

**ELIZABETH II**



**1973 CHAPTER xxx**

An Act to confer further powers upon the Greater London Council and other authorities; and for other purposes.

[25th July 1973]

**WHEREAS—**

(1) It is expedient that further and better provision should be made for the finances, improvement, public health and safety, and local government services of Greater London and that the powers of the Greater London Council (hereinafter called "the Council") and of the London borough councils and the Common Council of the City of London should be extended and amended as provided in this Act:

(2) It is expedient that as in this Act provided the Council should be empowered to acquire, construct, maintain and operate, dispose of, discontinue or remove landing places in the river Thames:

(3) It is expedient that the other provisions contained in this Act should be enacted:

(4) The purposes of this Act cannot be effected without the authority of Parliament:

(5) In relation to the promotion of the Bill for this Act the Council have complied with the requirements of section 254 of the Local Government Act 1933:

May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and 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, that is to say:—

PART I

PRELIMINARY

- Short title.      1. This Act may be cited as the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1973.
- Interpretation.      2. In this Act, except as otherwise expressly provided or unless the context otherwise requires—
- 1936 c. 49.            “ the Act of 1936 ” means the Public Health Act 1936;
- 1955 c. 16  
(4 & 5 Eliz. 2).      “ the Act of 1955 ” means the Food and Drugs Act 1955;
- 1963 c. 33.            “ the Act of 1963 ” means the London Government Act 1963;
- 1967 c. 9.             “ the Act of 1967 ” means the General Rate Act 1967;
- 1971 c. 78.            “ the Act of 1971 ” means the Town and Country Planning Act 1971;
- 1972 c. 70.            “ the Act of 1972 ” means the Local Government Act 1972;
- 1972 c. xlv.            “ the Barrier Act ” means the Thames Barrier and Flood Prevention Act 1972;
- “ borough ” means London borough and “ borough council ” means London borough council;
- “ the city ” means the City of London;
- “ the Common Council ” means the Common Council of the city;
- “ the Council ” means the Greater London Council;
- “ enactment ” means any enactment, whether public general or local, and includes any order, byelaw, rule, regulation, scheme or other instrument having effect by virtue of an enactment;
- “ general rate ” and “ hereditament ” have the same meanings respectively as in the Act of 1967;
- “ proper officer ”, in relation to any section in which that expression occurs, means any officer appointed by a borough council or by the Common Council for the purposes of that section;
- “ rating area ” means a borough or the city;
- “ rating authority ” means a borough council or the Common Council;
- “ the Secretary of State ” means the Secretary of State for the Environment;
- and any reference to an enactment shall be construed as a reference to that enactment as amended, extended or applied by or under any subsequent enactment including this Act.

PART II

PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE COUNCIL

*Landing places*

3. In sections 3 to 20 of this Act—

“ the Act of 1968 ” means the Port of London Act 1968;

“ the appropriate authority ” means the Port of London Authority, or the Conservators of the River Thames, each as to their respective area;

“ Council landing place ” means any of the following, that is to say:—

(a) Greenwich Pier;

(b) any landing place acquired or constructed by the Council under the provisions of this Part of this Act; and

(c) any other landing place, vested in or under the control of the Council, which the Council shall by resolution designate as a Council landing place for the purposes of this Act;

“ electricity undertakers ” means the Central Electricity Generating Board, the Eastern Electricity Board, the London Electricity Board, the Southern Electricity Board and the South Eastern Electricity Board, or any of them, as the case may be;

“ electricity work ” means any electric line or cooling water intake and outfall works in or under the river vested in the electricity undertakers shown on a plan supplied to the Council by the electricity undertakers concerned;

“ Greenwich Pier ” means the landing place at Greenwich vested in or under the control of the Council;

“ land ” includes water and any interest in land or water and any easement or right in, to or over land or water;

“ landing place ” means any waterside landing place, wharf, pier, jetty, causeway, hard, footway or other installation in or adjacent to the river, and includes any associated buildings and approaches over and from land to any such installation and buildings;

“ owner ” includes charterer, master or person in charge;

“ the river ” means so much of the river Thames as is within Greater London;

“ use ” in relation to a landing place includes use by a vessel for the purpose of calling thereat, landing or embarking passengers or other persons, or taking on board or discharging goods, wares or merchandise;

Interpretation  
of sections 3  
to 20 of Act.

1968 c. xxxii.

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1968 c. 59.

Provision of  
landing  
places, etc.

“ vessel ” means every description of vessel, whether with or without means of propulsion of any kind, and includes anything constructed or used to carry persons, goods, plant or machinery, or to be propelled or moved, on or by water, a seaplane on or in the water and a hovercraft within the meaning of the Hovercraft Act 1968.

4.—(1) The Council may—

- (a) acquire by agreement or construct such landing places as they think fit;
- (b) maintain, alter, improve and operate Council landing places;
- (c) at any Council landing place, or in the vicinity thereof, provide and maintain or secure the provision and maintenance of such buildings, facilities and services, works, appliances and equipment as in the opinion of the Council are desirable or expedient in connection with such landing place or the use thereof or for the entertainment, refreshment, convenience or recreation of persons using or resorting to such landing place;
- (d) dispose of (whether by way of sale, exchange, lease, the creation of any right or privilege, or otherwise, upon such conditions and for such consideration as they think fit), remove or discontinue, in whole or in part, any Council landing place or any such buildings, facilities, services, works, appliances and equipment.

(2) At least twenty-eight days before acquiring or three months before removing or discontinuing any landing place pursuant to the powers conferred by this section the Council shall—

- (a) publish a notice explaining its proposals in a newspaper circulating in the area in which the landing place is situated; and
- (b) serve a like notice upon any organisation or body which appears to the Council to be representative of the users of the river.

(3) Subsections (2) and (4) and paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 123 of the Act of 1972 shall apply to the disposal of land (as defined in that Act) under paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of this section as they apply to the disposal of land under that Act.

Compulsory  
acquisition  
of land.

5. The Council may be authorised to purchase compulsorily any land in Greater London for the purpose of any of their functions under section 4 (Provision of landing places, etc.) of this Act and the Act of 1972 shall have effect as if that purpose were a purpose for which they were authorised by the said Act of 1972 to acquire land.

6.—(1) Without prejudice to the provisions of any other enactment the Council may make and enforce byelaws for regulating or controlling the use of all or any of the Council landing places and of the works, appliances, equipment, buildings, facilities and services associated therewith and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing words, may make and enforce byelaws for all or any of the following purposes:—

- (a) preserving order and preventing and suppressing nuisances;
- (b) preventing damage;
- (c) regulating the conduct and securing the safety of persons;
- (d) closing all or any of the Council landing places at such times or for such periods as the Council may from time to time determine;
- (e) prohibiting or regulating the bringing on to or the leaving at or near any Council landing place of any explosive or other dangerous material or any thing which may, in the opinion of the Council, be injurious to, or prejudicially affect the use of, or cause or be likely to cause danger to any person, Council landing place, vessel, work, appliance, equipment, building, facility or service;
- (f) specifying the vessels or types of vessel which may or may not call at or use, and uses which may or may not be made of, all or any of the Council landing places, works, appliances, equipment, buildings, facilities or services;
- (g) preventing obstruction to vessels approaching, lying at or departing from any of the Council landing places; and
- (h) for the regulation and management of vessels resorting to any of the Council landing places.

(2) Byelaws made under this section may provide for imposing on persons offending against them fines on summary conviction not exceeding—

- (a) in the case of byelaws made under paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of this section, one hundred pounds;
- (b) in the case of other byelaws, fifty pounds, and a daily fine of twenty pounds.

(3) For the purposes of section 250 of the Local Government Act 1933 the Secretary of State shall be the confirming authority 1933 c. 51. as respects byelaws made under this section.

(4) The said section 250, in its application to byelaws made under this section, shall have effect as if, in subsection (6) of that

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section, after the word “confirm” in the first place where it occurs there were inserted the words “with or without modification” and as if at the end of that subsection there were added the following proviso:—

“Provided that, where the confirming authority proposes to make a modification which appears to him to be substantial, he shall inform the Council and require them to take any steps he thinks necessary for informing persons likely to be concerned with that modification and shall not confirm the byelaws until there has elapsed such period as he thinks reasonable for consideration of, and comment upon, the proposed modification by the Council and by other persons who have been informed of it.”.

Power to  
dredge, etc.

7.—(1) For the purpose of facilitating the use of or making or improving access to any Council landing place or for the purpose of or in connection with the exercise of any of their powers under paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of subsection (1) of section 4 (Provision of landing places, etc.) of this Act the Council may, with the consent or licence of the appropriate authority and, in the case of so much of the bed, shore or bank as belongs to Her Majesty in right of Her Crown, of the Crown Estate Commissioners, improve, cleanse, scour, cut, deepen, widen, dredge or take up or remove material from the bed, shore and banks of or deposit material in the river and may use, appropriate or dispose of any materials excavated by them pursuant to this section:

Provided that—

- (a) as early as possible and in any event not less than fourteen days before any exercise of their powers under this section within a distance of 50 yards of any subaqueous cable belonging to or used by the Post Office the location of which has been notified to the Council by the Post Office the Council shall give notice in writing to the Post Office of such intended exercise;
- (b) as early as possible and in any event not less than fourteen days before any exercise of their powers under this section within twenty yards of any bridge over, or tunnel under, the river vested in the British Railways Board, the location of which has been notified to the Council by the said board, the Council shall give notice in writing to the said board of such intended exercise stating the position and depth of the proposed dredging;
- (c) before exercising the powers of this section within 50 yards of any electricity work the Council shall give to the electricity undertakers not less than fourteen days’

notice in writing of their intention so to do stating the position and depth of the proposed dredging;

- (d) no materials excavated in the exercise of the powers of this section shall, without the consent of the electricity undertakers, be deposited so as to obstruct or impede any work of or connected with the inspection or repair of any electricity work or so as to affect the efficient operation thereof;
- (e) no materials so excavated shall be deposited in any place below the level of mean high-water springs otherwise than in such a position and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be fixed by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry;
- (f) no such materials shall be laid down or deposited in any place or manner such as to cover any subaqueous cable belonging to or used by the Post Office the location of which has been notified to the Council by the Post Office, or to impede in any way the inspection, maintenance, removal or renewal of any such cable.

(2) The Council shall make compensation to any person whose property or works are damaged by, or in consequence of, any operations executed by the Council under the powers of this section in any case where that person would have been entitled to damages if the operation had been executed otherwise than in pursuance of statutory powers.

8.—(1) The Council may demand, take and recover such reasonable charges as they may from time to time, by resolution, prescribe in respect of— Power to demand charges, etc.

- (a) vessels calling, landing or embarking passengers or other persons, or taking on board or discharging goods, wares or merchandise at any Council landing place; or
- (b) passengers and other persons landing or embarking, and goods, wares or merchandise taken on board or discharged at any such landing place; or
- (c) the use of any buildings, facilities, services, works, appliances or equipment associated with any such landing place;

and such charges may differentiate between landing places and between classes and descriptions of vessels, persons, goods, wares or merchandise and between periods for which and times at which each landing place may be used.

(2) A list showing the charges which, for the time being, can be demanded under paragraph (a) and paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section shall be displayed at every Council

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landing place and copies of the list shall be kept for sale by the Council at such reasonable price as they think fit.

(3) The Council may from time to time enter into and execute agreements with the owners of vessels with respect to the mode of and times for the collection and payment of any charges which may become payable under this section or of annual or other periodical sums by way of composition therefor.

(4) Without prejudice to the provisions of section 11 (Control of use of Council landing places) of this Act the whole or any part of any charges demanded by the Council under this section and remaining unpaid may be recovered as a simple contract debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

1964 c. 40.

(5) (a) The provisions of subsections (2) to (11) of section 31 (which relate to the right of objection to certain dues) of the Harbours Act 1964 shall extend and apply to charges demanded under paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) of this section as they apply to ship, passenger and goods dues at a harbour but subject to the following modifications:—

- (i) in subsection (2) of the said section 31 for the words “ Subject to subsections (10) to (12) below and to the provisions of the three next following sections ” there shall be substituted the words “ Subject to subsections (10) and (11) below ” and for the words from “ a charge ” to “ managing ” (both inclusive) there shall be substituted the words “ a charge imposed by the Greater London Council under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 8 (Power to demand charges, etc.) of the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1973 ”; and
- (ii) the references in the said section 31 to a harbour and to the authority or a harbour authority (as the case may be) shall respectively be construed as references to a Council landing place and to the Greater London Council.

(b) Save as aforesaid, the provisions of the said Act of 1964 shall not apply to the Council.

(c) Subsections (2) and (3) of section 250 of the Act of 1972 (which provides for the holding of inquiries for the purposes of that Act) shall apply to an inquiry caused by the National Ports Council to be held under the said section 31 in connection with any charge under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section as they apply to an inquiry held under the said section 250.



(d) In relation to a written objection to such a charge or a written representation in relation thereto made in accordance with the said section 31 any costs incurred by the National Ports Council, the Council or the maker of any such objection or representation, may be dealt with (whether or not an inquiry be held) in the manner provided by subsections (4) and (5) of the said section 250 in respect of costs in relation to an inquiry, as if the National Ports Council were a Minister.

(6) Nothing in this section shall prejudice, alter or affect the powers, rights or jurisdiction of the Common Council in their capacity as port health authority for the port of London.

9.—(1) (a) The Council may from time to time and, unless they reasonably refuse so to do, shall within one month after the appropriate date if so requested in writing, grant to the owner of any vessel permission for that vessel to use any Council landing place. Power to regulate use of Council landing places by vessels.

(b) Any such permission shall be granted for such period and on such conditions (other than conditions appointing charges) and shall be effective as from such date as the Council may reasonably determine.

(c) If within one month after the date of the receipt by the Council of a request in writing pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection or within such longer period as may be agreed by the person making the request the Council shall not have granted permission in pursuance of that request they shall be deemed to have refused permission.

(2) A vessel in respect of which such a permission has been granted and is in force shall, so far as practicable, use any landing place to which the permission relates on the conditions subject to which the permission was granted and not otherwise and for the purpose of implementing such permission or the conditions thereof the Council may control the use of any Council landing place by any vessel.

(3) If any question arises under this section whether any refusal by, or period, date or condition determined by the Council is reasonable, the question shall be referred to and determined by an arbitrator to be agreed upon between the parties in dispute or, failing such agreement, to be appointed on the application of either party after notice in writing to the other by the President of The Law Society and in any proceedings under this subsection the arbitrator shall be empowered—

(a) as regards a refusal which he determines to be unreasonable, to determine also the period, date and conditions subject to which the Council is to grant permission; and

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(b) as regards any question relating to a period, date or condition, which he considers to be unreasonable, to vary or revoke the Council's determination.

(4) In this section "the appropriate date" means the date of receipt by the Council of a request in writing pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section or, in any case to which subsection (3) of this section applies, the date of communication to the Council of the arbitrator's determination.

Savings for  
certain  
vessels.

10.—(1) The Council shall not refuse to grant permission to use Greenwich Pier for a vessel which was regularly using that pier in the course of scheduled or chartered passenger boat services in the two years immediately preceding 9 August 1972.

(2) In respect of the initial period the Council shall not refuse to grant permission to use a Council landing place acquired by the Council during that period for a vessel which was regularly using that landing place in the course of scheduled or chartered passenger boat services during any period of three months in the two years immediately preceding the date of the passing of this Act:

Provided that this subsection shall not entitle the owner of any vessel to a permission for that vessel to use a landing place unless that owner within fifty-six days of the publication of the relevant acquisition notice notifies the Council in writing of his intention to claim for that vessel in relation to that landing place the benefit of this subsection.

(3) Where the Council are precluded by subsection (2) of this section from refusing to grant permission for a vessel to use a landing place and that vessel has in the opinion of the Council provided a service of a satisfactory standard during the initial period they shall not refuse to grant permission for that vessel to use that landing place in respect of a further period of three years from the expiration of the initial period.

(4) In this section—

"the initial period" means the period of three years commencing with the date of the passing of this Act;

"the relevant acquisition notice" in relation to any landing place means the notice published by the Council in respect of that landing place pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 4 (Provision of landing places, etc.) of this Act.

11.—(1) Any officer of the Council for the time being in charge of any Council landing place may prevent from using, making fast to, mooring or touching at, or may require to depart from, such landing place any vessel in respect of which—

- (a) any of the charges demanded under section 8 (Power to demand charges, etc.) of this Act have not been paid;
- (b) a permission under section 9 (Power to regulate use of Council landing places by vessels) of this Act is not in force; or
- (c) the conditions specified in such a permission in force have not been complied with.

(2) The Council may, at any time, exclude or remove the public from, or restrict or prohibit the use of, the whole or any part of any Council landing place in an emergency or during any period referred to in any byelaw made under paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 6 (Byelaws, etc.) of this Act or for any of the following purposes:—

- (a) to preserve public order;
- (b) to allow or facilitate the carrying out of any works affecting the landing place or any adjoining land;
- (c) to facilitate the safe and orderly conduct of any public event or ceremonial and to prevent accident to the spectators:

Provided that where practicable the Council shall give notice, in whatever manner they consider appropriate, of their intention to exercise the powers of this subsection.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect any right, power, authority, jurisdiction or privilege of the Conservators of the River Thames under the Thames Conservancy Acts and Orders 1932 to 1972.

(4) Nothing in this section shall prejudice, alter or affect the powers, rights or jurisdiction of the Common Council in their capacity as port health authority for the port of London.

12. Any officer of the Council authorised for the purpose may, on producing his authority if required, open and search any bags, parcels, packages or other receptacles of any description brought upon any Council landing place or being upon any vessel moored or calling thereat if he has reason to suspect that they contain any explosive or other dangerous material or any thing brought or left in contravention of any byelaw made by the Council under paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 6 (Byelaws, etc.) of this Act.

Explosive or  
dangerous  
material, etc.

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Assaults, etc.,  
on officers of  
the Council.

**13.** Without prejudice to the provisions of any other enactment, any person who assaults, resists or obstructs or aids or incites any person to assault, resist or obstruct an officer of the Council duly exercising or performing any power or duty under sections 7 to 12 of this Act or under any byelaw made under section 6 (Byelaws, etc.) of this Act shall for every such offence be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

Continuance  
of byelaws,  
regulations  
and charges.

**14.** Upon the acquisition by the Council of any landing place—

- (a) any byelaws or regulations of the appropriate authority regulating or controlling the use thereof; and
- (b) any tolls, rates and charges applicable thereto;

in force immediately before the date of such acquisition shall, with any necessary modification, continue to apply thereto until such time as the Council otherwise determine as if they were byelaws made under section 6 (Byelaws, etc.) or charges imposed under section 8 (Power to demand charges, etc.) of this Act, as the case may be.

Agreements  
to be binding.

**15.** All agreements made by the Port of London Authority under section 85 (Agreements about calling at landing places) of the Act of 1968 relating or in so far as they relate to any landing place acquired by the Council and in force immediately before the date of such acquisition shall on and after that date continue and be as binding and of as full force and effect in every respect against or in favour of the Council and be enforceable as fully and effectively as if, instead of the Port of London Authority, the Council had been a party thereto.

Savings for  
the appropriate  
authority.

**16.—**(1) Before exercising on the banks of or wholly or partly in the river or that length of the river Darent known as Dartford Creek any of their functions under section 4 (Provision of landing places, etc.) of this Act the Council shall obtain any consent or licence required under the Act of 1968, the Thames Conservancy Acts and Orders 1932 to 1972 or the Land Drainage Acts 1930 to 1961.

(2) No byelaws made after the passing of this Act under section 6 (Byelaws, etc.) of this Act shall affect any right, power, authority, jurisdiction or privilege of the appropriate authority, the Essex River Authority or the Kent River Authority.

For  
protection  
of British  
Gas  
Corporation.

**17.—**(1) In this section—

- “the corporation” means the British Gas Corporation;
- “specified works” means—

(a) the 30-inch diameter gas main from Southall to Richmond of the corporation which is laid across

the bed of the river Thames from National Grid reference point TQ 171762 to National Grid reference point TQ 172761;

(b) the 30-inch diameter gas main from Richmond to Fulham to be laid by the corporation across the bed of the river Thames from National Grid reference point TQ 237764 to National Grid reference point TQ 235763 ;

(c) the two 12-inch diameter and the 6-inch diameter gas mains from East Greenwich to West Ham of the corporation which are laid across the bed of the river Thames from National Grid reference point TQ 394803 to National Grid reference point TQ 396805;

(d) the 24-inch diameter and the 6-inch diameter gas mains from Canvey to Beckton of the corporation which are laid across the bed of Barking Creek from National Grid reference point TQ 454818 to National Grid reference point TQ 455818;

(e) the 14-inch diameter and the 8-inch diameter gas mains of the corporation which are laid across the bed of Barking Creek from National Grid reference point TQ 452826 to National Grid reference point TQ 453826;

(f) the 10-inch diameter gas main from Berwick pond to Boundary Lane of the corporation which is laid across the bed of Barking Creek from National Grid reference point TQ 446828 to National Grid reference point TQ 447829;

(g) the water intake which forms part of the Fulham gas works of the corporation;

(h) the water intakes, outfall and the jetty which form part of the East Greenwich gas works of the corporation; and

(i) the water intake and the jetty which form part of the Beckton gas works of the corporation.

(2) (a) Before exercising their powers under section 7 (Power to dredge, etc.) of this Act within a distance of 50 yards of any of the specified works the Council shall submit to the corporation for their reasonable approval plans and sections defining the nature, extent and manner of the operations to be carried out in the exercise of those powers and those powers shall not be exercised otherwise than in accordance with such plans and sections and in such manner as may be reasonably approved by the corporation.

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(b) If the corporation do not signify their approval or disapproval of such plans and sections within twenty-eight days after their submission they shall be deemed to have approved the same.

(c) Any difference which may arise between the Council on the one hand and the corporation on the other under this section, other than a difference as to the construction thereof, shall be referred to and settled by a single arbitrator to be agreed between the parties or failing agreement to be appointed on the application of either party, after notice to the other, by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

For  
protection  
of the  
Essex River  
Authority.

18. For the protection of the Essex River Authority (hereinafter in this section referred to as “the authority”) the following provisions shall unless otherwise agreed in writing between the Council and the authority apply and have effect:—

(1) In this section unless the subject or context otherwise requires—

“to construct” includes to alter or improve and  
“construction” shall be construed accordingly;

“dredging operation” means an operation authorised by section 7 (Power to dredge, etc.) of this Act;

“plan” includes sections and particulars;

“sea defence work” means a river wall or defence work for the time being vested in or under the control of the authority for the purposes of the Land Drainage Act 1930 and the Land Drainage Act 1961, or the Water Resources Act 1963;

“specified landing place” means a landing place (including anything provided, maintained or secured at or in the vicinity of any landing place by virtue of paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 4 of this Act) which may interfere with, or with the use of, a sea defence work or a watercourse but does not include a structure in respect of the erection, alteration or repair of which the consent of the authority is required under section 31 of the Land Drainage Act 1961;

“watercourse” means a watercourse, as defined in the Land Drainage Act 1930, subject to the control of the authority:

(2) (a) Before commencing to construct a specified landing place the Council shall submit a plan thereof to the

1930 c. 44.  
1961 c. 48.  
1963 c. 38.

authority for their approval, which is not to be unreasonably withheld, and shall not commence to construct the specified landing place until the plan has been approved by the authority, or in the case of difference, until it has been settled by arbitration:

Provided that if the authority do not within two months after the receipt of such plan signify to the Council their disapproval thereof and the grounds for their disapproval they shall be deemed to have approved the plan;

- (b) Not less than fourteen days before commencing a work of maintenance or repair of a specified landing place which may interfere with a sea defence work or may interfere with a watercourse or with the efficiency of a watercourse for drainage purposes the Council shall, except in the case of emergency, submit to the authority for their information a notice of intention to commence the work and a description of the work;
- (c) Sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph shall not apply in any case to which sub-paragraph (b) thereof applies:
- (3) The Council shall before commencing any dredging operation in any part of the river which may interfere with a sea defence work or may interfere with a watercourse or with the efficiency of a watercourse for drainage purposes deliver to the authority for their approval, which is not to be unreasonably withheld, a plan defining the nature, extent and manner of the dredging operation and the dredging operation shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with such plan and in such manner as may be approved by the authority or as may be settled by arbitration:

Provided that if the authority do not within two months after the receipt of such plan signify to the Council their disapproval thereof and the grounds for their disapproval they shall be deemed to have approved the plan:

- (4) In giving their approval to a plan submitted under either paragraph (2) or (3) of this section the authority may attach thereto such conditions (including conditions requiring the construction of protective works by and at the expense of the Council during the construction of a specified landing place or during the carrying out of a dredging operation) as are reasonably necessary to safeguard a sea defence work or watercourse against damage or to secure that the efficiency for drainage purposes of a watercourse is not impaired:

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(5) If by reason of—

(a) the construction, maintenance or repair of a specified landing place; or

(b) the failure thereof or of the Council to maintain it;

a sea defence work or watercourse is interfered with or the efficiency of a watercourse for drainage purposes is impaired, the authority may—

(i) make good the sea defence work or watercourse so as to restore it to its former standard of efficiency; or

(ii) where necessary, construct some other work in substitution therefor;

and may recover from the Council the reasonable cost of so doing and of executing works needed for remedying any resulting subsidence of the sea defence work or of the substituted work during a reasonable period (including in either case a proper proportion of the overhead charges of the authority):

(6) If the authority have reasonable grounds for believing that a sea defence work or watercourse is likely to be damaged or the efficiency of a watercourse for drainage purposes is likely to be impaired in any of the circumstances mentioned in the last foregoing paragraph, they may carry out such protective works as may be reasonably necessary and recover the reasonable cost thereof (including a proper proportion of the overhead charges of the authority) from the Council:

(7) The Council shall not without the consent of the authority construct a specified landing place so as to obstruct to an unreasonable extent access to a sea defence work or watercourse by the authority and their officers, servants, workmen, contractors and agents together with any vehicles, plant and machinery as may be reasonably necessary but such consent shall not be unreasonably withheld and may be given subject to reasonable terms and conditions:

(8) Any difference which may arise between the Council on the one hand and the authority on the other under this section, other than a difference as to the construction thereof, shall be referred to and settled by a single arbitrator to be agreed between the parties or failing agreement to be appointed on the application of either party, after notice to the other, by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.



19. The Council shall keep separate accounts of all receipts and all expenses arising under sections 4 to 16 of this Act comprising accounts for revenue and capital purposes respectively.

Separate  
accounts.

20. Sections 3 to 7 of the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1972 are hereby repealed and the Thames River Steamboat Service Act 1904 and the Thames River Steamboat Service Act 1904 (Amendment) Act 1908 shall cease to apply to the Council and to Greenwich Pier:

Repeal and  
modification  
of certain  
Acts.

1972 c. xl.  
1904 c. cciii.  
1908 c. xcvi.

Provided that—

- (a) any byelaws made under the said Act of 1904 applying to Greenwich Pier and in force immediately before the passing of this Act shall continue in force and have effect as if made under this Act; and
- (b) until the coming into effect of the first resolution, prescribing charges applicable to Greenwich Pier, pursuant to section 8 (Power to demand charges, etc.) of this Act, any tolls, rates and charges applicable to the use of that pier and in force immediately before the passing of this Act shall continue in force and have effect and be recoverable as fully and in every respect as if this section had not been enacted.

*Miscellaneous*

21. In the Barrier Act, after section 68 (Closing of flood dams) there shall be inserted—

Amendment  
of the  
Barrier Act.

“ Further  
provision as  
to closing of  
flood dams.

68A.—(1) Section 68 (Closing of flood dams), except subsections (9) and (10) thereof, of this Act shall, subject to the provisions of this section and with any necessary modifications, extend and apply to any opening within the meaning of that section which is situated in the London excluded area upstream of the barrier as it applies to any opening which is situated in that area downstream of the barrier.

(2) Sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of the said section 68, as applied by the foregoing subsection, shall have effect as if for the words ‘ four hundred ’ there were substituted the words ‘ two hundred ’ and as if the words from ‘ or on conviction ’ to the end of the sub-paragraph were omitted.

(3) Where a notice relating to an opening furnished with one or more flood dams is given under subsection (2) of the said section 68 or under that subsection as extended and applied by this section, any regulations, restrictions and conditions applying to the operation of such dam or dams by virtue of the Thames River

PART II  
—cont.

(Prevention of Floods) Acts 1879 to 1962 shall thereupon cease to have effect.”.

Interference with flood prevention and land drainage works.

22.—(1) This section applies to works—

- (a) provided under the Thames River (Prevention of Floods) Acts 1879 to 1962 in the London excluded area; or
- (b) maintained, improved or constructed under the Land Drainage Acts 1930 and 1961 in the London excluded area; or
- (c) provided by the Council in pursuance of section 67 (As to works, etc., in adjoining areas) of the Barrier Act;

and to any part of any such works.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of any other enactment, if any person alters, removes or interferes with any works to which this section applies without the consent in writing of the Council, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

(3) Any person who—

- (a) without reasonable excuse alters, removes or interferes with any works to which this section applies without the consent in writing of the Council; or
- (b) wilfully or negligently damages or destroys such works; shall be liable in civil proceedings to repay to the Council any cost incurred by them for the reinstatement or making good of any damage caused to any such works by such alteration, removal, interference, damage or destruction.

(4) Any consent of the Council to the Central Electricity Generating Board required for the purposes of this section for the alteration or removal of or interference with any works to which this section applies, or any part of any such works, necessary for or in connection with the operation of any generating station or any electricity work of the said board shall not be unreasonably withheld and may be given subject to such reasonable conditions as the Council may require and any question as to whether such consent has been unreasonably withheld or as to the reasonableness of such conditions shall be determined by a single arbitrator to be agreed between the parties or, failing agreement, to be appointed on the application of either party after notice to the other by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

(5) In this section “ London excluded area ” and “ electricity work ” have the same meanings respectively as in Schedule 14 to the Act of 1963 and in sections 3 to 20 of this Act.

Allowances to members of the Council, etc.

23.—(1) In this section “ approved duty ” and “ prescribed ” have the meanings assigned to them by section 177 and section 270 respectively of the Act of 1972.

(2) The following provisions of this section shall have effect whilst any resolution of the Council for that purpose is for the time being in force.

(3) A member of the Council shall be entitled to receive an allowance to be paid by the Council at such a rate as shall be determined by the Council, but which shall not exceed such as may be prescribed, in respect of any period during which as a member of the Council he—

- (a) performs any approved duty; or
- (b) attends any conference or meeting to which section 175 of the Act of 1972 applies;

and different rates may be prescribed for different periods.

(4) Where in respect of any period a member of the Council is entitled to receive an allowance under this section, he shall not be entitled in respect of that period to any payment—

- (a) by way of attendance allowance or financial loss allowance under section 173 of the Act of 1972; or
- (b) by way of subsistence allowance under section 174 of that Act; or
- (c) by way of allowances in the nature of attendance, financial loss or subsistence allowances under section 175 of that Act.

(5) A member of the Council in receipt of an allowance under this section shall not thereby be regarded as holding a paid office or employment for the purposes of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 80 of the Act of 1972.

(6) Nothing in the Act of 1972 or in any regulation made thereunder shall prejudice or affect the power of the Council to pay allowances in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(7) Section 178 of the Act of 1972 shall have effect as if the references therein to “ sections 173 to 176 ” and to “ sections 173 to 175 ” each included a reference to this section.

(8) Section 23 (Allowances to members of Council, etc.) of the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1966 is hereby 1966 c. xxviii. repealed:

Provided that any resolution passed or regulations made for the purposes of that section and in force immediately before the coming into force of this section shall continue in force as if passed or made for the purposes of this section.

(9) The foregoing provisions of this section shall come into force on the same date as sections 173 and 174 of the Act of 1972 come into force.

PART II  
—cont.

(10) For the purposes of this section a member of a committee or sub-committee of the Council shall be deemed to be a member of the Council.

PART III

PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE COUNCIL AND TO  
BOROUGH COUNCILS, ETC.

Agreements  
as to parking  
places.

24.—(1) In connection with any proposed development of land in Greater London, in order to achieve appropriate provision for the parking of vehicles, the local planning authority may at the request of any person interested in that land and after consulting, where appropriate, the borough council in whose area the land is situated enter into an agreement with such persons as they consider appropriate providing for a payment to that borough council towards the cost to them of provision of public car parks.

(2) Any agreement made under this section may contain such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the local planning authority to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the agreement and shall—

- (a) be binding not only upon the parties to the agreement but also upon their successors in title to the land proposed to be developed and upon any other person claiming through or under any of them;
- (b) be deemed to be a local land charge and may be registered as such in accordance with section 15 of the Land Charges Act 1925; and
- (c) as regards any payment which is to be made to a borough council which is not the local planning authority, enure for the benefit of and be enforceable by that borough council;

and any person upon whom such an agreement is binding shall be entitled to require a copy thereof from the local planning authority.

(3) The power conferred by this section shall be additional to and not in derogation of the powers contained in section 52 of the Act of 1971.

(4) In this section—

“appropriate provision” means such provision as would in the opinion of the local planning authority be appropriate having regard to the nature of the proposed development and for securing the proper planning and development of the area in the public interest and in conformity with the provisions of the Greater London development plan;

“borough council” includes the Common Council; and  
“development”, “Greater London development plan”,  
“local planning authority” and “planning permission”  
have the same meanings as in the Act of 1971.

PART III  
—cont.

25.—(1) For the purposes of section 22 (1) of the Act of 1971, the use as temporary sleeping accommodation of any residential premises in Greater London involves a material change of use of the premises and of each part thereof which is so used.

Provision of temporary sleeping accommodation to constitute material change of use.

(2) In this section—

(a) “use as temporary sleeping accommodation” means use as sleeping accommodation which is occupied by the same person for less than twenty-two consecutive nights and which is provided (with or without other services) for a consideration arising either—

(i) by way of trade for money or money’s worth; or

(ii) by reason of the employment of the occupant; whether or not the relationship of landlord and tenant is thereby created;

(b) “residential premises” means a building, or any part of a building, which was previously used, or was designed or constructed for use, as one or more permanent residences.

#### PART IV

##### PROVISIONS RELATING TO BOROUGH COUNCILS, ETC.

##### *Rates*

26.—(1) Where the owner of any hereditament in a rating area has agreed with the occupier thereof that the owner shall pay the general rate charged on such hereditament the owner shall be liable to pay to the rating authority so much of any payment in respect of rent received by him from the occupier as shall represent the proportion of rate included in such payment and on proof of such agreement so much of such payment may be recovered by the rating authority from the owner in the same manner and subject to the same conditions under and subject to which rates are recoverable from the occupier of a rated hereditament.

Recovery of rates from certain owners.

(2) The remedy of the rating authority under this section shall be in addition and without prejudice to their other remedies for the recovery of rates.

**PART IV**  
—*cont.*

(3) This section shall not apply to any hereditament to which subsection (1) of section 55 of the Act of 1967 applies by virtue of a resolution of the rating authority.

(4) In this section “owner” in relation to a hereditament means the person who is entitled to receive the rent payable in respect thereof.

Recovery of  
rates from  
tenants and  
lodgers.

27. For the purposes of section 61 of the Act of 1967, rates due from the person rated for any hereditament in a rating area shall be deemed to be in arrear if such rates are not paid within one month after they have been legally demanded from him.

Power to  
charge  
unpaid rates  
on premises.

28.—(1) A rating authority may by agreement with the owner of a legal estate in any hereditament being a dwelling-house or mixed hereditament as defined in the Act of 1967 accept a charge on the hereditament for payment of the amount which he is liable to pay in respect of any unpaid rate, with interest on that amount from the date of the agreement, to the exclusion of any subsequent process in respect of that amount under the Act of 1967.

1925 c. 20.

(2) (a) For the purpose of enforcing a charge under this section a rating authority shall have and with the consent of the county court may exercise the same powers and remedies under the Law of Property Act 1925 and otherwise as if they were mortgagees by deed having powers of sale and lease, of accepting surrenders of leases and of appointing a receiver.

1925 c. 22.

(b) A charge under this section shall be registrable as a local land charge and the provisions of the Land Charges Act 1925 shall apply accordingly.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged under this section shall be such rate, not exceeding the maximum rate fixed by the Secretary of State for the purpose of section 291 of the Act of 1936 or, if different maximum rates are so fixed, the highest of those rates, as the rating authority may from time to time determine.

(4) A rating authority may, if they think fit, remit the whole or any part of any interest recoverable under this section.

Repeal, etc.,  
of enactments  
relating to  
rates.

29.—(1) The enactments referred to in Part I of the Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed.

(2) The enactments referred to in Part II of the Schedule to this Act shall cease to have effect so far as they relate to any part of Greater London.

*Miscellaneous*

PART IV  
—cont.

30.—(1) Where on an information laid by or on behalf of a borough council a person is convicted of an offence against regulations made under section 13 of the Act of 1955 and the offence includes the carrying on of a food business on, at or from any insanitary premises or on, at or from any premises the condition, situation or construction of which is such that food is exposed to the risk of contamination then, if it has been proved that open food is stored, sold or offered or exposed for sale on, at or from the premises and that by reason of the insanitary or defective condition of the structure or fittings or fixtures or equipment or infestation of vermin or accumulation of refuse the carrying on of a food business on, at or from those premises would be dangerous to health, the court may, on the application of the borough council, whether or not it makes any other order, by order prohibit the storage, sale or offer or exposure for sale on, at or from those premises of open food until the state of the premises has been remedied:

Closure of  
insanitary  
food premises  
and stalls.

Provided that an order under this subsection shall not be made unless the borough council have, not less than fourteen days before the trial of the information, given the person against whom the information was laid written notice of their intention to apply for the order.

(2) An order under the preceding subsection is a disqualification within the meaning of subsection (2) of section 26 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967.

1967 c. 80.

(3) (a) Where an information in relation to an offence of a kind described in subsection (1) of this section is or has been laid by or on behalf of a borough council and application is made by the borough council for an order under this subsection, the court may, if satisfied—

- (i) by evidence tendered by or on behalf of the borough council; and
- (ii) after affording the person against whom the information is or was laid, if he appears, an opportunity to be heard and tender evidence;

that the use of the premises for the storage, sale or offer or exposure for sale of open food involves imminent risk of injury to health, make an interim order prohibiting, either absolutely or subject to conditions, the use of those premises for that purpose until the earliest opportunity for trying and determining the information and any application for an order under subsection (1) of this section:

PART IV  
—cont.

Provided that the court shall not entertain an application under this subsection unless it is satisfied that at least three clear days' notice in writing of intention to make it and of the time at which it would be made has been given to the person against whom the information is or was laid.

1949 c. 101.

(b) Any notice required by this subsection to be given may be served in any way, except by post, authorised by rules made under section 15 of the Justices of the Peace Act 1949 for the service of a summons issued by a justice of the peace or by leaving it with some person at the premises to which the information relates.

(c) The borough council shall serve a copy of an interim order made under this subsection as soon as may be after it has been made on the person against whom the information was laid and shall affix a copy of it in a conspicuous position on the premises; provided, in the case of a stall, that it is practicable to do so.

(d) In exercising its powers under this subsection the court may consist of a single justice.

(4) Where the name and address of the owner of any premises to which an order or an interim order made under this section relates are known to or can by reasonable enquiry be ascertained by the borough council they shall serve on him for information a copy of such order or interim order.

(5) If on the trial of an information under this section in a case where an interim order has been made under subsection (3) of this section the court determines that the condition of the premises at the time of the making of the interim order was not such as to justify the making of that order, the court may require the borough council to pay to the person against whom the information was laid and any other person who at the time when the interim order was made was carrying on a food business on, at or from the premises and to the owner of the premises or any of them such compensation as in the opinion of the court represents any loss which he has suffered from the making of the interim order.

(6) Any person aggrieved by an order, determination or other decision of a magistrates' court under subsection (1) or (5) of this section may appeal to the Crown Court.

(7) Any person who contravenes an order or an interim order made under this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds and to a daily fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

(8) (a) Any person who intends to carry on a food business on, at or from any premises with respect to which an order or an interim order under this section is in force may make application



to the borough council who, if satisfied that the state of the premises has been remedied, shall give to the applicant a certificate to that effect.

PART IV  
—cont.

(b) The borough council shall deliver a copy of such certificate to the court who shall thereupon withdraw the order or interim order.

(c) Any person aggrieved by a refusal or failure of the borough council to give a certificate under this subsection may appeal to a magistrates' court who may either dismiss the appeal or direct the borough council to give such certificate.

(d) Section 300 of the Act of 1936 shall apply to appeals to a magistrates' court under this subsection as it would apply to an appeal against a decision of the borough council.

(9) In this section—

“borough” includes the city and “borough council” includes the Common Council;

“equipment”, “food business”, “open food”, “premises” and “stall” have the respective meanings assigned to them by the regulations made under section 13 of the Act of 1955 which apply to premises or stalls (as the case may require);

“premises” includes a stall.

31.—(1) For the purposes of this section any premises in a borough shall be deemed to be used as a self-operated laundry when facilities are provided to the public, on payment, on those premises for washing or dry cleaning clothes or other articles by machines operated wholly or partly by persons for whom the facilities are provided.

Provision as to self-operated laundries.

(2) (a) The occupier of premises used as a self-operated laundry shall cause the plant and machinery and the associated installation at the premises for the purpose of the laundry to be inspected at least once in every fourteen months by a competent engineer approved by the borough council within whose area the said premises are situated or, where the occupier of the said premises is the borough council or the Council, by a competent engineer appointed or approved by that council.

(b) The inspection referred to in the foregoing paragraph shall be made to ascertain whether the said plant, machinery and installation are in such condition and so fitted and maintained as to avoid risk of explosion, dangerous leakage of fluids or vapour or other danger to persons on or in the vicinity of the said premises, and the occupier of the said premises shall send to the proper officer a certificate (hereafter in this section referred to as ‘a certificate of inspection’) by the engineer certifying the result of his inspection.

PART IV  
—cont.

## (c) If—

(i) before the expiration of fourteen months and fourteen days from—

(A) 1st January 1974; or

(B) in the case of premises not used as a self-operated laundry on 1st January 1974, the date on which the premises are first used as a self-operated laundry after that date; or

(C) (except in the case of the first certificate of inspection to be made in respect of the premises) the date of the last certificate of inspection of the premises

the occupier of the premises fails to send a certificate of inspection to the proper officer; or

(ii) a certificate of inspection sent to the proper officer fails to show that the said plant, machinery and installation are in such condition and so fitted and maintained as aforesaid;

the borough council may make application by way of complaint to a magistrates' court who may order the closing of the premises to the public until a certificate of inspection is received by the proper officer showing that the said plant, machinery and installation are in such condition and so fitted and maintained as aforesaid.

(d) Any person who contravenes an order made by a court under paragraph (c) of this subsection shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds and to a daily fine not exceeding five pounds.

(3) (a) Where, after 31st December 1973, any substance which in the opinion of the proper officer may be dangerous to the public is used in connection with any dry-cleaning process in any premises used as a self-operated laundry the occupier of those premises shall, if so required by the proper officer, display on the premises such notices as in the opinion of the borough council after consultation with such bodies as appear to them to represent the trade or business of self-operated laundries, may reasonably be required for the purpose of safeguarding the public.

(b) Any person who fails to comply with any such requirements shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds and to a daily fine not exceeding five pounds.

(4) In this section—

“borough” includes the city and “borough council” includes the Common Council;

“ payment ” includes any method of payment, whether direct or indirect;

“ premises ” includes any part of the premises;

and any reference to the public includes a reference to any group of tenants and their families.

(5) The provisions of this section shall not affect any requirements of the Factories Act 1961 or of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 or of any regulations made under the said Acts or either of them, which are applicable to a self-operated laundry to which this section applies.

PART IV  
—cont.

32.—(1) A borough council may establish and maintain, or assist in the establishment and maintenance of, a consumer advisory and protection service, making available to the public, either on application or otherwise, information and assistance in relation to goods and services.

(2) For the purposes and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing subsection a borough council may—

(a) pursue complaints regarding goods or services;

(b) test and evaluate goods or services;

(c) investigate and advise upon methods of financing expenditure on goods or services.

(3) The powers conferred by this section are in addition and without prejudice to the provisions of any other enactment but shall not authorise the publication of information of the nature and obtained in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (5) of section 100 of the Act of 1955.

(4) In this section “ borough council ” includes the Common Council.

33.—(1) The association may from time to time—

(a) approve a scheme (hereafter in this section referred to as “ an approved scheme ”) for the making of financial adjustments as between borough councils incurring designated expenditure; and

(b) extend, amend or revoke an approved scheme.

(2) An approved scheme shall be binding upon all borough councils and they shall be empowered to expend moneys in accordance therewith.

(3) In this section—

“ the association ” means the association of borough councils known, at the date of the passing of this Act, as the London Boroughs Association or any association for the time being successor thereto of the nature referred

Maintenance costs of children in care at certain homes.

PART IV  
—cont.

to in subsection (2) of section 7 of the Act of 1963 and of which all borough councils are members or, in the absence of any such association as aforesaid, a majority of the borough councils;

“borough councils” includes the Common Council;

“designated expenditure” means such expenditure in respect of such periods after 31st March 1973, as may be prescribed in respect of the cost of maintaining at designated homes children in the care of borough councils, but subject to such, if any, exceptions as may be prescribed;

“designated homes” means such of the establishments referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1) of section 13 of the Children Act 1948 as may be prescribed;

1948 c. 43.

“prescribed” means prescribed by an approved scheme.

Development  
funds.

1963 c. 46.

**34.**—(1) A borough council may establish a fund to be called “the development fund” to which they may apply from their general rate fund any sum not exceeding in any financial year the equivalent of four times the product of a rate of one new penny in the pound in the borough as ascertained in accordance with the rules, made under section 113 of the Act of 1967, which are applicable for the purposes of section 6 of the Local Government (Financial Provisions) Act 1963, or such higher sum as may be agreed by the Secretary of State, save that the maximum amount standing to the credit of the development fund shall not at any time, without the consent of the Secretary of State, exceed a sum equivalent to sixteen times the product of a rate of one new penny in the pound in the borough as so ascertained.

(2) (a) Pending the application of the moneys in the development fund to the purposes authorised by subsection (3) of this section such moneys may be invested in any security in which trustees are for the time being authorised by law to invest trust moneys.

(b) Any income arising from the investment of the moneys in the development fund in the manner provided by the foregoing paragraph and any income arising from the application of that fund to the purposes authorised shall be carried to the borough council’s general rate fund and (subject to the limitations imposed by subsection (1) of this section) an amount equivalent to such income shall be credited to the development fund.

(3) The development fund may be applied in respect of such expenditure incurred by the borough council as they may determine (including sums equivalent to payments in respect of loans and interest on loans) for the purposes of the carrying out by them of, or their participation in, the development, redevelopment or improvement of any part or parts of the borough.

(4) Resort may be had to the development fund under the foregoing provisions although that fund may not at the time have reached or may have been reduced below the maximum sum prescribed by or in pursuance of subsection (1) of this section and if at any time the fund shall be reduced it may thereafter again be restored in accordance with the provisions of the said subsection (1) to the maximum sum for the time being permitted thereby and so from time to time as often as such reduction happens.

PART IV  
—cont.

(5) In the event of the development fund ceasing to be required for the purposes mentioned in subsection (3) of this section the said fund shall be applied (subject to the consent of the Secretary of State) in such manner as the borough council may determine.

(6) The provisions of this section shall have effect notwithstanding anything to the contrary in section 2 of the Act of 1967 or in any other enactment.

(7) In this section “borough” includes the city and “borough council” includes the Common Council.

## PART V

### SUPPLEMENTAL

35. Subject to any provision of the Act of 1963, or of any other enactment, requiring or enabling expenses in connection with any function of the Council to be chargeable otherwise than as expenses for general London purposes, all expenses of the Council in the execution of this Act shall be defrayed, as the Council may decide, as—

- (a) expenditure for general London purposes; or
- (b) expenditure for special London purposes chargeable on such part of Greater London as the Council may determine.

## SCHEDULE

Section 29.

### PART I ENACTMENTS REPEALED

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6 c. xxxv	West Ham Corporation Act 1937	Section 73
5 & 6 Eliz. 2 c. xxxvii	East Ham Corporation Act 1957	Section 126

### PART II ENACTMENTS CEASING TO HAVE EFFECT IN GREATER LONDON

Chapter	Short title	Enactment
7 & 8 Geo. 6 c. xxi	Middlesex County Council Act 1944	Section 298
15 & 16 Geo. 6 & 1 Eliz. 2 c. 1	Essex County Council Act 1952	Section 152
4 & 5 Eliz. 2 c. xc	Middlesex County Council Act 1956	Section 77
6 & 7 Eliz. 2 c. xlii	Surrey County Council Act 1958	Sections 37 and 38
7 Eliz. 2 c. vi	Kent County Council Act 1958	Sections 97 and 98

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# Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1973

## CHAPTER xxx

### ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

#### PART I

##### PRELIMINARY

Section

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.

#### PART II

##### PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE COUNCIL

###### *Landing places*

3. Interpretation of sections 3 to 20 of Act.
4. Provision of landing places, etc.
5. Compulsory acquisition of land.
6. Byelaws, etc.
7. Power to dredge, etc.
8. Power to demand charges, etc.
9. Power to regulate use of Council landing places by vessels.
10. Savings for certain vessels.
11. Control of use of Council landing places.
12. Explosive or dangerous material, etc.
13. Assaults, etc., on officers of the Council.

*Greater London Council  
(General Powers) Act 1973*

## Section

14. Continuance of byelaws, regulations and charges.
15. Agreements to be binding.
16. Savings for the appropriate authority.
17. For protection of British Gas Corporation.
18. For protection of the Essex River Authority.
19. Separate accounts.
20. Repeal and modification of certain Acts.

*Miscellaneous*

21. Amendment of the Barrier Act.
22. Interference with flood prevention and land drainage works.
23. Allowances to members of the Council, etc.

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PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE COUNCIL AND TO  
BOROUGH COUNCILS, ETC.

24. Agreements as to parking places.
25. Provision of temporary sleeping accommodation to constitute material change of use.

PART IV

PROVISIONS RELATING TO BOROUGH COUNCILS, ETC.

*Rates*

26. Recovery of rates from certain owners.
27. Recovery of rates from tenants and lodgers.
28. Power to charge unpaid rates on premises.
29. Repeal, etc., of enactments relating to rates.

*Miscellaneous*

30. Closure of insanitary food premises and stalls.
31. Provision as to self-operated laundries.
32. Consumer advisory and protection service.
33. Maintenance costs of children in care at certain homes.
34. Development funds.

PART V

SUPPLEMENTAL

35. Costs of Act.

SCHEDULE—

Part I—Enactments repealed.

Part II—Enactments ceasing to have effect in Greater London.