



# Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897

## 1897 CHAPTER 38

### PART VI

#### SEWERS, DRAINS, AND WATER SUPPLY.

##### *Water Supply.*

#### **124 Supply of water for burghs.**

With respect to burghs subject to the provisions of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, or having a local Act for police or other purposes nothing contained in this Act shall prejudice the provisions of any of the said Acts in regard to the provision of a supply of water for the domestic use of the inhabitants and for sanitary and other purposes. Provided that in the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, and in the Lands Clauses Acts, so far as incorporated therewith, or authorised thereby to be put in force the term "land" shall include water and any right or servitude to or over land or water.

#### **125 Local authority to require water to be supplied to houses in certain cases.**

If any occupied house within the district of any local authority other than the local authority of a burgh is without a proper supply of wholesome water at or reasonably near the same, the local authority shall require the owner to obtain such supply and to do all such works as may be necessary for that purpose, and failing his doing so, within twelve months after due notice, the local authority may themselves obtain such supply and for that purpose may use their powers of acquiring land by agreement or otherwise under this Act; and may, for the purpose of obtaining such supply, enter upon the premises and execute all such works as may be necessary; and the local authority may recover in a summary manner from the owner the whole or a reasonable part of the expenses incurred by them under this section : Provided that where the owners of two or more houses have failed to comply with the requirements of the notice served on them, under this section, and the local authority might under this Act execute the necessary works for providing a water supply for each house, the local authority may, if it appears to them desirable and no greater-expense would be

---

*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.*

---

occasioned thereby, execute works for the joint supply of water to those houses, and apportion the expenses as shall be just, and further provided that if any question shall arise under this section it shall be determined summarily by the sheriff who shall have regard to all the circumstances of the case, and whose decision shall be final. Provided that nothing in this section shall relieve the local authority from the duty of providing their district or any part thereof with a supply of water, where a general scheme for such supply is required, and can be carried out at a reasonable cost.

## **126 Supply of water for districts other than burghs.**

With respect to districts other than burghs the following provisions shall have effect:—

- (1) The local authority, if they think it expedient so to do, may acquire and provide or arrange for a supply of water for the domestic use of the inhabitants and for sanitary and other purposes, and for that purpose may acquire and conduct water from any lake, river, spring, or stream, may dig wells, make and maintain reservoirs, may purchase, take upon lease, hire, construct, lay down, and maintain such waterworks, pipes, and premises, and do and execute all such works, matters, and things as shall be necessary and proper for the aforesaid purpose, and may themselves furnish a supply of water, or contract or arrange with any other person to furnish the same; and for the purposes aforesaid the local authority shall be held to have all the powers and rights given to and be subject to all the obligations imposed on the promoters of undertakings by the Lands Clauses Acts as amended by this Act: Provided also, that it shall not be lawful for the local authority to provide or supply water within any area which any local authority or any company, established by Act of Parliament or empowered by or authorised by Provisional Order, is authorised to supply with water, unless the local authority shall previously have purchased or acquired the undertaking of such local authority or company.
- (2) The local authority, if they have any surplus water after fully supplying what is required for domestic and sanitary purposes, may supply water from such surplus to any public baths and wash-houses, or for trading or manufacturing and all other than domestic purposes, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on between the local authority and the persons desirous of being so supplied. Provided that when water is thus supplied from such surplus it shall not be lawful for the local authority to charge the persons so supplied both with the portion of the special water assessment applicable to the buildings or premises supplied, and also for the supply of water obtained; but the local authority may either charge the said assessment leviable on such buildings or premises, or charge for the supply of water furnished to the same as they shall think fit, and the local authority shall have the same remedies and powers of recovering payment of such water rents or payments as are herein-after provided with regard to the special water assessment.
- (3) The local authority may cause all existing public cisterns, pumps, wells, reservoirs, conduits, aqueducts, and works used for the gratuitous supply of water to the inhabitants to be continued, maintained, and plentifully supplied with water, or may substitute, maintain, and plentifully supply with water other such works equally convenient; and may, if they shall think fit, provide and gratuitously supply water for any public baths or wash-houses established otherwise than for private profit or supported out of any rates.
- (4) The local authority shall have the same powers and be subject to the same restrictions for carrying water mains within their district as they have and are subject to for carrying sewers within their district by the law for the time being in force.

---

*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.*

---

**127 Penalty for causing water to be corrupted by gas washings, &c.**

Any person engaged in the manufacture of gas, naphtha, vitriol, paraffin, or dye stuffs, or any other deleterious substance, or in any trade in which the refuse produced in any such manufacture is used, who shall at any time cause or suffer to be brought or to flow into any stream, reservoir, aqueduct, well, or pond, or place for water, constructed or used for the supply of water for domestic purposes, or into any pipe or drain communicating therewith, any product, washing, or other substance produced in any such manufacture, or shall wilfully do any act connected with any such manufacture, whereby the water in any such stream, reservoir, aqueduct, well, pond, or place for water shall be fouled, and any person who shall wilfully do or permit to be done any act whereby the water in any stream, reservoir, aqueduct, well, pond, or place constructed or used for the supply of water for drinking or other domestic purposes shall be fouled, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

**128 Penalties to be sued for within six months.**

Such penalty may be recovered, with expenses, by the person into whose water such product, washing, or other substance shall be conveyed or shall flow, or whose water shall be fouled by any such act as aforesaid, or in default of proceedings by such person, after notice to him from the local authority of their intention to proceed for such penalty, or if there be no such person, by the local authority; but such penalty shall not be recoverable unless it be sued for during the continuance of the offence, or within six months after it shall have ceased.

**129 Daily penalty during continuance of offence.**

In addition to the said penalty (and whether such penalty shall have been recovered or not), the person so offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds (to be recovered in the like manner) for each day during which such product, washing, or other substance shall be brought or shall flow as aforesaid, or during which the act by which such water shall be fouled shall continue, after the expiration of twenty-four hours from the time when notice of the offence shall have been served on such person by the local authority, or by the person into whose water such product, washing, or other substance shall be brought or flow, or whose water shall be fouled thereby, and such penalty shall be paid to the local authority or person from whom such notice shall proceed; and all moneys recovered by the local authority under this or the preceding section shall, after payment of any damage caused by the act for which the penalty is imposed, be applied towards defraying the expenses of executing this Act.

**130 Local authorities may combine as to water supply.**

Two or more local authorities may, with the sanction of the Board, combine together for the purpose of executing or acquiring an interest in or maintaining any works by this Act or any other Act authorised in regard to water supply that may be for the benefit of their respective districts; and all moneys which they may agree to contribute for the execution or acquisition or maintenance of such common works shall, in the case of each local authority, be deemed to be expenses incurred by them in the execution, acquisition, or maintenance of works within their district.

---

*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.*

---

### 131 Special water supply districts.

- (1) Upon requisition to that effect made in writing by a parish council or by not fewer than ten ratepayers within the district, the local authority, not being the local authority of a burgh, shall be bound to meet, after twenty-one days notice, or, if the local authority itself so resolve, it may meet after twenty-one days notice, and shall, whether water supply has been already provided or not, consider the propriety of—
- (a) forming part of their district into a special water supply district ; or
  - (b) enlarging or limiting the boundaries of a special water supply district; or
  - (c) combining a special' water supply district with another special water supply district; or
  - (d) enlarging or limiting the boundaries of both or either of such special water supply districts, and combining the same or parts thereof; or
  - (e) determining that any special water supply district, shall cease to exist as a special water supply district, or that any such combination shall cease:

and the resolution of the local authority shall determine all questions regarding the payment of any debt which may affect any district or special water supply district, and the right to impose and the obligation to pay any assessment affected by such determination, and shall fix the date at which such determination shall take effect; and such resolution shall be published in one or more newspapers circulating in the district, or by the posting of handbills throughout the district, and a copy of said resolution shall be forthwith transmitted to the Board, and where the local authority is a district committee to the county council; and the production of such newspaper or handbill, or a certificate under the hand of the clerk of the local authority (whose signature need not be proved), shall be sufficient evidence of such resolution; and within twenty-one days after the date of the first publication of such resolution it shall be competent for any person interested to appeal against the resolution (whatever its terms may be) to the sheriff; and the sheriff, not being a sheriff substitute resident within the district, may either approve or disapprove of such resolution; and if he disapproves thereof he may either find that no special water supply district should be formed, or may enlarge or limit the special district as defined by the resolution of the local authority, or may find that a special water supply district should be formed, and may define the limits thereof, or may find that such special water-supply district or part thereof shall be combined as prayed, or that such combination shall cease, or that such special water supply district or districts shall, as such, cease to exist; and the decision of the sheriff shall be binding, and shall be final, except where it is pronounced by a sheriff substitute, in which case it may be appealed to the sheriff.

- (2) The order of the sheriff shall determine all questions regarding the payment of any debt which may affect any district or special water supply district, and the right to impose and the obligation to pay any assessments affected by his determination, and shall fix the date at which such determination shall take effect; and a copy of said order shall be forthwith published in one or more newspapers circulating in the district, or by the posting of handbills throughout the district and transmitted to the Board and to the county council.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of section seventeen, subsection two, sub-head (c) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, it shall not be competent to appeal to the county council against any resolution of a district committee under this section.
- (4) Nothing contained in this Act shall prejudice the provisions of sub-sections one and two of section eighty-one of the last-mentioned Act as amended by section forty-four of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894.

---

*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.*

---

## 132 Incorporation of Waterworks Clauses Acts.

The following Acts and parts of Acts, so far as the same respectively are applicable for the purposes, and are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby incorporated with this Act:—

The Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847, except the provisions with respect to the amount of profit to be received by the undertakers when the waterworks are carried on for their benefit, and except the words in section forty-four thereof, " with the consent in writing " of the owner or reputed owner of any such house or of the agent " of such owner " :

The Waterworks Clauses Act, 1863 :

The provisions of the Railways Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845, with respect to the temporary occupation of lands near the railway during the construction thereof, but such last-mentioned provisions shall apply only in the case of any reservoir, filter, or distributing tank, which the local authority may be authorised to construct, and the works immediately connected therewith, and for the purposes of this Act those provisions shall be read as if such reservoir, filter, or tank, and works, were therein mentioned instead of " the railway," and the boundaries of such reservoir, filter, or tank, and works, instead of " the centre of the railway," and the prescribed limits shall be two hundred yards from such boundaries :

Provided always that—

- (a) the local authority shall not be obliged to furnish a supply of water to any person for any less sum than five shillings in any one year;
- (b) no person shall be entitled to demand such supply of water, or to require the local authority to lay down communication pipes, unless some pipe of the local authority shall have been laid within one hundred feet of the house or other premises in respect of which such supply or communication pipes are demanded, or unless the local authority shall become bound by virtue of a requisition and agreement made and executed the manner and to the extent required by the Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847, to cause pipes to be laid down within the said distance of one hundred feet of such house or other premises;
- (c) The water to be supplied by the local authority need not be constantly laid on under pressure.