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967" substitute "section 86 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984".

THE LONDON GOVERNMENT ACT 1963 (c.33)

2. In section 18(1A), for "section 12 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967" substitute "section 14 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984"; for "the said section 12" substitute "the said section 14"; and after "1960" insert "or in section 12 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967".

THE COUNTRYSIDE (SCOTLAND) ACT 1967 (c.86)

3. In section 51—

- (a) in subsection (1), for the words from "local authorities" to "1967" substitute "local highway authorities in Scotland by section 32 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984"; and
- (b) in subsection (2), for "sections 28, 29, 31, 32, 52, 53 and 96 of the said Act of 1967" substitute "sections 32, 33, 35, 41, 101 and 102 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984".

THE LONDON CAB ACT 1968 (c.7)

4. In section 3(2), for "1967" substitute "1984"

THE COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1968 (c.41)

5. In paragraph 9(5) of Schedule 3, for "1967" substitute "1984".

THE TRANSPORT ACT 1968 (c.73)

6. In section 69(4)(g)—

- (a) in sub-paragraph (i), for the words from "11" to the end of the sub-paragraph substitute "12 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 (including any such order made by virtue of paragraph 3 of Schedule 9 to that Act) or under any enactment repealed by that Act and re-enacted by any of those sections (including any such order made by virtue of section 84A(2) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967);"; and
- (b) in sub-paragraph (ii), for the words from "subsection" to the end of the sub-paragraph substitute "section 2(4) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 (lorry routes) or section 1(3AA) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967".

7. In section 117(5), for the words from "12" to the end of the subsection substitute "or 14 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984".

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THE TRANSPORT (LONDON) ACT 1969 (c.35)

8. In section 1, for "section 84(1) of the Act of 1967" substitute "section 122(1) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984".

9. In section 42, the reference to any of the provisions of the Transport (London) Act 1969 shall be construed as including a reference to any provision of this Act which repeals and re-enacts (with or without modification) any provision of the said Act of 1969.

THE CHRONICALLY SICK AND DISABLED PERSONS ACT 1970 (c.44)

10. In section 20(1)(b), for "1967" substitute "1984".

11. In section 21—

(a) in subsection (1), for the words from "section 84C" to "Transport Act 1968)" substitute "Part III of Schedule 9 to the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984";

(b) in subsection (7)(c), after "before" insert "the time when" and after "or" insert "at that time"; and

(c) in subsection (8), for "1967" substitute "1984".

THE PENSIONS (INCREASE) ACT 1971 (c.56)

12. In paragraph 51(b) of Schedule 2, after "1967" insert "or section 95(1) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984".

THE ROAD TRAFFIC ACT 1972 (c.20)

13. In section 7(8) (as substituted by section 25(3) of and Schedule 8 to the Transport Act 1981), for "1967" substitute "1984".

14. In section 22, in subsections (1) and (2)(b), for "1967" substitute "1984".

15. In section 36B—

(a) in subsection (5), for "section 84A (reserve powers) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967" substitute "Part I of Schedule 9 (reserve powers of Secretary of State) to the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984";

(b) in subsection (7)—

(i) for "1967" substitute "1984";

(ii) in paragraph (a), for "section 82 (powers exercisable with respect to boundary roads)" substitute "section 125 (boundary roads)";

(iii) in paragraph (b), for "section 84(1) (general duty of local authorities with respect to road traffic)" substitute "section 122 (exercise of functions by local authorities)"; and

(iv) in paragraph (c), for the words from "section 84A" to "right to challenge certain orders)" substitute "Part I (reserve powers of Secretary of State), Part III (procedure as to certain orders), Part IV (variation or

revocation of certain orders) and Part VI (validity of certain orders) of Schedule 9";

- (c) in subsection (8), in paragraph (a), for "section 71" substitute "section 81"; and, in paragraph (b), for "section 74" substitute "section 84".

16. In section 37(7) (as substituted by section 60 of the Transport Act 1982), for "1967" substitute "1984".

17. In section 64(4), for "1967" substitute "1984".

18. In section 84(3), for "section 78 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967" substitute "section 86 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984".

19. In section 93(2)—

- (a) in paragraph (a), for the words from "in relation to which" to "that Part" substitute "or under a provision of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 specified in column 1 of Schedule 7 to that Act in relation to which there appears in column 5 of the said Part I or Schedule 7, as the case may be", and

(b) for "that Schedule" substitute "Schedule 4 to this Act".

20. In section 101(1)—

- (a) in paragraph (a), for the words from "in relation to which" to "that Part" substitute "or under a provision of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 in relation to which there appears in column 6 of the said Part I or Schedule 7, as the case may be", and

(b) for "that Schedule" substitute "Schedule 4 to this Act".

21. In section 112(3), for "section 78 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967" substitute "section 86 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984".

22. In section 173(1), for "section 86 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967" substitute "section 115 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984".

23. In section 179(1), in paragraph (aa), for "section 13 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967" substitute "section 17 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984", and in paragraph (b), for "section 77(7) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967" substitute "section 88(7) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984", and for "section 78A" substitute "section 89".

24. In section 190(11), for "section 78 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967" substitute "section 86 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984".

25. In section 191(3), for "1967" substitute "1984".

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26. In section 193(1)(b), for "section 103 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967" substitute "section 140 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984".

27. In section 194, for "1967" substitute "1984".

28. In section 196(1), in the definition of "traffic sign", for "section 54(1) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967" substitute "section 64(1) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984".

THE LAND COMPENSATION ACT 1973 (c.26)

29. In section 20—

- (a) in subsection (6), after "1967" insert "or section 6 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984"; and
- (b) in subsection (12), for "1967" substitute "1984".

THE CONTROL OF POLLUTION ACT 1974 (c.40)

30. In section 23—

- (a) in subsection (2A), for "1967" substitute "1984";
- (b) in subsection (4), for "sections 20, 52 and 53 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967" substitute "sections 99 to 102 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984"; and
- (c) in subsection (9), for the words from "sections" to the end of subsection substitute "sections 46(2)(a), 142(1) and 64(1) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984".

THE ROAD TRAFFIC ACT 1974 (c.50)

31. In section 17—

- (a) in subsection (6)(a), for "the 1967 Act" substitute "the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984"; and
- (b) in subsection (9), for "section 54 of the 1967 Act" substitute "section 64 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984".

THE GREATER LONDON COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS)
ACT 1974 (c.xxiv)

32. In section 15—

- (a) in subsection (2)(a), for "section 80(1)(b) of the Act of 1967" substitute "Schedule 12 to the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984"; and
- (b) in subsection (12)—
 - (i) for "section 71 of the Act of 1967" substitute "section 81 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984"; and
 - (ii) for "section 74 of the Act of 1967" substitute "section 84 of that Act".

THE AIRPORTS AUTHORITY ACT 1975 (c.78)

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33. In section 14—

- (a) in subsection (2)(a), for “sections 20, 52 and 53 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967” substitute “sections 99 to 102 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984”; and
- (b) in subsection (3)(b), for “section 20 or 52 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967” substitute “section 99, 100 or 102 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984”.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT 1976 (c.57)

34. In section 7(3), for “Section 84C(1) to (5) and (6) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967” substitute “Paragraphs 20 to 23, paragraph 24 (except so much of it as relates to appeals by district councils) and paragraph 25 of Schedule 9 to the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984”, and for “subsections (1) and (5) of that section” substitute “paragraphs 20(1) and 24(a) and (b) of that Schedule”.

35. In section 44—

- (a) in subsection (1), in the definition of “traffic sign”, for “1967” substitute “1984”; and
- (b) in subsection (5), for “or 37(2)(c) of this Act” substitute “of this Act or section 61(2)(c) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984”.

36. In section 64(2), for “section 54 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967” substitute “section 64 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984”.

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE (SCOTLAND) ACT 1980 (c.62)

37. At the end of Schedule 1 the following entry shall be inserted as follows in columns 1, 2 and 3—

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
“The Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984.	Two police officers who have tested the apparatus.	The accuracy of any particular— (a) speedometer fitted to a police vehicle; (b) odometer fitted to a police vehicle; (c) radar meter; or (d) apparatus for measuring speed, time or distance, identified in the certificate by reference to its number or otherwise.”

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**THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT, PLANNING AND LAND ACT
1980 (c.65)****38. In Schedule 7—**

- (a) in paragraph 14(3) and (4), for “1967” substitute “1984”;
and
- (b) in paragraph 14(4), for “section 104(1)” substitute “section 142”.

THE HIGHWAYS ACT 1980 (c.66)

39. In section 7(2), for “section 12 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967” substitute “sections 14 and 16 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984”.

40. In section 42(2)(c), for “section 71 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967” substitute “section 81 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984”, and for “section 74” substitute “section 84”.

41. In section 60(1), for “section 12 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967” substitute “section 14 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984”.

42. In section 90F(2), for “1967” substitute “1984”.

43. In section 115(6)—

- (a) for “Section 31 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967” substitute “Section 35 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984”;
- (b) for “section 28” substitute “section 32”;
- (c) for “sections 84A, 84B, 84C, 84D and 85 of” substitute “section 112 of and Parts I, II, III and IV of Schedule 9 to”;
- (d) for “the said section 31”, wherever it occurs, substitute “the said section 35”;
- (e) in paragraph (b), for “section 84D” substitute “Part IV of Schedule 9”; and
- (f) in paragraph (c), for “section 85(2)” substitute “section 112(2)”.

44. In section 115A(2), for “1967” substituted “1984”.

45. In section 265(10), for “21 and 75 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967” substitute “23 and 85 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984”.

46. In section 285(3), for “1967” substitute “1984”, and for “section 84A(2) or (4) of” substitute “paragraph 3 or paragraph 7 of Schedule 9 to”.

47. In section 329(1), in the definition of “traffic sign”, for “section 54 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967” substitute “section 64 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984”.

THE PUBLIC PASSENGER VEHICLES ACT 1981 (c.14)

SCH. 13

48. In section 39(3), for "subsection (3) of section 1 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967" substitute "section 3(4) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984", and for "that section" substitute "section 1 of that Act".

49. In section 54(3), for "section 15 or 33 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967" substitute "section 19 or 38 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984", and for "subsection (3) of the said section 33" substitute "subsection (4) of the said section 38".

THE TRANSPORT ACT 1981 (c. 56)

50. In section 24, in subsection (2), for "section 103 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967" substitute "section 140 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984".

51. In Schedule 7, in Part II, in column 1, in the entries relating to the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967—

- (a) for the first such entry, substitute "Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 s.17(4)";
- (b) for the second such entry, substitute "Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 s.25(5)";
- (c) for the third such entry, substitute "Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 s.28(3)";
- (d) for the fourth such entry, substitute "Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 s.29(3), 30(5)";
- (e) for the fifth such entry, substitute "Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 s.89".

52. In Schedule 10, in Part II, in paragraph 9(1), for "1967" substitute "1984".

THE WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (c. 69)

53. In section 54, for "1967" substitute "1984".

THE TRANSPORT ACT 1982 (c. 49)

54. In sections 49(11) and 50(3), for "section 81(3) of the 1967 Act" substitute "section 95(5) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984".

55.—(1) Schedule 1 shall be amended as follows.

(2) For "the 1967 Act" wherever occurring, substitute "the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984".

(3) In the following Table the left-hand column sets out the references to provisions of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967 which occur in column 1 of the Schedule. For each such reference there shall be substituted the words occurring opposite it in the right-hand column of the Table (being a reference to the corresponding provision of this Act).

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TABLE

Section 1(8)	Section 5(1)
Section 6(9)	Section 8(1)
Section 9(9)	Section 11
Section 11(4)	Section 13
Section 12(9)	Section 16(1)
Section 13(4)	Section 17(4)
Section 14(2)	Section 18(3)
Section 16(5)	Section 20(5)
Section 23(5)	Section 25(5)
Section 26(6)	Section 29(3)
Section 26A(5)	Section 30(5)
Section 31(3)	Section 35(4)
Section 42(1)	Section 47(1)
Section 43(2)	Section 53(5)
Section 43(3)	Section 53(6)
Section 77(7)	Section 88(7)
Section 78A(1)	Section 89(1)

(4) In Column 2 of the Schedule—

- (a) for “section 36” substitute “section 46”;
- (b) for “section 39(1)(a)” substitute “section 53(1)(a)”;
- (c) for “section 39(1)(b)” substitute “section 53(1)(b)”;
- (d) for “section 77(1)(b)” substitute “section 88(1)(b)”.

56. In Schedule 2, the following entry shall be inserted immediately before the Note to that Schedule:

“OFFENCE UNDER THE ROAD TRAFFIC REGULATION ACT 1984

Section 53(6)	Breach of provision of parking place designation order having effect by virtue of section 53(1)(a).”.
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THE LEVEL CROSSINGS ACT 1983 (c. 16)

57. In section 1(11), in the definition of “traffic sign” for “1967” substitute “1984”.

SCHEDULE 14

Section 146.

REPEALS

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
1967 c. 76.	The Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967.	The whole Act except sections 109 and 113 and Schedule 6.
1967 c. 77.	The Police (Scotland) Act 1967.	In Schedule 4, the entry relating to the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967.
1968 c. 41.	The Countryside Act 1968.	In section 27, in subsection (6), the words from "and in section 63" onwards. Section 32.
1968 c. 59.	The Hovercraft Act 1968.	In the Schedule, in paragraph 4, sub-paragraph (d).
1968 c. 73.	The Transport Act 1968.	Sections 126 to 132. Section 149. Schedule 14.
1968 c. xxxvii.	The City of London (Various Powers) Act 1968.	Section 8.
1969 c. 27.	The Vehicle and Driving Licences Act 1969.	In section 16, subsection (6).
1969 c. 35.	The Transport (London) Act 1969.	Sections 32 to 36. Schedule 5.
1970 c. 20.	The Roads (Scotland) Act 1970.	In Schedule 1, paragraph 12.
1970 c. 29.	The Parish Councils and Burial Authorities (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1970.	Section 3.
1971 c. 62.	The Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971.	In Schedule 3, the entry relating to the Transport (London) Act 1969.
1971 c. 78.	The Town and Country Planning Act 1971.	In Part II of Schedule 23, the entry relating to Schedule 5 to the Transport (London) Act 1969.
1972 c. 11.	The Superannuation Act 1972.	In Schedule 6, paragraph 69.
1972 c. 20.	The Road Traffic Act 1972.	In section 203, subsection (2). In Schedule 4, in Part III, paragraphs 4 to 8. In Schedule 7, the entry relating to the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967.
1972 c. 70.	The Local Government Act 1972.	In Schedule 19, Part II.
1973 c. 44.	The Heavy Commercial Vehicles (Controls and Regulations) Act 1973.	Section 1.

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Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
1973 c. 65.	The Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973.	In Schedule 14, paragraphs 59 to 73. In Schedule 25, paragraphs 34 to 38.
1974 c. 7.	The Local Government Act 1974.	In Schedule 6, paragraph 20.
1974 c. 50.	The Road Traffic Act 1974.	Sections 1 to 5. Section 19. In section 21, subsection (1). Section 22(a). Schedule 1. In Schedule 5— (a) Part II; and (b) in Part IV, paragraph 3. In Schedule 6, paragraphs 4 to 9.
1974 c. xxiv.	The Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1974.	Sections 12 and 13.
1975 c. 21.	The Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1975.	In Schedules 7C and 7D, the entries relating to the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967.
1976 c. 3.	The Road Traffic (Drivers' Ages and Hours of Work) Act 1976.	In Schedule 1, paragraph 16.
1976 c. 57.	The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976.	Section 37.
1976 c. xxvi.	The Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1976.	Section 4. Schedule.
1977 c. 45.	The Criminal Law Act 1977.	In Schedules 6 and 12, the entry relating to the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967.
1978 c. 55.	The Transport Act 1978.	Sections 11 and 12.
1980 c. 34.	The Transport Act 1980.	In Schedule 5, in Part II, the entry relating to the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967.
1980 c. 62.	The Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1980.	Section 31. In Schedule 1, the entry relating to the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967.
1980 c. 65.	The Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980.	In Schedule 7, in Part II, paragraphs 9 to 13.
1980 c. 66.	The Highways Act 1980.	In section 340, in subsection (2), paragraph (a). In Schedule 24, paragraph 16.
1981 c. 14.	The Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981.	In Schedule 7, paragraphs 4 to 8.
1981 c. 43.	The Disabled Persons Act 1981.	Section 2.
1981 c. 56.	The Transport Act 1981.	In section 24, in subsection (1), the words "and in section 103(1) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967".

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Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
1981 c. 67.	The Acquisition of Land Act 1981.	In paragraph 1 of Schedule 4, the entry relating to the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967.
1981 c. 69.	The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.	Section 60.
1981 c. xvii.	The Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1981.	Section 7.
1982 c. 48.	The Criminal Justice Act 1982.	In Schedule 3, the entries relating to the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967.
1982 c. 49.	The Transport Act 1982.	Sections 53 to 55. Section 56(1), (3) and (4). Sections 61 and 62. In section 64(2)— (a) paragraph (a); and (b) the words “in the former case as subsections (4) and (5) and in the latter case”. Section 69. Section 72(b). In section 73— (a) in subsection (1), the words “subject to subsection (2) below, ”; (b) subsection (2); (c) subsection (3)(b); and (d) in subsection (4), the words “or an order to which section 55(6) of this Act applies”. In section 76— (a) in subsection (2), the words “Subject to subsection (3) below ”; and (b) subsection (3). In Schedule 2, the entry relating to the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967. In Schedule 5, paragraphs 1 to 4, 18 and 19.