



London Local Authorities Act 2000

2000 CHAPTER vii

PART I

PRELIMINARY

1 Citation and commencement

- (1) This Act may be cited as the London Local Authorities Act 2000 and except where otherwise provided shall come into force at the end of the period of two months beginning with the date on which it is passed.
- (2) The London Local Authorities Acts 1990 to 1996 and this Act may together be cited as the London Local Authorities Acts 1990 to 2000.

2 Interpretation

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

“authorised officer” means an officer of a participating council authorised by the council in writing to act in relation to the relevant provision of this Act;

“functions” includes powers and duties;

“participating council” means the common council in its capacity as a local authority and the council of any London borough other than Barnet; and

“borough”, “City” and “council” shall be construed accordingly.

PART II

PARKING

3 Interpretation of Part II

- (1) In this Part of this Act—

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“the Act of 1984” means the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984;

“the Act of 1991” means the Road Traffic Act 1991;

“designated parking place” means a parking place in the area of a participating council which is designated as a parking place under an order made under section 6, 9 or 45 of the Act of 1984;

“parking adjudicator” means a parking adjudicator appointed under section 73(3) of the Act of 1991;

“parking attendant” has the same meaning as in section 63A of the Act of 1984;

“special parking area” means a special parking area designated by an order made by the Secretary of State under section 76(1) of the Act of 1991.

- (2) For the purposes of this Part of this Act, the owner of a vehicle shall be taken to be the person by whom the vehicle is kept.
- (3) In determining, for the purposes of this Part of this Act, who was the owner of a vehicle at any time, it shall be presumed that the owner was the person in whose name the vehicle was at that time registered under the Vehicle Excise and Registration Act 1994.

4 Service of penalty charge notice on the basis of information provided by camera, etc

- (1) This section does not apply to the council of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.
- (2) Where a participating council, on the basis of information provided by the use of a camera or any other device, has reason to believe that a penalty charge relating to a stationary vehicle in a designated parking place or a special parking area in the area of the council is payable under Part II of the Act of 1991 with respect to the vehicle, they may serve a penalty charge notice on the person appearing to them to be the owner of the vehicle.
- (3) A participating council may not serve a penalty charge notice under this section after the expiry of the period of 28 days beginning with the date on which the penalty charge allegedly became payable.
- (4) Subject to subsection (5) below, the Act of 1991 shall apply to a penalty charge notice served under this section as though it were a penalty charge notice issued under section 66(1) of that Act.
- (5) In the application of the Act of 1991 to a penalty charge notice served under this section—
 - (a) for the reference to the parking attendant in section 66(3)(a) there shall be substituted a reference to the council;
 - (b) for the reference in paragraph 1(2)(b) of Schedule 6 to the parking attendant who issued the penalty charge notice there shall be substituted a reference to the council who served the penalty charge notice; and
 - (c) for the purpose of section 66(3)(d), the date of the notice shall be the date on which the penalty charge notice was served.
- (6) A notice served under this section may be served in the same manner as a notice to owner under paragraph 10 of Schedule 6 to the Act of 1991.

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5 Service of penalty charge notice where parking attendant prevented from issuing a notice

- (1) Where a parking attendant attempts to issue a penalty charge notice in accordance with section 66(1) of the Act of 1991 but is prevented from doing so by any person, the council may serve a penalty charge notice on the person appearing to them to be the owner of the vehicle.
- (2) A participating council may not serve a penalty charge notice under this section after the expiry of the period of 28 days beginning with the date on which the penalty charge allegedly became payable.
- (3) Subject to subsection (4) below, the Act of 1991 shall apply to a penalty charge notice served under this section as though it were a penalty charge notice served under section 66(1) of that Act.
- (4) In the application of the Act of 1991 to penalty charge notices served under this section—
 - (a) for the reference to the parking attendant in section 66(3)(a) there shall be substituted a reference to the council;
 - (b) for the reference in paragraph 1(2)(b) of Schedule 6 to the parking attendant who issued the penalty charge notice there shall be substituted a reference to the council who served the penalty charge notice;
 - (c) for the purpose of section 66(3)(d) as applied by this section, the date of the penalty charge notice shall be the date on which the penalty charge notice was served; and
 - (d) in paragraph 2(4) of Schedule 6, the following additional ground shall be inserted:—
 - “(g) that, in the case of a penalty charge notice served under section 5 of the London Local Authorities Act 2000, the parking attendant was not prevented from serving the penalty charge notice in accordance with section 66(1) of this Act.”.
- (5) A notice served under this section may be served in the same manner as a notice to owner under paragraph 10 of Schedule 6 to the Act of 1991.

6 Parking outside designated parking places

In its application to participating councils, section 5 of the London Local Authorities Act 1995 shall have effect as follows:—

“5 Designated parking places

- (1) There shall be a prohibition on the waiting of vehicles in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (2) below and such prohibition shall be enforceable as if it had been imposed by an order under section 6 of the Act of 1984.
- (2) The circumstances in which the waiting of vehicles is prohibited under subsection (1) above are where—
 - (a) the vehicle is on the carriageway of a road and wholly or partly within a special parking area; and
 - (b) no part of the vehicle is within 50 centimetres of the edge of the carriageway; and

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- (c) the vehicle is not wholly within a designated parking place or any other part of a road in respect of which the waiting of vehicles is specifically authorised.
- (3) Nothing in subsection (1) above shall require the placing of any traffic signs in connection with the prohibition thereby imposed.
- (4) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the driver of a vehicle from causing it to stop in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (2) above—
- (a) if the driver is prevented from proceeding by circumstances beyond his control or it is necessary for him to stop in order to avoid an accident;
 - (b) if the vehicle is stopped for the purpose of making a left or right turn;
 - (c) if the vehicle is being used for fire brigade, ambulance or police purposes;
 - (d) for so long as may be necessary up to a maximum of 20 minutes for the delivery or collection of goods or merchandise or the loading or unloading of the vehicle at any premises if that cannot reasonably be carried out as respects those premises without stopping in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (2) above;
 - (e) for so long as may be necessary to enable the vehicle, if it cannot be used for such purpose without stopping in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (2) above, to be used in connection with any building operation, demolition or excavation, the collection of waste by any participating council, the removal of any obstruction to traffic, the maintenance, improvement or reconstruction of the road, or the laying, erection, alteration, repair or cleaning of any traffic sign or sewer or of any main, pipe or apparatus for the supply of gas, water or electricity, or of any telegraph or telephone wires, cables, posts or supports;
 - (f) for so long as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling persons to board or alight from the vehicle.”.

7 **Limitation on service of notice to owner**

- (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3) below, a participating council may not serve a notice to owner under paragraph 1(1) of Schedule 6 to the Act of 1991 (which makes provision, among other things, for the service of notices to owner in respect of unpaid penalty charges) or Schedule 1 to the London Local Authorities Act 1996 (which makes provision relating to the enforcement of the provisions in that Act relating to bus lanes) after the expiry of the period of six months from the date on which the relevant penalty charge notice was issued.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3) below, where—
- (a) a notice to owner has been cancelled under paragraph 3 of the said Schedule 6; or
 - (b) a participating council has cancelled a notice to owner in compliance with a direction given by a parking adjudicator under paragraph 5(2) of the said Schedule 6; or
 - (c) a notice to owner is deemed to have been cancelled under paragraph 8(5)(c) of the said Schedule 6 (deemed cancellation where a statutory declaration under paragraph 8(2)(a) of that Schedule is served under paragraph 8(1)(c)),

the council may not serve a fresh notice to owner after the expiry of the period of six months from the date of the cancellation of the notice to owner or, in a case falling

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within paragraph (c) above, the date on which the council are served with notice under paragraph 8(5)(d) of the said Schedule 6.

- (3) Where a council has before the expiry of 56 days from—
- (a) the date on which the penalty charge notice was issued; or
 - (b) the date of the cancellation of the notice to owner in the case where a notice to owner has been cancelled under paragraph 3 of the said Schedule 6 or in compliance with a direction given by a parking adjudicator under paragraph 5(2) of the said Schedule 6; or
 - (c) the date on which the council are served with notice under paragraph 8(5)(d) of the said Schedule 6 where the notice to owner is deemed to have been cancelled under paragraph 8(5)(c),

made a request to the Secretary of State for the supply of relevant particulars relating to the identity of the owner of the vehicle contained in the register of mechanically propelled vehicles maintained by him under the Vehicle Excise and Registration Act 1994 and those particulars have not been supplied to the council before the date after which the council would not be entitled to serve a notice to owner or fresh notice to owner by virtue of subsection (1) or (2) above, the council shall continue to be entitled to serve a notice to owner or fresh notice to owner for a further period of 9 months beginning with that date.

8 Service of notices

- (1) Any charge certificate or notice under Schedule 6 to the Act of 1991 (which makes provision, among other things, in relation to parking penalties) or this Act may be served by a participating council by transmission by FAX or other means of electronic data transmission in accordance with subsections (2) and (3) below.
- (2) A charge certificate or notice may be transmitted by FAX where the person on whom the charge certificate or notice is served has indicated in writing to the council that he is willing to regard a document as having been duly sent to him if it is transmitted to a specified FAX number and the document is transmitted to that number.
- (3) Subsection (2) above shall apply with appropriate modification to a transmission of electronic data other than by FAX as it applies to a transmission by FAX.
- (4) In this section, “FAX” means the making of a facsimile copy of a document by the transmission of electronic signals.

9 Unpaid charges on release or removal of vehicle

This section and sections 10 (Effect of removal or release) to 14 (Miscellaneous provisions relating to unpaid charges) of this Act shall apply in the area of a participating council where a vehicle has been removed by a parking attendant under section 99 of the Act of 1984 and regulations made thereunder or an immobilisation device has been fixed to a vehicle by a parking attendant or another person acting under his direction under section 69 or 77 of the Act of 1991 and the owner or person in charge of the vehicle lawfully removes it from the custody of the council or secures its release from the immobilisation device but does not, at the time the vehicle is so removed or released, pay any charges allegedly incurred of the kind mentioned in—

- (a) section 101(4A)(a) or (b) of the Act of 1984; or
- (b) section 69(4)(a) or (b) of the Act of 1991; or
- (c) section 77(2) or (5) of the Act of 1991,

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(hereinafter referred to as “charges allegedly incurred”).

10 Effect of removal or release

- (1) The removal or release of a vehicle in the circumstances mentioned in section 9 (Unpaid charges on release or removal of vehicle) of this Act shall not affect the liability of the owner or person in charge of the vehicle (hereinafter referred to as “the relevant person”) to pay the charges allegedly incurred but when the relevant person removes the vehicle or secures its release he shall thereupon be informed of his right under section 11 (Representations relating to unpaid charges) of this Act to make representations to the council and of the effect of sections 12 (Appeals relating to unpaid charges) and 13 (Charge certificates relating to unpaid charges) of this Act.
- (2) The participating council shall give that information, or shall cause it to be given, in writing.

11 Representations relating to unpaid charges

- (1) The relevant person may make representations to the participating council on one or more of the following grounds:—
 - (a) that there were no reasonable grounds for the parking attendant concerned to believe that the vehicle had been permitted to remain at rest—
 - (i) in a designated parking place in circumstances specified in section 66(2)(a), (b) or (c) of the Act of 1991; or
 - (ii) in a special parking area (other than in a designated parking place) in circumstances in which an offence would have been committed in respect of the vehicle but for section 76(3) of the Act of 1991;
 - (b) that the vehicle had been permitted to remain at rest in the place in question by a person who was in control of the vehicle without the consent of the owner;
 - (c) that the place at which the vehicle was at rest was neither a designated parking place nor in a special parking area;
 - (d) in a case where the vehicle is released from an immobilisation device that, by virtue of an exemption given by section 70 of the Act of 1991, neither section 69 nor 77(4) of that Act applied to the vehicle at the time in question; or
 - (e) that the penalty or other charge in question exceeded the amount applicable in the circumstances of the case.
- (2) A council may disregard any representations which are received by them after the end of the period of 28 days beginning with the date on which the person making them is informed, under subsection (1) of section 10 (Effect of removal or release) of this Act, of his right to make representations.
- (3) It shall be the duty of a council to whom representations are duly made under this section, before the end of the period of 56 days beginning with the date on which they receive the representations—
 - (a) to consider them and any supporting evidence which the person making them provides; and
 - (b) to serve on that person notice of their decision as to whether they accept that the ground in question has been established.
- (4) Where a participating council serve notice under subsection (3)(b) above that they accept that a ground has been established any charges allegedly incurred which were

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not paid at the time the vehicle was removed or released shall cease to be payable except to the extent (if any) to which those sums were properly payable and section 13 (Charge certificates relating to unpaid charges) of this Act shall not apply in relation to those charges except to the said extent.

- (5) Where a participating council serve notice under subsection (3)(b) above that they do not accept that a ground has been established, that notice shall—
 - (a) inform the person on whom it is served of his right to appeal to a parking adjudicator under section 12 (Appeals relating to unpaid charges) of this Act;
 - (b) indicate the nature of a parking adjudicator’s power to award costs against any person appealing to him under that section; and
 - (c) describe in general terms the form and manner in which such an appeal is required to be made.
- (6) Where a participating council fail to comply with subsection (3) above before the end of the period of 56 days mentioned there—
 - (a) they shall be deemed to have accepted that the ground in question has been established and to have served notice to that effect under subsection (4) above; and
 - (b) immediately after the end of that period, subsection (4) above shall have effect in relation to any charges incurred in the manner set out in that subsection.
- (7) A participating council may disregard any representations made under Schedule 6 to the Act of 1991 in respect of any charges allegedly incurred where representations are made in respect of those charges under this section.

12 Appeals relating to unpaid charges

- (1) Where a participating council serve notice under subsection (3)(b) of section 11 (Representations relating to unpaid charges) of this Act that they do not accept that a ground on which representations were made under that subsection has been established, the person making those representations may, before—
 - (a) the end of the period of 28 days beginning with the date of service of that notice; or
 - (b) such longer period as a parking adjudicator may allow;appeal to a parking adjudicator against the council’s decision.
- (2) On an appeal under this section, the parking adjudicator shall consider the representations in question and any additional representations which are made by the appellant on any of the grounds mentioned in subsection (1) of the said section 11 of this Act and, if he concludes that any of the representations are justified he shall direct that any charges which would have ceased to remain payable under subsections (4) or (6) of the said section 11 of this Act if the council had served notice that they accepted that the ground in question had been established shall so cease to remain payable and that section 13 (Charge certificates relating to unpaid charges) of this Act shall not apply in respect of those charges.

13 Charge certificates relating to unpaid charges

- (1) Where any charge allegedly incurred is not paid before the end of the relevant period, the participating council concerned may serve on the relevant person who removed it or secured its release a statement (hereinafter referred to as a “charge certificate”) to

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the effect that any penalty charge in question is increased by 50 per cent and informing the person on whom the charge certificate is served of subsection (4) below.

- (2) The relevant period is the period of 28 days beginning—
- (a) where no representations are made under subsection (1) of section 11 (Representations relating to unpaid charges) of this Act, with the date on which the vehicle is released or removed from the custody of the council concerned;
 - (b) where—
 - (i) such representations are made;
 - (ii) the council serve notice under subsection (3)(b) of the said section 11 of this Act that they do not accept that a ground has been established (hereinafter referred to as “a notice of rejection”); and
 - (iii) no appeal against the notice of rejection is made under section 12 (Appeals relating to unpaid charges) of this Act with the date on which the notice of rejection is served; or
 - (c) where there has been an unsuccessful appeal against a notice of rejection, with the date on which notice of the adjudicator’s decision is served on the appellant.
- (3) Where an appeal against a notice of rejection is made but is withdrawn before the adjudicator gives notice of his decision, the relevant period is the period of 14 days beginning with the date on which the appeal is withdrawn.
- (4) Where a charge certificate has been served on any person and any increased penalty charge or any other charge provided for in the certificate is not paid before the end of the period of 14 days beginning with the date on which the certificate is served, the council concerned may, if a county court so orders, recover the increased penalty charge or other charge as if it were payable under a county court order.
- (5) Subject to section 8 (Service of notices) of this Act, any charge certificate under this section—
- (a) may be served by post; and
 - (b) where the person on whom it is to be served is a body corporate, is duly served if it is sent by post to the secretary or clerk of that body.

14 Miscellaneous provisions relating to unpaid charges

- (1) Schedule 6 to the Act of 1991 (which provides, among other things, for parking penalties) shall not apply in relation to penalty charge notices issued in any case where the provisions of this section apply.
- (2)
 - (a) A person who makes any representation under section 11 (Representations relating to unpaid charges) or section 12 (Appeals relating to unpaid charges) of this Act which is false in a material particular and does so recklessly or knowing it to be false in that particular is guilty of an offence.
 - (b) Any person convicted of an offence under this subsection shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.
- (3)
 - (a) Any notice required to be served under this subsection may be served by post.
 - (b) Where the person on whom any document is required to be served by subsection (3) of the said section 11 of this Act is a body corporate, the

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document is duly served if it is sent by post to the secretary or clerk of that body.

15 Parking on footways, grass verges, etc

- (1) Section 15 of the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1974 (As to parking on footways, grass verges, etc.) shall apply in the area of a participating council in accordance with the following subsections.
- (2) Subsection (1) is replaced by the following subsection:—
 - “(1) Save as provided in subsections (3), (4), (7) and (11), any person who causes or permits any vehicle to be parked in Greater London with one or more wheels on any part of an urban road other than a carriageway, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 1 on the standard scale.”.
- (3) In subsection (3) in paragraph (d), after the word “goods” the words “for a period not exceeding 20 minutes or such longer period as the council may permit” are inserted.
- (4) In subsection (4)—
 - (a) the words “any such footway, grass verge, garden, space or land as is referred to in subsection (1) of this section and is in or on any highway” are replaced by the words “any part of an urban road which is a highway other than a carriageway”; and
 - (b) the words “footway, grass verge, garden, space or land” are replaced by the words “urban road”.
- (5) In subsection (5) the words “footway, grass verge, garden, space or land” are replaced by the words “urban road”.
- (6) In subsection (7) at the end of paragraph (b) the following paragraph is inserted—
 - “(c) The highway authority may charge such fees for the specification of vehicles under sub-paragraph (xii) of the foregoing paragraph as they may determine and as may be sufficient in the aggregate to cover in whole or in part the reasonable administrative or other costs in connection with their functions under that sub-paragraph.”.

16 Powers of entry

- (1) This section applies where a vehicle has been removed from a road in the area of a participating council by a parking attendant under section 99 of the Act of 1984 and regulations made thereunder.
- (2) An authorised officer may, at any time after the removal of the vehicle and before the vehicle is lawfully removed from the custody of the council or is disposed of under section 101 of the Act of 1984, enter the vehicle for the purpose of removing anything in it in the interests of the safety of persons or property outside the vehicle or for the prevention of damage to or loss of the vehicle or any of its contents.
- (3) Subject to subsection (4) below, a council shall retain and keep safe anything removed under subsection (2) above and shall deliver it to any person claiming it who satisfies the council that he is the owner of it or of the vehicle in question.

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- (4) Where the vehicle from which anything is removed under subsection (2) above is disposed of under section 101(1) of the Act of 1984 the council may also, in any manner they think fit, dispose of the thing removed if it has not been claimed by any person who satisfies the council that he is its owner.

PART III

PUBLIC HEALTH

17 Interpretation of Part III

- (1) In this Part of this Act—

“the Act of 1936” means the Public Health Act 1936;

“the Act of 1990” means the Environmental Protection Act 1990;

“cleansing notice” means a notice served under subsection (1) of section 19 (Cleansing relevant land of litter and refuse) of this Act;

“relevant land” means any street in the area of a participating council together with any land which is in the open air and is adjacent to such a street otherwise than land comprised in a highway but does not include—

- (a) any land which a person has a duty to ensure is, so far as is practicable, kept clear of litter and refuse by virtue of section 89 of the Act of 1990; or
- (b) any canal or inland navigation belonging to or under the control of the British Waterways Board, or any works, lands or premises belonging to or under the control of the British Waterways Board and held or used by them in connection with such canal or inland navigation;

“relevant premises” means—

- (a) premises which front or abut on relevant land; and
- (b) premises which are served by the relevant land as a means of access; and
- (c) where any such premises as are mentioned in paragraph (a) above form part of a building in which other premises are situated, those other premises;

“street” has the same meaning as in section 343 (Interpretation) of the Act of 1936 but does not include a highway;

“waste control enactments” means—

- (a) the following sections of the Act of 1990:—
 - (i) section 45 (Collection of controlled waste); and
 - (ii) section 46 (Receptacles for household waste); and
 - (iii) section 47 (Receptacles for commercial or industrial waste); and
- (b) section 19 (Cleansing relevant land of litter and refuse) of this Act.

- (2) The definitions in section 75 of the Act of 1990 shall apply for the purposes of this Part of this Act.

18 Enforcement of waste control enactments

The following sections of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 shall have effect as if references therein to that Act included references to the waste control enactments—

- (a) section 91 (Rights of entry and inspection, etc.); and

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(b) section 92 (Provisions supplementary to s. 91).

19 Cleansing relevant land of litter and refuse

- (1) A participating council may by notice specify the standards and frequency at which relevant land requires to be swept and cleansed so as to keep it reasonably clear of litter and refuse and shall serve a copy of such notice on the owner of the relevant land or the owner or occupier of any relevant premises.
- (2) If, at any time after the expiration of 42 days from the service of the cleansing notice, the council determine that the relevant land is not being swept and cleansed in accordance with the notice then the council shall give notice of this determination to the person on whom the cleansing notice was served and may cause the relevant land to be swept and cleansed.
- (3) At any time the council may decide to revoke any cleansing notice or any determination made under subsection (2) above and shall give notice of any such decision to the person who was served with the cleansing notice or the determination, as the case may be and may serve a fresh cleansing notice or make a fresh determination as the case may be.
- (4) A person served with a cleansing notice or a notice under subsection (2) above may appeal to a magistrates' court acting for the petty sessions area in which the relevant land is situated on any of the following grounds which are appropriate in the circumstances of the particular case:—
 - (a) that the notice or requirement under the notice is not justified by the terms of this section;
 - (b) that there has been some informality, defect or error in, or in connection with, the notice;
 - (c) that the standards and frequency at which the sweeping and cleansing is to be carried out are unreasonable;
 - (d) that it would have been equitable for the notice to have been served on the occupier of the premises in question instead of on the owner, or on the owner instead of on the occupier;
 - (e) where the sweeping and cleansing is for the common benefit of the premises in question and other premises, that some other person, being the owner or occupier of premises to be benefited, ought to contribute towards the expenses of executing any works required.
- (5) If and in so far as an appeal under this section is based on the ground of some informality, defect or error in or in connection with the notice, the court shall dismiss the appeal, if it is satisfied that the informality, defect or error was not a material one.
- (6) Where the grounds upon which an appeal under this section is brought include a ground specified in paragraph (d) or paragraph (e) of subsection (4) above, the appellant shall serve a copy of his notice of appeal on each other person referred to, and in the case of any appeal under this section may serve a copy of his notice of appeal on any other person having an estate or interest in the premises in question, and on the hearing of the appeal the court may make such order as it thinks fit with respect to the person by whom any sweeping and cleansing is to be carried out and the contribution to be made by any other person towards the cost of the work, or as to the proportions in which any expenses which may become recoverable by the council are to be borne by the appellant and such other person.

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In exercising its powers under this subsection, the court shall have regard—

- (a) as between an owner and an occupier, to the terms and conditions whether contractual or statutory, of the tenancy and to the nature of the works required; and
 - (b) in any case, to the degree of benefit to be derived by the different persons concerned.
- (7) Subject to such right of appeal as aforesaid, where the council causes land to be swept and cleansed under subsection (2) above, they may recover from the person on whom the cleansing notice was served the expenses reasonably incurred by them in so doing.
- (8) In proceedings by the council for the recovery of any expenses under subsection (7) above, it shall not be open to the defendant to raise any question which he could have raised on an appeal under this section.
- (9) Sections 275, 283(1), 285, 289 and 300 of the Act of 1936 shall apply to a cleansing notice.
- (10) Sections 278, 283(1), 285, 291 and 300 of the Act of 1936 shall apply to a notice under subsection (2) above.
- (11) The sections of the Act of 1936 mentioned in subsections (9) and (10) above shall apply to notices served under this section as if—
- (a) references therein to that Act included references to this section; and
 - (b) references therein to the execution of works included references to the carrying out of sweeping and cleansing and cognate terms shall be construed accordingly.
- (12) Section 291 of the Act of 1936 shall apply to notices served under subsection (2) above as if references to the owner of the premises in respect of which the expenses were incurred included references to the person on whom the cleansing notice was served.

20 Collection and disposal of waste

Where a cleansing notice is served in respect of relevant land—

- (a) if the land is swept and cleansed in accordance with the notice any resulting litter or refuse left for removal shall be treated as commercial waste; and
- (b) if the land is swept and cleansed by the council in pursuance of subsection (2) of section 19 (Cleansing relevant land of litter and refuse) of this Act any such litter or refuse shall be treated as household waste.

21 Offence of leaving litter

Section 87 of the Act of 1990 (which provides for an offence of leaving litter) shall apply to any relevant land in respect of which a cleansing notice has been served in so far as that land does not constitute a public open place for the purposes of the said section 87.

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PART IV

LICENSING

22 Music and dancing, sports, boxing and wrestling licences

- (1) Schedule 12 to the London Government Act 1963 is amended in accordance with the following subsections in its application to the area of a participating council and that schedule, as amended by this Act is set out in Schedule 1 to this Act.
- (2) In paragraph 1—
 - (a) in sub-paragraph (1) the words “Subject to sub-paragraph (6) of this paragraph” are left out;
 - (b) in sub-paragraph (2)—
 - (i) the words “any applicant therefor” are replaced by the words “an applicant”;
 - (ii) after the word “renew” the words “or transfer” are inserted;
 - (c) sub-paragraph (5) is left out;
 - (d) in sub-paragraph (6) the words “the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, the Royal Covent Garden Opera House, the Theatre Royal Haymarket or to” are left out.
- (3) In paragraph 3A—
 - (a) in sub-paragraph (4)—
 - (i) the words “any applicant” are replaced by the words “an applicant”;
 - (ii) after the word “renew” the words “or transfer” are inserted;
 - (b) sub-paragraph (7) is left out.
- (4) In paragraph 4—
 - (a) in sub-paragraph (3)—
 - (i) the words “any applicant therefor” are replaced by the words “an applicant”;
 - (ii) after the word “renew” the words “or transfer” are inserted; and
 - (b) sub-paragraph (6) is left out.
- (5) In paragraph 6A, at the beginning, the words “Subject to paragraph 6C of this Schedule,” are inserted.
- (6) In paragraph 6B, at the beginning, the words “Subject to paragraph 6C of this Schedule,” are inserted.
- (7) At the end of paragraph 6B, the following paragraphs are inserted:—
 - “6C (1) The following provisions of this paragraph shall have effect as respects cases where, before the date of expiry of a licence granted under paragraph 1, 3A or 4 of this Schedule an application for renewal of the licence has been made (“a renewal case”) or an application for transfer of the licence has been made (“a transfer case”).
 - (2) If the application is not determined before the prospective expiry date, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under paragraph 6A or 6B of this Schedule, as the case may be, after that date and the application shall be deemed to be withdrawn on that date, unless before then the applicant pays the council a continuation fee.

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- (3) Where a continuation fee is paid in pursuance of sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph in a renewal case, the applicant's application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date.
- (4) Where a continuation fee is paid in pursuance of sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph in a transfer case—
- (a) the applicant shall be deemed to have made an application for the renewal of the licence for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date;
 - (b) the Council shall determine the application for transfer and deemed application for renewal together; and
 - (c) in the following provisions of this paragraph, references to “the application” in a transfer case are references to the application for transfer and the application for renewal.
- (5) If the application is not determined before the date of the expiry of the renewal period under sub-paragraph (3) or (4) of this paragraph, as the case may be, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under paragraph 6A or 6B of this Schedule, as the case may be, after that date, and the application shall be deemed to be withdrawn on that date, unless before then the applicant pays the council a further continuation fee.
- (6) Where a further continuation fee is paid in pursuance of sub-paragraph (5) of this paragraph, then—
- (a) in a renewal case, the applicant's application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period starting on the day following the date of the expiry of the renewal period under sub-paragraph (3) of this paragraph; and
 - (b) in a transfer case, the applicant's application so far as it is a deemed application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period starting on the day following the date of the expiry of the renewal period under sub-paragraph (4) of this paragraph.
- (7) A deemed application for renewal under paragraph (6) shall be for a period expiring—
- (a) where the application is withdrawn, on the date of withdrawal;
 - (b) where the application is refused, on the date of the refusal;
 - (c) where the application is granted, on one or other of the following:
 -
 - (i) the date twelve months after the beginning of the period; or
 - (ii) such other date as may be specified by the Council when allowing the application.
- (8) In this paragraph—
- “the prospective expiry date” means—
- (a) in a transfer case, the date on which the licence would have expired if the application for transfer had not been made; and

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(b) in a renewal case, the date of the expiry of the period in respect of which the application for renewal of the licence was made;

“a continuation fee” is a fee of the same amount as the fee payable in respect of an application for renewal of a licence.

6D Where an applicant for the transfer of a licence granted under paragraph 1, 3A or 4 of this Schedule is carrying on at the premises in respect of which the licence was granted the functions to which the licence relates, “any necessary modifications” where those words appear in paragraph 6B of this Schedule, means the substitution for the name of the licence holder of the name of the applicant for the transfer of the licence and any other necessary modifications.”.

(8) Paragraph 9 is left out and the following paragraph is inserted:—

“9 (1) The Council may make regulations prescribing standard conditions applicable to all, or any class of, licences which may be granted under paragraph 1, 3A or 4 of this Schedule.

(2) Where the Council have made regulations under this paragraph, every licence granted, renewed or transferred by them shall be deemed to have been so granted, renewed or transferred subject to any standard conditions except so far as they are expressly excluded or amended in any particular case.”.

(9) In paragraph (2) of paragraph 10 at the end of sub-paragraph (a) the following sub-paragraph is inserted:—

“(aa) any person is an applicant for the transfer of a licence granted under paragraph 1, 3A or 4 of this Schedule where he is carrying on at the premises in respect of which the licence was granted the functions to which the licence relates in respect of any premises which have been used in contravention of any term, condition or restriction on or subject to which the licence is held; or”.

(10) In paragraph 17—

(a) In sub-paragraph (1) the words “in accordance with plans deposited” are left out; and

(b) In sub-paragraph (2)—

(i) the words “, on an application being made for the appropriate variation of the licence,” are inserted after the word “shall”;

(ii) the words “plans aforesaid” are replaced by the words “requirements aforesaid”; and

(iii) the words “plans as modified with the approval of the Council” are replaced with the words “requirements as modified by the Council”.

(11) In paragraph 19—

(a) at the beginning of sub-paragraph (3) the words “Subject to paragraph 19AA of this Schedule” are inserted; and

(b) at the end of sub-paragraph (4) the following sub-paragraph is added:—

“(5) Where any licence is renewed under paragraph 1, 3A or 4 of this Schedule and the Council specify any term, condition or restriction which was not previously specified in relation to that licence, the

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licence shall be deemed to be free of it until the time for bringing an appeal under this paragraph has expired and, if such an appeal is duly brought, until the determination or abandonment of the appeal.”.

(12) Before paragraph 19A, the following paragraph is inserted:—

“19AA(1) The following provisions of this paragraph shall have effect as respects cases where an appeal under paragraph 19 of this Schedule is brought, within the period for doing so, against the revocation of a licence (“a revocation case”) or against the refusal of an application for renewal of a licence (“a refusal case”).

(2) If the appeal is not determined before the prospective expiry date, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under paragraph 19(3) of this Schedule after that date, and the appeal shall be deemed to be abandoned on that date, unless before then—

- (a) in a revocation case, the appellant makes an application for the renewal of the licence for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date;
- (b) in a refusal case the appellant pays the council a continuation fee.

(3) Where a continuation fee is paid in pursuance of sub-paragraph (2)(b) of this paragraph, the appellant’s refused application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date.

(4) If the appeal is not determined before the date of the expiry of the renewal period under sub-paragraph (2)(a) or (3) of this paragraph, as the case may be, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under paragraph 19(3) of this Schedule after that date, and the appeal shall be deemed to be abandoned on that date, unless before then the appellant pays the council a continuation fee or, as the case may be, a further continuation fee.

(5) Where a continuation fee or a further continuation fee is paid in pursuance of sub-paragraph (4) of this paragraph, the appellant’s application for renewal or, as the case may be, refused application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period starting on the day following the date of the expiry of the renewal period under sub-paragraph (2)(a) or, as the case may be, sub-paragraph (3) of this paragraph.

(6) A deemed application for renewal under sub-paragraph (5) shall be for a period expiring—

- (a) where the appeal is withdrawn, on the date of withdrawal;
- (b) where the appeal is unsuccessful—
 - (i) if a further appeal is available but is not made within the period for doing so, on the date of the expiry of that period;
 - (ii) if no further appeal is available, on the date of the decision of the court;
- (c) where the appeal is successful, on the day before the date of the next anniversary of the beginning of the period; provided that where the period, at the time of the decision of the court, has been

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running for more than twelve months, the court may specify an earlier date.

(7) In this paragraph—

“the prospective expiry date” means—

- (a) in a revocation case, the date on which the licence would have expired if it had not been revoked; and
- (b) in a refusal case, the date of the expiry of the period in respect of which the refused application for renewal of the licence was made;

“a continuation fee” is a fee of the same amount as the fee payable in respect of an application for renewal of a licence.”

23 Private places of entertainment

(1) The Private Places of Entertainment (Licensing) Act 1967 applies to the area of a participating council in accordance with the following subsections.

(2) In section 3—

- (a) in subsection (1) after the word “renew” the words “or transfer” are inserted; and
- (b) subsection (3) is left out.

(3) The following sections are inserted after section 3A:—

“3B Renewal and transfer of licence

- (1) Subject to section 3C of this Act, where, before the date of expiry of a licence granted under this Act, an application has been made for the renewal of that licence, the licence shall be deemed to remain in force, notwithstanding that the date of expiry of the licence has passed, until the determination of the application by the licensing authority or the withdrawal of the application.
- (2) Subject to section 3C of this Act, where, before the date of expiry of a licence granted under this Act, an application has been made for the transfer of that licence, the licence shall be deemed to remain in force with any necessary modifications notwithstanding that the date of expiry of the licence has passed, until the determination of the application by the licensing authority or the withdrawal of the application.
- (3) Where an applicant for the transfer of a licence granted under this Act is carrying on at the premises in respect of which the licence was granted the functions to which the licence relates, “any necessary modifications” where those words appear in subsection (2) of this section, means the substitution for the name of the licence holder of the name of the applicant for the transfer of the licence and any other necessary modifications.

3C Renewal and transfer of licence: supplementary

- (1) The following provisions of this section shall have effect as respects cases where, before the date of expiry of a licence granted under this Act, an application for renewal of the licence has been made (“a renewal case”) or an application for transfer of the licence has been made (“a transfer case”).

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- (2) If the application is not determined before the prospective expiry date, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under section 3B(1) or section 3B(2) of this Act, after that date and the application shall be deemed to be withdrawn on that date, unless before then the applicant pays the council a continuation fee.
- (3) Where a continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (2) of this section in a renewal case, the applicant's application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date.
- (4) Where a continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (2) of this section in a transfer case—
 - (a) the applicant shall be deemed to have made an application for the renewal of the licence for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date;
 - (b) the Council shall determine the application for transfer and deemed application for renewal together; and
 - (c) in the following provisions of this section, references to “the application” in a transfer case are references to the application for transfer and the application for renewal.
- (5) If the application is not determined before the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (3) or (4) of this section, as the case may be, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under section 3B(1) or 3B(2) of this section, as the case may be, after that date, and the application shall be deemed to be withdrawn on that date, unless before then the applicant pays the council a further continuation fee.
- (6) Where a further continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (5) of this section, then—
 - (a) in a renewal case, the applicant's application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period starting on the day following the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (3) of this section; and
 - (b) in a transfer case, the applicant's application so far as it is a deemed application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period starting on the day following the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (4) of this section.
- (7) A deemed application for renewal under subsection (6) shall be for a period expiring—
 - (a) where the application is withdrawn, on the date of withdrawal;
 - (b) where the application is refused, on the date of the refusal;
 - (c) where the application is granted, on one or other of the following:—
 - (i) the date twelve months after the beginning of the period; or
 - (ii) such other date as may be specified by the Council when allowing the application.
- (8) In this section—

“the prospective expiry date” means—

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- (a) in a transfer case, the date on which the licence would have expired if the application for transfer had not been made; and
 - (b) in a renewal case, the date of the expiry of the period in respect of which the application for renewal of the licence was made;
- “a continuation fee” is a fee of the same amount as the fee payable in respect of an application for renewal of a licence.

3D Provisional grants of licences

- (1) Where application is made to the licensing authority for the grant of a licence under this Act in respect of premises which are to be, or are in the course of being, constructed, extended or altered and the licensing authority are satisfied that the premises would, if completed in accordance with the requirements of the licensing authority, be such that the licensing authority would grant the licence, the licensing authority may grant the licence subject to a condition that it shall be of no effect until confirmed by the licensing authority.
- (2) The licensing authority shall, on application being made for the appropriate variation of the licence, confirm any licence granted by virtue of the foregoing subsection if and when they are satisfied that the premises have been completed in accordance with the requirements aforesaid, or in accordance with those requirements as modified by the licensing authority, and that the licence is held by a fit and proper person.

3E Power to prescribe standard terms, conditions and restrictions

- (1) The licensing authority may make regulations prescribing standard conditions applicable to all, or any class of licences which may be granted under this Act.
 - (2) Where the licensing authority have made regulations under this section, every licence granted, renewed or transferred by them shall be deemed to have been so granted, renewed or transferred subject to any standard conditions applicable to it except so far as they are expressly excluded or amended in any particular case.”.
- (4) In subsection (2) of section 4—
- (a) “(i)” is inserted after “(a)”; and
 - (b) the word “and” where it appears at the end of paragraph (a) is replaced by the words—
 - “; or
 - (ii) an applicant for the transfer of the licence where he is carrying on the functions to which the licence relates; and”.
- (5) In section 5, at the beginning of subsection (5) the words “Subject to section 5B below” are inserted.
- (6) After section 5A, the following section is inserted:—

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“5B Appeals: supplementary provisions

- (1) The following provisions of this section shall have effect as respects cases where an appeal under section 5 of this Act is brought, within the period for doing so, against the revocation of a licence (“a revocation case”) or against the refusal of an application for renewal of a licence (“a refusal case”).
- (2) If the appeal is not determined before the prospective expiry date, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under section 5(5) of this Act after that date, and the appeal shall be deemed to be abandoned on that date, unless before then—
 - (a) in a revocation case, the appellant makes an application for the renewal of the licence for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date;
 - (b) in a refusal case the appellant pays the council a continuation fee.
- (3) Where a continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (2)(b) of this section, the appellant’s refused application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date.
- (4) If the appeal is not determined before the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (2)(a) or (3) of this section, as the case may be, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under section 5(5) of this Act after that date, and the appeal shall be deemed to be abandoned on that date, unless before then the appellant pays the council a continuation fee or, as the case may be, a further continuation fee.
- (5) Where a continuation fee or a further continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (4) above, the appellant’s application for renewal or, as the case may be, refused application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period starting on the day following the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (2)(a) above or, as the case may be, subsection (3) above.
- (6) A deemed application for renewal under subsection (5) shall be for a period expiring—
 - (a) where the appeal is withdrawn, on the date of withdrawal;
 - (b) where the appeal is unsuccessful—
 - (i) if a further appeal is available but is not made within the period for doing so, on the date of the expiry of that period;
 - (ii) if no further appeal is available, on the date of the decision of the court;
 - (c) where the appeal is successful, on the day before the date of the next anniversary of the beginning of the period; provided that where the period, at the time of the decision of the court, has been running for more than twelve months, the court may specify an earlier date.
- (7) In this section—

“the prospective expiry date” means—

 - (a) in a revocation case, the date on which the licence would have expired if it had not been revoked; and

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(b) in a refusal case, the date of the expiry of the period in respect of which the refused application for renewal of the licence was made;

“a continuation fee” is a fee of the same amount as the fee payable in respect of an application for renewal of a licence.”.

24 Theatres

(1) The Theatres Act 1968 applies to the area of a participating council in accordance with the following subsections.

(2) In subsection (2) of section 13—

(a) “(i)” is inserted after “(a)”; and

(b) the word “and” where it appears at the end of paragraph (a) is replaced by the words—

“; or

(ii) an applicant for the transfer of the licence where he is carrying on the functions to which the licence relates; and”.

(3) In section 14 at the beginning of subsection (3) the words “Subject to section 14A below” are inserted.

(4) After section 14, the following section is inserted:—

“14A Appeals: supplementary provisions

(1) The following provisions of this section shall have effect as respects cases where an appeal under section 14 of this Act is brought, within the period for doing so, against the revocation of a licence (“a revocation case”) or against the refusal of an application for renewal of a licence (“a refusal case”).

(2) If the appeal is not determined before the prospective expiry date, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under section 14(3) of this Act after that date, and the appeal shall be deemed to be abandoned on that date, unless before then—

(a) in a revocation case, the appellant makes an application for the renewal of the licence for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date;

(b) in a refusal case the appellant pays the council a continuation fee.

(3) Where a continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (2)(b) above, the appellant’s refused application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date.

(4) If the appeal is not determined before the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (2)(a) or (3) above, as the case may be, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under section 14(3) of this Act after that date, and the appeal shall be deemed to be abandoned on that date, unless before then the appellant pays the council a continuation fee or, as the case may be, a further continuation fee.

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- (5) Where a continuation fee or a further continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (4) above, the appellant’s application for renewal or, as the case may be, refused application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period starting on the day following the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (2)(a) above or, as the case may be, subsection (3) above.
- (6) A deemed application for renewal under subsection (5) shall be for a period expiring—
- (a) where the appeal is withdrawn, on the date of withdrawal;
 - (b) where the appeal is unsuccessful—
 - (i) if a further appeal is available but is not made within the period for doing so, on the date of the expiry of that period;
 - (ii) if no further appeal is available, on the date of the decision of the court;
 - (c) where the appeal is successful, on the day before the date of the next anniversary of the beginning of the period; provided that where the period, at the time of the decision of the court, has been running for more than twelve months, the court may specify an earlier date.
- (7) In this section—
- “the prospective expiry date” means—
- (a) in a revocation case, the date on which the licence would have expired if it had not been revoked; and
 - (b) in a refusal case, the date of the expiry of the period in respect of which the refused application for renewal of the licence was made;
- “a continuation fee” is a fee of the same amount as the fee payable in respect of an application for renewal of a licence.”
- (5) In Schedule 1—
- (a) in sub-paragraph 1(1), after the word “renew” the words “or transfer” are inserted;
 - (b) sub-paragraph 1(4) is left out;
 - (c) in paragraph 6—
 - (i) in sub-paragraph (1) the words “in accordance with plans deposited” are left out; and
 - (ii) in sub-paragraph (2)—
 - (aa) the words “, on application being made for the appropriate variation of the licence,” are inserted after the word “shall”;
 - (bb) the words “plans aforesaid” are replaced by the words “requirements aforesaid”; and
 - (cc) the words “plans as modified with the approval of the authority” are replaced by the words “requirements as modified by the authority”.
 - (d) at the end of paragraph 7, the following paragraphs are inserted:—

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“Further provisions relating to renewal and transfer of licences

- 7A (1) Subject to paragraph 7B below, where, before the date of expiry of a licence granted under this Act, an application has been made for the renewal of that licence, the licence shall be deemed to remain in force, notwithstanding that the date of expiry of the licence has passed, until the determination of the application by the licensing authority or the withdrawal of the application.
- (2) Subject to paragraph 7B below, where, before the date of expiry of a licence granted under this Act, an application has been made for the transfer of that licence, the licence shall be deemed to remain in force (with any necessary modifications) notwithstanding that the date of expiry of the licence has passed until the determination of the application by the licensing authority or the withdrawal of the application.
- (3) Where an applicant for the transfer of a licence granted under this Act is carrying on at the premises in respect of which the licence was granted the functions to which the licence relates, “any necessary modifications” where those words appear in subparagraph (2) above, means the substitution for the name of the licence holder of the name of the applicant for the transfer of the licence and any other necessary modifications.
- 7B (1) The following provisions of this paragraph shall have effect as respects cases where, before the date of expiry of a licence granted under this Act, an application for renewal of the licence has been made (“a renewal case”) or an application for transfer of the licence has been made (“a transfer case”).
- (2) If the application is not determined before the prospective expiry date, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under paragraph 7A(1) or paragraph 7A(2) of this Schedule, after that date and the application shall be deemed to be withdrawn on that date, unless before then the applicant pays the council a continuation fee.
- (3) Where a continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subparagraph (2) of this paragraph in a renewal case, the applicant’s application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date.
- (4) Where a continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subparagraph (2) of this paragraph in a transfer case—
- (a) the applicant shall be deemed to have made an application for the renewal of the licence for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date;
 - (b) the Council shall determine the application for transfer and deemed application for renewal together; and

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- (c) in the following provisions of this paragraph, references to “the application” in a transfer case are references to the application for transfer and the application for renewal.
- (5) If the application is not determined before the date of the expiry of the renewal period under sub-paragraph (3) or (4) of this paragraph, as the case may be, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under paragraph 7A(1) or 7A(2) of this Schedule, as the case may be, after that date and the application shall be deemed to be withdrawn on that date, unless before then the applicant pays the council a further continuation fee.
- (6) Where a further continuation fee is paid in pursuance of sub-paragraph (5) of this paragraph, then—
- (a) in a renewal case, the applicant’s application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period starting on the day following the date of the expiry of the renewal period under sub-paragraph (3) of this paragraph; and
- (b) in a transfer case, the applicant’s application so far as it is a deemed application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period starting on the day following the date of the expiry of the renewal period under sub-paragraph (4) of this paragraph.
- (7) A deemed application for renewal under paragraph (6) shall be for a period expiring—
- (a) where the application is withdrawn, on the date of withdrawal;
- (b) where the application is refused, on the date of the refusal;
- (c) where the application is granted, on one or other of the following:—
- (i) the date twelve months after the beginning of the period; or
- (ii) such other date as may be specified by the Council when allowing the application.
- (8) In this paragraph—
- “the prospective expiry date” means—
- (a) in a transfer case, the date on which the licence would have expired if the application for transfer had not been made; and
- (b) in a renewal case, the date of the expiry of the period in respect of which the application for renewal of the licence was made;
- “a continuation fee” is a fee of the same amount as the fee payable in respect of an application for renewal of a licence.

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Power to prescribe standard terms, conditions and restrictions

- 7C (1) The licensing authority may make regulations prescribing standard conditions applicable to all, or any class of, licences which may be granted under this Act.
- (2) Where the licensing authority have made regulations under this paragraph, every licence granted, renewed or transferred by them shall be deemed to have been so granted, renewed or transferred subject to any standard conditions except so far as they are excluded or amended in any particular case.”.

25 Cinemas

- (1) The Cinemas Act 1985 applies in the area of a participating council in accordance with the following subsections.
- (2) In section 1(2), the words “grant a licence under this section to such a person as they think fit” are replaced by the words “grant to an applicant and from time to time renew or transfer a licence” and the words “they may determine” are replaced by the words “they may so specify”.
- (3) Subsection 3(5) is left out.
- (4) Subsection 3(6) is replaced by the following subsections:—
- “(6) Subject to section 3A below, where, before the date of expiry of a licence, an application has been made for the renewal of that licence, the licence shall be deemed to remain in force, notwithstanding that the date of expiry of the licence has passed, until the determination of the application by the licensing authority or the withdrawal of the application.
- (6A) Subject to section 3A below, where, before the date of expiry of a licence, an application has been made for the transfer of that licence, the licence shall be deemed to remain in force (with any necessary modifications) notwithstanding that the date of expiry of the licence has passed, until the determination of the application by the licensing authority or the withdrawal of the application.
- (6B) Where an applicant for the transfer of a licence is carrying on at the premises in respect of which the licence was granted the functions to which the licence relates, “any necessary modifications” where those words appear in subsection (6A) above, means the substitution of the name of the licence holder by the name of the applicant for the transfer of the licence and any other necessary modifications.
- (6C) Subject to section 4 below, the licensing authority may make regulations prescribing standard conditions applicable to all, or any class of, licences which may be granted by them.
- (6D) Where the licensing authority have made regulations under subsection (6C) above, every licence granted, renewed or transferred by them shall be deemed to have been so granted, renewed or transferred subject to any standard conditions except so far as they are expressly excluded or amended in any particular case.

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- (6E) Where application is made to the licensing authority for the grant of a licence in respect of premises which are to be, or are in the course of being constructed, extended or altered and the licensing authority are satisfied that the premises would, if completed in accordance with the requirements of the licensing authority be such that they would grant the licence, the licensing authority may grant the licence subject to a condition that it shall be of no effect until confirmed by them.
- (6F) The licensing authority shall on application being made for the appropriate variation of the licence confirm any licence granted by virtue of subsection (6E) above if and when they are satisfied that the premises have been completed in accordance with the requirements aforesaid or in accordance with those requirements as modified by the licensing authority and that the licence is held by a fit and proper person.”

(5) After section 3, the following section is inserted:—

“3A Renewal and transfer of licence: supplementary

- (1) The following provisions of this section shall have effect as respects cases where, before the date of expiry of a licence an application for renewal of the licence has been made (“a renewal case”) or an application for transfer of the licence has been made (“a transfer case”).
- (2) If the application is not determined before the prospective expiry date, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under section 3(6) or section 3(6A) above in a transfer case, after that date and the application shall be deemed to be withdrawn on that date, unless before then the applicant pays the council a continuation fee.
- (3) Where a continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (2) above in a renewal case, the applicant’s application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date.
- (4) Where a continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (2) of this section in a transfer case—
- (a) the applicant shall be deemed to have made an application for the renewal of the licence for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date;
 - (b) the Council shall determine the application for transfer and deemed application for renewal together; and
 - (c) in the following provisions of this section, references to “the application” in a transfer case are references to the application for transfer and the application for renewal.
- (5) If the application is not determined before the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (3) or (4) above, as the case may be, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under section 3(6) or (6A) above, as the case may be, after that date, and the application shall be deemed to be withdrawn on that date, unless before then the applicant pays the council a further continuation fee.

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- (6) Where a further continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (5) of this section, then—
- (a) in a renewal case, the applicant’s application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period starting on the day following the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (3) of this section; and
 - (b) in a transfer case, the applicant’s application so far as it is a deemed application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period starting on the day following the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (4) of this section.
- (7) A deemed application for renewal under subsection (6) shall be for a period expiring—
- (a) where the application is withdrawn, on the date of withdrawal;
 - (b) where the application is refused, on the date of the refusal;
 - (c) where the application is granted, on one or other of the following:—
 - (i) the date twelve months after the beginning of the period; or
 - (ii) such other date as may be specified by the Council when allowing the application.
- (8) In this section—
- “the prospective expiry date” means—
 - (a) in a transfer case, the date on which the licence would have expired if the application for transfer had not been made; and
 - (b) in a renewal case, the date of the expiry of the period in respect of which the application for renewal of the licence was made;
 - “a continuation fee” is a fee of the same amount as the fee payable in respect of an application for renewal of a licence.”.
- (6) In subsection (2) of section 10 after paragraph (c) the following paragraph is inserted:
-
- “(cc) an applicant for the transfer of a licence where he is carrying out the functions to which the licence relates;”.
- (7) In section 16 at the beginning of subsections (4) and (5) the words “Subject to section 16A below” are inserted.
- (8) After the said section 16, the following section is inserted:—

“16A Appeals: supplementary provisions

- (1) The following provisions of this section shall have effect as respects cases where an appeal under section 16 above is brought, within the period for doing so, against the revocation of a licence (“a revocation case”) or against the refusal of an application for renewal of a licence (“a refusal case”).
- (2) If the appeal is not determined before the prospective expiry date, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under section 16(4) or (5) above after that date, and the appeal shall be deemed to be abandoned on that date, unless before then—

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- (a) in a revocation case, the appellant makes an application for the renewal of the licence for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date;
 - (b) in a refusal case the appellant pays the council a continuation fee.
- (3) Where a continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (2)(b) above, the appellant's refused application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date.
- (4) If the appeal is not determined before the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (2)(a) or (3) above, as the case may be, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under section 16(4) or (5) of this Act after that date, and the appeal shall be deemed to be abandoned on that date, unless before then the appellant pays the council a continuation fee or, as the case may be, a further continuation fee.
- (5) Where a continuation fee or a further continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (4) above, the appellant's application for renewal or, as the case may be, refused application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period starting on the day following the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (2)(a) above or, as the case may be, subsection (3) above.
- (6) A deemed application for renewal under subsection (5) shall be for a period expiring—
- (a) where the appeal is withdrawn, on the date of withdrawal;
 - (b) where the appeal is unsuccessful—
 - (i) if a further appeal is available but is not made within the period for doing so, on the date of the expiry of that period;
 - (ii) if no further appeal is available, on the date of the decision of the court;
 - (c) where the appeal is successful, on the day before the date of the next anniversary of the beginning of the period; provided that where the period, at the time of the decision of the court, has been running for more than twelve months, the court may specify an earlier date.
- (7) In this section—
- “the prospective expiry date”ns—
 - (a) in a revocation case, the date on which the licence would have expired if it had not been revoked; and
 - (b) in a refusal case, the date of the expiry of the period in respect of which the refused application for renewal of the licence was made;
 - “a continuation fee” is a fee of the same amount as the fee payable in respect of an application for renewal of a licence.”.

26 Night cafés

- (1) Part II of the London Local Authorities Act 1990 (Night Café Licensing) applies in the area of a participating council in accordance with the following subsections.
- (2) In section 7 (Applications)—

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- (a) in subsection (7)—
 - (i) at the beginning, the words “Subject to section 7A (Renewal and transfer of licence: supplementary) of this Act,” are inserted;
 - (ii) the words “or transfer” and the words “or as the case may require, to have effect with any necessary modifications” are left out;
- (b) at the end the following subsections are inserted:—

“(8) Subject to section 7A (Renewal and transfer of licence: supplementary) of this Act, where, before the date of expiry of a night café licence, an application has been made for the transfer of that licence, the licence shall be deemed to remain in force (with any necessary modifications) notwithstanding that the date of expiry of the licence has passed, until the determination of the application by the council or the withdrawal of the application.

(9) Where an applicant for the transfer of a night café licence is carrying on the functions to which the licence relates, “any necessary modifications” where those words appear in subsection (8) above, means the substitution for the name of the licence holder by the name of the applicant for the transfer of the licence and any other necessary modifications.”.

- (3) After the said section 7, the following section is inserted:—

“7A Renewal and transfer of licence: supplementary

- (1) The following provisions of this section shall have effect as respects cases where, before the date of expiry of a licence an application for renewal of the licence has been made (“a renewal case”) or an application for transfer of the licence has been made (“a transfer case”).
- (2) If the application is not determined before the prospective expiry date, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under subsection (7) or (8) of section 7 (Applications) of this Act, after that date and the application shall be deemed to be withdrawn on that date, unless before then the applicant pays the council a continuation fee.
- (3) Where a continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (2) above in a renewal case, the applicant’s application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date.
- (4) Where a continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (2) above in a transfer case—
 - (a) the applicant shall be deemed to have made an application for the renewal of the licence for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date;
 - (b) the Council shall determine the application for transfer and deemed application for renewal together; and
 - (c) in the following provisions of this section, references to “the application” in a transfer case are references to the application for transfer and the application for renewal.

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- (5) If the application is not determined before the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (3) or (4) above, as the case may be, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under subsection (7) or (8) of the said section 7, as the case may be, after that date, and the application shall be deemed to be withdrawn on that date, unless before then the applicant pays the council a further continuation fee.
- (6) Where a further continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (5) above, then—
- (a) in a renewal case, the applicant's application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period starting on the day following the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (3) above; and
 - (b) in a transfer case, the applicant's application so far as it is a deemed application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period starting on the day following the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (4) above.
- (7) A deemed application for renewal under subsection (6) above shall be for a period expiring—
- (a) where the application is withdrawn, on the date of withdrawal;
 - (b) where the application is refused, on the date of the refusal;
 - (c) where the application is granted, on one or other of the following:—
 - (i) the date twelve months after the beginning of the period; or
 - (ii) such other date as may be specified by the Council when allowing the application.
- (8) In this section—
- “the prospective expiry date” means—
- (a) in a transfer case, the date on which the licence would have expired if the application for transfer had not been made; and
 - (b) in a renewal case, the date of the expiry of the period in respect of which the application for renewal of the licence was made;
- “a continuation fee” is a fee of the same amount as the fee payable in respect of an application for renewal of a licence.”
- (4) In section 11 (Provisional grant of night café licences)—
- (a) in subsection (1) the words “in accordance with plans deposited” are left out; and
 - (b) in subsection (2)—
 - (i) the words “plans referred to in the said subsection (1)” are replaced by the words “requirements aforesaid”; and
 - (ii) the words “plans as modified with the approval of the council” are replaced with the words “requirements as modified by the council”.
- (5) In section 14 (Appeals) at the beginning of subsection (5) the words “Subject to section 14A below” are inserted.
- (6) After section 14, the following section is inserted:—

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“14A Appeals: supplementary provisions

- (1) The following provisions of this section shall have effect as respects cases where an appeal under section 14 (Appeals) of this Act is brought, within the period for doing so, against the revocation of a licence (“a revocation case”) or against the refusal of an application for renewal of a licence (“a refusal case”).
- (2) If the appeal is not determined before the prospective expiry date, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under subsection (5) of the said section 14 after that date, and the appeal shall be deemed to be abandoned on that date, unless before then—
 - (a) in a revocation case, the appellant makes an application for the renewal of the licence for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date;
 - (b) in a refusal case the appellant pays the council a continuation fee.
- (3) Where a continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (2)(b) above, the appellant’s refused application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date.
- (4) If the appeal is not determined before the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (2)(a) or (3) above, as the case may be, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under the said section 14 after that date, and the appeal shall be deemed to be abandoned on that date, unless before then the appellant pays the council a continuation fee or, as the case may be, a further continuation fee.
- (5) Where a continuation fee or a further continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (4) above, the appellant’s application for renewal or, as the case may be, refused application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period starting on the day following the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (2)(a) above or, as the case may be, subsection (3) above.
- (6) A deemed application for renewal under subsection (5) shall be for a period expiring—
 - (a) where the appeal is withdrawn, on the date of withdrawal;
 - (b) where the appeal is unsuccessful—
 - (i) if a further appeal is available but is not made within the period for doing so, on the date of the expiry of that period;
 - (ii) if no further appeal is available, on the date of the decision of the court;
 - (c) where the appeal is successful, on the day before the date of the next anniversary of the beginning of the period; provided that where the period, at the time of the decision of the court, has been running for more than twelve months, the court may specify an earlier date.
- (7) In this section—

“the prospective expiry date” means—

 - (a) in a revocation case, the date on which the licence would have expired if it had not been revoked; and

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(b) in a refusal case, the date of the expiry of the period in respect of which the refused application for renewal of the licence was made;

“a continuation fee” is a fee of the same amount as the fee payable in respect of an application for renewal of a licence.”.

(7) In subsection (2) of section 15 (Enforcement) after the words “holder of the licence” the words “, an applicant for the transfer of a licence where he is carrying out the functions to which the licence relates;” are inserted.

27 Special treatment premises

(1) Part II (Special Treatment Premises) of the London Local Authorities Act 1991 applies in the area of a participating council other than the City in accordance with the following subsections.

(2) In section 4 (Interpretation of Part II)—

(a) the exception from the definition of “establishment for special treatment” provided in paragraph (b)(ii) of the definition shall not apply to any premises in which the member of the body of health practitioners concerned also carries out, or supervises the carrying out of, therapy not requiring any qualifications as are mentioned in paragraph (b)(ii)(B) of the definition unless by reason of the carrying out, or supervision of the carrying out, of such therapy the premises would on other grounds fall outside the definition of establishment for special treatment;

(b) in paragraph (b), at the end of sub-paragraph (iii), the following sub-paragraphs are inserted:—

“(iv) in the case of osteopathy, a person registered as a fully registered osteopath or a conditionally registered osteopath under the Osteopaths Act 1993;

(v) in the case of chiropractic, a person registered as a fully registered chiropractor or a conditionally registered chiropractor under the Chiropractors Act 1994;”;

(c) at the end of the said definition, the following paragraph is inserted:—

“(f) any premises where the only special treatment carried out is of a class which from time to time is by resolution of the borough council excluded from the operation of this Part of this Act;”;

(d) after the definition of “establishment for special treatment” the following definition is inserted:—

““health practitioner” means a person who uses his skills with a view to the curing or alleviating of bodily diseases or ailments but does not include a person whose skills are employed mainly for cosmetic alteration or decorative purposes;”.

(3) In section 7 (Applications under Part II)—

(a) in subsection (7)—

(i) at the beginning the words “Subject to section 7A (Renewal and transfer of licence: supplementary) of this Act,” are inserted;

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- (ii) the words “or transfer” and the words “or, as the case may require, to have effect with any necessary modifications” are left out;
- (b) at the end the following subsections are inserted:—

“(8) Subject to section 7A (Renewal and transfer of licence: supplementary) of this Act, where, before the date of expiry of a licence, an application has been made for the transfer of that licence, the licence shall be deemed to remain in force (with any necessary modifications) notwithstanding that the date of expiry of the licence has passed.

(9) Where an applicant for the transfer of a licence is carrying on the functions to which the licence relates, “any necessary modifications” where those words appear in subsection (8) above, means the substitution for the name of the licence holder of the name of the applicant for the transfer of the licence and any other necessary modifications.”.

- (4) After the said section 7, the following section is inserted:—

“7A Renewal and transfer of licence: supplementary

- (1) The following provisions of this section shall have effect as respects cases where, before the date of expiry of a licence an application for renewal of the licence has been made (“a renewal case”) or an application for transfer of the licence has been made (“a transfer case”).
- (2) If the application is not determined before the prospective expiry date, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under subsection (7) or (8) of section 7 (Applications) of this Act, after that date and the application shall be deemed to be withdrawn on that date, unless before then the applicant pays the council a continuation fee.
- (3) Where a continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (2) above in a renewal case, the applicant’s application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date.
- (4) Where a continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (2) above in a transfer case—
 - (a) the applicant shall be deemed to have made an application for the renewal of the licence for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date;
 - (b) the Council shall determine the application for transfer and deemed application for renewal together; and
 - (c) in the following provisions of this section, references to “the application” in a transfer case are references to the application for transfer and the application for renewal.
- (5) If the application is not determined before the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (3) or (4) above, as the case may be, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under subsection (7) or (8) of the said section 7, as the case may be, after that date, and the application shall be

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deemed to be withdrawn on that date, unless before then the applicant pays the council a further continuation fee.

- (6) Where a further continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (5) above, then—
- (a) in a renewal case, the applicant’s application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period starting on the day following the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (3) above; and
 - (b) in a transfer case, the applicant’s application so far as it is a deemed application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period starting on the day following the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (4) above.
- (7) A deemed application for renewal under subsection (6) shall be for a period expiring—
- (a) where the application is withdrawn, on the date of withdrawal;
 - (b) where the application is refused, on the date of the refusal;
 - (c) where the application is granted, on one or other of the following:—
 - (i) the date twelve months after the beginning of the period; or
 - (ii) such other date as may be specified by the Council when allowing the application.
- (8) In this section—
- “the prospective expiry date” means—
- (a) in a transfer case, the date on which the licence would have expired if the application for transfer had not been made; and
 - (b) in a renewal case, the date of the expiry of the period in respect of which the application for renewal of the licence was made;
- “a continuation fee” is a fee of the same amount as the fee payable in respect of an application for renewal of a licence.”
- (5) In section 13 (Part II appeals) at the beginning of subsection (5) the words “Subject to section 13A below” are inserted.
- (6) After the said section 13, the following section is inserted:—

“13A Appeals: supplementary provisions

- (1) The following provisions of this section shall have effect as respects cases where an appeal under section 13 (Part II appeals) of this Act is brought, within the period for doing so, against the revocation of a licence (“a revocation case”) or against the refusal of an application for renewal of a licence (“a refusal case”).
- (2) If the appeal is not determined before the prospective expiry date, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under subsection (5) of the said section 13 after that date, and the appeal shall be deemed to be abandoned on that date, unless before then—
 - (a) in a revocation case, the appellant makes an application for the renewal of the licence for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date;

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- (b) in a refusal case the appellant pays the council a continuation fee.
- (3) Where a continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (2)(b) above, the appellant's refused application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date.
- (4) If the appeal is not determined before the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (2)(a) or (3) above, as the case may be, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under subsection (5) of the said section 13 after that date, and the appeal shall be deemed to be abandoned on that date, unless before then the appellant pays the council a continuation fee or, as the case may be, a further continuation fee.
- (5) Where a continuation fee or a further continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (4) above, the appellant's application for renewal or, as the case may be, refused application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period starting on the day following the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (2)(a) above or, as the case may be, subsection (3) above.
- (6) A deemed application for renewal under subsection (5) shall be for a period expiring—
- (a) where the appeal is withdrawn, on the date of withdrawal;
 - (b) where the appeal is unsuccessful—
 - (i) if a further appeal is available, but is not made within the period for doing so, on the date of the expiry of that period;
 - (ii) if no further appeal is available, on the date of the decision of the court;
 - (c) where the appeal is successful, on the day before the date of the next anniversary of the beginning of the period; provided that where the period, at the time of the decision of the court, has been running for more than twelve months, the court may specify an earlier date.
- (7) In this section—
- “the prospective expiry date” means—
 - (a) in a revocation case, the date on which the licence would have expired if it had not been revoked; and
 - (b) in a refusal case, the date of the expiry of the period in respect of which the refused application for renewal of the licence was made;
 - “a continuation fee” is a fee of the same amount as the fee payable in respect of an application for renewal of a licence.”
- (7) In subsection (2) of section 14 (Enforcement of Part II) after the words “holder of the licence” the words “, an applicant for the transfer of a licence where he is carrying out the functions to which the licence relates” are inserted.

28 Application of Part II of Act of 1991 to existing special treatment premises

- (1) In the case where Part II (Special Treatment Premises) of the London Local Authorities Act 1991 (in this section referred to as “the Act of 1991”) applies to a participating borough on the date on which this Act is passed this section shall come into operation

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at the end of the period of three months beginning with that date and where Part II of the Act of 1991 does not so apply shall come into operation on the date from which it first applies to a participating borough.

- (2) After the expiry of the period of four weeks beginning with the date this section comes into force in a borough, subsection (3) of section 16 (Application to existing special treatment premises) of the Act of 1991 ceases to have effect in that borough and where premises to which subsection (1) of that section does not apply are lawfully being used as an establishment for special treatment, section 6 (Licensing under Part II) of the Act of 1991 has effect in relation to those premises.
- (3) Where premises to which subsection (1) of the said section 16 does not apply are lawfully being used as an establishment for special treatment on the date this section comes into force in the borough in which the premises are situated and application for a licence under Part II of the Act of 1991 is made within four weeks of that date those premises may lawfully continue to be used as an establishment for special treatment until the determination or withdrawal of that application and if an appeal is lodged until the determination or abandonment of the appeal.

29 Near beer premises

- (1) Part IV (Near Beer Licensing) of the London Local Authorities Act 1995 applies in the area of a participating council in accordance with the following subsections.
- (2) In section 14 (Interpretation of Part IV)—
 - (a) in the definition of “near beer premises” paragraph (a) is replaced by the following paragraph:—
 - “(a) consists in or includes the sale to customers for consumption on the premises of refreshments; and”
 - (b) the definition of “occupier” is left out.
- (3) In section 17 (Applications under Part IV)—
 - (a) in subsection (1) the words from the beginning to “and shall” are replaced by “An applicant for the grant, renewal or transfer of a near beer licence shall”;
 - (b) in subsection (7)—
 - (i) at the beginning, the words “Subject to section 17A (Renewal and transfer of licence: supplementary) of this Act,” are inserted;
 - (ii) the words “or transfer” and the words from “or as the case may require, to have effect with any necessary modifications” are left out;
 - (c) at the end the following subsections are inserted:—
 - “(8) Subject to section 17A (Renewal and transfer of licence: supplementary) of this Act, where, before the date of expiry of a near beer licence, an application has been made for the transfer of that licence, the licence shall be deemed to remain in force (with any necessary modifications) notwithstanding that the date of expiry of the licence has passed, until the determination of the application by the council or the withdrawal of the application.
 - (9) Where an applicant for the transfer of a near beer licence is carrying on the functions to which the licence relates, “any necessary modifications” where those words appear in subsection (8) above, means the substitution for the name of the licence holder of the name

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of the applicant for the transfer of the licence and any other necessary modifications.”.

(4) After the said section 17, the following section is inserted:—

“17A Renewal and transfer of licence: supplementary

- (1) The following provisions of this section shall have effect as respects cases where, before the date of expiry of a licence an application for renewal of the licence has been made (“a renewal case”) or an application for transfer of the licence has been made (“a transfer case”).
- (2) If the application is not determined before the prospective expiry date, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under subsection (7) or (8) of section 17 (Applications) of this Act, after that date and the application shall be deemed to be withdrawn on that date, unless before then the applicant pays the council a continuation fee.
- (3) Where a continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (2) above in a renewal case, the applicant’s application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date.
- (4) Where a continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (2) above in a transfer case—
 - (a) the applicant shall be deemed to have made an application for the renewal of the licence for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date;
 - (b) the Council shall determine the application for transfer and deemed application for renewal together; and
 - (c) in the following provisions of this section, references to “the application” in a transfer case are references to the application for transfer and the application for renewal.
- (5) If the application is not determined before the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (3) or (4) above, as the case may be, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under subsection (7) or (8) of the said section 17, as the case may be, after that date, and the application shall be deemed to be withdrawn on that date, unless before then the applicant pays the council a further continuation fee.
- (6) Where a further continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (5) above then—
 - (a) in a renewal case, the applicant’s application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period starting on the day following the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (3) above; and
 - (b) in a transfer case, the applicant’s application so far as it is a deemed application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period starting on the day following the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (4) above.
- (7) A deemed application for renewal under subsection (6) shall be for a period expiring—

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- (a) where the application is withdrawn, on the date of withdrawal;
 - (b) where the application is refused, on the date of the refusal;
 - (c) where the application is granted, on one or other of the following:—
 - (i) the date twelve months after the beginning of the period; or
 - (ii) such other date as may be specified by the Council when allowing the application.
- (8) In this section—
- “the prospective expiry date” means—
- (a) in a transfer case, the date on which the licence would have expired if the application for transfer had not been made; and
 - (b) in a renewal case, the date of the expiry of the period in respect of which the application for renewal of the licence was made;
- “a continuation fee” is a fee of the same amount as the fee payable in respect of an application for renewal of a licence.”
- (5) In section 23 (Appeals under Part IV) at the beginning of subsection (5) the words “Subject to section 23A below” are inserted.
- (6) After the said section 23, the following section is inserted:—

“23A Appeals: supplementary provisions,

- (1) The following provisions of this section shall have effect as respects cases where an appeal under section 23 (Appeals under Part IV) of this Act is brought, within the period for doing so, against the revocation of a licence (“a revocation case”) or against the refusal of an application for renewal of a licence (“a refusal case”).
- (2) If the appeal is not determined before the prospective expiry date, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under subsection (5) of the said section 23 after that date, and the appeal shall be deemed to be abandoned on that date, unless before then—
 - (a) in a revocation case, the appellant makes an application for the renewal of the licence for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date;
 - (b) in a refusal case the appellant pays the council a continuation fee.
- (3) Where a continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (2)(b) above, the appellant’s refused application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application for renewal for a period of twelve months starting on the day following the prospective expiry date.
- (4) If the appeal is not determined before the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (2)(a) or (3) above, as the case may be, the licence shall not be deemed to remain in force under subsection (5) of the said section 23 after that date, and the appeal shall be deemed to be abandoned on that date, unless before then the appellant pays the council a continuation fee or, as the case may be, a further continuation fee.
- (5) Where a continuation fee or a further continuation fee is paid in pursuance of subsection (4) above, the appellant’s application for renewal or, as the case may be, refused application for renewal shall be deemed to be an application

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for renewal for a period starting on the day following the date of the expiry of the renewal period under subsection (2)(a) above or, as the case may be, subsection (3) above.

(6) A deemed application for renewal under subsection (5) shall be for a period expiring—

- (a) where the appeal is withdrawn, on the date of withdrawal;
- (b) where the appeal is unsuccessful—
 - (i) if a further appeal is available but is not made within the period for doing so, on the date of the expiry of that period;
 - (ii) if no further appeal is available, on the date of the decision of the court;
- (c) where the appeal is successful, on the day before the date of the next anniversary of the beginning of the period; provided that where the period, at the time of the decision of the court, has been running for more than twelve months, the court may specify an earlier date.

(7) In this section—

“the prospective expiry date” means—

- (a) in a revocation case, the date on which the licence would have expired if it had not been revoked; and
- (b) in a refusal case, the date of the expiry of the period in respect of which the refused application for renewal of the licence was made;

“a continuation fee” is a fee of the same amount as the fee payable in respect of an application for renewal of a licence.”

(7) In subsection (2) of section 24 (Enforcement under Part IV) after the words “holder of the licence” the words “, an applicant for the transfer of a near beer licence where he is carrying out the functions to which the licence relates” are inserted.

30 Door supervisors

In its application to the area of a participating council, section 29 (Interpretation of Part V) of the London Local Authorities Act 1995 is amended as follows—

- (a) in paragraph (c) of the definition of “licensed premises” the words “or licensed” are left out;
- (b) in the definition of “door supervisor”—
 - (i) before the words “to maintain order” the words “any person employed” are inserted; and
 - (ii) at the end the words “but, in respect of premises in respect of which there is in force for the time being a justices' on-licence within the meaning of section 1(2) of the Licensing Act 1964 does not include the holder of that licence” are inserted.

31 Fees in relation to distribution of free literature

Subsection (6) of section 4 (Distribution of free literature) of the London Local Authorities Act 1994 is amended in its application to the area of a participating council other than the City by the substitution of the words “in whole or in part the reasonable administrative or other costs in connection with their functions under this section” for

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the words “the expense of the borough council in dealing with applications for such consents”.

PART V

LICENSING OF BUSKERS

32 Interpretation of Part V

In this Part of this Act—

“busking” means the provision of entertainment in a street but does not include the provision of entertainment—

- (a) of a class which from time to time is by resolution of a participating council excluded from the operation of this Part of this Act;
- (b) under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted under paragraph 1 of Schedule 12 to the London Government Act 1963;
- (c) which is authorised specifically to take place in a street under any other enactment; or
- (d) consisting of music performed as an incident of a religious meeting, procession or service;

and “busk” and “busks” shall be construed accordingly;

“licence” means a licence under section 35 (Power to license) of this Act and “licensed” shall be construed accordingly;

“street” includes—

- (a) any street or way to which the public commonly have access, whether or not as of right;
- (b) any place, not being within permanently enclosed premises, within 7 metres of any such street or way, to which the public commonly have access;
- (c) any area in the open air to which the public commonly have access;
- (d) any street, way or open area within any housing development provided or maintained by a local authority under Part II of the Housing Act 1985;

but does not include any land in respect of which there are byelaws in force which regulate the provision of entertainment and which are made by London Transport Executive or London Regional Transport.

33 Application of Part V

- (1) This Part of this Act applies in the area of a participating council as from such day as may be fixed in relation to that council by resolution, and the council may apply this Part to all their area or to any part identified in the resolution and notice under this section.
- (2) The council shall not pass a resolution under this section in respect of any part of their area unless they have reason to believe that there has been, is being or is likely to be caused, as a result of busking—
 - (a) undue interference with or inconvenience to or risk to safety of persons using a street in that part of their area or other streets within the vicinity of that street; or

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- (b) nuisance to the occupiers of property in or in the vicinity of a street in that part of their area.
- (3) The council shall cause to be published in a local newspaper circulating in the borough or the City notice—
 - (a) of the passing of any such resolution and of a day fixed thereby; and
 - (b) of the general effect of the provisions of this Act coming into operation as from that day;and the day so fixed shall not be earlier than the expiration of three months from the publication of the said notice.
- (4) Either a photostatic or other reproduction certified by the officer appointed for that purpose by the council to be a true reproduction of a page or part of a page of any such newspaper bearing the date of its publication and containing any such notice shall be evidence of the publication of the notice, and of the date of publication.

34 Designation of licence streets

If a participating council consider that busking should be licensed in their area they may pass any of the following resolutions:—

- (a) a resolution (in this Part of this Act referred to as a “designating resolution”) designating any street or part of a street within the borough or the City as a “licence street”;
 - (b) a resolution prescribing in relation to any licence street or any part of a licence street any hours during which busking may take place;
- and may by subsequent resolution rescind or vary any such resolution.

35 Power to license

- (1) The council may license an applicant for one or more days or such period as may be specified in the licence on such terms and conditions and subject to such restrictions as may be so specified.
- (2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) above, such conditions may relate to—
 - (a) the area in which busking may take place;
 - (b) the hours during which busking may take place;
 - (c) the prevention of obstruction to persons using the street; or
 - (d) the prevention of nuisance to the occupiers of nearby property.

36 Applicants under Part V

- (1) An applicant for the grant of a licence shall provide such information as the council may by regulation prescribe.
- (2) Regulations under subsection (1) above may, inter alia, prescribe the procedure for determining applications.
- (3) An applicant for a licence shall pay such fee determined by the council as may be sufficient to cover in whole or in part the reasonable administrative or other costs incurred in connection with their functions under this Part of this Act.

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37 Refusal of licence

- (1) The council may refuse to grant a licence on any of the following grounds:—
- (a) that the applicant could be reasonably regarded as not being a fit and proper person to hold a licence;
 - (b) that there is not enough space in the street in respect of which the application is made for busking to take place without causing undue interference with, or inconvenience to, or risk to the safety of persons using the street, or other streets within the vicinity of the street;
 - (c) that there is a likelihood of nuisance being caused to the occupiers of premises in or in the vicinity of the street in respect of which the application is made.
- (2) The council shall refuse to grant a licence in respect of an application which relates to any street other than a licence street.

38 Cancellation of licence

The council may, at the written request of the holder of a licence, cancel that licence.

39 Revocation of licence

The council may revoke a licence on any of the following grounds:—

- (a) that there has been a breach of the conditions of the licence;
- (b) that undue interference with, or inconvenience to, or risk to the safety of persons using the street, or other streets within the vicinity of the street, has been caused as a result of the busking;
- (c) that nuisance has been caused as a result of the busking to occupiers of property in or in the vicinity of the street in respect of which the licence was granted.

40 Power to prescribe standard terms, conditions and restrictions under Part V

- (1) The council may make regulations prescribing standard conditions applicable to all licences.
- (2) Where the council have made regulations under this section, every licence granted by them shall be deemed to have been so granted subject to the standard conditions except so far as they are expressly excluded or amended in any particular case.
- (3) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) above, the standard conditions applied shall include a condition requiring the licence holder to carry his licence with him when busking.

41 Appeals under Part V

- (1) Any of the following persons, that is to say:—
- (a) an applicant for the grant of a licence whose application is refused;
 - (b) a licence holder who is aggrieved by any term, condition or restriction on or subject to which the licence is held; or
 - (c) a licence holder whose licence has been revoked;

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may at any time before the expiration of the period of 21 days beginning with the relevant date appeal to the magistrates' court acting for the area in which the licence street is situated by way of complaint for an order.

- (2) In subsection (1) above “the relevant date” means either the date on which the person in question or his representative is informed in writing of the refusal of his application, the imposition of the terms, conditions or restrictions by which he is aggrieved or the revocation of his registration, as the case may be, or 7 days after the date when such notification was posted to him by first class pre-paid letter, whichever is the earlier.
- (3) An appeal by either party against the decision of the magistrates' court under this section may be made to the Crown Court.
- (4) On an appeal to the magistrates' court or to the Crown Court under this section the court may make such order as it thinks fit in relation to the matter which is the subject of the appeal and it shall be the duty of the council to give effect to such order.

42 Enforcement under Part V

Any person who—

- (a) busks in any street to which this Part of this Act applies without the authority of a licence; or
- (b) is concerned with the organisation or management of busking which is not authorised by a licence; or
- (c) contravenes any condition of his licence; or
- (d) in connection with his application for a licence makes a statement which he knows to be false in a material particular;

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.

43 Seizure under Part V

- (1) An authorised officer or a constable who has reasonable cause to believe that busking is taking place or is about to take place without a licence or in breach of the terms and conditions of a licence or in a street which is not a licence street to which this Part of this Act applies may require that busking either cease or not take place.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3) below if the busking continues or takes place despite the requirement under subsection (1) above the authorised officer or constable may seize and remove any apparatus or equipment used in connection with the busking which may be required to be used in evidence in respect of an offence under section 42 (Enforcement under Part V) of this Act.
- (3) An authorised officer or constable shall not seize any apparatus or equipment in pursuance of the powers in subsection (2) above unless the person busking fails to produce, in pursuance of a request by the constable or authorised officer, a licence authorising the busking.
- (4) Before exercising any power under this section, an authorised officer shall, if requested to do so by the person busking, produce his authority.
- (5) (a) The following provisions of this subsection shall have effect where any apparatus or equipment or any other thing is seized by an authorised officer under subsection (2) above and reference in those provisions to proceedings

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- are to proceedings in respect of the alleged offence in relation to which the apparatus or equipment is seized.
- (b) Subject to paragraph (c) below, after the conclusion of the proceedings, the apparatus or equipment shall be returned to the person from whom it was seized unless—
- (i) the court orders it to be forfeited under any enactment;
 - (ii) any costs awarded to the council by the court, have not been paid within 28 days of the making of the order.
- (c) Where after 28 days any costs awarded by the court to the council have not been paid to the council in full, the apparatus or equipment may be disposed of in any way the council thinks fit and any sum obtained by the council in excess of the costs awarded by the court shall be returned to the person to whom the apparatus or equipment belongs and when any apparatus or equipment is disposed of by the council under this subsection the council shall have a duty to secure the best possible price which can reasonably be obtained for that apparatus or equipment.
- (d) If no proceedings are instituted before the expiration of a period of 28 days beginning with the date of seizure, or any proceedings instituted within that period are discontinued, at the expiration of that period or, as the case may be, on the discontinuance of the proceedings, the apparatus or equipment shall, subject to paragraph (e) below, be returned to the person from whom it was seized unless it has not proved possible, after diligent enquiry, to identify that person and ascertain his address.
- (e) Where the apparatus or equipment is not returned because it has not proved possible to identify the person from whom it was seized and ascertain his address, the council (whether the article or thing was seized by an authorised officer or a constable) may apply to a magistrates' court for an order as to the manner in which it should be dealt with.
- (6) In this section “authorised officer” includes a person employed by any contractor of the council with whom the council has contracted for the purposes of this section where that person has been authorised in writing by that contractor to act in relation to this section.
- (7) (a) This subsection shall have effect where apparatus or equipment is seized under subsection (2) above and either—
- (i) not less than six months have passed since the date of the seizure and no information has been laid against any person for an offence under this section in respect of the act or circumstances which occasioned the seizure; or
 - (ii) proceedings for such an offence have been brought and either the person charged has been acquitted (whether or not on appeal) and the time for appealing against or challenging the acquittal (where applicable) has expired without an appeal or challenge being brought, or the proceedings (including any appeal) have been withdrawn by, or have failed for want of prosecution by, the person by whom the original proceedings were brought.
- (b) When this subsection has effect a person who has or at the time of seizure had a legal interest in the apparatus or equipment seized may recover compensation from the council or (where it is seized by a constable) the Commissioner by civil action in the County Court in respect of any loss suffered by him as a result of the seizure.

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- (c) The court may only make an order for compensation under paragraph (b) above if satisfied that seizure was not lawful under subsection (2) above.

44 Resolutions under Part V

- (1) The following provisions shall have effect in relation to any resolution under section 34 (Designation of licence streets) of this Act.
- (2) If a council pass a resolution, the resolution shall take effect on the day specified 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).
- (3) A council shall not pass a resolution or rescind or vary a resolution unless—
 - (a) they have published notice of their intention to do so in a local newspaper circulating in their area;
 - (b) they have served a copy of the notice on—
 - (i) the highway authority (unless they are the highway authority);
 - (ii) the Commissioner;
 - (iii) to any body which appears to the council to be representative of persons carrying on busking in the area affected by the proposed resolution; and
 - (iv) where the proposed resolution would designate private land, to the owner of that land or to the person assessed for the uniform business rate on it;
 - (c) where subsection (4) below applies, they have obtained the necessary consent.
- (4) This subsection applies—
 - (a) where the resolution relates to a street which is owned or maintained by a relevant undertaker; and
 - (b) where the resolution designates as a licence street any street maintained by a highway authority;and in subsection (3) above “necessary consent” means—
 - (i) in the case mentioned in paragraph (a) above, the consent of the relevant undertaker; and
 - (ii) in the case mentioned in paragraph (b) above, the consent of the highway authority.
- (5) The following are relevant undertakers for the purposes of this section:—
 - (a) Railtrack PLC; and
 - (b) the British Waterways Board.
- (6) The notice referred to in subsection (3) above shall—
 - (a) contain a draft of the resolution to which it relates; and
 - (b) state that representations or a request to hear representations relating to it may be made in writing to the council within such period, not less than 28 days after the publication of the notice, as may be specified in the notice.
- (7) As soon as practicable after the expiry of the period specified under subsection (6) above, the council shall consider any written representations relating to the proposed resolution which they have received before the expiry of that period or, if requested to hear oral representations, shall hear the representations at a place and time notified to the person making the request.

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- (8) After the council have considered those representations, they may if they think fit, pass the proposed resolution with any modifications they consider appropriate as a result of any representations under this section.
- (9) As soon as practicable after passing a resolution under subsection (8) above the council shall by notice in writing inform all persons given notice of the proposed resolution.
- (10) The council shall publish notice of the passing of such a resolution in a local newspaper circulating in their area on two consecutive weeks.
- (11) The first publication shall not be later than 28 days before the day specified in the resolution for the coming into force of the designation.

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS

45 **Dangerous structures**

- (1) The provisions of Part VII of the Act of 1939 (which makes provision in relation to dangerous and neglected structures) shall apply to outer London boroughs.
- (2) Section 43 of the London Government Act 1963 (which provides for modifications to the extent of the application of the London Building Acts) is amended by the insertion, in subsection (1), after the words “Part II” in both places where they appear, of the words “and Part VII”.
- (3) The council of an outer London borough to which Part VII of the said Act of 1939 is applied under this section may make regulations under section 8 (Dangerous structure fees) of the London Local Authorities Act 1994 as though they were a borough to which the London Building Acts apply.
- (4) Section 77 of the Building Act 1984 (which makes provision in relation to dangerous buildings) and section 79 of that Act (which makes provision in relation to ruinous and dilapidated buildings and neglected sites) shall not apply to an outer London borough.
- (5) Paragraph 5 of Schedule 3 to the said Act of 1984 shall apply in respect of the borough of a participating council as though “77 to 83” were replaced by “77 to 80, 82, 83”.
- (6) In this section—
 - “outer London borough” has the same meaning as in section 1(1) of the said Act of 1963 but does not include the London Borough of Barnet;
 - “the Act of 1939” means the London Building Acts (Amendment) Act 1939; and
 - “the London Building Acts” means the London Building Acts 1930 to 1939 as amended by the London County Council (General Powers) Act 1952 and by the London County Council (General Powers) Act 1954.

46 **Service of certain notices under Highways Act 1980**

- (1) Where a participating council issues a notice under section 149(1) (Removal of things so deposited on highways so as to be a nuisance etc.) of the Highways Act 1980 and the name or the address of the person who deposited the thing on the highway to which

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the notice relates cannot after reasonable enquiry be ascertained by the council seeking to serve the notice, the notice may be served by—

- (a) addressing it to the person on whom it is to be served by the description of “owner” of the thing (describing it) to which the notice relates; and
 - (b) affixing it or a copy of it to the thing.
- (2) The provisions of this section are without prejudice to the provisions of section 322 (Service of notices etc.) of the said Act of 1980.

47 Compensation to servants of fire authority

Section 31 (Compensation to persons in Council’s service on abolition of office) of the London County Council (General Powers) Act 1921 shall (with any necessary modifications) apply to the London Fire and Civil Defence Authority as it applies in relation to a London borough council.

48 Bus lanes

Section 4 (Penalty charge notices under Part II) of and Schedule 1 (which makes provision relating to the enforcement of the provisions relating to bus lanes) to the London Local Authorities Act 1996 are amended in accordance with Schedule 2 to this Act.

49 Fees for assistance given in relation to entertainment licensed by the Crown

Where a participating council is requested to consider, approve or carry out safety measures, crowd control measures or related matters in relation to premises used for any entertainment lawfully held by licence of the Crown, the council may charge a fee to cover in whole or in part the reasonable administrative or other costs of considering, approving or carrying out those measures.

50 Obstruction of authorised officer

- (1) Any person who—
- (a) intentionally obstructs any authorised officer acting in the exercise of his powers under this Act; or
 - (b) without reasonable cause fails to give any authorised officer any assistance or information which the officer may reasonably require of him for the purposes of the exercise of the officer’s functions under any provision of this Act;
- shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.
- (2) Subsection (1)(b) above applies in relation to a constable as it applies in relation to an authorised officer.
- (3) A person shall be guilty of an offence if, in giving any information which is required of him by virtue of subsection (1)(b) above—
- (a) he makes any statement which he knows is false in a material particular; or
 - (b) he recklessly makes a statement which is false in a material particular.
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (3) above shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

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51 Defence of due diligence

- (1) In proceedings for an offence under this Act it shall be a defence for the person charged to prove that he took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of the offence.
- (2) If in any case the defence provided under subsection (1) above involves the allegation that the commission of the offence was due to the act or default of another person, the person charged shall not, without leave of the court, be entitled to rely on that defence unless, no later than 7 clear days before the hearing, he has served on the prosecutor a notice in writing giving such information as was then in his possession identifying or assisting in the identification of that other person.

52 Liability of directors, etc

- (1) Where an offence under this Act committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he, as well as the body corporate, shall be guilty of the offence.
- (2) Where the affairs of the body corporate are managed by its members, subsection (1) above shall apply to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his functions of management as if he were a director of the body corporate.