



CHAPTER lxxi.

An Act to alter the constitution of the Conservators appointed under the River Cam Navigation Act 1851 to extend the jurisdiction of and confer further powers upon the said Conservators to amend the provisions of the said Act of 1851 and for other purposes. [4th August 1922.] A.D. 1922.

WHEREAS by the River Cam Navigation Act 1851 provision was made for the appointment of Conservators of the River Cam and powers were conferred upon such Conservators to be exercised within the limits referred to in that Act :

And whereas it is expedient that the constitution of the said Conservators should be altered and that provision should be made with respect to the appointment of Conservators (in this Act called "the Conservators") as is provided by this Act :

And whereas the jurisdiction of the said Conservators under the provisions of the said Act of 1851 extends from Clayhithe Ferry in the rural district of Chesterton to King's Mill in the borough of Cambridge and it is expedient to extend the jurisdiction of the Conservators as in this Act is provided :

And whereas it is expedient to confer further powers on the Conservators for the better management and regulation of the River Cam and the River Granta within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Conservators as so extended :

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And whereas the revenues of the existing Conservators derived by them under the provisions contained in the said Act of 1851 are insufficient to enable them to meet their obligations and adequately to perform their duties and it is expedient to make provision for increasing the tolls and charges which the existing Conservators are authorised to demand and take in pursuance of the Canal Tolls and Charges No. 8 (River Cam &c.) Order 1894 and for enabling the Conservators to derive revenue from other sources and also to empower the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Cambridge (in this Act referred to as "the corporation") to contribute to the revenues of the Conservators as in this Act mentioned :

And whereas it is expedient that other provision should be made as set forth in this Act :

And whereas the purposes of this Act cannot be effected without the authority of Parliament :

And whereas in relation to the promotion of the Bill for this Act the requirements of the Borough Funds Acts 1872 and 1903 have been observed by the Corporation :

May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted and be it enacted by the King'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 (that is to say) :—

PRELIMINARY.

Short and
collective
titles.

1.—(1) This Act may be cited as the River Cam Conservancy Act 1922.

(2) The River Cam Navigation Act 1851 and this Act may be jointly cited as the River Cam Conservancy Acts 1851 and 1922.

Incorporation of Commissioners
Clauses Act 1847 as to mortgages.

2.—(1) The Commissioners Clauses Act 1847 except the provisions of that Act which are hereinafter specified shall so far as the same are applicable to the purposes of and are not varied by or inconsistent with this Act be incorporated with this Act and in the application of those provisions "the Commissioners" means the Conservators.

(2) The provisions of the Commissioners Clauses Act 1847 hereinbefore referred to which are not incorporated with this Act are :—

Section 6 (Joint owners or occupiers when qualified eligible as Commissioners);

Section 7 (Same property not to give two qualifications);

So much of sections 8 12 15 and 52 as refers to the possession of a property qualification by the Commissioners;

Section 16 (Commissioner neglecting to act to cease to be one);

The provisions with respect to the election and rotation of the Commissioners where the Commissioners are to be elected by the ratepayers or other like class of electors;

Section 37 (Election of chairmen of meetings) and so much of section 38 as refers to such chairmen;

So much of sections 40 and 41 as authorises or relates to the holding of monthly meetings of Commissioners;

Section 42 (Monthly meetings shall be held for transacting the ordinary business under this and the special Act);

Section 43 (No extraordinary business shall be transacted at monthly meetings unless notice be given);

Section 45 (As to holding of special meetings);

Section 46 (Notice to be given of things to be done by the Commissioners by special order only);

Section 53 (Commissioners may provide public offices &c.);

Section 54 (Commissioners to provide daily attendance at their office to receive notices &c.);

So much of sections 61 and 63 as authorises or refers to actions or suits to be brought by or against the Commissioners in the names of any two of the Commissioners;

So much of the provisions with respect to the accounts to be kept by the Commissioners as requires the annual statement and account to be printed and printed copies thereof furnished to any persons and as authorises creditors or ratepayers to be present at any meeting of the Commissioners or auditors and as confers any

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other right or power upon any ratepayers and as requires the account in abstract to be prepared and sent to the clerk of the peace; and
Section 104 (Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 as to damages &c. to be incorporated with this and the special Act).

Interpre-
tation.

3. In this Act the following words and expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (namely) :—

“ The Act of 1851 ” means the River Cam Navigation Act 1851;

“ The Order of 1894 ” means the Canal Tolls and Charges No. 8 (River Cam &c.) Order 1894;

“ The Conservators ” means the Conservators for the time being of the River Cam in the county of Cambridge appointed under the provisions of this Act;

“ The existing Conservators ” means the Conservators chosen or appointed under the provisions of an Act passed in the first year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Anne intituled “ An Act for making the River Cham alias Grant in the County of Cambridge more navigable from Clayhithe Ferry to the Queen’s Mill in the University and Town of Cambridge ” or of the Act of 1851;

“ The clerk ” means the clerk of the Conservators;

“ The corporation ” means the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Cambridge;

“ The borough ” means the borough of Cambridge;

“ The borough fund ” means the borough fund of the borough;

“ The county council ” means the council for the administrative county of Cambridge;

“ The council of the senate ” means the council of the senate of the University of Cambridge;

“ The board ” means the Ouse Drainage Board;

“ Pleasure boat ” includes any steam or motor launch sculling boat row boat (including in that term any pair-oared or four-oared row boat and any row boat over four oars) randan houseboat

wherry skiff dinghy punt canoe and sailing boat or yacht not being used solely for the carriage of goods; A.D. 1922.

“Daily penalty” means a penalty for each day on which an offence is continued by a person after conviction;

“Statutory security” means any security in which trustees are for the time being by or under any Act of Parliament passed or to be passed authorised to invest trust money and any mortgage bond debenture debenture stock stock or other security authorised by or under any Act of Parliament passed or to be passed of any county council or municipal corporation or other local authority as defined by section 34 (Definitions) of the Local Loans Act 1875 but does not include annuities rentcharges or securities transferable by delivery or any securities of the Conservators;

“The appointed day” means the first day of January nineteen hundred and twenty-three.

4.—(1) As from the appointed day the following sections of the Act of 1851 shall be repealed but without prejudice to any proceedings that may be pending on that day:— Repeal.

Section 5 (Chairman of meetings of Conservators);

Section 14 (Act to be carried into execution by eleven Conservators);

Section 15 (University to appoint three Conservators);

Section 16 (How vacancies in University Conservators to be filled up);

Section 17 (Justices at quarter sessions to appoint five Conservators);

Section 18 (How vacancies in county Conservators to be filled up);

Section 19 (Council of borough to appoint three Conservators);

Section 20 (How vacancies in borough Conservators to be filled up);

Section 21 (Auditors to be six in number);

Section 22 (Appointment of auditors);

Section 27 (Limits of jurisdiction of Conservators):

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- Section 62 (In default of payment of tolls vessel and goods &c. may be detained and sold for the same);
Section 64 (Penalty for not giving account of lading);
Section 70 (For preventing offences of toll collectors or sluice-keepers);
Section 71 (Penalty on persons practising fraud on the Conservators);
Section 76 (Lessees making default to be removed);
Section 80 (Masters to recover from their servants any sum paid for their defaults);
Section 81 (Penalty on assaulting collectors &c.);
Section 82 (Penalty for injuries to toll houses);
Section 84 (Penalty for injuring works); and
Section 90 (Penalty for damages not to prevent actions for damages where the damage exceeds the amount of the penalty).

(2) Section 69 of the Act of 1851 shall as from the appointed day be read and have effect as if:—

- (a) The words “collector or” (wherever those words occur) the words “or any other person” and the words “or other person” were omitted therefrom:
(b) The words “if he think fit” were inserted therein after the words “any justice.”

CONSTITUTION OF CONSERVATORS.

Constitution
of Conser-
vators.

5.—(1) As from the appointed day the Conservators of the River Cam in the county of Cambridge chosen or appointed for the purpose of executing the Act of 1851 and upon whom the powers of that Act have been conferred shall consist of the following persons (namely):—

- Seven persons appointed by the corporation;
Three persons appointed by the council of the senate;
One person appointed by the county council;
Two persons appointed by the board.

(2) The chairman of the Conservators shall be appointed by and from the Conservators and any person appointed chairman shall continue to be chairman until

the first day of January next following the date upon which he commences to be chairman but nothing in this subsection shall prevent any person from being re-appointed chairman from time to time. In the event of an equality of votes at any meeting of the Conservators the chairman (or in his absence the Conservator presiding at the meeting) shall have a second or casting vote. A.D. 1922.

(3) The Conservators shall be a body corporate by the name of "the Conservators of the River Cam" and by that name shall have perpetual succession and a common seal with power to take and hold lands and other property for the purposes for which they are constituted without any licence in mortmain and to dispose of land.

6. The existing Conservators shall continue to hold office until the appointed day when they shall go out of office but shall be eligible for appointment under this Part of this Act. Provided that until the appointed day the existing Conservators shall have and may exercise the powers conferred by this Act upon the Conservators. Existing Conservators.

7.—(1) The Conservators to be appointed by the corporation the council of the senate the county council and the board shall be respectively appointed at meetings of those respective bodies to be held in each case before the appointed day and in each succeeding third year thereafter. Appointment of Conservators.

(2) The corporation the council of the senate the county council and the board respectively may appoint as Conservators persons who are members of their respective bodies or not as they shall think fit.

(3) Appointments of Conservators under the provisions of this section shall take effect on the first day of January immediately succeeding the date of appointment and the appointment of such Conservators shall be notified in writing to the clerk by the town clerk of the borough the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge the clerk to the county council or the clerk to the board (as the case may be).

(4) The corporation the council of the senate the county council and the board respectively may at any time by resolution remove from office the Conservators or any one or more of the Conservators appointed by them and such removal shall be notified to the clerk by the town clerk of the borough the Vice-Chancellor

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A.D. 1922. — of the University of Cambridge the clerk to the county council or the clerk to the board (as the case may be).

First meeting of Conservators. **8.** The first meeting of the Conservators shall be held in the month of January nineteen hundred and twenty-three and shall be summoned by the clerk to the existing Conservators.

Retirement of Conservators. **9.**—(1) (a) On the first day of January nineteen hundred and twenty-four and on the same day in each succeeding third year thereafter the Conservators appointed by the county council and the board shall retire from office.

(b) On the first day of January nineteen hundred and twenty-five and on the same day in each succeeding third year thereafter the Conservators appointed by the council of the senate shall retire from office.

(c) On the first day of January nineteen hundred and twenty-six and on the same day in each succeeding third year thereafter the Conservators appointed by the corporation shall retire from office.

(2) The vacancies in the Conservators which are caused by retirement from office of any of the Conservators in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall be supplied by the appointment of Conservators as provided by this Act by the bodies by whom the retiring Conservators were respectively appointed and every retiring Conservator being qualified shall be eligible for re-appointment and re-election.

(3) Any Conservator may retire from office at any time by giving notice in writing to the clerk of his desire so to do and his office shall thereupon become vacant and another person may be appointed a Conservator in his place by the body by whom such first-mentioned Conservator was appointed.

Occasional vacancies.

10. Any vacancy in the office of Conservator occasioned by death resignation or removal shall be filled up with all convenient speed by the appointment as by this Act provided of a Conservator by the body by whom the Conservator whose vacancy is to be filled up may have been originally appointed and the Conservator so substituted shall hold office for the time during which the Conservator in whose stead he is appointed would have been entitled to continue in office.

11. All acts and proceedings of the Conservators or of any committee appointed by the Conservators shall be valid notwithstanding any vacancy in their body or any irregularity in the appointment or the continuance in office of any of the Conservators.

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Proceedings to be valid notwithstanding irregularities.

12. Subject to the provisions of the Act of 1851 the Conservators may from time to time make standing orders for the regulation of their proceedings and business and may vary or revoke the same.

Standing orders.

FURTHER POWERS OF CONSERVATORS.

13. As from the appointed day so much of the River Cam and the River Granta as lies between (a) Newnham Mill (b) the sluice gates adjoining or near to the northerly extremity of Sheeps Green (but not including those sluice gates) and (c) King's Mill respectively on the west or south-west and Bottisham Locks (but not including those locks) on the east or north-east together with the towing paths of and all backwaters connected with so much of the said rivers as aforesaid shall be within the jurisdiction of the Conservators for all purposes and is in this Act referred to as "the Cam Conservancy area."

Limits of jurisdiction of Conservators.

14. The Conservators may maintain and from time to time improve the rivers and waters within the Cam Conservancy area and the channels and beds of such rivers and waters for all purposes for which the said rivers and waters may be used or required and in so doing may exercise all or any of the powers conferred upon them by section 36 (Conservators empowered to cleanse and keep open the river &c.) of the Act of 1851 but subject to the provisions of section 37 (Conservators to make compensation for lands taken or injured) of that Act.

Improvement of river.

15. The Conservators may from time to time for a fair and reasonable consideration (such consideration to be either a sum in gross or an annual rent or partly a sum in gross and partly an annual rent and so far as a sum in gross to be paid at the time of granting the licence) and upon such terms and subject to such restrictions as they think proper grant to any owner or occupier of any land adjoining the Cam Conservancy area a licence

Conservators may license piers embankments &c.

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A.D. 1922. — under the hand of the chairman of the Conservators or the clerk for all or any of the following purposes (namely) :—

- (1) For the making of any pier jetty wharf bank quay or embankment wall or other work immediately in front of his land and in the Cam Conservancy area ;
- (2) For the formation of any recess or dock or bed for boats and barges or dwarf wharfing or for the driving of any piles or for carrying out any stone pitching or other work that may be required for the use protection and improvement of his land and the placing and mooring of vessels or boats in such line and at such levels as appear to the Conservators necessary or proper for the trade and convenient enjoyment of his land without injurious interference with the navigation of the rivers and waters within the Cam Conservancy area or their future improvement.

No erections
or works in
river or on
shores
thereof
without
licence.

16. No persons shall make or form any recess dock bed for boats or barges basin pier jetty landing-place wharf bank dwarf wharfing way quay or embankment wall or other work or drive any piles or do any stone pitching in or upon the bed or shores of the River Cam or River Granta within the Cam Conservancy area without a licence under the hand of the chairman of the Conservators or the clerk :

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect any of the rights and powers of the Postmaster-General under the Telegraph Acts 1863 to 1921.

Conserva-
tors may
erect piers
and land-
ing-places
and may let
same.

17.—(1) The Conservators may from time to time as they shall deem necessary for the convenience of the public erect at any convenient places on lands for the time being belonging to them or (with the consent of the owner and occupier of any other lands) upon such other lands piers or landing-places of such form and construction as they shall deem most advantageous to the public and causing the least obstruction to navigation and also alter the form and construction of such piers or landing-places and also shut up or remove any such piers or landing-places without being obliged to erect or provide

any other piers or landing-places in lieu of any so shut up or removed. A.D. 1922;

(2) The Conservators may make such tolls or charges as may be approved by the Minister of Transport for the use of any pier or landing-stage erected by them or may from time to time if they think fit let on lease to any person who may be willing to take the same for such time not exceeding three years and at such rent as may be mutually agreed upon any such pier or landing-place or the right to receive such tolls or charges as shall be approved as above mentioned in respect of such pier or landing-place and every such lessee shall have the same rights powers and authorities for taking receiving and recovering such tolls as are by the Act of 1851 as amended by this Act and by this Act given to the Conservators or to any of their officers.

(3) It shall be lawful for the collector of tolls and charges at any pier or landing-place to prevent any vessel boat or other craft the master or person in charge of which shall neglect or refuse to pay the proper amount of toll or charge payable by him for mooring or touching at such pier or landing-place from using such pier or landing-place.

18. In case any complaint shall be made to the Conservators as to the navigation of any pleasure boat the owner of such boat shall upon the application in writing to him by the clerk for that purpose give all information in his power to the clerk as to the person who at any particular time was in charge of such boat and any owner refusing to give such information shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds. Owner to afford information as to person in charge.

19.—(1) The Minister of Transport may from time to time on the application of the Conservators by order alter the tolls authorised by the Order of 1894 and may by any order so made authorise the Conservators to ask demand take recover and receive tolls not exceeding such tolls as may be specified in the order so made in respect of the several goods wares or merchandise specified in the Order of 1894 or in respect of any other goods wares or merchandise. Tolls.

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(2) Any order made by the Minister of Transport in pursuance of the provisions of this section shall be subject to revision by the Minister of Transport at any time after the expiration of three years from the making thereof on the application of the county council or of any local authority within whose area any part of the jurisdiction of the Conservators is situate. Provided that in no case shall the maximum tolls which may be asked demanded taken recovered or received by the Conservators in respect of any particular class of goods wares or merchandise be less than the tolls authorised by the Order of 1894 in respect of that class of goods wares or merchandise.

(3) The provisions of Part I. of the Board of Trade Arbitrations &c. Act 1874 shall apply for the purposes of this section as if the Minister of Transport were referred to therein in lieu of the Board of Trade and as if in section 4 the words "under the seal of the Minister of Transport" were substituted for the words "by writing under the hand of the president or of one of the secretaries of the Board."

Lock tolls.

20.—(1) The Conservators may from time to time demand and receive in respect of all vessels boats and other craft passing through by or over locks within the jurisdiction of the Conservators the tolls or annual payments for the time being appointed by byelaws made by the Conservators but not exceeding the amounts mentioned in the schedule to this Act.

(2) The tolls or annual payments for vessels boats or other craft authorised by this Act shall be paid before any such vessel boat or craft liable to toll is entitled to pass or repass through by or over any lock and may be demanded and taken at the lock by such persons as the Conservators from time to time appoint to be the toll collectors.

Establishment of ferries.

21. The Conservators may from time to time establish and maintain ferries within the Cam Conservancy area at such places as they think fit and may afterwards discontinue the same or any of them if they think fit. Provided always that no ferries shall be established under this section within half-a-mile of any ferry legally existing at the date of this Act and for the use of which any toll is

legally demanded and taken nor shall the establishment of any ferry under this section give a right of way over any towing path or other place where a right of way does not exist. A.D. 1922.

22. The Conservators may from time to time demand and receive in respect of ferries across the River Cam or River Granta established and maintained by them and for the use of ferry boats belonging to them the tolls appointed by byelaws of the Conservators for the time being in force. Tolls for ferries.

23. If any person wilfully and with intent to defraud eludes or evades or attempts to elude or evade the payment of any toll or charge payable under the Act of 1851 the Order of 1894 or this Act or any byelaw made thereunder respectively or if any person forcibly passes or attempts to pass any vessel boat or other craft through by or over any lock without having duly paid the full amount of any toll or charge payable in respect of such vessel boat or other craft or forcibly uses any pier or landing-place without having duly paid the toll or charge such person shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds over and above the full amount of such toll or charge. Penalty on forcing passage not having paid toll.

24.—(1) Without prejudice to any existing right of His Majesty and save as provided by the Army Act nothing in the sections of this Act of which the respective marginal notes are “Conservators may erect piers and landing-places and may let same” “Lock tolls” and “Tolls for ferries” shall extend to authorise any tolls to be demanded or received from any person when on duty in the service of the Crown or for any animal vehicle or goods the property of or when being used in the service of the Crown or returning after being so used or from any police officer acting in the execution of his duty or for any mail bag as defined by the Post Office Act 1908. Exemption from tolls in case of persons in service of Crown &c.

(2) If any person wilfully and with intent to defraud claims or takes the benefit of any such exemption as aforesaid without being entitled thereto he shall for every such offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

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Power to
make
byelaws.

25.—(1) The Conservators may from time to time make such byelaws applicable within the Cam Conservancy area as they think fit for all or any of the following purposes namely :—

- (a) For the regulation and management of the rivers and waters within the Cam Conservancy area and the navigation thereof and for the prevention of obstructions to such navigation;
- (b) For the regulation of vessels boats and other craft on the said rivers and waters and of traffic on the towing paths both on ordinary and on special occasions;
- (c) For regulating the passage of vessels boats and other craft through locks;
- (d) For regulating the speed of steam and motor launches or of any vessels boats or other craft propelled by mechanical power;
- (e) For requiring the registration of ferries and the payment of fees in respect of such registration and for regulating the use of ferry boats;
- (f) For fixing the tolls or annual payments referred to in the sections of this Act of which the respective marginal notes are "Lock tolls" and "Tolls for ferries";
- (g) For prohibiting or allowing upon and subject to such conditions as may be referred to in the byelaws the putting down or placing of mooring ropes or chains or ropes or chains for the working of ferries;
- (h) For requiring the registration of pleasure boats or any class or classes of such boats and the issue of certificates by the Conservators of such registration upon such conditions as may be specified in the byelaws For prescribing the fees to be paid in respect of certificates of registration and the period for which and the conditions upon which any such certificate shall remain in force and for prohibiting the use of pleasure boats which are required to be registered unless the same be so registered;
- (i) For fixing the rates or charges which may be demanded in respect of the hire of pleasure boats or any class or classes of such boats;

- (j) For prescribing the number of persons who may be carried in or on pleasure boats (or any specified class or classes of such boats) which are not subject to any byelaw prescribing the number of persons to be so carried and made by a local authority; A.D. 1922.
- (k) For the government good order and regulation of persons navigating the rivers and waters or using the towpaths piers landing places or locks both on ordinary and on special occasions;
- (l) For the regulation of bathing and for fixing the places at which and the hours during which persons may bathe;
- (m) For preventing trespassing by persons using the rivers and waters to which the byelaws are made applicable on the property of riparian owners and for preventing any nuisance to such riparian owners or residents;
- (n) For preserving notice boards and other works and things set up by the Conservators or with their consent:

Provided that byelaws for the regulation of bathing in rivers and waters which are within the borough of Cambridge shall be approved by the Corporation before the same shall come into force and no such byelaws shall be applicable to any public bathing place provided or equipped by the Corporation or to any portions of the rivers and waters within the said borough which are used with the sanction and approval of the Corporation for the purposes of bathing.

(2) Any byelaws made by the Conservators under paragraphs (k) (l) and (m) of the last preceding subsection of this section or any of such paragraphs may if so enacted in the byelaws extend and apply not only to the Cam Conservancy area but also to so much of the River Granta as lies between King's Mill and Newnham Mill on the east or north-east and Byron's Pool and Grantchester Mill on the west or south-west together with all back waters connected with so much of the said river.

(3) As from the date upon which any byelaws made by the Conservators in pursuance of the provisions of this section shall come into force sections 45 to 52 both

A.D. 1922. — inclusive of the Act of 1851 shall be repealed and any byelaws made by the existing Conservators thereunder shall be cancelled and annulled but without prejudice to anything done or suffered to be done under or in pursuance of such byelaws.

(4) Nothing contained in this section shall take away or affect any powers which are now or may hereafter be conferred upon the county council to make byelaws for the good rule and government of the administrative county of Cambridge and for the prevention and suppression of nuisances.

Penalties
may be
imposed by
byelaws.

26. The Conservators may by any byelaws made by them impose on offenders against the same such reasonable penalties as they think fit not exceeding the sum of five pounds for each offence and in the case of a continuing offence a daily penalty not exceeding a like amount but all such byelaws shall be so framed as to allow of the recovery of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty.

Publication
of proposed
byelaws
considera-
tion of
objections
and con-
firmation
by Minister
of Trans-
port.

27.—(1) Byelaws made under this Act shall not have any force until confirmed by order of the Minister of Transport but subject to the provisions of this Act no other confirmation shall be necessary.

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

(3) The publication of any such proposed byelaws under the provisions of this Act shall so far as concerns any proposed byelaws relating to an area in the county of Cambridge but outside the borough of Cambridge include the sending of a copy thereof to the county council and the Conservators before making and the Minister of Transport before confirming any such byelaws shall take into consideration any representation made by that county council with regard thereto.

(4) Before the Conservators submit any proposed byelaws for confirmation by the Minister of Transport they shall during one month at least after the publication thereof afford to all persons the opportunity of making in writing or otherwise objections to or representations respecting such proposed byelaws and the Conservators shall take all such objections and representations into consideration and if they think fit may abstain from making or may alter or add to the proposed byelaws.

(5) If any alteration or addition is so made the Conservators shall publish the proposed byelaws as so altered or added to before submitting the same for confirmation by the Minister of Transport. A.D. 1922.

(6) The Conservators on submitting any proposed byelaws for confirmation by the Minister of Transport shall publish notice that they have done so and during one month after the completion of such publication of notice any person may make in writing to the Minister of Transport any objection to or representation respecting such byelaws.

28. The Conservators shall cause copies of all byelaws made by them when the same are confirmed together with the order confirming the same to be printed and such copies to be sold at a reasonable price to all persons desiring to buy the same. Byelaws to be printed and sold.

29. A copy of any byelaw made by the Conservators and confirmed purporting to be printed by direction of the Conservators and to be authenticated by the common seal and the signature of the clerk shall for all purposes and to all intents be *primâ facie* evidence of such byelaw and of the due making and confirmation thereof without proof of such seal or signature. Proof of byelaws.

30.—(1) The Conservators may if they think fit procure all or any of their officers and servants to be sworn in as constables for the borough of Cambridge and county of Cambridge or either of them but they shall not be liable without the consent of the Conservators to be called upon to perform the duties of such constables except for the purposes of this Act or of any byelaw of the Conservators for the time being in force. Officers and servants of Conservators may be sworn in as constables.

(2) The appointment and swearing in of any such officer or servant as a constable for the county of Cambridge shall be in accordance with the provisions of section 19 of the County Police Act 1840.

(3) No such officer or servant shall act as a constable unless in uniform or provided with a warrant.

31. For the protection of the board the following provisions shall unless otherwise agreed in writing between For protection of board.

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— (that is to say) :—

- (1) Nothing in this Act shall take away lessen or prejudice any of the rights or powers of the board and conferred upon the board by the Ouse Drainage Order 1920 nor exclude any part of the Conservancy area from the district of the board :
- (2) Nothing contained in this Act shall authorise the Conservators to sanction the erection or making of or to erect or make any pier jetty wharf or other work which in the reasonable opinion of the board will materially affect the discharge of water through the Conservancy area without the previous consent in writing of the board which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld and any difference arising between the Conservators and the board under this subsection as to whether any such consent is unreasonably withheld shall be referred to and determined by an arbitrator to be appointed unless otherwise agreed by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers on the application of either party after notice in writing to the other and subject as aforesaid the provisions of the Arbitration Act 1889 shall apply to any such reference and determination :
- (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Act of 1851 the Order of 1894 or this Act or any order made thereunder the board shall not be liable to any tolls dues or charges in respect of any craft belonging to the board and being used by them for the performance of their duties as a drainage board or in respect of any goods wares or merchandise belonging to the board for use by them for the performance of those duties or being conveyed to them for such use.

For protec-
tion of
Clayhithe
Bridge
Company.

32. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act the following provisions for the protection of the Clayhithe Bridge Company (in this section referred to as "the Bridge Company") shall except so far as may be otherwise agreed in writing between the Conservators

and the Bridge Company apply and have effect (that is A.D. 1922.
to say) :—

- (1) (a) The Conservators shall not in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the section of this Act of which the marginal note is "Improvement of river" injure or interfere with the Clayhithe Bridge or the piers abutments or foundations thereof and shall not execute any works in the exercise of such powers or grant any licence under this Act for the execution of any works within fifteen feet of any part of the Clayhithe Bridge unless they shall have submitted plans sections and particulars to the Bridge Company not less than fourteen days before commencing to execute the same or before granting such licence (as the case may be) and if the Bridge Company be of opinion that any such works would injuriously affect the said bridge or the piers abutments or foundations thereof and shall within the said period of fourteen days give notice to that effect to the Conservators the Conservators shall not commence to execute such works or grant any such licence for the execution thereof except upon such terms as may be agreed between the Bridge Company and the Conservators or failing agreement determined by arbitration as hereinafter provided :

(b) Any question arising between the Conservators and the Bridge Company which is required to be determined by arbitration under the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection shall be referred to and determined by an arbitrator to be appointed (unless otherwise agreed) by the President for the time being of the Institution of Civil Engineers on the application of either party after notice in writing to the other and the provisions of the Arbitration Act 1889 shall apply to any such arbitration :

- (2) Nothing contained in this Act shall diminish or affect any right of the Bridge Company to execute any work for the maintenance repair and renewal of the Clayhithe Bridge which is

A.D. 1922.

conferred upon them by the Clayhithe Bridge Act 1871 :

- (3) The Conservators shall not under the powers of this Act establish or maintain any ferry within five hundred yards measured in a straight line from the Clayhithe Bridge or use or permit to be used for the purposes of a ferry any pier or landing place erected by them within a like distance from the Clayhithe Bridge Provided that this subsection shall not apply to the use of any boat or other means of conveyance by any of the Conservators or their officers or servants in the execution of their duties in connection with the river.

For protection of Great Eastern Railway Company.

33. The following provisions for the protection of the Great Eastern Railway Company (in this section called "the company") shall except so far as may be otherwise agreed in writing between the Conservators and the company apply and have effect in relation to the exercise by the Conservators of the powers conferred upon them by this Act :—

- (1) The Conservators shall not commence to construct any works under or within a distance of thirty-five feet on either side of any bridge carrying the railway of the company over the River Cam (or over any stream or watercourse falling into the said river) until they shall have given the company twenty-one days' notice in writing of their intention to commence the construction of such works accompanied by plans and sections showing the places at which such works are proposed to be executed and the depth width and extent thereof and such plans and sections shall have been approved by the engineer of the company or in case he does not approve thereof by an arbitrator to be appointed as hereinafter provided Provided that if the said engineer shall not indicate disapproval of the said plans and sections within such period of twenty-one days he shall be deemed to have approved thereof :
- (2) Any works to be so constructed shall be constructed and maintained in all things at the expense of the Conservators and in such manner

that the stability of the said bridge shall not be endangered or the traffic upon the railways thereover in anywise impeded or interfered with and under the superintendence (if given) and to the reasonable satisfaction of the engineer of the company who shall at all reasonable times have access to the said works during their construction or during any work of maintenance thereof : A.D. 1922.

- (3) If at any time owing to the construction of any of the works to be so constructed by the Conservators it shall be necessary to underpin protect or strengthen either temporarily or permanently the said bridge the Conservators shall on being so required in writing under the hand of the said engineer make execute and provide (at their own costs charges and expenses but under the supervision (if given) and to the reasonable satisfaction of the said engineer and according to plans sections and specifications to be previously submitted to and reasonably approved by him) all such works and appliances as may be reasonably necessary for the purposes aforesaid and in the event of the Conservators failing so to do after reasonable notice from the said engineer in that behalf the company may themselves execute and provide all such works and appliances and may recover the reasonable costs thereof from the Conservators Provided that if the said engineer does not indicate disapproval of the said plans sections and specifications within a period of fourteen days after their submission to him in accordance with the provisions of this subsection he shall be deemed to have approved thereof Provided further that if they shall give fourteen days' notice to the Conservators that they desire themselves to execute and provide all such works and appliances as may be reasonably necessary for the purposes mentioned in this subsection the company may in lieu of the Conservators themselves execute and provide all such works and appliances as aforesaid and may recover the reasonable cost incurred by them in so doing from the Conservators :

A.D. 1922.

- (4) If by reason of the construction maintenance or failure of the works so constructed or any of them the said bridge or the railways thereover shall be injured the Conservators shall repay to the company all costs which the company may reasonably incur in repairing the injury and if the railway traffic over the said bridge be impeded by reason of such construction maintenance or failure the Conservators shall indemnify the company from any damage or compensation which may be recoverable against them by reason of the interruption of the traffic or any accident which shall have been occasioned by the acts or defaults of the Conservators or any of their contractors servants or workmen :
- (5) Nothing in the sections of this Act the marginal notes whereof are "Conservators may license piers embankments &c." and "No erections or works in river or on shores thereof without licence" shall extend or apply to the company in respect of any bridge or work belonging to them and constructed or to be constructed under the powers of any Act of Parliament existing at the passing of this Act :
- (6) Nothing in this section shall relieve the company of any liability obligation or duty imposed upon them by the Act 7 and 8 Victoria chapter LXII.
- (7) Any difference arising between the Conservators and the company under the provisions of this section shall be referred to and determined by arbitration the arbitrator to be appointed unless otherwise agreed by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers on the application of either party after notice in writing to the other and subject as aforesaid the provisions of the Arbitration Act 1889 shall apply to any such arbitration.

FINANCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Power to Corporation to contribute to
34.—(1) If in any year the revenue of the Conservators (including any balance in their hands on revenue account from the preceding year) has been

insufficient to meet the expenses of the Conservators during that year the corporation may and shall pay to the Conservators out of the borough fund such sum as shall be sufficient to meet such insufficiency Provided that the amount which the Corporation are required to pay to the Conservators under the provisions of this subsection shall in no year exceed the amount which would have been produced by a rate of one penny in the pound upon the assessable value of the borough for the preceding year. A.D. 1922.
revenue of Conservators.

(2) If in any year the revenue of the Conservators (including any balance in their hands on revenue account from the preceding year and any sum paid by the corporation in pursuance of the provisions of subsection (1) of this section) is insufficient to meet the expenses of the Conservators during that year the corporation may if they think fit contribute to the revenue of the Conservators such further sum as they may determine but not exceeding the amount required to meet such insufficiency Provided that no such further contribution shall be so made by the Corporation except in pursuance of a resolution of an absolute majority of the whole number of the council of the borough.

(3) The Conservators shall on or before the thirty-first day of January in each year deliver to the corporation an estimate of their expenditure both on capital and on revenue account for the year commencing on the first day of April in that year.

35.—(1) For the purposes of this Act and for the general purposes of their undertaking the Conservators may independently of any other borrowing power from time to time borrow and re-borrow at interest such further moneys not exceeding in the aggregate fifty thousand pounds as may be sanctioned by the Minister of Transport. Power to borrow and to utilise funds.

(2) The Conservators may raise all or any moneys which they are authorised to borrow under this Act or under the Act of 1851 by the granting of mortgages under the provisions of the Commissioners Clauses Act 1847 incorporated with this Act of all or any of the Conservators' property revenues duties rates and charges.

(3) The Conservators may for the purposes of this Act and for the general purposes of their undertaking

A.D. 1922. utilise any fund or moneys for the time being belonging to them.

Mortgages
to rank
pari passu.

36. All mortgages granted by the Conservators after the passing of this Act shall rank equally as regards both principal and interest without any priority or preference on any ground whatsoever.

Period for
repayment
of moneys
borrowed.

37. The Conservators shall pay off or make provision for paying off any money borrowed by them under the authority of this Act within such period (in this Act referred to as "the prescribed period") not exceeding eighty years from the date or dates of borrowing as may be prescribed by the Minister of Transport.

Mode of
payment off
of moneys
borrowed.

38. Subject as hereinafter contained the Conservators shall pay off all sums borrowed by them under the authority of this Act by equal yearly or half-yearly instalments of principal or of principal and interest or by means of a sinking fund but they shall not be obliged to commence paying off or making provision for the payment off of any such sums before the expiration of seven years from the passing of this Act or such other period as may be sanctioned by the Minister of Transport.

Sinking
fund.

39.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act if the Conservators determine to repay by means of a sinking fund any moneys borrowed by virtue of this Act such sinking fund shall be formed or maintained either—

- (a) by payment to the fund throughout the prescribed period of such equal annual sums as will together amount to the moneys for the repayment of which the sinking fund is formed. A sinking fund so formed is hereinafter called a "non-accumulating sinking fund"; or
- (b) by payment to the fund throughout the prescribed period of such equal annual sums as with accumulations at a rate not exceeding four pounds per centum per annum or such other rate as the Minister of Transport may approve will be sufficient to pay off within the prescribed period the moneys for the repayment of which such sinking fund is formed. A sinking fund so formed is hereinafter called an "accumulating sinking fund."

A.D. 1922.

(2) Every sum paid to a sinking fund and in the case of an accumulating sinking fund the interest on the investments of the sinking fund shall unless applied in repayment of the loan in respect of which the sinking fund is formed be immediately invested in statutory securities the Conservators being at liberty from time to time to vary and transpose such investments.

(3) In the case of a non-accumulating sinking fund the interest on the investments of the fund may be applied by the Conservators towards the equal annual payments to the fund or carried to their general account.

(4) The Conservators may at any time apply the whole or any part of any sinking fund in or towards the discharge of the money for the repayment of which the fund is formed. Provided that in the case of an accumulating sinking fund the Conservators shall pay into the fund each year and accumulate during the residue of the prescribed period a sum equal to the interest which would have been produced by such sinking fund so applied if invested at the rate per centum per annum on which the annual payments to the sinking fund are based.

(5) (a) If and so often as the income of an accumulating sinking fund is not equal to the income which would be derived from the amount invested if the same were invested at the rate per centum per annum on which the equal annual payments to the fund are based any deficiency shall be made good by the Conservators.

(b) If and so often as the income of an accumulating sinking fund is in excess of the income which would be derived from the amount invested if the same were invested at the rate per centum per annum on which the equal annual payments to the fund are based any such excess may be applied towards such equal annual payments or carried to the Conservators' general account.

(6) Any expenses connected with the formation maintenance investment application management or otherwise of any sinking fund under this Act shall be paid by the Conservators in addition to the payments provided for by this Act.

(7) If it appear to the Conservators at any time that the amount in the sinking fund with the future payments thereto in accordance with the provisions of this Act

A.D. 1922: together with the accumulations thereon (in the case of an accumulating sinking fund) will probably not be sufficient to pay within the prescribed period the moneys for the repayment of which the sinking fund is formed it shall be the Conservators' duty to make such increased payments to the sinking fund as will cause the sinking fund to be sufficient for that purpose.

(8) If the Conservators desire to accelerate the repayment of any loan they may increase the amounts payable to any sinking fund.

(9) If the amount in any sinking fund with the future payments thereto in accordance with the provisions of this Act together with the accumulations thereon (in the case of an accumulating sinking fund) will in the opinion of the Conservators be more than sufficient to repay within the prescribed period the moneys for the repayment of which the sinking fund is formed the Conservators may reduce the payments to be made to the sinking fund either temporarily or permanently to such extent as they think fit.

(10) If the amount in any sinking fund at any time together with the probable accumulations thereon (in the case of an accumulating sinking fund) will be sufficient to repay the loan in respect of which it is formed within the prescribed period the Conservators may discontinue the equal annual payments to such sinking fund.

(11) Any surplus of any sinking fund remaining after the discharge of the whole of the moneys for the repayment of which it was formed may be applied to such purposes as the Conservators may determine.

(12) The Conservators shall within three months after the thirty-first day of March in each year if during the twelve months next preceding the said thirty-first day of March any sum is required to be paid to a sinking fund in pursuance of this section transmit to the Minister of Transport a return in such form as may be prescribed by the Minister showing for the year next preceding the making of such return the amounts which have been paid to or invested or applied for the purpose of the sinking fund and the description of the securities upon which any investment has been made and the purposes to which any portion of the sinking fund or investment has been applied during the same period and the total

amount (if any) remaining invested at the end of the A.D. 1922.
year.

40. The Conservators may from time to time borrow money for temporary purposes connected with their undertaking from any bank or banking company on a cash account to be opened and kept with such bank or banking company in the name of the Conservators and they may from time to time secure the money to be advanced on such cash account with interest for the same upon the revenues of the Conservators provided that the whole sum due and owing by the Conservators under this section shall not at any time exceed the sum of five thousand pounds.

Borrowing
on cash
account.

41.—(1) Any mortgagee of the Conservators may enforce the payment of arrears of interest or of principal or of principal and interest by the appointment of a receiver. The amount of arrears of principal due to such mortgagee or in the case of a joint application by two or more mortgagees to such mortgagees collectively to authorise the appointment of a receiver shall not be less than five hundred pounds in the whole.

Appoint-
ment of
receiver.

(2) The application for the appointment of a receiver shall be made to the High Court.

(3) The receiver shall have the like power of collecting receiving recovering and applying all revenues tolls and charges comprised in and charged by the security in respect of which he is appointed and receivable by the Conservators as the Conservators or any of their officers would or might have and such other powers and such duties as the court thinks fit and shall apply all revenues tolls and charges so collected after payment of expenses and costs as the court directs for the purposes of the Act of 1851 and this Act.

(4) The court may at any time discharge the receiver and shall have full jurisdiction over him and all persons interested in his acts.

42. The Conservators shall not be bound to see to the execution of any trust whether express implied or constructive to which any loan or security for loan given by them may be subject but the receipt of the person or persons in whose name any loan or security for loan may stand in the register of mortgages of the Conservators shall from time to time be a sufficient discharge to the

Conserva-
tors not to
regard
trusts.

A.D. 1922. — Conservators in respect thereof notwithstanding any trusts to which such loan or security may be subject and whether or not the Conservators have had express implied or constructive notice of any such trust or of any charge or incumbrance upon or transfer of such loan or security or any part thereof or interest thereon not entered in their register.

Protection
of lenders.

43. A mortgagee of the Conservators shall not be concerned to inquire or to take notice whether the granting of such mortgage was or was not within the powers of the Conservators or otherwise in accordance with the Act of 1851 or this Act or whether or not the Conservators or any meeting of the Conservators were or was properly constituted or convened or whether or not the proceedings at any meeting of the Conservators were legal or regular or to see to the application or be answerable for any loss misapplication or non-application of the money lent or any part thereof.

Power to
use sinking
fund
instead of
borrowing.

44.—(1) Where the Conservators are authorised by the Act of 1851 or this Act or by any subsequent Act to borrow money for any purpose they may with the consent of the Minister of Transport instead of exercising such power by the issue of any fresh security in respect thereof exercise the said power and raise the said money either wholly or partly by using for such purpose so much of any moneys for the time being forming part of a sinking fund formed under this Act or any subsequent Act.

(2) The Conservators when exercising the powers conferred on them by this section shall—

- (a) withdraw from the sinking fund a sum equal to the amount of the borrowing power proposed to be exercised by the user of moneys from such sinking fund;
- (b) credit such sinking fund with the repayment of an amount of the principal moneys for the repayment of which the fund is established equal to the sum withdrawn from the sinking fund and thereupon the amount so credited shall be deemed to be principal moneys discharged by application of the sinking fund;
- (c) debit the account of the borrowing power proposed to be exercised with an amount of the principal moneys equal to the sum withdrawn from such sinking fund and thereupon the borrowing

power shall be deemed to have been exercised as fully as if the said amount had been raised by the issue of a fresh security and the provisions of any enactment as to the repayment and reborrowing of sums by the Conservators shall apply thereto accordingly. A.D. 1922.

45.—(1) On the date upon which the first meeting of the Conservators is held under the provisions of this Act and at each subsequent annual meeting of the Conservators the Conservators shall appoint an auditor or (if they think fit) two auditors being a member or members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants or of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors to act as auditor or auditors of the accounts of the Conservators until the annual meeting held next after such appointment and the auditor or auditors so appointed shall be competent to exercise all or any of the powers and authorities which are vested in the auditors of the accounts of the Conservators under the Act of 1851 as amended by this Act. As to audit of accounts.

(2) Any casual vacancy in the office of auditor appointed by the Conservators may be filled by the Conservators at any quarterly or special meeting but while any such casual vacancy continues the surviving or continuing auditor (if any) may act.

(3) If two auditors are appointed under the provisions of this section and one of such auditors be absent from any meeting of auditors the remaining auditor may continue to act in all respects as if such first mentioned auditor were present at the meeting.

(4) A Conservator shall not be capable of being appointed auditor of the Conservators.

46. The Conservators shall within three months after the date to which their accounts are made up send a printed copy of their statement of accounts to the Minister of Transport and the Conservators shall as from the expiration of that period be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every week or part of a week during which they refuse or neglect to comply with this section. Accounts to be sent to Minister of Transport.

47. The Conservators in addition to any lands which they are authorised to acquire and hold under the powers of the Act of 1851 may from time to time by Acquisition of lands by agreement.

[Ch. lxxi.] *River Cam Conservancy* [12 & 13 GEO. 5.]
Act, 1922.

A.D. 1922. agreement acquire either by way of purchase or exchange or otherwise any land not exceeding in the whole ten acres and any right easement or privilege in or over under upon or in respect of any such land or any other land Provided that the Conservators shall not create or permit the creation or continuance of any nuisance on any such lands.

Saving of
power to
sell lands
&c.

.48.—(1) Nothing in the Act of 1851 or this Act shall affect any power or duty of the Conservators to sell lease or otherwise dispose of any land or property of the Conservators or to apply any purchase-money or other money arising therefrom in discharge of any charge on that land or property or the revenues thereof or affect any claim of any person under such first-mentioned charge.

(2) Any such land or property shall in the hands of the purchaser or other person taking the same under any sale lease or other disposition by the Conservators be by virtue of this Act absolutely freed from the charge created by or in pursuance of the Act of 1851 and this Act and he shall not be concerned to see to the application of the purchase-money or other money or be answerable for any loss or misapplication thereof.

Authenti-
cation and
service of
notices &c.

49.—(1) Any notice under the Act of 1851 or under this Act or under any local Act for the time being relating to the Conservators shall be in writing and where any such notice requires authentication by the Conservators the signature of the clerk or other duly authorised officer of the Conservators shall be sufficient authentication.

(2) Any notice demand order or other document required or authorised to be served under the Act of 1851 or under this Act or under any local Act for the time being relating to the Conservators may be served on the person to whom the same is addressed either personally or on his known agent or by sending the same through the post in a prepaid letter addressed to him or to his known agent by name at his last known place of abode or business or by delivering the same to some inmate at his last known or usual place of abode or business or in case the place of abode or business of the person to be served is unknown it shall be sufficient to affix the notice demand order or other document or a copy thereof on some conspicuous part of the premises (if any) to which the notice may relate.

(3) Service by letter under this section shall be deemed to be effected on the day on which such letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter was properly addressed and put into the post.

A.D. 1922:

(4) Provided that in the case of any company any such notice demand order or document shall be delivered or sent by post addressed to the secretary of the company at their registered office or at their principal office or place of business.

(5) Any such notice demand order or document required to be given to the owner or occupier of any premises may be addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the premises (naming them) in respect of which the notice is given without further name or description.

50. Section 57 (Notice to be given of contracts to the amount of £100 or upwards) of the Commissioners Clauses Act 1847 shall cease to apply to the Conservators and to be incorporated with the Act of 1851.

Exclusion of section 57 of Commissioners Clauses Act 1847.

51. The Conservators shall have power to promote or oppose any Bill in Parliament or oppose any Provisional Order and to prosecute or defend legal proceedings.

Subsidiary power of Conservators.

52. All offences against the Act of 1851 or this Act and all penalties forfeitures costs and expenses imposed or recoverable under the Act of 1851 or this Act or any byelaw made in pursuance thereof respectively may be prosecuted and recovered in a summary manner Provided that costs or expenses except such as are recoverable along with a penalty shall not be recovered as penalties but may be recovered summarily as civil debts.

Recovery of penalties &c.

53. Proceedings for the recovery of any demand made under the authority of the Act of 1851 or this Act or any incorporated enactment whether provision is or is not made for the recovery in any specified court or manner may be taken in any county court having otherwise jurisdiction in the matter provided that the demand does not exceed the amount recoverable in that court in a personal action.

Recovery of demands.

54. The costs charges and expenses of and incidental to the preparing for obtaining and passing of this Act or otherwise in relation thereto shall be paid in the first

Costs of Act.

A.D. 1922; instance by the Corporation but shall be repaid to them
— by the Conservators out of moneys to be borrowed for that
purpose or out of any moneys in their hands.

The SCHEDULE referred to in this Act.

MAXIMUM LOCK TOLLS.

For every steam or motor launch house-
boat barge or other vessel not herein-
after expressly referred to - - - Eighteenpence.

Class 1.—For every sculling boat pair-oared or four-oared row-boat skiff randan canoe punt dinghey or sailing boat - - - - - Sixpence.

Class 2.—For every row-boat over four
oars - - - - - - One shilling.

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

In lieu of the above tolls the undermentioned boats may be registered on the payment to the Conservators of the undermentioned sums and shall in consideration of such payment pass the several locks free of any other charge from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December in each year.

For every steam or motor launch not exceeding thirty-five feet in length	-	Five pounds.
Ditto above thirty-five feet in length but not exceeding forty-five feet	-	Seven pounds
	-	ten shillings.
Ditto above forty-five feet	-	Ten pounds.
For every boat of Class 1	-	Two pounds
	-	ten shillings.

For every boat of Class 2 - - - Three pounds.

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

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