

# Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1984

## CHAPTER xxvii

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**ELIZABETH II**



**1984 CHAPTER xxvii**

An Act to confer further powers upon the Greater London Council and other authorities; and for other purposes. [31st October 1984]

**WHEREAS—**

(1) It is expedient that further and better provision should be made for the improvement and development of local government services in Greater London and for the benefit of persons residing therein and that the powers of the Greater London Council (hereinafter called "the Council"), of the London borough councils and the Common Council of the City of London and of the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority should be extended and amended as provided in this Act:

(2) The functions exercisable by the London (Metropolis) Licensing Planning Committee having substantially ceased to



1964 c. 26. be exercised, it is expedient that the licensing planning area established for the metropolis by the Licensing Act 1964 should be abolished:

(3) It is expedient that the London borough councils and the Common Council of the City of London be empowered to require the registration with them of certain sleeping accommodation and to refuse such registration in certain circumstances:

1963 c. 33. (4) It is expedient, in connection with the exercise of the Council's entertainments licensing functions under the London Government Act 1963, that constables should have a power of arrest where persons reasonably suspected of having committed an offence under the said Act of 1963 refuse to give their names and addresses, and that the court should have the power to forfeit or otherwise deal with things which have been seized and which relate to an offence under the said Act of 1963:

(5) It is expedient that the powers of the Council and of the London borough councils to provide exhibitions and trade fairs in open spaces should be extended and that they should have wider powers to authorise the provision of certain commercial activities in open spaces:

(6) It is expedient that London borough councils should be empowered to register premises used for the sale of certain articles by way of competitive bidding:

(7) It is expedient that the outer London borough councils should be empowered to seek an order of a magistrates' court to evacuate buildings that are in a state dangerous to their occupants and that the London borough councils and the Common Council of the City of London should be empowered to seek an order of a magistrates' court to evacuate buildings whose occupants are in danger by reason of the proximity of a dangerous building or the execution of certain works thereto:

(8) It is expedient that the other provisions contained in this Act should be enacted:

(9) The purposes of this Act cannot be effected without the authority of Parliament:

1972 c. 70.  
1966 c. xli. (10) In relation to the promotion of the Bill for this Act the Council have complied with the requirements of section 239 of the Local Government Act 1972 and the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority have complied with the requirements of section 41 of the Lee Valley Regional Park Act 1966:

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

PART I  
PRELIMINARY

1. This Act may be cited as the Greater London Council Short title. (General Powers) Act 1984.

2. In this Act, except as otherwise expressly provided or Interpretation. unless the context otherwise requires—

“the Act of 1963” means the London Government Act 1963; 1963 c. 33.

“the Act of 1968” means the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1968; 1968 c. xxxix.

“the Act of 1971” means the Town and Country Planning Act 1971; 1971 c. 78.

“borough council” means London borough council and includes the Common Council of the City of London; and “borough” shall be construed accordingly; and

“the Council” means the Greater London Council.

PART II  
PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE COUNCIL

3.—(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Act 43 Geo. 3 Restriction on opening Deptford Creek Bridge. 1803 c. cxxxi. chapter cxxxi or any other enactment or rule of law, the Council shall be required to open Deptford Creek Bridge for the purpose of providing passage for the navigation of any vessel only between the following times and in the following circumstances:—

(a) on flood tides falling between the hours of 07.00 and 21.00 on any day from Monday to Friday (inclusive) except on a public holiday or a bank holiday;

(b) subject to the following paragraph, on flood tides falling between the hours of 21.00 on any day from



PART II  
—cont.

Monday to Thursday inclusive (not being a public holiday or a bank holiday) and 07.00 on the following day, falling between the hours of 21.00 and 24.00 on any Friday (not being a public holiday or a bank holiday) or falling on any Saturday (not being a public holiday or a bank holiday), if not less than 24 hours' notice that passage for the navigation of the vessel is required is given to the Council's Thames Tunnels Superintendent or other officer of the Council for the time being having charge of the said bridge;

- (c) notwithstanding the last foregoing paragraph, on flood tides falling on any Sunday or on any public holiday or bank holiday and between the hours of 00.00 and 07.00 on the day following any Sunday or any public holiday or bank holiday, if not less than forty-eight hours' notice that such passage is required is given to the said Thames Tunnels Superintendent or other officer of the Council.

(2) In this section—

“public holiday” means Christmas Day and Good Friday and any day of public rejoicing or mourning; and

“bank holiday” means any of the days specified in Schedule 1 to the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971, any day appointed under section 1 (2) of that Act to be a bank holiday instead of a day specified in the said Schedule 1 and any day appointed under section 1 (3) of that Act to be a bank holiday in any place including Greater London.

1971 c. 80.

Amendments  
of Schedule 12  
to Act of 1963.

4.—(1) After paragraph 12 of Schedule 12 to the Act of 1963 there shall be inserted the following paragraphs:—

“12A. The provisions of paragraphs 12B and 12C of this Schedule shall have effect in Greater London other than in the outer London boroughs.

12B.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph, the court by or before which a person is convicted of an offence under sub-paragraph (1) or (2) of paragraph 10 of this Schedule may order any thing produced to the court, and shown to the satisfaction of the court to relate to the offence, to be forfeited and dealt with in such manner as the court may order.

(2) The court shall not order any thing to be forfeited under the foregoing sub-paragraph where a person claiming to be the owner of or otherwise interested in it applies to be heard by the court, unless an opportunity has been given to him to show cause why the order should not be made.

12C. A constable or any person appointed for the purpose by the Council who enters any premises under the authority of a warrant granted under sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 12 of this Schedule may seize and remove any apparatus or equipment or other thing whatsoever found on the premises which he has reasonable cause to believe may be liable to be forfeited under paragraph 12B of this Schedule.”.

PART II  
—cont.

(2) In subsection (2) of section 5 (Licensing of entertainments booking offices) of the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1978, after “12” there shall be inserted “12A, 12B, 12C”. 1978 c. xiii.

(3) In paragraph 10 of Schedule 12 to the Act of 1963, after sub-paragraph (4), there shall be inserted the following sub-paragraphs:—

“(5) Where an offence under sub-paragraph (1) or (2) of this paragraph committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the body corporate, or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he as well as the body corporate shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(6) Where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, sub-paragraph (5) above shall apply in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his functions of management as if he were a director of the body corporate.”.

### PART III

#### PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE COUNCIL AND TO BOROUGH COUNCILS

5.—(1) For the purposes of section 22 (1) of the Act of 1971 there is a material change of use of a dwelling-house in Greater London if, not being subject to a time-sharing scheme, it becomes so subject. Time-sharing schemes to constitute material change of use.

(2) For the purposes of this section a dwelling-house becomes subject to a time-sharing scheme when any person is granted a right entitling him to occupy the dwelling-house or any part of it for a specified week or other period in every year during which the right subsists.

(3) In this section “dwelling-house” includes a flat.



PART III  
—*cont.*  
Exhibitions,  
etc., in open  
spaces.  
1967 c. xxix.

6. In the Schedule to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Provisional Order Confirmation (Greater London Parks and Open Spaces) Act 1967—

(a) in paragraph (1) of article 7, after sub-paragraph (b), there shall be inserted the following sub-paragraph:—

“(bb) without prejudice to the generality of the powers in the last foregoing sub-paragraph, provide exhibitions and trade fairs for the purpose of promoting education, the conservation of the environment, recreation, industry, commerce, crafts or the arts;”;

(b) in paragraph (1) of article 7, after proviso (vi), there shall be added the following provisos:—

“(vii) a local authority shall not exercise their powers under sub-paragraph (bb) of this paragraph in any open space which is a common; and

(viii) a local authority shall not exercise their powers under sub-paragraph (bb) of this paragraph in an open space on more than 8 Sundays in any year.”;

(c) in article 8, after paragraph (2), there shall be added the following paragraph:—

“(3) (a) Without prejudice to any power exercisable by a local authority, or by a person to whom the right of exercising that power has been granted by a local authority, to sell, hire or demonstrate goods or services in an open space, where a local authority exercise their powers under sub-paragraph (b) or (bb) of article 7 or grant under this article the right of exercising the powers conferred on the local authority by the said sub-paragraph (b) or (bb), they may (subject to such terms and conditions as they may consider desirable) permit persons to sell, hire or demonstrate goods or services of any kind:

Provided that—

(i) the sale, hire or demonstration of goods or services by virtue of this paragraph shall be for the purposes, and as part, of the function in question;

(ii) the area occupied by shops or stands from which is carried on the sale, hire or demonstration by virtue of this paragraph of goods or services which are not related

to any form of recreation or education shall not exceed one-tenth of the area of that part of the open space occupied by the function of which those shops or stands form part; and

PART III  
—cont.

(iii) the sale, hire or demonstration of goods or services by virtue of this paragraph shall not be permitted in an open space on more than 35 days, or on more than 8 Sundays, in any year.

(b) Sections 1, 2, 8 and 47 of the Shops Act 1950 shall not apply to a shop or stand used for the sale, hire or demonstration of goods or services by virtue of this paragraph. 1950 c. 28.

(c) In this paragraph, 'stand' includes any platform, stall, structure, space or other area."

#### PART IV

##### PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION BY BOROUGH COUNCILS OF CERTAIN SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION

7. Part II (Registration of sleeping accommodation) of the Kensington and Chelsea Corporation Act 1972 (hereafter in this Part of this Act referred to as "the Act of 1972") shall cease to have effect.

Repeal of  
Part II of  
Kensington  
and Chelsea  
Act 1972.

1972 c. xxxiii.

8.—(1) Subject to subsection (5) of this section and except in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, in this Part of this Act "the appointed day" means such day as may be fixed in relation to a borough or to any part thereof by resolution of the borough council, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this section. Appointed day.

(2) Subject and except as aforesaid, different days may be fixed under this section for the purpose of the application of this Part of this Act to different parts of a borough.

(3) Subject and except as aforesaid, the borough council shall cause to be published in a local newspaper circulating in the borough notice—

(a) of the passing of any such resolution and of the day fixed thereby;

(b) of the general effect of the provisions of this Part of this Act coming into operation as from that day; and

(c) (if the resolution relates to part of a borough) of the part of the borough to which the resolution relates;

and the day so fixed shall not be earlier than the expiration of three months from the publication of the said notice.



PART IV  
—cont.

(4) Either a photostatic or other reproduction certified by the officer appointed for that purpose by the borough council to be a true reproduction of a page or part of a page of any such newspaper bearing the date of its publication and containing any such notice shall be evidence of the publication of the notice, and of the date of publication.

(5) This Part of this Act shall come into force in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea on the date of enactment of this Act and accordingly in this Part of this Act “the appointed day”, in relation to the Royal Borough, means the said date of enactment.

Meaning of  
“specified  
purpose”.

9. In this Part of this Act, “specified purpose” means—

- (a) the provision of sleeping accommodation in a building or any part thereof for payment in circumstances where the relationship of landlord and tenant is not thereby created; or
- (b) the provision of sleeping accommodation in a building or any part thereof for payment in circumstances where the relationship of landlord and tenant is thereby created, but where the total duration of the letting creating such relationship is, or is expected to be, less than ninety consecutive days;

but does not include the provision of sleeping accommodation in a building, or any part thereof, for payment—

- (i) for less than three persons; or
- (ii) where that building or part of a building is occupied as the only or main residence of a person who is entitled to make application for registration in accordance with section 13 (Applications for registration) of this Act.

Buildings to  
which Part IV  
of Act applies.

10.—(1) Subject to the following subsection, the buildings to which this Part of this Act applies are buildings which are, or are proposed to be, used for a specified purpose.

(2) Nothing in this Part of this Act shall apply to a building being a building—

- (a) occupied, used or managed by the Common Council of the City of London or by a local authority established by or under the London Government Act 1963;
- (b) used as a hospital as defined in section 128 of the National Health Service Act 1977 or section 145 (1) of the Mental Health Act 1983;
- (c) used as a nursing home or mental nursing home as defined in the Registered Homes Act 1984;

1963 c. 33.

1977 c. 49.

1983 c. 20.

1984 c. 23.



- PART IV  
—cont.
- (d) used as a voluntary home as defined in section 56 of the Child Care Act 1980 and which—  
 (i) is registered under section 57 of that Act; or  
 (ii) is an assisted community home within the meaning of section 31 of that Act; 1980 c. 5.
- (e) liable to be inspected under section 8 of the Foster Children Act 1980; 1980 c. 6.
- (f) used as a residential care home as defined in paragraph 1 (2) of Schedule 4 to the Health and Social Services and Social Security Adjudications Act 1983; 1983 c. 41.
- (g) occupied, used or managed by any person who is in receipt of a grant by virtue of regulations made under section 100 (1) (b) of the Education Act 1944; 1944 c. 31.
- (h) occupied, used or managed by a housing association registered under Part II of the Housing Act 1974; 1974 c. 44.
- (i) occupied, used or managed, for the purposes specified in paragraph 4 of Schedule 5 to the Supplementary Benefits Act 1976, by a voluntary organisation which is in receipt of contributions from the Secretary of State under the said paragraph 4; 1976 c. 71.
- (j) approved by the Secretary of State under section 49 (1) of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973; 1973 c. 62.
- (k) occupied, used or managed by any society or individual in receipt of a payment in respect of those premises under section 51 (3) (f) of the said Act of 1973;
- (l) used as a children's home as defined in section 1 of the Children's Homes Act 1982; 1982 c. 20.
- (m) in respect of which a person is registered as the keeper of a common lodging house in accordance with section 238 of the Public Health Act 1936 for so long as the registration in respect of that building continues; 1936 c. 49.
- (n) held upon trust and used by an almshouse charity, being an institution within the meaning of the Charities Act 1960, whose charitable purposes are for the reception or relief of poor persons and which is prevented by its trusts from granting tenancies of properties occupied for its purposes; or 1960 c. 58.
- (o) occupied, used or managed by a polytechnic designated by the Secretary of State.

11. On and after the appointed day in any borough or part thereof, the borough council shall, subject to the provisions of section 15 (Refusal of registration) of this Act, compile and maintain a register, comprising a list of the buildings to which this Part of this Act applies in the borough or part thereof: Obligation to compile register.

PART IV  
—cont.

Provided that, subject to section 14 (Saving for buildings in Kensington and Chelsea) of this Act, the borough council shall not include in the register a building other than one in respect of which an application has been made under section 13 (Applications for registration) of this Act.

Period of  
registration.

12. Subject to section 14 (Saving for buildings in Kensington and Chelsea) of this Act, registration of a building under this Part of this Act shall remain in force for such period (to be stated on the register), being not less than three years, as the borough council may determine.

Applications  
for  
registration.

13.—(1) Application for registration or re-registration of a building under this Part of this Act may be made by any person who, by virtue of an estate or interest therein held by him, is entitled to possession thereof or who is concerned in the management of the building.

(2) An application for registration of a building under this Part of this Act shall state—

- (a) the name and address of the applicant;
- (b) the address of the building;
- (c) the existing use of the building; and
- (d) the name and address of any other persons known to the applicant to be the owners of the building or having such an interest as is mentioned in the foregoing subsection.

Saving for  
buildings in  
Kensington  
and Chelsea.

14.—(1) A building to which this Part of this Act applies in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea which, immediately before the enactment of this Act, was registered under Part II (Registration of sleeping accommodation) of the Act of 1972 shall be deemed to be registered under this Part of this Act on the appointed day and notwithstanding section 15 (Refusal of registration) of this Act, the Royal Borough shall forthwith include the said building in the register compiled and maintained under section 11 (Obligation to compile register) of this Act.

(2) Notwithstanding section 12 (Period of registration) of this Act, a building referred to in the foregoing subsection shall be registered by the council of the Royal Borough—

- (a) for a period being the unexpired balance of the period for which the building was immediately before the enactment of this Act registered under Part II of the Act of 1972; and
- (b) otherwise on the terms and conditions, if any, on which it was so registered under the said Part II.



(3) Subsection (4) below shall have effect where an application in respect of a building to which this Part of this Act applies in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea has been made under section 7 (Applications for registration) of the Act of 1972 before the commencement of this Act and—

(a) the Royal Borough have neither registered nor refused to register the building in response to the application; or

(b) they have refused to register the building and either notice of appeal against refusal has been given under section 9 (Appeals under Part II of Act) of the Act of 1972, or the time for giving notice of appeal under that section has not expired.

(4) In any case falling within subsection (3) above the application shall be deemed to have been made in pursuance of section 13 (Applications for registration) of this Act, and where the case falls within subsection (3) (b)—

(a) if notice of appeal has been given, it shall be treated as having been given under section 16 (Appeals under Part IV of Act) of this Act;

(b) if no notice of appeal has been given, the period of 28 days referred to in that section shall be deemed to have begun on the day on which refusal of registration under the Act of 1972 was notified.

15.—(1) A borough council may refuse to register a building under this Part of this Act on the grounds of— Refusal of registration.

(a) loss of residential accommodation; or

(b) the use or proposed use being inappropriate to the area:

Provided that a borough council may not refuse to register—

(i) a building (other than a building in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea) which, immediately before the appointed day, is being used for a specified purpose; or

(ii) a building in respect of which there is in force immediately before the appointed day a justices' on-licence and the use of which for a specified purpose would not be in contravention of the provisions of the Act of 1971; or

(iii) a building the use of which for a specified purpose is in accordance with the terms of a current valid planning permission; or

(iv) a building already registered under this Part of this Act and in respect of which the application is for re-registration under section 13 (Applications for registration) of this Act at the expiry of a period of registration.



PART IV  
—cont.

(2) If the borough council do not notify the applicant of their refusal by serving a notice (together with a statement of the grounds of such refusal) on the applicant at his address as given in his application within 60 days of its receipt by the borough council or within such longer period as may be agreed between the borough council and the applicant they shall not be entitled to refuse registration of the building in respect of which the application was made and they shall forthwith register the building under this Part of this Act.

Appeals under  
Part IV of  
Act.

**16.**—(1) Any person aggrieved by the refusal of a borough council to register a building under this Part of this Act may appeal within 28 days of notification of such refusal to the Secretary of State by notice in writing.

(2) On an appeal to the Secretary of State under this section he may either confirm or reverse the decision of the borough council as he thinks fit and if he reverses the decision of the borough council they shall forthwith register the building.

(3) The Secretary of State may cause such local inquiries to be held as he may consider necessary for the purpose of this section.

## 1972 c. 70.

(4) Subsections (2) to (5) of section 250 of the Local Government Act 1972 shall apply in relation to any such inquiry.

(5) Where a borough council have refused to register a building under this Part of this Act a person who up to the time of the refusal was lawfully using that building for any purpose may use that building for that purpose until the time for appealing has expired or, if an appeal is lodged, until the appeal is disposed of or withdrawn or fails for want of prosecution.

Prohibition on  
providing  
unregistered  
accommo-  
dation.

**17.**—(1) On and after the appointed day, no person who, by virtue of an estate or interest held by him in a building to which this Part of this Act applies, is entitled to possession thereof or who is concerned in the management of that building, shall use that building for a specified purpose unless the building is registered under this Part of this Act.

(2) No person who, by virtue of an estate or interest held by him in a building in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea to which this Part of this Act applies and which, before the enactment of this Act, had been registered by the council of the Royal Borough under Part II (Registration of sleeping accommodation) of the Act of 1972 in the circumstances referred to in, and had been the subject of a notification under,

section 8 (3) of that Act, is entitled to possession of that building or who is concerned in the management thereof shall use the building in contravention of the notification given under the said section 8 (3).

PART IV  
—cont.

(3) Any person who knowingly contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale.

(4) It shall be lawful for any person who—

(a) immediately before the appointed day was using any building (other than a building in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea) for a specified purpose; and

(b) had before the appointed day duly applied for registration under this Part of this Act;

to continue to use that building for that purpose until he is informed of the decision with regard to his application and, if the decision is adverse, during such further time as is provided under section 16 (Appeals under Part IV of Act) of this Act.

(5) (a) Where an offence under this section committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he, as well as the body corporate, shall be guilty of that offence.

(b) Where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members the foregoing paragraph shall apply to acts and defaults of a member in connection with his functions of management as if he were a director of the body corporate.

18. Nothing in this Part of this Act shall exempt any person from the provisions of any enactment, including the Development of Tourism Act 1969 or any regulations or orders made thereunder.

Application of  
Development  
of Tourism  
Act 1969 and  
other Acts.  
1969 c. 51.

## PART V

### PROVISIONS RELATING TO NIGHT CAFÉS

19.—(1) On and after the date of commencement the Act of 1968 shall apply and have effect in a borough subject to the following amendments:—

Extension of  
Act of 1968 as  
to night cafés.



PART V  
—cont.

- (a) in paragraph (b) of the definition of “night café” in subsection (1) of section 47 (Interpretation of Part VIII) thereof paragraph (A) of sub-paragraph (i) shall be deleted;
- (b) after sub-paragraph (vi) of the said definition there shall be inserted the following sub-paragraph:—

“(vii) which are licensed for the sale of beer, cider, wine or spirits and are not kept open for public refreshment, resort and entertainment at any time between—

(A) in relation to premises with permitted hours in the evening, a time thirty minutes after the end of those hours and five o’clock of the following morning; and

(B) in relation to premises without permitted hours in the evening, 10 o’clock at night, and 5 o’clock of the following morning and in this sub-paragraph ‘permitted hours’ means the hours specified in section 60 of the Act of 1964 as modified by any other provisions of that Act.”

(2) In this section and in section 21 (The date of commencement of sections 19 and 20) of this Act “borough council” includes the Common Council of the City of London and “borough” shall be construed accordingly.

Saving for certain existing night cafés.

20.—(1) It shall be lawful for any person who—

- (a) immediately before the date of commencement was using any premises as a night café; and
- (b) had before that date duly applied for the registration of those premises under the provisions of Part VIII (Night cafés) of the Act of 1968;

to continue to use those premises as a night café until he is informed of the decision with regard to his application.

(2) In the foregoing subsection “night café” means any premises which are a night café as defined in subsection (1) of section 47 (Interpretation of Part VIII) of the Act of 1968 as amended by subsection (1) of section 5 (Extension of Act of 1968 as to night cafés) of the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1976 and section 19 (Extension of Act of 1968 as to night cafés) of this Act, but which but for the provisions of the said section 19 would not be a night café as defined in the said section 47.



PART V  
—cont.

The date of commencement of sections 19 and 20.

21.—(1) For the purposes of subsection (1) of section 19 (Extension of Act of 1968 as to night cafés) and of section 20 (Saving for certain existing night cafés) of this Act, “the date of commencement” means such date as may be fixed in relation to a borough by resolution of the borough council, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) The borough council shall cause to be published in a local newspaper circulating in the borough notice—

(a) of the passing of any such resolution and of the date fixed thereby;

(b) of the general effect of the said subsection (1) of section 19 and section 20 of this Act;

and the date so fixed shall not be earlier than the expiration of one month from the date of publication of the said notice.

(3) Either—

(a) a copy of any such newspaper containing any such notice; or

(b) a photostatic or other reproduction certified by an officer authorised by the borough council for the purposes of this subsection to be a true reproduction of a page or part of a page of any such newspaper bearing the date of its publication and containing any such notice;

shall be evidence of the publication of the notice and of the date of the publication.

22. Subsection (3) of section 49 (Registration of premises) of the Act of 1968 shall have effect with the substitution for paragraph (a) of the following paragraph:—

Amendment of Act of 1968 as to night cafés.

“(a) (i) The borough council may, on registering or renewing the registration of any premises for use as a night café impose standard conditions applicable to night cafés which have been prescribed by regulations made by the borough council, that is to say terms, conditions and restrictions on, or subject to which, premises are registered or registration is renewed or transferred by them.

(ii) Without prejudice to sub-paragraph (i) above conditions under this paragraph may prescribe conditions as to—

(A) the maintenance of public order and safety;

(B) the number of persons who may be allowed to be on the premises at any time;

PART V  
—cont.

(C) the taking of proper precautions against fire, and the maintenance in proper order of means of escape in case of fire, fire-fighting appliances and means of lighting, sanitation and ventilation of the premises;

(D) the maintenance in safe condition of means of heating the premises;

(E) the hours of opening and closing the premises for use as a night café so as to ensure that nuisance is not likely to be caused to residents in the neighbourhood.”.

## PART VI

PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE SALE OF GOODS BY  
COMPETITIVE BIDDINGCommence-  
ment.

23. This Part of this Act shall come into operation at the expiration of two months beginning with the date on which it is passed.

Interpretation  
and  
application.  
1936 c. 49.

24. In this Part of this Act unless the context otherwise requires—

“the Act of 1936” means the Public Health Act 1936;

“contravention” includes a failure to comply and  
“contravene” shall be construed accordingly;

“premises” includes land;

“prescribed articles” means any plate, plated articles, linen, china, glass, books, prints, furniture, jewellery, articles of household or personal use or ornament or any musical or scientific instrument or apparatus;

“sale of goods by way of competitive bidding” means any sale of prescribed articles at which the persons present, or some of them, are invited to buy articles by way of competitive bidding, references to selling goods by way of competitive bidding shall be construed accordingly and “competitive bidding” includes any mode of sale whereby prospective purchasers may be enabled to compete for the purchase of articles, whether by way of increasing bids or by the offer of articles to be bid for at successively decreasing prices or otherwise;

“stall” includes any stand, marquee, tent, vehicle (whether mobile or not), site or pitch from which prescribed articles are sold.

25.—(1) Subject to the provisions of section 30 (Exemptions) of this Act, it is an offence to sell or permit the sale of goods by way of competitive bidding—

PART VI  
—cont.

Prohibition of unregistered premises and stalls.

(a) on premises in a borough which are not registered under this Part of this Act;

(b) on premises in a borough which are so registered, but in breach of a condition upon which they are so registered;

(c) from a stall in a borough which is not registered under this Part of this Act with the borough council;

(d) from a stall in a borough which is so registered, but in breach of a condition upon which it is registered.

(2) A person is not guilty of an offence under subsection (1) (a) or (c) above—

(a) by virtue of section 44 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 (aiders and abettors); or

1980 c. 43.

(b) consisting of permitting a sale;

unless at the time of the offence he knows that the premises or stall are not registered under this Part of this Act.

(3) A person is not guilty of an offence under subsection (1) (b) or (d) above if he took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of the offence.

(4) If in any case the defence provided under subsection (3) above involves the allegation that the commission of the offence was due to the act or default of another person, the person charged shall not, without leave of the court, be entitled to rely on that defence unless, within a period ending 7 clear days before the hearing, he has served on the prosecutor a notice in writing giving such information as was then in his possession, identifying, or assisting in the identification of that other person.

26.—(1) Application for registration of premises or a stall under this Part of this Act shall be made to the borough council of the borough in which the premises are situated or in which the stall is or is proposed to be situated, in the case of premises, by the occupier of, or a person proposing to occupy, the premises or, in the case of a stall, the proprietor of, or a person proposing to become the proprietor of, the stall, stating—

Application for registration.

(a) the name and address of the applicant;

(b) the address or situation of the premises or stall to which the application relates; and



PART VI  
—cont.

- (c) such other information regarding the premises or stall, the persons concerned or intended to be concerned in the conduct or management of any sale of goods by way of competitive bidding thereon or therefrom, and the manner in which the premises or stall are to be used as the borough council may reasonably require.

(2) With his application for registration under this Part of this Act the applicant shall pay such reasonable fee as the borough council may by resolution prescribe which shall be sufficient in the aggregate taking one year with another to cover the costs of—

- (a) carrying out inspections of premises or stalls for the purpose of determining whether they should be registered or exempted from registration under this Part of this Act; and
- (b) reasonable administrative or other expenses in connection with the consideration by the borough council of applications for registration or exemption from registration.

(3) If any person knowingly or recklessly makes a false statement or omits any material particular in giving information under this section he is guilty of an offence.

## Penalties.

27. A person guilty of an offence under either of the last two foregoing sections of this Act is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

Registration of  
premises and  
stalls.

28.—(1) A borough council shall, on considering an application for the registration of premises or a stall under this Part of this Act, take into account the suitability of the premises or stall for conducting the sale of goods by way of competitive bidding having regard to the matters referred to in subsection (2) below.

(2) A borough council may refuse to register premises or a stall under this Part of this Act if they are satisfied that it is reasonable to do so on any of the following grounds:—

- (a) the premises or stall are unsuitable for the use of conducting the sale of goods by way of competitive bidding;
- (b) the intended use of the premises or stall is likely to cause nuisance;
- (c) the premises or stall have been used for the purpose of conducting the sale of goods by way of competitive bidding otherwise than in good faith;

(d) the applicant, occupier or the proprietor for the time being of the premises or stall is not a fit and proper person to be concerned in the conduct or management of any sale of goods by way of competitive bidding.

PART VI  
—cont.

(3) A borough council may, on registering premises or a stall under this Part of this Act, or at any other time in respect of premises or a stall so registered, impose such conditions as may be reasonable and may make any reasonable variation of a condition so imposed.

(4) A borough council may at any time revoke a registration under this Part of this Act on any ground upon which, by subsection (2) above, they are authorised to refuse to register the premises or stall, or if they are satisfied that a condition imposed under subsection (3) above has not been complied with.

(5) Before refusing to register premises or a stall under this Part of this Act, revoking a registration, or imposing or varying any condition, a borough council shall give to the person who applied for registration, or, in the case of a revocation or the imposition or variation of a condition, the person in whose name the premises or stall are registered, an opportunity of appearing before and of being heard by a committee or sub-committee of the borough council and, if so required by him, the borough council shall within 14 days after their decision give him notice thereof containing a statement of the grounds upon which it was based.

**29.—**(1) A person aggrieved by—

Appeals.

- (a) a refusal to register premises or a stall under this Part of this Act;
- (b) the revocation of a registration of premises or a stall under this Part of this Act;
- (c) a condition imposed under this Part of this Act; or
- (d) the variation of a condition imposed under this Part of this Act;

may, not later than 21 days after the day on which notice is given to him under subsection (5) of section 28 (Registration of premises and stalls) of this Act, appeal to a magistrates' court.

(2) On any such appeal the court may, by order—

- (a) confirm or set aside such refusal or revocation and, on setting aside a refusal or revocation, impose any condition which the borough council would have been entitled to impose; or



PART VI  
—cont.

(b) confirm, vary or set aside any condition imposed or subsequently varied;

and make directions for giving effect to its decision:

Provided that, where conditions have been imposed or varied by a borough council, the court shall not vary any such condition, or impose any new condition, so as to make the conditions more onerous than those imposed by the borough council.

(3) Sections 300 to 302 of the Act of 1936 shall apply in respect of appeals to a magistrates' court under this Part of this Act.

## Exemptions.

**30.**—(1) Notwithstanding anything in section 25 (Prohibition of unregistered premises and stalls) of this Act sales by way of competitive bidding of the under-mentioned classes may be conducted on premises or from stalls which are not registered under this Act, that is to say—

(a) any sale of goods by way of competitive bidding so long as no substantial part of the prescribed articles was brought onto the premises or stall for the purposes of the sale;

(b) any sale for the purpose of assisting the funds of any voluntary organisation if the whole, or substantially the whole, of the proceeds of sale are devoted to the funds of the organisation;

(c) any sale of goods by way of competitive bidding conducted or managed by a person who has provided such relevant information and paid such fees as the borough council of the borough in which the sale is to take place may reasonably require by virtue of subsection (2) of section 26 (Application for registration) of this Act and to whom the borough council has granted a certificate of exemption from the registration requirements of this Part of this Act;

but the exemption provided by paragraph (a) above shall not be available where a sale by way of competitive bidding has taken place on those premises or from that stall within the preceding six months.

(2) In this section “voluntary organisation” means a body the activities of which are carried on otherwise than for profit, but does not include any public or local authority.

Powers of  
entry,  
inspection and  
examination.

**31.**—(1) An authorised officer of a borough council on producing if so required a duly authenticated document showing his authority, or any constable may at all reasonable times enter upon, inspect and examine any premises or stall

which he has reasonable cause to believe is used, or is intended to be used, for the sale of goods by competitive bidding, and may do all such things as are reasonably necessary for the purpose of ascertaining—

PART VI  
—cont.

(a) whether there is, or has been, in or in connection with the premises or stall, a contravention of the provisions of this Part of this Act or any condition imposed under this Part of this Act; or

(b) whether or not circumstances exist which would authorise the borough council to take action under this Part of this Act.

(2) The powers of this section may be exercised in respect of a dwelling-house believed to be used for the sale of goods by competitive bidding and which is not registered under this Part of this Act only on the grant of a warrant by a justice of the peace.

(3) (a) A justice may grant a warrant under this section only if he is satisfied either—

(i) that notice of intention to apply for a warrant has been given to the occupier of the premises or stall; or

(ii) that the case is one of urgency or the occupier is temporarily absent, or that the giving of notice of intention to apply for a warrant would defeat the object of entry.

(b) A warrant under this section shall authorise entry, if need be, by force, but shall cease to have effect at the expiration of a period of 7 days beginning with the day on which it is granted.

32. The written consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions is needed for the laying of an information of an offence created by or under this Part of this Act other than the laying of such an information by the borough council or a constable.

Restriction on  
right to  
prosecute.

33.—(1) Where an offence under this Part of this Act, committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he, as well as the body corporate, shall be guilty of the offence.

Liability of  
directors, etc.

(2) Where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, subsection (1) above shall apply to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his functions of management as if he were a director of the body corporate.



PART VI  
—cont.  
Obstruction.

**34.**—(1) Any person who knowingly obstructs any person acting in pursuance of this Part of this Act or of any warrant made or issued thereunder or without reasonable cause fails to give such a person so acting any assistance or information which he may reasonably require of him for the purpose of the performance of his functions under this Part of this Act shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) If any person in giving such information as is mentioned in the preceding subsection makes any statement which he knows to be false he shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a person to answer any question or give any information if to do so might incriminate him.

(4) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

Application of  
general  
provisions of  
Act of 1936.

**35.** The sections of the Act of 1936 mentioned in Part I of Schedule 1 to this Act shall have effect as if references therein to that Act included references to this Part of this Act.

## PART VII

### OTHER PROVISIONS RELATING TO BOROUGH COUNCILS

Charges in  
respect of  
drainage  
works.

**36.**—(1) An inner London borough council may make charges in respect of—

- (a) applications made to them for the purpose of their satisfying themselves as to the provision of drains and as to the manner of construction of such drains and of all works and apparatus in connection therewith, in pursuance of paragraph 13 of Part III of Schedule 9 to the Act of 1963; or
- (b) the submission to the inner London borough council of such plans, sections and particulars, relating to the construction, reconstruction or alteration of pipes, drains or other means of communication with sewers or any apparatus connected therewith, as may be required by any byelaw made by the Council under paragraph 6 of the said Part III to be deposited for the purpose of the inner London borough council's ascertaining whether the works proposed in the said plans, sections and particulars comply with the enactments and byelaws mentioned in the said paragraph 6; or

(c) applications made to them under section 4 (Power to dispense, etc., with, and increase of fines in respect of, certain byelaws as to sanitation, etc.) of the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1971 to dispense with or relax any requirement of a byelaw to which the said section 4 applies.

PART VII  
—cont.

1971 c. xxviii.

(2) The charges authorised by this section shall be such charges as the inner London borough council shall from time to time determine to be appropriate, being charges of such amounts as shall not exceed in aggregate the reasonable costs incurred by the inner London borough council in—

- (a) dealing with the applications and submissions referred to in the foregoing subsection; and
- (b) satisfying themselves that any works approved pursuant to any such application or submission are executed in accordance with the approval.

(3) Not less than two months before determining any charges under this section, an inner London borough council shall publish in at least one local newspaper circulating in the area in which the proposed charges will apply a notice containing the following particulars, that is to say:—

- (a) a statement that the inner London borough council propose to determine charges for the purposes of this section;
- (b) a brief statement of the general effect of the proposed charges;
- (c) a statement specifying a place where a document showing the proposed charges may be inspected at all reasonable hours without charge; and
- (d) a statement of the address to which, and the period (such period being not less than 28 days from the date of publication of the notice) during which, representations regarding the proposed charges may be made.

(4) Any charge authorised by this section shall be payable when an application or submission is made and, subject to the provisions of the next following subsection, an inner London borough council shall not be required to deal with an application or submission until they have received the appropriate charge.

(5) An inner London borough council may remit or abate the amount of any charge payable to them under this section.

(6) In this section “inner London borough council” means the council of an inner London borough.



PART VII  
—*cont.*  
Removal of  
occupants of  
dangerous  
buildings in  
outer London.

37.—(1) If it appears to an outer London borough council that any building in the borough is in such a condition as to be dangerous to its occupants, that council may apply to a magistrates' court and the court may make an order directing that any occupants of the building be removed therefrom by a constable.

(2) (a) Where a magistrates' court has made an order under the foregoing subsection it shall not be lawful for the building to be occupied unless the dangerous state thereof has been remedied to the satisfaction of the outer London borough council or a magistrates' court has revoked the order.

(b) Any person who, knowing that an order has been made by a magistrates' court under the foregoing subsection in respect of a building, occupies that building in contravention of this subsection or permits it to be so occupied, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

(3) In this section—

“building” includes any structure or erection and any part of a building as so defined; and

“outer London borough council” means the council of an outer London borough.

Removal of  
occupants of  
buildings in  
vicinity of  
dangerous  
structures, etc.  
1939 c. xcvi.

38.—(1) (a) This section applies where—

(i) in an inner London borough or the City of London, the district surveyor, or any surveyor required to make a survey under section 61 of the London Building Acts (Amendment) Act 1939, has certified under section 62 of that Act that a structure is in a dangerous state; or

(ii) in an outer London borough, it appears to the council of that borough that any building is in such a condition, or is used to carry such loads, as to be dangerous.

(b) In this subsection “structure” has the meaning assigned to it in section 60 of the said Act of 1939.

(2) Where this section applies and it appears to a borough council that the occupants of any building are in danger by reason of—

(a) the proximity of that building to any such structure or building as is referred to in the foregoing subsection; or

(b) any works being carried out, or proposed to be carried out, to any such structure or building as aforesaid for the purpose of remedying its dangerous state or condition;

the borough council may apply to a magistrates' court and the court may make an order directing that any occupants of the first-mentioned building be removed therefrom by a constable.

(3) (a) Before applying to a magistrates' court for an order under the last foregoing subsection, a borough council shall give notice of the application to the occupants of the building in respect of which the application is made.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (9) of that section, section 233 (which relates to the service of notices by local authorities) of the Local Government Act 1972 shall apply to the giving of notice under this subsection other than by the Common Council of the City of London. 1972 c. 70.

(4) (a) Where a magistrates' court has made an order under subsection (2) of this section it shall not be lawful for the building in respect of which the order was made to be occupied unless the danger has been removed, or the works have been completed, as the case may be, to the satisfaction of the borough council or a magistrates' court has revoked the order.

(b) Any person who, knowing that an order has been made by a magistrates' court under subsection (2) of this section in respect of a building, occupies that building in contravention of this subsection or permits it to be so occupied, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

(5) An application may be made under subsection (2) of this section, and a magistrates' court may make an order under that subsection, in respect of a building in the proximity of such a structure as is referred to in sub-paragraph (a) (i) of subsection (1) of this section, or where the works described in paragraph (b) of the said subsection (2) are being carried out, or are proposed to be carried out, to such a structure, notwithstanding that the owner of the structure has served on the borough council a written requirement under section 63 of the said Act of 1939.

(6) In this section, "building" includes any structure or erection and any part of a building as so defined.

39. For the purposes of the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977 a person who resides in any building in respect of which an order has been made by a magistrates' court under section 37 (Removal of occupants of dangerous buildings in outer London) or section 38 (Removal of occupants of buildings in vicinity of dangerous structures, etc.) of this Act shall be treated as if he were homeless or threatened with homelessness as a result of an emergency such as flood, fire or other disaster. Occupants removed from buildings to have priority housing need. 1977 c. 48.



PART VII  
—cont.

Exemption  
from licensing  
of certain  
establishments  
for massage  
or special  
treatment.

**40.**—(1) The enactments specified in column (1) of Schedule 2 to this Act (which enactments confer power on certain local authorities to license establishments for massage or special treatment in the whole or part of the areas of those authorities) shall have effect, so far as they relate to any part of Greater London, with the addition to each provision specified in column (2) of that Schedule of the corresponding provisions set out in column (3) thereof.

(2) The enactments specified in columns (1) and (2) of Schedule 3 to this Act, so far as they apply to any part of Greater London, are hereby repealed to the extent specified in column (3) of that Schedule.

Increase of  
fine for  
offences  
against  
walkway  
byelaws.  
1969 c. lii.  
1972 c. 70.

**41.** In its application to offences against byelaws made under section 18 of the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1969 section 237 of the Local Government Act 1972 shall have effect as if for the reference to level 1 on the standard scale there were substituted a reference to level 2 on the standard scale.

## PART VIII

## MISCELLANEOUS AND SUPPLEMENTAL

Abolition of  
licensing  
planning area  
for metropolis.

**42.** The enactments specified in columns (1) and (2) of Part I of Schedule 4 to this Act (which establish a licensing planning committee for the metropolis and contain related provisions) are hereby repealed to the extent specified in column (3) of that Part.

Amendment  
of Lee Valley  
Regional Park  
Act 1966 as  
to fines.  
1966 c. xli.

**43.** In subsection (3) of section 28 (Byelaws) of the Lee Valley Regional Park Act 1966 for the reference to level 1 on the standard scale there shall be substituted a reference to level 2 on the standard scale and for the words “two pounds” there shall be substituted the words “five pounds”.

Application of  
Public Health  
Act 1936.  
1936 c. 49.

**44.**—(1) The sections of the Public Health Act 1936 referred to in Part II of Schedule 1 to this Act shall have effect as if any references therein to that Act included a reference to Part IV of this Act.

(2) Section 287 (which confers power to enter premises) and section 288 (which provides penalties for obstruction) of the said Act of 1936 shall have effect as if any references therein to that Act included a reference to section 37 (Removal of occupants of dangerous buildings in outer London) and section 38 (Removal of occupants of buildings in vicinity of dangerous structures, etc.) of this Act.

**45.** The enactments specified in columns (1) and (2) of Part II of Schedule 4 to this Act shall be repealed to the extent specified in column (3) of that Part.

PART VIII  
—cont.  
Repeals.

**46.—(1)** Subject to the provisions of any enactment requiring or enabling expenses in connection with any function of the Council to be chargeable otherwise than as general expenses chargeable on the whole of Greater London, all expenses of the Council in the execution of this Act shall be defrayed as the Council may decide as—

Costs of Act.

(a) general expenses chargeable on the whole of Greater London; or

(b) special expenses chargeable only on such part of Greater London as the Council may determine.

(2) So much of the costs, charges and expenses preliminary to and of and incidental to the preparing, applying for and obtaining of this Act as may be incurred in respect of or in connection with the provisions contained in section 43 (Amendment of Lee Valley Regional Park Act 1966 as to fines) of this Act shall be paid by the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority.

1966 c. xli.



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SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

SECTIONS OF PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936 APPLIED

1936 c. 49.

Section 35.

PART I

Section (1)	Marginal note (2)
283 (1) 285 304 328	Notices to be in writing; forms of notices, &c. Service of notices, &c. Judges and justices not to be disqualified by liability to rates. Powers of Act to be cumulative.

Section 44.

PART II

Section (1)	Marginal note (2)
283 287 288 304 328	Notices to be in writing; forms of notices, &c. Power to enter premises. Penalty for obstructing execution of Act. Judges and justices not to be disqualified by liability to rates. Powers of Act to be cumulative.

Section 40.

SCHEDULE 2

LOCAL ENACTMENTS MODIFIED IN GREATER LONDON IN RELATION  
TO THE LICENSING OF PREMISES USED FOR MASSAGE OR SPECIAL  
TREATMENT

Enactment (1)	Provision modified (2)	Added provisions (3)
1920 c. lxxxix.  1960 c. 66.  London County Council (General Powers) Act 1920	Section 18.	(E) Any premises, used for the reception or treatment of persons for any purpose to which the provisions of this Part of this Act apply, which are used by a person who is registered by a board under the Professions Supplementary to Medicine Act 1960—

Enactment (1)	Provision modified (2)	Added provisions (3)	
London County Council (General Powers) Act 1920 —cont.		<p>(a) solely for the practice of the profession in respect of which he is so registered; or</p> <p>(b) for the practice of the profession in respect of which he is so registered and for the conduct by him of any business ancillary to such practice and no other purpose.</p> <p>(f) Any premises used by a registered medical practitioner for the reception or treatment of persons for any purpose to which the provisions of this Part of this Act apply.</p>	1920 c. lxxxix.
Surrey County Council Act 1931.	Section 29.	<p>(f) any premises, used for the reception or treatment of persons for any purpose to which the provisions of this Part of this Act apply, which are used by a person who is registered by a board under the Professions Supplementary to Medicine Act 1960—</p> <p>(i) solely for the practice of the profession in respect of which he is so registered; or</p> <p>(ii) for the practice of the profession in respect of which he is so registered and for the conduct by him of any business ancillary to such practice and no other purpose.</p> <p>(g) any premises used by a registered medical practitioner for the reception or treatment of persons for any purpose to which the provisions of this Part of this Act apply.</p>	1931 c. ci.  1960 c. 66.
Essex County Council Act 1933	Section 67.	<p>(g) any premises, used for the reception or treatment of persons for any purpose to which the provisions of this Part of this Act apply, which are used by a person who is registered by a board under the Professions Supplementary to Medicine Act 1960—</p>	1933 c. xlv.



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SCH. 2  
—cont.

	Enactment (1)	Provision modified (2)	Added provisions (3)
1933 c. xlv.	Essex County Council Act 1933—cont.		<p>(i) solely for the practice of the profession in respect of which he is so registered; or</p> <p>(ii) for the practice of the profession in respect of which he is so registered and for the conduct by him of any business ancillary to such practice and no other purpose.</p> <p>(h) any premises used by a registered medical practitioner for the reception or treatment of persons for any purpose to which the provisions of this Part of this Act apply.</p>
1944 c. xxi.	Middlesex County Council Act 1944.	Section 364.	<p>(6) any premises, used for the reception or treatment of persons for any purpose to which the provisions of this Part of this Act apply, which are used by a person who is registered by a board under the Professions Supplementary to Medicine Act 1960—</p>
1960 c. 66.			<p>(a) solely for the practice of the profession in respect of which he is so registered; or</p> <p>(b) for the practice of the profession in respect of which he is so registered and for the conduct by him of any business ancillary to such practice and no other purpose.</p> <p>(7) any premises used by a registered medical practitioner for the reception or treatment of persons for any purpose to which the provisions of this Part of this Act apply.</p>

SCHEDULE 3

Section 40.

LOCAL ENACTMENTS REPEALED IN GREATER LONDON IN RELATION TO THE LICENSING OF PREMISES USED FOR MASSAGE OR SPECIAL TREATMENT

Chapter (1)	Short title (2)	Extent of repeal (3)
10 & 11 Geo. 5. c. lxxxix.	London County Council (General Powers) Act 1920.	Section 17.
21 & 22 Geo. 5. c. ci.	Surrey County Council Act 1931.	Section 28.
23 & 24 Geo. 5. c. xlv.	Essex County Council Act 1933.	Section 66.
7 & 8 Geo. 6. c. xxi.	Middlesex County Council Act 1944.	Section 362.

SCHEDULE 4

Sections 42  
and 45.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED

PART I

Chapter (1)	Short title (2)	Extent of repeal (3)
1964 c. 26.	Licensing Act 1964.	Sections 127 and 128. In Schedule 11, paragraphs 11 to 16.
1964 c. 42.	Administration of Justice Act 1964.	In Schedule 3, paragraph 31 (5).
1971 c. 23.	Courts Act 1971.	In Schedule 7, paragraph 9.

PART II

Chapter (1)	Short title (2)	Extent of repeal (3)
1972 c. xxxiii.	Kensington and Chelsea Corporation Act 1972.	Part II.
1977 c. xix.	Kensington and Chelsea Corporation Act 1977.	Section 4.
1983 c. iii.	Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1983.	Section 6.