

NATIONAL BARGEE TRAVELLERS ASSOCIATION

Boat Dwellers Without Home Moorings on CRT Waterways and the Equality Act 2010

The British Waterways Act 1995 and the Equality Act 2010

Section 17(3)(c)(ii) of the British Waterways Act 1995 states that a boater without a home mooring is entitled to stay longer than 14 days in a place if it is reasonable in the circumstances. This is not qualified by any power to charge for a longer stay, to confer or withhold permission, or to limit the circumstances that are deemed reasonable.

"Reasonable" and "circumstances" are not defined in the Act, and nor does the Act set a limit on how much longer a boater can stay in one place. There is case law (*Moore v British Waterways* [2013] EWCA Civ 73, paragraph 63) that establishes the principle that "reasonable" cannot be defined in advance. There is also case law establishing the principle that a public body must have express authority in statute to levy charges (*McCarthy and Stone (Developments) Ltd v Richmond upon Thames LBC* [1989] UKHL 4). Any reasonable person would agree that a boater who needs access to ongoing medical treatment, who has been hospitalised, who is ill or who cannot navigate because of a disability, age, an injury, pregnancy or responsibility for children has the right to stay for longer than 14 days in one place without further charge, and should not be subject to enforcement action.

Direct, combined and indirect discrimination

Pursuant to Sections 13 and 14 of the Equality Act 2010, direct discrimination occurs if a person is treated less favourably than others because of one or more of the protected characteristics defined in the Equality Act 2010.

Pursuant to Section 19 of the Equality Act 2010, indirect discrimination occurs if a provision, criterion or practice is applied to a person with a protected characteristic and puts them at a substantial disadvantage compared to the application of the provision, criterion or practice to a person who does not share that protected characteristic, and the person or organisation applying the provision, criterion or practice cannot show that it is proportionate a means of achieving a legitimate aim. The protected characteristics that are most affected by CRT's current enforcement practice are disability, age, pregnancy and maternity.

Termination of the boat licence following enforcement action by CRT is a substantial disadvantage in that it automatically leads to action under Section 8 of the British Waterways Act 1983 that evicts the boat dweller and their boat from CRT waterways for life by means of a court order and an injunction. This obviously renders the boat dweller homeless (because CRT controls 80% of the UK's inland waterways) and puts the boat dweller at substantial risk of losing their boat altogether by having it seized by CRT under Section 8 of the 1983 Act if they cannot remove it themselves.

Disability discrimination

A disability is defined by Section 6 and Schedule 1 of the Equality Act 2010 as a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities that has lasted for more than 12 months.

CRT would be discriminating directly against a disabled boater contrary to Section 15 and

Schedule 2 of the Equality Act 2010 if it treated the boater unfavourably because of their disability by taking enforcement action against them for allegedly failing to comply with section 17(3)(c)(ii) of the British Waterways Act 1995 in circumstances where a non-disabled boater would be able to comply.

Pursuant to Section 19 and Schedule 2 of the Equality Act 2010, CRT is required not to apply its enforcement procedure to a boater with a disability in a way that puts them at a substantial disadvantage compared to persons who are not disabled. In other words, if a boater with a disability is unable to comply with Section 17(3)(c)(ii) of the British Waterways Act 1995 in circumstances where a non-disabled person would be able to comply, CRT is not entitled to terminate their boat licence.

Pursuant to Sections 20 and 21 of the Equality Act 2010, CRT is required to take such steps as are reasonable ("reasonable adjustments") to avoid putting boaters with disabilities at a substantial disadvantage compared to persons who are not disabled. This is because CRT's enforcement of Section 17(3)(c)(ii) would result in the removal of their home from its waterways if applied to the disabled boater in the same way that it is applied to boaters who are not disabled. A boater with a disability is entitled to tell CRT what adjustments they require and CRT is required to make these adjustments if they are deemed reasonable.

Pursuant to Section 20 of the Equality Act 2010, CRT is not entitled to require a disabled person to pay any of its costs in complying with its duty to make reasonable adjustments. Therefore CRT is not entitled to charge a disabled boater for staying longer than 14 days in one place, or to require the disabled boater to pay for a temporary or permanent mooring, where a non-disabled boater would not need that service.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Pursuant to Article 19 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, boat dwellers with disabilities have the right to live in the community and to choose their place of residence; they are not obliged to live in any particular living arrangement, and they are entitled to support to facilitate living and inclusion in the community. The UK is a signatory to this Convention. Therefore, CRT is not entitled to dictate that a boat dweller with a disability should not continue to live on their boat. CRT is obliged to facilitate their choice to live on their boat, and it is obliged to make the use of the waterways available to them on an equal basis to the general population in a way that is responsive to their needs.

CRT Disability Equality Scheme 2009

CRT's own policy (BW Disability Equality Scheme 2009) states on Page 6 that:
We shall:-

Ensure that the needs of people with disabilities are built into all our policies and plans.
Ensure that staff are aware of and supported in meeting the needs of people with disabilities.

10. Ensure that the needs of people with disabilities are taken into account in the delivery of services, promotional material, interpretation, education initiatives and special events.

13. Monitor and evaluate the impact we are having on people with disabilities and take action as appropriate.

Age and combined age and disability discrimination: older people

CRT would be discriminating directly against an older boater contrary to Section 13 of the Equality Act 2010 if it treated the boater unfavourably because of their age by taking enforcement action against them for allegedly failing to comply with section 17(3)(c)(ii) of the British Waterways Act 1995 in circumstances where a younger boater would be able to comply. For example, some older boaters are less physically strong than younger people and may not be able to travel as far, or as safely in adverse weather conditions; they may not be able to travel without crew or may need to remain within reach of medical treatment for age-related conditions that do not amount to a disability.

CRT would be discriminating directly against an older boater who was also disabled contrary to Sections 13 and 14 of the Equality Act 2010 if it treated the boater unfavourably because of their combined age and disability by taking enforcement action against them for allegedly failing to comply with section 17(3)(c)(ii) of the British Waterways Act 1995 in circumstances where a younger boater without that disability would be able to comply.

Pursuant to Section 19 of the Equality Act 2010, CRT is required not to apply its enforcement procedure to an older boater in a way that puts them at a substantial disadvantage compared to persons who are younger and who are not disabled. In other words, if an older boater is unable to comply with Section 17(3)(c)(ii) of the British Waterways Act 1995 in circumstances where a younger person would be able to comply, CRT is not entitled to terminate their boat licence.

Pursuant to Section 19 of the Equality Act 2010, CRT is required not to apply its enforcement procedure to an older boater with a disability in a way that puts them at a substantial disadvantage compared to persons who are younger and who are not disabled. In other words, if an older boater with a disability is unable to comply with Section 17(3)(c)(ii) of the British Waterways Act 1995 in circumstances where a younger person without that disability would be able to comply, CRT is not entitled to terminate their boat licence.

Age discrimination: children and young people

CRT would be discriminating directly against a boat dweller who is a child or a young person contrary to Section 13 of the Equality Act 2010 if it treated the boater or their parents unfavourably because of their age by taking enforcement action against them for allegedly failing to comply with section 17(3)(c)(ii) of the British Waterways Act 1995 in circumstances where an adult boater without responsibility for children would be able to comply. These circumstances include needing to stay within reach of the child's or young person's school, pre-school or other place of education; being unable to travel safely with small children without a second or third adult being present; needing to travel when the children are not on the boat or when a second adult is needed to crew as well as when the children are not present.

Pursuant to Section 19 of the Equality Act 2010, CRT is required not to apply its enforcement procedure to a boat dweller who is a child or young person in a way that puts them at a substantial disadvantage compared to an adult without responsibility for children or young people. In other words, if a boat dweller with responsibility for children or young people is unable to comply with Section 17(3)(c)(ii) of the British Waterways Act 1995 in circumstances where an adult without responsibility for children or young people would be able to comply, CRT is not entitled to terminate their boat licence.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and European Social Charter

The UK is a signatory of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the European Social Charter.

Article 1 of the European Social Charter guarantees the right to work.

Article 16 of the European Social Charter guarantees the family to social, legal and economic protection. This includes the right to housing.

Article 3 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child entitles all children to have their best interest treated as a primary consideration in all actions of administrative and judicial authorities.

Any action by CRT that prevents people from working; makes families homeless, or uproots children from their education and from a stable environment, contravenes the UK's obligation to uphold these rights. In the European Social Charter, the UK undertook in 1952 to "secure to their populations the civil and political rights and freedoms therein specified". The United Nations General Assembly, which the UK is a member of, adopted the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989. The UK undertook to guarantee that the best interests of the child would be a top priority in all actions concerning children.

Discrimination on the grounds of pregnancy and maternity

CRT would be discriminating directly against a boat dweller who was pregnant or who has given birth within 26 weeks contrary to Sections 13 and 17 of the Equality Act 2010 if it treated the boater unfavourably because of the pregnancy or birth by taking enforcement action against them for allegedly failing to comply with section 17(3)(c)(ii) of the British Waterways Act 1995 in circumstances where a boater who was not pregnant or who had not given birth would be able to comply. These circumstances include needing to moor in a place where the pregnant woman is able to get on and off the boat safely without needing to walk across a plank; where she needs to stay in a place where the health visitor is willing to visit her and the baby, and being unable to travel safely with a baby without a second or third adult being present.

Pursuant to Sections 17 and 19 of the Equality Act 2010, CRT is required not to apply its enforcement procedure to a boat dweller who is pregnant or has given birth within 26 weeks in a way that puts her at a substantial disadvantage compared to a boater who is not pregnant or who has not given birth. In other words, if a boat dweller who is pregnant or who has given birth is unable to comply with Section 17(3)(c)(ii) of the British Waterways Act 1995 in circumstances where a boater who is not pregnant or who has not given birth would be able to comply, CRT is not entitled to terminate her boat licence.

Contracts

Section 142 of the Equality Act 2010 provides that a term of a contract (such as the General Terms and Conditions of Boat Licences) is unenforceable against a person in so far as it constitutes, promotes or provides for treatment of that or another person that is of a description prohibited by the Act. It also provides that a relevant non-contractual term (such as advisory guidance) is unenforceable against a person in so far as it constitutes, promotes or provides for treatment of that or another person that is of a description prohibited by the Equality Act 2010, insofar as the Act relates to disability. Section 144 of the Equality Act 2010 provides that a term of a contract is unenforceable by a person in whose favour it would operate in so far as it purports to exclude or limit a provision of or

that is made under the Act.

Public Sector Equality Duty

Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 provides for the Public Sector Equality Duty whereby a public authority and a person who is not a public authority but who exercises public functions (such as CRT) must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to:

- a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act;
- b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it and
- c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

What to do if CRT violates your Equality Act rights

CRT may take enforcement action against you because you cannot comply with s.17 3 c ii because of age, disability or responsibility for children. CRT may also refuse to agree to the reasonable adjustments that you need and as a result carry out enforcement action against you. We recommend that you pursue this by making a formal complaint to CRT on the grounds of discrimination, in line with CRT's complaints procedure. Before making a formal complaint we advise approaching the Equality Advisory Service for advice and assistance. The Equality Advisory Service (EAS) <https://www.equalityadvisoryservice.com/> is the advice, guidance and mediation arm of the Equality and Human Rights Commission. The EAS can assist you to write a complaint and will also help you to negotiate with CRT. If there is a law centre in your area it will also provide this assistance.

National Bargee Travellers Association
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