



CHAPTER cxii.

An Act to confer further powers upon the corporation of Liverpool with respect to their tramways and electricity undertakings to make better provision for the health and local government of the city and for other purposes.

A.D. 1930.

[10th July 1930.]

WHEREAS the city of Liverpool is a municipal borough under the management and local government of the lord mayor aldermen and citizens of the city acting by the council (in this Act respectively referred to as "the Corporation" and "the city"):

And whereas the Corporation are the owners of tramways and light railways within and without the city and it is expedient that they should be empowered to substitute trolley vehicle systems on the routes thereof as by this Act provided and that the period for the completion of Tramway No. 7 authorised by the Liverpool Corporation Act 1921 should be extended:

And whereas it is expedient that further powers should be conferred upon the Corporation in connection with their electricity undertaking:

And whereas it is expedient that further and better provision should be made with reference to buildings streets and police and sanitary matters and otherwise for the local government health and improvement of the city and that the powers of the Corporation in relation thereto should be enlarged and extended:

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And whereas it is expedient that the other powers contained in this Act should be conferred :

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

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 :

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 (that is to say) :—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Liverpool Corporation (General Powers) Act 1930.

Division of Act into Parts.

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

Part I.—Preliminary.

Part II.—Trolley vehicles &c.

Part III.—Electricity.

Part IV.—Buildings and streets.

Part V.—Police provisions.

Part VI.—Employment of young persons in errand work.

Part VII.—Finance.

Part VIII.—Miscellaneous.

Interpretation.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Act and unless the subject or context otherwise requires the several words and expressions to which by the Acts wholly or partially incorporated with this Act and by the Public Health Acts meanings are assigned shall in this Act have in relation to the relative subject-matter the same respective meanings And in this Act—

“ The city ” means the city of Liverpool;

“ The Corporation ” means the lord mayor aldermen and citizens of the city;

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“ The town clerk ” means the town clerk of the city and includes any person duly appointed by the Corporation to discharge temporarily the duties of such officer ;

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

“ The Minister ” means the Minister of Health ;

“ The Act of 1921 ” means the Liverpool Corporation Act 1921 ;

“ The Act of 1927 ” means the Liverpool Corporation Act 1927 ;

“ The tramways undertaking ” means the tramways undertaking of the Corporation as from time to time authorised ;

“ The electricity undertaking ” means the electricity undertaking of the Corporation as from time to time authorised ;

“ Road authority ” means with reference to any road or part of a road over which any proposed trolley vehicle service will pass the authority company or person charged with or liable to contribute to the maintenance of such road or part of a road ;

“ Trolley vehicle ” means a mechanically propelled vehicle adapted for use upon roads without rails and moved by electrical power transmitted thereto from some external source ;

“ The dock board ” means the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board ;

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

“ 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

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of the Local Loans Act 1875 but does not include annuities rentcharges or securities transferable by delivery or any securities of the Corporation; and

“Revenues of the Corporation” includes the revenues of the Corporation from time to time arising from any land undertaking or other property for the time being of the Corporation and the rates or contributions leviable by or on the order or precept of the Corporation.

PART II.

TROLLEY VEHICLES &C.

Power to
use trolley
vehicles.

4.—(1) The Corporation may provide maintain and equip trolley vehicles and may work the same along any street or road in or beyond the city in which or along any special track in which they are immediately after the passing of this Act authorised to construct or work tramways or light railways and with the consent of the Minister of Transport in any other street or road so far as may be necessary for turning the vehicles.

(2) Provided that—

- (a) before equipping any trolley vehicle route to include a turning point or before arranging for a new turning point on any route the Corporation shall submit plans of the turning point to the Minister of Transport for approval and to the local authority and road authority who may make representations in regard thereto to the said Minister;
- (b) no turning point shall be fixed upon any road or street beyond the city without the consent in writing of the local and road authority which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld Any difference as to whether such consent is unreasonably withheld shall be determined by the Minister of Transport;
- (c) no turning point shall be fixed upon any road or street belonging to or maintained by a railway or canal company without the consent in writing of such company which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

(3) As from the date upon which and so long as a service of trolley vehicles is provided by the Corporation in lieu of a tramway or light railway service upon the route of any of their tramways or light railways the revenue of the tramways undertaking shall (to such extent as the Corporation may from time to time by resolution determine) cease to be charged with any expenses incurred by the Corporation upon or in connection with the maintenance and repair of roads along the route or routes upon which such service of trolley vehicles is provided under any statutory enactment relating to that undertaking but nothing in this subsection shall relieve the Corporation of any liability attaching to them in respect of such maintenance and repair. A.D. 1930.

5.—(1) The Corporation may in under or over the surface of the streets or roads along or adjoining those along which they are authorised to run trolley vehicles or in which it may be necessary so to do in order to connect the apparatus and equipment for working such vehicles with any generating station place erect and maintain all necessary and proper standards brackets conductors mains cables wires posts poles and any other necessary or convenient apparatus and equipment for the purpose of working the trolley vehicles by electrical power and may for that purpose subject to the provisions contained in Part II of the Tramways Act 1870 and in this Part of this Act open and break up any such street or road and any sewers drains water or gas pipes tubes wires telephonic and telegraphic apparatus therein or thereunder and may supply electrical energy for the purpose of working the trolley vehicles : As to electrical works.

Provided that all posts and other apparatus erected by the Corporation under this section shall be placed in such position as the road authority may approve but no post or other apparatus shall be erected on the carriage-way except with the consent of the Minister of Transport :

Provided also that no conductors standards brackets mains cables wires posts poles and other electrical apparatus shall be placed or erected in or upon any street road or bridge belonging to the Cheshire Lines Committee or the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company except with the consent in writing of that committee or company

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(2) Nothing in this section shall extend to or authorise any interference with any works of any undertakers within the meaning of the Electricity (Supply) Acts 1882 to 1928 to which the provisions of section 15 of the Electric Lighting Act 1882 apply except in accordance with and subject to the provisions of that section.

(3) The Corporation may also adapt and use for the purpose of working trolley vehicles any apparatus and equipment already provided by them for working tramways or light railways in streets or roads along which they are or may be authorised to run trolley vehicles.

(4) In this section the expression "generating station" has the meaning assigned to it by section 25 of the Electric Lighting Act 1909.

Corporation to have exclusive right of using apparatus for working trolley vehicles.

6. Subject to the provisions of this Act the Corporation shall have the exclusive right of using any apparatus provided erected or maintained by them for the purpose of working the trolley vehicles and any person (except by agreement with the Corporation) using the said apparatus shall for every offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Vehicles not to be deemed light locomotives or motor cars.

7.—(1) The trolley vehicles authorised by this Act shall not be deemed to be light locomotives within the meaning of the Locomotives on Highways Act 1896 nor shall they be deemed to be motor cars within the meaning of any provisions of the Motor Car Act 1903 (except subsection (1) of section 1 and the provisions necessary for enforcing that subsection section 6 and the provisions as amended by the Roads Act 1920 relating to the licensing and licences of drivers) and subject to that exception neither the Motor Car Acts 1896 and 1903 nor any byelaws or regulations made thereunder nor the enactments mentioned in the schedule to the Locomotives on Highways Act 1896 nor the Locomotives Act 1898 shall apply to the trolley vehicles.

(2) The trolley vehicles authorised by this Act shall not be deemed to be omnibuses within the meaning of the Town Police Clauses Act 1889. A.D. 1930.
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8. Nothing in this Act shall in any way affect the duties of excise now payable by law on licences to be taken out for trolley vehicles authorised by this Act as hackney carriages. Licence duties on trolley vehicles.

9.—(1) The trolley vehicles and the electrical equipment thereof used under the authority of this Act shall be of such form construction weight and dimensions as the Minister of Transport may approve and no trolley vehicle shall be used by the Corporation which does not comply with the requirements of the said Minister. Approval of vehicles by Minister of Transport.

(2) Before applying to the Minister of Transport for his approval of the weight of any trolley vehicle to be used upon any road which crosses a bridge belonging to and repairable by a railway or canal company the Corporation shall give to such railway or canal company notice of the weight of the trolley vehicles proposed to be used by them and the said Minister shall consider and determine after such inquiry as he may think fit any objections which may be submitted by the railway or canal company to him on the ground that the strength of such bridge is insufficient to carry trolley vehicles of such weight. Provided that notice of such objections shall be forwarded by such railway or canal company to the Corporation at the same time as the same are submitted to the said Minister.

10. The trolley vehicles may be used for the purpose of conveying passengers and their luggage small parcels not exceeding fifty-six pounds in weight and dogs in the care of passengers the charge for any such parcel to be such reasonable charge as the Corporation think fit not exceeding such maximum charges as may from time to time be approved by the Minister of Transport and the charge for any such dog to be a sum not exceeding the fare payable by the passenger. Traffic upon trolley vehicles.

11.—(1) The following provisions of the Tramways Act 1870 (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 and shall apply to the trolley vehicles authorised by this Act and such provisions shall be read and have effect as if the works Application to trolley vehicles of certain provisions of Tramways Act 1870.

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A.D. 1930. to be constructed in the streets or roads for moving
— the trolley vehicles by electrical power were tramways
and as if the said trolley vehicles were carriages used on
tramways (namely):—

Part II (Relating to the construction of tram-
ways) except sections 25 28 and
29;

Section 41 (Tramways to be removed in certain
cases);

Section 46 (Byelaws by local authority Pro-
moters may make certain
regulations);

Section 47 (Penalties may be imposed in bye-
laws);

Section 48 (Power to local authority to license
drivers conductors &c.);

Section 49 (Penalty for obstruction of promoters
in laying out tramway);

Section 51 (Penalty on passengers practising
frauds on the promoters);

Section 53 (Penalty for bringing dangerous goods
on the tramway);

Section 55 (Promoters or lessees to be responsible
for all damages);

Section 56 (Recovery of tolls penalties &c.);

Section 57 (Right of user only);

Section 60 (Reserving powers of street authorities
to widen &c. roads); and

Section 61 (Power for local or police authorities
to regulate traffic in roads).

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to exclude
a trolley vehicle from the provisions of section 78 of
the Highway Act 1835 as to the side of the road on which
any wagon cart or other carriage is to be kept.

Application
to trolley
vehicles of
certain pro-
visions of
Acts of 1921
and 1927.

12. The sections of the following Acts the marginal
notes of which are in this section set forth shall so far as
applicable apply with reference to the trolley vehicles
authorised by or in pursuance of this Act and the ap-
paratus and equipment for working the same and for
the purpose of such application those sections shall be
read and have effect as if the works constructed or to be

constructed in the streets or roads for moving trolley vehicles by electrical power were tramways and as if the trolley vehicles were carriages used on tramways (namely) :— A.D. 1930.

The Act of 1921—

- Section 123 (Supply of electrical energy for tramways);
- Section 134 (Temporary tramways may be made when necessary);
- Section 135 (Junctions with other tramways);
- Section 137 (Provisions as to motive power);
- Section 138 (Special provisions as to use of electric power);
- Section 139 (Alteration of telegraphic lines of Postmaster-General);
- Section 140 (For protection of Post Office telegraph lines);
- Section 141 (Use of tramway posts by Postmaster-General);
- Section 142 (Apparatus used for mechanical power to be deemed part of tramway);
- Section 143 (Power to attach brackets to buildings);
- Section 144 (Tramway byelaws);
- Section 145 (Amendment of Tramways Act 1870 as to byelaws by local authority);
- Section 146 (Regulations by Corporation);
- Section 148 (Passengers' fares);
- Section 149 (Passengers' luggage);
- Section 150 (Cheap fares for labouring classes);
- Section 151 (Prohibiting the raising of fares on Sundays and holidays);
- Section 153 (Payment of fares);
- Section 154 (Periodical revision of fares and charges);
- Section 155 (As to running through or special cars and charges for same);
- Section 158 (Corporation may appoint starting and stopping places);

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- Section 159 (Power to enforce queue system);
 Section 160 (Attachment to lamp-posts of signs indicating stopping places);
 Section 161 (Shelters or waiting-rooms);
 Section 162 (Lost property);
 Section 164 (Working agreements);
 Section 165 (Power to purchase tramways outside city);
 Section 169 (Penalty for malicious damage);
 Section 170 (Orders &c. of Minister of Transport); and
 Section 172 (For protection of dock board under Part V of Act).

The Act of 1927—

- Section 108 (For protection of Postmaster-General);
 Section 111 (Inspection by Minister of Transport);
 Section 115 (Cloak-rooms &c.); and
 Section 226 (Inquiries by Minister of Transport):

Provided that for the purposes of such application the Corporation shall not make any appointment or regulations under the said section 158 of the Act of 1921 except with the consent of the local authority of the district in which the junction station or place is situate or to which the regulations made under the said section are to apply which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld and any question as to whether such consent is unreasonably withheld shall be determined by the Minister of Transport.

Conveyance of mails.

13. The Corporation shall perform in respect of any trolley vehicles provided by them under this Act such services in regard to the conveyance of mails as are prescribed by the Conveyance of Mails Act 1893 in the case of a tramway to which that Act applies.

Minister of Transport may authorise new routes.

14.—(1) If at any time hereafter the Corporation desire to provide maintain equip and work trolley vehicles upon any road in the geographical county of Lancaster (whether within the city or within a distance of seven miles measured in a direct line from St. George's

Hall Liverpool) as defined by the Tramways Act 1870 A.D. 1930.
(other than the streets and roads along and upon which
they are by this Act authorised to use trolley vehicles)
they may make application to the Minister of Transport
and that Minister is hereby empowered to make a Pro-
visional Order authorising the use by the Corporation of
trolley vehicles subject to such conditions and restric-
tions (if any) as he may think fit upon any road or
roads to which such application relates and containing
such incidental provisions as the said Minister may deem
expedient and subject to the terms of the Provisional
Order the provisions of this Act shall apply as if the use
of trolley vehicles upon such road were authorised by
this Act.

(2) No such application shall be entertained by
the Minister of Transport unless the Corporation shall—

(a) have published once in each of two successive
weeks in the months of October or November
notice of their intention to make such ap-
plication in some newspaper or newspapers
circulating in the city;

(b) have also published such notice once in the
months of October or November in the London
Gazette;

(c) have posted for fourteen consecutive days in
the months of October or November in con-
spicuous positions in each of the roads to
which such application relates a notice of
their intention to make such application;

and each such notice shall state the time and method
for bringing before the said Minister any objections
to the grant of such application.

(3) The Minister of Transport may and he is
hereby empowered to prescribe the procedure with
respect to any application for a Provisional Order
under this section.

(4) The Minister of Transport shall consider any
such application and may if he think fit direct an
inquiry to be held in relation thereto or may otherwise
inquire as to the propriety of proceeding upon such
application and he shall consider any objection to such
application that may be lodged with him in accordance
with the prescribed procedure and shall determine

A.D. 1930. — whether or not it is expedient and proper that the application be granted either with or without addition or modification or subject or not to any restriction or condition.

(5) No Provisional Order shall be made without the consent of the local authority of the district in which the route is situate and (where the local authority are not the road authority) without the consent also of the road authority but the consent of such local or road authority shall not be unreasonably withheld and any question as to whether such consent is unreasonably withheld shall be determined by the Minister of Transport.

(6) In any case where it shall appear to the Minister of Transport expedient that the application be granted he may settle and make a Provisional Order authorising the same and shall as soon as conveniently may be thereafter procure a Bill to be introduced into either House of Parliament for an Act to confirm the Provisional Order which shall be set out at length in the schedule to the Bill and until confirmation with or without amendment by such Act of Parliament a Provisional Order under this Act shall not have any operation.

(7) If while any such Bill is pending in either House of Parliament a petition is presented against any Provisional Order comprised therein the Bill so far as it relates to the Order petitioned against may be referred to a select committee and the petitioner shall be allowed to appear and oppose as in the case of a Bill for a special Act.

(8) The Act of Parliament confirming a Provisional Order under this Act shall be deemed a public general Act.

(9) The making of a Provisional Order under this section shall be prima facie evidence that all the requirements of this section in respect of proceedings required to be taken previously to the making of such Provisional Order have been complied with.

(10) Any expenses incurred by the Minister of Transport in connection with the preparation and making of any such Provisional Order and any expenses incurred by the said Minister in connection with any inquiry under this section shall be paid by the Corporation.

15.—(1) At any time after the passing of this Act the Minister of Transport may by order authorise or require the Corporation to abandon or discontinue temporarily or permanently any of their tramways or light railways for the time being along the route of which the Corporation have provided and equipped or are about to provide and equip trolley vehicles under the provisions of this Act or any Provisional Order made thereunder. A.D. 1930.
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As to abandonment of tramways and light railways.

(2) Before making any order under the provisions of this section the Minister of Transport may hold such inquiry as he may consider desirable.

(3) Any order made under the provisions of this section may as from such date as may be specified therein provide for the cesser of all or any of the powers liabilities duties or obligations conferred or imposed upon the Corporation by any Act or Order relating to any tramways or light railways to be abandoned or discontinued in pursuance of such order.

(4) Upon the making of any such order permanently to abandon or discontinue any such tramway or light railway the provisions of section 41 of the Tramways Act 1870 shall apply as if the Minister of Transport had granted a certificate that an order had been made under the said section in relation to such tramway or light railway.

16. All subsisting regulations and byelaws relating to the tramways of the Corporation made in pursuance of the Tramways Act 1870 or of any other statutory enactment so far as the same are applicable shall with the necessary modifications apply to the trolley vehicles provided by the Corporation in pursuance of this Act. Tramway regulations to apply to trolley vehicles.

17. Subject to the provisions of this Act the trolley vehicle undertaking authorised by this Act shall form part of the tramways undertaking : Trolley vehicles to form part of tramways undertaking.

Provided that in the accounts of the Corporation relative to the tramways undertaking the receipts and expenditure upon and in connection with omnibuses and trolley vehicles respectively shall (so far as may be reasonably practicable) be distinguished from the revenue and expenditure upon and in connection with the remainder of such undertaking and in such accounts capital shall be distinguished from revenue.

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Extension of time for construction of Tramway No. 7 authorised by Act of 1921.

18. The time now limited by section 113 (Extension of time for construction of Tramway No. 7 authorised by Act of 1921) of the Act of 1927 for the completion of Tramway No. 7 described in section 122 (Power to construct maintain and work tramways) of the Act of 1921 is hereby further extended for a period expiring on the first day of October one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three. If the said tramway be not completed within the said period then at the expiration of that period the powers granted to the Corporation for making and completing the same or otherwise in relation thereto shall cease except as to so much thereof as shall then be completed.

For protection of Liverpool Gas Company.

19.—(1) If any injury shall be caused to any apparatus of the Liverpool Gas Company (in this section referred to as “the company”) during and by reason of the taking up and removal of any tramways or light railways which the Corporation may at any time be authorised or required to abandon or discontinue under the provisions of the section of this Act of which the marginal note is “As to abandonment of tramways and light railways” or of the rails paving or equipment of any such tramway or light railway or the execution by the Corporation of any works for or in connection with such taking up or removal or for or in connection with the restoration of the portion of the carriageway or footpath disturbed by such taking up or removal the Corporation shall bear and on demand repay to the company the amount of the expense reasonably incurred by them in making good such injury and shall indemnify the company against all claims demands costs charges and expenses arising out of such injury.

(2) In this section “apparatus” means and includes all or any mains pipes or apparatus belonging to the company.

(3) Any difference which shall arise between the Corporation and the company under the provisions of this section shall be referred to an arbitrator to be agreed between the parties or failing agreement appointed on the application of either party (after notice thereof in writing to the other) by the Board of Trade and the provisions of the Arbitration Act 1889 shall apply to the reference.

20. The following provisions for the protection of the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company (in this section referred to as "the company") shall unless otherwise agreed in writing between the Corporation and the company apply and have effect (that is to say) :—

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For protection of London Midland and Scottish Railway Company.

(1) If the Corporation under the provisions of the section of this Act of which the marginal note is "As to abandonment of tramways and light railways" remove any tramway from any bridge or road maintainable by the company they shall restore the surface of such bridge or road to the reasonable satisfaction of the company :

(2) The provisions contained in section 173 (For protection of railway companies) of the Act of 1921 shall so far as applicable apply to the trolley vehicles authorised by or in pursuance of this Act and the apparatus and equipment for working the same and for the purpose of such application that section shall be read and have effect as if the works constructed or to be constructed in the streets or roads for moving trolley vehicles by electrical power were tramways and as if the trolley vehicles were carriages used on tramways and as if the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company were "the company" referred to in that section.

21. Nothing in this Act shall impose any obligation upon or enlarge any obligation of a railway or canal company to strengthen alter or reconstruct any bridge belonging to or maintainable by them.

As to bridges of railway and canal companies.

22. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act the following provisions for the protection of the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Bootle (in this section referred to as "the Bootle Corporation") shall unless otherwise agreed between the Bootle Corporation and the Corporation apply and have effect (that is to say) :—

For protection of Bootle Corporation.

(1) The Corporation shall not exercise in the borough of Bootle any of the powers of the section of this Act of which the marginal note is "Power to use trolley vehicles" or for the purposes of

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that section any of the powers of the section of this Act of which the marginal note is "As to electrical works" without the consent of the Bootle Corporation which consent shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Bootle Corporation may think fit such consent and the terms and conditions thereof to be signified under the hand of the town clerk of Bootle :

- (2) In the event of trolley vehicles being constructed or worked in addition to or in substitution for tramways as aforesaid along any road in the borough of Bootle the Bootle Corporation shall be entitled notwithstanding anything contained in the section of this Act of which the marginal note is "Corporation to have exclusive right of using apparatus for working trolley vehicles" to use as and when required by the Bootle Corporation for any purpose not incompatible with the working of trolley vehicles any apparatus provided or adapted by the Corporation for the purpose of working the trolley vehicles and the Bootle Corporation shall have a continual right of access to such apparatus Provided that any difference between the Postmaster-General and the Bootle Corporation in relation to the use of such apparatus by the Postmaster-General and the Bootle Corporation respectively shall be determined in manner provided by section 141 of the Act of 1921 :
- (3) The Corporation shall not abandon or discontinue temporarily or permanently any of the tramways within the borough of Bootle without the consent of the Bootle Corporation which consent shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Bootle Corporation may think fit such consent and the terms and conditions thereof to be signified under the hand of the town clerk of Bootle.

PART III.

ELECTRICITY.

Use for
lighting
purposes of

23.—(1) No consumer to whom electricity is supplied by the Corporation shall without the consent in writing

of the Corporation use or suffer to be used (whether after transformation or conversion or not) for purposes of lighting or illuminating or for any process operation or purpose involving or requiring the use of light (all of which purposes are in this section referred to as "lighting purposes") the whole or any part of any electricity supplied to him by the Corporation for any other purpose.

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electricity
supplied for
power.

(2) Any consumer who without such consent shall use or suffer to be used for lighting purposes electricity supplied to him by the Corporation through a meter fixed for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the supply to him of electricity agreed to be supplied to him for any purpose other than lighting purposes shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings and shall in addition be liable to pay to the Corporation at such higher rate as they may for the time being be charging for the supply of electricity for the purpose for which the electricity is used by the consumer for all or any portion of the electricity which has been supplied to him for any other purpose within one year previous to the date when the Corporation shall sue for any penalty as aforesaid.

(3) Any court having jurisdiction to impose such penalty may and on the application of the Corporation shall decide as to the portion (if any) of such electricity in respect of which the higher charge as aforesaid shall be payable to the Corporation.

(4) The provisions of section 18 of the Electric Lighting Act 1909 shall apply to any person whom the Corporation have reasonable grounds for believing to be acting contrary to the provisions of this section.

24. The Corporation may levy and recover such charges as they think fit for taking at the request of and for the convenience of any consumer at a time other than that of the periodical meter readings the reading of any electricity meter fixed in any premises provided that such charges shall not exceed the sum of two shillings and sixpence for each reading.

Charges
for special
readings of
electricity
meters.

25. The powers of the Corporation under section 21 of the Electric Lighting Act 1882 of cutting off supplies of electricity and cutting or disconnecting electric lines or works and of recovering the expenses incurred in such cutting off shall be exerciseable in any case in which any

Power to
cut off sup-
plies where
charges
remain
unpaid.

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A.D. 1930. — part of any charge or sum due to the Corporation for electricity supplied by them or in respect of any apparatus or fitting let on hire by the Corporation or supplied by them on hire-purchase terms and which the Corporation are under obligation to maintain remains unpaid after the expiration of such period from the date of demand thereof as the Corporation may from time to time determine.

PART IV.

BUILDINGS AND STREETS.

Amend-
ments of
Part XV of
Act of 1921.

26. Part XV (Building regulations) of the Act of 1921 shall be amended as follows and have effect accordingly :—

(1) The following definitions shall be substituted for the definitions of “ party wall ” and “ external wall ” contained in section 264 (Interpretation for Part XV of Act) (namely) :—

“ (5) ‘ Party wall ’ means—

(a) a wall forming part of a building and used or constructed to be used in any part of its height or length for the separation of adjoining buildings; or

(b) a wall forming part of a building and standing in any part of its length to a greater extent than the projection of the footings on one side on land of different owners; ”

“ (7) ‘ External wall ’ means an outer wall of a building not being a party wall and includes such an outer wall adjoining a wall of another building; ”

and the definition of “ separate side wall ” in the said section shall be repealed.

(2) The following section shall be inserted after section 267 :—

“ 267A. Where by want of agreement or otherwise the external wall of a building adjoining the boundary of the land upon which such building is erected cannot be a party wall then any adjoining building on the

other side of such boundary wall shall have a separate external wall where it adjoins such first-mentioned building."

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- (3) Section 270 (Chimney flues) shall be repealed.
- (4) The following section shall be substituted for section 272 (Raising of buildings) (namely):—

"272. In case any building is at any time after the passing of this Act erected or raised to a greater height than the adjoining building and any flues or chimneys of such adjoining building are in the party wall or in the external wall against the building so erected or raised the person erecting or raising such building shall at his own expense build up those flues and chimneys so that the top thereof may be of the same height as the top of the chimneys of the building so erected or raised or the top of such last-mentioned building whichever may be the higher."

- (5) In subsection (2) of section 273 (Restrictions on projections and projecting buildings in streets) the words "four feet" shall be substituted for "three feet."

27.—(1) The owner of every tenement building shall—

Lighting of staircases of tenement buildings.

- (a) wherever practicable provide every common staircase in that building with adequate means of lighting by natural light including (in the case of a building constructed or reconstructed after the passing of this Act) a window or windows or opening or openings on the staircase at each storey opening directly into the external air; and
- (b) provide adequate means for the artificial lighting of every common staircase in that building and keep such means efficient and lighted daily from one hour after sunset until eleven o'clock in the afternoon:

Provided that in the case of a common staircase leading to not more than two separate or self-contained flats or tenements in a two-storey tenement building the owner of such building shall not be required to light

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A.D. 1930. or keep lighted such means for artificial lighting as
aforesaid For the purposes of this subsection the
expression "means" in relation to artificial lighting
includes electricity gas or other illuminating agency.

(2) Every person who fails to comply with any of
the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty
not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not
exceeding forty shillings.

(3) Any officer of the Corporation may at all reason-
able times enter and inspect any tenement building
in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this
section have been or are being complied with and if any
person refuses to permit any such officer to enter and
inspect the tenement building or obstructs him in the
execution of his duty under this section such person
shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

(4) For the purposes of this section—

(a) "Tenement building" means a building con-
structed or reconstructed by way of con-
version so as to comprise two or more separate
or self-contained flats or tenements intended
or used for occupation by the working classes
but does not include a house to which sections
6 and 7 of the Housing Act 1925 apply;

(b) "Owner" means the person for the time
being receiving the rack rents of the flats
and tenements comprised in the tenement
building whether on his own account or
as agent or trustee for any other person or
who would receive the same if the flats or
tenements were let at rack rents;

(c) "Staircase" includes a landing or passage.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this
section an agent receiving the rack rent of any flat or
tenement for any other person shall not incur any per-
sonal liability for the payment of any moneys which
may become payable in pursuance of any notice or
requirement of the Corporation which may be served
upon him in respect of such flat or tenement if he shall
within seven days after such service or such longer time
as may be allowed by the Corporation give to the Cor-
poration full information as to the name and address

of the person for whom he acts as agent and any such notice or requirement shall contain an intimation to this effect. A.D. 1930.

(6) The provisions of this section shall come into operation on the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

28.—(1) For the purposes of Part I of the Housing Act 1925 any dwelling-house suitable for occupation by persons of the working classes the owner of which fails to keep such dwelling-house sufficiently repaired and painted and the interior surface of the walls thereof sufficiently papered or distempered with washable distemper of a suitable quality so as to prevent the dilapidation thereof and to secure reasonable amenities for the occupier or occupiers shall be deemed to be a house not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation and the provisions of the said Part I shall apply accordingly. Further provisions as to working-class houses.

(2) On an appeal there shall be taken into consideration—

- (a) if the owner upon whom the notice is served is a lessee the length of the unexpired period of his lease;
- (b) the period for which the dwelling-house is likely to continue occupied;
- (c) the expenditure incurred by the owner during the preceding three years upon the dwelling-house; and
- (d) whether the condition of the dwelling-house is or is not due to the wilful neglect or default of the tenant.

(3) An owner may in lieu of appealing to the Minister appeal to the county court against—

- (a) any notice under Part I of the Housing Act 1925 requiring him to execute works so far as such notice refers to painting papering or distempering;
- (b) any demand for the recovery of expenses from him so far as aforesaid; and
- (c) any order made by the Corporation in respect of such expenses;

A.D. 1930. — by giving notice of appeal to the town clerk and to the county court within twenty-one days after the notice is received or the demand or order is made as the case may be and no proceeding shall be taken in respect of any such notice order or demand while the appeal is pending :

Provided that—

- (i) No appeal against such a demand or order shall lie if and so far as the appeal raises any question which might have been raised on an appeal against the notice itself;
- (ii) Any such notice demand or order shall be binding and conclusive as to any matters which could have been raised on such appeal;
- (iii) The decision of the county court upon any such appeal shall be final and no appeal shall lie therefrom.

Sites for advertisements.

29.—(1) From and after the first day of January one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four it shall not be lawful to erect exhibit fix maintain retain or continue any advertisement whether existing at that date or not upon any land building or hoarding except on such sites buildings or hoardings as the Corporation may in writing license and such licence may be granted for such period not exceeding three years and under and subject to such terms and conditions to be therein prescribed as the Corporation may deem proper.

(2) If the Corporation shall refuse to grant a licence under the provisions of this section they shall state their reasons for such refusal and any person aggrieved by the refusal to grant any such licence or by the terms and conditions attached to such licence may appeal to a court of summary jurisdiction within fourteen days after such refusal provided he give twenty-four hours' notice of such appeal to the town clerk and the court shall have power to make such order as they think fit and to award costs.

(3) A licence shall not be necessary for any advertisement or site for advertisements (not being illuminated advertisements) of the classes following (that is to say) :—

- (i) Advertisements exhibited within the window of any building;

- (ii) Advertisements relating to the trade or business carried on within the land or building upon which the same are placed (and not being sky-signs) or to any sale or letting of such land or building or any effects therein or to any sale entertainment or meeting held in or upon the same;
- (iii) Advertisements relating to the business of any railway company;
- (iv) Advertisements exhibited within any railway station or upon any wall or other property of a railway company except any portion of the surface of such wall or property fronting any public street;
- (v) Advertisements exhibited on the outside of the Liverpool Overhead Railway and being sign-boards of tenants of the dock board having places of business adjacent to the railway.

(4) If any advertisement be erected retained or continued contrary to the provisions of this section or after the licence for the erection maintenance or retention thereof on a licensed site for any period shall have expired or become void the Corporation may require the owner or occupier of the land or building upon which the same is placed or rests to take down or remove such advertisement within a specified time and in the event of his failing to do so the city building surveyor shall report such failure to the Corporation and a court of summary jurisdiction may on the application of the Corporation order the taking down and removal of such advertisement at the expense of such owner or occupier and the expense of the removal and of the proceedings with reference thereto shall be paid by such owner or occupier and may be recovered in a summary manner.

(5) Any person acting in contravention of any of the provisions of this section or of the terms and conditions of any licence under this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

(6) Nothing in this section shall apply to any land building or hoarding forming part of or situate on the estate of the dock board or to any advertisement erected exhibited fixed maintained retained or continued thereon.

A.D. 1930.

(7) The expression "advertisement" shall in this section mean any word letter model sign placard board notice device or representation whether illuminated or not in the nature of or employed wholly or in part for the purpose of advertisement announcement or direction on over or resting upon any land building street or public way.

(8) As from the first day of January one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four subsections (2) and (5) of section 290 (Advertisement hoardings) of the Act of 1921 and the words "or who violates any conditions or the terms of any consent given in pursuance of the provisions of this section" in subsection (4) of that section are hereby repealed.

Amendment
of section
318 of
Act of 1921.

30. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 318 (Courts and passages to be flagged and channelled) of the Act of 1921 the Corporation may if they see fit remit payment of the costs charges and expenses referred to in that section if they do not exceed forty shillings.

PART V.

POLICE PROVISIONS.

Unauthor-
ised riding
upon
vehicles.

31. Every person who shall ride upon or cause himself to be carried or drawn by any vehicle without the consent of the owner or driver or conductor or inspector in charge thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings:

Provided that the provisions of this section shall so far as they relate to motor vehicles or trailers cease to apply to such vehicles or trailers on the passing during the present session of Parliament of any general Act enacting similar provisions relating thereto.

Hackney
carriage
licences to
be void on
lapse of
insurance.

32. If a policy of insurance required to be effected by section 163 (Insurance by hackney carriage proprietors) of the Act of 1927 at any time lapses or otherwise becomes invalid any licence granted in respect of any vehicle to which the policy relates shall thereupon become void:

Provided that this section together with section 163 (Insurance by hackney carriage proprietors) of the Act of 1927 shall so far as they relate to motor vehicles carrying

passengers for hire or reward adapted to carry eight or more persons cease to have effect on the passing during the present session of Parliament of any general Act relating to road traffic. A.D. 1930.

PART VI.

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS IN ERRAND WORK.

33.—(1) The Corporation may make byelaws for regulating the conditions of employment of young persons (not being persons whose hours of employment are regulated by the Factory and Workshop Acts 1901 to 1920) who are employed wholly or partly in the city and are for any part of the time during which they are employed occupied either—

Power to make bye-laws regulating employment of young persons as errand boys &c.

(a) in or about the delivery collection or transport of goods; or

(b) in the going of errands in connection with any business carried on in a wholesale or retail shop or a factory or workshop.

(2) Byelaws so made may regulate with respect to all or any such persons—

(a) the number of hours for which and the hours of the day in which they may be employed; and

(b) the intervals to be allowed for meals and rest; and

(c) the holidays or half-holidays to be allowed; and

(d) such other matters as in the opinion of the Corporation require to be regulated for the protection or welfare of such persons.

34.—(1) A byelaw made under this Part of this Act shall not have any effect until confirmed by the Secretary of State and shall not be so confirmed until at least thirty days after the Corporation have published it in such manner as the Secretary of State directs. Confirmation of bye-laws.

(2) Before confirming such a byelaw the Secretary of State shall consider any objections thereto which may be addressed to him by persons affected or likely to be affected thereby and may order a local inquiry to be held and where such an inquiry is held the person holding

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A.D. 1930. — it shall receive such remuneration as the Secretary of State determines and that remuneration and the expenses of the inquiry shall be paid by the Corporation.

Penalties
legal pro-
ceedings
&c.

35.—(1) If a young person is employed in contravention of the byelaws made under this Part of this Act the employer and every person to whose act or default the contravention is attributable shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding forty shillings or in the case of a second or subsequent offence not exceeding five pounds :

Provided that if proceedings are brought against the employer the employer shall be entitled upon information duly laid by him and on giving to the prosecution not less than three days' notice of his intention so to do to have any other person to whose act or default he alleges the contravention of the byelaws was due brought before the court at the time appointed for hearing the charge and if after the contravention of the byelaws has been proved the employer proves to the satisfaction of the court—

(a) that he has used all due diligence to secure that the byelaws were complied with ;

(b) that the contravention of the byelaws was due to the act or default of the said other person ;

that other person shall be convicted of the offence and the employer shall be exempt from any fine.

(2) In any case to which the proviso to the preceding subsection applies the prosecution shall have the right to cross-examine the employer if he gives evidence and any witness called by him in support of his charge against the other person and to call rebutting evidence and if the said other person is convicted he may in the discretion of the court be ordered to pay any costs incidental to the proceedings.

Supple-
mental pro-
visions.

36.—(1) It shall be the duty of the Corporation to enforce any byelaws made under this Part of this Act and to appoint officers for that purpose.

(2) If it appears to any justice of the peace on the complaint of an officer of the Corporation that there is reasonable cause to believe that a byelaw under this Part of this Act is being contravened with respect to any young person the justice may by order under his hand empower him or any other authorised officer of

the Corporation to enter at any reasonable time within forty-eight hours of the making of the order any place in or in connection with which the young person is or is believed to be employed and to make inquiries therein touching the employment of that young person. A.D. 1930.

(3) Any person who obstructs or refuses admission to an officer so authorised as aforesaid or who refuses to answer or answers falsely any inquiry so authorised to be made by him shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

37.—(1) So soon as a byelaw has been made and confirmed under this Part of this Act the Corporation shall give public notice thereof by advertising the same in extenso in two daily newspapers circulating in the city. Publication of byelaws.

(2) Every person who is the employer of any young person to whom such a byelaw applies shall keep displayed in a prominent position in the place in or in connection with which that young person is employed a notice stating fully the effect of the byelaw and the Corporation shall supply to every such employer on demand a suitable notice free of charge.

38. In this Part of this Act the expression “young person” means a person over the age of fourteen years and under the age of eighteen years and the expression “a factory or workshop” means a factory or workshop within the meaning of the Factory and Workshop Acts 1901 to 1920. Interpretation for Part VII of Act.

PART VII.

FINANCE.

39.—(1) The Corporation may in addition to any moneys which they are now authorised to borrow or which they may be authorised to borrow under the provisions of any public general Act borrow at interest the sum requisite for paying the costs charges and expenses of this Act as hereinafter defined and all moneys so borrowed shall be chargeable on the revenues of the Corporation and shall be repaid within five years from the passing of this Act. Power to borrow and repayment of borrowed moneys.

(2) The Corporation may also with the sanction of the Minister borrow such moneys as may be necessary

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A.D. 1930. — for any of the purposes of this Act (other than Part II (Trolley vehicles &c.)) and any moneys borrowed under the powers of this subsection shall be repaid within such periods not exceeding sixty years as the Minister may prescribe and all moneys so borrowed shall be chargeable on the revenues of the Corporation.

Capital re-
serve fund.]

40.—(1) The Corporation may establish a fund to be called "the capital reserve fund" for the purpose of defraying any expenditure to which capital is properly applicable to an amount not exceeding five thousand pounds in any one transaction and such fund shall be formed by appropriating such sums out of the general rate fund as the Corporation from time to time deem expedient and by paying into such first-mentioned fund any sums standing to the credit of any of the Corporation's undertakings in any year after allowing for the payment of all expenses properly chargeable to revenue and interest and sinking fund payments in that year in respect of each such undertaking :

Provided that—

- (a) any sum so appropriated to the capital reserve fund from the general rate fund (exclusive of any moneys derived from an undertaking of the Corporation from which revenue is derived and of interest earned on or other income accruing to the capital reserve fund) shall not exceed in any year the equivalent of a rate of twopence in the pound calculated according to the rules made pursuant to section 9 of the Rating and Valuation Act 1925;
- (b) no sum shall be applied to the capital reserve fund from such undertaking of the Corporation except when the reserve fund of that undertaking shall have reached and is at the prescribed maximum (if any) and in any case the sums so applied shall be limited in any one year to an amount not exceeding one per centum of the capital expenditure of the undertaking as shown in the accounts at the end of the preceding year together with the interest earned on the said reserve fund;

- (c) the appropriations to and payments into the capital reserve fund shall cease to be made whenever the said fund amounts to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds; A.D. 1930.
—
- (d) nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to authorise the Corporation to apply or dispose of the surplus revenue of the electricity undertaking otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of section 43 of and the fifth schedule to the Electricity (Supply) Act 1926 and any contribution from the electricity undertaking to the capital fund shall be reckoned as a contribution in aid of the local rate for the purpose of the application of those provisions.

(2) (a) Pending the application of the capital reserve fund to the purpose authorised in the foregoing subsection the moneys in the fund shall be either invested in statutory securities or used in the manner provided by section 201 (Use of moneys forming part of sinking and other funds) of the Act of 1927.

(b) Any income arising from the investment or use of the moneys in the capital reserve fund in the manner provided by the foregoing paragraph of this subsection and any income arising from the application of the fund to the purposes authorised shall be carried to and form part of the general rate fund.

41.—(1) Section 64 of the Public Health Act 1925 shall extend so as to enable the Corporation in their capacity of local education authority as well as of local authority to make reasonable subscriptions or donations to the Merseyside Hospitals Council. Power to subscribe to Merseyside Hospitals Council.

(2) Any subscriptions or donations made under this section shall for the purposes of subsection (2) of section 64 of the Public Health Act 1925 be deemed to have been made under that subsection.

42. All expenses incurred by the Corporation in carrying into execution the provisions of this Act with respect to which no other provision is made shall be defrayed out of the general rate fund and the general rate. Expenses of execution of Act.

A.D. 1930.

PART VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aerodrome
under-
taking.

43.—(1) In the event of the Corporation establishing in pursuance of section 8 of the Air Navigation Act 1920 an aerodrome and any subsidiary business in connection therewith (in this section referred to as "the aerodrome undertaking") they may make such charges in respect thereof as they may think fit and may grant a lease of or let the same or any part thereof for such period and upon and subject to such terms and conditions as they may think fit :

Provided that the charges to be made in respect of the aerodrome shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for Air.

(2) The Corporation may make byelaws with respect to the aerodrome undertaking and for maintaining order in and for regulating the use of any premises used in connection therewith.

(3) The aerodrome undertaking shall be in the same relation to the Air Council and the Secretary of State for Air and subject to the like control by them under the Air Navigation Act 1920 or any Act amending replacing or consolidating the same as if this Act had not been passed.

(4) All money received by the Corporation on account of the revenue of the aerodrome undertaking shall be carried to and shall form part of the general rate fund and all payments and expenses made and incurred in respect of that undertaking shall be paid out of that fund.

(5) The Corporation may (if they think fit) apply money received by them on account of the revenue of the aerodrome undertaking in the construction renewal extension and improvement thereof in the provision of working capital for such undertaking or in the formation of a reserve fund.

(6) The Corporation shall keep their accounts in respect of the aerodrome undertaking so as to distinguish capital from revenue and as to revenue so as to show under a separate heading or division on the one side all

receipts in respect of the undertaking and on the other side all payments and expenses in respect of the undertaking such payments and expenses being divided so as to show in each case the amounts expended in respect of each of the following purposes (that is to say) :—

- (a) The working and establishment expenses and cost of maintenance of the undertaking;
- (b) The interest on moneys borrowed by the Corporation for the purposes of or connected with the undertaking;
- (c) The requisite appropriations instalments or sinking fund payments in respect of moneys borrowed for the purposes of the undertaking;
- (d) All other expenses (if any) of the undertaking properly chargeable to revenue;
- (e) The amount (if any) paid to the reserve fund to be formed as hereinafter provided.

(7) The Corporation may (if they think fit) provide a reserve fund in respect of the aerodrome undertaking by setting aside such an amount as they may from time to time think reasonable and investing the same in statutory securities and accumulating the same until the fund or funds so formed amounts to the maximum reserve fund for the time being prescribed by the Corporation not exceeding a sum equal to one-fifth of the aggregate capital expended for the time being by the Corporation upon the undertaking which fund shall be applicable to answer any deficiency at any time happening in the income of the Corporation from the undertaking or to meet any extraordinary claim or demand at any time arising against the Corporation in respect of the undertaking or for payment of the cost of renewing any part of the works forming part thereof or for any extension of the said works or otherwise for the benefit of the undertaking 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.

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.

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—
Extension
of time for
purchase of
certain lands
under Act
of 1921.

44. The powers conferred upon the Corporation by the Act of 1921 for the compulsory purchase of the lands (which have not already been acquired by the Corporation) required for the purposes of new street (No. 2) described in section 192 (Power to construct street works) of the Act of 1921 are hereby revived and extended and may be exercised by the Corporation during a period expiring on the first day of October one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.

General pro-
visions as to
byelaws.

45. Except where otherwise provided by this Act all byelaws from time to time made by the Corporation under the powers of this Act shall be made under and according to the provisions contained in sections 182 to 185 of the Public Health Act 1875 so far as they relate to byelaws made by an urban sanitary authority. Provided that as regards the confirmation of byelaws relating to the aerodrome made under the section of this Act of which the marginal note is "Aerodrome undertaking" and inquiries in relation thereto the Secretary of State for Air shall be substituted for the Minister.

Appeal.

46. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any order judgment determination or requirement or the withholding of any certificate licence or consent or approval of or by the Corporation or of or by any officer of the Corporation under the provisions of Part IV (Buildings and streets) of this Act or by any order made by a court of summary jurisdiction or a petty sessional court under any provision of this Act may if no other mode of appeal is provided by this Act or by any other 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.

Consents of
Corporation
to be in
writing.

47. All consents given by the Corporation under the provisions of any local Act order byelaw or regulation for the time being in force within the City shall be given in writing and unless otherwise prescribed shall be given under the hand of the town clerk or other duly authorised officer of the Corporation.

48. The Corporation may declare any expenses incurred by them under the provisions of this Act which are recoverable from the owner or owners of any premises to be private improvement expenses and thenceforth those expenses may be recovered and shall be charged upon the premises in respect of which they were incurred in accordance with the provisions of section 257 of the Public Health Act 1875.

A.D. 1930.

—
Expenses may be declared private improvement expenses.

49. The provisions contained in the sections of the Act of 1921 the numbers and marginal notes of which are set forth in this section shall so far as applicable extend and apply as if they were re-enacted in this Act (that is to say):—

Incorporation of provisions of Act of 1921.

- Section 642 (Inquiries by Minister of Health);
- Section 644 (Recovery of penalties &c.);
- Section 645 (Recovery of demands in county court);
- Section 646 (Damages and charges to be settled by court);
- Section 647 (Compensation how to be determined);
- Section 648 (Informations by whom to be laid);
- Section 649 (Saving for indictments); and
- Section 651 (Powers of Act cumulative).

50. Nothing in this Act affects prejudicially any estate right power privilege or exemption of the Crown.

Crown rights.

51. The costs charges and expenses preliminary to and of and incidental to preparing obtaining and passing this Act as taxed by the taxing officer of the House of Lords or of the House of Commons shall be paid by the Corporation out of the general rate fund or out of such other funds and in such proportions as the Corporation shall determine or out of moneys to be borrowed under this Act for that purpose.

Costs of Act.

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