



# Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1986

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**ELIZABETH II**



**1986 CHAPTER iv**

An Act to confer further powers upon the Greater London Council and other authorities; and for other purposes.  
[18th March 1986]

**WHEREAS—**

(1) It is expedient that further and better provision should be made for the improvement and development of local government services in Greater London and for the benefit of persons residing therein and that the powers of the Greater London Council (hereinafter called “the Council”), 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 in connection with the exercise of the Council’s entertainments licensing functions under the London Government Act 1963 an applicant for the variation of a 1963 c. 33. licence shall pay a fee to the Council:

(3) It is expedient that certain banks, walls, embankments and other natural and artificial features should be incorporated into the flood defences of the London excluded area:

(4) It is expedient that the London borough councils and the Common Council of the City of London should have power to control works in parts of buildings, vaults, arches and cellars situated under streets:

1982 c. 30. (5) It is expedient that London borough councils should be able to exercise more effective control over sex establishments in Greater London and that the provisions of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 should be capable of amendment for this purpose:

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

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

1972 c. 70. (8) In relation to the promotion of the Bill for this Act the Council have complied with the requirements of section 239 of the Local Government Act 1972:

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 1986.

Interpretation. 2. In this Act, except as otherwise expressly provided or unless the context otherwise requires—

“borough council” means London borough council and includes the Common Council of the City of London; and “borough” shall be construed accordingly; and

“the Council” means the Greater London Council.

#### PART II

##### PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE COUNCIL

Amendment of London Government Act 1963. 1963 c. 33. 3. After paragraph 18 of Schedule 12 to the London Government Act 1963 there shall be inserted the following paragraph:—

“18A. The person making an application for the variation of a licence under paragraph 18 of this Schedule shall on making the application pay to the Council such reasonable fee as the Council may fix.”.

4.—(1) If in the opinion of the Council it is necessary or desirable for the proper exercise of any of their functions relating to flood prevention in the London excluded area to incorporate any existing natural or artificial feature in that area into the area's flood defences, they may serve notice to that effect on the owner, lessee and occupier of the natural or artificial feature.

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—cont.

Incorporation  
of certain  
banks, walls,  
etc., into flood  
defences.

(2) The notice referred to in subsection (1) above shall be in writing and shall include—

- (a) a description of the natural or artificial feature to which it refers;
- (b) a statement that in the opinion of the Council the natural or artificial feature forms an effective and necessary part of the defences of the London excluded area against floods or inundations from the overflow of the river or from the sea or other tidal water; and
- (c) a requirement that any person who undertakes any works of construction, alteration or reconstruction thereto or any works affecting the stability thereof, without the consent in writing of the Council shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (6) below.

(3) Any person aggrieved by a notice served under subsection (1) above or subsection (4) below may within 28 days of the service of such notice appeal to the Minister and on any such appeal the Minister may confirm, vary or rescind the notice.

(4) The Council may from time to time, by notice served on the owner, lessee and occupier of land in respect of which a notice under subsection (1) above has been served, after consultation (if reasonably practicable) with such owner, lessee or occupier, alter or revoke any notice served under the said subsection (1).

(5) A notice under subsection (1) above shall be a local land charge and the Council shall send to the registering authority a copy of any notice served by the Council under subsection (4) above.

(6) Without prejudice to the provisions of any other enactment, any person to whom this subsection applies who without reasonable excuse or without the consent in writing of the Council alters, removes or interferes with any natural or artificial feature which is the subject of a notice given under this section and which has not been rescinded by the Minister shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale.

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- (7) Any person to whom this subsection applies who—
- (a) without reasonable excuse or the consent in writing of the Council alters, removes or interferes with any natural or artificial feature which is the subject of a notice given under this section and which has not been rescinded by the Minister; or
  - (b) wilfully or negligently damages or destroys such natural or artificial feature;

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 such natural or artificial feature by such alteration, removal, interference, damage or destruction.

(8) Subsections (6) and (7) above apply to any person on whom a notice under subsection (1) above has been served and to any other person who has knowledge of the service of the notice; and, without prejudice to any other case where a person has such knowledge, a person shall, unless he shows otherwise, be taken to have such knowledge if the notice is registered in the local land charges register and since the date of registration he has purchased, or entered into an agreement to purchase the land in respect of which the notice was served.

(9) Where the owner, lessee or occupier of any natural or artificial feature which is the subject of a notice served under subsection (1) above wishes to carry out any of the works referred to in paragraph (c) of subsection (2) above he may make application in writing to the Council and shall provide such plans and particulars as the Council may reasonably require.

(10) Within 90 days of the receipt of an application referred to in subsection (9) above the Council shall inform the applicant in writing whether his application has been granted or refused.

(11) Where an application referred to in subsection (9) above is refused the Council shall make compensation to the applicant for any injury sustained and in the case of dispute the amount of compensation shall be determined by the Lands Tribunal:

Provided that in assessing any compensation payable under this subsection regard shall be had to any previous payment of compensation in respect of the natural or artificial feature which is the subject of the application.

(12) Where a natural or artificial feature is the subject of a notice served under this section which has not been rescinded by the Minister, section 17 of the Land Drainage Act 1976 shall apply as if the natural or artificial feature was an existing drainage work.

(13) Nothing in this section shall apply with respect to any railway of the British Railways Board or any works connected therewith for the maintenance or operation of which the British Railways Board are responsible (including any land held or used by the British Railways Board for the purpose of such railway or works).

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—cont.

(14) Nothing in this section shall apply with respect to any waterway of the British Waterways Board or any works connected therewith for the maintenance or operation of which that board are responsible (including any land held or used by that board for the purpose of such waterway or works).

(15) For the purposes of section 103 of the Land Drainage Act 1976, the functions of the Council under this section shall be deemed to be the functions of a local authority under the said Act of 1976. 1976 c. 70.

(16) In this section—

“London excluded area” has the meaning assigned to it by section 116 (1) of the Land Drainage Act 1976;

“the Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; and

“natural or artificial feature” includes a bank, wall, embankment, mound or structure.

### PART III

#### PROVISIONS RELATING TO BOROUGH COUNCILS

5.—(1) No person shall demolish or cause to be demolished any works to which this section applies under any part of a street in Greater London without the consent of the borough council of the borough in which the street is situated and the borough council may, by notice served on a person who in contravention of this section has demolished such works or caused such works to be demolished, require him to deal with them in such manner as may be specified in the notice. Demolition of works under street.

(2) Any person who without reasonable excuse demolishes works to which this section applies or causes such works to be demolished in contravention of this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale and, subject to any order made on appeal, any person who without reasonable excuse fails to comply with a requirement of a notice served on him under subsection (1) above shall be guilty of a further offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 1 on the standard scale.

(3) As soon as may be after a borough council consent to the demolition of works to which this section applies under a street,

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—cont.

they shall give notice of their consent to any statutory undertakers having any apparatus under the street.

(4) Subject to subsection (5) below the works to which this section applies are—

- (a) any part of a building; and
- (b) without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (a) above, a vault, arch or cellar, whether forming part of a building or not.

(5) This section does not apply to code-regulated works as defined in section 1 (5) of the Public Utilities Street Works Act 1950 or to works of construction, maintenance or improvement of a highway undertaken by a highway authority within the meaning of section 1 of the Highways Act 1980.

1950 c. 39.

1980 c. 66.

Access to  
vaults and  
cellars.

6.—(1) No person shall in Greater London erect or place or cause to be erected or placed any wall, barrier or obstruction which would prevent access to any premises to which this section applies without the consent of the borough council of the borough in which the premises are situated and the borough council may, by notice served on a person who in contravention of this section has erected any such wall, barrier or obstruction or caused any such wall, barrier or obstruction to be erected, require him to remove the wall, barrier or obstruction.

(2) Any person who without reasonable excuse erects or places or causes to be erected or placed any wall, barrier or obstruction in contravention of this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale and subject to any order made on appeal, any person who without reasonable excuse fails to comply with a requirement of a notice served on him under subsection (1) above, shall be guilty of a further offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale.

(3) As soon as may be after a borough council consent to the erection or placing of any wall, barrier or obstruction which would prevent access to any premises to which this section applies they shall give notice of their consent to any statutory undertakers having apparatus under the street.

(4) Subject to subsection (5) below the premises to which this section applies are—

- (a) any part of a building under any street in Greater London; and
- (b) without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (a) above, a vault, arch or cellar under any street in Greater London whether forming part of a building or not.

(5) This section does not apply to code-regulated works as defined in section 1 (5) of the Public Utilities Street Works Act 1950 or to works of construction, maintenance or improvement of a highway undertaken by a highway authority within the meaning of section 1 of the Highways Act 1980.

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—cont.

1950 c. 39.

1980 c. 66.

7.—(1) No person shall undertake infilling, or cause infilling to be undertaken, in any vault, cellar, underground room or storage area under any street in Greater London without the consent of the borough council of the borough in which the street is situated and the borough council may, by notice served on a person who has undertaken infilling or caused infilling to be undertaken in contravention of this section, require him to remove the infilled material or to alter or deal with it in such manner as may be specified in the notice.

Control of  
infilling.

(2) Any person who in a vault, cellar, underground room or storage area under any street in Greater London undertakes infilling or causes infilling to be undertaken without the consent of the borough council of the borough in which the street is situated, shall subject to subsection (5) below be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale and, subject to any order made on appeal, any person who without reasonable excuse fails to comply with a requirement of a notice served on him under subsection (1) above shall be guilty of a further offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale.

(3) As soon as may be after a borough council consent to the infilling of any vault, cellar, underground room or storage area under a street, they shall give notice of their consent to any statutory undertakers having any apparatus under the street.

(4) In this section “infilling” means the deposit of any material in a vault, cellar, underground room or storage area so that the cubic capacity of the vault, cellar, underground room or storage area is substantially reduced:

Provided that the deposit of material for storage shall not constitute infilling.

(5) In any proceedings under subsection (2) above for an offence of undertaking infilling or causing infilling to be undertaken, it shall be a defence for the person charged to show—

- (a) that he did not know that the borough council had not consented to such infilling; and
- (b) that he had reasonable grounds for believing that such consent had been given.

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—cont.  
1950 c. 39.  
1980 c. 66.

(6) This section does not apply to code-regulated works as defined in section 1 (5) of the Public Utilities Street Works Act 1950 or to works of construction, maintenance or improvement of a highway undertaken by a highway authority within the meaning of section 1 of the Highways Act 1980.

Powers  
relating to  
certain  
retaining  
walls.

**8.—**(1) This section applies to any length of a retaining wall in Greater London being a length—

- (a) any cross-section of which is wholly or partly within 4 yards of a street; and
- (b) which supports the carriageway or footway of a highway maintainable at the public expense and to which section 167 of the Highways Act 1980 does not apply.

(2) No length of retaining wall, being a length which when erected will be a length of retaining wall to which this section applies, shall be erected otherwise than in accordance with plans, sections and specifications approved by the borough council of the borough in which the retaining wall is situated; and before giving such approval the borough council, if they are not the highway authority for the street, the carriageway or footway of which is supported by the retaining wall, shall consult the highway authority for that street.

(3) Any person who erects a length of retaining wall in contravention of this section, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.

(4) If a length of retaining wall to which this section applies is in such condition (whether for want of repair or some other reason) as to be liable to endanger persons using the street, the carriageway or footway of which is supported by the retaining wall, the borough council of the borough in which the street is situated may, by notice served on the owner or occupier of the land on which that length of wall is situated, require him to execute such works as will obviate the danger.

(5) Where the power conferred by subsection (4) above is exercisable in relation to a length of wall and has not been exercised by the borough council empowered to exercise it, then, if the borough council are not the highway authority for the street in question, the highway authority may request the borough council to exercise the power; and if the borough council refuse to comply with the request or fail within a reasonable time after the request is made to them to do so, the highway authority may exercise the power.

(6) Nothing in subsections (2) to (5) above shall apply with respect to any retaining wall erected by the British Railways Board in, on, under or alongside any operational railway in pursuance of their statutory functions.

(7) Nothing in subsections (2) to (5) above shall apply with respect to any retaining wall erected or maintained by the British Waterways Board in, on, under or alongside—

- (i) any waterway of that board; or
- (ii) any works connected with such a waterway for the maintenance or operation of which that board are responsible (including any land held or used by that board for the purpose of such waterway or works).

(8) In this section “retaining wall” means a wall, not forming part of a permanent building, which serves or is intended to serve as a support for earth or other material on one side only.

(9) This section does not apply to code-regulated works as defined in section 1 (5) of the Public Utilities Street Works Act 1950 or to works of construction, maintenance or improvement of a highway undertaken by a highway authority within the meaning of section 1 of the Highways Act 1980. 1950 c. 39. 1980 c. 66.

9.—(1) Where application is made to a borough council for a consent under section 5 (Demolition of works under street), section 6 (Access to vaults and cellars) or section 7 (Control of infilling) of this Act or for the approval of plans, sections and specifications under section 8 (Powers relating to certain retaining walls) of this Act, the borough council shall determine the application within 56 days of receiving it or within such longer time as may be agreed between the applicant and the borough council and, if the borough council fail to determine the application within such period the applicant shall be entitled to treat that failure as if it were a refusal of consent or of approval, as the case may be. Appeals, etc.

(2) Subsections (2) to (5) and subsection (7) of section 290 of the Public Health Act 1936 (appeals against and the enforcement of certain notices under that Act) shall apply to— 1936 c. 49.

- (a) any refusal of consent;
- (b) any refusal to approve plans, sections and specifications; and
- (c) any notice served under the said section 5, 6, 7 or 8 as they apply to such notices as are mentioned in subsection (1) of the said section 290, but subject to the following modifications:—
  - (i) references to the local authority are to be construed (in relation to notices served under the

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said section 8) as including references to the highway authority;

(ii) for paragraph (f) of subsection (3) there is substituted the following paragraph:—

“(f) that some other person ought to contribute towards the expense of executing any works required by the notice.”.

1936 c. 49.

(3) Sections 300 to 302 of the Public Health Act 1936 (supplementary provisions relating to appeals under the said section 290) shall apply, with the necessary modifications, to appeals brought by virtue of subsection (2) above.

(4) If the person required by a notice served under the said section 5, 6, 7 or 8 to execute works fails to execute any of the works indicated within the time thereby limited, the borough council or (in the case of a notice served by the highway authority under the said section 8) the highway authority may, without prejudice to the right to take proceedings for an offence against any of those sections, execute the works themselves and recover from that person the expenses reasonably incurred in so doing:

Provided that—

- (a) no such works may be carried out unless notice of the intention to do so has been served on that person and 24 hours have elapsed since the time of such service;
- (b) if an appeal is commenced against the notice, the borough council or highway authority may not execute any works during the period until that appeal is disposed of, unless they consider that the matter is one of urgency and, in any proceedings to recover expenses under this section, the court shall inquire whether the borough council or highway authority were justified in their opinion that the matter was one of urgency and shall not order repayment of any expenses incurred on works carried out during that period in respect of which the court concludes that the borough council or highway authority were not so justified;
- (c) nothing in this subsection shall authorise a borough council to cause any work to be done in, on, over or under any operational railway of the British Railways Board except with the consent in writing of that board, which consent may be given subject to such reasonable conditions as that board think fit but shall not be unreasonably withheld and any person entering on any such operational railway in pursuance of this subsection shall comply with the reasonable requirements of that board for the protection of their undertaking;

(d) nothing in this subsection shall authorise a borough council or a highway authority to cause any work to be done in default of compliance with a notice served under the said section 8 in relation to any retaining wall in, on, under or alongside—

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—cont.

(i) any waterway of the British Waterways Board;  
or

(ii) any works connected with such a waterway for the maintenance or operation of which that board are responsible (including any land held or used by the board for the purpose of such waterway or works);

except with the consent in writing of that board which may be given subject to reasonable conditions but which shall not be unreasonably withheld.

**10.** Nothing in section 5 (Demolition of works under street), section 6 (Access to vaults and cellars), section 7 (Control of infilling), section 8 (Powers relating to certain retaining walls) or section 9 (Appeals, etc.) of this Act shall relieve any person acting with the consent or approval of, or on the requirement of, the borough council or, as the case may be, the highway authority, from liability for any damage caused to any apparatus of any electricity undertakers in the execution of any works to which the consent, approval or requirement relates.

For protection  
of electricity  
undertakers.

**11.** The enactments specified in column (1) of the Schedule to this Act (which enactments confer power on certain local authorities to license establishments for massage or special treatment in the whole or part of the areas of those authorities) shall have effect, so far as they relate to any part of Greater London, with the addition to each provision specified in column (2) of that Schedule of the corresponding provisions set out in column (3) thereof.

Exemption  
from licensing  
of certain  
establishments  
for massage or  
special  
treatment.

**12.—(1)** Where a borough council have resolved in accordance with section 2 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 that Schedule 3 to that Act shall apply to their area they may further resolve that the amendments to the said Schedule 3 set out in subsection (4) below shall apply in their area.

Amendment  
of law relating  
to sex  
establish-  
ments.  
1982 c. 30.

(2) If a borough council do so resolve the said amendments shall come into force in their area on the day specified in that behalf in the resolution (which must not be before the expiration of the period of one month beginning with the day on which the resolution is passed).

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—cont.

(3) A borough council shall publish notice that they have passed a resolution under this section in two consecutive weeks in a local newspaper circulating in their area and the first publication shall not be later than 28 days before the day specified in the resolution for the coming into force of the said amendments in the borough.

1982 c. 30. (4) The following are the amendments to Schedule 3 to the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 referred to in subsection (1) above:—

(a) in paragraph 2 after the words “sex cinema” there shall be inserted the words “a sex encounter establishment”;

(b) after paragraph 3 there shall be inserted the following paragraph:—

“3A. In this Schedule ‘sex encounter establishment’ means—

(a) premises at which performances which are not unlawful are given by one or more persons present and performing, which wholly or mainly comprise the sexual stimulation of persons admitted to the premises (whether by verbal or any other means); or

(b) premises at which any services which are not unlawful and which do not constitute sexual activity are provided by one or more persons who are without clothes or who expose their breasts or genital, urinary or excretory organs at any time while they are providing the service; or

(c) premises at which entertainments which are not unlawful are provided by one or more persons who are without clothes or who expose their breasts or genital, urinary or excretory organs during the entertainment; or

(d) premises (not being a sex cinema) at which pictures are exhibited by whatever means (and whether or not to the accompaniment of music) in such circumstances that it is reasonable for the appropriate authority to decide that the principal purpose of the exhibition, other than the purpose of generating income, is to stimulate or encourage sexual activity or acts of force or restraint associated with sexual activity:

Provided that no premises which are—

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—cont.

- (i) licensed under Schedule 12 to the London Government Act 1963, the Theatres Act 1968 or the Cinemas Act 1985 and which are for the time being used for a purpose for which a licence is required under those Acts; or
- (ii) registered in accordance with section 49 of the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1968 during the hours of permitted opening; or
- (iii) a private dwelling-house to which the public are not admitted;
- shall be regarded as a ‘sex encounter establishment.’;
- (c) in paragraph 12 (3) (c) for the word “made” there shall be substituted the word “determined”;
- (d) in paragraph 13 (2) (a) after the words “sex cinemas” there shall be inserted the words “, sex encounter establishments”;
- (e) in paragraph 13 (2) (b) after the words “sex cinemas” there shall be inserted the words “, sex encounter establishments”;
- (f) for paragraph 13 (3) (d) there shall be substituted the following sub-paragraph:—
- “(d) any change of a sex cinema to a sex shop or a sex encounter establishment, any change of a sex shop to a sex cinema or a sex encounter establishment or any change of a sex encounter establishment to a sex cinema or a sex shop.”;
- (g) in paragraph 19 after the word “renewal” there shall be inserted the word “, variation”;
- (h) after paragraph 25 (6) there shall be inserted the following sub-paragraphs:—
- “(7) A constable or authorised officer of the appropriate authority who enters and searches any premises under the authority of a warrant issued under sub-paragraph (4) above may seize and remove any apparatus or equipment or other thing whatsoever found on the premises which he has reasonable cause to believe may be liable to be forfeited under sub-paragraph (10) below.
- (8) An authorised officer of the appropriate authority who seizes any apparatus or equipment or other thing in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-paragraph (7) above shall if so requested by

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—cont.

a person having custody or control of the apparatus, equipment or thing immediately before the seizure provide that person with a record of what he seized.

(9) The authorised officer of the appropriate authority shall provide a record within a reasonable time from the making of the request for it.

(10) Subject to sub-paragraph (11) below, the court by or before which a person is convicted of an offence under paragraph 20 or 23 of this Schedule may order any thing produced to the court, and shown to the satisfaction of the court to relate to the offence, to be forfeited and dealt with in such manner as the court may order:

Provided that the court shall not order the forfeiture of any thing produced to the court if its value exceeds an amount equal to the maximum fine which could have been imposed under paragraph 22 (1) of this Schedule.

(11) The court shall not order any thing to be forfeited under sub-paragraph (10) above, where a person claiming to be the owner of, or otherwise interested in it, applies to be heard by the court, unless an opportunity has been given to him to show cause why the order should not be made.”;

(i) in paragraph 27 (10) after the word “refused” there shall be inserted the words “except where the grounds for refusal are those set out in paragraph 12 (3) (c) or 12 (3) (d) of this Schedule”;

(j) in paragraph 28 (1) after the word “application” there shall be added the words “by the appropriate authority”.

## PART IV

## SUPPLEMENTAL

Crown rights. **13.—**(1) Nothing in this Act affects prejudicially any estate, right, power, privilege, authority, or exemption of the Crown including (without prejudice to the general law concerning the applicability of statutes to the Duchy of Cornwall) the Duchy of Cornwall and, in particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, nothing in this Act authorises a local authority to take, use, enter upon or in any manner interfere with, any land or hereditaments or any rights of whatsoever description (including any portion of the shore or bed of the sea or of any river, channel, creek, bay or estuary)—

- (a) belonging to Her Majesty in right of Her Crown and under the management of the Crown Estate Commissioners, without the consent in writing of those commissioners; or
- (b) belonging to Her Majesty in right of Her Duchy of Lancaster without the consent in writing of the Chancellor for the time being of the said Duchy; or
- (c) belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall or enjoyed by the possessor for the time being of the Duchy of Cornwall, without the consent in writing of two or more of such of the regular officers of the said Duchy or of such other persons as may be authorised under section 39 of the Duchy of Cornwall Management Act 1863 or, as the case may be, the consent of such Duke testified in writing under the seal of the said Duchy; or
- (d) belonging to a government department, or held in trust for Her Majesty for the purposes of a government department, without the consent in writing of that government department.

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—cont.

1863 c. 49.

(2) A consent under subsection (1) above may be given unconditionally or subject to such conditions and upon such terms as shall be considered necessary or appropriate.

**14.** Subject to the provisions of any enactment requiring or enabling expenses in connection with any function of the Council to be chargeable otherwise than as general expenses chargeable on the whole of Greater London, all expenses of the Council in the execution of this Act shall be defrayed as the Council may decide as—

- (a) general expenses chargeable on the whole of Greater London; or
- (b) special expenses chargeable only on such part of Greater London as the Council may determine.

Costs of Act.

Section 11.

## SCHEDULE

LOCAL ENACTMENTS MODIFIED IN GREATER LONDON IN RELATION TO  
THE LICENSING OF PREMISES USED FOR MASSAGE OR SPECIAL  
TREATMENT

Enactment (1)	Provision modified (2)	Added provisions (3)
1920 c. lxxxix. London County Council (General Powers) Act 1920.	Section 18.	<i>(g)</i> Any premises, used for the reception or treatment of persons for any purpose to which the provisions of this Part of this Act apply which are used by a member of any duly constituted organisation or association which specifies qualifications for the practice by its members of chiropractic, osteopathy, naturopathy or acupuncture, being a member who is required by that organisation or association to observe professional standards in such practice.
1931 c. ci. Surrey County Council Act 1931.	Section 29.	<i>(h)</i> Any premises, used for the reception or treatment of persons for any purpose to which the provisions of this Part of this Act apply which are used by a member of any duly constituted organisation or association which specifies qualifications for the practice by its members of chiropractic, osteopathy, naturopathy or acupuncture, being a member who is required by that organisation or association to observe professional standards in such practice.
1933 c. xlv. Essex County Council Act 1933.	Section 67.	<i>(i)</i> Any premises, used for the reception or treatment of persons for any purpose to which the provisions of this Part of this Act apply which are used by a member of any duly constituted organisation or association which specifies qualifications for the practice by its members of chiropractic, osteopathy, naturopathy or acupuncture, being a

Enactment (1)	Provision modified (2)	Added provisions (3)	SCH. —cont.
Essex County Council Act 1933.—cont.		member who is required by that organisation or association to observe professional standards in such practice.	1933 c. xlv.
Middlesex County Council Act 1944.	Section 364.	(8) Any premises, used for the reception or treatment of persons for any purpose to which the provisions of this Part of this Act apply which are used by a member of any duly constituted organisation or association which specifies qualifications for the practice by its members of chiropractic, osteopathy, naturopathy or acupuncture, being a member who is required by that organisation or association to observe professional standards in such practice.	1944 c. xxi.

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