



CHAPTER vii.

An Act to confer further powers upon the corporation of London in regard to sanitary matters and for other purposes. [16th June 1926.] A.D. 1926.

WHEREAS the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London acting by the mayor aldermen and commons of the city of London in common council assembled are the sanitary authority for the city of London :

And whereas it is expedient that the slaughtering of certain animals for human consumption and the use of premises for any purpose connected therewith should be prohibited within the city of London as by this Act provided and that compensation should be made in respect of such prohibition so far as regards premises in or upon which such slaughtering is now carried on :

And whereas it is expedient that further provision should be made for the protection of the sewers belonging to the Corporation and with respect to other sanitary matters :

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

And whereas the objects of this Act cannot be attained without the authority of Parliament :

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

[Ch. vii.] *City of London* [16 & 17 GEO. 5.]
(Various Powers) Act, 1926.

A.D. 1926. present Parliament assembled and by the authority of
— the same as follows (that is to say) :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as the City of London
(Various Powers) Act 1926.

Interpre- 2. In this Act unless there be something in the
tation. subject or context repugnant to such construction—

“ the city ” means the city of London ;

“ the Corporation ” means the mayor and common-
alty and citizens of the city ;

“ the common council ” means the mayor aldermen
and commons of the city in common council
assembled ; and

“ the general rate ” means the general rate of the
city.

Slaughter-
ing of
certain
animals
prohibited.

3.—(1) On and after the first day of January one
thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven no person
shall within the city slaughter for human consumption
any bull cow ox heifer calf sheep goat or other ruminating
animal or swine and no premises within the city shall
be used for such purpose or for lairage or for any other
purpose connected with such slaughtering and if any
person acts in contravention of this section he shall
be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding
five pounds.

(2) The Corporation shall pay or tender compensation
to the owner lessee and occupier of the premises known as
Nos. 45 46 48 to 52 and 55/56 Aldgate High Street in
the city (in or upon which slaughtering of animals for
human consumption is now carried on) and to the owner
lessee and occupier of the premises (being lairages)
adjoining and on the south side of the properties known
as Nos. 46 to 55/56 Aldgate High Street the use of which
for the purposes referred to in subsection (1) of this
section is prohibited which premises are coloured red
on the map signed in triplicate by Sir Thomas Robinson
the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons
to whom the Bill for this Act was referred whereof
one has been deposited in the Parliament Office of the
House of Lords one in the Committee and Private Bill
Office of the House of Commons and one with the town
clerk of the city at his office.

(3) The amount of such compensation shall in case of difference be settled as cases of disputed compensation are settled under the Lands Clauses Acts and the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act 1919 and the provisions of those Acts so far as applicable shall apply accordingly.

(4) The Corporation may from time to time borrow the sum or sums requisite for the purposes of this section on the credit of the general rate and such sum or sums may be borrowed by any one or more of the modes referred to in the Local Loans Act 1875 and that Act shall apply accordingly and the Corporation acting through the common council shall be a local authority and the general rate shall be the local rate within the meaning and for the purposes of that Act and the sum or sums borrowed under this section shall be discharged within the period of thirty years after the raising of the same by means of such one or more of the methods in the Local Loans Act 1875 mentioned as the common council may before raising the said sum or sums determine.

(5) The Corporation may apply to the purposes of this section any moneys raised by or on the credit of the general rate and from time to time in the hands of the Corporation.

4.—(1) On and after the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven every person who causes to fall flow or enter or permits to fall flow or enter or to be carried into any sewer belonging to the Corporation or any sewer or drain communicating therewith any matter such as is in this section defined shall be deemed to have committed an offence against this Act and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds and to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day on which default continues after conviction.

Regulating discharge of offensive liquids into sewers.

The matters hereinbefore referred to are—

- (a) any chemical or manufacturing or trade or other liquid refuse; or
- (b) any waste steam condensing water heated water or other liquid such water or other liquid being of a higher temperature than one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit;

A.D. 1926. — which either alone or in combination with other matter or liquid in a sewer may cause a nuisance or involve danger or risk of injury to the health of persons entering the sewers or be injurious to the structure or materials of the sewers or works of the Corporation; or

(c) any crude petroleum oil made from petroleum coal shale peat or other bituminous substances and other products of petroleum and mixtures containing petroleum which when tested in manner set forth in Schedule I. to the Petroleum Act 1879 gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than seventy-three degrees Fahrenheit.

(2) The Corporation by any of their officers either generally or specially authorised in that behalf in writing may at any reasonable time enter any premises for the purpose of examining whether the provisions of this section are being contravened and any person who shall refuse to permit any such officer after production of his authority to enter into any premises or shall obstruct any such officer in carrying out his duties under this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

(3) Any penalty under this section shall be recoverable only by the Corporation and no proceeding under this section to recover any penalty under subsection (1) hereof shall be commenced except in pursuance of a recommendation from the committee of the Corporation charged with the management of the sewers after a report from the medical officer or engineer of the Corporation describing the matter alleged to be causing a nuisance or to be dangerous or injurious and the nature of the nuisance danger or injury alleged to be caused thereby.

(4) Nothing in this section shall authorise the recovery of a penalty from the London County Council in respect of any matter such as is in this section defined which falls flows enters or is carried into any sewer belonging to the Corporation from any sewer of the said council.

(5) This section shall not extend to prohibit the introduction into a sewer of water or liquid used for washing casks or other vessels at any brewery provided

such water or liquid be not of a higher temperature than one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit and do not contain any greater proportion than three per centum of solid refuse. A.D. 1926.

5. The Corporation may make and enforce byelaws requiring the provision of waste pipes and traps for conveying acids from premises where chemicals are used and generally with respect to such pipes and traps. Byelaws as to pipes conveying acids.

6. The Corporation may make and enforce byelaws with respect to urinals baths sinks lavatories sanitary appliances sanitary fittings and rain water pipes in connection with buildings Provided that the Corporation shall not make or enforce any such byelaws which would be inconsistent with or contrary to anything contained in the Metropolis Water Act 1852 or the Metropolis Water Act 1871 or any regulations or byelaws made thereunder. Byelaws as to sanitary appliances &c.

7.—(1) All byelaws from time to time made by the Corporation under this Act shall be made under and according to the provisions with respect to byelaws contained in the Public Health (London) Act 1891. General provisions as to byelaws.

(2) The production of a copy of a byelaw made by the Corporation under this Act if authenticated by the common seal of the city shall until the contrary be proved be sufficient evidence of the due making and existence of the byelaw and (if it be so stated in the copy of the byelaw) of having been approved or confirmed by the authority whose approval or confirmation is required to the making or before the enforcing of the byelaw.

8. All offences and penalties under this Act or under any byelaw made thereunder may be prosecuted and recovered in a summary manner. Summary proceedings for offences and penalties.

9. All penalties recovered by the Corporation under this Act or any byelaw made thereunder shall be paid to the chamberlain of the city and be by him carried to the credit of the general rate. Penalties to be paid over to chamberlain.

10. The places known as the Inner Temple and the Middle Temple and such lands buildings and property adjoining thereto as shall belong to the Honourable Societies of the Inner Temple and the Middle Temple For protection of Inner and Middle Temples.

A.D. 1926. — respectively shall be exempt from the operation of this Act and of any byelaws made in pursuance of the provisions thereof.

Power to
re-borrow.

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

- (a) to borrow for the purpose of paying off any moneys which have previously been borrowed under any statutory borrowing power and which are intended forthwith to be repaid; or
- (b) to borrow in order to replace moneys which have been temporarily applied from other funds of the Corporation in repaying moneys which have previously been 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 under this section 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 under this section in order to replace any moneys previously borrowed which have been repaid—

- (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) In this section “the Corporation” includes the Corporation as trustees of the Bridge House Estates and “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. A.D. 1926.
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12. Nothing in this Act affects prejudicially any estate right power privilege or exemption of the Crown. Crown rights.

13. The costs charges and expenses preliminary to and of and incidental to the preparing obtaining and passing of this Act shall be paid by the Corporation out of the general rate. Costs of Act.

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