

Gloucester Corporation Act, 1958

6 & 7 ELIZ. 2 Ch. xxxv

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1875

Date	Description	Amount
Jan 1	Balance	100.00
Jan 15	Interest	5.00
Jan 30	Interest	5.00
Feb 15	Interest	5.00
Feb 28	Interest	5.00
Mar 15	Interest	5.00
Mar 31	Interest	5.00
Apr 15	Interest	5.00
Apr 30	Interest	5.00
May 15	Interest	5.00
May 31	Interest	5.00
Jun 15	Interest	5.00
Jun 30	Interest	5.00
Jul 15	Interest	5.00
Jul 31	Interest	5.00
Aug 15	Interest	5.00
Aug 31	Interest	5.00
Sep 15	Interest	5.00
Sep 30	Interest	5.00
Oct 15	Interest	5.00
Oct 31	Interest	5.00
Nov 15	Interest	5.00
Nov 30	Interest	5.00
Dec 15	Interest	5.00
Dec 31	Interest	5.00

Total

1875



CHAPTER xxxv

An Act to make further provision for the improvement health and local government of the city of Gloucester in the county of the city of Gloucester and for other purposes. [23rd July 1958.]

WHEREAS the city of Gloucester in the county of the city of Gloucester (in this Act called "the city") is a city and county borough under the government of the mayor aldermen and citizens of the city (in this Act called "the Corporation"):

And whereas it is expedient to make further provision with reference to the improvement health and local government of the city:

And whereas it is expedient that the other provisions contained in this Act be enacted:

And whereas the purposes of this Act cannot be effected without the authority of Parliament:

And whereas in relation to the promotion of the Bill for this Act the requirements of Part XIII of the Local Government Act 1933 have been observed:

May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted and be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows (that is to say):—

PART I

PRELIMINARY

1. This Act may be cited as the Gloucester Corporation Short title. Act 1958.

PART I
—cont.
Division of
Act into
Parts.

2. This Act is divided into Parts as follows:—

- Part I.—Preliminary.
- Part II.—Markets.
- Part III.—Food.
- Part IV.—Parks cemeteries and other municipal property.
- Part V.—Streets.
- Part VI.—Sanitation and buildings.
- Part VII.—Public order and public safety.
- Part VIII.—Movable dwellings and camping grounds.
- Part IX.—Nuisances.
- Part X.—Finance rating etc.
- Part XI.—Miscellaneous.
- Part XII.—General.

Incorporation
of Lands
Clauses Acts.

3. The Lands Clauses Acts except sections 127 to 132 (which relate to the sale of superfluous lands) of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 (so far as the same are applicable for the purposes and are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act) are hereby incorporated with and form part of this Act:

Provided that the bond required by section 85 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 shall be sufficient without the addition of the sureties mentioned in that section.

Interpreta-
tion.

4.—(1) In this Act the several words and expressions to which meanings are assigned by sections 90 110 and 343 of the Public Health Act 1936 have the same respective meanings unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

(2) In this Act unless the subject or context otherwise requires—

“the Act of 1894” means the Gloucester Corporation Act 1894;

“the Act of 1933” means the Local Government Act 1933;

“the Act of 1935” means the Gloucester Corporation Act 1935;

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

“the Act of 1947” means the Town and Country Planning Act 1947;

“apparatus” in relation to any statutory undertakers has the same meaning as in section 120 (For protection of certain statutory undertakers) of this Act;

“the board” means the Severn River Board;

“the city” means the city of Gloucester in the county of the city of Gloucester;

- “ the commission ” means the British Transport Commission;
- “ contravention ” includes a failure to comply and “ contravene ” shall be construed accordingly;
- “ the Corporation ” means the mayor aldermen and citizens of the city;
- “ the council ” means the council of the city;
- “ daily fine ” means a fine for each day on which an offence is continued after conviction;
- “ enactment ” includes an enactment in this Act or in any general or local Act and any order byelaw or regulation for the time being in force within the city;
- “ food ” has the same meaning as in the Food and Drugs Act 1955;
- “ the general rate fund ” and “ the general rate ” mean respectively the general rate fund and the general rate of the city;
- “ the Lands Clauses Acts ” means the Lands Clauses Acts as modified by the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act 1919 by Part V of the Act of 1947 by the Lands Tribunal Act 1949 by the Town and Country Planning Act 1954 and by this Act;
- “ magistrates’ court ” has the same meaning as in subsection (1) of section 124 of the Magistrates’ Courts Act 1952;
- “ the Minister ” means the Minister of Housing and Local Government;
- “ Minister of the Crown ” has the same meaning as in the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act 1946;
- “ open space ” has the same meaning as in the Open Spaces Act 1906;
- “ statutory borrowing power ” includes a power of borrowing money conferred on the Corporation by or under any enactment except paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 215 of the Act of 1933;
- “ statutory undertakers ” means any body authorised by any Act of Parliament or order having the force of an Act to supply electricity gas or water;
- “ telegraphic line ” has the same meaning as in the Telegraph Act 1878;

PART I
—cont.

“the town clerk” “the medical officer” “the treasurer”
“the surveyor” and “the public health inspector”
mean respectively the town clerk the medical officer of
health the treasurer the surveyor and any public health
inspector of the city.

(3) Except where the context otherwise requires any reference
in this Act to any enactment shall be construed as a reference to
that enactment as applied extended amended or varied by or by
virtue of any subsequent enactment including this Act.

PART II

MARKETS

Interpretation
of Part II.

5. In this Part of this Act unless the subject or context
otherwise requires the following expressions shall have the
meanings hereby respectively assigned to them—

“cattle” means bulls oxen cows heifers calves rams wethers
ewes lambs goats kids and swine;

“cattle market” means the place for cattle and horse
markets and fairs provided by the Corporation including
all market-houses sheds and other buildings conveniences
erections and fixtures erected or provided thereon by the
Corporation;

“Corporation market” means any market for the time
being belonging to the Corporation or under their
management;

“market stall” includes any stall stand bench shed pen
table compartment standing place or space.

Cattle market.

6.—(1) If any person on a market or fair day during market
hours sells or offers or exposes for sale any cattle or horse in any
market street highway or public place in the city other than
the cattle market he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five
pounds.

(2) Any officer of the Corporation may remove and exclude
from the cattle market any animal which after inspection by a
duly registered veterinary surgeon shall be suspected by such
surgeon to be affected with tuberculous disease or any old
emaciated or diseased animal which in the opinion of a duly
registered veterinary surgeon or of the medical officer is unfit for
human food.

Days and
hours of
markets and
fairs.

7.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in any other Act the
council may from time to time fix by resolution—

(a) the hours during which any Corporation market or any
fair shall be held in the city; and

(b) the days on which any such market or fair (other than a fair held under any charter or letters patent) shall be held:

Provided that the Corporation shall consult the National Market Traders Federation before the council pass any resolution under this section with respect to the hours of any market.

(2) Notice of the passing of any such resolution shall be published in one or more newspapers circulating in the city.

(3) On the application of any person aggrieved by the passing of any such resolution made within seven days from the publication of notice under the last preceding subsection the Minister may if he thinks fit and after affording the Corporation the opportunity of making representations confirm vary or rescind such resolution and the resolution if rescinded by the Minister shall not have effect but otherwise shall have effect as confirmed or varied by him.

(4) A resolution passed by the council under this section shall not have effect until such date as may be specified in the resolution being a date not earlier than seven days after the publication of notice under subsection (2) of this section:

Provided that where an application is made to the Minister under the last preceding subsection the said period of seven days shall be extended until the decision of the Minister is made known or until such later date (if any) as may be specified by the Minister for the purpose.

(5) Unless and until other days or hours are fixed by the council for the purpose under this section the days and hours fixed in relation to any Corporation market or any such fair and in force immediately before the passing of this Act shall continue to be the days on which and the hours during which such market or fair shall be held.

8.—(1) The Corporation by means of an order made by the Corporation and submitted to the Minister and confirmed by him may be authorised to purchase land within the city compulsorily for the purposes of the markets undertaking of the Corporation. Purchase of land for markets undertaking.

(2) The Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) Act 1946 shall apply to the compulsory purchase of land under this section and accordingly shall have effect as if this section were an enactment contained in a public general Act and in force immediately before the commencement of the said Act of 1946.

9. Section 102 (Exemption from toll in respect of lands formerly belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster) of the Gloucester Corporation Act 1911 is hereby repealed. Repeal.

PART II
—cont.
Amendment
of article 3 of
Gloucester
Markets
Order 1947.
Payment by
auctioneers
etc. for use of
markets.

10. The expression "other tenements or buildings" in paragraph 3 of article 3 of the Gloucester Markets Order 1947 shall include a hostel for stockmen and drovers.

11.—(1) The Corporation may demand and recover from auctioneers and other persons whom they may permit to use any market-house or other building in the markets of the Corporation or for the time being belonging to them or under their control such sums in consideration of such user as the Corporation may from time to time prescribe.

(2) In this section the expression "the markets of the Corporation" has the meaning assigned to it by article 2 of the Gloucester Markets Order 1947.

Licensing of
drovers and
porters.

12.—(1) The Corporation may grant upon such terms and conditions and for such period as they think fit licences to persons wishing to act as drovers in connection with the cattle market or as porters at the fruit market of the Corporation and may charge for any such licence a fee not exceeding five shillings for twelve months and in like proportion for any shorter period.

(2) The Corporation shall not refuse to renew nor shall the Corporation revoke any such licence as aforesaid except on the ground that the person licensed is by reason of his misconduct or incapacity not a fit and proper person to carry on the business or calling of a drover or porter and the Corporation shall when refusing to renew or when revoking such licence state to the person licensed particulars in writing of such misconduct or incapacity.

(3) If any person (other than (a) the owner for the time being of any livestock or goods or (b) the bona fide whole-time employee of such owner) while unlicensed acts as a drover in connection with the said cattle market or as a porter at the said fruit market he shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

(4) Any person aggrieved by—

- (a) the terms and conditions on which a licence is granted under this section; or
- (b) the refusal of the grant of a licence under this section; or
- (c) the suspension or revocation of a licence under this section;

may appeal to a magistrates' court.

(5) Section 72 (Corporation may license porters and drovers and carriers) of the Act of 1894 is hereby repealed.

PART III

FOOD

13.—(1) The Corporation may make byelaws—

Byelaws as
to sale etc.
of animal
feeding meat.

(a) for regulating the construction and equipment of any premises in the city at or from which animal feeding meat is—

- (i) prepared for sale;
- (ii) sold or offered or exposed for sale; or
- (iii) deposited for the purpose of sale or preparation for sale;

(b) for regulating the cleanliness and sanitary condition of such premises and the provision of suitable storage therein for animal feeding meat;

(c) for requiring the keeping of accurate records of—

(i) the description quantities and weights of all animal feeding meat delivered at or sold otherwise than by retail at or from any premises at which the sale or offer or exposure for sale of animal feeding meat is carried on;

(ii) the dates at which such deliveries and sales take place; and

(iii) the names and addresses of the persons from whom the articles so delivered are obtained and of the persons to whom such sales are made;

(d) for prohibiting the sale or offer or exposure for sale of animal feeding meat unless it has been sterilised in such manner as may be prescribed by the byelaws;

(e) for empowering an authorised officer to examine any animal feeding meat which is offered or exposed for sale and to seize and destroy it or cause it to be destroyed if it has not been so sterilised as aforesaid:

Provided that nothing in any byelaws made under the provisions of this section shall extend or apply so as to require the sterilisation of animal feeding meat which is bona fide supplied to a zoological garden or to a menagerie for consumption only by carnivorous animals in such zoological garden or menagerie and which has been examined and passed as fit for animal food by an authorised officer:

Provided also that the provisions of the foregoing paragraphs (d) and (e) (and of any byelaws made by virtue thereof) and of the

PART III
—cont.

foregoing proviso shall be of no effect while there are in force any regulations to the like effect under section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

(2) Nothing in any byelaw made under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section shall extend or apply to any premises which are used for the sale or offer or exposure for sale of animal feeding meat—

(a) contained in tins or other containers effectually sealed and having attached thereto a notice of adequate size distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible to the effect that the animal feeding meat is for animal consumption only; or

(b) in the form of dog biscuits or other articles of a similar nature;

and are not otherwise used for any purpose in connection with the preparation storage or sale of animal feeding meat.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect the operation of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 or of any order licence or act of any Minister made granted or done thereunder or having effect by virtue of section 89 of that Act.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 287 of the Act of 1936 as applied by this Act the provisions of this section shall be provisions which it is the duty of the Corporation to enforce.

Registration
of premises
used in
connection
with the sale
etc. of animal
feeding meat.

14.—(1) (a) As from the appointed day and subject to the provisions of this section no premises in the city shall be used for the sale or offer or exposure for sale or deposit or consignment for sale or preparation for sale of animal feeding meat unless the premises are registered under this section for that purpose by the Corporation and if any person contravenes the provisions of this section he shall be liable in the case of a first offence to a fine not exceeding ten pounds and in the case of a subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months or to both such a fine and such imprisonment.

(b) Subject to the following provisions of this section the Corporation shall on the application of the occupier of or of a person proposing to occupy any premises register those premises for the purposes of this section.

(c) If it appears to the Corporation that any premises for the registration of which application has been made under this section or which are registered under this section do not satisfy the requirements of any byelaws made under subsection (1) of the

last foregoing section or are otherwise unsuitable for use for the purpose for which they are proposed to be used or are being used the Corporation shall serve on the applicant for registration or (as the case may be) on the occupier for the time being of the premises a notice stating the place and time not being less than twenty-one days from the date of the service of the notice at which a committee of the Corporation propose to take the matter into consideration and informing him that he may attend before that committee with any witnesses whom he desires to call at the place and time mentioned to show cause why the Corporation should not for reasons specified in the notice refuse the application or (as the case may be) cancel the registration of the premises.

(d) If a person on whom a notice is served under the last foregoing paragraph fails to show cause to the satisfaction of the Corporation they may refuse the application or (as the case may be) cancel the registration of the premises and shall forthwith give notice to him of their decision in the matter and shall if so required by him within fourteen days from the date on which he receives the notice give to him within forty-eight hours a statement of the grounds on which their decision is based.

(e) A person aggrieved by the decision of the Corporation under this section to refuse to register any premises or to cancel the registration of any premises may appeal to a magistrates' court.

(f) Upon any change in the occupation of premises registered under this section the incoming occupier shall if he intends to use them for the purpose for which they are registered forthwith give notice of the change to the Corporation who shall thereupon make any necessary alteration in their register. If a person required to give a notice under this paragraph fails to do so he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 287 of the Act of 1936 as applied by this Act the provisions of this section shall be provisions which it is the duty of the Corporation to enforce.

(3) Nothing in subsection (1) of this section shall extend or apply to any premises which are used for the sale or offer or exposure for sale of animal feeding meat—

- (i) contained in tins or other containers effectually sealed and having attached thereto a notice of adequate size distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible to the effect that the animal feeding meat is for animal consumption only;
- (ii) in the form of dog biscuits or other articles of a similar nature;

PART III
—cont.

and are not otherwise used for any purpose in connection with the preparation storage or sale of animal feeding meat.

Interpretation
and applica-
tion of last
two foregoing
sections.

15.—(1) For the purposes of section 13 (Byelaws as to sale etc. of animal feeding meat) and section 14 (Registration of premises used in connection with the sale etc. of animal feeding meat) of this Act the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:—

“ animal feeding meat ” means any flesh of cattle horses asses mules swine sheep or goats which is sold or intended for sale for consumption by any animal and includes any such flesh whether cooked or uncooked and whether alone or accompanied by or mixed with any other substance;

“ authorised officer ” means any officer who is by virtue of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 an authorised officer for the purposes of the examination and seizure of meat under the provisions of Part I of that Act relating to food unfit for human consumption;

“ flesh ” includes any part of an animal.

(2) Nothing in the said sections 13 and 14 shall apply to any premises used as a knacker’s yard or slaughterhouse within the meaning of subsection (1) of section 135 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 or of any corresponding enactment amending or replacing the same.

(3) Nothing in any byelaw made under the said section 13 and nothing in the said section 14 shall apply to any premises used for the purposes of an offensive trade as defined in section 107 of the Act of 1936 or to any animal feeding meat prepared on those premises so long as all animal feeding meat prepared for sale or sold or offered or exposed for sale or deposited for the purpose of sale or preparation for sale on those premises is prepared solely from residuals resulting from primary processes in connection with such offensive trade as aforesaid.

PART IV

PARKS CEMETERIES AND OTHER MUNICIPAL PROPERTY

Power to let
parks etc. for
games.

16. When any part of a park or pleasure ground provided by or under the management and control of the Corporation is set apart by them under paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 76 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907 for the purpose of cricket football or any other game or recreation the Corporation may permit the exclusive use by any club or other body of persons of—

(a) any portion of the part set apart as aforesaid; and

- (b) the whole or any part of any pavilion convenience refreshment room or other building provided under that section;

subject to such charges and conditions as the Corporation think fit:

Provided that nothing in this section shall empower the Corporation to permit at one and the same time the exclusive use of—

- (i) more than one-third of the area of any park or pleasure ground other than the parks or pleasure grounds known as the Oval and Kingsholm Square; or
- (ii) more than one-quarter of the total area of all the parks and pleasure grounds provided by them or under their management and control.

17.—(1) The Corporation may in any park pleasure ground or open space provided by them or under their management and control provide a boating pool. Boating pools.

(2) The Corporation may provide such buildings and execute such works as may be necessary or expedient in connection with the provision of any boating pool under this section and references in the following provisions of this section to a boating pool so provided shall include references to any buildings provided or works executed under this subsection and to anything with which any such building or boating pool is equipped by virtue of section 271 of the Act of 1936 as applied by this Act.

(3) The Corporation may either—

- (a) themselves manage any boating pool provided under this section making such reasonable charges for the use thereof or admission thereto as they think fit; or
- (b) let it or any part thereof for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as they think fit.

(4) The powers of the Corporation under subsection (2) of section 44 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890 with respect to a piece of water in a park or pleasure ground provided by them shall be extended so as to be exercisable with respect to any boating pool provided under this section.

18. The Corporation shall consult with the board before commencing to provide under the powers of section 17 (Boating pools) of this Act a boating pool which is likely to interfere with any watercourse flowing directly or indirectly into any stream which is vested in or controlled by the board. For protection of Severn River Board.

PART IV
—cont.Pleasure boats
on eastern
arm of river
Severn.

19.—(1) Subject to the provisions of the Severn Navigation Acts 1842 to 1935 and of any other enactment relating to the river Severn the Corporation may provide and let for hire pleasure boats on the eastern arm of the river Severn where it adjoins land belonging to the Corporation and may provide such buildings and execute such works as may be necessary or expedient in connection with the provision of pleasure boats on the eastern arm of the river Severn under this section and references in the following provisions of this section to pleasure boats so provided shall include references to any buildings provided or works executed under this subsection and to anything with which any such building is equipped by virtue of section 271 of the Act of 1936 as applied by this Act.

(2) Nothing in this section shall authorise the Corporation without the consent of the board (which consent may be given subject to such reasonable terms and conditions as the board may think fit but shall not be unreasonably withheld) to provide maintain or use any buildings or to execute any works which interfere or are likely to interfere with the bed or banks of the river Severn and any question whether such consent is or is not unreasonably withheld shall be determined by arbitration.

(3) The Corporation may themselves manage any pleasure boats provided under this section making such reasonable charges for the use thereof or admission thereto as they think fit.

Golf courses.

20.—(1) The Corporation may provide a golf course and for that purpose may, by agreement acquire whether by way of purchase lease or exchange land whether situated within or without the city.

(2) The Corporation may provide such buildings and execute such works as may be necessary or expedient in connection with the provision of any golf course under this section and references in the following provisions of this section to a golf course so provided shall include references to any buildings provided or works executed under this subsection and to anything with which any such golf course or building is equipped by virtue of section 271 of the Act of 1936 as applied by this Act.

(3) The Corporation may either—

(a) themselves manage any golf course provided under this section making such reasonable charges for the use thereof or admission thereto or tuition thereat as they think fit; or

(b) let it or any part thereof for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as they think fit.

(4) The Corporation may—

- (a) at any such golf course provide and sell refreshments of all kinds subject to the provisions of all enactments relating thereto;
- (b) enter into any agreement or arrangement for the provision and sale of refreshments as aforesaid;
- (c) grant upon such terms and conditions and for such period as they think fit the right so to provide and sell refreshments;
- (d) by themselves or any person appointed by them in that behalf apply for and hold licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor or tobacco at any such golf course.

(5) The Corporation may make byelaws for regulating the use of golf courses provided under this section whether within or without the city and the conduct of persons using them or resorting thereto.

21.—(1) The Corporation may agree with any person in consideration of the payment of a capital sum by him to maintain for a period fixed by the agreement a grave or tombstone in a cemetery provided by the Corporation. Agreements to maintain graves and tombstones.

(2) All such capital sums shall be paid by the Corporation into a fund to be known as “the graves maintenance fund” and the following provisions shall apply in relation to that fund:—

- (a) The moneys therein shall (unless applied in any other manner authorised by any enactment) be invested in statutory securities;
- (b) Any income arising from any such investment shall be carried to and form part of the general rate fund;
- (c) The total amount of income arising from the moneys in the fund shall be shown separately in the accounts of the Corporation relating to their cemeteries;
- (d) After the expiration of the period fixed by any such agreement for the maintenance of the grave or tombstone the Corporation may apply out of the fund a sum equal to the capital sum paid into the fund in pursuance of that agreement in any manner in which capital money may be applied by them under any enactment.

(3) Any capital sum received by the Corporation before the passing of this Act in consideration of the maintenance of a grave or tombstone shall be paid into the graves maintenance fund.

PART IV
—cont.

(4) An amount equal to the income from the moneys in the graves maintenance fund shall be applied by the Corporation out of the general rate fund—

- (i) in the maintenance in such manner as the Corporation think fit or in such manner (if any) as may be prescribed by any such agreement of the graves and tombstones to which agreements made under this section or referred to in the immediately preceding subsection relate during the periods fixed for the purpose by the respective agreements; and
- (ii) if in any financial year the amount of such income exceeds the cost of maintaining such graves and tombstones to the extent of the excess in payment into the graves maintenance fund such excess amount being then treated as capital.

(5) If in any financial year the amount of the income from the moneys in the graves maintenance fund is less than the cost of maintaining the graves and tombstones to which agreements made under this section or referred to in subsection (3) of this section relate the Corporation may apply out of the graves maintenance fund a sum equal to such deficiency.

(6) In this section—

- the expression “cemetery” includes a burial ground and a crematorium;
- the expression “grave” includes a grave space niche or urn;
- the expression “tombstone” includes a monument or other memorial of a deceased person.

(7) Section 125 (Extension of section 2 (3) of Public Health (Interments) Act 1879) of the Act of 1935 is hereby repealed.

Extension of
power to
maintain
burial grounds.

22.—(1) The powers of the Corporation in relation to a burial ground maintainable by them shall include power—

- (a) to put and keep in order any tombstone or memorial therein;
- (b) to level any grave therein;
- (c) to remove any tombstone or memorial on any grave therein or any railings surrounding any grave therein or any such tombstone or memorial;
- (d) to alter the position of any such tombstone memorial or railings.

- (b) to lay out grass verges or gardens;
- (c) to attach baskets for plants to posts or standards provided by the Corporation or with the consent of the owner thereof to any other posts or standards;
- (d) to provide guards or fences and otherwise do anything expedient for the maintenance or protection of such trees shrubs tubs baskets grass verges or gardens;
- (e) to cut down any such tree or shrub to remove any such tub or basket and to abolish any such grass verge or garden or enlarge or diminish the area thereof;
- (f) by notice to prohibit persons from entering upon or causing or permitting horses cattle or vehicles to enter upon any such grass verge which is maintained in an ornamental condition or mown or any such garden.

(2) Any such notice shall be conspicuously posted on or in proximity to the grass verge or garden to which it relates and if any person contravenes a notice so posted he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings.

(3) The powers conferred by this section shall not be exercised so as to hinder the reasonable use of the street by any person entitled to the use thereof or so as to be a nuisance or injurious to the owner or occupier of any land or premises abutting on the street.

(4) Section 1 of the Roads Improvement Act 1925 shall cease to apply to highways vested in the Corporation or to any such land as is referred to in subsection (1) of this section and anything done by the Corporation under that section with respect to such highways or lands before the passing of this Act shall be deemed to have been done under this section.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect the duty of the Corporation to provide footpaths or grass or other margins under section 58 of the Road Traffic Act 1930.

(6) Where the Corporation carry out works under any enactment relating to private street works they may with the consent of the owners of premises fronting adjoining or abutting on the part of the street in which the works are carried out exercise the powers conferred by this section in that part and the expenses incurred in so doing shall be deemed part of the expenses of carrying out the works.

The reference in this subsection to the consent of the owners of the said premises is a reference to the consent of the majority

PART V
—cont.

of them where the rateable value of the premises owned by the persons consenting is greater than the rateable value of the rest of the said premises.

Attachment
of street lamps
brackets etc.

24.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section the Corporation may affix to any building in the city such lamps brackets pipes electric lines and apparatus (hereafter in this section referred to as “attachments”) as may be required for the purpose of street lighting.

(2) The Corporation shall not affix attachments to a building under this section without the consent of the owner of the building:

Provided that where in the opinion of the Corporation any consent required under this subsection is unreasonably withheld they may apply to the appropriate authority who may either allow the fixing of the attachments subject to such conditions (if any) as to rent or otherwise as the authority thinks fit or disallow the affixing of the attachments.

(3) Where any attachments have been affixed to a building under this section and the person who gave the consent or who was the owner of the building when the attachments were allowed by the appropriate authority ceases to be the owner thereof the subsequent owner may give to the Corporation notice requiring them to remove the attachments and subject to the provisions of this subsection the Corporation shall comply with the requirement within three months after the service of the notice:

Provided that where in the opinion of the Corporation any such requirement is unreasonable they may apply to the appropriate authority who may either annul the notice subject to such conditions (if any) as to rent or otherwise as the authority thinks fit or confirm the notice subject to such extension (if any) of the said three months as the authority thinks fit.

(4) Where any attachments have been affixed to a building under this section the owner of the building may require the Corporation upon giving them fourteen days’ notice at their own expense temporarily to remove the attachments where necessary during any reconstruction or repair of the building.

(5) If the owner of any building suffers damage by or in consequence of the affixing to the building of any attachments under the powers of this section he shall be entitled to be paid by the Corporation compensation to be determined in case of dispute in accordance with the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act 1919.

(6) In this section—

PART V
—cont.

“appropriate authority” means a magistrates’ court except that in relation to a building mentioned in the first column of the following table it means the Minister specified in relation thereto in the second column of that table:—

1	2
Building which— (i) is subject to a building preservation order made under section 29 of the Act of 1947; or (ii) is included in a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest compiled or approved under section 30 of the last-mentioned Act; or (iii) is alleged by the owner thereof to be a building of special architectural or historic interest.	The Minister.
Building owned by a highway authority or railway canal dock or inland navigation undertakers.	The Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation.
Building owned by electricity or gas undertakers.	The Minister of Power.
Building owned by statutory water undertakers.	The Minister.

“building” includes a structure and a bridge or aqueduct over a street;

“owner”—

(a) in relation to a building occupied under a tenancy for a term of years whereof five years or more remain unexpired means the occupier of the building;

(b) in relation to any other building has the same meaning as in the Act of 1936;

and the expression “owned” shall be construed accordingly.

25.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section the Corporation may illuminate any inscription which has been set up of the name of any street in the city: Illumination of street names.

Provided that the Corporation shall not continue any illumination under this section which in the opinion of the commission hinders or is likely to hinder the interpretation of any railway signal or navigation light or is likely to render more hazardous the use of any railway dock canal or inland navigation.

PART V
—cont.

(2) The Corporation shall not affix lamps brackets pipes electric lines or other apparatus (hereafter in this section referred to as "attachments") to a building under this section without the consent of the owner of the building:

Provided that where in the opinion of the Corporation any consent required under this subsection is unreasonably withheld they may apply to a magistrates' court who may either allow the affixing of the attachments subject to such conditions (if any) as to rent or otherwise as the court thinks fit or disallow the affixing of the attachments.

(3) Any electrical apparatus provided in pursuance of the powers of this section shall be so constructed maintained and used as to prevent interference with any telegraphic line belonging to or used by the Postmaster-General or with telegraphic communication by means of any such line.

B. Protection and repair of streets

Crossings over
footways.

26.—(1) Where the occupier of or any person residing in any premises in the city which abut on or have access to any street repairable by the inhabitants at large habitually takes or permits to be taken a horse or horse-drawn or mechanically propelled vehicle (other than a motor-cycle and a vehicle of which the cylinder capacity of the engine does not exceed two hundred and fifty cubic centimetres) across any grass verge or kerbed footway in the street to those premises the Corporation may give notice to the occupier—

- (a) that they propose to construct across the grass verge or footway a carriage-crossing of such materials and in such manner as they may specify in the notice; or
- (b) in the case of a footway that they propose to strengthen or adapt it in such manner as they may so specify; or
- (c) imposing such reasonable conditions on the use of the grass verge or footway as a crossing as aforesaid as they may so specify:

Provided that—

- (i) the Corporation shall not exercise the powers of this subsection in relation to the grass verge or footway of a trunk road without the consent of the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation or otherwise than in accordance with any conditions attached by him to his consent; and
- (ii) this subsection shall not apply to any premises used exclusively for agricultural purposes within the meaning of the Act of 1947.

(2) Any person aggrieved by a notice under the foregoing subsection may appeal to a magistrates' court.

(3) The Corporation may execute such works as may have been specified in a notice served under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section and recover the expenses of so doing from the occupier.

(4) If the Corporation impose any condition under paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section any person who knowingly uses the grass verge or footway as a crossing as aforesaid or permits it to be so used in contravention of that condition shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(5) Nothing in this section shall impose on the owner or occupier any obligation to maintain any crossing constructed or footway strengthened or adapted in pursuance of a requirement made under this section.

(6) Section 18 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907 shall not be declared to be in force in the city and the following provisions of this subsection shall have effect as respects streets in the city which are repairable by the inhabitants at large:—

(a) Any person may request the Corporation in writing to carry out such works as shall be specified in the request for the purpose of forming a carriage-crossing across a grass verge or footway in any such street or of strengthening or adapting a part of any such footway as a carriage-crossing;

(b) The Corporation may approve the request either with or without modifications or propose alternative work or reject the request:

Provided that the Corporation shall not exercise the powers conferred by this paragraph as respects the grass verge or footway of a trunk road without the consent of the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation;

(c) The Corporation shall give the person making a request notice of their decision under the foregoing paragraph and if they approve the work requested or propose alternative work shall furnish him with an estimate of the cost of the work as approved or proposed by them;

(d) The person making a request may deposit with the Corporation the amount of the said estimate and require them to execute the work as approved or proposed by them;

(e) As soon as practicable after such a deposit has been made the Corporation shall execute the work as approved

PART V
—cont.

or proposed by them and any difference between the sum deposited and the actual cost of the work shall be paid to or by the Corporation by or to the person making a request as the case may require.

(7) The code in Part II of the Public Utilities Street Works Act 1950 (which relates to cases where undertakers' apparatus is affected by road works) shall have effect as if works carried out by the Corporation in pursuance of a notice under subsection (1) of this section or under powers conferred by subsection (6) of this section were works such as are mentioned in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 21 of that Act.

(8) The expenses recoverable under subsection (3) of this section and the cost of the works for the purposes of subsection (6) shall include the cost of any works which are required by the Public Utilities Street Works Act 1950 to be executed in consequence of the construction of the crossing or the strengthening or adaptation of the footway.

(9) Section 44 (Crossings for horses or vehicles &c. over footways) of the Act of 1894 is hereby repealed.

Retaining
walls.

27.—(1) In this section the expression “retaining wall” means a wall which—

- (a) serves or is intended to serve as a support for earth or other material on one side only; and
- (b) does not form part of a permanent building;

and this section applies to any length of a retaining wall being a length—

- (i) any cross-section whereof is wholly or partly within twelve feet of a street in the city; and
- (ii) which is at any point of a greater height than six feet above the level of the ground at the boundary of the street nearest that point.

(2) After the passing of this Act no length of a retaining wall to which this section applies shall be erected otherwise than in accordance with plans sections and specifications approved by the Corporation and if any person erects any such length of a wall in contravention of this subsection he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(3) Any person aggrieved by the refusal of the Corporation to approve any plans sections and specifications submitted to them in pursuance of the last foregoing subsection may appeal to a magistrates' court.

(4) If any length of a retaining wall to which this section applies—

- (a) is in such disrepair as to be liable to endanger persons using the street; or

(b) having been erected before the passing of this Act or erected in contravention of subsection (2) of this section is so constructed as to be liable as aforesaid;

PART V
—cont.

the Corporation may by notice to the owner or occupier require him to execute such work as may be necessary to prevent it being liable as aforesaid and the provisions of section 290 of the Act of 1936 shall apply in relation to such a notice as they apply in relation to the notices mentioned in subsection (1) of that section.

(5) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a retaining wall erected on land belonging to any railway dock canal or inland navigation undertakers so long as that land is used by those undertakers primarily for the purpose of their railway dock canal or inland navigation undertaking or to a retaining wall erected by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation on a trunk road.

(6) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any retaining wall erected by or under the jurisdiction or control of the board so long as such wall is used primarily in connection with any of the functions of the board.

28.—(1) No part of any awning over the footway of a street in the city being a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large shall project over any part of the footway which is less than one foot six inches from the outer edge of the footway or be placed so as to obscure any traffic sign from the view of drivers of vehicles on the carriageway. Awnings over footways.

(2) If any person places or causes or permits to be placed over any such footway an awning which contravenes the foregoing subsection he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

(3) If an awning over any such footway is so constructed or maintained as to be prejudicial to the safety or convenience of the public the Corporation may by notice require the owner or occupier of the premises to which the awning is appurtenant to carry out such work as may be necessary to prevent the awning being so prejudicial.

(4) The provisions of section 290 of the Act of 1936 shall apply in relation to notices given under the last foregoing subsection as they apply in relation to the notices mentioned in subsection (1) of that section.

(5) In this section the expression "awning" includes a blind shade or other covering.

29.—(1) Where a street in the city which is not repairable by the inhabitants at large is laid out as a carriageway and footway the owner of every house fronting adjoining or abutting on such Maintenance of footways etc.

PART V
—cont.

street shall maintain so much of the footway as abuts on or adjoins the frontage of such house and the approach to such house from the street (exclusive of so much of such footway or approach as passes through any land within the curtilage of such house) in accordance with such reasonable requirements as may be specified in a notice given by the Corporation.

(2) Any person aggrieved by a requirement of the Corporation under this section may appeal to a magistrates' court.

(3) Subject to such right of appeal as aforesaid if any person fails to comply with a notice given by the Corporation under this section within twenty-eight days (or such longer period as may be specified in the notice or allowed by the Corporation) from the receipt of such notice he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

(4) If within the time specified in the notice the requirements of the Corporation are not complied with the Corporation may carry out such requirements and recover the cost of doing so from the owner in default.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to relieve the Corporation from their obligations under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 to repair public paths (as defined in Part IV of the said Act of 1949).

Evasion by
owners of
private street
works
expenses.

30.—(1) If—

- (a) the owner of land fronting adjoining or abutting on a private street in the city transfers the land or any part of it; and
- (b) any expenses of private street works in or in relation to that street are apportioned on the land transferred; and
- (c) the Corporation are unable to recover those expenses in whole or in part from the person to whom the land was transferred or by the sale thereof; and
- (d) a magistrates' court is satisfied that the transfer was intended for the purpose of evading the payment of any expenses of private street works;

then the expenses so apportioned or so much thereof as has not been recovered by the Corporation may to such extent as the court may determine be recovered from the person who made the transfer as if he had not made it and may be recovered from him in the manner in which expenses of private street works may be recovered.

(2) In this section the following expressions have the following meanings:—

“private street” means a street within the meaning of the Private Street Works Act 1892 and includes land which is deemed to be a private street by virtue of subsection (2) of section 48 of the Act of 1947;

“ private street works ” means works executed under any enactment relating to private street works for the time being in force in the city;

“ transfer ” includes any disposal of land whether by way of sale lease exchange gift or otherwise and “ transfers ” shall be construed accordingly.

31.—(1) Where any private street works have been completed but the Corporation are unable to recover the amount due from the owner of any premises or otherwise under the Private Street Works Act 1892 by reason of the fact that such owner is unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry made when the said amount became due and at reasonable intervals thereafter be found the Corporation may at any time after the expiration of twelve years from the date when the said amount became due apply to the county court and that court may on the receipt of such application and on being satisfied that the provisions of this subsection have been complied with make an order vesting the said premises in the Corporation absolutely and thereupon the Corporation may appropriate the said premises subject to and in accordance with the provisions of section 163 of the Act of 1933 as if the said premises were land which was not required for the purpose for which it was acquired.

Recovery of private street works charges where owner unknown.

(2) Where the county court make an order under subsection (1) of this section the court shall nominate a surveyor for determining the value of the said premises and such surveyor shall determine the same accordingly and shall annex to his valuation a declaration in writing subscribed by him of the correctness thereof and the Corporation shall thereupon deposit a sum equal to the amount of such valuation after deduction of the amount of the final apportionment in respect of the said premises with interest thereon for a period of six years at the rate of five per centum per annum or at such other rate as may have been fixed by order of the Minister under section 77 of the Public Health Act 1925 together with all costs and expenses reasonably incurred by the Corporation.

(3) Any sum to be deposited under subsection (2) of this section shall be deposited in accordance with section 76 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 as if it was a sum awarded to be paid to an owner who cannot be found and as if the Corporation were the promoters of an undertaking and such sum shall be applied in accordance with section 78 of the said Act.

(4) The powers conferred by subsection (1) of this section shall be exercisable by the Corporation in addition to any existing rights powers and remedies for the recovery of expenses and shall be exercisable by the Corporation in respect of all private street works whether completed before or after the passing of this Act.

32. The power of the Corporation under section 15 of the Private Street Works Act 1892 to contribute the whole or a portion of the expenses incurred by them in executing private

Extension of power to contribute to expenses of private street works.

PART V
—cont.

street works with respect to any street or part of a street shall be extended so as to cover also the contribution of the whole or any portion of the amount which would otherwise be apportioned and charged under that Act in respect of the said expenses against any premises of which only a flank fronts adjoins or abuts on such street or part of a street and the amount which would otherwise so be apportioned and charged against any such premises shall be reduced by the amount of the contribution made by the Corporation under this section in respect of such premises.

Urgent
repairs of
private streets.

33.—(1) In any street in the city not being a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large the Corporation may execute such repairs as are in their opinion urgently required to prevent or remove danger to persons or vehicles in the street and may themselves pay the cost of the repairs out of the general rate fund:

Provided that the cost of the repairs executed in any street in any period of three consecutive years under this section shall not exceed fifty pounds for each one hundred yards of the length of the street.

(2) The exercise by the Corporation of their powers under this section shall not prejudice their powers under any enactment relating to private street works for the time being in force in the city.

Maintenance
of forecourts
to which
public have
access.

34.—(1) Where the forecourt of any premises abutting upon a street in the city is unfenced and is habitually used or is open to use by the public as part of the footway of such street the Corporation may by notice require the owner or occupier of the forecourt to carry out such work as may be necessary to make good any want of repair to the forecourt or to remove any source of danger to persons using the same.

(2) The provisions of section 290 of the Act of 1936 shall apply in relation to notices given under this section as they apply in relation to the notices mentioned in subsection (1) of that section:

Provided that—

- (a) for the purposes of paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of the said section 290 if the owner or occupier of a forecourt in respect of which a notice has been served under subsection (1) of this section elects to fence the forecourt and informs the Corporation of his intention to do so the effective fencing of the forecourt so as to prevent its use by the public shall be a reasonable alternative work;
- (b) the Corporation may remit in whole or in part as they may think fit the amount of any expenses incurred by them in executing works under subsection (6) of the said section 290.

(3) The powers of this section shall be exercisable in relation to the forecourt of any premises being premises in respect of which a justices' licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises is in force only in respect of so much of such forecourt as is used solely by persons proceeding on foot either as part of the footway or for the purposes of access to the premises.

35.—(1) If the council by resolution determine that a stall or other erection on any forecourt in the city is by reason of its character injurious to the amenities of the street on which the forecourt abuts the Corporation may by notice require the owner or occupier of the forecourt either to make such alteration in the stall or erection as may be necessary to prevent it from being injurious to the amenities of the street or if he so elects to remove it.

Forecourts
injurious to
amenities of
street.

(2) The provisions of section 290 of the Act of 1936 shall apply in relation to notices given under this section as they apply in relation to the notices mentioned in subsection (1) of that section.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any advertisement to which regulations made under section 31 of the Act of 1947 for the time being apply.

36.—(1) After the passing of this Act no part of any building (including the foundations) shall except with the consent of the Corporation be constructed so as to extend under the footway of any street at a less depth than six feet below the surface of such footway:

Restrictions on
buildings
under
footpaths.

Provided that the Corporation shall not consent to the construction of any part of a building under a trunk road without the approval of the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation.

(2) Any person aggrieved by the withholding of a consent under the preceding subsection may appeal to a magistrates' court.

(3) Any person who contravenes the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

(4) Nothing in this section shall extend or apply to the construction of any building (not being a house or building to be used as offices) by any statutory undertakers or railway dock canal or inland navigation undertakers in the exercise of their statutory powers.

(5) The giving of consent by the Corporation under subsection (1) of this section shall not relieve the owner or

PART V
—cont.

occupier of the building from any liability to any statutory undertakers to which he would have been subject if this section had not been enacted.

Mixing of
mortar etc.
in streets.

37.—(1) No person shall mix mortar cement plaster or any like substance in any street in the city repairable by the inhabitants at large except upon such board or in such receptacle as will protect the street from such mortar cement plaster or substance:

Provided that this section shall not apply to the mixing in any street of any substance for the purposes of making up maintaining reinstating repairing altering or improving such street.

(2) If any person contravenes the provisions of this section he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

C. Miscellaneous

Decorations
in streets.

38.—(1) The Corporation may on the occasion of any public festivity cause flag-poles and pylons to be erected in any street in the city for the purpose of displaying decorations and may for that purpose provide sockets or slots in or under the surface of any such street.

(2) If any person wilfully removes or damages any flag-pole pylon socket or slot erected or provided under this section he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(3) The Corporation shall not exercise the powers of this section in a trunk road without the consent of the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation or in any street belonging to or repairable by the commission without the consent of the commission.

Revocation of
improvement
line.

39.—(1) Where in the opinion of the Corporation the retention of any improvement line or part thereof which has been prescribed in pursuance of section 33 or of section 34 of the Public Health Act 1925 is no longer necessary or desirable and should be revoked the council may by resolution revoke such line or any part thereof and such revocation shall be indicated on the improvement plan on which the improvement line is marked.

(2) Notice of such revocation shall be given to every occupier and owner of land interested in like manner as notice is required to be given under subsection (3) of the said section 33.

(3) An improvement line or part thereof shall not be revoked under this section in relation to any road which at the time when the revocation is proposed is a classified road until notification of the proposed revocation has been sent to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation and his observations with respect thereto have been considered.

Fencing and
lighting of
obstructions
in highways.

40.—(1) Where in any highway in the city repairable by the inhabitants at large any danger or obstruction is caused or is likely to be caused to persons or vehicles using such highway by

PART VI

SANITATION AND BUILDINGS

46.—(1) Where the council—

(a) resolve to construct a sewer in a street or part of a street in the city being a street which or part of which is repairable by the inhabitants at large and has not been previously sewered or through any premises abutting on such street or part of a street; and

(b) include in the resolution a declaration that the construction of the sewer will in the opinion of the council increase the value of premises fronting adjoining or abutting on the street or that part thereof;

Recovery of expenses of sewerage public highway.

then the provisions of the First Schedule to this Act shall have effect as respects the apportionment and recovery by the Corporation of the expenses incurred in constructing the sewer:

Provided that—

(a) all liabilities under the said schedule in respect of the sewer shall cease at the expiration of two years from the date when the resolution becomes operative if the construction of the sewer is not then complete; and

(b) where compensation due to the owner of any land in respect of damage caused by reason of the construction therein of a sewer has been diminished by the setting off of any sum on account of the enhancement in value of the land by reason aforesaid the provisions of the First Schedule to this Act shall not apply to so much of the length of sewer as has been constructed in that land.

(2) Notice of any such resolution shall be published by the Corporation in a local newspaper circulating in the city and the resolution shall become operative for the purposes of this section and the said schedule on the date of such publication.

(3) Either—

(a) a copy of any such newspaper containing any such notice; or

(b) a photostatic or other reproduction certified by the town clerk 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 the publication.

47. Where land in the city in which a length of sewer has been constructed after the passing of this Act at the expense of the Corporation becomes a street (whether repairable by the inhabitants at large or not) then the provisions of the First

Recovery of expenses of sewerage prospective street.

PART VI
—cont.

Schedule to this Act shall if the council so resolve have effect as respects the apportionment and recovery by the Corporation of the expenses incurred in constructing the length of sewer:

Provided that where compensation due to the owner of any land in respect of damage sustained by reason of the construction therein of the length of sewer has been diminished by setting off any sum on account of the enhancement in value of the land by reason aforesaid this section shall not apply to so much of the length of sewer as has been constructed in that land.

Prevention of evasion of liabilities under last two foregoing sections.

48.—(1) If on a complaint by the Corporation to a magistrates' court it is proved to the satisfaction of the court—

(a) that by reason of any transfer of land any part of any premises (hereafter in this section referred to as "the severed part")—

(i) has ceased to be included in premises fronting adjoining or abutting on a street or part of a street to which the last but one foregoing section applies; or

(ii) has been excluded from premises which have subsequently become premises fronting adjoining or abutting on a street to which the last foregoing section applies or has ceased to be included in premises fronting adjoining or abutting on such a street; and

(b) that the transfer was intended for the purpose of evading liability under the First Schedule to this Act imposed by the last but one foregoing or the last foregoing section as the case may be;

then the court may make such order under the following provisions of this section as it thinks just for the purpose of ensuring that the said liability is not evaded by reason of the transfer.

(2) Any such order may direct—

(a) that for the purposes of paragraph 2 of the said schedule the severed part shall be deemed to be premises fronting adjoining or abutting on the street or part of the street in question and shall be deemed to have had at the relevant date within the meaning of the said schedule such frontage on the street as may be specified in the order;

(b) that for the purposes of sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 6 of the said schedule the site of a new building erected on the severed part and the land occupied therewith shall be deemed to have such frontage on the street or part of the street as may be specified in the order;

(c) that any such amendment shall be made of any entry in the register of local land charges as may be specified in the order including an amendment taking effect as from a past date.

clear days' notice of his intention be entitled to have any person to whose default or act or sufferance he alleges that the defective state of the premises was due brought before the court in the proceedings and if the original defendant proves that the defective state of the premises arose or continued by the default or act or sufferance of that other person the court shall have power—

- (i) to order that such expenses as aforesaid may be recovered from that other person; or
- (ii) to apportion the expenses between persons by whose defaults acts or sufferances the defective state of the premises arose or continued in such manner as the court may deem fair and reasonable.

(c) Where the original defendant seeks to avail himself of the provisions of paragraph (b) of this subsection—

- (i) the Corporation as well as the person to whose default or act or sufferance the original defendant alleges that the defective state of the premises is due shall have the right to cross-examine the original defendant if he gives evidence and any witness called by him in support of his pleas and to call rebutting evidence; and
- (ii) the court may make such order as it thinks fit for the payment of costs by any party to the proceedings to any other party thereto.

(5) The Corporation may if they think fit exercise the powers of this section in relation to such defects in the premises as may be specified in the notice notwithstanding the fact that other defects may exist in such premises and in that case nothing contained in this section or done or executed thereunder shall prejudice or affect the powers of the Corporation under sections 93 to 98 and section 100 of the Act of 1936 in relation to any such other defect in such premises.

(6) If and to the extent that the council so direct the powers and functions of the Corporation under this section may be exercised by the medical officer of health and the chief public health inspector of the city.

56.—(1) Where any person in the city—

- (a) reconstructs any drain which communicates with any sewer or other drain; or
- (b) lays such drain in a new position; or
- (c) on the occasion of the execution of any works to or in connection with such drain permanently discontinues the use of such drain;

Abandoned
drains to be
cut off.

such person shall cause any drain or portion of drain thereby rendered unnecessary to be cut off and effectually sealed.

PART VI
—cont.

(2) If any person knowingly contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) of this section he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds and to a daily fine not exceeding twenty shillings.

(3) Before cutting off and sealing pursuant to subsection (1) of this section any drain or portion of drain which before such cutting off communicates directly or indirectly with any public sewer the person executing the work shall give to the Corporation not less than twenty-four hours' notice of his intention to commence such work and if he fails to give such notice he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds:

Provided that if the person executing such work as aforesaid gives to the Corporation notice pursuant to section 41 of the Act of 1936 and such notice contains notice of his intention to commence such work he shall not be required to give a further notice under this subsection.

Dealing with
drains and
sewers before
demolition of
premises.

57.—(1) As from the appointed day the Corporation may if it is reasonable so to do having regard to all the circumstances of the case by counter-notice served within six weeks from the receipt of a notice under section 58 (Demolition of buildings) of this Act require the person giving such notice either—

- (a) to seal any sewer or drain on in or under the site of the building to which the notice relates; or
- (b) to take up and remove any such sewer or drain and seal any other sewer or drain with which such first-mentioned sewer or drain may be connected;

and to make good and restore to the satisfaction of the Corporation the surface of the ground disturbed by or interfered with by the execution of any works under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this subsection Any such counter-notice shall state the effect of subsection (3) of this section.

(2) The provisions of section 290 of the Act of 1936 shall apply in relation to counter-notices given under this section as they apply in relation to the notices mentioned in subsection (1) of that section.

(3) Before sealing or taking up and removing any sewer or drain pursuant to this section the person executing the work shall give to the Corporation not less than forty-eight hours' notice of his intention to commence such work and if he fails to give such notice he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Demolition of
buildings.

58.—(1) As from the appointed day no person shall commence to demolish or take down any building or part thereof within the city without first giving notice to the Corporation of his intention so to do and the Corporation may require such person to comply

with such reasonable terms and conditions as they think fit including terms and conditions requiring—

- (a) the shoring up of adjacent buildings; and
- (b) the removal of any material or rubbish resulting from the demolition or taking down and the clearance of the site;

to the satisfaction of the Corporation within a reasonable time to be prescribed by the Corporation:

Provided that this section shall not apply to the demolition or taking down of an internal part of a building if such demolition or taking down is incidental to an internal alteration of the building the use of which it is intended to continue.

(2) Where notice is given to the Corporation under subsection (1) of this section and such notice is accompanied by particulars of such building or part thereof and of the proposals in regard thereto the Corporation shall be deemed to have approved the proposals unconditionally unless within six weeks from the receipt thereof or within such longer period as the person giving the notice may agree in writing to allow they give notice to him that they have decided to the contrary.

(3) If any term or condition imposed under this section is not complied with within the time therein prescribed the Corporation may themselves enter upon the building and the site thereof and carry out the work.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in subsection (3) of section 276 of the Act of 1936 as applied by this Act that section shall apply to rubbish or other material removed by the Corporation under this section.

(5) All expenses incurred by the Corporation under subsection (3) of this section may be recovered by the Corporation from the person who has given notice under subsection (1) of this section.

(6) Any expenses or any part of the expenses incurred in pursuance of this section in the shoring up of a building not entitled to support from the building to be demolished or taken down may be recovered by the person who has given notice under subsection (1) of this section or the Corporation (as the case may be) from the owner of the building to be shored up.

(7) This section shall not apply to—

- (a) any building or part of a building which is situate within the curtilage of and used solely in connection with a factory and does not adjoin a street and does not exceed a capacity of ten thousand cubic feet if the building or part (as the case may be) either—

- (i) is at a distance from the nearest street not less than the maximum height thereof above the level of the ground; or

PART VI
—cont.

(ii) being at a less distance from the nearest street than as aforesaid is throughout its length or width on the side nearest to that street separated from the street by another building, not proposed to be demolished or taken down of which no part opposite to that side is of a less height than the maximum height above the level of the ground of the building or part proposed to be demolished or taken down; or

(b) any poultry-house green-house coal-shed or cycle-shed or other similar structure; or

(c) any building belonging to any statutory undertakers or the commission and held by them for the purposes of their undertaking:

Provided that the exemption conferred by paragraph (c) of this subsection shall not extend to houses or to buildings last used before demolition as offices or showrooms other than buildings so used which form part of a railway station.

(8) In this section the expression "factory" has the same meaning as in the Factories Act 1937 and the expression "building" includes a factory chimney shaft.

(9) If any person contravenes the provisions of this section or of any term or condition imposed under this section he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(10) Any person aggrieved by the terms or conditions imposed by the Corporation under this section may appeal to a magistrates' court.

(11) Where any person proposes to demolish or take down any building or part thereof in pursuance of a demolition order made by the Corporation under section 17 section 28 or section 72 of the Housing Act 1957 or a clearance order made by the Corporation under section 44 or section 50 of the said Act he shall not be required to give notice of his intention to do so under subsection (1) of this section but he shall comply with such terms and conditions as the Corporation may require under the said subsection (1) being terms and conditions which are specified in a notice served on the owner (within the meaning of the Housing Act 1957) of the building at the same time as or within seven days of the service by the Corporation on him of a copy of the demolition order or clearance order required by section 19 or by subsection (2) of section 72 or by paragraph 5 of the Fourth Schedule to the said Act as the case may be.

New building
overreaching
adjoining
chimneys.

59.—(1) Where after the passing of this Act—

(a) any person erects or raises a building in the city (in this section referred to as the "taller building") to a greater height than an adjoining building; and

(b) any chimney or flues of the adjoining building are in the party wall or in an external wall of the adjoining building;

PART VI
—cont.

the Corporation may by notice—

- (i) require that person within such time as may be specified in the notice to build up those chimneys and flues (if it is reasonably practicable so to do) so that the top thereof will be of the same height as the top of the chimneys of the taller building or the top of the taller building whichever is the higher; and
- (ii) require the owner or occupier of the adjoining building to allow the first-mentioned person to enter on that building and carry out such work as may be necessary to comply with the notice served on him:

Provided that if the said owner or occupier within fourteen days of the service of the notice on him serves on the first-mentioned person and on the Corporation a notice (in this section referred to as a "counter-notice") that he elects to carry out the work himself the owner or occupier shall comply with the notice served under paragraph (i) of this subsection instead of the first-mentioned person and may recover the cost of doing so from that person.

(2) Any person aggrieved by a requirement of the Corporation under this section may appeal to a magistrates' court.

(3) If—

- (a) any person on whom a notice is served under paragraph (i) of subsection (1) of this section fails to comply with the notice (except in a case where the owner or occupier of an adjoining building has refused to allow entry on that building or the carrying out of any such work as may be necessary to comply with the notice or has served a counter-notice); or
- (b) any person on whom a notice is served under paragraph (ii) of subsection (1) of this section fails to comply with the notice without having served a counter-notice or having served a counter-notice fails to comply with the notice served under paragraph (i) of that subsection;

he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds and the Corporation may themselves carry out such work as may be necessary to comply with the notice served under the said paragraph (i) and recover the expenses of so doing from the person on whom that notice was served.

60.—(1) If a magistrates' court is satisfied upon a complaint by the Corporation that any smoke gas or vapour from any chimney flue or pipe of a building or structure forming part of or within the curtilage of a house in the city is prejudicial to the Power to order alteration to domestic chimneys.

PART VI
—cont.

health of any of the inhabitants of the city or a nuisance the court may make an order requiring the owner of the chimney flue or pipe within such time as may be specified in the order—

- (a) to cause it to be raised to a height so specified; or
- (b) to cause such other means for remedying the cause of complaint to be adopted as the court think fit:

Provided that the court shall not make an order under this section unless it is satisfied that the work to be done in pursuance of the order need not involve an expenditure exceeding fifty pounds.

(2) If any person fails to comply with an order made under this section he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds and to a daily fine not exceeding forty shillings.

(3) Section 52 (Power to order alteration of chimneys) of the Act of 1935 is hereby repealed.

Provision of
bathrooms.

61.—(1) Where plans of a house have been deposited with the Corporation in pursuance of building byelaws the Corporation may reject the plans if they do not show that the house will be provided with a bathroom containing a fixed bath.

(2) If the Corporation reject the plans under this section the notice given in pursuance of subsection (2) of section 64 of the Act of 1936 shall specify this section as that under the authority of which the plans have been so rejected.

(3) For the purpose of this section the expression “house” includes any part of a building which is intended to be occupied as a separate dwelling.

Amendment
of section 64
of Act of 1936.

62. Section 64 of the Act of 1936 shall have effect in its application to the city as if—

- (1) the following subsection were inserted after subsection (1) thereof:—

“(1A) Where the local authority reject plans under subsection (1) of this section or under the authority of any other section of this Act or of any section of the Gloucester Corporation Act 1958 they may do so either absolutely or subject to the condition that they shall be deemed to be passed if—

- (a) within one month amended plans which are not defective and do not show that the proposed work would contravene the byelaw or section of this Act or of the Gloucester Corporation Act 1958 for non-conformity with which they were rejected are deposited; and
- (b) the surveyor gives notice in writing of his approval of the plans”;

(2) the following subsection were substituted for subsection (2) thereof:—

“(2) The authority shall within the prescribed period from the deposit of the plans give notice to the person by whom or on whose behalf they were deposited whether or not they have been passed or rejected or rejected subject to a condition that they shall be deemed to be passed if the condition mentioned in the preceding subsection is complied with and—

- (i) a notice of rejection whether absolute or subject to the said condition shall specify the defects on account of which or the byelaw or section for non-conformity with which or under the authority of which the plans have been rejected; and
- (ii) a notice that the plans have been passed shall state that the passing of the plans operates as an approval thereof only for the purposes of the requirements of the byelaws and of any such section.”

63. Any person who shall wilfully and without due cause remove or otherwise interfere with—

- (a) any dustbin refuse bin or street orderly bin or other receptacle for the temporary deposit or collection of refuse dust ashes or rubbish; or
- (b) any street sand bin;

belonging to or supplied by the Corporation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings and the Corporation may recover the expenses of replacement and making good from such person.

Interference
with refuse
bins etc.

PART VII

PUBLIC ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY

64.—(1) No person shall for the purpose of advertising any entertainment trade or business or any part of a trade or business operate or cause or suffer to be operated any loudspeaker when such loudspeaker is in any street in the city:

Restrictions
on use of
loudspeakers
in streets.

Provided that this subsection shall not apply to the operation of any loudspeaker on a vehicle constructed or adapted for use for the conveyance of any perishable commodity for human consumption (including ice-cream) where—

- (i) the loudspeaker is used in conjunction with an electrically operated instrument to produce sounds (not being words);
- (ii) the main purpose of operating the said loudspeaker is to notify members of the public that the driver or other attendant of the vehicle is available to sell to members of the public such commodity conveyed by such vehicle;

PART VII
—cont.

(iii) the loudspeaker is not operated so as to be a nuisance.

For the purposes of this proviso "ice-cream" includes any similar commodity and the commodity known as "water ice".

(2) No person shall between the hours of nine in the afternoon and eight in the forenoon operate or cause or suffer to be operated any loudspeaker for any purpose when such loudspeaker is in any street in the city:

Provided that this subsection shall not apply to a loudspeaker forming part of a wireless receiving or transmitting set on a motor vehicle so long as such loudspeaker is used only for the private purposes of the occupants of the said vehicle or for communication with them in connection with their trade or business and is not used so as to be an annoyance or nuisance to persons in a street.

(3) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(4) This section shall not apply to—

- (a) the use of a loudspeaker by the Corporation or the police or the fire brigade in the execution of their duty or in case of emergency;
- (b) the use of a loudspeaker by the commission for the purposes of announcements to their passengers or staff at any station or depot of the commission or to any person at any wharf or dock or upon any canal or inland navigation belonging to or controlled by the commission;
- (c) the use of a loudspeaker by any persons operating public service vehicles for the purpose of announcements to their passengers whilst in any of their vehicles or at any of their stations or depots not forming part of a public highway or for communications between their staff;
- (d) the use of a loudspeaker by a travelling showman in any part of a street while such part thereof is being used as a pleasure fair and such fair is open to the public;
- (e) the use of a loudspeaker by any statutory undertakers for the purpose of announcements in case of emergency affecting their undertaking.

(5) In this section the expression "loudspeaker" includes an amplifier or similar instrument.

Notice of
street
processions.

65.—(1) No procession shall pass through the streets of the city unless written notice stating the route by which and the date and time on and at which it will pass has been delivered at the office of the town clerk and the principal police station in the city by midday on the next day but one before the date stated

(treating as not an intervening day a Sunday Christmas Day Good Friday bank holiday or day appointed for public thanksgiving or mourning).

(2) If any procession passes through the streets of the city in contravention of the foregoing subsection or by a route or at a time other than that stated in the notice delivered with respect thereto under that subsection any person organising or conducting the procession shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(3) In this section the expression "procession" means any public or ceremonial procession or any circus procession or procession of wild animals:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any public or ceremonial procession habitually held or held under the auspices of the Corporation.

66.—(1) The Corporation may make byelaws—

Byelaws as to
pleasure fairs
and roller-
skating rinks.

- (a) for regulating the hours during which pleasure fairs and roller-skating rinks may be open to the public;
- (b) for securing safe and adequate means of ingress to and egress from any pleasure fair or roller-skating rink;
- (c) for the prevention and suppression of nuisances and preserving sanitary conditions cleanliness order and public safety at any pleasure fair or roller-skating rink.

(2) In this section—

(a) the expression "pleasure fair" means any place—

(i) which is for the time being used wholly or mainly for providing (whether or not in combination with any other entertainment) any entertainment to which this section applies; and

(ii) for admission to which or for the use of the contrivances in which a charge is made;

(b) the expression "roller-skating rink" means any place which is for the time being used wholly or mainly for rolling skating and for admission to which a charge is made.

(3) Subject to the provisions of the next following subsection the entertainments to which this section applies are the following:—

- (a) circuses;
- (b) exhibitions of human beings or of performing animals;
- (c) merry-go-rounds roundabouts swings switchback railways;
- (d) coconut shies hoop-las shooting galleries;
- (e) dodgems or other mechanical riding or driving contrivances;

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—cont.

- (f) automatic or other machines intended for entertainment or amusement;
- (g) anything similar to any of the foregoing.

(4) Nothing in this section or the byelaws made thereunder shall apply to—

- (a) any fair held by statute royal charter royal licence letters patent or ancient custom; or
- (b) any entertainment which is not run for profit and is not carried on for more than seven consecutive days; or
- (c) any entertainment the profits whereof are devoted to a religious or charitable purpose.

(5) The Corporation shall—

- (a) not less than one month before making byelaws under this section furnish the Amusement Caterers' Association the Association of Amusement Park Proprietors of Great Britain and the Showmen's Guild of Great Britain with a draft of the proposed byelaws; and
- (b) on submitting the byelaws to the Secretary of State for confirmation furnish him with a copy of any representations made to the Corporation in writing by any of the said bodies and a statement showing the effect if any given to any such representation.

(6) Different byelaws may be made under this section for pleasure fairs and roller-skating rinks and for different kinds of pleasure fairs.

(7) For the purposes of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 287 of the Act of 1936 as applied by this Act the provisions of any byelaws made under this section shall be provisions which it is the duty of the Corporation to enforce.

Power to
require
removal etc.
of dangerous
trees.

67.—(1) If it appears to the Corporation that for the prevention of danger to persons generally or to property any tree in the city should be removed cut or felled the Corporation may serve a notice on the owner or occupier of the premises on which such tree is growing or situated requiring him within twenty-one days to remove cut or fell the tree or execute such other works as the Corporation may consider necessary to prevent the danger.

(2) The provisions of section 276 of the Act of 1936 relating to the sale of certain materials as applied by this Act shall for the purposes of this section have effect as if the expression "materials" included timber.

(3) The provisions of section 290 of the Act of 1936 shall apply in relation to notices given under this section as they apply in relation to the notices mentioned in subsection (1) of that section:

Provided that for the purposes of such application the said section 290 shall have effect as if for paragraph (a) of subsection (3) thereof there were substituted the following paragraph:—

“(a) that the notice or requirement is unreasonable”.

(4) In any case where the removal or cutting down of or the execution of works in relation to any tree—

(a) will interfere with the exercise by the board of any of its functions; or

(b) will cause injury or damage to or otherwise interfere with any drainage work;

the Corporation shall (except in case of emergency) consult with the board before serving any notice under this section.

68.—(1) For the purpose of preventing or reducing loss of life and property resulting from and alleviating distress caused by the flooding of land and buildings by the overflowing of the river Severn or any of its tributaries the Corporation may provide—

Flood precautions and provision of life-saving apparatus.

(a) boathouses garages drying rooms store rooms hostels and other premises;

(b) means of communication for the public between buildings or between buildings and streets by bridges platforms and handrails and other ways;

(c) boats vehicles and other appliances; and

(d) clothing food and monetary assistance for persons suffering distress due to the flooding of land or buildings.

(2) The Corporation may utilise any premises or appliances provided under paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (1) of this section for the rescue care and temporary accommodation of persons or property affected or likely to be affected by the flooding of lands or buildings and may if they think fit make and recover charges for the use of any premises and appliances provided under the preceding subsection.

(3) For the purpose of saving life on any river lake or water in the city to which the public have access the Corporation may provide boats boathouses and store rooms.

(4) The Corporation may employ such number of persons as they may think fit for any of the purposes referred to in subsections (1) and (3) of this section.

(5) Nothing in this section shall authorise the Corporation to manufacture boats or vehicles.

(6) Nothing in this section shall authorise the Corporation without the consent of the board (which consent may be given subject to such reasonable terms and conditions as the board may think fit but shall not be unreasonably withheld) to provide maintain or use any premises or means of communication which

PART VII
—cont.

interfere or are likely to interfere with the bed or banks of the river Severn and any question whether such consent is or is not unreasonably withheld shall be determined by arbitration.

(7) Nothing in this section shall authorise the Corporation without the consent of the commission (which consent may be given subject to such reasonable terms and conditions as the commission may think fit but shall not be unreasonably withheld) to provide maintain or use any premises or means of communication which interfere or are likely to interfere with navigation on the river Severn and any question whether such consent is or is not unreasonably withheld shall be determined by arbitration.

Prohibition
of other
vehicles on
hackney
carriage
stands.

69.—(1) No person shall cause or permit any vehicle other than a hackney carriage to wait on any stand for hackney carriages fixed by byelaws made by the Corporation under the provisions of section 68 of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847.

(2) If any person contravenes the provisions of this section he shall be liable in case of a first conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

PART VIII

MOVABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING GROUNDS

Definitions for
Part VIII.

70. In this Part of this Act unless the context otherwise requires—

“movable dwelling” includes—

- (a) any tent;
- (b) any structure capable of being moved from place to place; and
- (c) any van cart carriage truck tramcar railway carriage motor car caravan trailer or other vehicle; used or intended to be used for the purpose of human habitation (whether temporarily or otherwise) but does not include—
 - (i) any tent structure or vehicle temporarily used by shepherds labourers or other persons for farming agricultural or other like purposes or in connection with building operations;
 - (ii) any tent structure or vehicle temporarily used for the service of the Corporation;
 - (iii) any canal boat or any other boat;
 - (iv) any shelter provided for the treatment of tuberculosis or in connection with an open-air school;
 - (v) any vehicle used by the commission in connection with the maintenance and repair of their undertaking; or

(vi) any van or similar vehicle belonging to any statutory undertakers and any trailers drawn by such van if and so long as the van and trailers are used by those undertakers for the purposes of their undertaking;

“camping ground” means any area of land on which movable dwellings are situated or which is provided for the placing of movable dwellings;

“occupier” in relation to a movable dwelling shall be deemed to include an owner.

71.—(1) Where it appears to the Corporation—

Court may prohibit movable dwellings in certain cases.

(a) that the amenities of any part of the city are prejudicially affected by the presence of or conditions arising from any movable dwelling or movable dwellings in the city; or

(b) that annoyance is caused to the residents in or visitors to any part of the city by reason of the noisy indecent or other offensive conduct of the occupiers of or persons frequenting any movable dwelling or movable dwellings in the city;

the Corporation may make complaint to a magistrates' court and the court may by order—

(i) require the removal by the occupier or occupiers thereof within such period as may be prescribed by the order of the movable dwelling or of all or any particular one or more of the movable dwellings to which the complaint relates; and

(ii) prohibit any movable dwelling being placed on or limit the number or define the class of movable dwellings to be at any one time situate within the whole or some part of an area to be specified in the order.

(2) Any person aggrieved by an order made by a magistrates' court under subsection (1) of this section may appeal to quarter sessions.

(3) An order made by a magistrates' court under subsection (1) of this section prohibiting any movable dwelling being placed or limiting the number or defining the class of movable dwellings shall take effect as from the expiration of fourteen days from the first publication of the terms of the order in the local newspaper under subsection (4) of this section and the area specified in such order shall not extend beyond the distance of two hundred yards from the movable dwelling or all of the movable dwellings to which the complaint related and no limitation or definition in such an order shall operate so as to prevent the retention on the area specified in the order of any movable dwelling not being a movable dwelling to which the complaint related.

PART VIII
—cont.

(4) As soon as practicable after the making of an order under subsection (1) of this section prohibiting any movable dwelling being placed or limiting the number or defining the class of movable dwellings the terms of the order shall be published by the Corporation in one or more local newspapers circulating in the city and by placards posted in conspicuous positions in or near the area specified in the order and such placards shall be left so posted so long as the order is in force.

(5) (a) Any occupier of a movable dwelling who fails to comply with any order of the court made under subsection (1) of this section requiring the removal of a movable dwelling within the period prescribed by the order shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds and to a daily fine not exceeding five pounds and the Corporation may themselves at any time after the expiration of the said period enter on the land and remove the movable dwelling and recover the expense of so doing from the occupier or occupiers.

(b) Any person who places or retains any movable dwelling in contravention of any order of the court made under subsection (1) of this section prohibiting any movable dwelling being placed or limiting the number or defining the class of movable dwellings shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds and the Corporation may themselves enter on the land and remove the movable dwelling in respect of which the offence has been committed and recover the expense of so doing from the person guilty of the offence.

(6) (a) Where a magistrates' court has made an order under subsection (1) of this section prohibiting any movable dwelling being placed or limiting the number or defining the class of movable dwellings an application for the rescission of the order may be made to the court—

- (i) at any time by the Corporation; or
- (ii) at any date not being less than three years from the date on which the order was made by any person deeming himself aggrieved by it provided he gives to the Corporation not less than fourteen days' notice of his intended application;

and the court may on the hearing of any such application rescind the order.

(b) If the court rescinds the order notice of the rescission of the order shall as soon as practicable be published by the Corporation in one or more local newspapers circulating in the city and the Corporation shall forthwith take down and remove all placards previously posted by them in pursuance of subsection (4) of this section.

(7) An order made under this section shall not operate so as to prohibit any development or require the discontinuance of

any use for which planning permission under Part III of the Act of 1947 has already been granted otherwise than by a development order but without prejudice to the power of the court by order to require the removal of any particular one or more movable dwellings with respect to which the Corporation have complained on any of the grounds mentioned under paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section.

72.—(1) The Corporation for the purpose of securing the amenities of the city in relation to the use of camping grounds and movable dwellings situate thereon may make byelaws with respect to any camping grounds within the city—

- (a) for preventing the amenities of the city being prejudicially affected by the state or condition of any such camping ground;
- (b) for securing the good and orderly conduct of persons frequenting any such camping ground and of the occupiers of the movable dwellings situate thereon;
- (c) for preventing annoyance to the residents in or visitors to the city by the conduct of the occupiers of or persons frequenting movable dwellings situate on any such camping ground.

(2) (a) A copy of any byelaws made by the Corporation under this section shall be appended to any licence granted by them under section 269 of the Act of 1936.

(b) The Corporation in granting any licence under the said section 269 shall not attach any condition which is inconsistent with any byelaws made by them under this section.

73. Subject as hereinafter in this section provided sections 71 (Court may prohibit movable dwellings in certain cases) and 72 (Byelaws as to camping grounds) of this Act shall not apply to—

- (a) any movable dwelling or camping ground provided by or belonging to or used by any duly constituted religious or charitable society;
- (b) any movable dwelling or camping ground provided by or belonging to or used by any association incorporated by royal charter or any organisation constituted by any such last-mentioned association in pursuance of their charter;
- (c) any camping ground provided by or belonging to or used by members of any other duly constituted society or body operating throughout Great Britain which by their rules undertake responsibility for the management of the camping grounds provided by or belonging to them and used by their members and for the good conduct of their members when in camp;

PART VIII
—cont.

- (d) any movable dwelling situate on any such camping ground as is referred to in the foregoing paragraph (c) while the dwelling is occupied or used by the members of any society or body referred to in that paragraph;
- (e) any movable dwelling which is used by a member of any duly constituted society or organisation operating throughout Great Britain which by their rules undertake responsibility for the good conduct of their members when in camp and for the proper use by their members of movable dwellings;
- (f) any person dwelling in a tent or van or other similar structure who is a travelling roundabout proprietor travelling showman or stallholder (not being a pedlar or hawker) and who uses such tent van or other structure in connection with his business;
- (g) a movable dwelling which is not in use for human habitation and is being kept on premises the occupier of which permits no movable dwellings to be kept thereon except such as are for the time being not in use for human habitation; or
- (h) a movable dwelling used for recreational or instructional purposes only;

Provided that—

- (i) the exemptions conferred by the foregoing paragraphs (a) and (b) in respect of any movable dwelling or camping ground referred to in those paragraphs shall apply only for so long as the society body association or organisation by or to which such movable dwelling or camping ground is provided or belongs or is used shall continue to make and enforce reasonable arrangements for the maintenance of good order amongst the persons using the movable dwelling and for the proper management of the camping ground;
- (ii) the exemptions conferred by the foregoing paragraphs (c) and (d) in respect of any camping ground or movable dwelling referred to in those paragraphs shall only apply so long as the society or body by or to which such camping ground is provided or belongs or is used or by the members of which such movable dwelling is occupied or used are duly exercising responsibility for the management of the camping ground and for the good conduct of their members when in camp thereon;
- (iii) the exemption conferred by the foregoing paragraph (e) in respect of a movable dwelling used by a member of a society or organisation shall apply only so long as that society or organisation continues to enforce good conduct among its members and their proper use of movable dwellings;

- (iv) the exemption conferred by the foregoing paragraph (*f*) on any person referred to in that paragraph shall apply only so long as such person is not guilty of any misconduct;
- (v) if any society or body referred to in the said paragraphs (*a*) or (*b*) are using any camping ground provided by the Corporation or if any person being a member of any such society or body or a person referred to in the said paragraphs (*c*) to (*f*) is occupying or using a movable dwelling situate in any camping ground so provided the members of such society or body or such person shall while camping on or occupying or using any movable dwelling situate on that camping ground comply with any byelaws made by the Corporation under this Part of this Act respecting that camping ground.

74.—(1) The Corporation may subject to the approval of the Minister by agreement purchase or take on lease land within the city and use the same or any other land for the time being belonging to them for the purpose of providing camping grounds for any or for any particular class or number of movable dwellings as may be prescribed from time to time by the Corporation.

(2) The Corporation before applying for the approval of the Minister of the purchase taking on lease or use by them of any land under this section shall give notice of their proposal to every owner of land contiguous to the land proposed to be purchased taken on lease or used by them and also by advertisement in a local newspaper circulating in the city and in such other manner (if any) as the Minister may direct.

The said notice shall state the matters mentioned in paragraph (*d*) of subsection (3) of this section and a date (not being less than twenty-one days from the date of the notice) by which and the manner in which any person aggrieved by the proposal may make representations thereon to the Minister and shall require that any such person shall at the same time send a copy of his representations to the town clerk.

(3) Before signifying approval of the purchase taking on lease or use by the Corporation of any land under this section the Minister shall consider any representations on the proposal of the Corporation which may be duly made with respect to any relevant circumstances and particularly as to—

- (a) the general interests of the public and the neighbourhood in relation to such proposal including the effect of the provisions of the proposed camping ground on the amenities of surrounding properties;
- (b) the ability of the occupiers of movable dwellings to comply with any byelaws respecting the use of camping grounds made by the Corporation under this Part of this Act;

PART VIII
—cont.

- (c) the distance between and area of camping grounds in the neighbourhood whether provided by the Corporation under this section or not; and
- (d) the area and situation of and the conditions as to the provision of water supply sanitation and otherwise proposed to be prescribed by the Corporation with respect to the proposed camping ground;

and may subject to the provisions of this section signify approval of the said proposal with or without modifications or may withhold such approval.

(4) Before signifying such approval the Minister may and if any representation is duly made and is not withdrawn shall (unless the representation appears to him to be frivolous) direct a local inquiry to be held and subsections (2) to (5) of section 290 of the Act of 1933 shall apply in relation to any such inquiry.

(5) The Corporation shall give at least fourteen days' notice of the intention to hold such inquiry by advertisement in a local newspaper circulating in the city and shall also give similar notice in writing to every person who has duly made any representation and has not withdrawn the same.

(6) Where the Corporation have provided under this section a camping ground the occupier of any movable dwelling may (subject to any limitation on the number or definition of the class of movable dwellings which may have been prescribed by the Corporation with respect to the use of that camping ground for movable dwellings) encamp upon that camping ground on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by the Corporation.

Amendment of section 269 of Act of 1936.

75. Section 269 (Power of local authority to control use of movable dwellings) of the Act of 1936 in its application to the city shall have effect as if the words "the period during which any such dwelling may be kept thereon" were inserted after the word "time" in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of the said section.

PART IX

NUISANCES

Tipping of refuse.

76.—(1) The Corporation may make byelaws for regulating the tipping of refuse and for prohibiting the use of any refuse tip so as to be a nuisance to the occupiers of premises in the neighbourhood thereof.

(2) Byelaws made by virtue of this section may—

- (a) contain provisions for imposing on persons offending against the byelaws fines not exceeding fifty pounds for each offence and in the case of a continuing offence a daily fine not exceeding ten pounds;

arrears and requiring all future payments of rent (whether the same have already accrued due or not) by the person paying the rent to be made direct to the Corporation until such arrears shall have been duly paid and such notice shall subject as hereinafter provided operate to transfer to the Corporation the right to recover receive and give a discharge for such rent:

PART X
—cont.

Provided that the right of the Corporation to recover receive and give a discharge for any rent as aforesaid shall be postponed to any right in respect of that rent which may at any time be vested in a superior landlord by virtue of a notice under section 6 of the Law of Distress (Amendment) Act 1908.

(2) For the purposes of this section a water rate or charge shall be deemed to be in arrear if such rate or charge is not paid within three months after lawful demand in writing has been made for the same.

83.—(1) The Corporation may at any time and from time to time make a scheme for prescribing one or more uniform periods within which all or any loans contracted by them under statutory borrowing powers shall be discharged and such scheme may extend or vary the periods within which such loans shall be discharged and may apply to any such loans all or any of the provisions of this Act and the Act of 1933 in regard to the borrowing and repayment of money with or without modification and may make provision in regard to all matters incidental to the objects aforesaid.

Scheme for
equated
periods.

(2) Any scheme made by the Corporation under this section shall have no force or effect until confirmed by the Minister who may by order confirm the same with or without modification and when so confirmed the scheme shall notwithstanding any enactment or sanction to the contrary have full force and effect and such scheme shall be deemed to be within the powers of this Act.

(3) Nothing in any scheme made under this section shall prejudice or affect the security rights and remedies of any mortgagee under any mortgage existing at the time of the confirmation of the scheme or of the holder of any stock or bonds existing at that time except with the consent of such mortgagee or holder.

(4) The loans referred to collectively in any scheme under general headings in accordance with a classification approved by the Minister may be consolidated and dealt with in the accounts of the Corporation as if the aggregate amount of the several loans relative to each heading were one loan raised under one statutory borrowing power and if approved by the Minister separate consolidations may be made of all or any of the loans included under such general headings.

PART X
—cont.

(5) Any scheme confirmed under this section may be extended amended or annulled by schemes prepared and confirmed in like manner as the original scheme.

As to non-contributory service for superannuation.

84. For the purposes of the Local Government Superannuation Acts 1937 to 1953 any contributory employee in the service of the Corporation on the first day of April nineteen hundred and fifty-seven shall be entitled to reckon as non-contributing service any period of employment with the governing body of the Gloucester United Schools.

Amendment of section 102 (Power to pension employees) of Act of 1935.

85.—(1) Subsection (2) of section 102 of the Act of 1935 as amended by a scheme made by the Corporation in pursuance of subsection (5) of section 36 of the Local Government Superannuation Act 1937 and subsection (1) of section 22 of the Local Government Superannuation Act 1953 (which subsection as amended provides that subject as therein provided the Corporation may add to or increase any benefit by way of annual amounts under regulations made under section 1 of the Local Government Superannuation Act 1953 to be received out of the superannuation fund by a contributor who shall have retired or ceased to hold office) shall have effect as if the words “three pounds” were substituted for the words “one pound” in that subsection.

(2) The power conferred by the said subsection as amended by this Act shall extend to empower the Corporation to add to or increase any benefit by way of annual amounts to be received by the widow or other dependants of a contributor to the superannuation fund.

PART XI

MISCELLANEOUS

Return of library books.

86.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Public Libraries Acts 1892 to 1919 the powers of the Corporation under those Acts in relation to any library provided by them under those Acts shall include—

(a) the power to prescribe the period or periods being not less than fourteen days within which any book borrowed from such library must be returned thereto:

Provided that the Corporation may prescribe different periods within which different classes of books so borrowed must be returned;

(b) the power to recover from any person who fails within such prescribed period to return to the said library any book so borrowed such reasonable sum not exceeding sixpence as the Corporation may prescribe in respect of each week or portion of a week in which he so fails to return such book together with any expenses incurred by the Corporation in sending to such person notices in respect of such book;

(c) the power to prohibit any such persons from borrowing any other book from the said library or from any other library provided by the Corporation under the said Acts until such person has paid any such sum as is due to the Corporation under paragraph (b) of this subsection;

(d) the power to charge such reasonable sum not exceeding sixpence per book as the Corporation may prescribe for reserving a book for a particular person.

(2) The sums recovered under paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section and charged under paragraph (d) thereof shall be credited to the library account of the general rate fund.

87.—(1) As from the appointed day a person shall not carry **Hairdressers on the business of a hairdresser or barber in the city on premises and barbers.** occupied by him unless he is registered by the Corporation under this section and the premises are so registered.

(2) On application in that behalf made to the Corporation by any person for registration of the applicant or of any premises and (if the application relates to premises) on his furnishing them with particulars of the premises the Corporation shall register the applicant or the premises and issue to the applicant a certificate of registration.

(3) The Corporation may make byelaws for the purpose of securing—

(a) the cleanliness of premises registered under this section and of the instruments towels materials and equipment used therein; and

(b) the cleanliness of persons employed in such premises in regard to both themselves and their clothing.

(4) If any person carries on business in contravention of subsection (1) of this section he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds and a daily fine not exceeding five pounds.

(5) If any person contravenes any byelaw made under subsection (3) of this section he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds and if he is registered the court by which he is convicted may instead of or in addition to imposing a fine order the suspension or cancellation of his registration and of the registration of the premises in which the offence was committed if they are occupied by him.

(6) A court ordering the suspension or cancellation of registration under the last foregoing subsection may suspend the operation of the order until the fourteen days prescribed by subsection (1) of section 84 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952 for giving notice of appeal to quarter sessions have expired:

PART XI
—cont.

Provided that if notice of appeal is given within the said fourteen days an order made under this subsection shall be suspended until the appeal is finally determined or abandoned.

(7) Where the registration of any person is cancelled by order of a court under subsection (5) of this section—

- (a) he shall within seven days deliver up to the Corporation the cancelled certificates of registration and if he fails to do so he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings and a daily fine not exceeding ten shillings; and
- (b) he shall not again be registered by the Corporation under this section except in pursuance of a further order of a magistrates' court made on his application.

(8) The occupier of premises registered under this section shall keep a copy of the said byelaws and of the certificate of registration displayed in the premises and if he fails to do so he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings and a daily fine not exceeding ten shillings.

(9) Where an offence punishable under this section which has been committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of any director manager secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate or any person purporting to act in such capacity he as well as the body corporate shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence.

(10) For the purposes of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 287 of the Act of 1936 as applied by this Act the provisions of this section shall be provisions which it is the duty of the Corporation to enforce.

Powers to use ladders etc. for entry or inspection.

88.—(1) Any power conferred on an officer of the Corporation by any enactment to enter upon and inspect any building or works in course of construction shall include a power to use free of expense for the purpose of the entry or inspection any ladders scaffolding and plant in or about the building or works.

(2) If the builder of or contractor for any such building or works or any person employed by him in or about the building or works—

- (a) refuses to give to such an officer all reasonable assistance in the exercise of the powers conferred by this section; or
- (b) otherwise obstructs such an officer in the exercise of those powers;

he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Prizes for garden competitions etc.

89. The Corporation may expend on the provision of prizes or awards in connection with any competition relating to gardens or allotments or in connection with livestock shows or livestock competitions such sum as they may think fit not exceeding in any one year the sum of one hundred pounds.

90.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Corporation—

PART XI

—cont.

Provision of lectures etc.

(a) to provide suitable lecture rooms and to cause lectures to be given on such subjects as the Corporation think fit and to let such rooms and to make reasonable charges for admission to such lectures; and

(b) to provide suitable rooms for art exhibitions and to provide or permit art exhibitions in such rooms and to let such rooms and to make reasonable charges for admission to such exhibitions:

Provided that—

(i) the sum to be expended by the Corporation in any one financial year on the provision of lectures; and

(ii) the sum to be expended by the Corporation in any one financial year on the provision of art exhibitions;

shall not in either case exceed the sum of five hundred pounds in addition to any moneys received by the Corporation under the provisions of this section.

(2) The Corporation may use or allow to be used or let any part of any public library provided by them and not at the time required for the purpose of a library for public and other meetings and for lectures exhibitions and performances for or in connection with the advancement of art education drama science music or literature.

(3) The Corporation may provide and sell or authorise the provision and sale of programmes of any lectures or exhibitions given in pursuance of this section.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be taken to dispense with the consent of any Minister of the Crown to any appropriation lease or other disposition of any lands of the Corporation in any case in which such consent would have been required if this section had not been enacted.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of any enactment by virtue of which a licence is required for the public performance of stage plays or for public music or dancing or any public contest or display of boxing or wrestling or other public entertainment of the like kind or a cinematograph exhibition.

(6) Section 128 (Provision of lectures) of the Act of 1935 is hereby repealed.

91. The Corporation may provide and on a conspicuous external part of any house building or place in the city cause to be put up with the consent of the owner of such house building or place commemorative plaques indicating events of public interest in connection with such house building or place or the site thereof and may thereafter with the like consent maintain any such plaque or any plaque put up by any other person or body.

Commemorative plaques.

PART XI

—cont.

Power to
publish
bulletins etc.

92. In connection with their powers under section 90 (Provision of lectures etc.) of this Act and under the Public Libraries Acts 1892 to 1919 the Corporation may publish and sell or dispose of bulletins journals periodicals and leaflets and documents of historical or literary interest having a local connection:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise the Corporation to do any act or thing in relation to any work or other subject-matter in or in relation to which copyright may subsist except with the consent of the person in whom the sole right to do or authorise the doing of that act or thing in relation to that work or subject-matter is for the time being vested under the law relating to copyright.

Contributions
to cultural
bodies.

93.—(1) The Corporation may upon and subject to such terms and conditions (if any) as may be agreed between them and any body rendering public service to the inhabitants of the city by means of cultural activities carried on either wholly or partly within the city contribute such sum or sums as they may from time to time determine in the circumstances of the case to be reasonable towards the funds or towards the expenses of such body.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect or derogate from the provisions of any other enactment (including an enactment in this Act) enabling the Corporation to provide or contribute towards the provision of music or any entertainment:

Provided that the amount of any sum or sums contributed by the Corporation under this section for the purpose of or in connection with the provision of any entertainment when added to the net amount of any expenditure incurred by the Corporation under section 132 (Provision of entertainments) of the Local Government Act 1948 shall not in any one year exceed the net amount of the expenditure which the local authority may incur in any year under the said section 132.

(3) In this section the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:—

“body” includes an association institution society or similar organisation and a company howsoever constituted;

“cultural activities” includes the provision of public entertainment having cultural value.

Subscriptions
to scientific
bodies and
other expenses.

94. The Corporation may pay reasonable subscriptions (whether annually or otherwise) to the funds of any scientific or other society or body (not carrying on business for profit) which is or the members of which are engaged in investigations or the keeping of records of use or value to the Corporation and any reasonable expenses of the attendance of any members or officers of the Corporation at or of persons nominated by the Corporation to attend conferences or meetings of such society

or body and the cost of purchasing reports and contributing towards the expenses of the proceedings of any such conferences or meetings:

PART XI
—cont.

Provided that the payments to be made by the Corporation under this section shall not in any financial year exceed the equivalent of one-tenth of the product of a penny rate as ascertained or estimated for the purpose of subsection (2) of section 9 of the Rating and Valuation Act 1925.

95. Section 116 (Art fund) of the Act of 1935 shall have effect as if the words "of historical antiquarian or other" were inserted before the word "interest" therein.

Amendment of section 116 (Art fund) of Act of 1935.

96.—(1) The Corporation may make reasonable payments for or in connection with—

Expenses of public entertainment etc.

- (a) the provision of public entertainment on the occasion of or otherwise in connection with public ceremony or rejoicing;
- (b) the arrangement and conduct of ceremonies relative to or arising out of any statutory functions of the Corporation;
- (c) refreshments for members of the council and representatives of local authorities and other bodies or for other persons attending conferences or meetings convened by the council and held at the Guildhall or other public hall in the city;
- (d) the presentation of the freedom of the city to persons whom the council may resolve to admit as honorary freemen.

(2) Paragraph (b) of section 66 of the Gloucester Corporation Act 1928 is hereby repealed.

97. The Corporation may preserve arrange index and classify and may publish or contribute to the publication of—

Preservation and publication of records etc.

- (a) such charters deeds records and other documents as are referred to in subsection (2) of section 279 of the Act of 1933;
- (b) such other documents of historical or other public interest as are in the possession or under the management or control of the Corporation;
- (c) bulletins journals and leaflets prepared or adapted in the exercise of or in connection with the powers of the Corporation under the Public Libraries Acts 1892 to 1919 section 134 of the Local Government Act 1948 or this Part of this Act;
- (d) any work of scholarship having reference to the city or its neighbourhood or to any museum specimen work of art or document in the possession or under the management or control of the Corporation;

PART XI
—cont.

- (e) any illustration of any museum specimen or work of art in the possession or under the management or control of the Corporation:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise the Corporation to do any act or thing in relation to any work or other subject-matter in or in relation to which copyright may subsist except with the consent of the person in whom the sole right to do or authorise the doing of that act or thing in relation to that work or subject-matter is for the time being vested under the law relating to copyright.

Disposal of unsuitable museum specimens and works of art.

98.—(1) The Corporation may sell exchange or give or otherwise dispose of any specimen or work of art vested in them which in the opinion of the Corporation is for any reason unsuitable or not desired for exhibition in any museum art gallery or other building of the Corporation.

(2) The Corporation may make arrangements by way of sale exchange or gift with any person being the owner of any museum or art gallery for the transfer to that person of any specimen or work of art vested in the Corporation which in the opinion of the Corporation is more suitable for exhibition in a museum or art gallery of that person than in a museum or art gallery of the Corporation.

(3) Where any object has become vested in the Corporation by virtue of a gift or bequest the powers conferred by this section shall not during a period of fifty years commencing on the date on which it so became vested be exercisable as respects that object in any manner inconsistent with any condition attached to the gift or bequest.

(4) Any moneys received by the Corporation in the exercise of the powers of this section and not applied by them in the purchase of museum specimens or works of art shall notwithstanding anything in section 116 (Art fund) of the Act of 1935 be paid into the art fund established under that section.

Supply of refreshments at swimming baths etc.

99. The Corporation may—

- (a) provide and sell refreshments of all kinds (excluding intoxicating liquor) subject to the provisions of all enactments relating thereto;
- (b) enter into any agreement or arrangement for the provision and sale of such refreshments;
- (c) grant upon such terms and conditions and for such period as they think fit the right to provide and sell such refreshments;

at—

- (i) any swimming bath maintained by them whether the swimming bath is for the time being used for the purpose of swimming or for any other purpose;

Provided also that nothing in this section shall empower the Corporation to fix the site of the stand or starting place of any motor vehicle standing or plying for hire in any railway station or railway premises or in any yard belonging to the commission except with the consent of the commission.

104.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 the Corporation may suspend or revoke the licence of a proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage on the ground of the unfitness of the hackney carriage. As to hackney carriages.

(2) Any hackney carriage proprietor or driver aggrieved by a decision of the Corporation under subsection (1) of this section may appeal to a court of quarter sessions.

(3) Byelaws made by the Corporation in pursuance of section 68 of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 may provide for the fixing of stands of hackney carriages elsewhere than on a public highway subject to the consent of the owner of any such land being obtained.

(4) The cost not exceeding twenty shillings per inspection incurred by the Corporation in carrying out periodical inspections of hackney carriages shall if the council so resolve be recoverable from proprietors of hackney carriages.

(5) Nothing in this section shall apply to a public service vehicle as defined by the Road Traffic Act 1956 or to a vehicle (other than a vehicle licensed pursuant to the Town Police Clauses Act 1847) kept by any company firm or person in connection with any business carried on by such company firm or person as funeral directors or owners of funeral vehicles available for hire and used wholly or mainly in connection with such business.

105.—(1) (a) The Corporation may attach to any licence granted by them under the Theatres Act 1843 such terms conditions and restrictions as they may determine. Stage play licences.

(b) If any person to whom a licence has been granted under the Theatres Act 1843 in respect of any place or premises keeps or uses such place or premises or allows them to be kept or used in contravention of the terms conditions or restrictions on or subject to which such licence was granted he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds and to a daily fine not exceeding five pounds.

(c) If the holder of a licence granted by the Corporation under the Theatres Act 1843 is convicted of any contravention of any of the terms conditions or restrictions on or subject to which the licence has been granted the licence may be revoked by the Corporation.

PART XI
—cont.

(d) Any person aggrieved by the terms conditions or restrictions attached to a licence so granted or by the revocation of such licence or by the refusal of the Corporation to grant such licence may appeal to a magistrates' court.

(2) Section 9 of the Theatres Act 1843 and except in any case in which the Corporation otherwise require so much of section 7 of that Act as provides that the actual and responsible manager for the time being of a theatre in respect of which a licence is granted under that Act and two sureties shall become bound in penal sums for the purposes mentioned in the said section 7 shall cease to have effect in their application to the city and as respects licences granted by the Corporation under that Act.

Maintenance
of certain
buildings.

106. The Corporation may with the consent of the Minister make such contribution as they may think fit towards the cost of maintenance of any building in the city which is included in the list of buildings prepared or approved by the Minister under section 30 of the Act of 1947.

Summary
recovery of
damages for
negligence.

107. Any compensation recoverable by the Corporation for damage caused by negligence to any lamp or lamp-post belonging to them or any apparatus or equipment provided by them in any street or public place shall if the amount thereof does not exceed twenty pounds be recoverable summarily as a civil debt.

False
statements to
obtain rent
rebate etc.

108. If any person for the purpose of obtaining for himself or any other person—

- (a) the occupation of or a rebate in the rent of any house belonging to the Corporation;
- (b) a reduction in the amount of any payment due to the Corporation under the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 the Education Acts 1944 to 1953 the Children Act 1948 or any regulations made under those Acts;
- (c) any advance from the Corporation by way of mortgage under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts 1899 to 1923 or the Housing Acts 1936 to 1952;
- (d) a reduction in the amount of any payment due to the Corporation in respect of any rate or water charge or charge for the supply of heat;
- (e) any improvement grant under the Housing Act 1949;
- (i) knowingly makes to the Corporation or any of their employees a false statement or false representation relating to his or that other person's need for accommodation or ability to pay the rent or make the payment or relating to the application for the advance or grant; or

(ii) produces or furnishes or knowingly allows to be produced or furnished to the Corporation or any of their employees any document or information relating as aforesaid which he knows to be false in a material particular;

PART XI
—cont.

he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding four months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

109. Section 129 (Power to establish information bureaux) of the Act of 1935 shall have effect as if the words "and with regard to the channels through which advice may be obtained by persons seeking it" were inserted after the words "the city and neighbourhood".

Amendment
of section 129
of Act of
1935.

PART XII

GENERAL

110. As respects byelaws made under this Act the confirming authority for the purposes of section 250 of the Act of 1933 shall be the Minister except that in the case of byelaws made under section 13 (Byelaws as to sale etc. of animal feeding meat) the confirming authority shall be the Minister of Agriculture Fisheries and Food and in case of byelaws made under section 17 (Boating pools) section 20 (Golf courses) section 66 (Byelaws as to pleasure fairs and roller-skating rinks) and section 103 (Provisions as to motor vehicles let for hire) the confirming authority shall be the Secretary of State.

Confirming
authority for
byelaws.

111.—(1) Any Minister of the Crown may cause such local inquiries to be held as he may consider necessary for the purpose of any of his functions under this Act.

Local inquiries.

(2) Subsections (2) to (5) of section 290 of the Act of 1933 shall apply in relation to any such inquiry and for that purpose the definition of the expression "department" in subsection (8) of that section shall include any Minister of the Crown having functions under this Act as well as the Ministers therein mentioned.

112.—(1) For the purposes of this Act the expression "the appointed day" means such day as may be fixed by resolution of the council subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this section.

The appointed
day.

(2) Different days may be fixed under this section for the purpose of different provisions of this Act.

(3) The Corporation shall cause to be published in a local newspaper circulating in the city notice—

(a) of the passing of any such resolution and of the date fixed thereby; and

PART XII
—cont.

(b) of the general effect of the provisions of this Act coming into operation as from that date;
and the date so fixed shall not be earlier than the expiration of one month from the date of publication of the said notice.

(4) Either—

(a) a copy of any such newspaper containing any such notice; or

(b) a photostatic or other reproduction certified by the town clerk 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 the publication.

(5) Where any provision of this Act coming into operation on a day fixed by resolution under this section requires the registration of a person carrying on any business or of premises used for any purpose it shall be lawful for any person who—

(a) immediately before that day was carrying on that business or using any premises for that purpose; and

(b) had before that day duly applied for the registration required by that provision;

to continue to carry on that business and to use those premises for that purpose until he is informed of the decision with regard to his application and if the decision is adverse during such further time as is provided under subsection (2) of section 114 (Appeals) of this Act.

Restriction
on right to
prosecute.

113. Proceedings in respect of an offence created by or under this Act (except section 69 (Prohibition of other vehicles on hackney carriage stands) or section 103 (Provisions as to motor vehicles let for hire) thereof) shall not without the written consent of the Attorney-General be taken by any person other than a party aggrieved or the Corporation.

Appeals.

114.—(1) Section 300 of the Act of 1936 shall apply with respect to appeals to a magistrates' court under any enactment in this Act as it applies with respect to appeals to a court of summary jurisdiction under any enactment in that Act and sections 301 and 302 of that Act shall apply accordingly.

(2) Where any requirement refusal or other decision of the Corporation against which a right of appeal is conferred by this Act—

(a) involves the execution of any work or the taking of any action; or

(b) makes it unlawful for any person to carry on any business which he was lawfully carrying on up to the time of the requirement refusal or decision or to use any premises for any purpose for which they were lawfully used up to that time;

then until the time for appealing has expired or when an appeal is lodged until the appeal is disposed of or withdrawn or fails for want of prosecution—

- (i) no proceedings shall be taken in respect of any failure to execute the work or take the action nor shall the Corporation themselves execute the work or take the action; and
- (ii) that person may carry on that business and use those premises for that purpose.

PART XII
—cont.

115. Section 265 of the Public Health Act 1875 shall apply to the Corporation as if any reference in that section to the said Act of 1875 included a reference to this Act.

Protection of members and officers of Corporation from personal liability.

116. Where under this Act any difference (other than a difference to which the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts apply) is to be referred to or determined by arbitration then unless otherwise provided such difference shall be referred to and determined by a single arbitrator to be agreed between the parties or failing agreement to be appointed on the application of either party (after notice in writing to the other) by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Arbitration.

117.—(1) The sections of the Act of 1936 mentioned in Part I of the Second Schedule to this Act shall have effect as if references therein to that Act included a reference to this Act.

Application of general provisions of Act of 1936.

(2) The sections of the Act of 1936 mentioned in Part II of the said schedule shall have effect as if references therein to that Act included a reference to the following Parts of this Act (that is to say):—

- Part III (Food);
- Part V (Streets);
- Part VI (Sanitation and buildings);
- Part IX (Nuisances);

and to section 67 (Power to require removal etc. of dangerous trees) of this Act.

(3) The section of the Act of 1936 mentioned in Part III of the said schedule shall have effect as if references therein to that Act included a reference to the Parts of this Act mentioned in subsection (2) of this section and also to the following sections of this Act (that is to say):—

- Section 66 (Byelaws as to pleasure fairs and roller-skating rinks);
- Section 87 (Hairdressers and barbers).

PART XII
—cont.
Saving for
trusts etc.

118. Except as otherwise expressly provided nothing in this Act shall authorise the Corporation to exercise any power conferred upon them by or under this Act to use for any purpose any land or building held managed or controlled by them in such a manner—

- (a) as to be at variance with any trust subject to which such land or building is held managed or controlled without an order of the High Court or of the Charity Commissioners or of the Minister of Education or (where the trust instrument reserves to the donor or any other person the power to vary the trust) without the consent of the donor or that other person; or
- (b) as to contravene any covenant or condition subject to which a gift or lease of any land or building has been accepted by or granted to them without the consent of the donor grantor lessor or other person entitled in law to the benefit of the covenant or condition.

Saving for
powers of
Treasury.

119. It shall not be lawful to exercise the powers of borrowing conferred by this Act (other than the power of borrowing to pay the costs charges and expenses of this Act) otherwise than in compliance with the provisions of any order for the time being in force made under section 1 of the Borrowing (Control and Guarantees) Act 1946.

For
protection of
certain
statutory
undertakers.

120. For the protection of the undertakers the following provisions shall unless otherwise agreed in writing between the Corporation and the undertakers concerned apply and have effect:—

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

“ apparatus ” means—

(a) in relation to the Midlands Electricity Board or the Central Electricity Generating Board electric lines and works (as respectively defined in the Electric Lighting Act 1882) belonging to or maintained by either of such undertakers;

(b) in relation to the South Western Gas Board mains pipes or other apparatus belonging to or maintained by that board;

and includes any works constructed for the lodging therein of apparatus;

“ applicant ” means a person by whom an application is made under section 36 (Stopping up and diversion of highways) of the Act of 1935;

“ in ” in a context referring to apparatus includes under over across along or upon;

“ position ” includes depth;

“ undertakers ” means—

the Midlands Electricity Board;

the Central Electricity Generating Board; and

the South Western Gas Board;

or any of them:

- (2) Nothing in the following sections of this Act shall relieve the Corporation from liability for damage caused by them to any apparatus in the exercise of the powers of the said sections and the Corporation shall so exercise those powers as not to render unreasonably inconvenient the access to any apparatus:—

Section 23 (Trees grass verges and gardens);

Section 38 (Decorations in streets);

Section 40 (Fencing and lighting of obstructions in highways);

Section 67 (Power to require removal etc. of dangerous trees):

- (3) Nothing in section 23 (Trees grass verges and gardens) of this Act shall affect the rights of the undertakers with respect to any apparatus (including the placing of apparatus in any grass verge or garden):

Provided that in exercising such rights the undertakers shall not cause or permit except in the case of necessity horses or vehicles to enter upon any such verge which is maintained in an ornamental condition or mown or any garden:

- (4) In relation to any building owned by the undertakers section 25 (Illumination of street names) of this Act shall have effect as if in the proviso to subsection (2) of that section for the references to a magistrates' court there were substituted references to the Minister of Power:

- (5) Whenever by virtue of the provisions of section 36 (Stopping up and diversion of highways) of the Act of 1935 as amended by section 44 (Amendment of section 36 of Act of 1935) of this Act any highway or part of a highway in which any apparatus is situate is stopped up or diverted the undertakers shall notwithstanding such stopping up or diversion continue to have the same powers and rights in respect of any apparatus remaining

PART XII
—cont.

in the highway or part of a highway so stopped up or diverted as if it had remained a highway or may and if reasonably so required by the applicant shall—

(i) remove the apparatus and relay or replace it in the highway (if any) substituted for the highway or part of a highway so stopped up or diverted or in such other position as the undertakers may reasonably determine; or

(ii) provide and lay or place other apparatus in such substituted highway or in such other position as aforesaid in lieu of such existing apparatus:

(6) The applicant shall repay to the undertakers the reasonable expenses incurred by the undertakers of or in connection with the removal and relaying or replacing of any apparatus and the provision and laying or placing of any new apparatus under the provisions of paragraph (5) of this section and the reasonable costs of and incidental to—

(i) the cutting off of any apparatus from any other apparatus; and

(ii) any other work or thing rendered reasonably necessary in consequence of any such operations as are referred to in this paragraph:

Provided that subsections (3) and (4) of section 23 of the Public Utilities Street Works Act 1950 (which imposes limitations on undertakers' rights to payment) shall so far as applicable extend and apply to any payment to be made by the applicant under this paragraph as if the works hereinbefore in this paragraph mentioned were such undertakers' works as are referred to in the said subsection (3) and as if in that subsection for the words "specified as so necessary in a specification of the works settled under Part I of the Fourth Schedule to this Act or agreed so to be by the promoting authority" there were substituted the words "agreed or settled by arbitration under section 120 (For protection of certain statutory undertakers) of the Gloucester Corporation Act 1958":

(7) In relation to any retaining wall owned by the undertakers section 27 (Retaining walls) of this Act shall have effect as if in subsection (3) of that section for the reference to a magistrates' court there were substituted a reference to the Minister of Power:

(8) Before the Corporation give any consent pursuant to section 36 (Restrictions on buildings under footpaths) of this Act they shall give at least twenty-eight days' notice to the undertakers of their intention to do so

124. This Act shall be deemed to be an enactment passed before and in force at the passing of the Act of 1947 for the purposes of subsection (4) of section 13 and subsection (1) of section 118 of that Act.

PART XII
—cont.
Saving for town and country planning.

125. All the costs charges and expenses preliminary to and incidental to the preparing applying for obtaining and passing of this Act as taxed by the taxing officer of the House of Lords or of the House of Commons shall be paid by the Corporation out of the general rate fund or out of moneys to be borrowed under this Act.

Costs of Act.

SCHEDULES

FIRST SCHEDULE

Sections 46 and 47. APPORTIONMENT AND RECOVERY OF EXPENSES OF CONSTRUCTING SEWERS

1. The sum apportionable shall not exceed the sum certified by the surveyor to be at the relevant date the average cost per lineal yard of providing a public sewer having an internal diameter of nine inches in a private street in the city multiplied by the extent in lineal yards (as so certified) of the sewer or length of sewer in question.

2. The expenses incurred by the Corporation not exceeding the sum so apportionable shall be apportioned by the Corporation on the premises fronting adjoining or abutting on the street or part of the street in question according to the frontages of the respective premises as existing at the relevant date:

Provided that no sum shall be apportioned on any premises in contravention of any agreement between the Corporation and the owner of the premises and any sum which but for this proviso would have been apportioned on any premises shall be deducted from the aggregate sum to be apportioned under this paragraph.

3. As soon as the apportionment has been made the Corporation shall serve on the owners of the several premises affected notice of the sums respectively apportioned to them and the notice shall state the right of appeal conferred by the next following paragraph.

4. Any person aggrieved by an apportionment under this schedule may appeal to a magistrates' court and may on the appeal dispute the correctness of the surveyor's certificate as well as any other matter affecting the validity or correctness of the apportionment.

5. If the court finds on any such appeal that the aggregate sum apportioned is excessive or that the apportionment thereof is erroneous the court—

(a) shall order the Corporation to revise not only the sum apportioned to the appellant but also the sums apportioned to the owners of the other premises affected and to submit the revised apportionment to the court for approval; and

(b) may if satisfied that the owners of all premises affected have had due notice of the proceedings and an opportunity of being heard approve any such revised apportionment either without amendment or with such amendments as it thinks just.

6. Whenever a new building requiring foul water drainage is erected after the relevant date on any premises on which a sum has been or is thereafter apportioned under this schedule that sum shall be recoverable by the Corporation subject to and in accordance with the following provisions:—

(a) The said sum shall be recoverable to an extent proportionate to the frontage on the street or part of the street of the site of the new building and the land occupied therewith:

Provided that where a sum has become payable under sub-paragraph (c) of this paragraph in respect of the frontage of the site of a new building and land occupied therewith

no further sum shall be recoverable in respect of the same length of frontage or any part thereof by reason of the erection of another new building on that site or that land;

1ST SCH.
—cont.

(b) At any time after whichever of the following events last occurs (that is to say):—

- (i) the erection of the new building; or
- (ii) the expiration of the time for appealing against the apportionment or if an appeal is brought within that time the final determination of the appeal;

the Corporation may serve on the owner for the time being of the new building a demand for payment of the amount recoverable together with interest thereon from the date of the demand:

Provided that where the drains of the new building are at the time of its erection not made to communicate with the sewer the expenses of the construction of which are apportioned no such demand shall be served in respect of the building unless and until the drains thereof are made to communicate with the sewer;

(c) As from the date of the service of the said demand the amount recoverable together with interest thereon from that date until payment thereof shall be payable by the owner on whom the demand is served and shall be charged on the new building and the land occupied therewith and on all estates and interests therein;

(d) The rate of interest chargeable under this paragraph shall be such rate as the Corporation may determine not exceeding the maximum rate fixed by the Minister for the purpose of section 291 of the Act of 1936 at the time when the said demand is served or if different maximum rates are then so fixed the highest of those rates.

7.—(1) If any person from whom any sum becomes recoverable under the last foregoing paragraph proves that by reason of the length of frontage of the land occupied with the building in respect of which the sum is so recoverable the amount of that sum is disproportionate to the benefit accruing to the premises the Corporation may remit such part of that sum as they may think just but in that event if another new building is subsequently erected on the said land the said paragraph shall apply to that other building as if the first-mentioned building had not been erected:

Provided that the amount recoverable in respect of that other building shall not exceed the amount remitted.

(2) Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Corporation with respect to any such remission may appeal to a magistrates' court.

8.—(1) The sum apportioned on any premises under this schedule shall for the purposes of section 15 of the Land Charges Act 1925 as amended by the Law of Property (Amendment) Act 1926 be deemed to be a charge on the premises notwithstanding that it is not immediately recoverable.

1ST SCH.
—cont.

(2) Where the whole or part of the sum so deemed to be a charge (hereafter in this sub-paragraph referred to as "the provisional charge") becomes actually charged on the whole or part of the premises under the foregoing provision of this schedule—

- (a) within fourteen days the registration of the provisional charge under the said section 15 shall be cancelled and the actual charge shall be registered under that section as from the date on which the provisional charge was registered;
- (b) where a part only of the said sum has become actually charged on a part of the premises the remainder of that sum shall be deemed to be a charge on the remainder of the premises notwithstanding that it is not immediately recoverable and shall be registered accordingly within the said fourteen days under the said section as from the said date and the foregoing provisions of this sub-paragraph shall apply thereto accordingly.

9. For the purposes of this schedule—

(a) a building shall be deemed to be a new building erected after the relevant date unless its erection was completed before that date;

(b) the following alterations and extensions shall be deemed to be the erection of a new building (that is to say):—

(i) the re-erection wholly or partially of any building of which an outer wall is pulled down (otherwise than in consequence of fire or other accident) either completely or to such an extent that the part of that wall remaining is less than half the previous height of the building (the height being measured from ground level to the highest point of the building);

(ii) the conversion into a house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation;

(iii) the conversion of any premises into a factory shop or place of public resort;

(iv) any extension by reason whereof the area occupied by the site of the building will (with any previous extension made since the relevant date) be increased by an area of more than one-eighth or in the case of a building constructed for agricultural purposes one-quarter of that occupied by the site of the building before that date;

(c) the expression "the relevant date" means—

(i) in relation to an apportionment under section 46 (Recovery of expenses of sewerage public highway) of this Act in pursuance of a resolution of the council the date when the resolution became operative; and

(ii) in relation to an apportionment under section 47 (Recovery of expenses of sewerage prospective street) of this Act in respect of land becoming a street the date on which the street was laid out.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Section 117

SECTIONS OF PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936 APPLIED

PART I

SECTIONS APPLIED GENERALLY

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271	Interpretation of "provide".
283	Notices to be in writing; forms of notices etc.
284	Authentication of documents.
285	Service of notices etc.
288	Penalty for obstructing execution of Act.
296	Summary proceedings for offences.
297	Continuing offences and penalties.
304	Judges and justices not to be disqualified by liability to rates.
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PART II

SECTIONS APPLIED TO PARTS III V VI AND IX AND SECTION 67 OF THIS ACT

Section	Marginal note
275	Power of local authority to execute certain work on behalf of owners or occupiers.
276	Power of local authority to sell certain materials.
277	Power of councils to require information as to ownership of premises.
289	Power to require occupier to permit works to be executed by owner.
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292	Power to make a charge in respect of establishment expenses.
293	Recovery of expenses etc.
294	Limitation of liability of certain owners.
295	Power of local authority to grant charging orders.
299	Inclusion of several sums in one complaint etc.
329	Saving for certain provisions of the Land Charges Act 1925.

PART III

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287	Power to enter premises.

Table of Statutes referred to in this Act

Short title	Session and chapter
Theatres Act 1843	6 & 7 Vict. c. 68.
Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845	8 & 9 Vict. c. 18.
Town Police Clauses Act 1847	10 & 11 Vict. c. 89.
Larceny Act 1861	24 & 25 Vict. c. 96.
Steam Whistles Act 1872	35 & 36 Vict. c. 60.
Public Health Act 1875	38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.
Telegraph Act 1878	41 & 42 Vict. c. 76.
Electric Lighting Act 1882	45 & 46 Vict. c. 56.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890	53 & 54 Vict. c. 59.
Private Street Works Act 1892	55 & 56 Vict. c. 57.
Gloucester Corporation Act 1894	57 & 58 Vict. c. xci.
Open Spaces Act 1906	6 Edw. 7 c. 25.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907	7 Edw. 7 c. 53.
Law of Distress (Amendment) Act 1908	8 Edw. 7 c. 53.
Cinematograph Act 1909	9 Edw. 7 c. 30.
Gloucester Corporation Act 1911	1 & 2 Geo. 5 c. xcii.
Ministry of Transport Act 1919	9 & 10 Geo. 5 c. 50.
Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act 1919	9 & 10 Geo. 5. c. 57.
Land Charges Act 1925	15 Geo. 5 c. 22.
Roads Improvement Act 1925	15 & 16 Geo. 5 c. 68.
Public Health Act 1925	15 & 16 Geo. 5 c. 71.
Rating and Valuation Act 1925	15 & 16 Geo. 5 c. 90.
Law of Property (Amendment) Act 1926	16 & 17 Geo. 5 c. 11.
Gloucester Corporation Act 1928	18 & 19 Geo. 5 c. lxxiii.
Road Traffic Act 1930	20 & 21 Geo. 5 c. 43.
Children and Young Persons Act 1933	23 Geo. 5 c. 12.
Local Government Act 1933	23 & 24 Geo. 5 c. 51.
Gloucester Corporation Act 1935	25 & 26 Geo. 5 c. lxxxvii.
Public Health Act 1936	26 Geo. 5 & 1 Edw. 8 c. 49.
Physical Training and Recreation Act 1937	1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6 c. 46.
Factories Act 1937	1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6 c. 67.
Local Government Superannuation Act 1937	1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6 c. 68.
Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act 1946	9 & 10 Geo. 6 c. 31.
Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) Act 1946	9 & 10 Geo. 6 c. 49.
Borrowing (Control and Guarantees) Act 1946	9 & 10 Geo. 6 c. 58.
Ministry of Health Provisional Order Confirmation (Gloucester) Act 1947	10 & 11 Geo. 6 c. xxi.
Town and Country Planning Act 1947	10 & 11 Geo. 6 c. 51.
Local Government Act 1948	11 & 12 Geo. 6 c. 26.
National Assistance Act 1948	11 & 12 Geo. 6 c. 29.
Ministry of Health Provisional Order Confirmation (Gloucester) Act 1948	11 & 12 Geo. 6 c. xxxiii.
Children Act 1948	11 & 12 Geo. 6 c. 43.
Lands Tribunal Act 1949	12 & 13 Geo. 6 c. 42.
Housing Act 1949	12 & 13 Geo. 6 c. 60.
National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949	12 13 & 14 Geo. 6 c. 97.
Diseases of Animals Act 1950	14 Geo. 6 c. 36.
Public Utilities Street Works Act 1950	14 Geo. 6 c. 39.
Magistrates' Courts Act 1952	15 & 16 Geo. 6 & 1 Eliz. 2 c. 55.

Short title	Session and chapter
Cinematograph Act 1952	15 & 16 Geo. 6 & 1 Eliz. 2 c. 68.
Local Government Superannuation Act 1953	1 & 2 Eliz. 2 c. 25.
Protection of Birds Act 1954	2 & 3 Eliz. 2 c. 30.
Town and Country Planning Act 1954 ...	2 & 3 Eliz. 2 c. 72.
Food and Drugs Act 1955	4 Eliz. 2 c. 16.
Road Traffic Act 1956	4 & 5 Eliz. 2 c. 67.
Rent Act 1957	5 & 6 Eliz. 2 c. 25.
Housing Act 1957	5 & 6 Eliz. 2 c. 56.

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