

# HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING IN GREAT BRITAIN

BEING

A STATEMENT OF THE STATUTORY PROVISIONS  
RELATING TO THE HOUSING OF THE  
WORKING CLASSES AND TO  
TOWN PLANNING

INCLUDING THE  
HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909

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LONDON:  
BUTTERWORTH & CO., 11 & 12, BELL YARD, TEMPLE BAR.  
SHAW & SONS, 7 & 8, FETTER LANE, E.C.

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1910.

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PRINTED BY  
WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED,  
LONDON AND BECCLES.

OCT 17 1922.

## PREFACE.

THE legislation relating to the Housing of the Working Classes in Great Britain is now contained in half a dozen statutes. Nearly a third of the sections of the principal Act have been repealed or amended, particularly by the recent Act of 1909, which has also materially affected the intermediate amending Acts.

Under these circumstances it is thought that a useful purpose may be served by collecting the numerous statutory provisions and by arranging them in such order as will make them readily accessible to those whose duty it is to administer, or to advise upon, them.

The innovation introduced by empowering local authorities to make Town Planning Schemes will justify the Second Part of the treatise.

W. A. W.

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*January 19, 1910.*

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## PART II.

### TOWN PLANNING.

**Local authorities.**—The local authorities having power to submit town-planning schemes are in the administrative county of London, the London County Council (*a*); in boroughs the borough councils; in urban districts the urban district councils; and in rural districts the rural district councils (*b*).

**Description and object of Town Planning Schemes.**—Where any land is in course of development or appears likely to be used for building purposes, it is now competent to a local authority to submit a scheme as respects such land with the general object of securing proper sanitary conditions, amenity, and convenience in connection with the laying out and use of the land, and of any neighbouring lands (*c*). This is called a Town Planning Scheme, which, in order to be effective, requires the sanction of the Local Government Board.

Land likely to be used for building purposes includes any land likely to be used as, or for the purpose of providing open spaces, roads, streets, parks, pleasure or recreation grounds, or for the purpose of executing any work upon or under the land incidental to a town planning scheme, whether in the nature of a building work or not. The decision of the Local Government Board, whether land is likely to be used for building purposes or not, is final (*d*).

(*a*) (1909) s. 66 (1).

(*b*) (1909) s. 65 (1). See as to Scotland, p. 189, *post*.

(*c*) (1909) s. 54 (1). In some cases the scheme may be extended to land already built upon or land not likely to be used for building purposes, as to which, see p. 127, *post*. As to the exclusion from this power of neighbouring lands which are in the county of London, see p. 181, *post*.

(*d*) (1909) s. 54 (7).

**Preparation of the scheme.**—If the authority satisfy the Board that there is a *prima facie* case for making a scheme with reference to any land within or in the neighbourhood (*e*) of their area, the Board may authorise the local authority to propose a scheme, or may authorise them to adopt, with or without modifications, any such scheme proposed by all or any of the owners of any land with respect to which the local authority might themselves have been authorised to propose a scheme (*f*); and the scheme may also be extended to a piece of land already built upon, or to a piece of land not likely to be used for building purposes, which is so situated with respect to any land likely to be used for building purposes that, in the opinion of the Local Government Board, it ought to be included in the scheme; and the Board may also authorise the inclusion in the scheme of provisions for the demolition or alteration of any buildings thereon so far as may be necessary to carry the scheme into effect (*g*).

**Approval of scheme.**—The scheme has no effect unless it is approved by the Local Government Board, and that approval may be refused except with such modifications and subject to such conditions as the Board may impose (*h*).

The effect of approval is the same as if the scheme were enacted in the Act (*i*).

**Conditions precedent to approval.**—The Board must give notice of their intention to approve the scheme. This notice is to be published in the *London* or *Edinburgh Gazette*, as the case may be.

If within twenty-one days of such publication any person or authority interested objects in the manner to be prescribed (*k*), the draft of the Board's order is to be laid before each House of Parliament for a period of not less than thirty days during the session of Parliament.

If during this period either House presents an address to His Majesty against the draft, or any part of it, no further

(*e*) As to the exclusion of land within the county of London, see p. 181, *post*.

(*f*) (1909) s. 54 (2).

(*h*) (1909) s. 54 (4).

(*k*) See p. 182, *post*.

(*g*) (1909) s. 54 (8).

(*i*) (1909) s. 54 (5).

proceedings can be taken on it. But this does not prevent a new draft scheme being made (l).

**Variation or revocation of scheme.**—A scheme may be varied or revoked by a subsequent scheme prepared or adopted and approved in the same way as the original scheme. Moreover, the Board may, on the application of the responsible authority (m), or of any other person appearing to them to be interested, revoke by order a scheme if they think that under special circumstances it should be revoked (n).

**Contents of schemes, and regulations therefor.**—A scheme will contain general and special provisions.

*General provisions.*—The Board may prescribe a set of general provisions, or separate sets of general provisions adapted for areas of any special character, for carrying out the general objects of town-planning schemes, and in particular for dealing with the following matters:—

- (1) Streets, roads, and other ways, and stopping up, or diversion of existing highways ;
- (2) Buildings, structures, and erections ;
- (3) Open spaces, private and public ;
- (4) The preservation of objects of historical interest or natural beauty ;
- (5) Sewerage, drainage, and sewage disposal ;
- (6) Lighting ;
- (7) Water supply ;
- (8) Ancillary or consequential works ;
- (9) Extinction or variation of private rights of way and other easements ;
- (10) Dealing with or disposal of land acquired by the responsible authority or by a local authority ;
- (11) Power of entry and inspection ;
- (12) Power of the responsible authority to remove, alter, or demolish any obstructive work ;
- (13) Power of the responsible authority to make

(l) (1909) s. 54 (4).

(m) See p. 180, *post*, for meaning of "responsible authority."

(n) (1909) s. 54 (6).

agreements with owners, and of owners to make agreements with one another ;

(14) Power of the responsible authority, or a local authority, to accept any money or property for the furtherance of the object of any town-planning scheme, and provision for regulating the administration of any such money or property, and for the exemption of any assurance with respect to money or property so accepted from enrolment under the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1888 ;

(15) Application with the necessary modifications and adaptations of statutory enactments ;

(16) Carrying out and supplementing the provisions of this Act for enforcing schemes ;

(17) Limitation of time for operation of scheme ;

(18) Co-operation of the responsible authority with the owners of land included in the scheme, or other persons interested, by means of conferences, etc. ;

(19) Charging on the inheritance of any land, the value of which is increased by the operation of a town-planning scheme, the sum required to be paid in respect of that increase, and for that purpose applying, with the necessary adaptations, the provisions of any enactments dealing with charges for improvements of lands (o).

The general provisions, or set of such appropriate to the particular area, are to take effect as part of every scheme, except so far as provision is made by the scheme as approved by the Board for the variation or exclusion of any of those provisions (p).

All such general provisions prescribed by the Board are to be laid as soon as may be before Parliament ; and the Rules Publication Act, 1893, applies to them as if they were statutory rules (q).

*Special provisions.*—Besides the general provisions, each scheme is to contain special provisions for the following purposes :

(1) For defining as prescribed by regulations (r) the area to which the scheme is to apply ;

(o) (1909) s. 55 (1), and Sched. IV.

(q) (1909) s. 64.

(p) (1909) s. 55 (1).

(r) See p. 181, *post*.



(2) For defining in like manner the authority who are to be responsible for enforcing the observance, and for the execution of any works which under the scheme or the Act are to be executed by a local authority;

(3) For providing for any matters which may be dealt with by general provisions;

(4) For otherwise supplementing, excluding, or varying the general provisions;

(5) For dealing with any special circumstances or contingencies for which adequate provision is not made by the general provisions; and

(6) For suspending, so far as necessary for the proper carrying out of the scheme, any statutory enactments, by-laws, regulations, or other provisions, under whatever authority made, which are in operation in the area included in the scheme; but if the scheme suspends any enactment contained in a public general Act the scheme does not come into force unless a draft of it has been laid before each House of Parliament for a period of not less than forty days during the session of Parliament, and if either of those Houses, before the expiration of that time, presents an address to His Majesty against the proposed suspension, no further proceedings can be taken on the draft, without prejudice to the making of a new scheme (s).

**Restrictions on the lands affected by schemes.**—The restrictions which are imposed upon the acquisition or appropriation of lands in any scheme or order under the Housing Acts apply equally to a town-planning scheme. These restrictions have been fully stated elsewhere (t).

**“The responsible authority.”**—The term “the responsible authority” is used in the Act to denote the authority who by the scheme are to be responsible for enforcing the observance, or for the execution of any works which under the scheme or the Act are to be executed by a local authority (u).

(s) (1909) s. 55 (2).

(t) (1909) ss. 78 and 74, and see p. 96, *ante*, and p. 187, *post*.

(u) (1909) s. 55 (2).

*Scheme affecting more than one authority.*—It has already been stated (*α*) that the land included in a scheme propounded by a local authority may be land within their area, or land in the neighbourhood of their area, but within the area of another authority.

In such a case the responsible authority may be, as the Board directs, one of the following, namely :

One of those local authorities ; or

For certain purposes of the scheme one local authority, and for certain purposes another local authority ; or

A joint body constituted specially for the purpose of the scheme, in which case all necessary provisions may be made by the scheme for constituting the joint body and giving them the necessary powers and duties (*γ*).

*Exception as to land in London.*—To the above an exception is made in the case of London. Except with the consent of the London County Council, no other local authority may prepare, or be the responsible authority for, a scheme which affects land in the county of London (*z*).

**Procedure previous to approval of scheme.**—The Local Government Board may make regulations for regulating generally the procedure to be adopted with respect to applications for authority to prepare or adopt a scheme ; the preparation of the scheme ; obtaining the approval of the Board to the scheme ; and any inquiries, reports, notices, or other matters required in connection with the preparation or adoption or approval of the scheme or preliminary thereto (*a*).

These regulations will contain provisions (*b*) :

(1) For the submission of plans and estimates (*c*) ;

(2) For the publication of notices (*d*) ;

(3) For securing that notice of the proposal to prepare or

(*α*) p. 127, *ante*, and see also s. 55 (3).

(*γ*) (1909) s. 55 (3).

(*z*) (1909) s. 55 (3).

(*a*) (1909) s. 56 (1).

(*b*) (1909) s. 56 (1) and (2), and Sched. V.

(*c*) (1909) Sched. V. (1) (*a*).

(*d*) (1909) Sched. V. (1) (*b*).

adopt the scheme shall be given at the earliest stage possible to any council interested in the land (e) ;

(4) For submission to the Board of the proposed scheme, with plans and estimates (f) ;

(5) For notice of submission of proposed scheme to the Board (g) ;

(6) For hearing of objections and representations by persons affected, including persons representing architectural or archaeological societies or otherwise interested in the amenity of the proposed scheme (h) ;

(7) For publication of notice of intention to approve the scheme and the lodging of objections to it (i) ;

(8) For securing co-operation on the part of the local authority with the owners and other persons interested in the land proposed to be included in the scheme at every stage of the proceedings, by means of conferences and such other means as may be provided by the regulations (k) ;

(9) For defining the duty, at any stage, of the local authority to publish or deposit for inspection any scheme or proposed scheme, and the plans relating thereto, and to give information to persons affected with reference to any such scheme or proposed scheme (l) ; and

(10) For providing for the details to be specified in plans, including, wherever the circumstances so require, the restrictions on the number of buildings which may be erected on each acre, and the height and character of those buildings (m).

**Procedure subsequent to approval of scheme.**—The Local Government Board may make regulations for regulating generally the procedure to be adopted with respect to any inquiries, reports, notices, or other matters required in relation to the carrying out of the scheme or enforcing the observance of its provisions (n).

These regulations will also deal with (o) :

(e) (1909) s. 56 (2) (b).

(g) (1909) Sched. V. (2) (b).

(i) (1909) Sched. V. (2) (d).

(l) (1909) Sched. V. (4).

(n) (1909) s. 56 (1).

(f) (1909) Sched. V. (2) (a).

(h) (1909) Sched. V. (2) (c).

(k) (1909) s. 56 (2) (a).

(m) (1909) Sched. V. (5).

(o) (1909) s. 56 (1) and (2), and Sched. V.

(1) Notice to be given of approval of scheme (*p*);

(2) Inquiries and reports as to the beginning and the progress and completion of works, and other action under the scheme (*q*);

(3) The duty, at any stage, of the local authority to publish or deposit for inspection any scheme, and the plans relating thereto, and to give information to persons affected with reference to such scheme (*r*); and

(4) The details to be specified in plans, including, wherever the circumstances so require, the restrictions in the number of buildings which may be erected on each acre, and the height and character of those buildings (*s*).

**Enforcement and execution of approved scheme.—**After giving such notice as may be required by the scheme, the responsible authority (*t*) have power:

(1) To remove, pull down, or alter any building or other work in the area included in the scheme which is such as to contravene the scheme, or in the erection or carrying out of which any provision of the scheme has not been complied with; or

(2) To execute any work which it is the duty of any person to execute under the scheme in any case where it appears to the authority that delay in the execution of the work would prejudice the efficient operation of the scheme (*u*).

The expenses so incurred may be recovered from the persons in default in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be provided by the scheme (*x*).

**Disputes.—**Disputes as to whether a building or work contravenes a scheme, or whether any provision of a scheme is not complied with in the erection or carrying out of any such building or work, are to be referred to the Local Government Board, and will, unless the parties otherwise agree, be determined by the Board as arbitrators. Their decision thereon is final and conclusive and binding on all persons (*y*).

(*p*) (1909) Sched. V. (8) (*a*).

(*r*) (1909) Sched. V. (4).

(*t*) See p. 180, *ante*.

(*x*) (1909) s. 57 (2).

(*q*) (1909) Sched. V. (8) (*b*).

(*s*) (1909) Sched. V. (5).

(*u*) (1909) s. 57 (1).

(*y*) (1909) s. 57 (3).

**Compensation by authority for property injuriously affected.**—A person whose property is injuriously affected by the operation of a scheme is entitled to compensation in respect thereof from the responsible authority (*s*), but only subject to certain stringent conditions and limitations, namely:

(1) The claim for compensation must be made within the time (if any) limited by the scheme, not being less than three months after the date when notice of the approval of the scheme is published as prescribed by regulations of the Local Government Board (*a*).

(2) No compensation can be claimed on account of any building erected on, or contract made, or other thing done with respect to land included in a scheme, after the time at which the application for authority to prepare the scheme was made, or after such other time as the Local Government Board may fix for the purpose; but the provision does not apply as respects any work done before the date of the approval of the scheme for the purpose of finishing a building begun, or of carrying out a contract entered into, before the application was made (*b*).

(3) No compensation is payable if and so far as the provisions of the scheme are such as would have been enforceable if they had been contained in byelaws made by the local authority (*c*).

(4) If a person is entitled to compensation in respect of any matter or thing under these provisions, and also would be entitled to compensation in respect of the same under any other enactment, he cannot have compensation under both, and he is not to be entitled to any greater compensation under this Act than he would be entitled to under the other enactment (*d*).

(5) Lastly, property is not to be deemed to be injuriously affected by reason of the making of any provisions inserted in a scheme, which, with a view to securing the amenity of the area included in the scheme, or any part thereof, prescribe the space about buildings, or limit the number

(*s*) See as to the meaning of "responsible authority," p. 180, *ante*.

(*a*) (1909) s. 58 (1).

(*b*) (1909) s. 58 (2).

(*c*) (1909) s. 59 (1).

(*d*) (1909) s. 59 (3).

of buildings to be erected, or prescribe the height or character of buildings, and which the Local Government Board, having regard to the nature and situation of the land affected by the provisions, consider reasonable for the purpose (e).

*Assessment and recovery of compensation.*—Any questions as to whether any property is injuriously affected in value within the above provisions, and as to the amount and manner of payment, whether by instalments or otherwise, of the sum to be paid as compensation, are to be determined by the arbitration of a single arbitrator appointed by the Board, unless the parties agree on some other method of determination (f).

The amount of compensation so determined may be recovered summarily as a civil debt (g).

*Compensation on revocation of scheme.*—If a scheme be revoked by an order of the Local Government Board, any person who has incurred expenditure for the purpose of complying with the scheme is entitled to compensation in so far as any such expenditure is rendered abortive by reason of such revocation (h).

*Compensation to authority for betterment.*—The effect of a scheme may be to increase in value some property. In such a case the responsible authority are entitled to recover from any person whose property is so increased in value one-half of the amount of that increase; provided that they make their claim within the time (if any) limited by the scheme, not being less than three months after the date when notice of the approval of the scheme is first published in the manner prescribed by regulations made by the Local Government Board (i).

*Assessment and recovery of such compensation.*—All questions as to whether any property is so increased in value, and as to the amount and manner of payment (whether by instalments or otherwise) of the compensation to which the responsible authority are entitled, are to be determined by

(e) (1909) s. 59 (2).

(g) (1909) s. 58 (5).

(f) (1909) s. 58 (4).

(h) (1909) s. 58 (6).

(i) (1909) s. 58 (8).

the arbitration of a single arbitrator appointed by the Board, unless the parties agree on some other method of determination (*k*).

Such compensation is recoverable summarily as a civil debt (*l*).

**Defaulting authorities.—Failure to make or adopt scheme.**  
—When the Local Government Board are satisfied on any representation, after holding a public local inquiry (*m*), that a local authority

- (1) Have failed to take the requisite steps for having a satisfactory town planning scheme prepared and approved where this ought to be done ;
- (2) Have failed to adopt any scheme proposed by owners of any land where such adoption ought to be made ;
- (3) Have unreasonably refused to consent to any modifications or conditions imposed by the Board,

the Board may make an order on the local authority accordingly ; or in the case of (2) the Board, as an alternative, may approve the proposed scheme, subject to any necessary modifications or conditions, and thereupon the scheme will have effect as if it had been adopted by the local authority and approved by the Board (*n*).

The order may be enforced by mandamus (*o*).

**Failure to execute scheme.**—Representation may be made to the Local Government Board that the responsible authority have failed either to enforce effectively the observance of a scheme which has been confirmed, or any provisions of it, or to execute any works which under the scheme or the statute are required to be executed.

The Board may then hold a local inquiry (*p*), and if satisfied of the default may make such order as may be necessary (*q*).

The order is enforceable by mandamus (*r*).

(*k*) (1909) s. 58 (4).

(*l*) (1909) s. 58 (5).

(*m*) Section 85 of the Act of 1890, as amended by the Act of 1909, applies ((1909) s. 63). See p. 92, *ante*.

(*n*) (1909) s. 61 (1).

(*o*) (1909) s. 61 (8).

(*p*) See note (*m*), *supra*.

(*q*) (1909) s. 61 (2).

(*r*) *Ibid.*, s. 61 (8).

**Power to acquire land comprised in the scheme.**—The responsible authority (s) may for the purpose of the scheme purchase any land comprised in it.

The purchase may be effected by agreement, or the authority may be authorised to purchase compulsorily in the same manner and subject to the same provisions (t) as a local authority may purchase or be authorised to purchase land situate in an urban district (u) for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, as amended by the Act of 1909 (x).

Where the land comprised in the scheme is within the area of a local authority but they are not the responsible authority under the scheme, the local authority may purchase or be authorised to purchase that land in the same way as the responsible authority (y).

**Restrictions on power of acquisition.**—The following restrictions which are imposed upon the power of acquiring land under the Housing Acts apply equally to the exercise of the powers under town-planning schemes, namely, the restrictions in favour of :

Ancient monuments and objects of archæological interest (z) ;

Land which is the property of a local authority (a) ;

Land acquired for public undertakings (b) ;

Land being a park, garden, etc., or acquired for the amenity of dwelling-houses (c) ;

Land forming part of a common, open space, or allotment (d) ;

(s) See p. 180, *ante*.

(t) Including any provision authorising the Board to give directions as to the payment and application of any purchase money or compensation ((1909) s. 60 (1)). See p. 78, *ante*, as to these provisions.

(u) See p. 75, *ante*.

(x) (1909) s. 60 (1). The amending sections referred to are ss. 2 and 45, as to which, see respectively pp. 74 and 96, *ante*.

(y) (1909) s. 60 (2).

(z) (1909) s. 60 (1), applying s. 45. See p. 96, *ante*.

(a) *Ibid.*, and see p. 96, *ante*.

(b) *Ibid.*, and see *ibid.*

(c) *Ibid.*, and see *ibid.*

(d) (1909) s. 78, and see *ibid.*



Land in the neighbourhood of royal palaces or parks (e).

**Determination of matters by the Local Government Board.**—The determination of certain disputed matters are expressly provided for, namely, questions affecting buildings in contravention of, or non-compliance with, a scheme (f); and questions relating to compensation for property injuriously affected and betterment (g).

In all other cases of dispute where the Board are authorised by the Act or by any scheme to determine any matter it is at their option to determine it as arbitrators or otherwise (h).

If they elect or are required to determine it as arbitrators, the provisions of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1868, respecting arbitrations by the Board of Trade, and amending Acts, are to apply as if enacted in the statute of 1909 and made applicable to the Local Government Board (i). That is to say, the Local Government Board may appoint an arbitrator to act for them and fill his place in case of incapacity or death (k); may fix his remuneration (l); and the conduct of arbitrations and the awards, costs, etc., thereof must be regulated by ss. 18–29 of the Railway Companies Arbitration Act, 1859 (m).

**Inquiries by Local Government Board.**—Local inquiries of the Board for the purposes of, or in connection with, town planning are regulated by s. 85 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (n).

**Finances.**—*Outside London.*—The expenses incurred by a borough, or urban or rural district, council in England under this part of the Act of 1909, or any scheme thereunder, are to be defrayed as expenses under the Public Health Act (a),

(e) (1909) s. 74, and see p. 97, *ante*.

(f) (1909) s. 57 (8). See p. 188, *ante*.

(g) (1909) s. 58 (4). See p. 185, *ante*.

(h) (1909) s. 62.

(i) *Ibid.*

(k) See Regulation of Railways Act, 1868, s. 80.

(l) *Ibid.*, s. 81.

(m) *Ibid.*, s. 82.

(n) (1909) s. 68. For s. 85 of the Act of 1890, see p. 92, *ante*.

(a) (1909) s. 65 (2).

and the authority may for such purposes borrow in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as for the purposes of those Acts; and the money so borrowed is not to be reckoned as part of the debt of a borough or urban district for the purpose of the limitation under the Public Health Act, 1875, s. 284 (2) and (8) (b).

*London.*—In London, expenses incurred by the county council are to be defrayed out of the general county rate, and money may be borrowed in the same manner as if borrowed for general county purposes (c).

As to Scotland, see later (d).

**Modifications in the application to Scotland.**—The provisions of the Act of 1909 relating to town planning apply to Scotland subject to certain modifications (e).

*Borrowing powers.*—The local authority may borrow for the purpose of town planning schemes in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as they may borrow for the purposes of the Housing Acts (f).

Any local rate for the purpose of town planning (including the purposes of any loan) is not to be reckoned in any calculation as to the statutory limit of the public health general assessment (g).

*Defaulting authority.*—The Local Government Board for Scotland may not themselves make an order against a defaulting authority under s. 61 of the Act of 1909 (h), but in lieu thereof they may, after holding a local inquiry at which the authority shall have had an opportunity of being heard, and with the approval of the Lord Advocate, apply for such an order by summary petition to either Division of the Court of Session, or during vacation or recess

(b) (1909) s. 65 (8).

(c) (1909) s. 66 (2).

(d) *Infra.*

(e) (1909) s. 67.

(f) (1909) s. 65 (2), as modified by the provision that references to the Public Health Acts are to be construed as references to the Housing Acts as defined in Part I. of the Act of 1909 ((1909), s. 67 (4), and p. 140, *post*). As to such power of borrowing, see p. 118, *ante*.

(g) (1909) s. 67 (5), substituted for s. 65 (8), which is not applicable ((1909) s. 67 (2)).

(h) See p. 136, *ante*.

to the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, which Division or Lord Ordinary are hereby authorised and directed to do therein and to dispose of the expenses of the proceedings as they think just (*i*).

*Expenses.*—Any expenses incurred under the Act of 1909 relating to town planning, or under any such scheme, are defrayable as expenses of the authority under the Housing Acts (*k*).

*“Local authority.”*—The definition of “local authority” given in s. 65 (1) of the Act of 1909 does not apply (*l*). The local authority and the area of such authority are respectively to be the local authority for the purposes of the Housing Acts as defined in the First Part of the Act of 1909 (*m*), and the district of that authority (*n*).

*Local Government Board.*—For this, read Local Government Board for Scotland (*o*). In any proceedings under the part of the Act relating to town planning the Board must have regard to the powers and jurisdiction of the dean of guild court in burghs (*p*).

*Local inquiry.*—The Local Government Board for Scotland, for the purposes of the provisions relating to town planning, have the same powers of local inquiry as for the purposes of the Housing Acts as defined in the First Part of the Act of 1909 (*q*).

*Public Health Acts.*—References to these Acts to be construed as references to the Housing Acts as defined in the First Part of the Act of 1909 (*r*).

*Rules Publication Act, 1893.*—The provision in s. 64 of the Act of 1909, relating to the laying before Parliament

(*i*) (1909) s. 67 (6).

(*k*) (1909) s. 65 (2), as modified by s. 67 (4), which substitutes a reference to the Housing Acts for a reference to the Public Health Acts.

(*l*) (1909) s. 67 (2).

(*m*) See p. 121, *ante*.

(*n*) (1909) s. 67 (8).

(*o*) (1909) s. 67 (1).

(*p*) (1909) s. 67 (7).

(*q*) (1909) s. 67 (1). See p. 121, *ante*, as to these powers.

(*r*) (1909) s. 67 (4). The Housing Acts are there defined to be the principal Act of 1890, and any amending Acts, including the Act of 1909, ((1909) s. 51).

of the general provisions made under the Act by the Local Government Board applies to Scotland, and the provision in such section respecting the Rules Publication Act, 1898, has effect as if s. 1 of that Act applied to Scotland, with the substitution of *Edinburgh Gazette* for the *London Gazette* (s).

(s) (1909) s. 67 (8).

# APPENDICES.

## APPENDIX A.

### HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909.

[9 Edw. 7, c. 44.]

*An Act to amend the Law relating to the Housing of the Working Classes, to provide for the making of Town Planning Schemes, and to make further provision with respect to the appointment and duties of County Medical Officers of Health, and to provide for the establishment of Public Health and Housing Committees of County Councils.*  
[8rd December 1909.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

#### PART I.

#### HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

##### *Facilities for Acquisition of Lands and other Purposes of the Housing Acts.*

**1. Part III. of the principal Act to take effect without adoption.**—Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 70) (in this Part of this Act referred to as the principal Act), shall, after the commencement of this Act, extend to and take effect in every urban or rural district, or other place for which it has not been adopted, as if it had been so adopted.

**2. Provisions as to acquisition of land under Part III. of the principal Act.**—(1) A local authority may be authorised to purchase land compulsorily for the purposes of Part III. of the principal Act, by means of an order submitted to the Local Government Board and confirmed by the Board in accordance with the First Schedule to this Act.

(2) The procedure under this section for the compulsory purchase of land shall be substituted for the procedure for the same purpose under section one hundred and seventy-six of the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), as applied by subsection (1) of section fifty-seven of the principal Act.

(8) A local authority may, with the consent of and subject to any conditions imposed by the Local Government Board, acquire land by agreement for the purposes of Part III. of the principal Act, notwithstanding that the land is not immediately required for those purposes.

**3. Loans by Public Works Loan Commissioners to local authorities.**—Where a loan is made by the Public Works Loan Commissioners to a local authority for any purposes of the Housing Acts—

- (a) The loan shall be made at the minimum rate allowed for the time being for loans out of the Local Loans Fund ; and
- (b) If the Local Government Board make a recommendation to that effect, the period for which the loan is made by the Public Works Loan Commissioners may exceed the period allowed under the principal Act or under any other Act limiting the period for which the loan may be made, but the period shall not exceed the period recommended by the Local Government Board, nor in any case eighty years ; and
- (c) As between loans for different periods, the longer duration of the loan shall not be taken as a reason for fixing a higher rate of interest.

**4. Loans by Public Works Loan Commissioners to public utility societies.**—(1) Where a loan is made by the Public Works Loan Commissioners under section sixty-seven, subsection (2) (d), of the principal Act, to a public utility society, the words “two thirds” shall be substituted for the words “one moiety.”

(2) For the purposes of this section a public utility society means a society registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893 (56 & 57 Vict. c. 39), or any amendment thereof, the rules whereof prohibit the payment of any interest or dividend at a rate exceeding five pounds per centum per annum.

**5. Payment of purchase or compensation money (which would otherwise be paid into court) on direction of Local Government Board.**—(1) Any purchase money or compensation payable in pursuance of the Housing Acts by a local authority in respect of any lands, estate, or interest of another local authority which would, but for this section, be paid into court in manner provided by the Lands Clauses Acts or by paragraph (20) of the Second Schedule to the principal Act may, if the Local Government Board consent, instead of being paid into court, be paid and applied as the Board determine.

(2) Any such decision of the Board as to the payment and application of any such purchase money or compensation shall be final and conclusive.

**6. Provision of public streets in connexion with exercise of powers under Part III. of the principal Act.**—Any local authority in connexion with the exercise by them of their powers under Part III. of the principal Act may lay out and construct public streets or roads on any land acquired or appropriated by them for the purpose of that Part of that Act, or contribute towards the cost of the laying out and construction of any streets or roads on any such land by other persons on the condition that those streets or roads are to be dedicated to the public.

**7. Expenditure of money for housing purposes in case of settled land.**—(1) The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section seventy-four of the principal Act :—

(b) The improvements on which capital money arising under the Settled Land Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 38), may be expended, enumerated in section twenty-five of the said Act and referred to in section thirty of the said Act, shall, in addition to cottages for labourers, farm servants, and artisans, whether employed on the settled land or not, include the provision of dwellings available for the working classes, either by means of building new buildings or by means of the reconstruction, enlargement, or improvement of existing buildings, so as to make them available for the purpose, if that provision of dwellings is, in the opinion of the court, not injurious to the estate or is agreed to by the tenant for life and the trustees of the settlement.

(2) The provision by a tenant for life, at his own expense, of dwellings available for the working classes on any settled land shall not be deemed to be an injury to any interest in reversion or remainder in that land ; provided that the powers conferred upon a tenant for life by this subsection shall not be exercised by him without the previous approval in writing of the trustees of the settlement.

**8. Donations for housing purposes.**—A local authority may accept a donation of land or money or other property for any of the purposes of the Housing Acts, and it shall not be necessary to enrol any assurance with respect to any such property under the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 42).

**9. Provisions with respect to money applicable under trusts for housing purposes.**—(1) If in any case it appears to the Local Government Board that the institution of legal proceedings is requisite or desirable with respect to any property required to be applied under any trusts for the provision of dwellings available for the working classes, or that the expediting of any such legal proceedings is requisite or desirable, the Board may certify the case to the Attorney-General, and the Attorney-General, if he thinks fit,



shall institute any legal proceedings or intervene in any legal proceedings already instituted in such manner as he thinks proper under the circumstances.

(2) Before preparing any scheme with reference to property required to be applied under any trusts for the provision of dwellings available for the working classes, the court or body who are responsible for making the scheme shall communicate with the Local Government Board and receive and consider any recommendations made by the Board with reference to the proposed scheme.

*Powers of enforcing Execution of Housing Acts.*

**10. Power of Local Government Board on complaint to enforce exercise of powers.—**(1) Where a complaint is made to the Local Government Board—

- (a) as respects any rural district by the council of the county in which the district is situate, or by the parish council or parish meeting of any parish comprised in the district, or by any four inhabitant householders of the district; or
- (b) as respects any county district, not being a rural district, by the council of the county in which the district is situated, or by four inhabitant householders of the district; or
- (c) as respects the area of any other local authority by four inhabitant householders of the area;

that the local authority have failed to exercise their powers under Part II. or Part III. of the principal Act in cases where those powers ought to have been exercised, the Board may cause a public local inquiry to be held, and if, after holding such an inquiry, the Board are satisfied that there has been such a failure on the part of the local authority, the Board may declare the authority to be in default, and may make an order directing that authority, within a time limited by the order, to carry out such works and do such other things as may be mentioned in the order for the purpose of remedying the default.

(2) Before deciding that a local authority have failed to exercise their powers under Part III. of the principal Act, the Board shall take into consideration the necessity for further accommodation for the housing of the working classes in such district, the probability that the required accommodation will not be otherwise provided, and the other circumstances of the case, and whether, having regard to the liability which will be incurred by the rates, it is prudent for the local authority to undertake the provision of such accommodation.

(3) Where an order originally made under this section on the council of a county district is not complied with by that council, the Local Government Board may, if they think fit, with the consent of the county council, instead of enforcing that order against the council of the county district, make an order directing the county council to carry out any works or do any other things which are

mentioned in the original order for the purpose of remedying the default of the district council.

(4) Where the Board make an order under this section directing a county council to carry out any works or do any other thing, the order may, for the purpose of enabling the county council to give effect to the order, apply any of the provisions of the Housing Acts or of section sixty-three of the Local Government Act, 1894 (56 & 57 Vict. c 78), with such modifications or adaptations (if any) as appear necessary or expedient.

(5) An order made by the Local Government Board under this section shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after it is made.

(6) Any order made by the Local Government Board under this section may be enforced by mandamus.

## **II. Power of Local Government Board to order schemes, etc., to be carried out within a limited time.—**

(1) Where it appears to the Local Government Board that a local authority have failed to perform their duty under the Housing Acts of carrying out an improvement scheme under Part I. of the principal Act, or have failed to give effect to any order as respects an obstructive building, or to a reconstruction scheme, under Part II. of that Act, or have failed to cause to be made the inspection of their district required by this Act, the Board may make an order requiring the local authority to remedy the default and to carry out any works or do any other things which are necessary for the purpose under the Housing Acts within a time fixed by the order.

(2) Any order made by the Local Government Board under this section may be enforced by mandamus.

## **12. Powers of county council to act in default of rural district council under Part III. of the Principal Act.—**

Where a complaint is made to the council of a county by the parish council or parish meeting of any parish comprised in any rural district in the county, or by any four inhabitant householders of that district, the county council may cause a public local inquiry to be held, and if, after holding such an inquiry, the county council are satisfied that the rural district council have failed to exercise their powers under Part III. of the principal Act in cases where those powers ought to have been exercised, the county council may resolve that the powers of the district council for the purposes of that Part be transferred to the county council with respect either to the whole district or to any parish in the district, and those powers shall be transferred accordingly, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, section sixty-three of the Local Government Act, 1894, shall apply as if the powers had been transferred under that Act.

## **13. Power of county council to exercise powers of rural district council under Part III. of the principal Act.—**(1) Where the council of a county are of opinion that for any reason it

is expedient that the council should exercise, as respects any rural district in the county, any of the powers of a local authority under Part III. of the principal Act, the council, after giving notice to the council of the district of their intention to do so, may apply to the Local Government Board for an order conferring such powers on them.

(2) Upon such an application being made, the Board may make an order conferring on the county council as respects the rural district all or any of the powers of a local authority under Part III. of the principal Act, and thereupon the provisions of the Housing Acts relating to those powers (including those enabling the Public Works Loan Commissioners to lend, and fixing the terms for which money may be lent and borrowed) shall apply as if the council were a local authority under Part III. of the principal Act: Provided that the expenses incurred by the county council under any such order shall be defrayed as expenses for general county purposes.

(3) Where, under any such order, the county council have executed any works in a rural district they may transfer the works to the council of that district on such terms and subject to such conditions as may be agreed between them.

#### *Contracts by Landlord.*

**14. Extension of section 75 of the principal Act.**—In any contract made after the passing of this Act for letting for habitation a house or part of a house at a rent not exceeding—

(a) in the case of a house situate in the administrative county of London, forty pounds ;

(b) in the case of a house situate in a borough or urban district with a population according to the last census for the time being of fifty thousand or upwards, twenty-six pounds ;

(c) in the case of a house situate elsewhere, sixteen pounds ;

there shall be implied a condition that the house is at the commencement of the holding in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, but the condition aforesaid shall not be implied when a house or part of a house is let for a term of not less than three years upon the terms that it be put by the lessee into a condition reasonably fit for occupation, and the lease is not determinable at the option of either party before the expiration of that term.

**15. Condition as to keeping houses let to persons of the working classes in repair.**—(1) The last foregoing section shall, as respects contracts to which that section applies, take effect as if the condition implied by that section included an undertaking that the house shall, during the holding, be kept by the landlord in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

(2) The landlord or the local authority, or any person authorised by him or them in writing, may at reasonable times of the day, on giving twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the tenant or occupier,

enter any house, premises, or building to which this section applies for the purpose of viewing the state and condition thereof.

(3) If it appears to the local authority within the meaning of Part II. of the principal Act that the undertaking implied by virtue of this section is not complied with in the case of any house to which it applies, the authority shall, if a closing order is not made with respect to the house, by written notice require the landlord, within a reasonable time, not being less than twenty-one days, specified in the notice, to execute such works as the authority shall specify in the notice as being necessary to make the house in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

(4) Within twenty-one days after the receipt of such notice the landlord may by written notice to the local authority declare his intention of closing the house for human habitation, and thereupon a closing order shall be deemed to have become operative in respect of such house.

(5) If the notice given by the local authority is not complied with, and if the landlord has not given the notice mentioned in the immediately preceding subsection, the authority may, at the expiration of the time specified in the notice given by them to the landlord, do the work required to be done and recover the expenses incurred by them in so doing from the landlord as a civil debt in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, or, if they think fit, the authority may by order declare any such expenses to be payable by annual instalments within a period not exceeding that of the interest of the landlord in the house, nor in any case five years, with interest at a rate not exceeding five pounds per cent. per annum, until the whole amount is paid, and any such instalments or interest or any part thereof may be recovered from the landlord as a civil debt in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts.

(6) A landlord may appeal to the Local Government Board against any notice requiring him to execute works under this section, and against any demand for the recovery of expenses from him under this section or order made with respect to those expenses under this section by the authority, by giving notice of appeal to the Board within twenty-one days after the notice is received, or the demand or order is made, as the case may be, and no proceedings shall be taken in respect of such notice requiring works, order, or demand, whilst the appeal is pending.

(7) In this section the expression "landlord" means any person who lets to a tenant for habitation the house under any contract referred to in this section, and includes his successors in title; and the expression "house" includes part of a house.

(8) Sections forty-nine and fifty of the principal Act as amended by section thirteen of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903 (3 Edw. 7, c. 39) (which relate to the service of notices and the description of owner in proceedings), shall apply for the purposes of this section, with the substitution, where required, of the landlord for the owner of a dwelling-house.

(9) Any remedy given by this section for non-compliance with the undertaking implied by virtue of this section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other remedy available to the tenant against the landlord, either at common law or otherwise.

**16. Extension of power of making byelaws with respect to lodging-houses for the working classes.—**(1) The power of making and enforcing byelaws under section ninety of the Public Health Act, 1875, and section ninety-four of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 76), with respect to houses or parts of houses which are let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, shall, in the case of houses intended for the working classes, extend to the making and enforcing of byelaws imposing any duty (being a duty which may be imposed by the byelaws and which involves the execution of work) upon the owner within the meaning of the said Acts, in addition to or in substitution for any other person having an interest in the premises, and prescribing the circumstances and conditions in and subject to which any such duty is to be discharged.

(2) For the purpose of discharging any duty so imposed, the owner or other person may at all reasonable times enter upon any part of the premises, and section fifty-one of the principal Act shall apply as if for the reference to the provisions of Part II. of that Act there were substituted a reference to the provisions of such byelaws, and as if the person on whom such duty is imposed were the owner and any inmate of the premises were the occupier of a dwelling-house.

(8) Where an owner or other person has failed to execute any work which he has been required to execute under the byelaws, the local authority or sanitary authority, as the case may be, may, after giving to him not less than twenty-one days' notice in writing, themselves execute the works and recover the costs and expenses, and for that purpose the provisions of sub-section (5) of the last foregoing section, with respect to the execution of works and the recovery of expenses by local authorities, shall apply as if the owner or other person were the landlord, and with such other adaptations as may be necessary.

*Amendment of Procedure for Closing Orders and  
Demolition Orders.*

**17. Duty of local authority as to closing of dwelling-house unfit for human habitation.—**(1) It shall be the duty of every local authority within the meaning of Part II. of the principal Act to cause to be made from time to time inspection of their district, with a view to ascertain whether any dwelling-house therein is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the local authority, and of every officer of the local authority, to

comply with such regulations and to keep such records as may be prescribed by the Board.

(2) If, on the representation of the medical officer of health, or of any other officer of the authority, or other information given, any dwelling-house appears to them to be in such a state, it shall be their duty to make an order prohibiting the use of the dwelling-house for human habitation (in this Act referred to as a closing order) until in the judgment of the local authority the dwelling-house is rendered fit for that purpose.

(3) Notice of a closing order shall be forthwith served on every owner of the dwelling-house in respect of which it is made, and any owner aggrieved by the order may appeal to the Local Government Board by giving notice of appeal to the Board within fourteen days after the order is served upon him.

(4) Where a closing order has become operative, the local authority shall serve notice of the order on every occupying tenant of the dwelling-house in respect of which the order is made, and, within such period as is specified in the notice, not being less than fourteen days after the service of the notice, the order shall be obeyed by him, and he and his family shall cease to inhabit the dwelling-house, and in default he shall be liable on summary conviction to be ordered to quit the dwelling-house within such time as may be specified in the order.

(5) Unless the dwelling-house has been made unfit for habitation by the wilful act or default of the tenant or of any person for whom as between himself and the owner or landlord he is responsible, the local authority may make to every such tenant such reasonable allowance on account of his expense in removing as may be determined by the local authority with the consent of the owner of the dwelling-house, or, if the owner of the dwelling-house fails to consent to the sum determined by the local authority, as may be fixed by a court of summary jurisdiction, and the amount of the said allowance shall be recoverable by the local authority from the owner of the dwelling-house as a civil debt in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts.

(6) The local authority shall determine any closing order made by them if they are satisfied that the dwelling-house, in respect of which the order has been made, has been rendered fit for human habitation.

If, on the application of any owner of a dwelling-house, the local authority refuse to determine a closing order, the owner may appeal to the Local Government Board by giving notice of appeal to the Board within fourteen days after the application is refused.

(7) A room habitually used as a sleeping place, the surface of the floor of which is more than three feet below the surface of the part of the street adjoining or nearest to the room, shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be a dwelling-house so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, if the room either—

- (a) is not on an average at least seven feet in height from floor to ceiling ; or
- (b) does not comply with such regulations as the local authority with the consent of the Local Government Board may prescribe for securing the proper ventilation and lighting of such rooms, and the protection thereof against dampness, effluvia, or exhalation : Provided that if the local authority, after being required to do so by the Local Government Board, fail to make such regulations, or such regulations as the Board approve, the Board may themselves make them, and the regulations so made shall have effect as if they had been made by the local authority with the consent of the Board :

Provided that a closing order made in respect of a room to which this subsection applies shall not prevent the room being used for purposes other than those of a sleeping place ; and that, if the occupier of the room after notice of an order has been served upon him fails to comply with the order, an order to comply therewith may, on summary conviction, be made against him.

This subsection shall not come into operation until the first day of July nineteen hundred and ten, and a closing order made in respect of any room to which this subsection applies shall not be treated as a closing order in respect of a dwelling-house for the purposes of the next succeeding section.

**18. Order for demolition.**—(1) Where a closing order in respect of any dwelling-house has remained operative for a period of three months, the local authority shall take into consideration the question of the demolition of the dwelling-house, and shall give every owner of the dwelling-house notice of the time (being some time not less than one month after the service of the notice) and place at which the question will be considered, and any owner of the dwelling-house shall be entitled to be heard when the question is so taken into consideration.

(2) If upon any such consideration the local authority are of opinion that the dwelling-house has not been rendered fit for human habitation, and that the necessary steps are not being taken with all due diligence to render it so fit, or that the continuance of any building, being or being part of the dwelling-house, is a nuisance or dangerous or injurious to the health of the public or of the inhabitants of the neighbouring dwelling-houses, they shall order the demolition of the building.

(3) If any owner undertakes to execute forthwith the works necessary to render the dwelling-house fit for human habitation, and the local authority consider that it can be so rendered fit for human habitation, the local authority may, if they think fit, postpone the operation of the order for such time, not exceeding six months, as they think sufficient for the purpose of giving the owner an opportunity of executing the necessary works.

(4) Notice of an order for the demolition of a building shall be forthwith served on every owner of the building in respect of which it is made, and any owner aggrieved by the order may appeal to the Local Government Board by giving notice of appeal to the Board within twenty-one days after the order is served upon him.

**19. Power to redeem annuities charged by charging order under section 36 of the principal Act.**—Any owner of or other person interested in a dwelling-house on which an annuity has been charged by a charging order made under section thirty-six of the principal Act (which relates to the grant of charges) shall at any time be at liberty to redeem the annuity on payment to the person entitled to the annuity of such sum as may be agreed upon, or in default of agreement determined by the Local Government Board.

**20. Provision as to priority of charges under section 37 of the principal Act.**—The charges excepted in subsection (1) of section thirty-seven of the principal Act (which relates to the incidence of charges) shall include charges on the dwelling-house created or arising under any provision of the Public Health Acts, or under any provision in any local Act authorising a charge for recovery of expenses incurred by a local authority.

**21. Restriction on power of court of summary jurisdiction to extend time.**—Subsection (3) of section forty-seven of the principal Act (which gives power to a court of summary jurisdiction to enlarge the time for certain matters) shall cease to have effect as respects the time allowed for the execution of any works or the demolition of a building under a closing order or under an order for the demolition of a building.

*Amendments with respect to Improvement and Reconstruction Schemes.*

**22. Amendment of section 4 of the principal Act as to official representation.**—In section four of the principal Act (which relates to an official representation), the words “that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the evils connected with such houses, courts, or alleys, and the sanitary defects in such area is an improvement scheme” shall be substituted for the words “that the evils connected with such houses, courts, or alleys, and the sanitary defects in such area cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by means of an improvement scheme.”

**23. Amendment of the principal Act as to contents of schemes.**—(1) Section six of the principal Act (which relates to the contents of an improvement scheme) shall be read as if in subsection (1) the words “for sanitary purposes” were omitted in paragraph (a);



and as if the following paragraph was inserted at the end of that subsection :—

“ and

(e) may provide for any other matter (including the closing and diversion of highways) for which it seems expedient to make provision with a view to the improvement of the area or the general efficiency of the scheme.”

(2) Provision may be made in a reconstruction scheme under Part II. of the principal Act for any matters for which provision may be made in an improvement scheme made under Part I. of that Act.

**24. Amendment of 3 Edw. 7, c. 39, s. 5.—**(1) Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) of section five of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1908 (which limit the cases under which an order confirming an improvement scheme takes effect without confirmation by Parliament), shall cease to have effect.

(2) An order of the Local Government Board sanctioning a reconstruction scheme, and authorising the compulsory purchase of land for the purpose shall, notwithstanding anything in section thirty-nine of the principal Act, take effect without confirmation.

**25. Modification of schemes.—**The Local Government Board may, in the exercise of their power under section fifteen or subsection (9) of section thirty-nine of the principal Act, permit the local authority to modify their scheme, not only by the abandonment of any part of the scheme which it may appear expedient to carry into execution, but also by amending or adding to the scheme in matters of detail in such manner as appears expedient to the Board.

**26. Inquiries by Local Government Board inspectors as to unhealthy areas.—**Any inspector or officer of the Local Government Board, or any person employed by the Board, may be directed to make any inspection or inquiry which is required for the purposes of section sixteen of the principal Act (which relates to inquiries made on the default of a medical officer), and section eighty-five of that Act (which relates to inquiries by the Local Government Board), as amended by this Act, shall apply as respects any inspection or inquiry so held as it applies to local inquiries held under that section.

**27. Amendment as to the vesting of water pipes, etc.—**An improvement scheme under Part I. of the principal Act may, with the consent of the person or body of persons entitled to any right or easement which would be extinguished by virtue of section twenty-two of the principal Act, provide for any exceptions, restrictions, or modifications in the application to that right or easement of that section, and that section shall take effect subject to any such exceptions, restrictions, or modifications.

**28. Amendment of section 38 of the principal Act as to distribution of compensation money and as to betterment charges.**—(1) The amount of any compensation payable under section thirty-eight of the principal Act (which relates to obstructive buildings) shall, when settled by arbitration in manner provided by that section, be apportioned by the arbitrator between any persons having an interest in the compensation in such manner as the arbitrator determines.

(2) The power of the arbitrator to apportion compensation under the foregoing provision and to apportion any part of the compensation to be paid for the demolition of an obstructive building amongst other buildings under subsection (8) of the said section thirty-eight may be exercised in cases where the amount to be paid for compensation has been settled, otherwise than by arbitration under the principal Act, by an arbitrator appointed for the special purpose, on the application of the local authority, by the Local Government Board, and the provisions of that Act shall apply as if the arbitrator so appointed had been appointed as arbitrator to settle the amount to be paid for compensation.

**29. Explanation of sections 21 (2) and 41 (3) of the principal Act.**—For removing doubts it is hereby declared that a local authority may tender evidence before an arbitrator to prove the facts under the headings (first) (secondly) (thirdly) mentioned in subsection (2) of section twenty-one and subsection (8) of section forty-one of the principal Act, notwithstanding that the local authority have not taken any steps with a view to remedying the defects or evils disclosed by the evidence.

*Amendments with respect to Financial Matters.*

**30. Amendment as to application of money borrowed for the purpose of the Dwelling-house Improvement Fund.**—No deficiency in the Dwelling-house Improvement Fund shall be supplied under subsection (2) of section twenty-four of the principal Act out of borrowed money unless the deficiency arises in respect of money required for purposes to which borrowed money is, in the opinion of the Local Government Board, properly applicable.

**31. Expenses of rural district council under Part III. of the principal Act.**—(1) The expenses incurred by a rural district council after the passing of this Act in the execution of Part III. of the principal Act shall be defrayed as general expenses of the council in the execution of the Public Health Acts, except so far as the Local Government Board on the application of the council declare that any such expenses are to be levied as special expenses charged on specified contributory places, or as general expenses charged on specified contributory places, in the district, in such proportions as

the district council may determine, to the exclusion of other parts of the district, and a rural district council may borrow for the purposes of Part III. of the principal Act in like manner and subject to the like conditions as for the purpose of defraying the above-mentioned general or special expenses.

(2) The district council shall give notice to the overseers of any contributory place proposed to be charged of any apportionment made by them under this section, and the overseers, if aggrieved by the apportionment, may appeal to the Local Government Board by giving notice of appeal to the Board within twenty-one days after notice has been so given of the apportionment.

**32. Application of proceeds of land sold under Part III. of the principal Act.**—Where any land vested in a local authority for the purposes of Part III. of the principal Act is sold under section sixty of that Act (which relates to the sale and exchange of lands), the proceeds may be applied not only as provided by that section, but also for any purpose, including repayment of borrowed money, for which capital money may be applied, and which is approved by the Local Government Board.

**33. Mode in which contributions by London borough councils to the County Council or vice versa may be made.**—Any payment or contribution agreed or ordered to be made under subsection (6) or (7) of section forty-six of the principal Act, as amended by section fourteen of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1908 (which relate to payments or contributions by borough councils towards the expenses of the county council or by the county council towards the expenses of borough councils in London), may be made either by means of the payment of a lump sum or by means of an annual payment of such amount and for such number of years as may be agreed upon or ordered.

**34. Exemption from section 133 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 18.**—Section one hundred and thirty-three of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 (relating to Land Tax and poor rate), shall not apply in the case of any lands of which a local authority becomes possessed by virtue of the Housing Acts.

**35. Exemption of lodging-houses for the working classes from Inhabited House Duty.**—(1) The assessment to inhabited House Duty of any house occupied for the sole purpose of letting lodgings to persons of the working classes, at a charge of not exceeding sixpence a night for each person, shall be discharged by the Commissioners acting in the execution of the Acts relating to the Inhabited House Duties, upon the production of a certificate to the effect that the house is solely constructed and used to afford suitable accommodation for the lodgers, and that due provision is made for their sanitary requirements.

(2) The provisions of subsection (2) of section twenty-six of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 8), in relation to the certificate mentioned therein, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the certificate to be produced under this section.

*General Amendments.*

**36. Power of entry.**—Any person authorised in writing stating the particular purpose or purposes for which the entry is authorised, by the local authority or the Local Government Board, may at all reasonable times, on giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier and to the owner, if the owner is known, of his intention, enter any house, premises, or buildings—

- (a) for the purpose of survey or valuation, in the case of houses, premises, or buildings which the local authority are authorised to purchase compulsorily under the Housing Acts; and
- (b) for the purpose of survey and examination in the case of any dwelling-house in respect of which a closing order or an order for demolition has been made; or
- (c) for the purpose of survey and examination, where it appears to the authority or Board that survey or examination is necessary in order to determine whether any powers under the Housing Acts should be exercised in respect of any house, premises, or building.

Notice may be given to the occupier for the purposes of this section by leaving a notice addressed to the occupier, without name or further description, at the house, buildings, or premises.

**37. Power of Local Government Board to obtain a report on any crowded area.**—If it appears to the Local Government Board that owing to density of population, or any other reason, it is expedient to inquire into the circumstances of any area with a view to determining whether any powers under the Housing Acts should be put into force in that area or not, the Local Government Board may require the local authority to make a report to them containing such particulars as to the population of the district and other matters as they direct, and the local authority shall comply with the requirement of the Local Government Board, and any expenses incurred by them in so doing shall be paid as expenses incurred in the execution of such Part of the principal Act as the Local Government Board determine.

**38. Joint action by local authorities.**—Where, upon an application made by one of the local authorities concerned, the Local Government Board are satisfied that it is expedient that any local authorities should act jointly for any purposes of the Housing Acts, either generally or in any special case, the Board may by order make

provision for the purpose, and any provisions so made shall have the same effect as if they were contained in a provisional order made under section two hundred and seventy-nine of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the formation of a united district.

**39. Appeals to Local Government Board.**—(1) The procedure on any appeal under this Part of this Act, including costs, to the Local Government Board shall be such as the Board may by rules determine, and on any such appeal the Board may make such order in the matter as they think equitable, and any order so made shall be binding and conclusive on all parties, and, where the appeal is against any notice, order, or apportionment given or made by the local authority, the notice, order, or apportionment may be confirmed, varied, or quashed, as the Board think just.

Provided that—

(a) the Local Government Board may at any stage of the proceedings on appeal, and shall, if so directed by the High Court, state in the form of a special case for the opinion of the court any question of law arising in the course of the appeal; and

(b) the rules shall provide that the Local Government Board shall not dismiss any appeal without having first held a public local inquiry.

(2) Any notice, order, or apportionment as respects which an appeal to the Local Government Board is given under this Part of this Act shall not become operative, until either the time within which an appeal can be made under this Part of this Act has elapsed without an appeal being made, or, in case an appeal is made, the appeal is determined or abandoned, and no work shall be done or proceedings taken under any such notice, order, or apportionment, until it becomes operative.

(3) The Local Government Board may, before considering any appeal which may be made to them under this Part of this Act, require the appellant to deposit such sum to cover the costs of the appeal as may be fixed by the rules made by them with reference to appeals.

**40. Sale and disposal of dwellings.**—Notwithstanding anything contained in the principal Act it shall not be obligatory upon a local authority to sell and dispose of any lands or dwellings acquired or constructed by them for any of the purposes of the Housing Acts.

**41. Power to prescribe forms and to dispense with advertisements and notices.**—(1) The Local Government Board may by order prescribe the form of any notice, advertisement, or other document, to be used in connection with the powers and duties of a local authority or of the Board under the Housing Acts, and the forms so prescribed, or forms as near thereto as circumstances admit, shall be used in all cases to which those forms are applicable.

(2) The Local Government Board may dispense with the publication of advertisements or the service of notices required to be published or served by a local authority under the Housing Acts, if they are satisfied that there is reasonable cause for dispensing with the publication or service.

(8) Any such dispensation may be given by the Local Government Board either before or after the time at which the advertisement is required to be published or the notice is required to be served, and either unconditionally or upon such conditions as to the publication of other advertisements or the service of other notices or otherwise as the Board think fit, due care being taken by the Board to prevent the interests of any person being prejudiced by the dispensation.

**42. Provision as to publication in London Gazette.—**Where under the Housing Acts, any scheme or order or any draft scheme or order is to be published in the London Gazette, or notice of any such scheme or order or draft scheme or order is to be given in the London Gazette, it shall be sufficient in lieu of such publication or notice to insert a notice giving short particulars of the scheme, order, or draft, and stating where copies thereof can be inspected or obtained in two local newspapers circulating in the area affected by the scheme, order, or draft, or to give notice thereof in such other manner as the Local Government Board determine.

**43. Prohibition of back-to-back houses.—**Notwithstanding anything in any local Act or byelaw in force in any borough or district, it shall not be lawful to erect any back-to-back houses intended to be used as dwellings for the working classes, and any such house commenced to be erected after the passing of this Act shall be deemed to be unfit for human habitation for the purposes of the provisions of the Housing Acts,

Provided that nothing in this section—

(a) shall prevent the erection or use of a house containing several tenements in which the tenements are placed back to back, if the medical officer of health for the district certifies that the several tenements are so constructed and arranged as to secure effective ventilation of all habitable rooms in every tenement; or

(b) shall apply to houses abutting on any streets the plans whereof have been approved by the local authority before the first day of May nineteen hundred and nine, in any borough or district in which, at the passing of this Act, any local Act or byelaws are in force permitting the erection of back-to-back houses.

**44. Power to Local Government Board to revoke unreasonable byelaws.—**If the Local Government Board are satisfied, by local inquiry or otherwise, that the erection of dwellings

for the working classes within any borough, or urban or rural district, is unreasonably impeded in consequence of any byelaws with respect to new streets or buildings in force therein, the Board may require the local authority to revoke such byelaws or to make such new byelaws as the Board may consider necessary for the removal of the impediment. If the local authority do not within three months after such requisition comply therewith, the Board may themselves revoke such byelaws, and make such new byelaws as they may consider necessary for the removal of the impediment, and such new byelaws shall have effect as if they had been duly made by the local authority and confirmed by the Board.

**45. Saving of sites of ancient monuments, etc.**—Nothing in the Housing Acts shall authorise the acquisition for the purposes of those Acts of any land which is the site of an ancient monument or other object of archæological interest, or the compulsory acquisition for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 70), of any land which is the property of any local authority or has been acquired by any corporation or company for the purposes of a railway, dock, canal, water, or other public undertaking, or which at the date of the order forms part of any park, garden, or pleasure ground, or is otherwise required for the amenity or convenience of any dwelling-house.

**46. Minor amendments of Housing Acts.**—The amendments specified in the second column of the Second Schedule to this Act, which relate to minor details, shall be made in the provisions of the Housing Acts specified in the first column of that Schedule, and section sixty-three of the principal Act (which relates to the disqualification of tenants of lodging-houses on receiving poor relief) shall be repealed.

#### *Definitions.*

**47. Provisions of this Part to be deemed to be part of the appropriate Part of the principal Act.**—(1) Any provisions of this Act which supersede or amend any provisions of the principal Act shall be deemed to be part of that Part of the principal Act in which the provisions superseded or amended are contained.

(2) Any reference in the Housing Acts to a closing order or to an order for the demolition of a building shall be construed as a reference to a closing order or an order of demolition under this Act.

**48. Amendment of definitions in Part I. of the principal Act.**—The expression "street" shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the same meaning in Part I. of the principal Act as it has in Part II. of that Act, and shall include any court, alley, street, square, or row of houses.

**49. Amendment of definitions for purpose of Part II. of the principal Act.**—(1) The words “means any inhabited building and” shall be omitted from the definition of “dwelling-house” in section twenty-nine of the principal Act.

(2) For the definition of owner in the same section the following definition shall be substituted :—

“The expression ‘owner,’ in addition to the definition given by the Lands Clauses Acts, includes all lessees or mortgagees of any premises required to be dealt with under this Part of this Act, except persons holding or entitled to the rents and profits of such premises under a lease the original term whereof is less than twenty-one years.”

**50. Definition of cottage.**—For the definition of cottage in section fifty-three of the principal Act the following definition shall be substituted :—

The expression “cottage” in this Part of this Act may include a garden of not more than one acre.

**51. Definition of Housing Acts.**—In this Part of this Act the expression “Housing Acts” means the principal Act, and any Act amending that Act, including this Act.

*Application of Part I. to Scotland.*

**52. Extension of 63 & 64 Vict. c. 59 and 3 Edw. 7, c. 39, to Scotland.**—Subject as herein-after provided, the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1900, and the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1908, shall as amended by this Act apply to Scotland.

**53. Application of Housing Acts to Scotland.**—In addition to the provisions of the principal Act respecting the application of that Act to Scotland, the following provisions shall have effect in the application of the Housing Acts to Scotland :—

(1) The Local Government Board for Scotland (herein-after in this section referred to as the Board) shall, except as otherwise provided, be substituted for the Local Government Board, and shall also in Part III. of the principal Act as amended and in section five of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1900, be substituted for the county council :

(2) The Lord Advocate shall be substituted for the Attorney-General :

(3) The expression “Public Health Acts” means the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 38), and any Act amending the same. References to the Public Health Act, 1875, shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as references to the Public Health



(Scotland) Act, 1897, a reference to an order under section eighty-three of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, shall be substituted for a reference to a provisional order under section two hundred and seventy-nine of the Public Health Act, 1875, and a reference to section seventy-two of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, shall be substituted for a reference to section ninety of the Public Health Act, 1875 :

- (4) The reference in section fifty-seven of the principal Act to sections of the Public Health Act, 1875, relating to the purchase of lands, shall be construed as a reference to the corresponding sections of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 : Provided that for the purposes of Part III. of the principal Act the procedure under section two of this Act for the compulsory purchase of land shall be substituted for the procedure for the compulsory purchase of land under section one hundred and forty-five of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 :
- (5) The district and the local authority for the purposes of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, shall respectively be the district and the local authority, and the public health general assessment shall be the local rate, for the purposes of the Housing Acts ; provided that such local rate shall not be reckoned in any calculation as to the statutory limit of the public health general assessment ; and provided further that a local authority not being a town council may, where so authorised by the Board in terms of the Housing Acts, assess and levy such local rate upon all lands and heritages within one or more of the parishes or special districts comprised in their district, to the exclusion of other parishes or special districts within the district :
- (6) A local authority may, with the consent of the Board, borrow money for the purposes authorised in the Housing Acts on the security of the local rate in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions as nearly as may be, as they may borrow for the provision of permanent hospitals under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 ; provided that all money so borrowed shall, notwithstanding the terms of section one hundred and forty-one of the said Act, be wholly repaid together with the accruing interest within such period not exceeding eighty years from the date of the loan as the Board may determine in each case :
- (7) The expressions "urban sanitary authority" and "rural sanitary authority" or "rural district council" mean respectively the local authority (for the purposes of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897) of a burgh and of a district not being a burgh, and the expressions "urban

district" and "rural district" shall be construed accordingly :

- (8) The Acts relating to nuisances mean as respects any place the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 88), and the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 50), and any Act amending the same or either of them, and any local Act which contains any provisions with respect to nuisances in that place :
- (9) Except so far as inconsistent with the provisions of subsection (1) of section eighty-five of the principal Act, sections seven, eight, nine, and ten of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, shall apply for the purpose of local inquiries ordered by the Board under the Housing Acts :
- (10) Section one, subsection (1) of section four, and section ten of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1908, shall not apply. In the last-mentioned Act sections three and twelve shall apply with the substitution of the date of the passing of this Act for the date of the passing of that Act, and the Schedule shall apply with the modifications specified in the Third Schedule to this Act :
- (11) Where a complaint is made to the Board—
- (a) as respects the district of a local authority not being a town council, by the county council, or by the parish council or landward committee of any parish comprised in the district, or by any four inhabitant householders of the district ; or
- (b) as respects any other district by any four inhabitant householders of the district ;
- that the local authority have failed to exercise their powers under Part II. or Part III. of the principal Act in cases where those powers ought to have been exercised, the Board may cause a public local inquiry to be held, and if, after holding such an inquiry, the Board are satisfied that there has been such a failure on the part of the local authority, it shall be lawful for the Board, with the approval of the Lord Advocate, to apply by summary petition to either Division of the Court of Session, or during vacation or recess to the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, which Division or Lord Ordinary are hereby authorised and directed to do therein and to dispose of the expenses of the proceedings as to the said Division or Lord Ordinary shall appear to be just. Section ten of this Act shall not apply :
- (12) Where it appears to the Board that a local authority have failed to perform their duty under the Housing Acts of carrying out an improvement scheme under Part I. of the principal Act, or have failed to make, or, if made, to give effect to, any order as respects an obstructive building, or any reconstruction scheme, under Part II. of that

Act, or have failed to cause to be made the inspection of their district required by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Board to apply by summary petition to either Division of the Court of Session, or during vacation or recess to the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, which Division or Lord Ordinary are hereby authorised and directed as in the immediately preceding subsection. Section eleven of this Act shall not apply :

- (13) Section twelve and section thirteen of this Act shall not apply :
- (14) Sections fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, and thirty-nine of this Act shall apply with the substitution (except as regards the making of or consenting to regulations) of the sheriff for the Local Government Board and of the Court of Session for the High Court; provided that the reference to a public local inquiry shall not apply, and provided further that where an appeal is competent under any of these sections, an appeal shall not be competent under section thirty-five of the principal Act, and provided also that the power to make rules under section thirty-nine of this Act shall be exercised by the Court of Session by act of sederunt. Section one hundred and forty-six of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 38) (prescribing the procedure if a local authority neglects its duty), shall have effect as if the duties imposed upon a local authority by sections seventeen and eighteen of this Act were duties imposed by that Act :
- (15) In the application to Scotland of section fourteen of this Act the limit of rent shall be sixteen pounds :
- (16) References to special expenses shall not apply :
- (17) "Overseers" means parish council, "paid into court" means "paid into bank," "as a civil debt in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts" means in a summary manner.

## PART II.

### TOWN PLANNING.

#### 54. Preparation and approval of town planning scheme.

—(1) A town planning scheme may be made in accordance with the provisions of this Part of this Act as respects any land which is in course of development or appears likely to be used for building purposes, with the general object of securing proper sanitary conditions, amenity, and convenience in connexion with the laying out and use of the land, and of any neighbouring lands.

(2) The Local Government Board may authorise a local authority within the meaning of this Part of this Act to prepare such a town

planning scheme with reference to any land within or in the neighbourhood of their area, if the authority satisfy the Board that there is a *prima facie* case for making such a scheme, or may authorise a local authority to adopt, with or without any modifications, any such scheme proposed by all or any of the owners of any land with respect to which the local authority might themselves have been authorised to prepare a scheme.

(8) Where it is made to appear to the Local Government Board that a piece of land already built upon, or a piece of land not likely to be used for building purposes, is so situated with respect to any land likely to be used for building purposes that it ought to be included in any town planning scheme made with respect to the last-mentioned land, the Board may authorise the preparation or adoption of a scheme including such piece of land as aforesaid, and providing for the demolition or alteration of any buildings thereon so far as may be necessary for carrying the scheme into effect.

(4) A town planning scheme prepared or adopted by a local authority shall not have effect, unless it is approved by order of the Local Government Board, and the Board may refuse to approve any scheme except with such modifications and subject to such conditions as they think fit to impose:

Provided that, before a town planning scheme is approved by the Local Government Board, notice of their intention to do so shall be published in the London or Edinburgh Gazette, as the case may be, and, if within twenty-one days from the date of such publication any person or authority interested objects in the prescribed manner, the draft of the order shall be laid before each House of Parliament for a period of not less than thirty days during the session of Parliament, and, if either of those Houses before the expiration of those thirty days presents an address to His Majesty against the draft, or any part thereof, no further proceedings shall be taken thereon, without prejudice to the making of any new draft scheme.

(5) A town planning scheme, when approved by the Local Government Board, shall have effect as if it were enacted in this Act.

(6) A town planning scheme may be varied or revoked by a subsequent scheme prepared or adopted and approved in accordance with this Part of this Act, and the Local Government Board, on the application of the responsible authority, or of any other person appearing to them to be interested, may by order revoke a town planning scheme if they think that under the special circumstances of the case the scheme should be so revoked.

(7) The expression "land likely to be used for building purposes" shall include any land likely to be used as, or for the purpose of providing, open spaces, roads, streets, parks, pleasure or recreation grounds, or for the purpose of executing any work upon or under the land incidental to a town planning scheme, whether in the nature of a building work or not, and the decision of the Local Government

Board, whether land is likely to be used for building purposes or not, shall be final.

**55. Contents of town planning schemes.**—(1) The Local Government Board may prescribe a set of general provisions (or separate sets of general provisions adapted for areas of any special character) for carrying out the general objects of town planning schemes, and in particular for dealing with the matters set out in the Fourth Schedule to this Act, and the general provisions, or set of general provisions appropriate to the area for which a town planning scheme is made, shall take effect as part of every scheme, except so far as provision is made by the scheme as approved by the Board for the variation or exclusion of any of those provisions.

(2) Special provisions shall in addition be inserted in every town planning scheme defining in such manner as may be prescribed by regulations under this Part of this Act the area to which the scheme is to apply, and the authority who are to be responsible for enforcing the observance of the scheme, and for the execution of any works which under the scheme or this Part of this Act are to be executed by a local authority (in this Part of this Act referred to as the responsible authority), and providing for any matters which may be dealt with by general provisions, and otherwise supplementing, excluding, or varying the general provisions, and also for dealing with any special circumstances or contingencies for which adequate provision is not made by the general provisions, and for suspending, so far as necessary for the proper carrying out of the scheme, any statutory enactments, byelaws, regulations, or other provisions, under whatever authority made, which are in operation in the area included in the scheme :—

Provided that, where the scheme contains provisions suspending any enactment contained in a public general Act, the scheme shall not come into force unless a draft thereof has been laid before each House of Parliament for a period of not less than forty days during the session of Parliament, and, if either of those Houses before the expiration of those forty days presents an Address to His Majesty against the proposed suspension no further proceedings shall be taken on the draft, without prejudice to the making of any new scheme.

(3) Where land included in a town planning scheme is in the area of more than one local authority, or is in the area of a local authority by whom the scheme was not prepared, the responsible authority may be one of those local authorities, or for certain purposes of the scheme one local authority and for certain purposes another local authority, or a joint body constituted specially for the purpose by the scheme, and all necessary provisions may be made by the scheme for constituting the joint body and giving them the necessary powers and duties :

Provided that, except with the consent of the London County Council, no other local authority shall, as respects any land in the

county of London, prepare or be responsible for enforcing the observance of a town planning scheme under this Part of this Act, or for the execution of any works which under the scheme or this Part of this Act are to be executed by a local authority.

**56. Procedure regulations of the Local Government Board.**—(1) The Local Government Board may make regulations for regulating generally the procedure to be adopted with respect to applications for authority to prepare or adopt a town planning scheme, the preparation of the scheme, obtaining the approval of the Board to a scheme so prepared or adopted, and any inquiries, reports, notices, or other matters required in connection with the preparation or adoption or the approval of the scheme or preliminary thereto, or in relation to the carrying out of the scheme or enforcing the observance of the provisions thereof.

(2) Provision shall be made by those regulations—

- (a) for securing co-operation on the part of the local authority with the owners and other persons interested in the land proposed to be included in the scheme at every stage of the proceedings, by means of conferences and such other means as may be provided by the regulations ;
- (b) for securing that notice of the proposal to prepare or adopt the scheme should be given at the earliest stage possible to any council interested in the land ; and
- (c) for dealing with the other matters mentioned in the Fifth Schedule to this Act.

**57. Power to enforce scheme.**—(1) The responsible authority may at any time, after giving such notice as may be provided by a town planning scheme and in accordance with the provisions of the scheme—

(a) remove, pull down, or alter any building or other work in the area included in the scheme which is such as to contravene the scheme, or in the erection or carrying out of which any provision of the scheme has not been complied with ;  
or

(b) execute any work which it is the duty of any person to execute under the scheme in any case where it appears to the authority that delay in the execution of the work would prejudice the efficient operation of the scheme.

(2) Any expenses incurred by a responsible authority under this section may be recovered from the persons in default in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be provided by the scheme.

(3) If any question arises whether any building or work contravenes a town planning scheme, or whether any provision of a town planning scheme is not complied with in the erection or carrying out of any such building or work, that question shall be referred to the Local Government Board, and shall, unless the parties otherwise

agree, be determined by the Board as arbitrators, and the decision of the Board shall be final and conclusive and binding on all persons.

**58. Compensation in respect of property injuriously affected by scheme, etc.—**(1) Any person whose property is injuriously affected by the making of a town planning scheme shall, if he makes a claim for the purpose within the time (if any) limited by the scheme, not being less than three months after the date when notice of the approval of the scheme is published in the manner prescribed by regulations made by the Local Government Board, be entitled to obtain compensation in respect thereof from the responsible authority.

(2) A person shall not be entitled to obtain compensation under this section on account of any building erected on, or contract made or other thing done with respect to, land included in a scheme, after the time at which the application for authority to prepare the scheme was made, or after such other time as the Local Government Board may fix for the purpose :

Provided that this provision shall not apply as respects any work done before the date of the approval of the scheme for the purpose of finishing a building begun or of carrying out a contract entered into before the application was made.

(3) Where, by the making of any town planning scheme, any property is increased in value, the responsible authority, if they make a claim for the purpose within the time (if any) limited by the scheme (not being less than three months after the date when notice of the approval of the scheme is first published in the manner prescribed by regulations made by the Local Government Board), shall be entitled to recover from any person whose property is so increased in value one-half of the amount of that increase.

(4) Any question as to whether any property is injuriously affected or increased in value within the meaning of this section, and as to the amount and manner of payment (whether by instalments or otherwise) of the sum which is to be paid as compensation under this section or which the responsible authority are entitled to recover from a person whose property is increased in value, shall be determined by the arbitration of a single arbitrator appointed by the Local Government Board, unless the parties agree on some other method of determination.

(5) Any amount due under this section as compensation to a person aggrieved from a responsible authority, or to a responsible authority from a person whose property is increased in value, may be recovered summarily as a civil debt.

(6) Where a town planning scheme is revoked by an order of the Local Government Board under this Act, any person who has incurred expenditure for the purpose of complying with the scheme shall be entitled to compensation in accordance with this section in so far as any such expenditure is rendered abortive by reason of the revocation of the scheme.

**59. Exclusion or limitation of compensation in certain cases.**—(1) Where property is alleged to be injuriously affected by reason of any provisions contained in a town planning scheme, no compensation shall be paid in respect thereof if or so far as the provisions are such as would have been enforceable if they had been contained in byelaws made by the local authority.

(2) Property shall not be deemed to be injuriously affected by reason of the making of any provisions inserted in a town planning scheme, which, with a view to securing the amenity of the area included in the scheme or any part thereof, prescribe the space about buildings or limit the number of buildings to be erected, or prescribe the height or character of buildings, and which the Local Government Board, having regard to the nature and situation of the land affected by the provisions, consider reasonable for the purpose.

(8) Where a person is entitled to compensation under this Part of this Act in respect of any matter or thing, and he would be entitled to compensation in respect of the same matter or thing under any other enactment, he shall not be entitled to compensation in respect of that matter or thing both under this Act and under that other enactment, and shall not be entitled to any greater compensation under this Act than he would be entitled to under the other enactment.

**60. Acquisition by local authorities of land comprised in a scheme.**—(1) The responsible authority may, for the purpose of a town planning scheme, purchase any land comprised in such scheme by agreement, or be authorised to purchase any such land compulsorily in the same manner and subject to the same provisions (including any provision authorising the Local Government Board to give directions as to the payment and application of any purchase money or compensation) as a local authority may purchase or be authorised to purchase land situate in an urban district for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, as amended by sections two and forty-five of this Act.

(2) Where land included within the area of a local authority is comprised in a town planning scheme, and the local authority are not the responsible authority, the local authority may purchase or be authorised to purchase that land in the same manner as the responsible authority.

**61. Powers of Local Government Board in case of default of local authority to make or execute town planning scheme.**—(1) If the Local Government Board are satisfied on any representation, after holding a public local inquiry, that a local authority—

(a) have failed to take the requisite steps for having a satisfactory town planning scheme prepared and approved in a case where a town planning scheme ought to be made ; or



(b) have failed to adopt any scheme proposed by owners of any land in a case where the scheme ought to be adopted; or

(c) have unreasonably refused to consent to any modifications or conditions imposed by the Board;

the Board may, as the case requires, order the local authority to prepare and submit for the approval of the Board such a town planning scheme, or to adopt the scheme, or to consent to the modifications or conditions so inserted:

Provided that, where the representation is that a local authority have failed to adopt a scheme, the Local Government Board, in lieu of making such an order as aforesaid, may approve the proposed scheme, subject to such modifications or conditions, if any, as the Board think fit, and thereupon the scheme shall have effect as if it had been adopted by the local authority and approved by the Board.

(2) If the Local Government Board are satisfied on any representation, after holding a local inquiry, that a responsible authority have failed to enforce effectively the observance of a scheme which has been confirmed, or any provisions thereof, or to execute any works which under the scheme or this Part of this Act the authority is required to execute, the Board may order that authority to do all things necessary for enforcing the observance of the scheme or any provisions thereof effectively, or for executing any works which under the scheme or this Part of this Act the authority is required to execute.

(3) Any order under this section may be enforced by mandamus.

**62. Determination of matters by Local Government Board.**—Where the Local Government Board are authorised by this Part of this Act or any scheme made thereunder to determine any matter, it shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Part of this Act, be at their option to determine the matter as arbitrators or otherwise, and, if they elect or are required to determine the matter as arbitrators, the provisions of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 119), respecting arbitrations by the Board of Trade, and the enactments amending those provisions, shall apply as if they were herein re-enacted and in terms made applicable to the Local Government Board and the determination of the matters aforesaid.

**63. Inquiries by Local Government Board.**—Section eighty-five of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (which relates to inquiries by the Local Government Board), as amended by this Act, shall apply for any purposes of this Part of this Act as it applies for the purpose of the execution of the powers and duties of the Local Government Board under that Act.

**64. Laying general provisions before Parliament.**—All general provisions made under this Part of this Act shall be laid

as soon as may be before Parliament, and the Rules Publication Act, 1898 (56 & 57 Vict. c. 66), shall apply to such provisions as if they were statutory rules within the meaning of section one of that Act.

**65. Definition of local authority, and expenses.**—(1) For the purposes of this Part of this Act the expression "local authority" means the council of any borough or urban or rural district.

(2) Any expenses incurred by a local authority under this Part of this Act, or any scheme made thereunder, shall be defrayed as expenses of the authority under the Public Health Acts, and the authority may borrow, for the purposes of this Part of this Act, or any scheme made thereunder, in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as they may borrow for the purposes of the Public Health Acts.

(3) Money borrowed for the purposes of this Part of this Act, or any scheme made thereunder, shall not be reckoned as part of the debt of a borough or urban district for the purposes of the limitation on borrowing under subsections (2) and (3) of section two hundred and thirty-four of the Public Health Act, 1875.

**66. Application to London.**—(1) This Part of this Act shall apply to the administrative county of London, and, as respects that county, the London County Council shall be the local authority.

(2) Any expenses incurred by the London County Council shall be defrayed out of the general county rate and any money may be borrowed by the Council in the same manner as money may be borrowed for general county purposes.

**67. Application of Part II. to Scotland.**—This Part of this Act shall apply to Scotland subject to the following modifications:—

(1) The Local Government Board for Scotland (herein-after referred to as the Board) shall be substituted for the Local Government Board, and shall for the purposes of this Part of this Act have the same powers of local inquiry as for the purposes of the Housing Acts as defined in Part I. of this Act.

(2) Subsection (1) and subsection (3) of the section of this Part of this Act which relates to the definition of local authority and expenses shall not apply.

(3) The local authority and the area of such authority for the purposes of this Part of this Act shall respectively be the local authority for the purposes of the Housing Acts as defined in Part I. of this Act, and the district of that authority.

(4) References to the Public Health Acts shall be construed as references to the Housing Acts as defined in Part I. of this Act.

- (5) Any local rate for the purposes of this Part of this Act (including the purposes of any loan) shall not be reckoned in any calculation as to the statutory limit of the public health general assessment.
- (6) The Board shall not themselves make an order under section sixty-one of this Act on any authority, but in lieu thereof it shall be lawful for the Board, after holding a local inquiry at which the authority shall have had an opportunity of being heard, and with the approval of the Lord Advocate, to apply for such an order by summary petition to either Division of the Court of Session, or during vacation or recess to the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, which Division or Lord Ordinary are hereby authorised and directed to do therein and to dispose of the expenses of the proceedings as to the said Division or Lord Ordinary shall appear to be just.
- (7) In any proceedings under this Part of this Act the Board shall have regard to the powers and jurisdiction of the dean of guild court in burghs.
- (8) The provision respecting the Rules Publication Act, 1893, shall have effect as if section one of that Act applied to Scotland, with the substitution of the "Edinburgh Gazette" for the "London Gazette."

### PART III.

#### COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICERS, COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE, ETC.

**68. Appointment, duties, and tenure of office of county medical officers.**—(1) Every county council shall appoint a medical officer of health under section seventeen of the Local Government Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 41).

(2) The duties of a medical officer of health of a county shall be such duties as may be prescribed by general order of the Local Government Board and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the county council.

(3) The power of county councils and district councils under the said section to make arrangements with respect to medical officers of health shall cease, without prejudice to any arrangement made previously to the date of the passing of this Act.

(4) The medical officer of health of a county shall, for the purposes of his duties, have the same powers of entry on premises as are conferred on a medical officer of health of a district by or under any enactment.

(5) A medical officer of health of a county shall be removable by the county council with the consent of the Local Government Board and not otherwise.

(6) A medical officer of health of a county shall not be appointed for a limited period only :

Provided that the county council may, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, make any temporary arrangement for the performance of all or any of the duties of the medical officer of health of the county, and any person appointed by virtue of any such arrangement to perform those duties or any of them shall, subject to the terms of his appointment, have all the powers, duties, and liabilities of the medical officer of health of the county.

(7) A medical officer of health appointed after the passing of this Act under the said section as amended by this section shall not engage in private practice, and shall not hold any other public appointment without the express written consent of the Local Government Board.

(8) An order under this section prescribing the duties of medical officers of health of a county shall be communicated to the county council and shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after it is made, and, if an address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next subsequent twenty-one days on which that House has sat next after the order is laid before it praying that the order may be annulled, His Majesty in Council may annul the order and it shall thenceforward be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

**69. Duty of clerk and medical officer of health of district council to furnish information to medical officer of health of county council.**—(1) The clerk of a rural district council shall forward to the medical officer of health of the county a copy of any representation, complaint, or information, a copy of which it is the duty of the district council to forward to the county council under section forty-five of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (which relates to the powers of county councils).

(2) The medical officer of health of a district shall give to the medical officer of health of the county any information which it is in his power to give, and which the medical officer of health of the county may reasonably require from him for the purpose of his duties prescribed by the Local Government Board.

(3) If any dispute or difference shall arise between the clerk or the medical officer of health of a district council and the medical officer of health of a county council under this section, the same shall be referred to the Local Government Board, whose decision shall be final and binding.

(4) If the clerk or medical officer of health of a district council fails to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall on information being laid by the county council, but not otherwise, be liable on summary conviction in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

**70. Extent of Part III.**—The foregoing provisions of this Part of this Act shall not apply to Scotland or, except subsection (4) of section sixty-eight, to the administrative county of London, and, in the application of the said subsection to London, the reference to a medical officer of health of a district shall be construed as a reference to the medical officer of health of a metropolitan borough.

**71. Public health and housing committee of county councils.**—(1) Every county council shall establish a public health and housing committee, and all matters relating to the exercise and performance by the council of their powers and duties as respects public health and the housing of the working classes (except the power of raising a rate or borrowing money) shall stand referred to the public health and housing committee, and the council, before exercising any such powers, shall, unless in their opinion the matter is urgent, receive and consider the report of the public health and housing committee with respect to the matter in question, and the council may also delegate to the public health and housing committee, with or without restrictions or conditions as they think fit, any of their powers as respects public health and the housing of the working classes, except the power of raising a rate or borrowing money and except any power of resolving that the powers of a district council in default should be transferred to the council.

(2) This section shall not apply to Scotland or the London County Council.

**72. Formation and extension of building societies.**—(1) The county council may promote the formation or extension of and may, subject to the provisions of this section, assist societies on a co-operative basis, having for their object or one of their objects the erection or improvement of dwellings for the working classes.

(2) The county council, with the consent of and subject to the regulations made by the Local Government Board, may for the purpose of assisting a society make grants or advances to the society, or guarantee advances made to the society, upon such terms and conditions as to rate of interest and repayment, or otherwise, and on such security, as the council think fit, and the making of such grants or advances shall be a purpose for which a council may borrow :

Provided that the regulations of the Board shall provide that any such advance made on the security of any property shall not exceed two-thirds of the value of that property.

#### PART IV.

##### SUPPLEMENTAL.

**73. Provisions as to commons and open spaces.**—(1) Where any scheme or order under the Housing Acts or Part II. of this Act authorises the acquisition or appropriation to any other

purpose of any land forming part of any common, open space, or allotment, the scheme or order, so far as it relates to the acquisition or appropriation of such land, shall be provisional only, and shall not have effect unless and until it is confirmed by Parliament, except where the scheme or order provides for giving in exchange for such land other land, not being less in area, certified by the Local Government Board after consultation with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to be equally advantageous to the persons, if any, entitled to commonable or other rights and to the public.

(2) Before giving any such certificate the Board shall give public notice of the proposed exchange, and shall afford opportunities to all persons interested to make representations and objections in relation thereto, and shall, if necessary, hold a local inquiry on the subject.

(8) Where any such scheme or order authorises such an exchange, the scheme or order shall provide for vesting the land given in exchange in the persons in whom the common or open space was vested, subject to the same rights, trusts, and incidents as attached to the common or open space, and for discharging the part of the common, open space, or allotment acquired or appropriated from all rights, trusts, and incidents to which it was previously subject.

(4) For the purposes of this Act the expression "common" shall include any land subject to be enclosed under the Inclosure Acts, 1845 to 1882, and any town or village green; the expression "open space" means any land laid out as a public garden or used for the purposes of public recreation, and any disused burial ground; and the expression "allotment" means any allotment set out as a fuel allotment or a field garden allotment under an Inclosure Act.

**74. Provisions as to land in neighbourhood of royal palaces or parks.**—(1) Where any land proposed to be included in any scheme or order to be made under the Housing Acts or Part II. of this Act, or any land proposed to be acquired under the Housing Acts or Part II. of this Act, is situate within the prescribed distance from any of the royal palaces or parks, the local authority shall, before preparing the scheme or order or acquiring the land, communicate with the Commissioners of Works, and the Local Government Board shall, before confirming the scheme or order or authorising the acquisition of the land or the raising of any loan for the purpose, take into consideration any recommendations they may have received from the Commissioners of Works with reference to the proposal.

(2) For the purposes of this section "prescribed" means prescribed by regulations made by the Local Government Board after consultation with the Commissioners of Works.

**75. Repeal.**—The enactments mentioned in the Sixth Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that schedule.

**76. Short title and extent.**—(1) This Act may be cited as the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909, and Part I. of this Act shall be construed as one with the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1908, and that Part of this Act and those Acts may be cited together as the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1909.

(2) This Act shall not extend to Ireland.

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## SCHEDULES.

### FIRST SCHEDULE.

#### PROVISIONS AS TO THE COMPULSORY ACQUISITION OF LAND BY A LOCAL AUTHORITY FOR THE PURPOSES OF PART III. OF THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

(1) Where a local authority propose to purchase land compulsorily under this Act, the local authority may submit to the Board an order putting in force as respects the land specified in the order the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of land otherwise than by agreement.

(2) An order under this schedule shall be of no force unless and until it is confirmed by the Board, and the Board may confirm the order either without modification or subject to such modifications as they think fit, and an order when so confirmed shall, save as otherwise expressly provided by this Schedule, become final and have effect as if enacted in this Act; and the confirmation by the Board shall be conclusive evidence that the requirements of this Act have been complied with, and that the order has been duly made and is within the powers of this Act.

(3) In determining the amount of any disputed compensation under any such order, no additional allowance shall be made on account of the purchase being compulsory.

(4) The order shall be in the prescribed form, and shall contain such provisions as the Board may prescribe for the purpose of carrying the order into effect, and of protecting the local authority and the persons interested in the land, and shall incorporate, subject to the necessary adaptations, the Lands Clauses Acts (except section one hundred and twenty-seven of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845) (8 & 9 Vict. c. 18), and sections seventy-seven to eighty-five of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, (8 & 9 Vict. c. 20), but subject to this modification, that any question of disputed compensation shall be determined by a single arbitrator appointed by the Board, who shall be deemed to be an arbitrator within the meaning of the Lands Clauses Acts, and the provisions of those Acts with respect to arbitration shall, subject to the provisions of this schedule, apply accordingly.

(5) The order shall be published by the local authority in the prescribed manner, and such notice shall be given both in the locality in which the land is proposed to be acquired, and to the owners, lessees, and occupiers of that land as may be prescribed.

(6) If within the prescribed period no objection to the order has been presented to the Board by a person interested in the land, or if every such objection has been withdrawn, the Board shall, without further inquiry, confirm the order, but, if such an objection has been presented and has not been withdrawn, the Board shall forthwith cause a public inquiry to be held in the locality in which the land is proposed to be acquired, and the local authority and all persons interested in the land and such other persons as the person holding the inquiry in his discretion thinks fit to allow shall be permitted to appear and be heard at the inquiry.

(7) Where the land proposed to be acquired under the order consists of or comprises land situate in London, or a borough, or urban district, the Board shall appoint an impartial person, not in the employment of any Government Department, to hold the inquiry as to whether the land proposed to be acquired is suitable for the purposes for which it is sought to be acquired, and whether, having regard to the extent or situation of the land and the purposes for which it is used, the land can be acquired without undue detriment to the persons interested therein or the owners of adjoining land, and such person shall in England have for the purpose of the inquiry all the powers of an inspector of the Local Government Board, and, if he reports that the land, or any part thereof, is not suitable for the purposes for which it is sought to be acquired, or that owing to its extent or situation or the purpose for which it is used it cannot be acquired without such detriment as aforesaid, or that it ought not to be acquired except subject to the conditions specified in his report, then, if the Local Government Board confirm the order in respect of that land, or part thereof, or, as the case may require, confirm it otherwise than subject to such modifications as are required to give effect to the specified conditions, the order shall be provisional only, and shall not have effect unless confirmed by Parliament.

Where no part of the land is so situated as aforesaid, before confirming the order, the Board shall consider the report of the person who held the inquiry, and all objections made thereat.

(8) The arbitrator shall, so far as practicable, in assessing compensation act on his own knowledge and experience, but, subject as aforesaid, at any inquiry or arbitration held under this schedule the person holding the inquiry or arbitration shall hear, by themselves or their agents, any authorities or parties authorised to appear, and shall hear witnesses, but shall not, except in such cases as the Board otherwise direct, hear counsel or expert witnesses.

(9) The Board may, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor, make rules fixing a scale of costs to be applicable on an arbitration under this schedule, and an arbitrator under this schedule may,



notwithstanding anything in the Lands Clauses Acts, determine the amount of costs, and shall have power to disallow as costs in the arbitration the costs of any witness whom he considers to have been called unnecessarily and any other costs which he considers to have been caused or incurred unnecessarily.

(10) The remuneration of an arbitrator appointed under this schedule shall be fixed by the Board.

(11) In construing for the purposes of this schedule or any order made thereunder, any enactment incorporated with the order, this Act together with the order shall be deemed to be the special Act, and the local authority shall be deemed to be the promoters of the undertaking.

(12) Where the land is glebe land or other land belonging to an ecclesiastical benefice, the order shall provide that sums agreed upon or awarded for the purchase of the land, or to be paid by way of compensation for the damage to be sustained by the owner by reason of severance or other injury affecting the land, shall not be paid as directed by the Lands Clauses Acts, but shall be paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to be applied by them as money paid to them upon a sale, under the provisions of the Ecclesiastical Leasing Acts, of land belonging to a benefice.

(13) In this schedule the expression "Board" means the Local Government Board, and the expression "prescribed" means prescribed by the Board.

(14) The provisions of this schedule, except those relating to land belonging to an ecclesiastical benefice, shall apply to Scotland, subject to the following modifications:—

- (a) for the reference to section one hundred and twenty-seven of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, there shall be substituted a reference to section one hundred and twenty of the Lands Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c. 19), and for the reference to sections seventy-seven to eighty-five of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, there shall be substituted a reference to sections seventy to seventy-eight of the Railways Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c. 33);
- (b) for references to an arbitrator there shall be substituted references to an arbiter;
- (c) for the references to the Lord Chancellor there shall be substituted a reference to the Lord Advocate;
- (d) for the reference to the Local Government Board there shall be substituted a reference to the Local Government Board for Scotland, and for the reference to a borough or urban district there shall be substituted a reference to a burgh.

**SECOND SCHEDULE.**

**MINOR AMENDMENTS OF HOUSING ACTS.**

Enactment to be amended.	Nature of Amendment.
Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 70).	
Section 23 - - -	After the word "displaced" the words "in consequence of" shall be substituted for the word "by."
Section 34 - - -	The words "the order becomes operative" shall be substituted for the words "service of the order."
Section 35 - - -	The words "if he is not entitled to appeal to the Local Government Board against the order" shall be inserted after the word "may" where it first occurs.
Section 38 (1) (a) - - -	The words "or impedes" shall be inserted after the word "stops."
Section 38 (7) - - -	The words "house or other building or manufactory" shall be substituted for the words "house or manufactory" wherever they occur in that subsection.
Section 39 (8) - - -	The words "as amended by any subsequent Act" shall be inserted after the word "Act" where it first occurs, and the words "to the power of the Local Government Board to enforce that duty" shall be inserted after the word "execution."
Section 40 - - -	After the word "displaced" the words "in consequence of" shall be substituted for the word "by."
Section 85 - - -	The words "powers and" shall be inserted before the word "duties."
Section 88 - - -	The words "or Part III." shall be inserted after the words "Part II."
Section 89 - - -	After the word "Act" where it first occurs the words "or any person authorised to enter dwelling-houses, premises, or buildings in pursuance of this Act" shall be inserted; the words "authority or person" shall be substituted for the words "or authority," and the word "he" shall be substituted for the words "such person."

**THIRD SCHEDULE.**

**MODIFICATIONS OF THE SCHEDULE TO THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1903, IN ITS APPLICATION TO SCOTLAND.**

In the above-mentioned schedule, as applying to Scotland, the expression "district within the meaning of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897," shall be substituted for the expressions

“borough,” “urban district,” and “parish” respectively; “Local Government Board for Scotland” shall be substituted for “Local Government Board”; “every such appropriation of lands shall be recorded as a real burden affecting such lands in the appropriate register of sasines” shall be substituted for “every conveyance, demise, or lease of any such lands shall be endorsed with notice of this provision”; “subsections one and three (with the substitution of the Local Government Board for Scotland for the Secretary for Scotland) of section ninety-three of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889” shall be substituted for “subsections one and five of section eighty-seven of the Local Government Act, 1888”; “Court of Session” shall be substituted for “High Court”; “order of the Court of Session on the application of the Board” shall be substituted for “mandamus”; and “local authority for the purposes of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, in whose district” shall be substituted for “council of any administrative county and the district council of any county district; or in London the council of any metropolitan borough, in which.”

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#### FOURTH SCHEDULE.

##### MATTERS TO BE DEALT WITH BY GENERAL PROVISIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

1. Streets, roads, and other ways, and stopping up, or diversion of existing highways.
2. Buildings, structures, and erections.
3. Open spaces, private and public.
4. The preservation of objects of historical interest or natural beauty.
5. Sewerage, drainage, and sewage disposal.
6. Lighting.
7. Water supply.
8. Ancillary or consequential works.
9. Extinction or variation of private rights of way and other easements.
10. Dealing with or disposal of land acquired by the responsible authority or by a local authority.
11. Power of entry and inspection.
12. Power of the responsible authority to remove, alter, or demolish any obstructive work.
13. Power of the responsible authority to make agreements with owners, and of owners to make agreements with one another.
14. Power of the responsible authority or a local authority to accept any money or property for the furtherance of the object of any town planning scheme, and provision for regulating the administration of any such money or property and for the exemption of any

assurance with respect to money or property so accepted from enrolment under the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1888.

15. Application with the necessary modifications and adaptations of statutory enactments.

16. Carrying out and supplementing the provisions of this Act for enforcing schemes.

17. Limitation of time for operation of scheme.

18. Co-operation of the responsible authority with the owners of land included in the scheme or other persons interested by means of conferences, etc.

19. Charging on the inheritance of any land the value of which is increased by the operation of a town planning scheme the sum required to be paid in respect of that increase, and for that purpose applying, with the necessary adaptations, the provisions of any enactments dealing with charges for improvements of land.

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#### FIFTH SCHEDULE.

1. Procedure anterior to and for the purpose of an application for authority to prepare or adopt a scheme :—

(a) Submission of plans and estimates.

(b) Publication of notices.

2. Procedure during, on, and after the preparation or adoption and before the approval of the scheme :—

(a) Submission to the Local Government Board of the proposed scheme, with plans and estimates.

(b) Notice of submission of proposed scheme to the Local Government Board.

(c) Hearing of objections and representations by persons affected, including persons representing architectural or archaeological societies or otherwise interested in the amenity of the proposed scheme.

(d) Publication of notice of intention to approve scheme and the lodging of objections thereto.

3. Procedure after the approval of the scheme :—

(a) Notice to be given of approval of scheme.

(b) Inquiries and reports as to the beginning and the progress and completion of works, and other action under the scheme.

4. Duty, at any stage, of the local authority to publish or deposit for inspection any scheme or proposed scheme, and the plans relating thereto, and to give information to persons affected with reference to any such scheme or proposed scheme.

5. The details to be specified in plans, including, wherever the circumstances so require, the restrictions on the number of buildings which may be erected on each acre, and the height and character of those buildings.

**SIXTH SCHEDULE.**

**ENACTMENTS REPEALED.**

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.	The Local Government Act, 1888.	Section seventeen, from "who shall not hold" to end of the section.
53 & 54 Vict. c. 70.	The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.	<p>The words "for sanitary purposes" in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section six.</p> <p>Subsection (6) of section eight, and section nine.</p> <p>Subsection (5) of section twelve.</p> <p>Subsection (2) of section fifteen, including the proviso thereto.</p> <p>Sections seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen.</p> <p>In section twenty-five, the words at the end of the section "such loan shall be repaid within such period, not exceeding fifty years, as may be recommended by the confirming authority."</p> <p>Sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight.</p> <p>In section twenty-nine, the words "means any inhabited building and" in the definition of "dwelling-house."</p> <p>Sections thirty-two and thirty-three.</p> <p>In section thirty-nine, the words "by agreement" in subsection (4) where those words first occur, and all after the word "sanctioned" to the end of that subsection; subsections (5) and (6); the words "to costs to be awarded in certain cases by a Committee of either House of Parliament" in subsection (8); and subsection (9) from "Provided that" to the end.</p> <p>In subsection (3) of section forty-seven, the words "the time allowed under any order for the execution of any works or the demolition of a building, or."</p> <p>In section fifty-three, subsection (2).</p> <p>Section fifty-four, so far as unrepealed.</p> <p>Section fifty-five, so far as it applies to Scotland.</p>

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
53 & 54 Vict. c. 70.	The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890— <i>cont.</i>	<p>Section sixty-three.</p> <p>Section sixty-five, from "and (iii)" to the end of the section.</p> <p>In section sixty-six, the words "or special."</p> <p>Section seventy-seven.</p> <p>Section eighty-three.</p> <p>In section eighty-five, the words "not exceeding three guineas a day."</p> <p>Section ninety-two, from "but in" to the end of the section.</p> <p>Subsection (3) except paragraph (c), and subsection (4) of section ninety-four.</p> <p>Subsections (1), (2), (7), (8), and (14) of section ninety-six.</p> <p>In subsection (3) of section ninety-seven the words "the time allowed under any order for the execution of any works or the demolition of a building or."</p> <p>The First Schedule, so far as it applies to Scotland.</p> <p>The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Schedules.</p>
59 & 60 Vict. c. 31.	The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1896.	Section three.
63 & 64 Vict. c. 59.	The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1900.	Sections two, six, and seven. In section eight the words "Scotland or."
3 <i>Edw. 7, c. 39</i>	The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903.	<p>Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) of section five, sections six and eight, in section ten the words "in the manner provided by subsection three of section thirty-two of the principal Act," and section sixteen.</p> <p>In section seventeen the words "Scotland or."</p>

## APPENDIX B.

### HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

#### SECOND SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE PURCHASE AND TAKING OF LANDS IN ENGLAND OTHERWISE THAN BY AGREEMENT, AND OTHERWISE AMENDING THE LANDS CLAUSES ACTS.

##### *Deposit of Maps and Plans.*

1. The local authority shall as soon as practicable after the passing of the confirming Act cause to be made out, and to be signed by their clerk or some other principal officer appointed by them, maps and schedules of all lands proposed to be taken compulsorily (which lands are herein-after referred to as the scheduled lands), together with the names, so far as the same can be reasonably ascertained, of all persons interested in such lands as owners or reputed owners, lessees or reputed lessees, or occupiers.

2. The maps made by the local authority shall be upon such scale and be framed in such manner as may be prescribed by the confirming authority.

3. The local authority shall deposit such maps and schedules at the office of the confirming authority, and shall deposit and keep copies of such maps and schedules at the office of the local authority.

##### *Appointment of Arbitrator.*

4. After such deposit at the office of the confirming authority as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the confirming authority, upon the application of the local authority, to appoint an arbitrator between the local authority, and the persons interested in such of the scheduled lands, or lands injuriously affected by the execution of such scheme, so far as compensation for the same has not been made the subject of agreement.

##### *Proceedings on Arbitration.*

5. Before any arbitrator enters upon any inquiry he shall, in the presence of a justice of the peace, make and subscribe the following declaration ; that is to say,

“ I *A.B.* do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I will faithfully  
“ and honestly, and to the best of my skill and ability, hear and deter-  
“ mine the matters referred to me under the provisions of the Housing  
“ of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

*A.B.*

“ Made and subscribed in the presence of  
“ .”  
And such declaration shall be annexed to the award when made ; and  
if any arbitrator, having made such declaration wilfully act contrary  
thereto, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

6. As soon as an arbitrator has been appointed as aforesaid, the  
confirming authority shall deliver to him the maps and schedules  
deposited at their office, and the local authority shall publish once  
in each of three successive weeks the following particulars :—

(1) The appointment of the arbitrator ; and

(2) The deposit at the office of the local authority of the copies  
of such maps and schedules as aforesaid, with a description  
of the situation of such office, and a statement of the time  
at which such copies may be inspected by any person  
desirous of inspecting the same.

Such publication shall be made not only by advertisement, but  
also by placards and handbills affixed in conspicuous places on or  
near the lands to be taken, and also by leaving a notice thereof at  
each house proposed to be taken, and also by sending a notice thereof  
by post to the persons interested in such lands as owners or reputed  
owners, lessees or reputed lessees, so far as they can be reasonably  
ascertained.

7. In every case in which compensation is payable under Part  
I. of this Act, by the local authority to any claimant, and which  
compensation has not been made the subject of agreement (in this  
Act referred to as “ a disputed case ”), the arbitrator shall ascertain  
in such manner as he thinks most convenient the amount of com-  
pensation demanded by the claimant, and the amount which the  
local authority may be willing to pay ; and after hearing all such  
parties interested in each disputed case as may appear before him at  
a time and place of which notice has been given as in Part I. of this  
Act mentioned, he shall proceed to decide on the amount of com-  
pensation to which he may consider the claimant to be entitled in  
each case.

8. The arbitrator shall give notice to the claimants in disputed  
cases by causing such notice to be published or otherwise in such  
manner as he thinks advisable, of a time and place at which the  
difference between the claimants and the local authority in disputed  
cases as to the amount of compensation to be paid will be decided by  
the arbitrator.

9. After the arbitrator has arrived at a decision on all the dis-  
puted cases brought before him he shall make an award under his  
hand and seal, and such award shall be final, and be binding and  
conclusive (subject to the provisions concerning an appeal herein-after  
contained) upon all persons whomsoever, and no such award shall be



set aside for irregularity in matter of form, but the arbitrator may and, if the local authority request him so to do, shall from time to time make an award respecting a portion only of the disputed cases brought before him.

10. Such award as aforesaid shall be deposited at the office of the confirming authority, and a copy thereof shall be deposited at the office of the local authority, and the local authority shall thereupon publish once in each of three successive weeks notice of the deposit having been made at the office of the local authority of a copy of the award, and a further notice requiring all persons claiming to have any right to or interest in the lands (the compensation to be paid in respect of which is ascertained by such award) to deliver to the local authority on or before a day to be named in such notice (such day not being earlier than twenty-one days from the date of the last publication of the notice), a short statement in writing of the nature of such claim, and a short abstract of the title on which the same is founded; and such statement and abstract shall be paid for by the local authority. Such abstract of title, in the case of a person claiming a fee simple interest in the land, shall commence twenty years previous to the date of the claim, except there has been an absolute conveyance on sale within twenty years, and more than ten years previous to the claim when the abstract shall commence with such conveyance.

#### *Special Powers of Arbitration.*

11. The arbitrator shall have the same power of apportioning any rent service rentcharge, chief or other rent, payment, or incumbrance, or any rent payable in respect of lands comprised in a lease, as two justices have under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845.

12. Notwithstanding anything in section ninety-two of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, the arbitrator may determine that such part of any house, building, or manufactory as is proposed to be taken by the local authority can be taken without material damage to such house, building, or manufactory, and if he so determine may award compensation in respect of the severance of the part so proposed to be taken, in addition to the value of that part, and thereupon the party interested shall be required to sell and convey to the local authority such part, without the local authority being obliged to purchase the greater part or the whole of such house, building, or manufactory.

The local authority, or any person interested, if dissatisfied with a determination under this enactment, may, in manner provided with respect to appeals to a jury in respect of compensation for land by this schedule, submit the question of whether the said part can be taken without material damage, as well as the question of the proper amount of compensation, to a jury; and the notice of intention to appeal shall be given within the same time as notice of

intention to appeal against the amount of compensation awarded is required to be given.

13. The amount of purchase money or compensation to be paid in pursuance of section one hundred and twenty-four of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, in respect of any estate, right, or interest in or charge affecting any of the scheduled lands which the local authority have through mistake or inadvertence failed or omitted duly to purchase or make compensation for, shall be awarded by the arbitrator and be paid, in like manner, as near as may be, as the same would have been awarded and paid if the claim of such estate, right, interest, or charge had been delivered to the arbitrator before the day fixed for the delivery of statements of claims.

If the arbitrator is satisfied that the failure or omission to purchase the said estate, right, interest, or charge, arose from any default on the part either of the claimant or of the local authority, he may direct the costs to be paid by the party so in default.

#### *Payment of Purchase Money.*

14. Within thirty days from the delivery of such statement and abstract as aforesaid to the local authority, the local authority shall, where it appears to them that any person so claiming is absolutely entitled to the lands, estate, or interest claimed by him, deliver to such person, on demand, a certificate stating the amount of the compensation to which he is entitled under the said award.

15. Every such certificate shall be prepared by and at the cost of the local authority; and where any agreement has been entered into as to the compensation payable in respect of the interest of any person in any lands, the local authority may, where it appears to them that such person is absolutely entitled, deliver to such person a like certificate.

16. The local authority shall, thirty days after demand, pay to the party to whom any such certificate is given, or otherwise as herein provided in the cases herein-after mentioned, the amount of moneys specified to be payable by such certificate to the party to whom or in whose favour such certificate is given, his or her executors, administrators, or assigns.

17. If the local authority wilfully make default in such payment as aforesaid, then the party named in such certificate shall be entitled to enter up judgment against the local authority in the High Court, for the amount of the sums specified in such certificate, in the same manner in all respects as if he had been, by warrant of attorney from the local authority, authorised to enter up judgment for the amount mentioned in the certificate, with costs, as is usual in like cases; and all moneys payable under such certificates, or to be recovered by such judgments as aforesaid, shall at law and in equity be taken as personal estate as from the time of the local authority entering on any such lands as aforesaid.

18. When and so soon as the local authority have paid to the party to whom any such certificate as aforesaid is given, or otherwise, as herein provided, in the cases herein-after mentioned, the amount specified to be payable by such certificate to the party to whom or in whose favour the certificate is given, his executors, administrators, or assigns, it shall be lawful for the local authority, upon obtaining such receipt as herein-after mentioned, from time to time to enter upon any lands in respect of which such certificate is given, and thenceforth to hold the same for the estate or interest in respect of which the amount specified in such certificate was payable.

19. In every case in which any moneys are paid by any local authority under this Act, for such compensation as aforesaid, the party receiving such moneys shall give to the local authority a receipt for the same, and such receipt shall have the effect of a grant, release, and conveyance of all the estate and interest of such party, and of all parties claiming under or through him, in the lands in respect of which such moneys are paid, provided such receipt has an ad valorem stamp of the same amount impressed thereon in respect of the purchase moneys mentioned in such certificate as would have been necessary if such receipt had been an actual conveyance of such estate or interest, every such receipt to be prepared by and at the cost of the local authority.

20. If it appear to the local authority, from any such statement and abstract as aforesaid, or otherwise, that the person making any such claim as aforesaid is not absolutely entitled to the lands, estate, or interest in respect of which his claim is made, or is under any disability, or if the title to such lands, estate, or interest be not satisfactorily deduced to the local authority, then and in every such case the amount to be paid by the local authority in respect of such lands, estate, or interest as aforesaid shall be paid and applied as provided by the clauses of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, as amended by the Court of Chancery Funds Act, 1872, "with respect to the purchase money or compensation coming to parties having limited interests, or prevented from treating, or not making title."

NOTE.—Any purchase money or compensation payable under the Housing Acts by a local authority in respect of any lands, estate, or interest of another local authority may, if the Local Government Board consent, instead of being paid into court, be paid and applied as the Board determine ((1909) s. 5 (1)), and such determination is final and inclusive (*ibid.*, s. 5 (2)).

21. Where any person claiming any right or interest in any lands refuses to produce his title to the same, or where the local authority have under the provisions of Part I. of this Act taken possession of any lands in respect of the compensation whereof, or of any estate or interest wherein, no claim has been made within one year from the time of the local authority taking possession, or if any party to whom any such certificate has been given or tendered

refuses to receive such certificate, or to accept the amount therein specified as payable to him, then and in any such case the amount payable by the local authority in respect of such lands, estate, or interest, or the amount specified in such certificate, shall be paid into the Bank of England, in manner provided by the last-mentioned clauses of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, as amended by the Court of Chancery Funds Act, 1872, and the amount so paid into the said Bank shall be accordingly dealt with as by the said Act provided.

22. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the local authority from requiring any further abstract or evidence of title respecting any lands included in any such award as aforesaid, in addition to the abstract or statement herein-before mentioned, if they think fit, so as the same be obtained at the cost of the local authority.

23. If from any reason whatever the local authority does not deliver the certificate aforesaid to any party claiming to be entitled to any interest in any lands the possession whereof has been taken by the local authority as aforesaid, then the right to have a certificate according to the provisions of this Act may, at the cost and charge of the local authority, be enforced by any party or parties, by application to the High Court, in a summary way by petition, and all other rights and interests of any party or parties arising under the provisions of this Act may be in like manner enforced against the local authority by such application as aforesaid.

*Entry on Lands on making Deposit.*

24. Where the local authority are desirous, for the purposes of their works, of entering upon any lands before they would be entitled to enter thereon under the provisions herein-before contained, it shall be lawful for the local authority, at any time after the arbitrator has framed his award, upon depositing in the Bank of England such sum as the arbitrator may certify to be in his opinion the proper amount to be so deposited in respect of any lands authorised to be purchased or taken by the local authority, and mentioned in such award, to enter upon and use such lands for the purposes of the improvement scheme of the local authority: and the arbitrator shall, upon the request of the local authority at any time after he has framed such award, certify under his hand the sum which, in his opinion, should be so deposited by the local authority in respect of any lands mentioned in such award before they enter upon and use the same as aforesaid, and the sum to be so certified shall be the sum or the amount of the several sums set forth in such award as the sum or sums to be paid by the local authority in respect of such lands, or such greater amount as to the arbitrator, under the circumstances of the case, may seem proper; and, notwithstanding such entry as aforesaid, all proceedings for and in relation to the completion of the award, the delivery of certificates, and other

proceedings under Part I. of this Act, shall be had, and payments made, as if such entry and deposit had not been made ;

Provided that the local authority shall, where they enter upon any lands by virtue of this 'present' provision, pay interest at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum upon the compensation money payable by them in respect of any lands so entered upon, from the time of their entry until the time of the payment of such money and interest to the party entitled thereto, or where, under the provisions of Part I. of this Act, such compensation is required to be paid into the Bank of England, then until the same, with such interest, is paid into such Bank accordingly ; and where under this provision interest is payable on any compensation money the certificate to be delivered by the local authority in respect thereof shall specify that interest is so payable, and the same shall be recoverable in like manner as the principal money mentioned in such certificate.

25. The money so deposited as last aforesaid shall be paid into the Bank of England to such account as may from time to time be directed by any regulation or Act for the time being in force in relation to moneys deposited in the bank in similar cases, or to such account as may be directed by any order of the High Court, and remain in the bank by way of security to the parties interested in the lands which have been so entered upon for the payment of the money to become payable by the local authority in respect thereof under the award of the arbitrator ; and the money so deposited may, on the application by petition of the local authority, be ordered to be invested in Bank Annuities or Government securities, and accumulated : and upon such payment as aforesaid by the local authority it shall be lawful for the High Court, upon a like application, to order the money so deposited, or the funds in which the same shall have been invested, together with the accumulation thereof, to be repaid or transferred to the local authority, or, in default of such payment as aforesaid by the local authority, it shall be lawful for the said court to order the same to be applied in such manner as it thinks fit for the benefit of the parties for whose security the same shall so have been deposited.

#### *Appeal.*

26. In the following cases, namely,—

- (a) Where the party named in any certificate issued under the provisions herein-before contained of the amount of the compensation ascertained by any award under Part I. of this Act (or any party claiming under the party so named) is dissatisfied with the amount in such certificate certified to be payable, and such amount exceeds one thousand pounds, and
- (b) Where any party claiming any interest in any moneys so paid into court as aforesaid is dissatisfied with the amount of

the price or compensation in respect of which such moneys are paid into court, and such amount exceeds one thousand pounds; also

- (c) Where the local authority is dissatisfied with the amount of compensation which the arbitrator appointed under the provisions of Part I. of this Act has awarded to be paid by the local authority to any person in respect of any estate or interest in lands, and such amount exceed the sum of one thousand pounds:

the party dissatisfied may, upon obtaining the leave of the High Court, which leave may be granted by such court or any judge thereof at chambers in a summary manner, and upon being satisfied that a failure of justice will take place if the leave is not granted, submit the question of the proper amount of compensation to a jury, provided that such party give notice in writing to the other party of their intention to appeal within ten days after the cause of appeal has arisen.

The cause of appeal shall be deemed to have arisen,—

- (1) Where a certificate has been issued as aforesaid, at the date of the issue of the certificate;
- (2) Where moneys have been paid into court, at the date of the payment into court;
- (3) Where the local authority appeals, at the date of the making of the award.

27. Where a notice has been given under Part I. of this Act of an appeal to a jury in respect of compensation for land, or any interest in land, a question of disputed compensation required to be determined by the verdict of a jury shall be deemed to have arisen within the meaning of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and all the provisions of that Act contained in sections thirty-eight to fifty-seven, both inclusive, shall be deemed to apply, except sections forty-seven and fifty-one: Provided also, that—

- (1) Where the local authority appeals that authority shall be deemed to be the plaintiff and the party entitled to compensation to be the defendant; and
- (2) Where the party claiming compensation appeals, then, in case the verdict of the jury is for a sum exceeding the award of the arbitrator, the local authority shall pay to such party the costs of the trial, such costs to be taxed and ascertained in the same manner as costs are by law ascertained on the trial of issues tried in the High Court; but in case the verdict of the jury is for a sum not exceeding the award of the arbitrator, the party appealing shall pay to the local authority the costs of the trial to be taxed and ascertained in manner aforesaid.
- (3) Where the local authority is the appellant,—
  - (a) Notwithstanding the verdict of the jury may be for a sum less than that awarded by the arbitrator, the local authority shall pay to the other party such

sum not exceeding twenty pounds for the costs of the trial as the sheriff or other officer before whom the same is tried shall direct; and

- (b) In case the verdict of the jury is for a sum equal to or exceeding the award of the arbitrator, the local authority shall pay to the other party the costs of the trial, such costs to be taxed and ascertained in manner aforesaid.
- (c) The amount of compensation awarded by the arbitrator shall not be communicated to the jury, but they shall be required to make an independent assessment of the amount of compensation to which the party claiming compensation is entitled.

#### *Costs of Arbitration.*

28. The salary or remuneration, travelling, and other expenses of the arbitrator, and all costs, charges, and expenses (if any) which may be incurred by the confirming authority in carrying the provisions of Part I. of this Act into execution, shall, after the amount thereof shall have been certified under this article, be paid by the local authority; and the amount of such costs, charges, and expenses shall from time to time be certified by the confirming authority after first hearing any objections that may be made to the reasonableness of any such costs, charges, and expenses by or on behalf of the local authority; and every certificate of the said confirming authority certifying the amount of such costs, charges, and expenses shall be taken as proof in all proceedings at law or in equity of the amount of such respective costs, charges, and expenses, and the amount so certified shall be a debt due from the local authority to the Crown, and shall be recoverable accordingly.

Further, any such certificate may be made a rule of a superior court on the application of any party named therein, and may be enforced accordingly.

29.—(1) It shall be lawful for the arbitrator, where he thinks fit, upon the request of any party by whom any claim has been made before him, to certify the amount of the costs properly incurred by such party in relation to the arbitration, and the amount of the costs so certified shall be paid by the local authority;

Provided that—

- (a) The arbitrator shall not be required to certify the amount of costs in any case where he considers such costs are not properly payable by the local authority;
- (b) The arbitrator shall not be required to certify the amount of costs incurred by any party in relation to the arbitration, in any case where he considers that such party neglected, after due notice from the local authority, to deliver to that authority a statement in writing within such time, and

containing such particulars respecting the compensation claimed, as would have enabled the local authority to make a proper offer of compensation to such party before the appointment of the arbitrator.

(c) No certificate shall be given where the arbitrator has awarded the same or a less sum than has been offered by the local authority in respect of the claim before the appointment of the arbitrator.

(2) If within seven days after demand the amount certified be not paid to the party entitled to receive the same, such amount shall be recoverable as a debt from the local authority with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum for any time during which the same remains unpaid after such seven days as aforesaid.

#### *Miscellaneous.*

80. The arbitrator may call for the production of any documents in the possession or power of the local authority, or of any party making any claim under the provisions of Part I. of this Act, which such arbitrator may think necessary for determining any question or matter to be determined by him under Part I. of this Act, and may examine any such party and his witnesses, and the witnesses for the local authority, on oath, and administer the oaths necessary for that purpose.

81. If any arbitrator appointed in pursuance of Part I. of this Act die, or refuse, decline, or become incapable to act, the confirming authority may appoint an arbitrator in his place, who shall have the same powers and authorities as the arbitrator first appointed; and upon the appointment of any arbitrator in the place of an arbitrator dying, or refusing, declining, or becoming incapable to act, all the documents relating to the matter of the arbitration which were in the possession of such arbitrator shall be delivered to the arbitrator appointed in his place, and the local authority shall publish notice of such appointment in the London Gazette.

NOTE.—Other publications may suffice. See (1909) s. 48, and p. 105, *ante*.

82. All notices required by this schedule to be published shall be published in some one and the same newspaper circulating within the jurisdiction of the local authority, and where no other form of service is prescribed all notices required to be served or given by the local authority under this schedule or otherwise upon any persons interested in or entitled to sell lands, shall be served in manner in which notices of lands proposed to be taken compulsorily for the purpose of an improvement scheme are directed by Part I. of this Act to be served upon owners or reputed owners, lessees or reputed lessees, and occupiers.



*Application of Schedule to Scotland.*

The provisions of this schedule shall apply to Scotland, with the following modifications:—

88.—(a) In any reference in this schedule to, “an abstract of title” there shall be substituted “a legal progress of the title deeds”:

(b) In articles sixteen and eighteen of this schedule the words heirs, executors, or assignees shall be substituted for the words “executors, administrators, or assigns”:

(c) In articles twenty and twenty-one the words “as amended by the Court of Chancery Funds Act, 1872,” shall be omitted:

(d) Any reference to payment of money into the Bank of England shall be construed to be payment into any one of the incorporated or chartered banks of Scotland:

(e) Any reference to the High Court shall be construed as a reference to the Court of Session:

(f) Any money ordered to be invested under article twenty-five of this schedule shall be invested only in Government securities:

(g) Any reference to payment of money into Court shall be construed as payment into bank:

(h) A reference to plaintiff and defendant shall be construed as a reference to pursuer and defender:

(i) The Edinburgh Gazette shall be substituted for the London Gazette.

NOTE.—See note to paragraph 81.

34. In lieu of articles 11, 17, and 19 of this schedule the following provisions shall be substituted:—

(i.) The arbitrator shall have the same power of apportioning any feu duty, ground annual, casualty or superiority, or any rent or other annual or recurring payment or incumbrance, or any rent payable in respect of lands comprised in a lease, as the sheriff has under the Lands Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845.

(ii.) If the local authority wilfully make default in such payment as aforesaid, then the party named in such certificate shall be entitled to record the same in the books of council and session, or other judge’s books competent, and to have a decree interponed thereto, and to be extracted with a view to execution, in the like manner as if a formal clause of registration had been contained therein; and all diligence and execution shall be competent thereon in the like manner and to all effects as upon any bond containing such formal clause of registration; and all moneys payable under such certificates, or to be recovered by such execution and diligence as aforesaid, shall be taken as personal estate as

from the time of the local authority entering on any such lands as aforesaid.

- (iii.) In every case in which any moneys are paid by any local authority under this Act for such compensation as aforesaid, the party receiving such moneys shall give to the local authority a conveyance of the lands in respect of which such moneys are paid, or of all the estate and interest of such party, and of all parties claiming under or through him, in such lands, and every such conveyance shall be prepared by and at the costs of the local authority.

\* \* \* \* \*

## APPENDIX C.

### HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1908.

#### SCHEDULE.

1. If in the administrative county of London or in any borough or urban district, or in any parish not within a borough or urban district, the undertakers have power to take under the enabling Act working-men's dwellings occupied by thirty or more persons belonging to the working class, the undertakers shall not enter on any such dwellings in that county, borough, urban district, or parish, until the Local Government Board have either approved of a housing scheme under this schedule or have decided that such a scheme is not necessary.

For the purposes of this schedule a house shall be considered a working-man's dwelling if wholly or partially occupied by a person belonging to the working classes, and for the purpose of determining whether a house is a working-man's dwelling or not, and also for determining the number of persons belonging to the working classes by whom any dwelling-houses are occupied, any occupation on or after the fifteenth day of December next before the passing of the enabling Act, or, in the case of land acquired compulsorily under a general Act without the authority of an order, next before the date of the application to the Local Government Board under this schedule, for their approval of or decision with respect to a housing scheme, shall be taken into consideration.

**NOTE.**—In applying the schedule to Scotland, the expression "district within the meaning of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897," is to be substituted for the expressions "borough," "urban district," and "parish" respectively; and "Local Government Board for Scotland" for "Local Government Board" ((1909), s. 58 (10) and Schedule III.).

2. The housing scheme shall make provision for the accommodation of such number of persons of the working class as is, in the opinion of the Local Government Board, taking into account all the circumstances, required, but that number shall not exceed the aggregate number of persons of the working class displaced; and in calculating that number the Local Government Board shall take into consideration not only the persons of the working class who are occupying the working-men's dwellings which the undertakers have power to take,

but also any persons of the working class who, in the opinion of the Local Government Board, have been displaced within the previous five years in view of the acquisition of land by the undertakers.

3. Provision may be made by the housing scheme for giving undertakers who are a local authority, or who have not sufficient powers for the purpose, power for the purpose of the scheme to appropriate land or to acquire land, either by agreement or compulsorily under the authority of a Provisional Order, and for giving any local authority power to erect dwellings on land so appropriated or acquired by them, and to sell or dispose of any such dwellings, and to raise money for the purpose of the scheme as for the purposes of Part III. of the principal Act, and for regulating the application of any money arising from the sale or disposal of the dwellings; and any provisions so made shall have effect as if they had been enacted in an Act of Parliament.

4. The housing scheme shall provide that any lands acquired under that scheme shall, for a period of twenty-five years from the date of the scheme, be appropriated for the purpose of dwellings for persons of the working class, except so far as the Local Government Board dispense with that appropriation; and every conveyance, demise, or lease of any such land shall be endorsed with notice of this provision, and the Local Government Board may require the insertion in the scheme of any provisions requiring a certain standard of dwelling-house to be erected under the scheme, or any conditions to be complied with as to the mode in which the dwelling-houses are to be erected.

**NOTE.**—In applying to Scotland substitute for "every conveyance, etc., provision," the words "every such appropriation of lands shall be recorded as a real burden affecting such lands in the appropriate register of sasines" ((1909), s. 58 (10) and Schedule III.).

5. If the Local Government Board do not hold a local inquiry with reference to a housing scheme, they shall, before approving the scheme, send a copy of the draft scheme to every local authority, and shall consider any representation made within the time fixed by the Board by any such authority.

6. The Local Government Board may, as a condition of their approval of a housing scheme, require that the new dwellings under the scheme, or some part of them, shall be completed and fit for occupation before possession is taken of any working-men's dwellings under the enabling Act.

7. Before approving any scheme the Local Government Board may if they think fit require the undertakers to give such security as the Board consider proper for carrying the scheme into effect.

8. The Local Government Board may hold such inquiries as they think fit for the purpose of their duties under this schedule, and subsections one and five of section eighty-seven of the Local Government Act, 1888 (which relate to local inquiries), shall apply

for the purpose, and where the undertakers are not a local authority shall be applicable as if they were such an authority.

**NOTE.**—In applying to Scotland, substitute for the reference to the Local Government Act, 1888, “subsections one and three (with the substitution of the Local Government Board for Scotland for the Secretary for Scotland) of section 98 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889” ((1909) s. 58 (10) and Schedule III.).

9. If the undertakers enter on any working men's dwelling in contravention of the provisions of this schedule, or of any conditions of approval of the housing scheme made by the Local Government Board, they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred pounds in respect of every such dwelling :

Any such penalty shall be recoverable by the Local Government Board by action in the High Court, and shall be carried to and form part of the Consolidated Fund.

**NOTE.**—In applying to Scotland, substitute “Court of Session” for “High Court” ((1909), s. 58 (10) and Schedule III.).

10. If the undertakers fail to carry out any provision of the housing scheme, the Local Government Board may make such order as they think necessary or proper for the purpose of compelling them to carry out that provision, and any such order may be enforced by mandamus.

**NOTE.**—In applying to Scotland, for “mandamus” substitute “order of the Court of Session on the application of the Board” ((1909), s. 58 (10) and Schedule III.).

11. The Local Government Board may, on the application of the undertakers, modify any housing scheme which has been approved by them under this Schedule, and any modifications so made shall take effect as part of the scheme.

12. For the purpose of this schedule—

(a) The expression “undertakers” means any authority, company, or person who are acquiring land compulsorily or by agreement under any local Act or Provisional Order or order having the effect of an Act, or are acquiring land compulsorily under any general Act :

(b) The expression “enabling Act” means any Act of Parliament or Order under which the land is acquired :

(c) The expression “local authority” means the council of any administrative county and the district council of any county district, or, in London, the council of any metropolitan borough, in which in any case any houses in respect of which the re-housing scheme is made are situated, or in the case of the city the common council :

(d) The expression “dwelling” or “house” means any house or part of a house occupied as a separate dwelling :

- (e) The expression "working class" includes mechanics, artisans, labourers, and others working for wages; hawkers, costermongers, persons not working for wages, but working at some trade or handicraft without employing others, except members of their own family, and persons other than domestic servants whose income in any case does not exceed an average of thirty shillings a week, and the families of any of such persons who may be residing with them.

**NOTE.**—In applying to Scotland provision (e), substitute for the words "council of any administrative . . . in which" the words "local authority for the purposes of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, in whose district" ((1909), s. 58 (10) and Schedule III.).

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PRINTED BY  
WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED,  
LONDON AND BECCLES.