

[56 & 57 VICT.]

*London County Council
(General Powers) Act, 1893.*

[Ch. ccxxi.]



CHAPTER ccxxi.

An Act to provide for the representation of certain County Councils on the Thames Conservancy Board to empower the Council to prohibit or regulate the erection of dwelling-houses on low lands subject to floods to confer powers on the Council with respect to their procedure investigations on various subjects prevention of epidemic diseases the requiring of returns the re-arrangement of wards compensation to workmen and electric lighting to provide against the giving of false alarms of fire to extend and explain the powers of the Council with respect to sky signs and with respect to bands and to confer certain powers on Vestries and District Boards. A.D. 1893.

[24th August 1893.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that the provisions in this Act contained should be made with reference to the London County Council in this Act called "the Council":

And whereas the River Thames passes through or by the administrative county of London and the counties of Middlesex Surrey Kent and Essex (in this Act called "the riparian counties") and the councils of the riparian counties are interested in the flow of the river and purity of the water and the conservancy thereof:

And whereas the councils of the riparian counties have no representation on the Thames Conservancy Board constituted under the Thames Conservancy Act 1857 and the Acts amending the same and it is expedient that the councils should be empowered to appoint members of the Thames Conservancy Board for a limited period as herein-after provided and that provision be made for the consolidation and amendment of the public and local Acts relating to the conservancy of the River Thames so far as regards the constitution and powers of the Conservancy Board: 20 & 21 Vict.
cap. cxlvii.

A.D. 1893.

And whereas there are within the county considerable areas of marsh and other low-lying lands of which the surface is below the level of Trinity high-water mark and which are subject to flooding and so situate as not to admit of being drained by gravitation into the existing main sewerage system and the erection of dwelling-houses thereon is injurious to the health of the population and it is expedient that provisions should be made restricting or regulating the erection of dwelling-houses on such lands as herein-after set forth :

And whereas various provisions of the Local Government Act 1888 relating to the procedure of the Council cause delay and difficulty in carrying out the duties imposed upon the Council and it is expedient that other provisions should be made with reference thereto such as are in this Act contained :

And whereas doubts exist as to the proper course to be followed with respect to recognizances in cases of appeals by the Council and it is expedient that provisions should be made with respect thereto :

And whereas it has been doubted whether the Council have legal power to expend money in investigating certain subjects of general importance to the inhabitants of London and it is expedient that powers should be conferred on the Council to enable them to expend money in investigating such subjects :

And whereas difficulties exist in certain cases with respect to the re-arrangement of wards in parishes within the county and applications have been made to the Council to re-arrange such wards but their powers with respect thereto are in certain cases inadequate and it is expedient that they should be extended :

54 & 55 Vict.
cap. lxxviii.

And whereas by the London Sky Signs Act 1891 powers were conferred on the Council with respect to the prohibition and regulation of sky signs as therein defined but the definition therein contained does not include certain signs of which it is expedient that the Council should have control :

53 & 54 Vict.
cap. ccxliii.

And whereas doubts exist as to the effect of section 21 of the London Council (General Powers) Act 1890 with respect to music in parks and it is expedient that such section should be explained as herein-after set forth :

50 & 51 Vict.
cap. clxxxii.
51 & 52 Vict.
cap. lvii.

And whereas under the Thames Tunnel (Blackwall) Acts 1887 and 1888 the Council are authorised to construct and are constructing a tunnel or subway under the River Thames at Blackwall with roads and approaches thereto :

And whereas parts of the said tunnel or subway are being or will have to be carried out under compressed air involving exceptional

risk of death or injury to the workmen and persons employed thereon and doubts have arisen whether the Council have power to make provision for any of such workmen or persons who may have been or may be injured during such employment and in case of their deaths for their widows and children and it is desirable that such doubts should be removed :

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And whereas the Council are desirous of using certain lands on the Victoria Embankment for the purpose of an electric lighting installation for lighting the embankment and certain bridges and it is expedient that they should have powers for that purpose :

And whereas it is expedient that further powers should be conferred on vestries and district boards in the cases mentioned in this Act :

And whereas it is also expedient that sundry further powers should be conferred on the Council and further provisions made as in this Act provided :

And whereas the objects aforesaid cannot be accomplished without the authority of Parliament :

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

1. This Act may be cited as the London County Council (General Powers) Act 1893. Short title.

2. In this Act the following words and expressions have the several meanings hereby assigned to them unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say) :—

Interpreta-
tion of
terms.

“The Council” means the London County Council ;

“The county” means the administrative county of London.

REPRESENTATION OF COUNTY COUNCILS ON THAMES CONSERVANCY BOARD.

3. For a period of three years from and after the passing of this Act the number of the conservators of the River Thames shall be thirty instead of twenty-three and the additional conservators may be elected as herein-after provided :—

Representa-
tion of
county
councils on
Thames
Conservancy
Board.

(1) It shall be lawful for the Council to elect three persons out of their own body to be conservators and the several persons so elected shall hold office as conservators for the term of three years from the passing of this Act if they shall so long continue to be members of the Council ;

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(2) It shall be lawful for each of the councils of the riparian counties of Middlesex Surrey Kent and Essex to elect one person out of their own body to be a conservator and each person so elected shall hold office as conservator for the term of three years from the passing of this Act if he shall so long continue to be a member of the council by which he is elected;

(3) Any vacancy in the office of conservator occasioned by the death resignation removal or disqualification of any member so elected shall be filled up with all convenient speed by the election of a new conservator by the council by whom the vacating member was elected:

The additional conservators elected by the councils of the riparian counties shall (during the said period of three years and subject to the provisions of this Act and as from the passing thereof) severally have the same powers functions duties privileges and obligations as other conservators under the Acts relating to the conservancy of the River Thames and shall form part of the corporate body of the conservators of the River Thames.

Thames
Conservancy
Acts &c. to
remain
unaffected.

4. All the provisions of the Thames Conservancy Acts or of any other Act relative to the powers functions duties privileges obligations or proceedings of the Thames Conservators as a body and all acts and proceedings done taken or pending by against or in relation to the conservators as a body shall remain unaffected by the addition to and incorporation with that body of the seven conservators added by this Act and (except only as is in this Act expressly otherwise provided) shall in all respects continue and be as if this Act had not been passed but the Thames Conservancy Board shall in the session of Parliament to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four introduce a local Bill to consolidate and amend the public and local Acts relating to the conservancy of the River Thames so far as regards the constitution and powers of the Conservancy Board and if the board fail to introduce such a Bill or if such Bill shall not become law it shall be lawful for the London County Council to introduce such a Bill in the then next or the next following session of Parliament.

DWELLING-HOUSES ON LOW-LYING LAND.

Dwelling-
houses on
low-lying
land.

5. It shall not be lawful for any person upon land in the county of which the surface is below the level of Trinity high-water mark and which is so situate as not to admit of being drained by gravitation into an existing sewer of the Council to erect any building to

be used wholly or in part as a dwelling-house or to adapt any building to be used wholly or in part as a dwelling-house except with the permission of the Council and subject to and in accordance with such regulations as the Council shall from time to time prescribe with reference to the erection of buildings on such land :

And the Council may by such regulations (subject to appeal as herein-after provided)—

- (i.) Prohibit the erection of dwelling-houses or the adaptation of any buildings for use as dwelling-houses on such land or any defined area or areas of such land ;
- (ii.) Regulate the erection of dwelling-houses or the adaptation of buildings for use as dwelling-houses on such land or any defined area or areas of such land ;
- (iii.) Prescribe the level at which the under side of the lowest floor of any permitted building shall be placed on such land or any defined area or areas of such land and as to the provision to be made and maintained by the owner for securing efficient and proper drainage of the buildings either directly or by means of a local sewer into a main sewer of the Council :

Any person seeking to erect any dwelling-house or any building any part of which is to be used as a dwelling-house or to adapt any building or any part of a building for use as a dwelling-house on any of such land shall make application to the Council for a license to erect the same and the matter shall thereupon be referred to the chief engineer of the Council who shall decide whether and if so upon what conditions such erection or adaptation may be permitted and any such decision shall be given by the said engineer in writing under his hand. Any person objecting to the refusal of the Council to permit on such land or any defined area or areas of such land the erection of any dwelling-house or the adaptation for use as a dwelling-house of any building or to any regulation made by the Council under this part of this Act or to any decision of the said engineer or as to the reasonableness of any requirement or condition made by him may appeal to a tribunal to be constituted as herein-after provided. And every such appeal shall stand referred to such tribunal.

6. For the purposes of this part of this Act a tribunal of appeal shall be constituted as follows :—

Constitution
of tribunal
of appeal.

One member to be from time to time appointed by the Council ;

One member (who shall not be a member or officer of the Council) to be from time to time appointed by the President for the time being of the Institution of Civil Engineers ;

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One member (who shall not be a member or officer of the Council) to be from time to time appointed by the council of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Procedure.

7.—(1) The Council may with the concurrence of the tribunal of appeal from time to time make and alter regulations prescribing the procedure to be followed by applicants for permission under this part of this Act.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Council if they think fit to order that any decision of the Council or of their engineer may be supported by counsel and witnesses before the tribunal.

(3) It shall be lawful for the tribunal at any time to state a case for the opinion of the High Court on any question of law appearing to them to be involved in any appeal submitted to them.

(4) The tribunal shall have power to hear such parties interested by counsel or otherwise as they may think fit and may confirm or reverse or vary any such decision and the costs of any of the parties to the appeal shall be in the discretion of the tribunal.

(5) The tribunal may from time to time make and alter regulations as to the procedure to be followed in cases of appeal under this section.

Penalties.

8. If any person erects or commences to erect or adapt any such building otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this part of this Act or without having had and obtained such license or makes default in observing any of the conditions contained in such license or is guilty of any breach of such conditions he shall on conviction of such offence before a court of summary jurisdiction be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds and to a further penalty not exceeding fifty pounds for every day after such conviction on which such building continues so erected or adapted without such license being had and obtained or upon which such default or breach continues.

Regulations.

9.—(1) Regulations made or altered by the Council under this part of this Act shall have no force until a copy thereof shall have been published in the "London Gazette" and it shall be the duty of the Council to give notice of every such regulation by publishing a copy thereof in two or more London daily newspapers and if there be a local newspaper circulating in the parish or district to which such regulation applies then also in such local newspaper.

(2) Printed copies of every regulation from time to time in force under this part of this Act shall be kept at the office of the Council and shall be supplied free of charge to any person concerned who may apply for the same.

PROCEDURE OF COUNCIL.

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10. In regard to the meetings and proceedings of the Council the provisions contained in the schedule to this Act shall have effect in substitution for the provisions contained in the Second Schedule of the Municipal Corporations Act 1882 and subject to the provisions of the said schedule the Council may from time to time make standing orders for the regulation of their proceedings and business and vary or revoke the same.

As to meetings &c.

RECOGNIZANCES ON BEHALF OF COUNCIL.

11. Where by virtue of any Act of Parliament or rules of court or otherwise requiring any party to the prosecution of any appeal or other legal proceeding to enter into any recognizance the Council would as such party be required to enter into any recognizance then such requirement shall be deemed to be satisfied on the entry of appeal or undertaking of such proceeding by the Council but in every such case the Council shall be liable as if recognizances had been entered into for such sum if any as is required by such Act or rules in case of any such appeal and all entries of appeals and other proceedings as aforesaid shall be made and taken as if recognizances had been so entered into.

Recognizances in appeals not to be required.

POWER TO EXPEND MONEY IN INVESTIGATION.

12. From and after the passing of this Act the Council shall have power to expend money in investigating subjects of general importance to the inhabitants of the county as such. Provided that this section shall not authorise the Council to expend in any one financial year any greater sum than one thousand pounds in relation to subjects with regard to which but for this enactment the Council would not have power to expend money.

As to investigations.

PREVENTION OF EPIDEMIC DISEASE.

13. The Local Government Board may assign to the Council any powers and duties under the epidemic regulations made in pursuance of section 134 of the Public Health Act 1875 which they may deem it desirable should be exercised and performed by the Council.

Assignment of certain powers to Council by Local Government Board.

If the Local Government Board are of opinion that any sanitary authority in whose default the Council have power to proceed and act under the Public Health (London) Act 1891 is making or is likely to make default in the execution of the said regulations they may by order assign to the Council for such time as may be specified in the order such powers and duties of the sanitary

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authority under the regulations as they may think fit Where any such order has been made the expenses incurred by the Council in pursuance of the order shall be recoverable from the sanitary authority in manner provided by sub-section 3 of section 101 of the Public Health (London) Act 1891.

RETURNS.

Council may
require
copies of
returns.

14.—(1) The Council may from time to time require the guardians of the poor the overseers and any other rating authorities having powers within the county to return for the use of the Council such copies of their valuation lists reports and accounts and other information with respect to rating matters as the Council may require for purposes of statistical information:

Provided always that as regards the four Inns of Court mentioned in Schedule C to the Metropolis Management Act 1855 the provisions of this section shall extend only to information required by the Council relating specifically to rating matters.

(2) The Council may from time to time with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners require any vestry to return for the use of the Council copies of any returns in their possession as to charity property belonging to their respective parishes and districts.

(3) The Council shall if required by any such guardians overseers vestry or other authority repay to them the reasonable cost incurred by them in supplying such copies and giving such information as the Council may require under this section.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF WARDS.

Power to re-
arrange
wards in
parishes.

15. The Council may from time to time for the purpose of elections of vestrymen upon the application in writing of the vestry or of not less than five hundred rated householders of a parish mentioned in Schedules A and B to the Metropolis Management Act 1855 by order under their seal re-arrange the wards in such parish and determine the number extent limits and boundary lines of the new wards but so nevertheless that no ward shall contain less than five hundred rated householders and that the whole number of wards shall not exceed eight and the Council shall in making any such re-arrangement apportion among the several wards the number of vestrymen to be elected for such parish and shall in assigning the number of vestrymen to each ward have regard so far as practicable as well to the number of persons rated to the relief of the poor in each ward as to the aggregate amount of the sums at which all such persons are rated and the number of vestrymen assigned to each ward shall be a number divisible by three and a

copy of the order shall be transmitted to a Secretary of State for his approval and also to the vestry clerk of the parish to which such re-arrangement and apportionment relate and the said order shall within seven days after such transmission be published by the Council in the London Gazette and at the expiration of not less than two months the said Secretary of State shall if he approve the same publish the said order again with his approval affixed thereto in the London Gazette but if the said Secretary of State disapprove of the proposed re-arrangement into wards or apportionment of vestrymen then he shall subject however to all the above limitations make such other order as to the re-arrangement or apportionment as in his judgment shall be more conducive to a fair representation in the vestry of the interests of the ratepayers of the parish and shall publish such order in the London Gazette and the parish shall after such publication by him in the London Gazette be deemed to be re-arranged into the new wards.

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Any such order may contain such provisions with reference to the election rotation and retirement of vestrymen (whether elected prior or subsequently to the date of the order) as the Council may think necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the order.

FIRE ALARMS.

16. Any person giving a false alarm of fire to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or any officer thereof whether by means of a street fire alarm or otherwise shall be deemed guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction and shall on conviction for such offence by a court of summary jurisdiction be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not exceeding twenty pounds.

False alarms
of fire.

AMENDMENT OF LONDON SKY SIGNS ACT 1891.

17.—(1) From and after the passing of this Act so much of section 2 of the London Sky Signs Act 1891 as defines the expression "sky sign" shall be repealed without prejudice nevertheless to anything done or any proceeding pending under the said Act and as from and after the passing of this Act the expression "sky sign" as used in the said Act shall have the following meaning namely:—

Amendment
of London
Sky Signs
Act 1891.

"Sky sign" means any word letter model sign device or representation in the nature of an advertisement announcement or direction supported on or attached to any post pole standard framework or other support wholly or in part upon over or above any house building or structure which or any part of

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which sky sign shall be visible against the sky from any point in any street or public way and includes all and every part of any such post pole standard framework or other support. The expression "sky sign" shall also include any balloon parachute or similar device employed wholly or in part for the purposes of any advertisement or announcement on over or above any house building structure or erection of any kind or on or over any street or public way but shall not be deemed to include—

(i.) Any flagstaff pole vane or weathercock unless adapted or used wholly or in part for the purposes of any advertisement or announcement ;

(ii.) Any sign on any board frame or other contrivance securely fixed to or on the top of the wall or parapet of any building on the cornice or blocking course of any wall or to the ridge of a roof. Provided that such board frame or other contrivance be of one continuous face and not open work and do not extend in height more than three feet above any part of the wall or parapet or ridge to against or on which it is fixed or supported ;
or

(iii.) Any such word letter model sign device or representation as aforesaid which relates exclusively to the business of a railway company and which is placed or may be placed wholly upon or over any railway station yard platform or station approach belonging to a railway company and which is also so placed that it could not fall into any street or public place.

(2) And the said Act shall be read and construed accordingly :

Provided that section 6 paragraph 1 of the London Sky Signs Act 1891 shall (so far as it relates to things defined by this Act as "sky signs" which are not included in the expression "sky sign" under that Act) be read and have effect as if the time within which application is to be made for the inspection and survey of the sky sign were three months after the passing of this Act.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 21 OF THE LONDON COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT 1890.

18. The provisions of section 21 of the London Council (General Powers) Act 1890 with respect to music in parks shall be deemed to extend to and authorise the Council to maintain public bands or to make contributions by way of subsidy to public bands to provide

Further powers as to provision of bands.

music in any place within the county in which the Council shall think it desirable that music should be provided. A.D. 1893.

BLACKWALL TUNNEL—COMPENSATION TO WORKMEN.

19. The Council shall have and from the passing of the Thames Tunnel (Blackwall) Act 1887 shall be deemed to have had power in their discretion to pay compensation to any workman or person employed in the construction of the tunnel and works authorised by the Thames Tunnel (Blackwall) Acts 1887 and 1888 who while working under compressed air may be injured and to the widow and children or any of them of any such workman or person who while so working as aforesaid shall die or sustain injury resulting in death. Such compensation as aforesaid may be paid either in one sum or by periodical payments at such times and extending over such period as the Council may think fit and the Council may if they think fit contract either prospectively or retrospectively and for such consideration to be paid by the Council as they may think proper with any insurance office society or company for the payment by such office society or company of any such compensation as aforesaid. The expenses of the Council under this section shall be considered as expenses incurred by them in the execution of the Thames Tunnel (Blackwall) Acts 1887 and 1888 and shall be defrayed accordingly. Nothing in this Act and no compensation which may be paid or become payable thereunder shall take away or prejudicially affect any right or claim to damages or compensation which any such workman or person as aforesaid or his widow or children may have against any person or body other than the Council or (except so far as may be agreed when such compensation is granted) against the Council.

Compensation to certain workmen.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

20. The Council for the purpose of lighting with electricity the Victoria Embankment and the gardens thereon and the Westminster and Waterloo Bridges may erect maintain and use such works buildings and appliances as they may find convenient on or under any part of the land on the said embankment (not being more than seven hundred feet from any part of the Charing Cross Railway Bridge) which is bounded on the west by the said bridge on the south by the roadway of the Victoria Embankment on the east by Waterloo Bridge and on the north by an imaginary line drawn along the centre of the garden from its eastern end near Waterloo Bridge to its western end near the Charing Cross Railway Bridge and they may upon any part of the said embankment gardens

Powers as to lighting embankment and bridges.

A.D. 1893.

and bridges erect place and maintain such posts standards wires and appliances as they may find convenient for that purpose :

Provided that the powers of this section shall not extend to empower the Council to place or maintain any appliances (other than posts standards wires and lighting apparatus) upon any gardens on the Victoria Embankment to the south-west of the Charing-Cross Railway Bridge without the consent of the Commissioners of Woods.

For protec-
tion of
telegraphic
lines.

21.—(1) All works executed by the Council in exercise of the powers of the preceding section shall be so constructed maintained and used as to prevent any injurious affection to the telegraphic lines from time to time belonging to or used by the Postmaster General or the currents therein.

(2) The Council shall one month before any works are commenced in under or over any street or bridge under the powers of this part of this Act give notice in writing to the Postmaster General accompanied by plans and sections of such works and shall conform with such reasonable requirements as may from time to time be made by the Postmaster General for the purpose of preventing any of his telegraphic lines as aforesaid from being injuriously affected.

(3) The expression “telegraphic line” has the same meaning in this section as in the Telegraph Act 1878 and a telegraphic line shall be deemed to be injuriously affected if telegraphic communication by means thereof is whether through induction or otherwise in any manner affected.

For the
protection of
the Metro-
politan
District
Railway
Company.

22. For the protection of the Metropolitan District Railway Company (herein-after called “the District Company”) the following provisions shall unless otherwise agreed between the Council and the District Company be observed and have effect (that is to say) :—

(1) The Council shall so erect place or maintain any works under the powers of this part of this Act and shall so use any electric circuits and other electric appliances provided under those powers as not to cause any injurious interference by induction or otherwise with the electric circuits from time to time used on the District Railway by the District Company for the purpose of telegraphic or telephonic communication or electric signalling or with the currents in such circuits Provided that as regards electric circuits erected or provided by the District Company after the passing of this Act this sub-section shall only apply if such electric circuits have been erected or

provided on the railway or works of the District Company and if reasonable and proper precautions have been taken by the District Company in the erection or provision of such circuits to prevent induction or other interference ;

- (2) At least seven days before commencing to erect or provide any electric circuit or other electric appliances under this part of this Act or to supply electricity through any such electric circuit the Council shall give to the District Company notice in writing specifying full particulars including the course nature and gauge of such electric circuit and the amount nature and voltage of the current intended to be sent along the same and the Council shall conform with such reasonable requirements as may from time to time be made by the District Company for the purpose of preventing in accordance with this Act the communication through the circuits wires or lines on the District Railway from being injuriously affected ;
- (3) For the purpose of this section an electric circuit used for any of the purposes mentioned in this section shall be deemed to be injuriously affected by an act or work if electrical communication by means of such circuit is whether through induction or otherwise in any manner affected by such act or work or by any use made of such work ;
- (4) If any disturbance be at any time occasioned to the telegraphic or telephonic communication or to the electric signalling or to the electric circuits or any other electrical appliance used by the District Company by or in consequence of the works or electric circuits of the Council the District Company may serve notice in writing on the Council thereof and thereupon the Council shall with all reasonable despatch make such alterations in any of their works or electric circuits as may be necessary to prevent such disturbance in future And unless after the service of such notice the Council proceed with all reasonable despatch to remedy the disturbance the District Company may (in addition to any other remedy) execute all such work as may be necessary for remedying and preventing such disturbance and any cost reasonably incurred by the District Company for that purpose shall be repaid to them by the Council on demand ;
- (5) The Council shall make compensation to the District Company for any loss or damage which they may incur by reason of any act or default of the Council in relation to the matters referred to in this section and such compensation shall be recoverable from the Council by the District Company in any court of competent jurisdiction ;

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(6) Subject to the provisions of this section as to compensation if any difference shall arise between the Council and the District Company as to whether the Council have constructed their electric circuits or other works or worked the same in contravention of this section or as to the character and extent of the works provided for by this section or the reasonableness of the cost incurred by the District Company in the execution thereof or with respect to any other matter in this section contained such difference and the expense of determining the same shall be settled by the Board of Trade on the application of either party :

Provided always that if the Council or the District Company at any future time apply to Parliament to repeal or amend the foregoing provisions in accordance with the report of a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament (whether such report shall or shall not be retrospective in its recommendations) the said Company or the Council as the case may be shall not be entitled to oppose such application except on details.

POWERS TO VESTRIES.

As to trespassers in sewers.

23. Any person found within or attempting to enter any sewer of any vestry or district board of works acting under the Metropolis Management Act 1855 and the Acts amending the same without their permission shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding forty shillings and it shall be lawful for any officer of such vestry or district board to eject and remove any such person from any such sewer and in the event of the name and address of such person not being known to detain him and hand him over to any police constable and any such person may be dealt with before any court of summary jurisdiction in accordance with the Summary Jurisdiction Acts as defined by the Summary Jurisdiction Act 1879.

Public buildings of vestries and district boards.

24. Any vestry or district board constituted and acting under the Metropolis Management Act 1855 and the Acts amending the same may erect any hall or other building to be used for the purposes of business or to be used partly for the purposes of business and partly for the purposes of public meetings assemblies entertainments libraries and other like purposes and they may adapt or alter any building now used by them for the purposes of a town hall or offices for use for any of the purposes aforesaid and the expenses so incurred by them shall be deemed to be expenses incurred by them under and for the purposes of the said Acts and may be raised and defrayed accordingly Any expenses incurred for any like purposes within the two years preceding the passing of this

Act shall be deemed to be expenses authorised by this section and may be raised and defrayed accordingly. A.D. 1893.

25.—(1) All penalties recoverable by the Council under this Act shall be recoverable by the Council in a summary way. Application of penalties.

(2) All penalties which may be recovered under any of the provisions of this Act shall notwithstanding anything contained in any Act to the contrary if recovered by the Council be paid to the Council and be carried by them to the credit of the county fund.

26. All costs and expenses of the Council in the execution of this Act (except so far as they may be otherwise provided for by this or any other Act) shall be defrayed as payments for general county purposes within the meaning of the Local Government Act 1888 and the costs charges and expenses preliminary to and of and incidental to the preparing applying for obtaining and passing of this Act shall be paid by the Council in like manner. As to payments under this Act.

The SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Act.

MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

1. The chairman may at any time call a meeting of the Council.
2. If the chairman refuses to call a meeting after a requisition for that purpose signed by twenty members of the Council has been presented to him the members of the Council signing the requisition may forthwith on that refusal call a meeting. If the chairman (without so refusing) does not within seven days after such presentation call a meeting the said members of the Council may on the expiration of those seven days call a meeting.
3. Forty-eight hours at least before any meeting of the Council notice of the time and place of the intended meeting signed by the chairman or if the meeting is called by members of the Council by those members shall be fixed on the offices of the Council. Where the meeting is called by members of the Council the notice shall specify the business to be transacted thereat.
4. Forty-eight hours at least before any meeting of the Council a summons to attend the meeting specifying the business proposed to be transacted thereat and signed by the clerk of the Council shall be left or delivered by post at the usual place of abode of every member of the Council.

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5. Want of service of the summons on any member of the Council shall not affect the validity of a meeting.

6. No business shall be transacted at a meeting other than that specified in the summons relating thereto except any matters of urgency brought up in accordance with any standing order made by the Council.

7. At every meeting of the Council the chairman of the Council if present shall be chairman of the meeting. If the chairman be absent then the vice-chairman or the deputy chairman of the Council shall be chairman of the meeting. If the chairman the vice-chairman and the deputy chairman are all three absent then such member of the Council as the members then present shall choose shall be chairman of the meeting.

8. Unless in any case otherwise provided by statute all acts of the Council and all questions coming or arising before the Council may be done and decided by the majority of such members of the Council as are present and vote at a meeting held in accordance with the provisions of this Act the whole number present whether voting or not not being less than one fourth of the number of the whole Council.

9. In case of equality of votes the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

10. Minutes of the proceedings of every meeting of the Council shall be drawn up and printed and shall be signed at the same or the next ensuing meeting by the chairman of the meeting at which the minutes are signed.

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