

**PRESCRIPTION ACT**

**CHAPTER 7:02**

**Act  
L.I. 6 of 1882**

**Current Authorised Pages**

<i>Pages (inclusive)</i>	<i>Authorised by L.R.O.</i>
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**Note  
on  
Subsidiary Legislation**

This Chapter contains no Subsidiary Legislation

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**CHAPTER 7:02****PRESCRIPTION ACT****ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS**

## SECTION

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## CHAPTER 7:02

## PRESCRIPTION ACT

1961 Ed.  
Cap.14.  
L.I.6 of 1882.

## AN ACT relating to claims to rights in land.

Commencement.

[21st September 1882]

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the –

## PRESCRIPTION ACT.

Claims to right of  
common and  
other profits *a*  
*prendre*.

2. No claim which may be lawfully made at common law, by custom, prescription or grant, to any right of common or other profit or benefit to be taken and enjoyed from or upon any land belonging to the State or of any ecclesiastical or lay person or body corporate, except such matters and things as are herein specially provided for, and except rent and services, shall, where such right, profit or benefit has been actually taken and enjoyed by any person claiming right thereto, without interruption, for the full period of thirty years, be defeated or destroyed by showing only that such right, profit or benefit was first taken or enjoyed at any time prior to such period of thirty years; but, nevertheless, such claim may be defeated in any other way by which the same is now liable to be defeated; and, when such right, profit or benefit has been so taken and enjoyed as aforesaid for the full period of sixty years, the right thereto shall be deemed absolute and indefeasible, unless it appears that the same was taken and enjoyed by some consent or agreement expressly made or given for that purpose by deed or writing.

Claims of right  
of way, or other  
easement, or  
water.

3. No claim which may be lawfully made at common law, by custom, prescription or grant, to any way or other easement, or to any watercourse, or the use of any water, to be enjoyed or derived upon, over or from any land or water belonging to the State or being the property of any ecclesiastical or lay person or body corporate, when such way, or other matter as herein last before mentioned, has been actually enjoyed by any person claiming right thereto, without interruption, for the full period of twenty years, shall be defeated or destroyed by showing only that such way, or other matter, was first enjoyed at any time prior to such period of twenty years; but, nevertheless, such claim may be defeated in any other way by which the same is now liable to be

defeated; and, where such way, or other matter as herein last before mentioned, has been so enjoyed as aforesaid for the full period of forty years, the right thereto shall be deemed absolute and indefeasible, unless it appears that the same was enjoyed by some consent or agreement expressly given or made for that purpose by deed or writing.

4. When the access and use of light, to and for any dwelling-house, workshop, or other building, has been actually enjoyed therewith for the full period of twenty years without interruption, the right thereto shall be deemed absolute and indefeasible, any local usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding, unless it appears that the same was enjoyed by some consent or agreement expressly made or given for that purpose by deed or writing. Claim to light.

5. Each of the respective periods of years hereinbefore mentioned shall be deemed and taken to be the period next before some suit or action, wherein the claim, or matter, to which such period may relate has been, or shall be, brought into question; and no act, or other matter, shall be deemed to be an interruption, within the meaning of this Act, unless the same has been, or shall be, submitted to, or acquiesced in, for one year after the party interrupted has had, or shall have, notice thereof, and of the person making or authorising the same to be made. The periods to be periods before action.  
Interruption.

6. In all actions upon the case and other pleadings, wherein the party claiming may not by law allege his right generally, without averring the existence of such right from time immemorial, such general allegation shall still be deemed sufficient; and all and every the matters mentioned and provided in this Act which shall be applicable to the case, shall be admissible in evidence to sustain or rebut such allegation, and in all pleadings to actions of trespass, and in all other pleadings wherein, before the passing of this Act, it would have been necessary to allege the right to have existed from time immemorial, it shall be sufficient to allege the enjoyment thereof, as of right, by the occupiers of the tenement in respect whereof the same is claimed, for and during such of the periods mentioned in this Act as may be applicable to the case, and without claiming in the name or right of the owner of the fee as is now usually done; and, if the other party intends to rely on any proviso, exception, incapacity, disability, contract, agreement or other matter hereinbefore mentioned, or on any cause or matter of fact or of law not inconsistent with the simple fact of enjoyment, the same shall be specially alleged and set forth in answer Pleading.

to the allegation of the party claiming and shall not be received in evidence on any general traverse or denial of such allegation.

Presumption not to be allowed in claims.

7. In the several cases mentioned in, and provided for, by this Act, no presumption shall be allowed or made in favour of support of any claim, upon proof of the exercise or enjoyment of the right or matter claimed for any less period of time or number of years than for such period or number mentioned in this Act as may be applicable to the case and to the nature of the claim.

Proviso for infants, and others under disability.

8. The time during which any person, otherwise capable of resisting any claim to any of the matters before mentioned, shall have been or shall be an infant, idiot, *non compos mentis*, *feme covert* or tenant for life, or during which any action or suit shall have been pending and which shall have been diligently prosecuted until abated by the death of any party or parties thereto, shall be excluded in the computation of the periods hereinbefore mentioned, except only in the cases where the right or claim is hereby declared to be absolute and indefeasible.

What time to be excluded in computing the term of forty years appointed by this Act.

9. When any land or water, upon, over or from which any such way or other convenient watercourse of use of water shall have been or shall be enjoyed or derived, has been or shall be held under or by virtue of any term of life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of any such way, or other matter as herein last before mentioned, during the continuance of such term, shall be excluded in the computation of the said period of forty years, in case the claim shall, within three years next after the end or sooner determination of such term, be resisted by any person entitled to any reversion expectant on the determination thereof.

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