



CHAPTER lxxxv.

An Act to confer further powers upon the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Ramsgate with regard to the purchase of lands the provision of concert halls and entertainments and baths to make further provision with regard to the health improvement and good government of the borough water supply gas supply the consolidation of parishes the consolidation of rates the audit of accounts and for other purposes.

A.D. 1922.

[4th August 1922.]

WHEREAS the borough of Ramsgate (in this Act called "the borough") is under the local government of the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough (in this Act called "the Corporation"):

And whereas the Corporation are the owners of the water undertaking of the borough and supply water within the borough and neighbourhood and it is expedient to confer upon the Corporation the further powers with regard to their water undertaking contained in this Act:

And whereas it is expedient to confer upon the Corporation further powers with regard to the purchase of land for the benefit development and improvement of the borough and to authorise them to erect concert halls and other buildings and to provide or arrange for the provision of entertainments thereat as by this Act provided:

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And whereas it is expedient that further provision should be made with regard to the health local government and improvement of the borough as by this Act provided :

And whereas it is expedient to confer upon the Corporation the further powers with regard to their gas undertaking contained in this Act :

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the consolidation of the parishes of Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Intra within the borough into one parish to be called the parish of Ramsgate and to make all other necessary provision with regard thereto and to make provision for the consolidation of the rates levied in the area of the borough :

And whereas it is expedient to make further provision with regard to the audit of the accounts of the Corporation as by this Act provided :

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 estimates have been prepared by the Corporation for the purposes hereinafter mentioned and such estimates are as follows :—

(a) For and in connexion with the purchase of land and easements for the benefit development and improvement of the borough authorised by this Act	£ 49,300
(b) For and in connexion with the extension of mains and the provision of water softening plant and the general purposes of the water undertaking of the Corporation	20,000
(c) For working capital in connexion with the water undertaking	3,000
(d) For working capital in connexion with the gas undertaking of the Corporation	20,000

And whereas the several works included in such estimates are permanent works and it is expedient that the cost thereof should be spread over a term of years :

And whereas in relation to the promotion of the Bill for this Act the requirements of the Borough Funds Acts 1872 and 1903 have been observed : A.D. 1922.

May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted and be it enacted by the King'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 :—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be cited as the Ramsgate Corporation Act 1922. Short title.

2. This Act is divided into Parts as follows (that is to say) :— Division of Act into Parts.

- Part I.—Preliminary.
- Part II.—Lands.
- Part III.—Water Supply.
- Part IV.—Entertainments and Recreation Grounds.
- Part V.—Baths.
- Part VI.—Streets and Buildings.
- Part VII.—Sewers and Drains.
- Part VIII.—Infectious Disease and Sanitary Provisions.
- Part IX.—Milk Supply.
- Part X.—Gas Supply.
- Part XI.—Consolidation of Parishes.
- Part XII.—Rating.
- Part XIII.—Audit of Accounts.
- Part XIV.—Finance.
- Part XV.—Miscellaneous.

3. The following Acts and parts of Acts (so far as the same are applicable for the purposes and are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act) are hereby incorporated with this Act (namely) :— Incorporation of Acts.

(1) The Lands Clauses Acts except—

(a) The provisions of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement ;

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(b) Section 127 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 (relating to the sale of superfluous lands).

(2) The Waterworks Clauses Act 1847 except—

(a) The words “with the consent in writing of the owner or reputed owner of any such house or of the agent of such owner” in section 44;

(b) Sections 75 to 82 (with respect to the amount of profit to be received by the undertakers when the waterworks are carried on for their benefit); and

(c) Section 83 (with respect to the yearly receipt and expenditure of the undertakers).

(3) The Waterworks Clauses Act 1863.

Inter-
pretation.

4.—(1) In this Act the several words and expressions to which meanings are assigned by the Acts wholly or partially incorporated herewith or by the Public Health Acts 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 borough” means the borough of Ramsgate;

“The Corporation” means the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough;

“The council” means the council of the borough;

“The mayor” “the town clerk” “the medical officer” “the surveyor” and “the sanitary inspector” mean respectively the mayor the town clerk the medical officer of health the borough surveyor and the sanitary inspector of the borough and include respectively any persons duly authorised to discharge temporarily the duties of those offices;

“The borough fund” “the borough rate” “the district fund” and “the general district rate” mean respectively the borough fund the borough rate the district fund and the general district rate of the borough;

“Daily penalty” means a penalty for each day on which any offence is continued by a person after conviction;

“Infectious disease” means any infectious disease to which the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889 is for the time being applicable within the borough; A.D. 1922.

“Statutory borrowing power” means any power whether or not coupled with a duty of borrowing or continuing on loan or re-borrowing money or of redeeming or paying off or creating or continuing payment of or in respect of any annuity rentcharge rent or other security representing or granted in lieu of consideration money for the time being existing under any Act of Parliament public or local passed or to be passed or under any Provisional Order confirmed by Act of Parliament passed or to be passed or under any order or sanction of any Government department made or given or to be made or given by, authority of any Act of Parliament passed or to be passed;

“Statutory security” means any security in which trustees are for the time being by or under any Act of Parliament passed or to be passed authorised to invest trust money and any mortgage bond debenture debenture stock stock or other security authorised by or under any Act of Parliament passed or to be passed of any county council or municipal corporation or other local authority as defined by section 34 of the Local Loans Act 1875 but does not include annuities rentcharges or securities transferable by delivery or any securities of the Corporation;

“The Act of 1900” means the Ramsgate Corporation Act 1900.

PART II.

LANDS.

5.—(1) (a) For the purpose of protecting against pollution nuisance encroachment or injury any of the waters which the Corporation are empowered to take for supplying water within the limits of the Corporation for the supply of water the Corporation may by agreement purchase take on lease or otherwise acquire any lands

Power to hold lands and exercise powers for protection of waters.

A.D. 1922. — and may hold such lands and any other lands which the Corporation may have acquired for the purposes of their water undertaking so long as they shall deem it necessary or expedient for those purposes.

(b) Provided that the Corporation shall not create or permit the creation or continuance of any nuisance on any lands acquired under this section nor erect any buildings thereon except offices and dwellings for persons in their employment in connexion with their water undertaking and such buildings and works as may be incident to or connected with their water undertaking but the restrictions of this section as to the erection of buildings shall not apply in respect of lands leased or sold by the Corporation.

(2) The Corporation may in and upon the lands referred to in subsection (1) of this section construct and lay down drains sewers watercourses catchpits and other works and conveniences necessary or proper for the purpose of intercepting or taking all foul waters arising or flowing upon such lands or necessary or proper for preventing the water which the Corporation are empowered to take from being polluted and the Corporation may for the purposes aforesaid carry any such drain sewer or watercourse under across or along any street or road subject and according to the provisions of the Waterworks Clauses Act 1847 with respect to the breaking up of streets for the purpose of laying pipes.

(3) The Corporation may make and carry into effect agreements with the owners lessees or occupiers of any lands with reference to the execution by the Corporation or by such owners lessees or occupiers of such works as may be necessary for the purpose of draining such lands or any of them or for more effectually collecting conveying and preserving the purity of the waters which the Corporation are for the time being authorised to take.

Further
powers
for the
acquisition
of land by
agreement.

6.—(1) The Corporation may by agreement—

(a) Purchase and acquire and may hold certain lands at West Cliff in the borough now belonging to Caroline Ashley Smith wife of Charles Murray Smith and Margaret Eliza Merriman and Henry Weigall (shown on a map signed in triplicate by Sir William Middlebrook the Chairman of the Committee of the House of

Commons to whom the Bill for this Act was referred one copy of which map has been deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments House of Lords another copy has been deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons and another copy has been deposited with the town clerk at his office) for the benefit development or improvement of the borough and any agreement which may have been entered into before the passing of this Act between the Corporation and any of the said persons with regard to the purchase of any of such lands is hereby confirmed;

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- (b) Purchase take on lease or acquire and may hold for the purposes of Part IV (Entertainments and recreation grounds) and Part V (Baths) of this Act and the section of this Act of which the marginal note is "Power to construct lifts" such further lands not exceeding thirty acres as may be necessary and they may upon such lands exercise any of the powers of the said Parts and section of this Act and erect construct maintain and hold buildings and other works and conveniences for any or all of such purposes;
- (c) Notwithstanding that the same may not be immediately required purchase or acquire or take on lease and hold any land which in their opinion it is desirable the Corporation should acquire for or connected with the purposes of any of their undertakings (other than their water undertaking) powers or duties and with the consent of the Minister of Health may borrow money for the purchase or acquisition of any land in pursuance of paragraph (b) of this subsection and of this paragraph or for the payment of any capital sum payable under a lease of any such land Any moneys so borrowed shall be repaid within such period as may be prescribed by the Minister of Health The Corporation shall not hold more than thirty acres of land at any one time under the powers of this paragraph of this subsection.

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(2) The Corporation may enter into contracts for the purposes of this section and may pay any sum payable under the contract and for that purpose may borrow money temporarily from their bankers for a period not exceeding twelve months.

(3) When any lands purchased or acquired or taken on lease by the Corporation under this section shall be appropriated to any undertaking or to any of their powers or duties a transfer of the outstanding loan in respect thereof shall be effected to the proper account in the books of the Corporation and pending such appropriation all expenses incurred by the Corporation under this section shall be payable out of the borough fund and borough rate :

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall authorise the Corporation—

- (a) To create or permit any nuisance on any lands so appropriated ;
- (b) To appropriate such lands to any purposes other than purposes for which and subject to the conditions under which they are for the time being authorised to acquire and use lands.

Reserva-
tion of
water
rights &c.

7. The Corporation on selling any lands held by them for the purposes of their water undertaking and not required for those purposes may reserve to themselves all or any part of the water rights or other easements belonging thereto and may make the sale subject to such reservations accordingly and may also make any such sale subject to such other reservations special conditions restrictions and provisions with respect to the use of water exercise of noxious trades or discharge or deposit of manure sewage or other impure matter and otherwise as they may think fit.

Persons
under
disability
may grant
easements
&c.

8. Persons empowered by the Lands Clauses Acts to sell and convey or release lands may if they think fit subject to the provisions of those Acts and of this Act grant to the Corporation any easement right or privilege (not being an easement right or privilege of water in which persons other than the grantors have an interest) required for the purposes of this Act in or over or affecting any such lands and the provisions of the said Acts with respect to

lands and rentcharges so far as the same are applicable in this behalf shall extend and apply to such grants and to such easements rights and privileges as aforesaid respectively. A.D. 1922.

9. Notwithstanding anything in any Act or Acts to the contrary the Corporation may retain hold and use for such time as they may think fit or may sell lease exchange or otherwise dispose of in such manner and for such consideration and purpose and on such terms and conditions as they may think fit and either in consideration of the execution of works or of the payment of a gross sum or of an annual rent or of any payment in any other form any lands or any interest therein acquired by them under this Act or any Act incorporated with this Act and may sell exchange or dispose of any rents reserved on the sale lease exchange or disposition of such lands or interests therein and may make do and execute any deed act or thing proper for effectuating any such sale lease exchange or other disposition and on any exchange may give or take any money for equality of exchange. Retention and disposal of lands.

10. The Corporation may so far as they consider necessary apply subject to the approval of the Minister of Health any capital moneys received by them on the re-sale or exchange of or by leasing any lands acquired under the authority of this Act in the purchase of other lands but as to capital moneys so received and not so applied the Corporation shall apply the same in or towards the extinguishment of any loan raised by them under the powers of this Act and such application shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any other mode of extinguishment of such loan except to such extent and upon such terms as may be approved by the Minister of Health. Proceeds of sale of surplus lands.

PART III.

WATER SUPPLY.

11. The Corporation shall have and may exercise the powers which a local authority would have under section 54 (Power of carrying mains) of the Public Health Act 1875 with respect to the carrying of water mains within and without their district and for the Further powers in relation to water mains.

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A.D. 1922. — purposes of that section the limits for the time being of the Corporation for the supply of water shall be deemed to be the district of the Corporation.

Increase of maximum rates and charges for supply of water. **12.** The maximum rates and charges which the Corporation may demand and take under the following sections of the Ramsgate Local Board Act 1877 for the supplies of water in those sections respectively mentioned are hereby increased by fifty per centum upon the respective amounts thereof (that is to say) :—

Section 28 (Rates for supply of water);

Section 29 (Rates for water-closets and private baths).

Revision of rates. **13.** In the event of the Minister of Health being satisfied that the cost of labour and materials or other circumstances affecting the water undertaking of the Corporation have substantially altered he may if he thinks fit on the application of the Corporation the rural district council of the Isle of Thanet or of twenty consumers within the limits for the supply of water by the Corporation made at any time after the expiration of five years from the passing of this Act by order vary either by way of increase or decrease the rates for the supply of water which the Corporation are by this Act authorised to charge from and after the usual quarter day which shall happen next after the passing of this Act :

Provided that the rates prescribed in any such order shall be of such amount as to provide for the payments first to fourthly inclusive set out in Article II of the Ramsgate Order 1895 :

Provided also that the rates for the time being in force under any such order may in the like event be varied in like manner at any time after the expiration of any or every period of five years after they were last altered.

Price of supply by meter. **14.** The price to be charged for a supply of water by meter shall not exceed two shillings and sixpence per thousand gallons.

Supply by meter in certain cases. **15.—(1)** The Corporation shall not be bound to supply with water otherwise than by measure any building used partly as a dwelling-house and partly as a warehouse or for any trade or manufacturing purposes

for which water is required or any hospital or other large institution school hotel or inn. A.D. 1922.

(2) Section 38 (Supply to houses partly used for trade &c.) of the Ramsgate Local Board Act 1877 is hereby repealed.

PART IV.

ENTERTAINMENTS AND RECREATION GROUNDS.

16. The Corporation in addition to the powers contained in Part IV (Recreation grounds) of the Act of 1900 may provide or acquire and may on any lands acquired by them and in any promenade park or pleasure ground and on other lands in the borough of which for the time being they may be the owners or lessees erect and construct and hold furnish equip maintain insure and carry on concert halls pavilions conservatories winter gardens bandstands assembly rooms rooms for all social purposes and other buildings with all necessary and suitable offices committee rooms entertainment rooms reading rooms billiard-rooms shelters ante-rooms refreshment rooms kitchens cloak rooms lavatories gardens out-buildings conveniences and appurtenances and may for any such purposes alter adapt extend or otherwise deal with existing buildings for the time being belonging to the Corporation.

Power to
provide
concert
halls &c.

17.—(1) The Corporation may arrange for the provision or carrying on of suitable concerts entertainments exhibitions and amusements and for the sale of programmes and refreshments in any buildings belonging to them or in any park or recreation ground for the time being vested in them or under their control or upon any land for the time being belonging or leased to them and the Corporation may let any such building belonging to them or any part of such park or recreation ground or land as aforesaid or any building or part thereof erected in any such park or recreation ground or on any such land for the purposes of such concerts entertainments exhibitions or amusements or for the sale of refreshments for such periods or occasions and upon such terms and conditions as the Corporation may think fit.

Provision
of enter-
tainments.

(2) The Corporation may make byelaws for securing good and orderly conduct during any concerts enter-

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A.D. 1922. tainments exhibitions or amusements provided or carried on in pursuance of this section.

(3) Section 27 (Power to Corporation to let refreshment rooms &c.) of the Act of 1900 shall be read and have effect as if the words "not exceeding three years" were omitted therefrom.

Power to charge for admission.

18. The Corporation may make such reasonable charges as they may think fit for admission to and for the use of any concert halls pavilions conservatories winter gardens bandstands assembly rooms social rooms entertainment rooms reading rooms billiard-rooms and other buildings belonging to them or for the use of any buildings or enclosures in any park recreation ground promenade or land used for the purposes mentioned in this Part of this Act and they may also make such charge for the use of chairs and conveniences as they may deem fit.

Power to let recreation grounds &c. to cricket clubs &c.

19. The Corporation may purchase take on lease or acquire land for the purpose of athletic meetings cricket football and other games and for those purposes or any of them may lay out the whole or any portion of any land so purchased taken on lease or acquired or any portion of any park or place of public resort or recreation set apart by them under the provisions of section 23 of the Act of 1900 or of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907 and may from time to time let to any club company body or persons the whole or any portion of such land or any portion of any park or place of public resort or recreation so set apart by the Corporation and may upon such lands or upon the portions of parks or places of public resort or recreation so set apart erect construct and maintain all proper and convenient houses pavilions dressing-rooms and other buildings works and conveniences.

Pro-grammes.

20. The Corporation may provide and sell or authorise any person or persons to provide and sell programmes of any concert entertainment exhibition or performance which may from time to time be provided by the Corporation or with their sanction in any such place or building as aforesaid.

Shelters seats or chairs

21. The Corporation may place or authorise any person or persons to place shelters with or without

lavatories and sanitary conveniences seats or chairs for the use of the public in any street highway park recreation ground or pleasure ground or other public place and upon land adjoining streets highways and public places in the borough or upon the seashore and may if they think fit charge or allow such person or persons to charge reasonable sums for the use of the chairs and may make byelaws for regulating the use of shelters seats and chairs and for preventing injury or damage thereto.

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—
may be provided.

22. The Corporation may appoint officers for securing the observance of this Part of this Act and of the provisions of all other Acts relating to parks and pleasure grounds and of the byelaws and regulations made thereunder and may procure such officers to be sworn in as constables for that purpose but any such officer shall not act as a constable unless in uniform or provided with a warrant.

Power to appoint officers.

23.—(1) The Corporation shall apply all money received by them on account of revenue under Part IV (Recreation grounds) of the Act of 1900 and under this Part of this Act in the manner and in the order following (that is to say):—

Application of revenue under Part IV of Act of 1900 and this Part of this Act.

First In payment of the working and establishment expenses and cost of maintenance incurred in executing the purposes of those Parts of the said Acts;

Secondly In payment of the interest on moneys borrowed by the Corporation in connexion with the execution of the said purposes;

Thirdly In providing the requisite appropriations instalments or sinking fund payments in respect of moneys borrowed by the Corporation in connexion with the execution of the said purposes;

Fourthly In extending and improving (if the Corporation think fit) any works carried out by the Corporation in the execution of the said purposes;

Fifthly In providing a reserve fund (if the Corporation think fit) by setting aside such money as they think reasonable and investing the same and the resulting income thereof in statutory securities and accumulating the same at compound interest until the fund so formed amounts to the maximum reserve fund for the time being prescribed by the

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Corporation for the purposes of the said Parts of the said Acts not exceeding a sum equal to two-fifths of the aggregate capital expenditure for the time being by the Corporation in connexion with the execution of the said purposes which fund shall be applicable to answer any deficiency at any time happening in the income of the Corporation under the said Parts of the said Acts or to meet any extraordinary claim or demand at any time arising against the Corporation in consequence of the execution of the said purposes or for the cost of renewing any works carried out by the Corporation in the execution of the said purposes and so that if that fund be at any time reduced it may thereafter be again restored to the prescribed maximum and so from time to time as often as such reduction happens Provided that resort may be had to the reserve fund under the foregoing provisions although such fund may not at the time have reached or may have been reduced below the prescribed maximum :

And the Corporation shall carry to the borough fund so much of any balance remaining in any year of the income under the said Parts of the said Acts (including the interest on the reserve fund when such fund amounts to the prescribed maximum) as may in the opinion of the Corporation not be required for executing the purposes of the said Parts of the said Acts and paying the current expenses connected therewith.

(2) Any deficiency in the revenue under the said Parts of the said Acts shall be made good out of the borough rate made next or next but one after such deficiency is ascertained.

(3) Section 30 of the Act of 1900 is hereby repealed.

PART V.

BATHS.

Corpora-
tion may
provide
baths &c.

24.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act the Corporation may by agreement purchase and acquire and may maintain alter extend enlarge improve repair furnish and equip or discontinue sell and dispose of any baths buildings and land and premises used as Turkish or other baths in the borough and any mains pipes

machinery apparatus and effects connected therewith and may also in such buildings or upon land acquired or appropriated by the Corporation for the purpose erect construct provide maintain furnish and equip sea water or fresh water swimming medicated Turkish and other baths either covered or uncovered and may lay down and provide such sea water intake pipes pumps machinery apparatus and fittings as may be incidental to or necessary for such purposes and may make such reasonable charges for admission to such baths and for the use thereof as they may think fit. A.D. 1922.

(2) The Corporation may for the purpose of providing any such baths as aforesaid purchase or take upon lease or otherwise acquire land by agreement or appropriate land for the time being belonging to them and not required for the purpose for which such land was acquired but nothing in this section shall authorise the Corporation to create or permit the creation or continuance of any nuisance on any such lands.

(3) For the purpose of laying and repairing pipes for supplying sea water to any baths belonging to them the Corporation may break up streets and alter the position of any culverts pipes and wires under any street :

Provided that the Corporation shall not alter the position of or otherwise interfere with any telegraphic line (as defined by the Telegraph Act 1878) belonging to or used by the Postmaster-General except in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the said Act.

(4) The Corporation may let on lease to any company or person for such term and on such conditions as they may think fit any baths acquired by them as aforesaid or constructed by them as aforesaid or the powers and rights with regard to the provision maintenance and carrying on of baths contained in this section.

(5) The provisions of the Baths and Washhouses Acts 1846 to 1899 shall not apply to any baths purchased or provided by the Corporation under the powers of this section.

25. Subject to the provisions of this Act the Corporation may construct and maintain bathing pools baths shelters pavilions and conveniences upon the foreshore within the borough and may take rents or charges for the use thereof or for admission thereto. Power to construct bathing pools &c.

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Use of
swimming
baths in
winter.

26. The Corporation may from the first day of October to the first day of May close and cover over any swimming bath belonging to them and utilise or from time to time let the same for meetings or entertainments of any description or for any other purposes free from any restriction contained in the Baths and Washhouses Acts 1846 to 1899 or any Act amending the same.

Use of
swimming
baths for
exhibitions
and enter-
tainments.

27. The Corporation may close to the public and may reserve the exclusive use of any swimming bath or open bathing place belonging to them and may grant the use thereof either gratuitously or for payment for swimming contests practices aquatic exercises or for any other entertainment or exhibition or for meetings and may demand and take or authorise to be demanded and taken at the door or entrance of such swimming bath or open bathing place such sums for the exclusive use of such bath or place or for admission of persons thereto as they may think fit.

Byelaws
as to
family and
mixed
bathing.

28. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Baths and Washhouses Acts 1846 to 1899 contained the following provisions shall have effect:—

(1) The power of the Corporation to make byelaws for the management use and regulation of the public baths shall extend to enable them to permit any swimming bath to be used for the purpose of family bathing (that is to say by any males and females members of families bathing together at the same time) or of mixed bathing (that is to say by males and females bathing together at the same time) during such hours and subject to such regulations as shall be prescribed in such byelaws provided that by such byelaws provision shall be made for ensuring that separate dressing accommodation shall be provided and used by males above eight years old and females respectively and proper costumes worn;

(2) The provisions of sections 10 and 11 of the Baths and Washhouses Act 1878 shall apply in reference to such byelaws as if the same were made under that Act and the Corporation may accordingly exercise all the powers conferred upon them by the said sections in reference to the enforcement of such byelaws.

29. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 4 (As to charges for swimming baths) of the Baths and Washhouses Act 1878 or in the schedule annexed to that Act the Corporation may make such reasonable charges for the use of covered swimming baths provided by them under the powers of the Baths and Washhouses Acts 1846 to 1899 as they may determine not exceeding the following:—

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Increased charges for swimming baths.

First class—Any sum not exceeding one shilling and fourpence for each person.

Second class—Any sum not exceeding eightpence for each person.

Third class—Any sum not exceeding fourpence for each person.

PART VI.

STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

30.—(1) Where any tree hedge or shrub overhangs any street or footpath so as to obstruct or interfere with the light from any public lamp or to interfere with vehicular traffic or with the free passage or comfort of passengers the Corporation may serve a notice on the owner of the tree hedge or shrub or on the occupier of the premises on which such tree hedge or shrub is growing requiring him to lop the tree hedge or shrub within fourteen days so as to prevent such obstruction or interference and in default of compliance the Corporation may themselves carry out the requisition of their notice doing no unnecessary damage.

Lopping of trees overhanging highways.

(2) Any person aggrieved by any requirement of the Corporation under this section may appeal to a court of summary jurisdiction within fourteen clear days after the service of such notice provided he give written notice of such appeal and the grounds thereof to the town clerk and the court shall have power to make such order as the court may think fit and to award costs such costs to be recoverable as a civil debt Notice of the right to appeal shall be endorsed on every requirement of the Corporation under this section.

31. The powers given by section 19 (Extension of 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55 s. 41) of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890 in relation to two or more houses

Provisions as to combined drainage

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for two
or more
houses.

Street
orderly
bins.

belonging to different owners shall extend and apply to two or more houses belonging to the same owner.

32. The Corporation may provide and maintain orderly bins or other receptacles for the collection and temporary deposit of street refuse and waste paper and the storage of sand grit shingle or cinders in upon or under the streets of the borough of such dimensions and in such positions as the Corporation may from time to time determine.

Regulation
bins for
refuse &c.

33.—(1) The Corporation may by notice in writing require the owner or occupier of any dwelling-house warehouse or shop in the borough to provide portable galvanised iron dustbins in lieu of ashpits or ashtubs or other receptacles for refuse and such bins shall be of such size and construction as may be approved by the Corporation.

(2) Every owner or occupier having provided any receptacle pursuant to this section shall maintain the same in good order and condition.

(3) Any owner or occupier who fails within fourteen days after notice given to him to comply with the requirements of the Corporation under subsection (1) of this section or who fails to comply with his obligations under subsection (2) of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings and to a daily penalty not exceeding five shillings :

Provided that this section shall not apply to any ashpits or ashtubs or other receptacles for refuse in use at the passing of this Act so long as the same are of suitable material size and construction and in proper order and condition.

Courts to
be flagged
and drained.

34.—(1) The owner or owners of premises the occupiers of which use in common any court or yard or passage (not being a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large) or any part of such court yard or passage shall if so required by the Corporation flag asphalt concrete or pave such court yard or passage or any part thereof and make a drain through or along the same and provide gullies and grids in suitable positions and at proper levels and keep such flagging asphaltting concreting or paving and drain gullies and grids in good repair.

(2) If such owner or owners shall for two months after notice in writing from the Corporation fail in any

respect to comply with any requirements of the Corporation under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section he or they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings and the Corporation may themselves if they think fit do the work and recover the expense incurred by them in that behalf from such owner or owners.

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35.—(1) The contractor or builder engaged in or upon the construction reconstruction or alteration of any building or of any works in the borough shall where practicable provide to the reasonable satisfaction of the Corporation and until the completion of any such construction reconstruction or alteration such water or other closets and urinals in or in connexion with such building or works as may be sufficient for the accommodation of the workmen employed.

Sanitary conveniences for workmen engaged on buildings.

(2) Any person who shall offend against this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

36.—(1) The Corporation may prohibit the construction in or in connexion with any dwelling-house of any cellar or room the floor level of which shall be lower than fifteen feet above ordnance datum.

Cellars not to be constructed below a certain level.

(2) Any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

37.—(1) Every person who intends to form a new street shall in addition to the information required to be supplied to the Corporation by virtue of any enactments or byelaws with respect to streets and buildings in force within the borough distinctly define and mark on a plan drawn to such scale as the Corporation may require and to be prepared and submitted by such person to the Corporation for their approval the proposed line of frontage of any house or building to be erected in or fronting such street (in this section called "the building line") and the Corporation shall be deemed to have approved any building line so shown unless within one month after the date of submission thereof as aforesaid they shall have signified to the person submitting the same their disapproval thereof.

Building line in new streets.

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(2) It shall not be lawful to erect or bring forward in any such street any house or building or any part thereof nor any addition to any house or building until the building line for such street has been approved by the Corporation nor beyond or in front of the building line approved by the Corporation and any person offending against this enactment shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

(3) The provisions of section 3 (Buildings not to be brought forward) of the Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act 1888 shall not apply to any house or building erected or proposed to be erected on lands in respect of which a building line as aforesaid shall have been submitted to and approved by the Corporation.

(4) In the event of the Corporation requiring as a condition of their approval of any such plan the setting back of the building line shown on the plan to a greater distance from the centre of the street than one-half of the width of the street and ten feet in addition the Corporation shall make compensation to the owner of any land lying between the said distance from the centre of the street and the building line as set back for any damage sustained by him by reason of his being unable to build upon such land.

(5) For the purposes of this section the surveyor shall by certificate under his hand at or before the time of the approval of the building line by the Corporation determine the centre of any street or intended street.

(6) The amount of any compensation payable under this section shall in default of agreement be determined by arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Arbitration Act 1889.

(7) Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any requirement of or by the Corporation under this section may within fourteen days from the date of such requirement appeal to a petty sessional court and such court may and is hereby empowered to make such order in the premises and on such terms and conditions as to the court shall seem just.

(8) The costs of any such appeal shall be paid in such manner and by such parties to the appeal as the petty sessional court may direct.

38. The Corporation may make byelaws with respect to the following matters (viz.) :— A.D. 1922.

- (1) The materials with which new buildings shall be constructed and the manner in which and the materials with which grates stoves and fire-places shall be set in new buildings or be newly set or re-set in existing buildings and the thickness and construction of walls of all ovens and furnaces wholly or partially built after the passing of this Act : Byelaws
as to
materials
and con-
struction
of buildings
&c.
- (2) The uniting of buildings and the making and stopping up of openings in party walls of buildings and the provision of fire-resisting doors in connection therewith and as to the occupation of buildings when united :
- (3) The testing of drains of new buildings :
- (4) The description or nature size materials position and level of water-closets the provision to be made for securing that water-closets shall be so constructed and supplied with water that they can be adequately flushed by mechanical means and the provision to be made for securing the protection of the same from frost.

39. Section 157 of the Public Health Act 1875 shall be extended so as to empower the Corporation to make byelaws for securing the adequate lighting of staircases passages and lobbies in new buildings and in cases where structural alterations are proposed to be made of staircases and lobbies of existing buildings. Byelaws
as to
admission
of light to
buildings.

40.—(1) Every dwelling-house erected after the passing of this Act shall be provided with sufficient and properly ventilated food storage accommodation and any owner who shall occupy or allow to be occupied any dwelling-house not so provided shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings. Larders
to be
provided.

(2) (A) Every dwelling-house erected before the passing of this Act shall where reasonably practicable be provided with sufficient and properly ventilated food storage accommodation and any owner who shall occupy or allow to be occupied any such dwelling-house which can reasonably be so provided but which is not so provided after one month's notice from the Corporation requiring

. A.D. 1922. — the same to be done shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

(B) Any person aggrieved by any requirement of the Corporation under this subsection may appeal to a court of summary jurisdiction within seven days after the service of such notice provided he give twenty-four hours' written notice of such appeal and of the grounds thereof to the town clerk and the court shall have power to make such order as the court may think fit and to award costs.

(c) Notice of the right to appeal shall be endorsed on every requirement of the Corporation under this subsection.

Forecourts
to be fenced
off from
streets.

41.—(1) Whenever any person erecting any building shall be desirous of leaving an opening which may be a source of danger to the public or of placing any steps or other projection in any forecourt area or space left in front of such building such forecourt area or space shall if required by the Corporation be well and sufficiently fenced off from the footpath or street.

(2) Any person who shall offend against this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Elevation
of buildings
erected on
front lands
to require
approval.

42.—(1) All buildings or parts of buildings which may in future be erected on the site of any building or on any land which site or land in consequence of any improvement made by the Corporation becomes front land shall be erected according to such elevation as the Corporation approve and if the owner lessee or occupier of any building or land which on the making of any such improvement acquires a frontage to the street makes any door or entrance opening upon or communicating with the street or any wall or fence by the side of the street every such owner lessee or occupier shall make the door or entrance or the building wall or fence in a line with and the elevation of the building wall or fence fronting to or towards the street in accordance with a drawing approved by the Corporation and in case the Corporation for a space of six weeks after any drawing of such elevation is submitted to them neglect to notify their determination in writing with reference thereto they shall be deemed to have approved thereof.

(2) Any person who shall offend against this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings. A.D. 1922.

(3) The Corporation shall make compensation to the owner of any building or land for any loss or damage he may suffer by reason of the setting back or bringing forward of such building wall or fence.

43.—(1) The Corporation may from time to time prescribe and define what shall thereafter be the line of frontage to be observed at or within a distance of fifteen yards from the corner of any street. The line which in any case the Corporation propose so to prescribe and define shall be definitely marked and shown on a plan to be signed by the town clerk and deposited with the surveyor and such plan shall be at all reasonable times thereafter open for the inspection of the public without charge and one month at least before the Corporation formally prescribe and define the line they shall give notice in writing of the deposit of the said plan to the owners of the premises affected. No new building erection excavation or obstruction shall be made or re-made nearer to the centre of the street or streets at such corner than such line. As to erection of buildings at street corners.

(2) The Corporation may and if required by the owner shall purchase the land lying between any such line as aforesaid and the street or road and the same when purchased shall vest in the Corporation as part of the street or road and the amount of purchase money shall in case of difference be settled by arbitration under the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act 1919.

(3) Whenever in any of the above cases the Corporation shall require the said line to be observed and kept they shall make compensation to the owner of and to persons interested in any land or building for any loss or damage they may sustain in consequence of such line of frontage being set back and the Corporation shall also make to the owner of any adjoining land or building and to all other persons interested in any such land or building compensation in respect thereof for all damage loss or injury (if any) sustained by them by reason of the Corporation requiring the said line to be observed and kept.

A.D. 1922.

(4) If after any such line shall be so defined and prescribed as aforesaid any person shall act contrary to this enactment he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty of the like amount.

(5) In estimating the amount of compensation or purchase money to be paid by the Corporation under this section the benefits accruing to the person to whom the same shall be paid by reason of the widening or improvement of the street corner shall be fairly estimated and shall be set off against the said compensation or purchase money.

As to
erection of
hoardings
&c. at
street
corners.

44.—(1) Before placing or erecting any hoarding or fence at or within a distance of ten yards from the corner of any street the person proposing to place or erect such hoarding or fence shall give notice of his intention so to do to the Corporation and such notice shall be accompanied by plans and particulars of the hoarding or fence proposed to be so placed or erected.

(2) If the placing or erection of such hoarding or fence would constitute a danger to the traffic in the streets of the borough upon adjoining or near to which the same is proposed to be placed or erected by obstructing the view of any foot passenger or the driver of any vehicle in a street of vehicular or pedestrian traffic the Corporation may within one month of the receipt of the said notice prohibit such placing or erection or may allow the same subject to such conditions or modifications of the said plans and particulars as they may think fit. If within one month of the receipt of the said notice the Corporation shall not have prohibited such placing or erection or allowed the same subject to a condition or to a modification of such plans or particulars they shall be deemed to have allowed such placing or erection.

(3) Any person who places or erects any hoarding or fence in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and the Corporation may remove the hoarding or fence so placed or erected and may recover the expense incurred by them in so doing from such person.

(4) (A) Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any prohibition or by the withholding of any approval of or by the Corporation under this section may within fourteen days from the date of such prohibition or refusal of approval appeal to a petty sessional court and such

court may and is hereby empowered to make such order in the premises and on such terms and conditions as to the court shall seem just.

A.D. 1922.

(B) The costs of any such appeal shall be paid in such manner and by such parties to the appeal as the petty sessional court may direct.

45.—(1) The Corporation may enter into and carry into effect agreements with any owner of lands adjoining any street for the adjustment of the boundary of any such street and for such purpose may give up to such owner land including land forming part of the street in exchange for other land. Provided that no such agreement shall be entered into until the expiration of one month from the date on which notice of the proposals has been given by advertisement in some local newspaper circulating in the borough and if during such period of one month four inhabitant householders of the borough by themselves or their agent give notice to the Corporation of their intention to appeal under the provisions of this section the Corporation shall not proceed with their proposals (unless the notice of appeal is withdrawn) pending a decision on or a withdrawal of the appeal. The advertisement in the newspaper shall include notice of this proviso.

Adjust-
ment of
boundaries
of streets.

(2) Any four inhabitant householders of the borough may appeal to a petty sessional court against any proposal of the Corporation as to an adjustment of the boundaries of a street under this section within the period mentioned in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) On any such appeal the petty sessional court may and is hereby empowered to make such order in the premises and on such terms and conditions as to the court shall seem just.

(4) The costs of any such appeal shall be paid in such manner and by such parties to the appeal as the petty sessional court may direct.

46. Where premises abutting upon any street are so situate that surface water from such premises flows on to or over the footpath of such street the owner of such premises shall within fourteen days after service of a notice by the Corporation for that purpose execute such works as may be reasonably practicable to prevent the water from such premises from flowing over the footpath

For prevent-
ing water
flowing on
footpaths.

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A.D. 1922. and in default of compliance with such notice within the period aforesaid such owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Area of
habitable
rooms.

47. Section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890 in its application to the borough shall have effect as if the words "and floor area" had been inserted therein after the word "height" in subsection (1) of that section.

Means of
escape from
buildings in
case of fire.

48.—(1) Every new building exceeding two storeys in height and in which the upper surface of the floor of any upper storey is above twenty feet from the street level and which is used or intended to be used as flats or as a tavern hotel hospital boarding-house common lodging-house or school or as a shop or restaurant in which sleeping accommodation is or is intended to be provided for the use of persons employed in or about such shop or restaurant shall be provided on each of the storeys the upper surface of the floor whereof is above twenty feet from the street level with such means of escape in case of fire for the persons dwelling sleeping or employed in each upper storey or resorting thereto as may be reasonably required by the Corporation under the circumstances of the case and no such building shall be occupied until the Corporation shall have issued a certificate that the provisions of this section have been complied with in relation thereto.

(2) From and after the first day of January nineteen hundred and twenty-three the Corporation in the case of every existing building exceeding two storeys in height and used or intended to be used as a tavern hotel hospital boarding-house common lodging-house or school or as a shop or restaurant in which sleeping accommodation is or is intended to be provided for the use of persons employed in or about such shop or restaurant if in the opinion of the Corporation such building is not provided with proper and sufficient means of escape from each upper storey the upper surface of the floor whereof is above twenty feet from the street level in case of fire for the persons dwelling or sleeping therein may at any time serve on the owner of such building a notice requiring him within a reasonable time to be specified in such notice to provide such means of escape as in the circumstances of the case can reason-

ably be required and the owner shall thereupon take the necessary steps to provide the means of escape so required. A.D. 1922.

(3) (A) Any person aggrieved by any requirement of the Corporation under this subsection may appeal to a court of summary jurisdiction within seven days after the service of such notice provided he give twenty-four hours' notice of such appeal and of the grounds thereof to the town clerk and the court shall have power to make such order as the court may think fit and to award costs.

(B) Notice of the right to appeal shall be endorsed on every requirement of the Corporation under this subsection.

(4) If the owner of the building alleges that any occupier ought to bear or contribute to the expenses of complying with any requirement of the Corporation under this section he may apply to the county court and thereupon the county court after hearing the occupier may make such order as appears to the court just and equitable under all the circumstances of the case.

(5) The owner of the building shall notwithstanding any agreement with the occupier have power to take such steps as are necessary for complying with any requirement of the Corporation under this section.

(6) The means of escape in case of fire provided in any building in pursuance of this section shall be maintained in good and efficient condition and free from obstruction.

(7) Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to interfere with the operation of sections 14 (Provision of means of escape in case of fire) and 15 (Byelaws for means of escape from fire) of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901 or of any Act amending the same.

(8) Any person who shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

49. Nothing in this Part of this Act or in any byelaw made thereunder shall apply to any building (not being a dwelling-house) belonging to a railway company and used by such company as a part of or in connexion with their railway under any Act of Parliament. Saving for railway companies.

A.D. 1922.

PART VII.

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

Prohibiting
entry of
petrol &c.
into sewers.

50. Every person who wilfully or negligently turns or permits to enter into any sewer of the Corporation or any drain communicating therewith any petrol or other substances to which the Petroleum Acts apply from any workshop motor garage or other like premises shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Wilful
damage
to drains
water-
closets &c.

51. If any person causes any drain watercloset earth closet privy or ashpit to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health by wilfully destroying or damaging the same or any water supply apparatus pipe or work connected therewith or by otherwise wilfully stopping up or wilfully interfering with or improperly using the same or any such water supply apparatus pipe or work he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds. Provided that nothing in this section shall prejudice any right which the owner or occupier of any premises aggrieved by any such act may have to recover compensation in respect of any damage suffered by him by reason of such act.

Corporation
to make
communi-
cations
between
private
drains and
their sewers
on payment
&c.

52. If the owner or occupier of any premises within the borough desires that the sewer or drain from such premises shall be made to communicate with any sewer of the Corporation with which he is entitled to have such sewer or drain made to communicate such communication shall be made by the Corporation upon the cost or estimated cost of making the communication being paid to the Corporation or the payment thereof to them being secured to their satisfaction and the Corporation may execute all works necessary for that purpose.

Notice of
intention to
repair
drains.

53.—(1) It shall not be lawful for any person to repair any drain communicating with any sewer of the Corporation without giving to the Corporation twenty-four hours' previous notice in writing of his intention to do so except in case of emergency and in that case it shall not be lawful for any person to cover over the drain without giving the like notice of his intention to do so.

(2) Free access to such drain or work of repair shall be afforded to the surveyor or any officer of the Corpo-

ration authorised in writing by him for the purpose of inspection. A.D. 1922.

(3) Any person who shall offend against this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

(4) This section shall not apply to any drain constructed by or belonging to or which may hereafter be constructed by or belong to any railway company in the exercise of their statutory powers and used for the purposes of the undertaking of such company with the authority of Parliament but not being a drain connected with any dwelling-house.

PART VIII.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND SANITARY PROVISIONS.

54. If a person who is suffering from an infectious disease or who is living in a house in which there is a case of infectious disease knowingly engages in any occupation connected with food intended for the use of man or knowingly carries on any trade or business connected with food intended for the use of man in such a manner as to be likely to spread the infectious disease he shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings. Prohibition on infected person carrying on business.

55. If the medical officer shall at any time receive notice of a case of infectious disease he may apply to the person who is required by section 3 of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889 to send a notice of the case of infectious disease for the name and address of any laundryman to whom any clothes or other things may from time to time during the continuance of the infectious disease be sent for washing or mangling from the house in which the case of infectious disease exists and such person shall forthwith furnish such information accordingly. Any person who offends against this enactment shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds. Persons to furnish names of laundry-men to whom clothes &c. from infected houses sent.

56.—(1) If the Corporation or any committee of the council acting on the advice of the medical officer with the view of preventing the spread of infectious disease in the borough require the closing of any Sunday school or any department thereof or the exclusion of certain children therefrom for a specified time or the exclusion of children from places of public entertainment or assembly Power to close Sunday schools to prevent spread of disease &c.

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A.D. 1922. — for a specified time such requirement shall be at once complied with.

(2) Any person responsible for the conduct or management of any school or any department thereof or place of public entertainment or assembly wilfully failing to comply with any such requirement shall for every such failure be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Restriction
on attend-
ance of
children
at Sunday
schools &c.
when
infectious
disease
prevails.

57.—(1) No person being the parent or having the care or charge of a child who is or has been attending any school or any part thereof which for the time being is closed by order of the Corporation or of the education committee of the council with the view of preventing the spread of infectious disease or of a child who is suffering from an infectious disease or who with the view of preventing the spread of infectious disease has been prohibited from attending school by the medical officer or school medical officer shall permit such child to attend any Sunday school or place of public entertainment or assembly in the borough without having procured from the medical officer a certificate (which if granted shall be granted free of charge upon application) that in his opinion such child may attend such Sunday school or place of public entertainment or assembly without undue risk of communicating disease to others.

(2) Any person who shall offend against this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Special
provisions
to prevent
spread of
infectious
diseases.

58. Any parent or guardian having personal charge of a child in attendance at a school who is aware of or has reason to suspect the occurrence of any infectious disease in any member of the family and who fails forthwith to notify such occurrence to the head teacher of the school shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Extended
meaning of
“infectious
disease”
for certain
purposes.

59. For the purposes of the foregoing provisions of this Part of this Act the expression “infectious disease” includes in addition to the diseases included in the definition contained in the section of this Act of which the marginal note is “Interpretation” measles German measles whooping cough chicken pox and influenza.

Information
to be
furnished

60.—(1) The occupier of any building in the borough which is used for human habitation and in which there is

or has been any person suffering from an infectious disease shall on the application of the medical officer or the deputy medical officer at any time during the illness of such person or within six weeks from the occurrence of such illness furnish such information within his knowledge as the medical officer may reasonably require for the purpose of enabling measures to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

A.D. 1922.

as to
infectious
disease.

(2) Any occupier refusing to furnish such information or knowingly furnishing false information shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

(3) In this section the expression "occupier" shall have the same meaning as in the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889.

61. Any person who being in charge of the body of any person who has died from any infectious disease shall permit or allow any other person unnecessarily to come into contact with such body shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

For prevent-
ing contact
with body of
person dying
of infectious
disease.

62. When any person suffering from infectious disease whereof notice shall have been given to the medical officer shall die of such disease in the borough the medical officer may give notice to the person responsible for the conduct of the burial of the body of such person and when any such notice shall have been given it shall not be lawful to transport any such body by railway or other public conveyance (not being a conveyance reserved for such purpose) unless and until the medical officer has certified that every precaution necessary for the public safety has been adopted to his satisfaction and any undertaker and any person so responsible who shall after the giving of such notice knowingly remove or assist in removing such body without such certificate and any person who unless unaware of such notice shall procure or endeavour to procure removal of such body without having obtained such certificate shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

Removal
of body
of person
dying of
infectious
disease.

63. Whenever the medical officer shall report in writing to the Corporation or to a committee of the Corporation that there is a prevalence of dangerous infectious disease in the borough or in any adjoining or neighbouring borough or district and that there are

Medical
inspection
of inmates
of common
lodging-

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—
houses &c.
when in-
fectious
disease
prevails.

reasonable grounds to apprehend the spread or communication of such disease to persons within the borough by persons resorting to common lodging-houses the Corporation or such committee as aforesaid may by resolution declare that by reason of the prevalence of the dangerous infectious disease named in the resolution it is expedient that the medical officer should be entrusted with the special powers hereinafter mentioned and subject as hereinafter provided the following provisions shall thereupon be in force within the borough for such period as the Corporation or such committee as aforesaid having regard to the circumstances of the case shall in the resolution determine (that is to say)—

- (1) The medical officer may when authorised by warrant granted by any justice on complaint on oath by the medical officer that he has reason to believe that the dangerous infectious disease named in the resolution of the Corporation or such committee as aforesaid may exist or has recently existed in any common lodging-house in the borough medically examine any person found in any common lodging-house in the borough with a view to ascertaining whether such person is suffering or has recently suffered from such disease. Any person obstructing the medical officer in making the examination aforesaid shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for each offence :
- (2) A copy of every such resolution shall forthwith be sent by the Corporation or such committee as aforesaid to every keeper of a registered common lodging-house in the borough and to the Minister of Health :
- (3) Unless approved by the Minister of Health any such resolution shall cease to be in force at the expiration of fourteen days after it is passed or any earlier date fixed by the Minister of Health :
- (4) A warrant granted under this section may authorise the medical officer to exercise the powers of examination hereinbefore conferred during such period not exceeding the period during which the provisions aforesaid shall be in force as may be specified in such warrant.

64.—(1) If the Corporation deem it necessary on account of the existence or recent existence therein of infectious disease to close a common lodging-house they may make an application to a justice for an order to close the same and the justice if satisfied of the necessity of such closing may make an order for the closing of such house until the same shall have been disinfected to the satisfaction of and certified to be free from infection by the medical officer and any keeper of a common lodging-house who shall receive any lodger or suffer or permit any lodger to remain in such house after an order has been made to close the same and during the continuance of such order shall be liable to a penalty of five pounds for every day during which the offence continues.

A.D. 1922.

Power to
close in-
fectious
common
lodging-
houses.

(2) The Corporation shall make compensation to the keeper of any such lodging-house for any loss he may sustain by reason of any such closing.

65.—(1) (a) Where the medical officer certifies that the cleansing and disinfecting of any building (including in that term any tent van or similar structure used for human habitation) or any part thereof would tend to prevent or check tuberculosis the town clerk shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such building that the same or such part thereof will be cleansed and disinfected by and at the cost of the Corporation unless the owner or occupier of such building informs the Corporation within twenty-four hours from the receipt of the notice that he will cleanse and disinfect the building or the part thereof to the satisfaction of the medical officer within the time to be fixed in the notice. If within twenty-four hours from the receipt of such notice the owner or occupier of such building has not informed the Corporation as aforesaid or if having so informed the Corporation as aforesaid he fails to have the building or the part thereof cleansed and disinfected as aforesaid within the time fixed by the notice the building or the part thereof shall be cleansed and disinfected by the officers and at the cost of the Corporation under the superintendence of the medical officer :

Disinfection
in case of
tuber-
culosis.

Provided that any such building or part thereof may without any such notice being given as aforesaid but with the consent of the owner or occupier be cleansed and disinfected by the officers and at the cost of the

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(b) For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this subsection the Corporation may by any officer who shall be authorised in that behalf in writing under the hand of the town clerk and who shall produce this authority enter on any premises between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon.

(c) Every person who shall wilfully obstruct any duly authorised officer of the Corporation in carrying out the provisions of this subsection shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and if the offence is a continuing one to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

(2) (a) The medical officer if generally empowered by the Corporation in that behalf may by notice in writing require the owner of any household or other articles books things bedding or clothing which have been exposed to the infection of tuberculosis of the lung or other forms of tuberculosis with discharges to cause such articles books things bedding or clothing to be delivered to an officer of the Corporation for removal for the purpose of disinfection and any person who fails to comply with such requirements shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

(b) Such articles books things bedding and clothing shall be disinfected by the Corporation and returned to the owners free of charge.

(3) If any person sustains any damage by reason of the exercise by the Corporation of any of the powers of this section in relation to any matter as to which he is not himself in default full compensation shall be made to such person by the Corporation and the amount of the compensation shall be recoverable in and in case of dispute may be settled by a court of summary jurisdiction.

As to
filthy
premises.

66.—(1) If the owner of any dwelling-house or premises occupied therewith represents to the Corporation that the occupier of such dwelling-house or premises habitually maintains the same in a filthy condition any officer of the Corporation duly authorised in that behalf may enter upon such dwelling-house or premises and

inspect the same and if such officer is satisfied of the truth of the representation of such owner the occupier shall be liable on the information of the medical officer to a court of summary jurisdiction to be ordered to quit the dwelling-house or premises within such time as may be specified in the order and any such order may be enforced in the manner provided by section 34 (Summary order to do act other than a payment of money) of the Summary Jurisdiction Act 1879. A.D. 1922.
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(2) Any expenses incurred by the Corporation under this section and not paid by the occupier shall be recoverable from the owner of the dwelling-house or premises.

67.—(1) If the medical officer or the sanitary inspector has reasonable cause to believe that any house is infested with vermin he may enter into such house and may inspect and examine the same and any articles therein for the purpose of ascertaining whether such house is infested with vermin. Houses infested with vermin to be cleansed.

(2) Where on the certificate of the medical officer or sanitary inspector it appears to the Corporation that any house is infested with vermin the Corporation shall give notice in writing to the occupier of such house or if the same be vacant to the owner thereof requiring him within a period to be specified in such notice to cleanse such house or the portion thereof specified in the notice and any articles therein and if so required in the notice to remove the wall paper or other covering from the walls of such house or the portion thereof specified in the notice and to take such other steps for the purpose of destroying and removing vermin as the case may require.

(3) If the person to whom such notice is given fails to comply therewith within the time therein specified he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he makes default in complying with the requirements of such notice and the Corporation may if they think fit at any time after the expiration of the period specified in the notice themselves do any work required by the notice to be done and all reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Corporation in so doing shall (subject as hereinafter provided) be recoverable from the person making the default.

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(4) Every person who shall wilfully obstruct any authorised officer or servant of the Corporation in carrying out the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

(5) Upon any proceedings under this section the court may inquire as to whether any requirements contained in any notice given or any work done by the Corporation was reasonable and as to whether the costs and expenses incurred by the Corporation in doing such work or any part thereof ought to be borne wholly or in part by the person to whom notice was given and the court may make such order concerning such costs and expenses or their apportionment as appears to the court to be just and equitable under the circumstances of the case.

(6) For the purposes of this section the word "house" includes any tent van shed or similar structure used for human habitation or any boat lying in any river canal or other water within the borough and used for the like purpose.

Cleansing
of children
and their
clothing.

68.—(1) The medical officer or any person provided with and if required exhibiting the authority in writing of the medical officer may within the borough examine the person and clothing of any child (other than children in boarding schools including reformatory and industrial schools) and if on examination the medical officer or any such authorised person as aforesaid shall be of opinion that the person or clothing of any such child is infested with vermin or is in a foul or filthy condition the medical officer may give notice in writing to the parent or guardian or other person who is liable to maintain or has the actual custody of such child requiring such parent guardian or other person to cleanse properly the person and clothing of such child within twenty-four hours after the receipt of such notice.

(2) If the person to whom any such notice as aforesaid is given fails to comply therewith within the prescribed time the medical officer or some person provided with and if required exhibiting the authority in writing of the medical officer may remove the child referred to in such notice and may cause the person and clothing of such child to be properly cleansed in suitable premises

and with suitable appliances and if necessary for that purpose may without any warrant other than this Act convey to such premises and there detain such child until such cleansing is effected. A.D. 1922.

(3) Where after the person or clothing of a child has been cleansed under the provisions of this section the parent or guardian or other person liable to maintain the child allows him to get into such a condition that it is again necessary to proceed under this section the parent guardian or other person shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding ten shillings.

(4) The examination or cleansing of females under this section shall only be effected either by a person duly qualified as a medical practitioner or by a female person being a member of the staff of the medical officer.

(5) Any notice required to be given under this section shall be deemed to be properly served by giving it to the person to whom it is addressed or leaving it for him with some inmate of his residence or by sending the same by post in a registered letter to his usual or last known residence. In any such notice it shall be sufficient to designate the person to be served as the parent guardian or other person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of the child whose person or clothing requires to be cleansed.

(6) For the purposes of this section the expression "child" means a person under the age of fourteen years.

69.—(1) The Corporation may from time to time provide free of charge temporary shelter or house accommodation with any necessary attendants and apparatus for cleansing and freeing from vermin the person and clothes of any person who shall be certified by the medical officer to be infested with vermin or in a foul or filthy condition or suffering from any contagious or infectious disease of the skin and may on the certificate of the medical officer cause any such person who consents to leave his house or whose parent or guardian (where the person is a child) consents to his leaving the house to be removed therefrom to such temporary shelter or house accommodation for the purpose of disinfecting and cleansing his person and clothing and in the like case and on the like certificate may cause any such person who or (where the person is a child) whose parent or guardian does not

Cleansing of
verminous
persons.

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A.D. 1922. — consent to his leaving the house to be removed therefrom to and detained in any such temporary shelter or house accommodation where two justices on the application of the Corporation and on being satisfied of the necessity of the removal and detention make an order for the removal and detention subject to such conditions (if any) as are imposed by the order. The Corporation shall in every case cause the removal and detention to be effected and the condition of any order satisfied without charge to the person removed or to the parent or guardian of that person.

(2) Any person who wilfully disobeys or obstructs the execution of an order under this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

(3) If any person at the request of the Corporation or under an order of such justices shall cease his employment in order to comply with such order the Corporation may and in case of an order of the justices shall make compensation to him for any loss he may suffer thereby.

(4) For the purposes of this section the word "house" includes any tent van shed or similar structure used for human habitation.

(5) This section shall not apply to any child as defined in the section of this Act of which the marginal note is "Cleansing of children and their clothing."

Byelaws
as to
stables &c.

70. The Corporation may make byelaws for securing the proper ventilation and lighting of and for the prevention of insanitary conditions in or about or arising out of any existing stable not being used as such at the time of the passing of this Act or in or about or arising out of or with regard to the situation in reference to other buildings of any stable erected after the passing of this Act.

As to houses
without
proper
water
supply.

71. The owner of any dwelling-house which is not provided with a proper and sufficient water supply who shall occupy or allow to be occupied such dwelling-house shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings unless the dwelling-house was erected before the passing of this Act and such supply is not available.

Rag and
bone
dealers

72.—(1) It shall not be lawful for any collector of or dealer in rags or bones or similar articles or any person

carrying on the business of a rag and bone merchant or any person acting on behalf of any such person as aforesaid to sell or distribute within the borough any articles of food from any cart barrow or other vehicle used for the collection of rags bones or similar articles or in or from any shop or premises used for or in connexion with the business of rag and bone merchants. A.D. 1922.

not to
sell food;

(2) Every person who shall offend against this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

73.—(1) Any premises used or proposed to be used for the preparation or manufacture of potted or preserved meat fish or other food intended for the purposes of sale shall be registered by the owner or occupier thereof with the Corporation from time to time and no premises shall be used for the purposes aforesaid unless the same are registered as aforesaid. Registration of premises used for manufacture &c. of potted meats.

(2) Any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings :

(3) Provided that the provisions of this section shall have no application to any premises occupied as a factory or workshop of which notice is required by subsection (1) of section 127 (Notice of occupation of factory or workshop) of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901 to be given or shall in any way affect the operation of that Act.

(4) This section shall not apply to any premises used as a hotel.

74. The Corporation may from time to time make byelaws for securing cleanly and sanitary conditions in places used for the preparation or manufacture of cooked or prepared food for the purpose of sale and intended for the food of man : Byelaws for places used for preparation of food.

Provided that before confirming any byelaws made as regards any business carried on in any factory or workshop to which the Factory and Workshop Acts apply the Minister of Health shall consult the Secretary of State.

75.—(1) No room shop or other part of a building in which any food is sold or prepared or exposed for sale or deposited for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale or with a view to future sale shall be used as a sleeping place. No place used for storage &c. of human food to be used as

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a sleeping
place.

(2) If any person occupies or lets or knowingly suffers to be occupied any such room shop or other part of a building as a sleeping place in contravention of this section he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding for a first offence twenty shillings and for every subsequent offence five pounds and in either case to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

(3) The medical officer and the sanitary inspector and any other officer duly authorised by the Corporation in that behalf shall be entitled at all reasonable times to enter into and inspect any premises on which he suspects that there is any contravention of the provisions of this section and any person refusing such entry or inspection or obstructing any such officer as aforesaid in the execution of his duty shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Sanitary
regulations
for premises
used for
sale &c.
of food
for human
consump-
tion.

76.—(1) From and after the passing of this Act the following provisions shall apply to any room shop or other part of a building within the borough in which any article whether solid or liquid intended or adapted for the food of man is sold or exposed for sale or deposited for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale or with a view to future sale :—

- (a) No urinal water-closet earth-closet privy ashpit or other like sanitary convenience shall be within such room shop or other part of the building or shall communicate therewith except through the open air or through an intervening ventilated space;
- (b) No drain or pipe for carrying off faecal or sewage matter shall have any inlet or opening within such room shop or other part of the building;
- (c) Refuse or filth whether solid or liquid shall not be deposited or allowed to accumulate in any such room shop or other part of the building except so far as may be reasonably necessary for the proper carrying on of the trade or business;
- (d) Due cleanliness shall be observed in regard to such room shop or other part of the building and all articles apparatus and utensils therein and shall be observed by persons engaged in such room shop or other part of the building.

(2) If any person occupies or lets or knowingly suffers to be occupied any such room shop or other part of the building wherein any of the conditions prohibited by this section exists or does or knowingly permits any act or thing therein in contravention of this section he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding for a first offence twenty shillings and for every subsequent offence five pounds and in either case to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings. A.D. 1922.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any factory within the meaning of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901.

77. The Corporation may from time to time make byelaws requiring the covering over of meat or such other articles intended for the food of man as may be referred to in such byelaws while being conveyed through or along any street. Byelaws requiring covering over of meat &c. during conveyance through streets.

78.—(1) Any person being a manufacturer of or vendor or merchant or dealer in ice cream or other similar commodity who within the borough— For regulating manufacture and sale of ice cream &c.

(a) causes or permits ice cream or any similar commodity or any materials used in the manufacture thereof to be manufactured sold or stored in any sleeping-room or in any room cellar or place which is in a condition likely to render such commodity injurious to health or in which there is an inlet or opening to a drain; or

(b) in the manufacture sale or storage of any such commodity does any act or thing likely to expose such commodity to infection or contamination or omits to take any proper precaution for the due protection of such commodity from infection or contamination; or

(c) omits on the outbreak of any infectious disease amongst the persons employed in his business or residing in any premises which are used by him for the manufacture of ice cream or other similar commodity to give notice thereof to the medical officer;

shall be liable for every such offence upon summary conviction thereof to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

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(2) In the event of any inmate of any building (any part of which is used for the manufacture of ice cream or other similar commodity) suffering from any infectious disease the medical officer may seize and destroy all ice cream or similar commodity or materials for the manufacture of the same in such building and the Corporation shall compensate the owner of the ice cream commodity or materials so destroyed.

(3) Every dealer in ice cream or other similar commodity vending his wares from any cart barrow or other vehicle or stand shall have his name and address legibly painted or inscribed on such cart barrow vehicle or stand and any person who shall fail to comply with this subsection shall be liable upon conviction to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

(4) The medical officer and the sanitary inspector and any other officer duly authorised by the Corporation in that behalf shall at all reasonable times have the same power of entry into and inspection of the premises of any manufacturer vendor or merchant of or dealer in ice cream or other similar commodity for the purpose of inspecting such premises and the materials or commodities or articles of food therein as an officer of the Corporation would have under section 102 (Power of entry of local authority) of the Public Health Act 1875 in the cases therein mentioned and any person refusing entry into or inspection of such premises as aforesaid or obstructing such officer as aforesaid in the execution of his duty shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Prohibition
of blowing
or inflating
carcases.

79. It shall not be lawful to blow or inflate the carcase or any part of the carcase of any animal slaughtered within or brought into the borough and any person so blowing or inflating any carcase or part of a carcase or exposing or depositing for sale within the borough a carcase so blown or inflated or any part thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Defining
establish-
ment of a
new busi-
ness for
purposes of

80.—(1) For the purposes of section 112 (Restriction on establishment of offensive trade in urban district) of the Public Health Act 1875 as extended by section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907 a trade business or manufacture shall be deemed to be established

not only if it is established for the first time but also if without the consent in writing of the Corporation— A.D. 1922.

(a) it is removed from one set of premises to any other premises; or

section 112
of Public
Health
Act 1875.

(b) it is renewed on the same set of premises after having been discontinued for a period of six months or upwards; or

(c) any premises on which it is for the time being carried on are enlarged;

but a trade business or manufacture shall not be deemed to be established for the first time on any premises by reason only that the ownership of such premises is wholly or partially changed or that the building in which it is established having been wholly or partially pulled down or burnt down has been re-constructed without any extension of its area.

(2) Any consent of the Corporation to the establishment of any offensive trade or to the enlargement of any premises on which any offensive trade is carried on may be given so as to continue in force for such period only as the Corporation may prescribe by such consent and section 112 of the Public Health Act 1875 and this section shall be construed accordingly.

(3) If any person shall carry on such offensive trade beyond the period aforesaid he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

81. The Corporation may provide and maintain a station in the borough for cooking cockles and other shell-fish.

Power to Corporation to provide station for cooking cockles &c.

82.—(1) Public notice of the foregoing provisions of this Part of this Act shall be given forthwith after the passing of this Act by advertisement in two newspapers published or circulating in the borough and by a notice affixed outside the town hall and by the distribution of handbills amongst persons affected or likely to be affected so far as such persons can reasonably be ascertained.

Public notice to be given of provisions of this Part of Act.

(2) Copies of the newspapers containing the advertisements shall be sufficient evidence that the provisions of this section have been complied with.

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PART IX.

MILK SUPPLY.

Power to
refuse regis-
tration of
premises
for sale of
milk.

83.—(1) The Corporation shall be entitled to refuse registration of any person in respect of premises for the sale of milk where the conditions are unsuitable and in the case of any premises already registered shall have the power to cancel registration where the conditions become unsuitable.

(2) (a) Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any refusal or cancellation of or by the Corporation under this section may within fourteen days from the date of such refusal appeal to a petty sessional court and such court may and is hereby empowered to make such order in the premises and on such terms and conditions as to the court shall seem just and any such order shall be final.

(b) The costs of any such appeal shall be paid in such manner and by such parties to the appeal as the petty sessional court may direct.

PART X.

GAS SUPPLY.

Charges
for special
readings
of meter
indices &c.

84. The Corporation may make such reasonable charges as they may think fit (not exceeding one shilling for each occasion) when they are required by an owner or occupier of premises to read a meter index at any time other than the usual times for reading such index or to render an account of their charges for the supply of gas to such premises for any period less than three months or to render such account at any time other than the usual times for rendering such accounts.

Minimum
charge for
gas laid on
to premises
having a
supply of
electricity
or power
gas.

85. Where any person has for the purposes of a stand-by only a supply of gas laid on by the Corporation to any premises for which he has at the same time a separate supply of electricity or gas for power or other purposes (not being domestic purposes) the Corporation shall be entitled to charge and receive from him in respect of the supply of gas so laid on such minimum sum as shall be fixed by them not exceeding two pounds for any one quarter of a year notwithstanding that the ordinary charge for the gas actually consumed in such quarter

would amount to a lower sum. Provided that in fixing the amount of such minimum charge the Corporation shall have regard to the probable maximum supply of gas which might at any time be required for such premises. Provided also that in respect of any premises for which the whole supply of gas afforded by the Corporation is taken through a meter having a nominal capacity of less than ten lights the amount of the minimum charge shall not exceed ten shillings for any one quarter of a year.

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86.—(1) In the event of any meter used by a consumer of gas being tested in manner provided by the Sale of Gas Act 1859 and being proved to register erroneously within the meaning of the said Act such erroneous registration shall be deemed to have first arisen during the then last preceding quarter of the year unless it be proved to have first arisen during the then current quarter.

Period of
error in
defective
meters.

(2) The amount of the allowance to be made to or of the surcharge to be made upon the consumer by the Corporation shall be paid by or to the Corporation to or by the consumer as the case may be and shall be recoverable in the like manner as gas rents are recoverable by the Corporation.

87. The Corporation may in any year after providing for the four matters set out in Article II of the Ramsgate Order 1895 set aside any moneys received on revenue account in that year from the gas undertaking (if the Corporation think fit) in providing a fund for working capital for the said undertaking but the fund so formed shall not at any time amount to a sum exceeding one-third of the average amount of the revenue received by the Corporation from the said undertaking in each of the three years immediately preceding the date at which the amount of such fund is calculated.

Power to
apply
surplus in
gas under-
taking to
working
capital.

88.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Acts or Orders relating to the Corporation's gas undertaking the price to be charged by the Corporation for a supply of gas may vary according to the purposes for which the gas is supplied as may be agreed upon between the Corporation and the person taking such supply.

Power to
vary price
according
to purpose
for which
gas
supplied.

(2) Provided that the Corporation shall not under the powers of this section give any preferential price as

A.D. 1922. — between any consumers who shall take a corresponding supply of gas for the same purpose under similar circumstances.

PART XI.

CONSOLIDATION OF PARISHES.

Consolidation of
parishes.

89.—(1) As from the thirtieth day of September nineteen hundred and twenty-two (in this Part of this Act referred to as “the commencement of this Part of this Act”) the parish of Ramsgate shall be extended so as to include the parish of St. Lawrence Intra and the parish of Ramsgate as so extended shall continue to be called “the parish of Ramsgate” and is in this Part of this Act referred to as “the parish” Provided that this Part of this Act shall operate at an earlier date so far as is herein expressly provided.

(2) Subject to the provisions of section 60 of the Local Government Act 1894 the parish shall be divided into two wards one of which (to be called “the Ramsgate Ward”) shall be co-terminous in area with the existing parish of Ramsgate and the other of which (to be called “the St. Lawrence Intra Ward”) shall be co-terminous in area with the existing parish of St. Lawrence Intra The Ramsgate Ward shall be entitled to elect five guardians and the St. Lawrence Intra Ward shall be entitled to elect two guardians.

(3) The persons who represent as guardians the said existing parishes of Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Intra immediately before the commencement of this Part of this Act shall continue to hold office as guardians for the Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Intra wards respectively of the parish until the date on which they would have retired from office but for the operation of this Act.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act and of the enactments applied thereby as to adjustments all property (other than such as may be held for charitable or ecclesiastical purposes) debts and liabilities of the existing parishes of Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Intra including all property held under any trust for any of such parishes (in this Act referred to collectively as “the existing parishes”) or the inhabitants or parishioners thereof shall become the property debts and liabilities of the parish and in case of property held in

trust as aforesaid shall be held in trust for the parish or for the inhabitants or parishioners thereof for the same purpose as heretofore. A.D. 1922.

(5) All arrears of rates made by the overseers of the poor for the existing parishes respectively which on the commencement of this Part of this Act are due or owing in respect of hereditaments in those parishes shall be collected and recovered by the overseers of the parish and when collected and recovered shall be applied (so far as may be necessary) towards the discharge of any precept or order in respect of expenses incurred prior to that date and which are in force at that date and are not satisfied and (subject to the foregoing) all balances and any other moneys in the hands of the overseers of the existing parishes on the same date shall be handed over by them to the overseers of the parish.

(6) It shall not be lawful for the overseers of the existing parishes to make or recover any rate in respect of the half-year ending on the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and twenty-three or in respect of any part of that half-year for the existing parishes but any such rate shall be made and recovered by the overseers of the parish.

(7) All rate books books of account minutes of proceedings deeds papers and writings belonging to the existing parishes shall be deposited at the town clerk's office in the borough or at some office or place appointed by the Corporation and be there kept and preserved by the town clerk or some officer to be appointed by the Corporation and the ratepayers shall at all times have the same right of inspecting and making extracts from such books and minutes as they would have had if they had continued to be ratepayers of the existing parishes.

(8) All valuation lists in relation to hereditaments and premises in the existing parishes and in force on the appointed day shall until new valuation lists are made be and be deemed to be part of the valuation list for the parish.

(9) All precepts and orders for moneys to be raised by way of rates in the borough for any period ending on any date after the commencement of this Part of this Act shall not be served until that date and shall then be served upon the overseers of the parish.

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(10) Notice of the provisions of this section shall be given by the Corporation to the overseers of the two parishes in question and to the Kent County Council and to the guardians of the Isle of Thanet Union.

Transfer to Corporation of powers of vestry.

90. As from the commencement of this Part of this Act all and every right custom privilege or power other than in matters ecclesiastical vested in or exerciseable by the parishioners ratepayers or inhabitants in vestry assembled of either of the existing parishes shall cease to be so vested or exerciseable and every such right custom privilege or power shall for and within the parish be vested in and exerciseable by the Corporation.

Appointment of overseers and assistant overseers and other officers.

91.—(1) Subject to the provisions of any order which the Minister of Health may hereafter make the provisions of the orders heretofore made by the Local Government Board and conferring upon the council the power of appointing overseers and of appointing and revoking the appointment of assistant overseers of the existing parishes shall extend and apply to the appointment by the council of overseers and to the appointment and revocation of the appointment by the council of assistant overseers of the parish.

(2) The overseers of the existing parishes shall go out of office at the commencement of this Part of this Act.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any Act or Order contained the Corporation may appoint such number of overseers not exceeding six for the parish as they think fit.

(4) The Corporation may appoint and remove such officers as they deem necessary to assist the overseers of the parish in the discharge of their duties and may fix the remuneration to be paid to such officers.

(5) (a) All officers appointed or to be appointed by the Corporation to assist in the discharge of the duties of the overseers of the parish and any assistant overseer appointed by the Corporation shall give such security to the Corporation for the due performance of their duties as may be required by the Corporation and the district auditor appointed by the Minister of Health shall report thereon annually to the Corporation and such securities

shall be deposited with the Corporation and not with the board of guardians. A.D. 1922.

(b) Assistant overseers appointed by the Corporation shall not be required to give security to the guardians of the union under section 61 of the Poor Law Amendment Act 1844.

(6) The first appointment of overseers for the parish shall be made in the month of September nineteen hundred and twenty-two and the overseers shall come into office on the first day of October in that year.

(7) Any person holding at the commencement of this Part of this Act the office of assistant overseer for either of the existing parishes shall after the commencement of this Part of this Act hold and perform the duties of the office of assistant overseer of the parish. The remuneration to which at the commencement of this Part of this Act any such assistant overseer is entitled for performing the duties of his office shall be paid out of the poor rates of the parish and any such assistant overseer shall continue to hold office by the same tenure and upon the same terms and conditions as heretofore and while performing the same duties shall receive not less remuneration than heretofore.

92. Nothing in this Act shall affect the ecclesiastical divisions of any parish or shall prejudice vary or affect any right interest or jurisdiction in or over any charitable endowment. Ecclesiastical divisions and charities.

93. For any purposes connected with the settlement and removal of the poor in relation to cases affected by this Act the following provisions shall have effect (that is to say)— Settlement and removal of poor.

Every person who at the commencement of this Part of this Act has acquired or is in the course of acquiring a settlement in either of the existing parishes by reason of any residence completed or in course of completion or of any act or thing done or in course of being done or of any status condition right or privilege acquired or created or in course of acquirement or creation in either of the existing parishes shall be deemed to have acquired or to be in course of acquiring a settlement in the parish.

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County
rate basis.

94. Subject to any future revision the basis or standard of the county rate for the county shall be altered :—

- (a) By the omission therefrom of the amount appearing therein as the total annual value of the property in the existing parishes;
- (b) By the insertion therein as the total annual value of the property in the parish of the amount appearing therein as the total annual value of the property in the existing parishes.

Saving for
existing lists
of parlia-
mentary
voters &c.

95. For the purposes of the jury lists the parishes affected by this Act shall be deemed to continue unaltered until the new lists come into operation.

As to
preparation
of autumn
register
1922.

96. In the preparation of the autumn register 1922 so far as it relates to any area affected by this Part of this Act it shall be competent to the registration officer to frame the register in separate parts for each area which will constitute a registration unit after the commencement of this Part of this Act instead of in separate parts for each area constituting a registration unit before the commencement of this Part of this Act.

Saving for
contribution
orders and
precepts.

97. Notwithstanding the alterations effected in the existing parishes by this Act and subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act all contribution orders made by the guardians of the poor of the Isle of Thanet Union before the commencement of this Part of this Act shall be as valid in law as if this Act had not been passed.

Saving for
Minister
of Health.

98. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to restrict any power conferred upon the Minister of Health by any Act of Parliament relating to the relief of the poor and passed before the commencement of this Part of this Act.

Com-
pensation
to existing
officers.

99.—(1) Any assistant overseer or rate collector of either of the existing parishes who by virtue of this Part of this Act or of anything done in pursuance or in consequence thereof suffers any direct pecuniary loss by abolition of office or by diminution or loss of fees or salary and for whose compensation no other provision is made by any enactment for the time being in force and applicable to his case shall be entitled to have compensation paid to him by the Corporation for that pecuniary loss and in determining the said compensation regard shall be had to the conditions and other circumstances

required by subsection (1) of section 120 of the Local Government Act 1888 to be had in regard in cases of compensation under that section and the compensation shall not unless the Corporation otherwise agree exceed the limit therein mentioned and shall be paid out of the poor rate of the parish and the provisions of subsections (2) to (7) of the said section shall apply with such modifications (including the substitution of the Minister of Health for the Treasury) as may be required. Provided that the non-acceptance of any office shall not be a bar to the right of any officer to compensation.

A.D. 1922.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section any assistant overseer or rate collector to whom that subsection applies and whose services are dispensed with or whose salary is reduced within five years from the commencement of this Part of this Act on the ground that his duties are diminished in consequence of this Part of this Act and not on the ground of misconduct shall be deemed to have suffered a direct pecuniary loss in consequence of this Act.

(3) No person shall be entitled to claim or receive both compensation for any direct pecuniary loss by abolition of office or by diminution or loss of fees or salary and a superannuation or retiring allowance in respect of the same period of service and the same pecuniary loss.

(4) If any compensation is payable otherwise than by way of an annual sum the payment of that compensation shall be a purpose for which the Corporation may borrow money.

PART XII.

RATING.

100.—(1) This Part of this Act shall come into operation as from the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and twenty-three.

Commence-
ment and
interpreta-
tion of this
Part of Act.

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

“The parish” means the parish of Ramsgate as extended under the provisions of this Act;

“The overseers” means the overseers of the parish;

“The poor rate” means the poor rate of the parish;

• “The consolidated rate” means the poor rate as by this Part of this Act authorised to be levied and collected.

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—
All expenses
of Corpora-
tion to be
paid out of
borough
rate.

101.—(1) All expenses of the Corporation which if this Act had not been passed would have been payable out of and all rates charges damages penalties and other moneys which if this Act had not been passed would have been paid or carried to the credit of the district fund and general district rate or either of them shall be charged on and defrayed out of or paid and carried to the credit of the borough fund and the borough rate and in any case for which no specific provision is made in this Act any reference to the district fund or general district rate in any Act or Provisional Order in force in the borough or in any mortgage of or charge on such fund or rate granted by the Corporation in pursuance of the provisions of any such Act or Order shall be deemed to be a reference to the borough fund and the borough rate.

(2) The district fund shall be closed and any balance which on the date upon which this Part of this Act comes into operation is standing to the credit or to the debit of the district fund or the general district rate respectively shall from and after that date be transferred to the credit or the debit (as the case may be) of the borough fund and any moneys owing to the Corporation in respect of or in connexion with the district fund or of the general district rate shall notwithstanding the provisions of this Act continue to be payable to and recoverable by the Corporation as if this Act had not been passed and when received by the Corporation shall be carried to the credit of the borough fund.

Contribu-
tion to
borough
rate to be
paid out of
poor rate.

102. The contribution of the parish to the borough rate shall be paid by the overseers out of the poor rate to be made for the parish and the provisions of section 145 (Collection of borough rate in undivided parish) of the Municipal Corporations Act 1882 shall apply to such contribution.

Poor rate to
be called
“the con-
solidated
rate.”

103. The poor rate (inclusive of the contributions to the borough fund levied in pursuance of the provisions of this Act) shall be called “the consolidated rate” but except as expressly provided by this Act that rate shall continue to be subject to all Acts passed and to be passed relating to the poor rate and to be made assessed levied and recovered as the poor rate.

104. The provisions contained in this section shall have effect with respect to the consolidated rates to be made and levied by the overseers (that is to say)—

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—
Differential
consolidated
rate in cer-
tain cases.

- (1) The owner of any tithes or any tithe commutation rentcharge or the occupier of any land used as arable meadow or pasture ground only or as woodlands allotments orchards market gardens or nursery grounds and the occupier of any land covered with water or used only as a canal or towing path for the same or as a railway constructed under the powers of any Act of Parliament for public conveyance shall be assessed to the consolidated rate in respect of such hereditaments on the full rateable value thereof but (subject as next hereinafter provided) shall be liable to pay in each year in respect of such hereditaments a rate calculated on the basis of sixty per centum only of the amount in the pound of the rate payable in respect of hereditaments not within the provisions of this section :

Provided also that during the continuance of the Tithe Rentcharge (Rates) Act 1899 such Act shall have effect within the borough as if the following provision were substituted for section 1 thereof (that is to say)—

“The owner of tithe rentcharge attached to a benefice shall be liable to pay only fifteen twenty-fourths of the amount payable under subsection (1) of the section of the Ramsgate Corporation Act 1922 of which the marginal note is ‘Differential consolidated rate in certain cases’ in respect of any rate which is assessed on him as owner of that tithe rentcharge and the remaining nine twenty-fourths thereof shall on demand being made by the collector of the rate on the surveyor of taxes for the borough or any district therein be paid by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue out of the sums payable by them to the local taxation account on account of the estate duty grant” :

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(2) Provided that—

During the continuance of the Agricultural Rates Act 1896 the occupier of any agricultural land as defined in that Act shall be liable to pay in each year in respect of such land a rate calculated on the basis of only thirty-seven and one-half per centum of the rate in the pound payable in respect of hereditaments not within the provisions of this section :

(3) Nothing in this section shall in any way affect—

(a) The operation of the Agricultural Rates Act 1896 save as in this section is expressly provided or the payment of the sum certified by the Minister of Health as the amount of the share of the annual grant payable under that Act out of the local taxation account to any spending authority or the operation of the Ecclesiastical Tithe Rentcharge (Rates) Act 1920; or

(b) The amount of the contribution for any purposes to be made by the parish out of the poor rate; or

(c) the calculation of the amount in the pound of the part of the consolidated rate levied for the purposes of the relief of the poor and other expenses of the guardians county contributions and expenses of the overseers respectively which is required to be stated in the demand note for the poor rate.

Form of
rate &c.
to be
prescribed
by Minister
of Health.

105. The consolidated rate and the demand note and any other necessary documents to be used for the purposes of or in connexion with the consolidated rate shall be in such form as the Minister of Health may from time to time prescribe.

Amendment
of rates.

106. Section 221 of the Public Health Act 1875 shall apply to the borough in respect of the consolidated rate as if the overseers of the parish were an urban authority and the rate therein mentioned were the consolidated rate.

Applica-
tion of
section 133

107. For the purposes of section 133 (Until completion of works promoters shall make good any deficiency

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of land tax and poor's rate caused by lands being taken) of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 the poor's rate shall be deemed to be one-half of the amount in the pound of the consolidated rate.

of Lands
Clauses Con-
solidation
Act 1845.

108. No warrant of commitment in respect of non-payment of the consolidated rate shall be issued against any person who shall satisfy the court that his failure to pay the said rate is due to circumstances over which he had or has no control and that he has not divested himself of means for the purpose of evading payment of the said rate.

As to
recovery of
consolidated
rate.

109. Section 267 (Service of notices) of the Public Health Act 1875 shall apply to any demand for the consolidated rate to be served by the overseers.

Service of
demand.

110.—(1) The overseers of the parish may by notice in writing require the owner or occupier or reputed owner or occupier of any hereditament in the parish to send to them a return in writing in the form set forth in the schedule to this Act and containing the particulars therein mentioned or referred to.

Overseers
may require
returns.

(2) Any person who wilfully refuses or neglects to make a return lawfully required under this section within fourteen days after receipt of such notice as afore-said shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding two pounds and any person who wilfully makes or causes to be made a false return shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

PART XIII.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

111.—(1) From and after the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and twenty-three sections 25 26 and 27 of the Municipal Corporations Act 1882 and section 246 of the Public Health Act 1875 shall cease to apply to any accounts of the Corporation or of the treasurer of the borough or of the officers of the Corporation and all accounts of the Corporation and of the treasurer and the officers of the Corporation under any public or private Act of Parliament or otherwise relating to matters dealt with by the Corporation in any capacity and including the accounts of any joint committee and of the

Audit of
accounts.

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A.D. 1922. — officers of any joint committee appointed by the Corporation with the council of any county borough or district or any parish council shall be audited by a district auditor appointed by the Minister of Health in like manner as accounts of an urban authority and their officers are audited under sections 247 and 250 of the Public Health Act 1875 and those sections and all enactments amending them or applying to audit by district auditors including the enactments imposing penalties and providing for the recovery of sums as well as all enactments relating to matters incidental to or consequential upon any such accounts or audit shall apply in like manner as if so far as they relate to an audit of the accounts of an urban authority and the officers of that authority they were herein re-enacted with the necessary modifications and accordingly all burgesses of the borough and all rate-payers and owners of property in the borough shall have the like rights and there shall be the same appeal as in the case of that audit.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) of this section shall apply to the audit of the accounts of the Corporation for the financial year ending the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and twenty-three.

(3) The Corporation may out of the borough fund—

(a) Pay reasonable subscriptions whether annually or otherwise to the funds of any association of municipal corporations or other local authorities or their officers formed for the purpose of consultation as to their common interests and the discussion of matters relating to local government and any reasonable expenses of the attendance of any members or officers of the Corporation not exceeding in any case four at conferences or meetings of the said associations or any of them and any reasonable expenses of members of the Corporation engaged in attending meetings on behalf of the Corporation as one of the limbs of the cinque ports and the cost of purchasing reports and contributing towards the expenses of the proceedings of any such conferences or meetings;

(b) Pay the reasonable expenses of the Corporation in providing public entertainments on the

occasion of public ceremony or rejoicing and
in the reception and entertainment of dis-
tinguished persons residing in or visiting the
borough; and

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—

- (c) Pay reasonable subscriptions not exceeding in
the whole forty guineas in any one year in aid
of local units of the territorial forces rifle
clubs and other institutions established in or
connected with the borough for the purpose
of rendering national or public services.

PART XIV.
FINANCE.

112.—(1) The Corporation may from time to time Power to
independently of any other borrowing power borrow at borrow.
interest for the purposes mentioned in the first column
of the following table the respective sums mentioned
in the second column thereof and in order to secure the
repayment thereof and the payment of interest thereon
they may mortgage or charge the respective revenue
funds and rates mentioned in the third column of the
said table and they shall pay off all moneys so borrowed
within the respective periods (each of which is in this
Act referred to as “the prescribed period”) mentioned
in the fourth column thereof (namely):—

1	2	3	4
Purpose.	Amount.	Charge.	Period for repayment.
(a) For and in con- nexion with the ex- tension of mains the provision of water softening plant and the general purposes of the water under- taking of the Corpo- ration.	£ 20,000	The revenue of the water undertaking of the Corpo- ration the b o r o u g h fund and the b o r o u g h rate.	Thirty-five years from the date or dates of borrow- ing.
(b) For working capital in connexion with the water under- taking.	3,000	The revenue of the water undertaking of the Corpo- ration the b o r o u g h fund and the b o r o u g h rate.	Ten years from the date or dates of borrowing.

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1	2	3	4
Purpose.	Amount.	Charge.	Period for repayment.
(c) For working capital in connexion with the gas undertaking of the Corporation.	£ 20,000	The revenue of the gas undertaking of the Corporation the borough fund and the borough rate.	Ten years from the date or dates of borrowing.
(d) For and in connexion with the purchase of lands authorised by the section of this Act of which the marginal note is "Further powers for the acquisition of land by agreement."	49,300	The borough fund and the borough rate.	Sixty years from the date or dates of borrowing.
(e) For paying the costs charges and expenses of this Act as hereinafter defined.	The sum requisite.	The borough fund and the borough rate.	Five years from the passing of this Act.

(2) (a) The Corporation may also with the consent of the Minister of Health borrow such further money as may be necessary for any of the purposes of this Act.

(b) In order to secure the repayment of any money borrowed under this subsection and the payment of interest thereon the Corporation may mortgage or charge such revenue fund or rate as may be prescribed by the Minister of Health.

(c) Any money borrowed under this subsection shall be repaid within such period (in this Act referred to as "the prescribed period") as may be prescribed by the Minister of Health.

(3) The provisions of this section prescribing the revenue funds or rates which may be mortgaged or charged shall not limit the powers conferred upon the Corporation by section 53 (Power to use one form of mortgage for all purposes) of the Act of 1900.

113. Subject to the provisions of section 53 of the Act of 1900 the following sections of the Public Health Act 1875 shall extend and apply to mortgages granted under this Act (that is to say)—

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Provisions
of Public
Health Act
1875 as to
mortgages
to apply.

Section 236 (Form of mortgage);

Section 237 (Register of mortgages);

Section 238 (Transfer of mortgages).

114. The following sections of the Act of 1900 shall with any necessary modifications extend and apply to the exercise of the powers of this Act as if the same were re-enacted in this Act (that is to say)—

Applica-
tion of
provisions
of Act of
1900.

Section 39 (Certain regulations of Public Health Act 1875 as to borrowing not to apply);

Section 40 (Mode of raising money);

Section 43 (Mode of payment off of money borrowed);

Section 44 (Sinking fund):

Provided that the said section shall be read and have effect as if the words "three pounds ten shillings per centum per annum or such other rate as the Minister of Health may approve" were inserted in subsection (1) (b) of that section instead of the words "three per centum per annum."

Section 45 (Protection of lender from inquiry);

Section 46 (Corporation not to regard trusts);

Section 47 (Appointment of receiver);

Section 49 (Return respecting sinking fund to Local Government Board);

Section 54 (Inquiries by Local Government Board).

115.—(1) The Corporation may from time to time for the purpose of providing temporarily for any current expenses that may be incurred by them in the execution of any Act of Parliament or Provisional Order confirmed by or under any Act of Parliament utilise any sinking funds or reserve funds which they may have on hand crediting the said sinking funds or reserve funds with such fair rate of interest not being less than three per

Power to
use sinking
funds or re-
serve funds
temporarily.

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A.D. 1922. centum per annum as they may resolve The amount of any sinking or reserve funds which the Corporation may utilise for such purpose shall not aggregate at any time an amount equal to one-fourth of the total aggregate amount of the before-mentioned expenses for the immediately preceding financial year.

(2) All sums borrowed by the Corporation under this section in respect of the current expenses of any financial year shall be repaid out of the revenue received by the Corporation in respect of such year.

(3) When the Corporation borrow money under this section—

(a) the treasurer shall within forty-two days after the end of each financial year furnish to the Minister of Health a special report showing precisely the operation of the powers of this section during such year and such report shall be in such form and shall contain such information as that Minister shall approve or require;

(b) the Minister of Health may make such investigation as may be necessary to satisfy himself that the requirements of this section have been complied with and if it appear to the Minister of Health by the said report or by such investigation that the Corporation have failed to comply with the requirements of this section that Minister may by order suspend the operation of the powers of this section for such period as he may think fit.

(4) The provisions of this section shall cease to be in force at the expiration of five years from the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and twenty-three unless they shall have been continued by Act of Parliament or by an order made by the Minister of Health which order that Minister is hereby empowered to make and in the event of his making any such order he is hereby empowered to make such modifications or amendments in the provisions of this section as may appear to him to be necessary.

Applica-
tion of
money
borrowed.

116. All moneys borrowed by the Corporation under the powers of this Act shall be applied only to the purposes for which they are authorised to be borrowed and

(except in the case of money borrowed under the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is "Power to use sinking funds or reserve funds temporarily") to which capital is properly applicable. A.D. 1922.

117.—(1) Where the Corporation are authorised by any statutory borrowing power to raise moneys for any purpose they may instead of exercising such borrowing power by the issue of any fresh security in respect thereof exercise the said power and raise the said moneys either wholly or partially by using for such purpose so much of any moneys for the time being forming part of a sinking fund as shall be available for the repayment of—

Power to
use sinking
fund
instead of
borrowing.

- (a) a loan which is secured by a charge on the same rate fund or revenue as would be specifically chargeable as the security for the repayment of a loan under the statutory borrowing power if the same were raised by the issue of a fresh security and which is not shown by the deed to be raised in exercise of a particular borrowing power specified therein; or
- (b) moneys borrowed and charged upon all the revenues of the Corporation in manner provided by section 53 of the Act of 1900 and not shown by the deed to be raised in exercise of a particular borrowing power specified therein.

(2) The Corporation when exercising the powers conferred on them by this section shall—

- (a) withdraw from the sinking fund a sum equal to the amount of the statutory borrowing power proposed to be exercised by the user of moneys from such sinking fund;
- (b) credit such sinking fund with the repayment of an amount of the principal moneys for the repayment of which the fund is established equal to the sum withdrawn from the sinking fund and thereupon the amount so credited shall be deemed to be principal moneys discharged by application of the sinking fund;
- (c) debit the account of the statutory borrowing power proposed to be exercised with an amount

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of the principal moneys equal to the sum withdrawn from such sinking fund and thereupon the statutory borrowing power shall be deemed to have been exercised as fully as if the said amount had been raised by the issue of a fresh security and the provisions of any enactment as to the repayment and reborrowing of sums raised under the statutory borrowing power shall apply thereto accordingly.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any sinking fund formed under the Local Loans Act 1875.

(4) The Corporation shall furnish all such information (if any) to the Minister of Health with regard to the exercise of the powers contained in this section as that Minister shall require.

Power to
re-borrow.

118.—(1) The Corporation shall have power—

(a) to borrow for the purpose of paying off any moneys previously borrowed under any statutory borrowing power which are intended to be forthwith repaid; or

(b) to borrow in order to replace moneys which during the previous twelve months have been temporarily applied from other funds of the Corporation in repaying moneys previously borrowed under any statutory borrowing power and which at the time of such repayment it was intended to replace by borrowed moneys.

(2) Any moneys borrowed under this section shall for the purposes of repayment be deemed to form part of the original loan and shall be repaid within that portion of the period prescribed for the repayment of that loan which remains unexpired and the provisions which are for the time being applicable to the original loan shall apply to the moneys borrowed under this section.

(3) The Corporation shall not have power to borrow for the purpose of making any payment to a sinking fund or of paying any instalment or making any annual payment which has or may become due in respect of borrowed moneys.

(4) The Corporation shall not have power to borrow in order to replace any moneys previously borrowed which have been repaid— A.D. 1922.
—

- (a) by instalments or annual payments; or
- (b) by means of a sinking fund; or
- (c) out of moneys derived from the sale of land; or
- (d) out of any capital moneys properly applicable to the purpose of the repayment other than moneys borrowed for that purpose.

(5) Section 48 (Power to re-borrow) of the Act of 1900 is hereby repealed but without prejudice to anything done or suffered to be done thereunder.

119. When under the provisions of any Act of Parliament or of any Order confirmed by or having the effect of an Act of Parliament whether passed confirmed or made before or after the passing of this Act the Corporation are empowered or required to form a sinking fund for the payment off of moneys borrowed or payable by them they may (in addition to any other powers for the time being vested in them) invest such sinking fund and the interest on the investments of such sinking fund in statutory securities. Power to invest all sinking funds in statutory securities.

120. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Municipal Corporations Act 1882 any money borrowed or to be borrowed by the Corporation in pursuance of that Act shall be repaid within such period not exceeding sixty years as the Minister of Health shall in each case prescribe. Period for repayment of loans under Municipal Corporations Act 1882.

121. Any expenses of the execution by the Corporation of this Act with respect to which no other provision is made shall be defrayed by the Corporation out of the borough fund. Expenses of execution of Act.

PART XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

122.—(1) The Corporation may maintain the two existing lifts up the cliffs in the borough which have been acquired by them and may duplicate and improve the said lifts and may also construct equip and maintain such other lifts or sets of lifts not exceeding three sets up the said cliffs for the conveyance of passengers vehicles Power to construct lifts.

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A.D. 1922. — goods and things and may provide all necessary buildings and apparatus therefor and may let any such lift or lifts on lease for such period at such rent and subject to such covenants and conditions as the Corporation may think fit or may work any such lift or lifts and charge reasonable sums for the use thereof and may make byelaws for regulating such use and for preventing injury or damage to such lift or lifts and for regulating the conduct of persons using the same.

(2) The Corporation may in lieu of constructing such lifts or sets of lifts or one such lift or set of lifts if they think fit let any part of the seashore and cliffs belonging to them for the construction of such lift or lifts or sets of lifts as the case may be as the Corporation may think fit for such period at such rent and subject to such covenants and conditions as the Corporation may think fit.

(3) The Corporation may purchase and hold any lift or lifts or set or sets of lifts which may hereafter be constructed by persons other than the Corporation upon the cliffs and upon such purchase the Corporation may exercise in respect of the lift or lifts or set or sets of lifts so purchased any of the powers contained in subsection (1) of this section.

(4) Any lift moved by electrical power shall be so equipped and worked as to prevent any interference with telegraphic communication by means of any telegraphic line (as defined by the Telegraph Act 1878) belonging to or used by the Postmaster-General.

Power to Corporation to take lease of parts of harbour and pier yard and to provide stands for vehicles &c.

123. The Corporation may take on lease and hold a part or parts of the harbour and pier yard in the borough and may construct provide maintain and use upon such part or parts and may let to any person or persons for such periods during the said lease as the Corporation may think fit a stand or stands for chars-a-banc brakes coaches hackney carriages and other vehicles and huts shelters or other structures for use as offices or waiting rooms or for other purposes for the owners of such vehicles and their officers and servants and the passengers using such vehicles.

Notice of processions to be given.

124. Any person or persons intending to organise or form a public or ceremonial procession or a circus procession or procession of wild animals through the

streets of the borough shall give written notice thereof and of the route proposed to be taken and of the time at which it will take place to the Corporation by leaving such notice at the head police office twenty-four hours at least (exclusive of Sundays) previous to the time fixed for such procession to pass through the streets. If any such procession passes through the streets of the borough without such notice having been previously given or otherwise than in accordance with such notice the person or persons organising or conducting such procession or any or either of them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds each. A.D. 1922.

125. The Corporation may delegate their powers under section 21 (Power to make orders for preventing obstructions in the streets during public processions &c.) of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 to a committee consisting of not less than five members of the council and any orders made or directions given by such committee under the said section shall have the same force and effect as if made or given by the council. As to street traffic.

126.—(1) The Corporation may if they think fit in cases not within the Workmen's Compensation Act 1906 or the School Teachers' (Superannuation) Act 1918 grant a gratuity of any sum (not exceeding two years' pay) to any of their officers or servants who may be disabled or injured in their service or may become incapacitated through age sickness or other infirmity or to the widow or family of any such officer or servant who may die in their service. Power to grant gratuities in certain cases.

(2) Every such gratuity shall be charged on and paid out of the fund or funds on or out of which the salary wages or emoluments of such officer or servant would have been charged or been paid if he had continued in his office or service.

127.—(1) The Corporation may appoint as deputy medical officer of health and pay a person legally qualified for the practice of medicine surgery and midwifery to assist the medical officer in the proper execution of the provisions of the Public Health Acts and of this Act and any other Act relating to the Corporation in force within the borough. Power to appoint deputy medical officer of health.

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(2) In case of the illness or absence of the medical officer and at other times to such extent as the Corporation shall by resolution direct all things required or authorised to be done by or to the medical officer may be done by or to the deputy medical officer.

Corporation may effect insurances of certain officers and servants.

128. The Corporation may insure against death or ill-health either as a class or individually all or any of their officers servants or employees who may be employed in or in connexion with hospitals for infectious disease or who may be liable to special risk to life or health in carrying out their duties in connexion with infectious diseases and may pay out of the fund to which the salary or wages of any such officer servant or employee so insured is chargeable the premiums or other payments in connexion with such insurances and upon the happening of the contingency insured against shall apply the proceeds of any such insurance for the benefit of the employee insured or if he shall have died for the benefit of his dependants or if he have no dependants shall carry such proceeds to the credit of the fund out of which the premiums on the insurance were paid.

Teachers to be deemed officers or servants of Corporation for certain purposes.

129. In and for the purposes of the sections of this Act of which the marginal notes respectively are "Power to grant gratuities in certain cases" and "Corporation may effect insurances of certain officers and servants" the respective expressions "officers or servants" and "officers servants or employees" shall include any teacher who at the date of the passing of this Act is or shall thereafter be permanently and exclusively employed by the Corporation as the local education authority for the borough or permanently and exclusively employed in any public elementary school in the borough (whether provided by the Corporation as the local education authority or not so provided).

Power to Corporation to subscribe to hospitals &c.

130. The provisions of section 131 (Power of local authority to provide hospitals) of the Public Health Act 1875 shall be extended so as to enable the Corporation to subscribe to any hospital infirmary dispensary or other institution of a similar character such sum or sums as they may from time to time think fit not exceeding in any year the amount which would be produced by the levying of a consolidated rate of one penny in the pound

and to charge the amount of any such subscriptions to or apportion the same among all or any of their funds and revenues. A.D. 1922.

131. The Corporation may establish and maintain an information bureau for the purpose of supplying such information with regard to the borough as may be desired by visitors or intending visitors to the borough and others and may employ and pay such number of clerks assistants and servants as they may think fit for the purpose and may if they think fit make charges for the use of such bureau or for information supplied by means thereof. Power to establish information bureau.

132. The Corporation may provide and maintain barometrical and other instruments for recording the state of the weather and may take all necessary steps for making and publishing weather reports and statistics. As to publishing weather reports.

133. Notwithstanding anything contained in the second schedule of the Municipal Corporations Act 1882 the summons to members of the council may be delivered at the usual place of abode of every member of the council by post by prepaid letter at the ordinary rate of postage. Service of summons on members of council.

134. If the occupier of any house or part of a house or premises shall prevent the owner thereof from carrying into effect any requirement of the Corporation under Part VI. Part VII. or Part VIII. of this Act then after notice of this provision shall have been given by the owner to the occupier any court of summary jurisdiction upon proof thereof may make an order in writing requiring the occupier to permit the owner to execute the works required by the Corporation to be done and if after the expiration of seven days from the service of such order the occupier shall continue to refuse to permit the owner to execute the said works he shall for every day during which he shall so continue to refuse be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and during the continuance of his refusal the owner shall be discharged from any penalties to which he might otherwise have become liable by reason of his default in executing such works. Penalty on occupiers refusing execution of Act.

135. The provisions of section 102 (Power of entry of local authority) and section 103 (Penalty for disobedience of order) of the Public Health Act 1875 shall Power of entry.

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extend and apply to the purposes of the provisions of Part VI. Part VII. and Part VIII. of this Act as if those purposes had been mentioned in the said section 102.

General
provisions
as to
byelaws.

136. The provisions of sections 182 to 185 of the Public Health Act 1875 so far as they relate to byelaws made by an urban sanitary authority shall apply to byelaws authorised to be made by the Corporation under the powers of this Act Provided that no byelaws affecting the foreshore below high-water mark shall come into operation until the consent of the Board of Trade has been obtained.

Evidence
of appoint-
ments
authority
&c.

137. Where in any legal proceedings taken by or on behalf of or against the Corporation or any officer servant solicitor or agent of the Corporation or any committee of the council under this Act or under any general or local Act for the time being in force in the borough it becomes necessary to prove the appointment or authority of any officer servant solicitor or agent of the Corporation or of any committee of the council or to prove any resolution or order of the council or any resolution order or report of any committee of the council a certificate of such appointment authority resolution order or report purporting to be authenticated by the signature of the mayor or of the town clerk shall be *primâ facie* evidence of such appointment authority resolution order or report without further proof of the holding of any meeting or the production of any minute book or other record or document.

Authentica-
tion and
service of
notices &c.

138.—(1) Where any notice or demand under this Act or under any local Act Provisional Order confirmed by Act of Parliament or byelaw for the time being in force within the borough requires authentication by the Corporation the signature of the town clerk or other duly authorised officer of the Corporation shall be sufficient authentication.

(2) Notices demands orders and other documents required or authorised to be served under this Act or under any local Act Provisional Order confirmed by Act of Parliament or byelaw for the time being in force within the borough may be served in the same manner as notices under the Public Health Act 1875 are by section 267 (Service of notices) of that Act authorised to be

served Provided that in the case of any company any such notice demand order or document shall be delivered or sent by post addressed to the secretary of the company at their registered office or at their principal office or place of business.

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139. Section 265 (Protection of local authority and their officers from personal liability) of the Public Health Act 1875 shall with any necessary modifications extend and apply to the purposes of this Act as if the same were re-enacted herein.

Applica-
tion of
section 265
of Public
Health Act
1875.

140. Where under this Act or under any general or local Act for the time being in force in the borough the Corporation give their consent to the execution of any work or the doing of any act or thing subject to any terms or conditions which they are authorised to impose any breach of any such terms or conditions shall be deemed as regards liability to a penalty and other consequences equivalent to the execution of the work or the doing of the act or thing without the required consent.

As to
breach of
conditions
of consent
of Cor-
poration.

141. Save as herein expressly provided all informations and complaints under or for the breach of any of the provisions of this Act or of any byelaws made thereunder may be laid and made by any officer of the Corporation duly authorised in that behalf or by the town clerk or by any police officer acting for or within the borough.

Informa-
tions by
whom to
be laid.

142. Save as otherwise by this Act expressly provided all offences against this Act and all penalties forfeitures costs and expenses imposed or recoverable under this Act or any byelaw made in pursuance thereof may be prosecuted and recovered in a summary manner Provided that costs or expenses except such as are recoverable along with a penalty shall not be recovered as penalties but may be recovered summarily as civil debts.

Recovery of
penalties &c.

143. Where any damages expenses or charges are directed or authorised to be paid or recovered in addition to any penalty for any offence in this Act mentioned the amount of such damages expenses or charges in case of dispute respecting the same may be settled and determined by the court before whom any offender is convicted.

Damages
and
charges to
be settled
by court.

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—
Recovery of
demands.

144. Proceedings for the recovery of any demand made under the authority of this Act or any incorporated enactment whether provision is or is not made for the recovery in any specified court or manner may be taken in any county court having otherwise jurisdiction in the matter provided that the demand does not exceed the amount recoverable in that court in a personal action.

Compensa-
tion how
to be
determined.

145. When any compensation costs damages or expenses is or are by this Act directed to be paid and the method for determining the amount thereof is not otherwise provided for such amount shall in case of dispute be ascertained in the manner provided by the Public Health Acts.

As to
appeals.

146. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any condition order judgment determination prohibition apportionment or requirement or the withholding of any certificate licence consent or approval of or by the Corporation or of or by any officer of the Corporation under the provisions of Parts VI. VII. or VIII. of this Act or by any conviction or order made by a court of summary jurisdiction or a petty sessional court under the provisions of this Act may if no other mode of appeal is provided by this Act appeal to the next practicable court of quarter sessions under and according to the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Acts and in regard to any such order made by a court of summary jurisdiction or a petty sessional court the Corporation may in like manner appeal.

Powers
of Act
cumulative.

147. All powers rights and remedies given to the Corporation by this Act shall (except where otherwise expressly provided) be deemed to be in addition to and not in derogation of any other powers rights or remedies conferred on them or on any committee appointed by them by Act of Parliament charter law or custom and the Corporation or such committee as the case may be may exercise such other powers and be entitled to such other rights and remedies as if this Act had not been passed Provided that no person shall incur more than one penalty (other than a daily penalty for a continuing offence) for the commission of the same offence.

148. Where under this Act any question or dispute is to be referred to an arbitrator or to arbitration other than questions or disputes to which the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts apply then unless other provision is made the reference shall be subject to the provisions of the Arbitration Act 1889.

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Applica-
tion of
Arbitration
Act 1889.

149. Nothing in this Act shall protect any person from being proceeded against by way of indictment in respect of any matter by this Act made punishable on summary proceedings or shall relieve any person in respect of any such matter from any penal or other consequence to which he would have been liable if such matter had not been made punishable by this Act. Provided that nothing in this Act shall make a person liable to be punished more than once for the same offence.

Saving for
indictment
&c.

150. A judge of any court or a justice shall not be disqualified from acting in the execution of this Act by reason of his being liable to any rate.

Judges not
disqualified.

151. The Corporation shall not under the powers of this Act construct on the shore of the sea or of any creek bay arm of the sea or navigable river communicating therewith where and so far up the same as the tide flows and re-flows any work without the previous consent of the Board of Trade to be signified in writing under the hand of one of the secretaries or assistant secretaries of the Board of Trade and then only according to such plan and under such restrictions and regulations as the Board of Trade may approve of in writing under hand as last aforesaid and where any such work may have been constructed the Corporation shall not at any time alter or extend the same without obtaining previously to making any alteration or extension the like consent or approval. If any work be commenced altered extended or completed contrary to the provisions of this section the Board of Trade may abate and remove the same and restore the site thereof to its former condition at the costs and charges of the Corporation and the amount of such costs and charges shall be a debt due from the Corporation to the Crown and shall be recoverable as a Crown debt or summarily.

Works
below high-
water mark
not to be
constructed
without
consent of
Board of
Trade.

152. Nothing in this Act affects prejudicially any estate right power privilege or exemption of the Crown and in particular nothing herein contained authorises the

Crown
rights.

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A.D. 1922. Corporation to take use or in any manner interfere with any portion of the shore or bed of the sea or of any river channel creek bay or estuary or any land hereditaments subjects or rights of whatsoever description belonging to His Majesty in right of His Crown and under the management of the Commissioners of Woods or of the Board of Trade or of the Minister of Transport respectively without the consent in writing of the Commissioners of Woods or the Board of Trade or the Minister of Transport as the case may be on behalf of His Majesty first had and obtained for that purpose (which consent the said Commissioners and Board and Minister are hereby respectively authorised to give).

Costs of
Act.

153. All costs charges and expenses of and incidental to the preparing for obtaining and passing of this Act or otherwise in relation thereto as taxed by the taxing officer of the House of Lords or of the House of Commons shall be paid by the Corporation in the first instance out of the borough fund and borough rate but ultimately out of money borrowed under the authority of this Act for that purpose.

The SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Act.

RETURN OF RENT OR ANNUAL VALUE AND OF OTHER
PARTICULARS TO BE RENDERED UNDER THE
RAMSGATE CORPORATION ACT 1922.

1. Name of the street or road &c. in which the property is situate - Number of the house - - - (If not numbered state the name by which known.) Whether occupied with or without stables or other premises as part of the same property - - The quantity of land (if any) and how used - - - -	
2. Full Christian name and surname of occupier	

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		A.D. 1922.
3. Name and address of owner or immediate lessor - - - - (If not known state the name and address of the agent or person to whom the rent is paid.)		
4. Whether the property is occupied— (a) Wholly as a private residence - - - - - or (b) Partly as a dwelling-house and partly for trade or business purposes - - - - or (c) Solely for trade or business purposes with no person residing on the premises other than a caretaker - - (Number of rooms set apart for the use of the caretaker (if any) and on which floor.) (d) Nature of the business (if any) -	(a) (b) (c) (d)	
5. If the occupation is in respect of part only of a house or premises state the extent and on which floor or floors - - - -		
6. Amount of rent - - - - - or If ground rent only is paid state its amount - - - - -	£ per £ per	
7. Whether the property is held under lease or agreement for a period of years - - - - - or By the year quarter month or week - - - - -		
8. (a) Date of commencement of term of lease or agreement - - - - (b) Term of years for which granted (c) Whether granted for any consideration in money in addition to the rent or upon any condition as to laying out money in building rebuilding or improvements - - - - - (If none insert "None.")	(a) (b) (c) Amount paid for lease £	
9. If the occupier is the owner or has purchased the lease the full annual value should be stated i.e. the amount at which the property is worth to be let by the year the owner keeping it in repair - - - - -	} Annual value £	

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10. (a) Amount of land tax (if any) - (b) Amount of tithe rentcharge or of any rate or assessment in lieu of tithes paid in the year 19 (State in each case whether borne by the landlord or tenant.)	(a) £ . Borne by the (b) £ . Borne by the
11. Whether all usual tenant's rates and taxes are paid and borne by the occupier in addition to the rent - - - - -	
12. Whether the landlord or the tenant undertakes to bear the cost of repairs insurance and other expenses necessary to maintain the property - - - - - (If each undertakes to bear part only of the cost of repairs state the particulars.)	

DECLARATION.

I declare that the foregoing particulars are in every respect
fully and truly stated to the best of my judgment and belief.

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