## CHAPTER ccix.

An Act to place the Stray under the control and management of the Corporation of Harrogate and to make better provision in regard to the health local government and improvement of the Borough of Harrogate. [24th August 1893.]

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WHEREAS by an Act passed in the tenth year of the reign of King George III. intituled "An Act for dividing and "inclosing such of the open parts of the district called the forest of "Knaresborough in the county of York as lie within the eleven "constableries thereof and for other purposes therein mentioned" (in this Act called the Act of 1770) and by another Act passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of King George III. (in this Act called the Act of 1774) to amend the Act of 1770 certain persons were appointed commissioners for setting out dividing assigning and allotting all the open commonable grounds and waste lands within the said eleven constableries and for putting the said Acts into execution:

And whereas the Act of 1770 recited that His late Majesty King George III. in right of His Duchy of Lancaster was seized to him His heirs and successors of the forest of Knaresborough and the soil of the said open or commonable grounds or waste lands:

And whereas by the Act of 1770 a certain tract of the said waste lands containing two hundred acres and adjoining or near to certain wells or springs of medicinal or mineral waters called Harrogate Spas was directed to be set out by the said commissioners to the end that the said two hundred acres of land should be converted into a stinted pasture for the use of the freeholders and copyholders having messuages or lands within the constableries of Bilton-with-Harrogate and Beckwith-with-Rossett or either of them and the Act of 1770 also directed that the said two hundred acres of land should for ever thereafter remain open and uninclosed and all persons whomsoever should have free access at all times to the said springs and be at liberty to use and drink the waters there arising and take the benefit

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thereof and enjoy full and free ingress egress and regress in upon and over the said two hundred acres of land and every or any part thereof without being subject to the payment of any acknowledgment whatsoever for the same or liable to any action or trespass or other suit molestation or disturbance whatsoever in respect thereof:

And whereas the said commissioners by their award dated the nineteenth day of August one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight ascertained set out and awarded two hundred acres of land in pursuance of the directions of the Act of 1770 and awarded to the respective persons in the said award named being copyholders having messuages or lands within the constablery of Bilton-with-Harrogate the number of pasture gates or parts of pasture gates in the said Act specified (and so much of the lands so awarded as are dealt with by this Act are included in the expression "the Stray"):

And whereas by an Act passed in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of King George III. intituled "An Act for reviving certain "powers granted by an Act made in the tenth year of the reign of "His present Majesty (intituled an Act for dividing and inclosing "such of the open parts of the district called the forest of "Knaresborough in the county of York as lie within the eleven "constableries thereof and for other purposes therein mentioned) "and by an Act of the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign for "amending the said former Act and for making the said two Acts "more effectual" (in this Act called the Act of 1789) after reciting (section 9) that there were lying open and contiguous to the Stray several small slips of ground on the sides of the several roads there containing by estimation fifteen acres the property and soil whereof appertained to His Majesty as parcel of the honour of Knaresborough and in order that the Stray might be gradually improved by inclosure and trees planted thereon for shelter and ornament without diminishing the quantity of two hundred acres by the Act of 1770 directed to be left open for the purposes aforesaid His Majesty graciously consented that the said slips of ground should be united to the Stray and be deemed and taken as part thereof it was enacted that the said slips of ground should become and thenceforth be and for ever remain subject to the same uses and purposes as the Stray was by virtue of the Act of 1770 subject and liable to and should be united therewith and considered and taken as part thereof And by the Act of 1789 powers were given to the said commissioners to make rules orders and directions for preventing and punishing abuses and for draining levelling and improving the Stray but so far as is known such rules orders and directions were never made:

And whereas by the Local Act 4 and 5 Victoria cap. xvi. intituled "An Act for improving certain parts of the townships of Bilton with 'Harrogate and Pannal called High and Low Harrogate in the

" west riding of the county of York for protecting the mineral " springs and regulating the stinted pasture in the said townships" (in this Act called the Act of 1841) certain commissioners were appointed for carrying the said Act into execution called "the " Commissioners for the Improvement of High and Low Harrogate" and for better protecting all the public wells then or to be thereafter discovered situate contiguous to or within or upon the Stray and the same wells were (section 87) vested in the said commissioners:

And whereas by the Act of 1841 powers were given to the owners of the pasture gates upon the Stray (section 194) to cause to be made an exact survey of the said slips and to file the same amongst the records of the court for the honour of Knaresborough and (section 195) to elect and from time to time to re-elect a committee of nine persons out of their number to exercise powers of management of (including the power of letting additional pasture gates) and of making byelaws for preventing and punishing any abuse or injury to the Stray and otherwise as in the said Act of 1841 mentioned and of raising money for improving the Stray by means of an assessment upon the pasture gate owners:

And whereas such survey of the said slips was duly made and filed in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1841:

And whereas the said committee have made byelaws and have continued to otherwise act in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1841 but such continued management of the Stray by the said committee is not for the benefit of the inhabitants of Harrogate or of the persons resorting to the Stray and such powers of management are insufficient:

And whereas in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two the Commissioners for the Improvement of High and Low Harrogate adopted the Local Government Act 1858 and thereby became the local board for the district of Harrogate:

And whereas in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four a charter of incorporation was granted to the inhabitants of the town of Harrogate and they were incorporated by the style of the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Harrogate (in this Act called the Corporation):

And whereas some of the pasture gates and parts of pasture gates mentioned in the said award (all of which were formerly copyhold of the honour of Knaresborough) have been enfranchised and are now freehold but the residue thereof are still subject to quitrents and services due to the lord or lady of the said honour:

And whereas it would be of public and local advantage if the control and management of the Stray (discharged from the pasture gates exerciseable thereon) were vested in the Corporation in manner provided by this Act;

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And whereas it is expedient that better provision should be made with reference to streets buildings and sewers within the borough and that the powers of the Corporation in relation to the health local government and improvement of the borough should be enlarged:

And whereas the Corporation are by virtue of a lease from the Earl of Harewood entitled to certain lands known as Harlow Moor situate beyond but close to the western boundary of the borough and such lands have been appropriated by the Corporation for recreation purposes and it is expedient that the Corporation should be empowered to regulate the moor as by this Act provided:

And whereas the Corporation are by the Harrogate Electric Lighting Order 1891 (confirmed by the Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act 1891) empowered to supply electricity within the borough and it is expedient that they should be authorised to erect and provide generating works on lands belonging to them situate near to the northern boundary of the borough and to lay down electric lines conductors and apparatus in connexion therewith:

And whereas particulars of the outstanding loans of the Corporation are set forth in the schedule to this Act and it is expedient that a uniform period for the discharge of such loans should be prescribed as in this Act mentioned:

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

And whereas an absolute majority of the whole number of the council at a meeting held on the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three after ten clear days notice by public advertisement of the meeting and of the purpose thereof in the Harrogate Herald a local newspaper published and circulating in the borough such notice being in addition to the ordinary notices required for summoning that meeting resolved that the expense in relation to promoting the Bill for this Act should be charged on the district fund and general district rate:

And whereas such resolution was published twice in the said Harrogate Herald and has received the approval of the Local Government Board:

And whereas the propriety of the promotion of the Bill for this Act was confirmed by an absolute majority of the whole number of the council at a further special meeting held in pursuance of a similar notice on the eighth day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three being not less than fourteen days after the deposit of the Bill for this Act in Parliament:

And whereas the owners and ratepayers of the borough by resolution in the manner provided in the third schedule of the Public Health Act 1875 consented to the promotion of the Bill for this Act:

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.

Short title.

**1.** This Act may be cited as the Harrogate Corporation Act 1893.

Division of Act into parts.

**2.** This Act is divided into parts as follows:—

Part I.—Preliminary.
Part II.—The Stray.
Part III.—Streets Buildings and Sewers.
Part IV.—Sanitary Provisions.
Part V.—Street Advertisements.
Part VI.—Slaughterhouses and Slaughtermen.
Part VII.—Hackney Carriages and Porters.
Part VIII.—Common Lodging Houses.
Part IX.—Harlow Moor.
Part X.—Electric Lighting.
Part XI.—Financial Provisions.
Part XII.—Police and Miscellaneous Provisions.

Incorporation of Lands Clauses Acts.

**3.** The Lands Clauses Acts so far as they are applicable for the purposes and are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby incorporated with this Act.

Interpretation.

**4.** In this Act the following words and expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them unless the subject or context otherwise require:—

"The borough" means the borough of Harrogate;

"The Corporation" means the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough;

"The council" means the council of the borough;

"The town clerk" "the treasurer" "the surveyor" "the medical officer of health" "the borough fund" and "the borough rate" "the district fund" and "general district rate" mean respectively the town clerk treasurer surveyor medical officer of health borough fund borough rate district fund and general district rate of the borough;

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"The Stray" means the lands coloured green upon the deposited Maps No. 1 and No. 2 but does not include any part of the railway or works of the North Eastern Railway Company or the structure of any bridge upon over or across the same;

"The pasture gates" means the pasture gates and parts of pasture gates awarded under the award dated the nineteenth day of August one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight made in pursuance of the Acts of 1770 and 1774 and "the gate owners" means the persons for the time being entitled to the pasture gates;

"Sky sign" means any word letter model sign device or representation in the nature of an advertisement announcement or direction supported on or attached to any post pole standard framework or other support wholly or in part upon over or above any house building or structure which or any part of which sky sign shall be visible against the sky from any point in any street or public way and includes all and every part of any such post pole standard framework or other support The expression "sky sign" shall also include any balloon parachute or similar device employed wholly or in part for the purposes of any advertisement or announcement on over or above any house building structure or erection of any kind or on or over any street or public way but shall not be deemed to include—

(1) Any flagstaff pole vane or weathercock unless adapted or used wholly or in part for the purposes of any advertisement or announcement;

(2) Any sign on any board frame or other contrivance securely fixed to or on the top of the wall or parapet of any building on the cornice or blocking course of any wall or to the ridge of a roof provided that such board frame or other contrivance be of one continuous face and not open work and do not extend in height more than three feet above any part of the wall or parapet or ridge to against or on which it is fixed or supported;

"Dairyman" means any cowkeeper purveyor of milk or occupier of a dairy milk store or milk shop;

"Daily penalty" means a penalty for each day on which any offence is continued after conviction therefor:

Words and expressions to which meanings are assigned by the Public Health Act 1875 have in this Act the same respective meanings unless the subject or context otherwise requires:

Provided that the expression "superior courts" or "court of competent jurisdiction" shall have effect as if the debt or demand with respect to which it is used were a simple contract debt and not a debt or demand created by statute.

**5.** This Act shall be carried into execution by the Corporation acting by the council with all the powers privileges duties obligations and indemnities of the Corporation as a municipal authority and as an urban sanitary authority respectively And this Act shall unless otherwise expressed or implied apply only to the borough.

Execution and limits of Act.

## PART II.—THE STRAY.

**6.** This part of this Act shall come into operation on the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three except the section as to deposit of maps of the Stray which shall come into operation on the passing of this Act.

Commencement of this part of this Act.

**7.** The Maps No. 1 and No. 2 showing in green colour the area of the Stray and signed by the Right Honourable Lord Clinton Chairman of the Committee of the House of Lords to whom the Bill for this Act was referred shall within one month after the passing of this Act be deposited in the Parliament Office and duplicates of such maps similarly signed shall within the like period be deposited at each of the following offices (that is to say) The office of the Duchy of Lancaster in London the office of the steward of the honour of Knaresborough the office of the clerk of the peace for the west riding of the county of York and the office of the town clerk which maps are in this Act referred to by and included in the expression "the deposited maps."

Deposit of map of the Stray.

The provisions of the Parliamentary Documents Deposit Act 1837 shall apply in respect to the maps of the Stray deposited with the clerk of the peace and the maps deposited in the office of the town clerk shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of any burgess.

Copies of the deposited maps or any part thereof certified by the clerk of the peace or the town clerk to be true shall be received in the Supreme Court of Judicature and in all other courts and proceedings as primâ facie evidence of the area of the Stray or of such part thereof as shall be shown upon any such certified copy.

**8.** Nothing in this Act or on the deposited maps shall constitute any ditches part of the Stray which were not part thereof at or immediately before the passing of this Act or prejudice or affect any right or title of the owners of enclosed lands adjoining to such ditches over or in respect of such ditches.

Saving as to ditches.

**9.**—(a) From and after the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three the pasture gates shall be absolutely extinguished and cease to exist and thereupon the sole pasturage and herbage upon the Stray shall vest in the Corporation.

As to extinguishment of Stray gates.

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(b) The Corporation shall pay to every person who was immediately before the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three a gate owner in respect of every pasture gate owned by such person immediately before that day and by this Act extinguished a sum calculated after the rate of two hundred and thirty pounds per entire pasture gate and such sum shall be paid on the said first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three or so soon thereafter as the person to whom the same shall be payable shall to the reasonable satisfaction of the Corporation make out his title thereto.

(c) If any sum payable as aforesaid shall not except by reason of the person to whom the same shall be payable failing to make out to the reasonable satisfaction of the Corporation his title thereto be paid on the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three the Corporation shall pay to the person to whom such sum shall be payable interest after the rate of five per cent. per annum on such sum from the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three until such sum shall be paid.

(d) The owner of every pasture gate shall furnish to the Corporation an abstract of his title to such gate such title subject as herein-after mentioned to commence with the last admittance thereto recorded on the court roll of the forest of Knaresborough or with the enfranchisement of such gate as the case may be and the vendor's costs of such owner of and incidental to deducing such title shall be paid by the said owner Provided always that if in any case the Corporation shall desire that any prior title shall be furnished to them the owner shall furnish to them an abstract of such prior title (if any) as the solicitor for the time being to the Duchy of Lancaster shall in his absolute discretion think reasonable and specify in writing but the vendor's costs of such owner of and incident to deducing such prior title and the costs (if any) of such solicitor shall respectively as taxed between solicitor and client be paid by the Corporation.

(e) The Corporation shall on the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three pay to the Receiver General of the Duchy of Lancaster on behalf of Her Majesty Her heirs or successors the sum of two hundred and eighty pounds in satisfaction of all quitrents and services to become due in respect of such of the pasture gates as are copyhold of the said honour of Knaresborough:

Provided always that within three months after the passing of this Act the Corporation shall produce to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue a Queen's printer's copy of the Act duly stamped in respect of the consideration paid by the Corporation to every person

herein-before described as being the owner of a pasture gate and in default of the production the ad valorem stamp duty together with interest at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum from the date of the passing of the Act to the date of payment shall be a debt due to the Crown and recoverable accordingly.

Stray to be kept open.

**10.** The Corporation shall (except as in this Act otherwise provided) at all times keep the Stray uninclosed and unbuilt on as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public.

Natural aspect to be preserved.

**11.** The Corporation shall at all times so far as possible preserve the natural aspect and state of the Stray and shall subject to the provisions of this Act protect the trees shrubs plants turf and herbages growing on the same and shall prevent all persons from felling cutting lopping or injuring the same and from digging clay loam and soil therefrom.

Powers of Corporation.

**12.** The Corporation may from time to time exercise the following powers in regard to the Stray (that is to say) they may—

(a) Appoint and dismiss officers and servants for the purposes of this part of this Act and pay them salaries or wages;

(b) Improve portions of the Stray so far as may be necessary or desirable for the purposes of health recreation and enjoyment;

(c) Make and maintain roads footpaths and ways;

(d) Plant trees and shrubs for purposes of shelter or ornament and fell cut lop and manage the same and any other trees plants and shrubs on the Stray and make and maintain so long as shall be necessary temporary inclosures for the protection of trees shrubs and turf;

(e) Let the pasturage of the Stray in such manner and at such rent as they may think proper except that the Corporation shall not let the pasture for the feeding of swine or geese Provided that all money received in respect of rent shall be carried to the account of the district fund;

(f) Provide and maintain pounds for the impounding of cattle and other animals trespassing straying or damage feasant either by erecting new or making arrangements for the joint or separate use of existing pounds.

Protection of wells.

**13.** The provisions of sections 88 and 89 of the Act of 1841 shall apply to any new buildings or alterations of old buildings which may at any time hereafter be built erected or made by the Corporation over near or in connexion with any of the mineral wells or springs upon the Stray and for the purpose of improving the supply of the mineral waters the Corporation may with the consent of the Chancellor and Council of the Duchy of Lancaster and subject to the provisions of the said sections 88 and 89 erect pump rooms or

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other buildings over or near to the said wells with all proper apparatus as in the said section 88 is mentioned Provided that it shall be lawful for the Corporation to charge a sum not exceeding sixpence per day or three shillings per week from each person using or frequenting any pump room.

Restriction on gravel digging by surveyors of highways.

**14.** No surveyor of highways or other highway authority shall be entitled to search for dig or carry away gravel sand stone or other material in or from any part of the Stray.

Power to make byelaws.

**15.** Subject to the provisions of this Act the Corporation may from time to time make byelaws for any of the following purposes relating to the Stray (that is to say):—

(a) For preventing fires and nuisances and for preservation of order;

(b) For preventing bird catching bird trapping and the taking of or the search for birds eggs or nests and for preventing the killing taking injury shooting chasing or disturbance of animals and for preventing the setting of traps nets snares or other engines for any of those purposes;

(c) For excluding and removing horses asses cattle sheep and other animals from and for preventing persons from turning out or permitting horses asses cattle sheep or other animals to feed or graze upon the Stray;

(d) For preventing the firing or discharge of firearms or the throwing or discharge of missiles;

(e) For preventing the digging or taking of turf loam stone sand gravel or other substances;

(f) For preventing the injury cutting or felling of timber or other trees shrubs brushwood or other plants;

(g) For preventing injury to or the defacement or removal of fences barriers or notice boards or other things put up by the Corporation and the disfigurement of fences buildings or trees by posting or painting bills placards or notices thereon or otherwise;

(h) For preventing or regulating the deposit or suffering to remain on any part of the Stray of any rubbish manure or other substance;

(i) For regulating the playing of games and athletic sports the letting and hiring of horses asses and other animals and of carriages and other vehicles and preventing the racing of horses or other animals;

(j) For regulating the use of bicycles tricycles and velocipedes on the Stray and prescribing the roads or places upon which they may be used and preventing the use of them elsewhere;

(k) For regulating the traffic on the roads and footpaths on the Stray;

(l) For regulating the time and place for the performance of bands of music and for securing orderly conduct during the time when the band is performing;

(m) For regulating the use of cabmen's shelters and public lavatories and the charge (if any) to be paid for such use;

(n) For setting apart from time to time parts of the Stray upon which persons may play games or hold athletic sports deliver lectures sermons speeches hold entertainments or perform music or exercise horses and for regulating the assemblage of persons the delivery of lectures sermons or speeches the holding of entertainments the playing of music and the exercise of horses upon the parts so set apart as aforesaid and for prohibiting the use for the purposes aforesaid of any other part of the Stray;

(o) And generally for carrying into effect the powers of the Corporation and for preventing any improper use of the Stray or anything tending to the injury or disfigurement thereof.

Cabmen's shelters and public conveniences.

**16.** The Corporation may erect and maintain shelters for cabmen and public lavatories with proper sanitary arrangements upon the Stray and may charge for the use thereof Provided that any lavatory which shall be constructed within the distance of seventy-five yards of any existing enclosure shall be constructed underground.

Power to provide and pay band of music and provide stands shelters and seats.

**17.**—(1) The Corporation may annually pay or contribute towards the payment of any band of music to perform on the Stray or in any public place in the borough but so that the addition to the general district rate for that purpose do not exceed one penny in the pound.

(2) The Corporation may erect and maintain temporary band stands shelters and inclosures adjoining thereto on the Stray and may from time to time place or authorise any person to place seats or chairs on the Stray for the use of the public and may if they think fit charge or allow such person to charge a reasonable sum for the use of such chairs.

As to use of Stray for certain purposes.

**18.** No part of the Stray situate within seventy-five yards from any existing enclosure shall be used for the erection thereon of any band stand shelter or above-ground lavatory or for the assemblage of persons the delivery of lectures sermons or speeches the holding of entertainments or the playing of music.

Vagrancy. Act to apply to the Stray.

**19.** The Stray shall for the purpose of the Vagrancy Act 1824 be deemed to be a public place.

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Apprehension of offenders whose name and residence cannot be ascertained.

**20.** Any constable being either a member of the county police force or an officer appointed by the Corporation for the execution of this part of this Act and being in uniform and all persons whom such constable may call to his assistance may take into custody without warrant any person who within view of such constable shall offend against any of the provisions of this part of this Act or of the byelaws made under this part of this Act and whose name and residence are unknown to and cannot be ascertained by such constable.

If any such offender when required by the constable to give his name and residence gives a false name or a false residence he shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Access to Stray and highways from lands adjoining Stray and slips.

**21.** Notwithstanding anything in this Act it shall be lawful for the owners and occupiers of land adjoining the Stray to pass on foot freely to and from such lands directly from and to the Stray and it shall be lawful for the owners and occupiers of lands adjoining any slips of ground on the sides of roads referred to in section 194 of the Act of 1841 to have free access for all purposes over such slips to and from the roads.

For the protection of John Paley.

**22.**—(a) Notwithstanding anything in this Act it shall be lawful for John Paley or other the owner for the time being of the Oatlands Estate to form at such time as he shall think fit a public road for vehicular traffic across the Stray in a straight line from the present approach to Oatlands Farm to the nearest point in the Knaresborough and Harrogate main road or in a curved line to such other point in the said main road opposite to South Parade Road as John Paley or such other owner and Richard Longden Hattersley may agree upon Provided that the said John Paley or such other owner shall pay to the Corporation the sum of one hundred pounds before commencing to form such road.

(b) If at any time the said John Paley or such other owner as aforesaid shall desire that the said new road shall become a highway repairable by the Corporation he shall make up such road to a width of not less than thirty-six feet of which twenty-one feet shall be stone carriageway pitched with nine inches of hard stone covered with three inches of ballast and finished with three inches of broken limestone well rolled having stone channels twelve inches wide by six inches with cast iron gullies and a kerb stone on each side of the carriageway ten inches by eight inches of which nine feet shall be a grass verge and of which six feet shall be an asphalted footpath.

(c) So soon as the said road shall have been made up as aforesaid to the reasonable satisfaction of the surveyor the same shall become a highway repairable by the Corporation.

(d) Until the said road shall become such a highway the same shall be repairable by the said John Paley or such other owner as aforesaid.

For the protection of Thomas Sheepshanks.

**23.**—(a) Notwithstanding anything in this Act it shall be lawful for Thomas Sheepshanks or other the owner for the time being of property lying to the north of and adjoining the triangular piece of land lying between Granby House on the east and Spencer House on the west and coloured brown on the deposited maps to enclose the piece of land so coloured Provided always that no building shall at any time be erected thereon and any person offending against this provision shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding five pounds.

(b) Notwithstanding anything in this Act it shall be lawful for the said Thomas Sheepshanks or such other owner as aforesaid to form a public carriage road between the points marked A and B on the deposited maps to the south of and adjoining the existing footpath between the said points such carriage road to be of a width of not less than twenty-one feet exclusive of the said footpath.

(c) The said Thomas Sheepshanks or such other owner as aforesaid shall before commencing to inclose the said piece of land pay to the Corporation the sum of five shillings per square yard of the surface thereof And shall before commencing to form the said carriage road pay to the Corporation the sum of one shilling and sixpence per square yard of the surface of land intended by him to be used in the formation of such road.

(d) The said carriage road shall be formed as regards metalling and construction to the satisfaction of the surveyor.

(e) So soon as the said carriage road shall have been so formed to the satisfaction of the surveyor the same shall become a highway repairable by the Corporation.

Officers may be sworn as constables.

**24.** The Corporation may from time to time procure any officers appointed by them for securing the execution of this part of this Act to be sworn as constables but no such officers shall act as constables unless in uniform or provided with a warrant.

Saving as to gas and water companies.

**25.** Nothing in this part of this Act contained nor any byelaw made in pursuance of this part of this Act shall extend or be construed to extend to defeat lessen prejudice alter impair take away or affect any of the rights privileges powers or authorities vested in or enjoyed by the Harrogate Gas Company in pursuance of the Harrogate Gas Company's Act 1863 or vested in or enjoyed by the Harrogate Waterworks Company in pursuance of the Harrogate Waterworks Act 1846 and the Acts and orders amending those Acts.

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For the purpose of the said Act of 1846 the expression "public passage or place" in section 91 thereof shall include the Stray.

Saving rights of the Duchy of Lancaster.

**26.** Nothing in this Act or any byelaw shall take away diminish or prejudice any title or right of Her Majesty Her heirs or successors in right of the Duchy of Lancaster to the soil of the Stray and ditches and other the lands awarded or united under the Acts of 1770 and 1789 respectively or the mines or minerals thereunder or prevent or hinder the working by Her or them or Her or their lessees or assigns by underground workings only of any such mines or minerals lying beyond the distance of six hundred yards from the centre of the old sulphur well at Low Harrogate or shall operate to extend any such title or right or otherwise take away diminish or prejudice any other right title or interest of Her Majesty Her heirs or successors in right of the Duchy of Lancaster.

## PART III.—STREETS BUILDINGS AND SEWERS.

Deposit of plan to be void after certain interval.

**27.** The deposit with the Corporation of any plan of any street or building shall be null and void if the execution of the work specified in such plan be not commenced within the following periods (that is to say):—

As to plans deposited after the passing of this Act within three years from the date of such deposit; and

As to plans deposited before the passing of this Act within three years from the passing of this Act:

And at the expiration of those respective periods fresh notice and deposits shall unless the Corporation otherwise determine be requisite.

Byelaws as to plans deposited with the Corporation.

**28.** The Corporation may make byelaws with reference to the retention by them of drawings plans sections specifications and written particulars descriptions or details deposited with the Corporation in pursuance of any enactment for the time being in force in the borough or any byelaw thereunder respectively.

Power to vary position or direction of new streets.

**29.** The Corporation may by order vary or alter the intended position direction or level of any intended new street for the purpose of causing it to communicate in a direct line with any other street adjoining or leading thereto The Corporation shall make compensation to any person who may be injuriously affected by the exercise of the powers conferred by this section.

Corporation may define future line of streets.

**30.**—(1) Where any street in the borough is in the opinion of the Corporation narrow or inconvenient or without any sufficiently regular line of frontage or where in their opinion it is necessary or desirable that the line of frontage should be altered the Corporation

may from time to time prescribe and define what shall thereafter be the line of frontage to be observed on either side of any such street The line which in any case the Corporation propose so to prescribe and define shall be distinctly marked and shown on a plan to be signed by the town clerk and deposited with the surveyor and such plan shall be at all reasonable times thereafter open for the inspection of the public without charge and one month at least before the Corporation formally prescribe and define the line they shall give notice in writing of the deposit of the said plan to every owner interested whose name and address they can ascertain No new building erection excavation or obstruction (being of a permanent character) shall be made nearer to the centre of the street than such line.

(2) The Corporation may and if required so to do by the owner shall purchase the land lying between any such line as aforesaid and the centre of the street and the same when purchased shall vest in the Corporation as part of the street.

(3) Whenever in any of the above cases the Corporation shall require the said line to be observed and kept they shall make full compensation to the owner and other persons interested in any land for any loss or damage they may sustain in consequence of the line of frontage being set back and the Corporation shall also make to the owner of any adjoining land or building and to all other persons interested in any such land or building full compensation in respect thereof for all damage loss or injury (if any) sustained by them by reason of the Corporation requiring the said line to be observed and kept All compensation under this section shall in case of difference be settled by arbitration in manner provided by the Public Health Act 1875.

(4) If after any such line shall be so defined and prescribed as aforesaid any person shall wilfully or negligently act contrary to this enactment he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty of the like amount.

Gardens forecourts &c. to be fenced off from streets.

**31.** Whenever the person erecting any building shall be desirous of leaving an opening or of placing any steps or other projections in any forecourt area or space left in front of such building such forecourt area or space shall if required in writing under the hand of the town clerk be well and sufficiently fenced off from the footpath or street by a railing parapet or dwarf wall or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Corporation.

Continuations of existing streets to be

**32.** Every continuation of an existing street shall for the purposes of the Public Health Acts and of this Act and of any byelaws made thereunder and for the time being in force within the

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deemed new streets.

borough be deemed to be a new street and shall (unless with the consent of the Corporation) be of the full available width at the least of the street of which it shall be a continuation Provided always that such new street shall in no case without the consent of the Corporation be of less available width than that specified in the byelaws for the time being in force Provided also that this section shall not apply to or in the case of any continuation of any existing street the plan and section of which continuation have been approved of by the Corporation before the passing of this Act.

Fencing of vacant lands.

**33.** Where any vacant or waste lands are in a state to cause a nuisance to the public the Corporation may serve a notice on the owner or occupier requiring him within a time thereby limited to effectually fence the same so as to exclude the public therefrom and if the owner or occupier fails to comply with the requisitions of the notice or to keep such lands effectually fenced the Corporation may cause such lands to be effectually fenced or the fences thereof to be repaired and may recover from the owner or occupier the expenses incurred thereby summarily.

No buildings allowed until street defined.

**34.** No person shall in any new street commence to erect any new building or to excavate for the foundation thereof until the whole length of the street shall have been defined by posts or in some other sufficient manner to the satisfaction of the Corporation to indicate the approved line and level thereof Any person who shall offend against this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Crossings for horses or vehicles &c. over footways.

**35.** Every person desirous of forming a communication for horses or vehicles across any kerbed footpath so as to afford access to any premises from a street shall first give notice in writing of such desire to the Corporation and shall if so required by them submit to them for their approval a plan of the proposed communication showing where it will cut the footpath and what provision (if any) is made for kerbing for gullies and for a paved crossing and the dimensions and gradients of necessary works and shall execute the works at his own expense under the supervision and to the reasonable satisfaction of the surveyor and in case such plan shall have been required then in accordance with the plan so approved and not otherwise and if any person drives or permits or causes to be driven any horse or vehicle across any footway unless and until such a communication as aforesaid has been so made he shall for each such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

As to urgent repairs to private streets.

**36** In cases where urgent repairs are required to any street not being a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large and where for want of such repairs danger exists to passengers or vehicles in such street the Corporation may give notice in writing to the owners of the premises fronting adjoining or abutting on such parts thereof as may require such repairs requiring them to execute within a time to be specified in such notice such repairs in and upon such street as shall be specified in such notice and if such notice is not complied with the Corporation may if they think fit execute such repairs and the expenses thereof shall be recoverable summarily from the owners in default.

What to be deemed new buildings.

**37.** From and after the passing of this Act—

The re-conversion into a dwelling-house of any building which has been discontinued as and appropriated for any purpose other than that of a dwelling-house;

The making of any addition to an existing building by raising any part thereof or making any projection therefrom but so far as regards such addition only; and

The roofing or covering over of an open space between walls or buildings;

shall for all the purposes of this Act and the Public Health Acts and of any byelaws made thereunder respectively be deemed to be the erection of a "new building" and the word "building" shall for all such purposes include an erection or building of a permanent character of whatever material constructed.

Height of buildings.

**38.** No new building shall without the approval of the Corporation be erected on the side of any street not existing at the passing of this Act which shall exceed in height the distance from the front of such building to the opposite side of such street nor shall the height of any building at any time erected on the side of any street be at any time subsequently increased without such approval as aforesaid so as to exceed such distance In determining the height of a building the measurement shall be taken from the level of the centre of the street immediately opposite to the centre of the front of the building up to the top of the eaves of the roof or in the case of a flat roof to the top of the parapet facing the street.

Prevention and removal of projections over streets.

**39.** Sections 60 and 70 of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act 1847 (incorporated with the Public Health Acts) shall with respect to the borough extend and apply to any crane or apparatus for hoisting or lowering goods and any other like projections from or at any building and whether erected before or after the passing of this Act which the Corporation may determine to be dangerous or an obstruction to the safe or convenient use of any street.

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Charge for emptying privies of rubbish.

**40.** If any trade refuse or any building materials or other materials or rubbish of a like description be deposited in any privy cesspool ash-pit or ash-tub the Corporation may make a reasonable charge for the removal of the same which charge shall be paid to the Corporation by the occupier of the premises in respect of which the charge is made.

Byelaws as to pipes from sinks &c.

**41.** The Corporation may in regard to buildings erected before or after the passing of this Act make byelaws for regulating the construction and position of pipes from sinks slopstones baths and lavatories so as to provide for the discharge of the waste water therefrom in the open air at or near the inlet to some drain and for securing the proper trapping of such drain.

As to separate sewers.

**42.** Where in any street separate sewers have been provided and are maintained for surface water and for sewage no sewage shall be allowed to pass into the surface water sewer and so far as practicable no surface or storm water shall be allowed to pass into the sewage sewers Any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings Provided that in the case of any house or premises existing at the time of the provision of separate sewers the drains whereof would but for the passing of this Act have been sufficient to effectually drain such house or premises the Corporation shall at their own expense make all necessary alterations to the drains and pipes of such house or premises in order to keep separate the sewage and surface water drainage thereof.

Public drinking fountains.

**43.** The Corporation may from time to time when and as they think it expedient put up and continue or permit to be put up and from time to time remove or discontinue drinking fountains and cattle troughs with proper conveniences for the gratuitous supply of water for drinking and for watering of cattle horses and other animals at such fountains or troughs respectively and may furnish or discontinue such gratuitous supply (but for such drinking and watering only) in such public places as the Corporation may think fit but not against any private dwelling-house warehouse counting-house shop or other building except with the consent of the owner and occupier thereof and every person who wilfully uses any water so gratuitously supplied elsewhere or otherwise than as herein-before mentioned shall forfeit to the Corporation for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Undertakings to bind successive owners.

**44.** Every undertaking or agreement in writing given after the passing of this Act by or to the Corporation to or by or on behalf of any owner of property on the passing of plans or for the removal

of obstructions or otherwise in connexion with the property of such owner shall be binding upon the owner of the property for the time being and upon his successors in title and upon the Corporation and may be enforced by either party in any court of summary jurisdiction by a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each breach of such undertaking or agreement and a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings and such owner shall be entitled to require from the Corporation a copy of such undertaking or agreement And every intending owner or lessee of property shall be entitled to information from the Corporation as to the existence of any such undertaking or agreement affecting the property and the terms of the undertaking or agreement if any such exist.

Penalty on occupiers refusing execution of Act.

**45.**—(1) In case the occupier of any house or part of a house shall prevent the owner thereof from carrying into effect any requirement of the Corporation under this Act or under any byelaw made under the powers of this Act then after notice of this provision shall have been given by the owner to the occupier any court of summary jurisdiction upon proof thereof may make an order in writing requiring the occupier to permit the owner to execute the works required by the Corporation to be done and if after the expiration of seven days from the service of such order the occupier shall continue to refuse to permit the owner to execute the said works he shall for every day during which he shall so continue to refuse be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and during the continuance of such refusal the owner shall be discharged from any penalties to which he might otherwise have become liable by reason of his default in executing such works.

(2) If the occupier of any premises when requested by or on behalf of the Corporation to state the name of the owner of the premises occupied by him shall refuse or wilfully omit to disclose or wilfully misstate the same he shall (unless he shall show a cause to the satisfaction of the court for his refusal) be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Exemption of Government property from building regulations.

**46.** There shall be exempted from so much of the provisions of this Act as relates to buildings and structures every building structure or work vested in or in the occupation of Her Majesty Her heirs and successors either beneficially or as part of the hereditary revenues of the Crown or in trust for the public service or for public services also any building structure or work vested in or in the occupation of any department of Her Majesty's Government for public purposes or for the public service.

Exemption as to railway buildings and streets.

**47.** There shall be exempted from so much of the provisions of this Act as relates to buildings and structures any building (not

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being a dwelling-house) belonging to any railway company and used by such company as part of or in connexion with their railway and from so much of the provisions of this Act as relates to streets the approach road to any railway station or any other street within the limits of the property of any railway company.

## PART IV.—SANITARY PROVISIONS.

Byelaws regulating hospitals.

**48.** The Corporation may make byelaws for regulating the admission to and discharge of patients from any hospital temporary or otherwise provided by them and the conduct of patients therein and for preventing persons from entering such hospitals or the grounds thereof except with the consent of and subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the Corporation.

Dairymen to furnish list of customers in certain cases.

**49.** Whenever it shall be certified to the Corporation by the medical officer of health that the spread of infectious disease is in the opinion of such medical officer of health attributable to the milk supplied by any dairyman the Corporation may require such dairyman to furnish to them within a time to be fixed by them a full and complete list of the names and addresses of all his customers within the borough and such dairyman shall furnish such list accordingly and the Corporation shall pay to him for such list the sum of sixpence and after the rate of sixpence for every twenty-five names contained therein but no such payment shall exceed three shillings and every person who shall wilfully or knowingly offend against this enactment shall for each such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Persons engaged in washing or mangling clothes to furnish lists of owners of clothes.

**50.** Whenever it shall be certified to the Corporation by the medical officer of health that it is desirable with a view to prevent the spread of infectious disease that he should be furnished with a list of the customers of any person earning a livelihood or deriving gain by the washing or mangling of clothes the Corporation may require such person to furnish to them a full and complete list of the names and addresses of the owners of clothes for whom such person washes or mangles or has washed or mangled during the past six weeks and such person shall furnish such list accordingly and the Corporation shall pay to him or her for every such list the sum of sixpence and after the rate of sixpence for every twenty-five names contained therein but no such payment shall exceed three shillings and every person who shall wilfully or knowingly offend against this enactment shall for each such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Manure pits not to be made near dwellings.

**51.** It shall not be lawful to construct or make any manure pit within a distance of fifteen feet from any dwelling-house or from any street.

Provisions as to filling up of cesspools &c.

**52.** If it shall appear to the Corporation by the report of the surveyor inspector of nuisances or medical officer of health that any cesspool or other receptacle used or formerly used as a receptacle for excreta or for the whole or any part of the drainage of a house or any ash-pit or any well disused or otherwise belonging to any such house or part of a house is prejudicial to health or otherwise objectionable for sanitary reasons and that it is desirable that the same should be filled up or removed or so altered as to remove any such objection as aforesaid the Corporation may if they think fit by notice in writing require the owner or occupier of such house or part of a house within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice to cause such cesspool ash-pit or well to be filled up or removed and any drain communicating with such cesspool to be effectually disconnected destroyed and taken away And in case it appears that any such cesspool ash-pit or well is used in common by the occupiers of two or more houses or parts of houses the notice for the filling up or removal of any such cesspool ash-pit or well may be served on any one or more of the owners or occupiers of such houses and it shall not be necessary to serve such notice upon all such owners or occupiers.

Urinals to be attached to refreshment houses &c.

**53.** Where any inn public-house beer-house eating-house or other place of public entertainment built before or after the passing of this Act has no urinal belonging or attached thereto the Corporation may order the owner of such inn public-house beer-house eating house or other place of public entertainment to provide and maintain upon the premises in a position to be specified in the order a urinal or urinals to the satisfaction of the Corporation and the Corporation may order the owner of any buildings or lands to remove any urinal belonging or attached thereto which appears to them so situated or constructed as to be a nuisance or offensive to public decency and if any person fails to comply with any of the provisions of this section he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings and to a daily penalty of twenty shillings.

## PART V.—STREET ADVERTISEMENTS.

Regulations as to sky signs.

**54.** After the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful to erect or fix upon or in connexion with any building or erection any sky sign and if any sky sign be erected contrary to the provisions of this Act it shall be lawful for the Corporation to take down and

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remove the sky sign and to recover the expenses in relation thereto summarily as a civil debt.

Any person acting in contravention of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Restriction on advertising vehicles &c.

**55.** It shall not be lawful in any street in the borough to use any vehicle exclusively or principally for the purpose of displaying advertisements without the consent of the Corporation which consent shall be in writing under the hand of the town clerk and may contain such terms and conditions as the Corporation think fit Any person acting in contravention of the provisions of this section or of the terms and conditions (if any) of such consent shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Any person aggrieved by the refusal of the Corporation to grant such consent may appeal to a petty sessional court held in and for the borough after the expiration of two clear days after such refusal provided he give twenty-four hours written notice of such appeal and the grounds thereof to the town clerk and the court shall have power to award costs to the successful party such costs to be recoverable in like manner as a penalty under this Act.

Power to make byelaws as to advertisement hoardings.

**56.** The Corporation may from time to time make byelaws for regulating the erection and position of hoardings for the exhibition thereon of advertisements and for requiring the proper maintenance and repair of such hoardings when erected and the removal thereof if and when unsafe and for regulating the mode of exhibiting such advertisements.

Exemption of sky signs in railway premises.

**57.** The provisions of this part of this Act shall not apply to any sky sign hoardings or advertisements which are or may be placed wholly upon or over any railway station yard platform or station approach belonging to a railway company.

## PART VI.—SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND SLAUGHTERMEN.

Slaughtering prohibited except in Corporation slaughter-houses when provided.

**58.** After the Corporation shall have provided adequate slaughter-houses and after the expiration of one month from the date of publication by the Corporation in two local newspapers circulating in the borough of notice to that effect no person shall except with their consent slaughter any cattle or sheep within the borough except in such slaughter-houses and if any person acts in any respect in contravention of this section he shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds Provided always that the Corporation shall make compensation to the owner and occupier

of any slaughter-house who shall be injuriously affected by the exercise of the prohibition in this section contained the amount of such compensation in case of dispute to be settled by arbitration : A.D. 1893.

Provided always that nothing in this section shall interfere with the operation or effect of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts 1878 to 1892 or of any order license or act of the Board of Agriculture made granted or done thereunder.

## PART VII.—HACKNEY CARRIAGES AND PORTERS.

Prescribed distance for hackney carriages.

**59.** All byelaws for regulating licensed hackney carriages and the conduct of the drivers thereof and all provisions of this Act and of the Town Police Clauses Acts 1847 and 1889 for the time being in force within the borough shall apply to licensed hackney carriages and the drivers thereof within a distance of fifteen miles from the municipal offices of the borough if the hiring takes place within the borough Provided that it shall not be obligatory on the drivers of licensed hackney carriages to contract to carry persons for hire beyond the borough Provided also that if the hiring takes place within the borough any offence against any such byelaw whether such offence shall have been committed within the borough or not may be brought before and be determined by any justice or justices of the peace for the borough.

Powers of inspector of hackney carriages.

**60.** The inspector of hackney carriages or any person appointed by the Corporation in writing may from time to time examine all public vehicles plying for hire within the borough and shall see that the laws and byelaws relating to such public vehicles are duly observed If any proprietor driver or conductor or other person shall obstruct or hinder such inspector or other person so appointed as aforesaid in the execution of his duties he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Power to license persons following certain callings.

**61.**—(1) The Corporation may from time to time grant to every person they think fit a license to carry on the calling of luggage porter light porter public messenger commissionaire and wheel chairman and may charge a fee of one shilling for any such license.

(2) The Corporation may from time to time make byelaws for regulating the conduct of any persons so licensed and the charges to be made by them.

(3) Any such license may be granted for a year or for any less period according as the Corporation may think fit and may be suspended or revoked or endorsed by the Corporation for a breach of such byelaws or whenever they shall deem such suspension or

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revocation or endorsement to be necessary or desirable in the interests of the public Provided that the existence of this power to suspend or revoke or endorse a license shall be plainly set forth in the license itself.

(4) Every such license whensoever issued shall expire on the thirty-first day of May next following the date of its issue and may contain conditions as to the badge which the holder of any such license shall wear.

Penalty on persons misrepresenting themselves to be licensed.

**62.** If any person while unlicensed represents himself to be licensed or wears any badge for the purpose of holding himself out as licensed to carry on any of the callings specified in the foregoing section in this part of this Act whereof the marginal note is "Power to license persons following certain callings" he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

## PART VIII.—COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

Regulations as to common lodging-house keepers.

**63.** The keeper of every common lodging-house shall reside constantly and shall remain between the hours of nine o'clock in the afternoon and six o'clock in the forenoon in such house and shall manage control and exercise proper supervision over the same and the inmates thereof except at such times as some other person appointed by him for that purpose and whose name is registered at the office of the Corporation shall with the approval of the Corporation in writing under the hand of their officer appointed for that purpose (which approval and registration shall be revocable by the Corporation) reside and remain in such house or manage control and exercise proper supervision over the same and the inmates thereof as the case may be and the Corporation may whenever they consider such person so appointed is not a fit person for the duty appoint and employ another person for the purpose and may recover in a summary manner any moneys paid to such person for his services from the common lodging-house keeper whose duty he performed.

Penalties on unregistered common lodging-house keepers.

**64.** Every person who without being registered in accordance with section 77 of the Public Health Act 1875 shall keep a common lodging-house shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Power to refuse registration of common lodging-house keeper.

**65.** The Corporation may notwithstanding the provisions of section 78 of the Public Health Act 1875 refuse to register any person as a common lodging-house keeper unless they are satisfied of his character and fitness for the position.

## PART IX.—HARLOW MOOR.



Purchase lease and control of moor.

**66.** The Corporation may by agreement purchase or take a renewal of the lease of Harlow Moor and may appropriate the same for the purposes of recreation and so long as the Corporation continue to be lessees or if and when they shall become the owners of Harlow Moor they may make byelaws in regard to the following matters (that is to say):—

(1) For regulating the user of the moor and the playing of any games thereon;

(2) For regulating the selling and making of any article commodity or thing whatsoever on the moor;

(3) For regulating the user of the moor or any part thereof for riding and driving;

(4) For the general preservation of order and good conduct among persons frequenting the moor:

Provided always that nothing in this section or in any byelaw to be made thereunder shall limit prejudice or affect in any way the powers rights or privileges of the Harrogate Waterworks Company under their several Acts of Parliament or any deeds or agreements made thereunder or authorise any interference with or contamination of any springs of water surface water or other property or rights of that company on Harlow Moor or with any mains pipes dykes reservoirs or other works belonging to or vested in that company or with the free and uninterrupted user and exercise thereof by the said company under such Acts deeds or agreements or under any deed or grant to be hereafter made between the said company and the owner of Harlow Moor for the time being.

Soil &c. not to be removed from Harlow Moor.

**67.** Any person who shall dig carry away or remove any soil tree shrub flower heather or other material or who shall wilfully set fire to any tree shrub or heather or other material on Harlow Moor (while in the possession of the Corporation) shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Harlow Moor to be a public place and street for police purposes.

**68.** Harlow Moor (while in the possession of the Corporation) shall for the purposes of the Vagrancy Act 1824 be deemed to be a public place.

Borough justices to have jurisdiction in respect of offences on Harlow Moor.

**69.** The justices for the borough shall have jurisdiction over all persons in respect of any offence committed on Harlow Moor while in the possession of the Corporation Provided that nothing herein contained shall in any way prejudice or affect the jurisdiction of the justices acting in and for the Clare Division of the west riding of the county of York.

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## PART X.—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Erection of generating works outside borough.

**70.** The Corporation may use any of the lands known as the Jenny Plain Farm or Irrigation Farm in the occupation of the Corporation and situate in the townships of Killinghall and Bilton-with-Harrogate in the west riding of the county of York for any of the purposes of the Harrogate Electric Lighting Order 1891 and may erect thereon such generating and other works machinery and apparatus as they may think fit for the generation and supply of electricity and may subject to the provisions of that order lay down in any street electric lines and conductors for the purpose of transmitting electricity from such works to the borough and the powers of the Corporation in regard to the laying down of such wires and conductors and to the repair maintenance and management of the same in streets outside the borough shall be the same as those within the borough:

Provided that all responsibilities imposed upon the Corporation by clause 67 of the Harrogate Electric Lighting Order 1891 and any regulations for the protection of the public safety imposed upon the Corporation by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 and 1888 or the Harrogate Electric Lighting Order 1891 shall apply to any works electric lines and conductors erected or laid down by the Corporation under the provisions of this section and provided also that the Corporation shall not without the express consent of the Board of Trade place any electric line above ground except within premises in the sole occupation or control of the Corporation:

Provided further that no works machinery or apparatus for the purpose of generating electricity shall be erected by the Corporation within two hundred yards of the existing gasworks of the Harrogate Gas Company:

Provided further that the provisions for the protection of the telegraphic lines of the Postmaster General and of his powers rights and authorities in relation thereto which are contained in sections 2, 6, 10, 51, 55, and 69, together with the provisions (so far as the same relate to a telegraphic line of the Postmaster General) of section 60 of the Harrogate Electric Lighting Order 1891 shall apply to any works electric lines and conductors erected or laid down by the Corporation under the provisions of this section.

## PART XI.—FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

Power to borrow.

**71.** The Corporation may with the sanction of the Local Government Board from time to time independently of any other

borrowing power borrow at interest any sum or sums of money for the purposes following (that is to say):—

(a) For the erection of new and the enlargement and improvement of existing bath-houses and pump rooms and the furnishing and equipment of such buildings for providing and fitting up new baths for the enlargement of the tanks and cisterns for collecting and supplying mineral waters and for laying out planting and improving the grounds and gardens connected with the mineral springs and baths of the Corporation and in other respects for bath and mineral water purposes;

(b) For the erection in the Valley Gardens of the Corporation of buildings for the accommodation and shelter of visitors and persons resorting to such gardens the erection of a caretaker's residence lodges conservatories and other buildings and conveniences and in other respects for the improvement of the Valley Gardens;

(c) For the payment of the compensation and other moneys payable under this Act in respect of the pasture gates;

(d) For the payment of the costs of this Act as herein-after provided for:

And for the purpose of securing the repayment of the moneys borrowed under this Act and interest the Corporation may mortgage or charge the general district rate.

Inquiries by Local Government Board.

**72.**—(1) The Local Government Board may direct any inquiries to be held by their inspectors which they may deem necessary for giving effect to any of the provisions of this Act and the inspectors of the Local Government Board shall for the purposes of any such inquiry have all such powers as they have for the purposes of inquiries directed by that Board under the Public Health Act 1875.

(2) The Corporation shall pay to the Local Government Board any expenses incurred by that Board in relation to any inquiries under this section including the expenses of any witnesses summoned by the inspector holding the inquiry and a sum to be fixed by that Board not exceeding three guineas a day for the services of such inspector.

Certain regulations of Public Health Act as to borrowing not to apply.

**73.** The powers of borrowing money by this Act given shall not be restricted by any of the regulations contained in section 234 of the Public Health Act 1875 and in calculating the amount which the Corporation may borrow under that Act any sums which they may borrow under this Act shall not be reckoned.

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Provisions of Public Health Act as to mortgages to apply.

**74.** The following sections of the Public Health Act 1875 shall extend and apply to mortgages granted under this Act (that is to say) :—

Section 236. Form of mortgage.
Section 237. Register of mortgages.
Section 238. Transfer of mortgages.
Section 239. Receiver may be appointed in certain cases.

Period for payment off of money borrowed.

**75.** The Corporation shall pay off all moneys borrowed by them under this Act within the respective periods (in this Act referred to as the prescribed periods) sanctioned by the Local Government Board.

Mode of payment off of money borrowed.

**76.** The Corporation shall pay off all moneys borrowed by them on mortgage under the powers of this Act either by equal yearly or half-yearly instalments of principal or of principal and interest or by means of a sinking fund or partly by such instalments and partly by a sinking fund and in regard to any sinking fund formed under this Act the provisions of section 15 of the Local Loans Act 1875 shall apply.

Power to re-borrow.

**77.** If the Corporation pay off any moneys borrowed by them under this Act otherwise than by instalments or by means of a sinking fund or out of the proceeds of the sale of land or other property or out of fines or premiums on leases or out of other moneys received on capital account not being borrowed moneys they may from time to time re-borrow the same but all moneys so re-borrowed shall be repaid within the prescribed period and shall be deemed to form the same loan as the moneys originally borrowed and the obligations of the Corporation with respect to the re-payment of the loan and to the provision to be made for such re-payment shall not be diminished by reason of such re-borrowing.

Protection of lender from inquiry.

**78.** A person lending money to the Corporation under this Act shall not be bound to inquire as to the observance by them of any of the provisions of this Act or be bound to see to the application or be answerable for any loss or non-application of the money lent or of any part thereof.

Application of money borrowed.

**79.** Moneys borrowed by the Corporation under this Act shall be applied only for purposes for which they are respectively authorised to be borrowed and to which capital is properly applicable.

Annual return to Local Government Board with respect to sinking fund.

**80.** The treasurer shall within twenty-one days after the expiration of each year during which any sum is required to be set apart for a sinking fund or any instalment is required to be paid under this Act transmit to the Local Government Board a return in such

form as may be prescribed by that Board and verified by statutory declaration if so required by them showing the amount which has been paid as an instalment or invested for the purpose of such sinking fund during the year preceding the making of such return and the description of the securities upon which the same has been invested and also showing the purposes to which any portion of the moneys invested for the sinking fund and the interest thereof have been applied during the same period and the total amount remaining invested at the end of the year and in the event of any wilful default in making such return the treasurer shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding twenty pounds which shall be paid to the Local Government Board and shall be recoverable by that Board in the same manner as penalties recoverable under the Public Health Act 1875 in a summary manner may be recovered by parties aggrieved within the meaning of that Act If it appear to the Local Government Board by such return or otherwise that the Corporation have failed to pay any instalment or to set apart the sum required by this Act for the sinking fund or have applied any portion of the moneys set apart for that fund or any interest thereof to any purposes other than those authorised by this Act the Local Government Board may by order direct that a sum not exceeding double the amount in respect of which such default shall have been made shall be set apart and invested as part of the sinking fund and such order shall be enforceable by writ of Mandamus to be obtained by the Local Government Board out of the High Court.

As to uniform period for repayment of moneys already borrowed.

**81.** Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act order or sanction authorising the borrowing or raising by the Corporation of the several loans mentioned or referred to in the First Schedule to this Act a uniform period of twenty-eight years from the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three shall be substituted for the periods prescribed by the said Act order or sanction for the repayment of those loans and in order to give effect to this enactment the following provisions shall apply (that is to say):—

(1) All statutory provisions and conditions imposed by any public department of State subsisting at the passing of this Act prescribing the time at which or the mode in which any such loans shall be repaid are as regards the said loans hereby repealed and annulled and all such loans shall be paid off within twenty-eight years from the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed to compel the holder of any mortgage or other security granted before the passing of this Act to accept payment of the principal due

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on his security before the time originally fixed or otherwise agreed in that behalf and the Corporation may continue on loan the sums of money secured by any such mortgage or other security until the time originally fixed or otherwise agreed for the repayment thereof:

(2) All repayments of any of such loans shall be effected either by equal yearly or half-yearly instalments of principal or of principal and interest or by means of a sinking fund or partly by such instalments and partly by a sinking fund:

(3) The sinking fund shall be applicable to all such loans as the Corporation do not repay by instalments as aforesaid and shall be as follows The Corporation year by year after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three shall on or before the twenty-fifth day of March appropriate and set apart out of the respective funds and rates on the security of which such loans have been raised such sums (the amount of which shall be equal in every year) as will together with the amount on the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three standing or which should have been standing to the credit of any existing sinking fund formed for the purpose of repaying any such loans when accumulated by way of compound interest at a rate not exceeding three per centum per annum be sufficient to pay off within the said period of twenty-eight years the balance outstanding at that date of so much of the principal moneys respectively set forth in the First Schedule to this Act as is to be paid off by means of a sinking fund:

(4) Every such sinking fund existing or which should have been existing on the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three shall be made up to the proper amount and shall be transferred to the corresponding account in the sinking fund to be formed under this section Provided that in the event of any existing loan repayable by instalments being paid off at any intermediate period between the periods prescribed for the payment of the instalments the Corporation shall pay into the sinking fund (if any) under this section applicable to such loan a proportionate part of the accruing instalment and if there is no such sinking fund such accruing part shall be applied as the Local Government Board may direct:

(5) The yearly sums so to be appropriated and set apart and the sums so to be transferred shall be invested from time to time and accumulated in the way of compound interest by investing the same respectively and the dividends interest and annual

income thereof in any statutory security as herein-after in this section defined Provided that if in any year the income arising from the investments of such sinking fund does not equal the prescribed rate of accumulation any deficiency shall be made good out of the current rates and revenues of the Corporation :

(6) The Corporation may at any time apply the whole or part of the sinking fund set apart or transferred as aforesaid by them under this Act in or towards the repayment of the loan for the repayment of which such sinking fund was set apart in such order and manner as they deem proper Provided that in that case they pay into such sinking fund in each year afterwards and accumulate as herein-before prescribed until the whole of the loan to which such sinking fund is applicable is discharged a sum equal to the interest produced by the sinking fund or part thereof so applied at the rate per centum on which the annual payments to the sinking fund are based Provided also that when the amount standing to the credit of the sinking fund shall be equal to the amount of the loan outstanding for the repayment of which it was set aside the Corporation may in lieu of investing the said yearly income apply the same in payment of such interest and may during such periods discontinue the payment to such sinking fund of the yearly sums required to be so paid thereto :

(7) If at the expiration of the aforesaid period of twenty-eight years any mortgages granted before the passing of this Act the holders of which cannot be compelled to accept payment of the sums due to them within the said period are still outstanding the Corporation may keep invested after the expiration of the aforesaid period of twenty-eight years such portion of the aforesaid sinking fund as shall be sufficient to pay off the principal moneys secured by such mortgages and the Corporation shall pay off the same at the times respectively mentioned in that behalf in the respective mortgage deeds and the interest on any such mortgages after the expiration of the said period of twenty-eight years and until the same are respectively paid off as herein-before provided shall be paid out of the interest and annual proceeds of the moneys which the Corporation are by this sub-section empowered to keep invested as aforesaid and if at any time such interest and annual proceeds are insufficient to pay in full the interest on the said mortgages the deficiency so arising shall be made good out of the respective funds or rates which at the passing of this Act are liable in respect of such mortgages and in the order in which they are so liable :

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(8) Any security in which trustees are for the time being by or under any Act of Parliament passed or to be passed authorised to invest trust money and any mortgage bond debenture debenture stock Corporation stock annuity rentcharge rent or other security authorised by or under any Act of Parliament passed or to be passed of any municipal corporation in Great Britain except the Corporation or of any other local authority within section 34 of the Local Loans Act 1875 is for purposes of this part of this Act a statutory security.

Power to levy rates by instalments.

**82.** The Corporation may levy any rate they are for the time being authorised to make either in one sum or by any number of instalments (not being more than four) of such amounts and to be paid at such times within the financial year as they shall from time to time fix and determine at the time of making the rate but if the rate is made payable by instalments the demand note shall in addition to other requisite particulars state the time appointed for payment of each instalment and all the powers rights and remedies of the Corporation and their officers for levying and recovering of rates shall extend and apply to each instalment as if the same were a separate rate.

Period of repayment of loans for municipal buildings.

**83.** Notwithstanding the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act 1882 the period for repayment of any sum which may hereafter be sanctioned by the Local Government Board and borrowed for or in connexion with the building of a town hall may be extended by the Local Government Board to such period (not exceeding sixty years) as that Board may determine.

Expenses of execution of Act.

**84.** Any expenses of the execution by the Corporation of this Act with respect to which no other provision is made may be defrayed by the Corporation out of the borough fund and rate or district fund and general district rate as the Corporation may in their discretion having regard to the object of the expenditure deem just.

## PART XII.—POLICE AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Street musicians to depart when required to do so.

**85.** Any householder personally or by his servant or by any constable may require any street musician or singer to depart from the neighbourhood of the house of such householder and every person who shall sound or play upon any musical instrument or sing in any street near or within hearing of such house after being so required to depart shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Prohibition of persons assembling in streets for purpose of betting.

**86.** Any three or more persons assembled in any street for the purpose of betting shall be deemed to be obstructing the street and each of such persons shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Penalty on persons obstructing footway.

**87.** If two or more persons shall be assembled together in any street at any time of the day or night for the purpose of assaulting insulting or annoying foot passengers and if any of such persons shall not comply with the direction or request of any constable to move away so as to leave the footway clear and unobstructed or shall assault insult or annoy any foot passenger he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

As to unfenced grounds.

**88.** Any unfenced ground adjoining or abutting upon any street shall for the purposes of the Vagrancy Act 1824 and any Act for the time being in force altering or amending the same be deemed to be a public place.

Power to cleanse streams.

**89.** The Corporation may if they think fit cleanse any stream or watercourse within the borough and they may invert concrete or pave the bed and sides of any such stream or watercourse and with the consent of the owners of the adjoining lands may arch over or cover in any part or parts of such stream or watercourse and the Corporation their officers and servants may from time to time enter any adjoining lands or premises in the daytime to do all necessary acts for any of the purposes aforesaid so that the same be executed with all convenient despatch and the Corporation shall make compensation to the occupiers of the lands and premises entered upon for any damage which they may sustain by reason of such entry.

Power to advertise pump room &c.

**90.** The Corporation may from time to time pay or contribute towards the payment of the cost of maintaining at railway stations and other public places advertisements relating to the pump rooms and the mineral water supplied there provided that the amounts of such payments or contributions shall be paid out of the district fund and shall not in any one year exceed the amount of the surplus revenue from the pump rooms carried to that fund in the previous year.

Repeal of parts of Act of 1841.

**91.**—(1) The Act of 1841 is hereby repealed with the exception of the following sections (that is to say):—

87 to 92, 94, 133, 134, 140 to 152, 194, 207, 209 to 217, 234, 235, 236; but as to sections 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215 and 216 the repeal of these sections shall not take effect until after the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(2) The powers conferred upon the Stray owners under section 209 may and shall be exercised by the Corporation instead of by the Stray owners:

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Provided that should any question arise between the Corporation and any person as to the price to be paid by any person for authority to make any way or road or inclosure provided for by the said section such question shall be determined by an arbitrator to be agreed upon by the Corporation and such person or in default of any such agreement within a period of fourteen days after either of the parties shall have in writing requested the other of them to join in appointing an arbitrator shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed on the application of either of the parties pursuant to the Arbitration Act 1889.

(3) And the two orders relating to the district of the Harrogate Improvement Commissioners set out in the schedule to and confirmed by the Act 34 & 35 Vict. cap. clxxxvii. are (except so far as the powers thereby conferred may have been exercised) hereby repealed and annulled.

Telegraphic &c. communications between offices of Corporation.

**92.** The Corporation may from time to time provide and maintain for their public offices and other establishments and premises whether within or outside the borough and for the stations of the borough fire brigade or the stations of any volunteer fire brigades and the offices and private residences of the officials of the Corporation and the firemen of such brigades such telegraphic or telephonic communication as they may deem fit but such communications shall not be used for the purpose of transmitting telegrams which are within the exclusive privilege conferred upon the Postmaster General by the Telegraph Acts 1863 to 1892 and in relation to any such telegraphs or telephones the Telegraph Act 1863 shall apply to the Corporation as if the Corporation were a company authorised by special Act of Parliament to construct and maintain telegraphs but so that it shall not be requisite for the Corporation to give any notice respecting the opening for the purposes of telegraphs or telephones of any streets under their own management.

Restrictions in the use of electricity.

**93.**—(1) The Corporation shall in the use of electric power under the provisions of this Act employ either insulated returns or uninsulated metallic returns of low resistance.

(2) The exercise of the powers by this Act conferred with respect to the use of electric power shall be subject to any regulations which may be prescribed by any order which the Board of Trade may and which they are hereby empowered to make from time to time as or when they may think fit for regulating the employment of insulated returns or of uninsulated metallic returns of low resistance and for minimising as far as is reasonably practicable injurious interference with the electric wires lines and apparatus of other parties and the currents therein whether such lines do or do not use the earth as a return.

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(3) The Corporation using electric power contrary to the provisions of this Act or to any of the regulations prescribed by any order made by the Board of Trade under the authority of this Act shall for every such offence be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and also in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day during which such offence continues after conviction thereof Provided always that whether any such penalty has been recovered or not the Board of Trade in case in their opinion the Corporation in the use of electric power under the authority of this Act have made default in complying with the provisions of this Act or with any of the regulations prescribed as aforesaid may by order direct the Corporation to cease to use electric power and thereupon the Corporation shall cease to use electric power and shall not again use the same unless with the authority of the Board of Trade and in every such case the Board of Trade shall make a special report to Parliament notifying the making of such order.

(4) The Corporation shall take all reasonable and proper precautions in constructing placing and maintaining their electric lines circuits and other works of any description and in using their electric lines circuits and other works so as not injuriously to interfere with the working of any wire line or apparatus from time to time used for the purpose of transmitting electric power or of telegraphic telephonic or electric signalling communication or the currents in such wire line or apparatus Provided always that the Corporation shall be deemed to take all such reasonable and proper precautions as aforesaid if and so long as they adopt and employ at the option of the Corporation either such insulated returns or such uninsulated metallic returns of low resistance and such other means of preventing injurious interference with the electric wires lines and apparatus of other parties and the currents therein as the Board of Trade shall direct Provided also that at the expiration of two years from the passing of this Act nothing in this sub-section shall operate to give any right of action in respect of or to protect any electric wires lines or apparatus or the currents therein unless in the construction erection maintaining and working of such wires lines and apparatus all reasonable and proper precautions including the use of an insulated return have been taken to prevent injurious interference therewith and with the currents therein by or from other electric currents If any difference arises between the Corporation and any other party with respect to anything in this section contained such difference shall unless the parties otherwise agree be determined by the Board of Trade or at the option of the Board by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board and the costs of such

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determination shall be in the discretion of the Board or of the arbitrator as the case may be.

(5) Nothing in this section shall apply to the use of any electric line circuit or work of any company corporation or person authorised by Act of Parliament or provisional order confirmed by Parliament to supply energy for electric lighting purposes so far as such use is limited to such purposes.

Compensation how to be determined.

**94.** When any compensation costs damages or expenses is or are by this Act directed to be paid and the method for determining the amount thereof is not otherwise provided for such amount shall in case of dispute be ascertained in the manner provided for by the Public Health Acts.

As to appeal.

**95.** Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any order judgment determination or requirement or the making or withholding of any certificate license or consent or approval of or by the Corporation or of or by any officer or valuer of the Corporation or by any conviction or order made by a court of summary jurisdiction under any provision of this Act may appeal to the next practicable court of quarter sessions under and according to the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Acts.

Recovery of penalties &c.

**96.** Offences against this Act and penalties forfeitures costs and expenses imposed or recoverable under this Act or any byelaw made in pursuance thereof may be prosecuted and recovered in a summary manner.

Authentication and service of notices.

**97.** In the case of any notice or other such document under this Act requiring authentication by the Corporation the signature of the town clerk or other duly authorised officer of the Corporation shall be sufficient authentication Notices orders and any other documents required or authorised to be served under this Act may be served in the same manner as notices under the Public Health Act are by section 267 of that Act authorised to be served Provided always that in the case of any company any such notice or document shall be delivered or sent by post addressed to the secretary of the company at their principal office or place of business.

General provisions as to byelaws.

**98.** All the provisions with respect to byelaws contained in sections 182 to 185 of the Public Health Act 1875 (except so much thereof as relates to byelaws of a rural sanitary authority) shall apply to all byelaws from time to time made by the Corporation under the powers of this Act.

Judges not disqualified.

**99.** A judge of any court or a justice shall not be disqualified from acting in the execution of this Act by reason of his being liable to any rate payable to the Corporation.

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Costs of Act.

**100.** All the costs charges and expenses preliminary to and of and incidental to the preparing applying for obtaining and passing of this Act as taxed by the taxing officer of the House of Lords or of the House of Commons shall be paid by the Corporation out of the district fund and general district rate or out of moneys to be borrowed under this Act.

# THE SCHEDULE.

## Statement of the Outstanding Loans of the Corporation.

### PART I.

| Act under which Loan contracted. | For what Purpose borrowed. | Date when borrowed. | Term of Years authorised for Repayment. | Balance of Loan owing on March 25th 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ s. d. |
| Local Government Act 1858 | Sewers - - | 1868 | 30 | 2,394 10 5 |
| Do. - - | Do. - - | 1870 | 30 | 1,600 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Victoria Baths - | 1870 | 30 | 1,333 6 8 |
| Do. - | Do. - | 1871 | 30 | 5,879 5 4 |
| Do. - - | Do. - | 1872 | 30 | 2,239 7 6 |
| Public Health Act 1875 - | Sewers - - | 1877 | 30 | 1,350 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Do. - - | 1879 | 30 | 1,000 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Victoria Baths - | 1885 | 30 | 2,550 0 0 |
| Do. - | Do. - | 1886 | 30 | 300 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Reservoirs - - | 1886 | 30 | 3,800 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Pleasure grounds - | 1886 | 30 | 1,000 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Market - - | 1886 | 30 | 1,000 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Victoria Baths - | 1887 | 30 | 150 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Reservoirs - - | 1888 | 30 | 560 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Pleasure grounds - | 1888 | 30 | 1,200 0 0 |
| | | | | 26,356 9 11 |

Amount originally borrowed £54,360.

PART II.

| Act under which Loan contracted. | For what Purpose borrowed. | Date when borrowed. | Term of Years authorised for Repayment. | Balance of Loan owing 25th March 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ s. d. |
| Local Government Act 1858 | Victoria Baths - | 1872 | 50 | 2,239 7 6 |
| Public Health Act 1875 - | Sewers - - | 1875 | 50 | 5,100 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Market - - | 1875 | 50 | 2,000 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Sewers - - | 1876 | 50 | 10,000 0 0 |
| Do. - | Market - - | 1877 | 50 | 2,800 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Sewers (land) - | 1878 | 50 | 15,699 12 10 |
| Do. - - | Victoria Baths - | 1878 | 50 | 1,100 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Highways - - | 1878 | 50 | 340 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Sewers - - | 1879 | 50 | 1,000 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Market - - | 1879 | 50 | 350 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Do. - - | 1880 | 50 | 250 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Street improvement | 1884 | 50 | 200 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Do. - | 1886 | 50 | 1,000 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Pleasure grounds - | 1886 | 50 | 2,400 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Street improvement | 1887 | 50 | 465 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Sewers - - | 1888 | 50 | 850 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Pleasure grounds - | 1888 | 50 | 1,400 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Montpellier Baths - | 1889 | 50 | 29,500 0 0 |
| | | | | 76,694 0 4 |

Amount originally borrowed £88,065.

PART III.

| Act under which Loan contracted. | For what Purpose borrowed. | Date when borrowed. | Term of Years authorised for Repayment. | Balance of Loan owing 25th March 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ s. d. |
| Act of 1841 - - | Royal Pump Room | 1842 | None. | 3,000 0 0 |

PART IV.

A.D. 1893.

| Act under which Loan contracted. | For what Purpose borrowed. | Date when borrowed. | Term of Years authorised for Repayment. | Balance of Loan owing 25th March 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ s. d. |
| Public Health Act 1875 - | Footpaths - - | 1888 | 10 | 200 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Gas plant - - | 1878 | 20 | 400 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Footpaths - - | 1882 | 20 | 200 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Footpaths - - | 1887 | 20 | 385 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Gas plant - - | 1887 | 20 | 500 0 0 |
| Do. - - | Footpaths - - | 1888 | 20 | 3,000 0 0 |
| | | | | 4,685 0 0 |

Originally borrowed £17,035.

PART V.

LOAN UNDER MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS ACT 1882.

For Town Hall Site £2,100.
Sanctioned for 30 years and borrowed in 1886.

SUMMARY OF THE OUTSTANDING LOANS OF THE CORPORATION AT 25TH MARCH 1893.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Part I. - - - - | 26,356 | 9 | 11 |
| Part II. - - - - | 76,694 | 0 | 4 |
| Part III. - - - - | 3,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Part IV. - - - - | 4,685 | 0 | 0 |
| Part V. - - - - | 2,100 | 0 | 0 |
| | £112,835 | 10 | 3 |

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