



The Law Commission
and
The Scottish Law Commission

(LAW COM. No. 80)
(SCOT. LAW COM. No. 44)

STATUTE LAW REVISION: EIGHTH REPORT

DRAFT STATUTE LAW (REPEALS) BILL

*Presented to Parliament by the
Lord High Chancellor and the Lord Advocate
by Command of Her Majesty
January 1977*

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The Law Commission and the Scottish Law Commission were set up by the Law Commissions Act 1965 for the purpose of promoting the reform of the law.

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Mr. Stephen B. Edell.
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THE LAW COMMISSION
and
THE SCOTTISH LAW COMMISSION

STATUTE LAW REVISION: EIGHTH REPORT

*Draft Statute Law (Repeals) Bill prepared under section 3(1)(d)
of the Law Commissions Act 1965.*

*To the Right Honourable the Lord Elwyn-Jones,
Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and*

*the Right Honourable Ronald King Murray, Q.C., M.P.,
Her Majesty's Advocate.**

We have prepared the draft Bill which is Appendix 1 to this Report and recommend that effect be given to the proposals contained in it.

An Explanatory Note on the contents of the draft Bill accompanies this Report as Appendix 2.

The repeals proposed in the draft Bill have been widely canvassed with the Government departments and other bodies concerned with them.

Signed SAMUEL COOKE, *Chairman,*
Law Commission.
STEPHEN EDELL.
DEREK HODGSON.
NORMAN S. MARSH.
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J. M. CARTWRIGHT SHARP, *Secretary.*

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J. B. ALLAN, *Secretary.*
6 January 1977.

* The Transfer of Functions (Secretary of State and Lord Advocate) Order 1972 (S.I. 1972 No. 2002 (1972 III, p. 5957)) has removed the requirement to obtain the approval of the Secretary of State of programmes etc., of the Scottish Law Commission.

APPENDIX 1
Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

DRAFT
OF A
B I L L
TO

PPROMOTE the reform of the statute law by the ^{A.D. 1977} repeal, in accordance with recommendations of the Law Commission and the Scottish Law Commission, of certain enactments which (except in so far as their effect is preserved) are no longer of practical utility; and to facilitate the citation of statutes.

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:—

1.—(1) The enactments mentioned in Schedule 1 to this Act ^{Repeals and} are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of ^{associated} that Schedule. ^{amendments.}

(2) The enactments mentioned in Schedule 2 to this Act are, in consequence of certain of the repeals made by this Act, hereby amended as provided by that Schedule.

2. The repeal by this Act of the enactments specified in Part XII ^{Saving as to} of Schedule 1 to this Act does not affect the admissibility of any ^{evidence of} register of marriage, or copy, as evidence of any marriage. ^{marriage.}

3. The Acts mentioned in Schedule 3 to this Act (none of which ^{Citation of} has hitherto had a short title) may be cited by the short titles ^{Acts.} respectively assigned to those Acts in the third column of that Schedule.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

Extent.

4.—(1) This Act extends to Northern Ireland.

1855 c. 104

(2) As respects the repeal of the Chinese Passengers Act 1855 (Part XV of Schedule I to this Act), this Act extends to Hong Kong.

(3) Her Majesty may by Order in Council provide that the repeal by this Act of any enactment specified in the Order shall on a date so specified extend to any of the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man; and (so far as material in consequence of any repeal extended by the Order to the Isle of Man) an Order under this subsection may provide that the amendment made by this Act to the Army Reserve Act 1962 shall extend to the Isle of Man.

1962 c. 10.

Short title.

5. This Act may be cited as the Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1977.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

Section 1

REPEALS

PART I

ARMED FORCES

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
22 & 23 Vict. c. 40.	Royal Naval Reserve (Volunteer) Act 1859.	In section 2, the words from "The foregoing provisions" onwards. In section 3, the words from "Provided also" onwards. In section 13, the proviso. Section 4.
11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 21.	Army and Air Force (Women's Service) Act 1948.	Section 4.
11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 64.	National Service Act 1948.	Part I. In section 55, the words from "or under any Order" to "this Act." Section 56(a) and (c) to (e). Section 61. Schedules 1 to 4.
12, 13 & 14 Geo. 6. c. 6.	National Service (Amend- ment) Act 1948.	The whole Act except section 1(2), so far as it amends section 40 of the National Service Act 1948, and section 6(1).
12, 13 & 14 Geo. 6. c. 96.	Auxiliary and Reserve Forces Act 1949.	In section 10(1), the words "and the Royal Naval Special Reserve". Section 11(4)(c). Section 16. In section 17, subsection (2); and in subsection (3), the definitions of "Act of 1907" and "competent military authority". Schedule 1.
14 Geo. 6. c. 30.	National Service Act 1950.	The whole Act.
14 Geo. 6. c. 32.	Army Reserve Act 1950.	Section 1(2)(b). Section 2. In section 4, in the proviso to subsection (1), the words "not being a militiaman"; sub- sections (2) to (4); and in subsection (5), the words from "or, if" onwards.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 1

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
14 Geo. 6. c. 32. (<i>cont.</i>)	Army Reserve Act 1950. (<i>cont.</i>) —	In section 6(1)(a), the words “or is a member thereof by virtue of the Navy, Army and Air Force Reserves Act 1954”. In section 8(3), the proviso. Section 14(4)(b) and (6). In section 28 (1), the definitions of “the Act of 1948” and “militiaman”. Section 29(1), (5), (6), (8) and (9). Schedule 3.
14 Geo. 6. c. 33.	Air Force Reserve Act 1950.	Sections 1(b), 2(6) and 4(4). In section 6(1)(a), the words “or is a member thereof by virtue of the Navy, Army and Air Force Reserves Act 1954”. Section 14(4)(b) and (6). In section 27(1), the definition of “the Act of 1948”. Section 28. Section 30(1), (3) and (6). Schedule 3.
14 & 15 Geo. 6. c. 10.	Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act 1950.	The following provisions, including those provisions as applied by any other enactment:— Section 1(c) and (d). Sections 2, 3 and 4. In section 5(1), the words “or such a further period of whole-time service as is mentioned in subsection (3) of section three of this Act”. In section 5(2), the words “or paragraph (c)” where they occur in paragraph (i) and the words “or any person who has accepted a commission in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (2) of section three of this Act”. Section 7. In section 8(1), the definitions of “former employer” and “Reinstatement Committee”; in the definition of “reserve or auxiliary force”, the words “the royal naval special reserve” and “the royal naval volunteer reserve”; and in the definition of “short-service commission”, the words from “other than” onwards.

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Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
14 & 15 Geo. 6. c. 65.	Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Protection of Civil Interests) Act 1951.	<p>In section 52(1), paragraph (a); and in paragraph (b), the words from the beginning to "attached, or".</p> <p>In section 60(1), in paragraph (a), the words from "(except" onwards; and paragraph (b).</p> <p>In section 60(2), the words from "and any like certificate" to "preceding subsection,".</p> <p>In section 60(3), the words "or the Minister of Labour and National Service".</p> <p>In section 60(6), the words "and the Minister of Labour and National Service" and the word "respectively".</p> <p>In section 64(1), the definition of "compulsory national service"; in the definition of "service", the words from "and includes also" onwards; and in the definition of "short period of training", the words from "of a description specified in paragraph 2" to "6 thereof, or".</p> <p>Section 64(3).</p>
1 & 2 Eliz. 2. c. 50.	Auxiliary Forces Act 1953.	<p>In section 11(5), in paragraph (a), the words from "(other than" to "1948"; and in paragraphs (b) and (c) the words from "(other than" to "aforesaid)".</p> <p>In section 12(1), the words "and of the National Service Act 1948".</p> <p>In section 14, in subsection (1), the words from "Subject to" to "subsection"; and subsection (2).</p> <p>In section 17, in subsection (1), the words "save as hereinafter provided"; and subsection (3).</p> <p>Sections 21 and 26(5).</p> <p>In section 28, paragraph (b) and the proviso.</p> <p>In section 31(6), the proviso.</p> <p>In section 39(3), the proviso.</p> <p>Section 46(4).</p>

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 1

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
3 & 4 Eliz. 2. c. 11.	National Service Act 1955.	The whole Act.
3 & 4 Eliz. 2. c. 18.	Army Act 1955.	Sections 20 and 215(11). Schedule 2. In Schedule 7, paragraph 2(5).
3 & 4 Eliz. 2. c. 19.	Air Force Act 1955.	Sections 20 and 213(11). Schedule 2.
3 & 4 Eliz. 2. c. 20.	Revision of the Army and Air Force Acts (Transitional Provisions) Act 1955.	In Schedule 2, paragraphs 10 and 15. In Schedule 3, paragraph 2.
5 & 6 Eliz. 2. c. 53.	Naval Discipline Act 1957.	Section 137(3). Schedule 7.
7 & 8 Eliz. 2. c. 72.	Mental Health Act 1959.	In Schedule 7, the entry relating to the National Service Act 1948.
8 & 9 Eliz. 2. c. 61.	Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960.	In Schedule 4, the entry relating to the National Service Act 1948.
10 & 11 Eliz. 2. c. 10. 1966 c. 30.	Army Reserve Act 1962. Reserve Forces Act 1966.	In section 3(1), the words from "not being" to "1948". Section 5(5)(f). Section 6(3)(a)(i). In section 16(3), the words "and is not serving for a term of part-time service within the meaning of the National Service Act 1948".
1971 c. 3.	Guardianship of Minors Act 1971.	Section 20(4)(b). In Schedule 1, the entries relat- ing to the Army Act 1955 and the Air Force Act 1955.
1971 c. 62.	Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971.	Section 9(b).
1973 c. 32.	National Health Service Reorganisation Act 1973.	In Schedule 4, paragraph 48.

PART II
CIVIL LIST

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
22 Geo. 3. c. 82.	Civil List and Secret Service Money Act 1782.	Sections 24 to 29.
56 Geo. 3. c. 46.	Civil List Audit Act 1816.	Section 11.
10 Edw. 7 & 1 Geo. 5. c. 28.	Civil List Act 1910.	The whole Act.
26 Geo. 5 & 1 Edw. 8. c. 15.	Civil List Act 1936.	Section 8(2).

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 1

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6. c. 32.	Civil List Act 1937.	Section 4. In section 13, the words from "for the provision for" (where secondly occurring) to "the Duke of Gloucester".
1972 c. 7.	Civil List Act 1972.	In section 2, subsection (2), and in subsection (9) the words "and 4(2)". In section 6(1)(b), the words "and 4(2)".

PART III
CORONERS

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
51 Geo. 3. c. 36.	Cinque Ports Act 1811.	The whole Act.
11 & 12 Geo. 5. c. 30.	Coroners Act 1921.	The whole Act.
2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 31.	Coroners Act 1954.	Section 1(4).
1963 c. 33.	London Government Act 1963.	Section 78(2)(a) and (4).
1972 c. 70.	Local Government Act 1972.	Section 220(4).

PART IV
CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chapter	Title, short title or subject	Extent of repeal
19 Hen. 7 c. 28 (1503).	(Power to reverse attainders).	The whole Act.
14 & 15 Hen. 8. c. 21 (1523).	Thacte of Auctorite.	The whole Act.
25 Hen. 8. c. 32 (1533).	An Acte concernyng the pardon of Richard Southwell and others.	The whole Act.
7 Anne c. 21.	Treason Act 1708.	In section 5, the words "or attainted", wherever occurring. Section 8.
22 Geo. 2. c. 48.	Treason Outlawries (Scotland) Act 1748.	The whole Act.
11 Geo. 4 & 1 Will. 4. c. 37.	Criminal Law (Scotland) Act 1830.	Section 10. In section 11, the words from the beginning to "this Act, and".
20 & 21 Vict. c. 43.	Summary Jurisdiction Act 1857.	Section 1.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 1

Chapter	Title, short title or subject	Extent of repeal
31 & 32 Vict. c. 95.	Justiciary Court (Scotland) Act 1868.	In section 11, the words from the beginning to "1848". Schedule B.
8 Edw. 7. c. 65.	Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act 1908.	The whole Act.
4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 58.	Criminal Justice Administration Act 1914.	Section 41.
16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. 15.	Criminal Appeal (Scotland) Act 1926.	In section 4(2), the words "or corporal punishment". Section 19(2).
17 & 18 Geo. 5. c. 26.	Criminal Appeal (Scotland) Act 1927.	The whole Act.
11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 58.	Criminal Justice Act 1948.	Sections 2 and 30. Section 66 as it applies to Scotland. Sections 70(1) and 73. Section 81, except the words "this Act shall not extend to Scotland". Section 82, except the words "this Act shall not extend to Northern Ireland". Section 83(2) and (3). In Schedule 9, the entries relating to the Stipendiary Magistrates Act 1858, the Clergy Discipline Act 1892, the Children and Young Persons Act 1938 and the National Service Act 1947. Schedule 10.
12, 13 & 14 Geo. 6. c. 94.	Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1949.	Sections 78(7) and 79(3). In Schedule 11, the entry relating to the National Service Act 1947. Schedule 12.
5 & 6 Eliz. 2. c. 11.	Homicide Act 1957.	Section 16.
1963 c. 39.	Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1963.	In section 26(2), paragraph (a) and the words from "the section" to "44, and".
1967 c. 80.	Criminal Justice Act 1967.	In Schedule 3, in Part I, the entry relating to section 11 of the London Hackney Carriage Act 1853.
1971 c. 70.	Hijacking Act 1971.	Section 5(1A).
1972 c. 71.	Criminal Justice Act 1972.	In Schedule 5, the entry relating to the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act 1951.
1973 c. 47.	Protection of Aircraft Act 1973.	In section 6, in subsection (2) the words from "(1A)" to "such offence"; the words from "and shall be deemed" onwards; and subsection (3).

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SCH. 1

Chapter	Title, short title or subject	Extent of repeal
<i>Acts of Attainder or Restitution</i>		
7 Hen. 7. c. 16 (1491).	(Restitution of Earl of Surrey).	The whole Act.
11 Hen. 7. c. 44 (1495).	(Restitution of Earl of Kildare).	The whole Act.
19 Hen. 7. c. 34 (1503).	(Attainder of Lord Audley and others).	The whole Act.
19 Hen. 7. c. 35 (1503).	(Restitution of Robert Brewce).	The whole Act.
19 Hen. 7. c. 37 (1503).	(Restitution of John Heron).	The whole Act.
19 Hen. 7. c. 38 (1503).	(Restitution of Richard Berkley).	The whole Act.
19 Hen. 7. c. 39 (1503).	(Restitution of William Barley).	The whole Act.
19 Hen. 7. c. 40 (1503).	(Restitution of John Harrington).	The whole Act.
1 Hen. 8. c. 19 (1509).	(Restitution of Robert Ratcliffe).	The whole Act.
3 Hen. 8. c. 17 (1511).	(Restitution of Lord Audley and others).	The whole Act.
3 Hen. 8. c. 19 (1511).	(Restitution of John Dudley).	The whole Act.
3 Hen. 8. c. 20 (1511).	(Restitution of Thomas Herte).	The whole Act.
3 Hen. 8. c. 21 (1511).	(Restitution of Elizabeth Martyn).	The whole Act.
4 Hen. 8. c. 9 (1512).	(Restitution of Earl of Devon).	The whole Act.
4 Hen. 8. c. 14 (1512).	(Restitution of John and Thomas Wyndham).	The whole Act.
4 Hen. 8. c. 15 (1512).	(Restitution of Thomas Empson).	The whole Act.
4 Hen. 8. c. 16 (1512).	(Restitution of William Baskerville).	The whole Act.
5 Hen. 8. c. 12 (1513).	The Restitucion of the Countesse of Salisbury.	The whole Act.
5 Hen. 8. c. 13 (1513).	The Restitucion of Humfrey Stafford.	The whole Act.
5 Hen. 8. c. 15 (1513).	The Restitucion of John Audeley.	The whole Act.
6 Hen. 8. c. 21 (1514).	Restitucion of Edward Belknap Knight.	The whole Act.
6 Hen. 8. c. 22 (1514).	Restitucion of John White Clerk.	The whole Act.
14 & 15 Hen. 8. c. 20 (1523).	Thacte of Atteynder of Edward late Duke of Buckingham.	The whole Act.
14 & 15 Hen. 8. c. 23 (1523).	An Acte for Henry Stafford and Ursula his Wyfe.	The whole Act.
23 Hen. 8. c. 34 (1531).	An Acte concernyng the Atteynder of Rychard ap Gruffyth & Wyllyam Hughes.	The whole Act.

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Chapter	Title, short title or subject	Extent of repeal
25 Hen. 8. c. 34 (1533).	An Acte concernyng the attaynder of John Wolff his wyffe and others.	The whole Act.
26 Hen. 8. c. 22 (1534).	An Acte concernyng the Attaynder of the Bysshop of Rochester and others.	The whole Act.
26 Hen. 8. c. 23 (1534).	An Acte concernyng the Attaynder of Syr Thomas More Knyght.	The whole Act.
26 Hen. 8. c. 25 (1534).	An Acte concernyng the Attaynder of Thomas Fitzgerald Erle of Gildare.	The whole Act.
27 Hen. 8. c. 59 (1535).	An Acte concernyng the attaynder of John Lewes.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 18 (1536).	An Acte concernyng the Attaynder of Thomas Fitzgaralde and of his v. Uncles.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 24 (1536).	An Acte concernyng the Attaynder of the Lord Thomas Howard.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 52 (1536).	An Acte for persons to enjoye their lands and to have avauntage in the Lawe wherin the Lord Rocheford, Norreys and others, were seased.	The whole Act.
2 & 3 Edw. 6. c. 18 (1548).	An Acte for thatteyndor of Sir Thomas Seymour Knight Lorde Seymour of Sudleye, Highe Admyrall of Englande.	The whole Act.
3 & 4 Edw. 6. c. 14 (1549).	An Act of the Restitution of Mary Seymour dawghter to the Lorde Seymour late Admirall of Englund.	The whole Act.
1 Mar. Sess. 2. c. 16 (1553).	An Acte for the confirmation of thattaynder of John late Duke of Northumberlande and others.	The whole Act.
13 Eliz. 1. c. 16 (1571).	An Acte for the confirmation of Thattaynders of Charles Earle of Westmerlande Thomas Earle of Northumberland and others.	The whole Act.
29 Eliz. 1. c. 1 (1586).	An Acte for the confirmation of the Attaynders of Thomas late Lorde Pagett and others.	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 1

Chapter	Title, short title or subject	Extent of repeal
35 Eliz. 1. c. 5 (1592).	An Acte confirming the Quenes Title to the lands of Sir Frauncys Englefield.	The whole Act.
3 Jas. 1. c. 2 (1605).	An Acte for the Attaindors of divers Offendors in the late moste barbarous monstrous detestable and damnable Treasons.	The whole Act.
12 Chas. 2. c. 7 (1660).	An Acte for restoring unto James Marquesse of Ormond all his Honours, Mannours, Land and Tenements in Ireland whereof he was in possession on the 23rd of October 1641 or at any time since.	The whole Act.
8 & 9 Will. 3. c. 4 (1696).	An Act to attaint Sir John Fenwick Baronett of High Treason.	The whole Act.
8 & 9 Will. 3. c. 5 (1696).	An Act to attaint such of the Persons concerned in the late horrid Conspiracy to assassinate His Majesties Royal Person who are fled from Justice unless they render themselves to Justice and for continuing several others of the said Conspirators in Custody.	The whole Act.
1 Geo. 1. Stat. 2. c. 16 (1714).	An Act for the Attainder of Henry Viscount Bolingbroke of High Treason, unless he shall render himself to Justice by a day certain therein mentioned.	The whole Act.
1 Geo. 1. Stat. 2. c. 17 (1714).	An Act for the Attainder of James Duke of Ormonde of High Treason, unless he shall render himself to Justice by a day certain therein mentioned.	The whole Act.
1 Geo. 1. Stat. 2. c. 32 (1715).	An Act to attaint John Earl of Mar, William Murray Esquire, commonly called Marquess of Tullibardine, James Earl of Linlithgow, and James Drummond Esquire, commonly called Lord Drummond, of High Treason.	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 1

Chapter	Title, short title or subject	Extent of repeal
1 Geo. 1. Stat. 2. c. 42 (1715).	An Act for the Attainder of George Earl of Marischal, William Earl of Seaforth, James Earl of Southesque, James Earl of Panmuir, and others, of High Treason, unless they shall render themselves to Justice by a day certain therein mentioned.	The whole Act.
1 Geo. 1. Stat. 2. c. 53 (1715).	An Act for the Attainder of Thomas Forster junior, Esquire, and William Mackintosh Esquire (commonly called Brigadier Macintosh) of High Treason.	The whole Act.
9 Geo. 1. c. 15 (1722).	An Act to inflict Pains and Penalties on John Plunket.	The whole Act.
9 Geo. 1. c. 16 (1722).	An Act to inflict Pains and Penalties on George Kelly alias Johnson.	The whole Act.
9 Geo. 1. c. 17 (1722).	An Act to inflict Pains and Penalties on Francis Lord Bishop of Rochester.	The whole Act.
8 Geo. 2. c. 22 (1734).	An Act to enable William Mackenzie late Earl of Seafort to sue or maintain any action or suit, notwithstanding his Attainder, and to remove any disability in him by reason of his said Attainder, to take or inherit any real or personal estate that may or shall hereafter descend or come to him.	The whole Act.
19 Geo. 2. c. 26 (1745).	An Act to attaint Alexander Earl of Kellie [and others] of High Treason, if they shall not render themselves to one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on or before the twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-six, and submit to Justice.	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 1

Chapter	Title, short title or subject	Extent of repeal
23 Geo. 3. c. 34 (1783).	An Act for removing certain disabilities and incapacities occasioned by the Attainder of David Ogilvy of Airly Esquire.	The whole Act.

PART V
ECCLESIASTICAL LAW

Chapter or number	Short title	Extent of repeal
26 Hen. 8. c. 14.	Suffragan Bishops Act 1534.	Section 7.
10 Anne c. 10.	Scottish Episcopalians Act 1711.	Sections 4 and 13.
31 Geo. 3. c. 32.	Roman Catholic Relief Act 1791.	Sections 5 and 6.
32 Geo. 3. c. 63.	Scottish Episcopalians Relief Act 1792.	The whole Act.
52 Geo. 3. c. 155.	Places of Religious Worship Act 1812.	The whole Act.
1 & 2 Vict. c. 23.	Parsonages Act 1838.	Section 14.
2 & 3 Vict. c. 30.	Spiritual Duties Act 1839.	The whole Act.
2 & 3 Vict. c. 49.	Church Building Act 1839.	Sections 6 and 7.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.	Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act 1840.	Sections 37, 70 and 77.
4 & 5 Vict. c. 39.	Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act 1841.	Section 23.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 77.	Welsh Cathedrals Act 1843.	The whole Act.
7 & 8 Vict. c. 59.	Lecturers and Parish Clerks Act 1844.	In section 3, the words from the beginning to "place; and that".
9 & 10 Vict. c. 59.	Religious Disabilities Act 1846.	Section 4 as it applies to Great Britain.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 81.	Places of Worship Registration Act 1855.	In section 2, the words from "by the said" to "mentioned and". In section 3, the words from "and no such" to "quarter sessions".
18 & 19 Vict. c. 86.	Liberty of Religious Worship Act 1855.	The preamble.
29 & 30 Vict. c. 111.	Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act 1866.	Section 1.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 117.	Incumbents Act 1868.	Section 23.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 94.	New Parishes Act and Church Building Acts Amendment Act 1869.	The whole Act.
		Section 9.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 1

Chapter or number	Short title	Extent of repeal
16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. 48.	Births and Deaths Registration Act 1926.	Section 8.
14 & 15 Geo. 6. c. 39.	Common Informers Act 1951.	In the Schedule, the entry relating to the Places of Religious Worship Act 1812.
<i>Church Assembly Measures</i>		
3 & 4 Geo. 6. No. 1.	House of Laity (Postponement of Election) Measure 1939.	The whole Measure.
6 & 7 Geo. 6. No. 3.	Diocesan Education Committees Measure 1943.	Section 3.
9 & 10 Eliz. 2. No. 3.	Clergy Pensions Measure 1961.	Section 48(1). In Schedule 2, the paragraph relating to section 9 of the Bishops (Retirement) Measure 1951.
1963 No. 1.	Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure 1963.	Schedule 3. In Schedule 4, the entry relating to the Places of Religious Worship Act 1812.
1963 No. 2.	Cathedrals Measure 1963.	Section 54(1). In Schedule 1, the entries relating to the Ecclesiastical Leases Act 1765, the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Act 1851, the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Act 1854 and section 4 of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act 1886. Schedule 2.

PART VI
ELECTRICITY AND GAS

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
23 & 24 Vict. c. 125.	Metropolis Gas Act 1860.	The whole Act.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 79.	Metropolis Gas Act 1861.	The whole Act.
10 & 11 Geo. 6. c. 54.	Electricity Act 1947.	In section 3(3), the proviso. Sections 14 to 16, 20, 21, 27, 28, 31 to 33 and 35. In section 38, subsection (1) to (3), and in subsection (4) the words from "(except" to "forty-three)". Sections 40, 59 and 68(5). Schedule 3.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 1

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 60.	Electricity Reorganisation (Scotland) Act 1954.	Sections 3 to 9. In section 11(1), the words from "subsection (2)" to "or of".
5 & 6 Eliz. 2. c. 48.	Electricity Act 1957.	Section 1. In section 16(3), the words from the beginning to "compensa- tion)". Section 20(8). In section 25, subsections (1) and (2); in subsection (3), the words from the beginning to "but"; and subsections (4) to (6). Section 26. In Schedule 3, paragraphs 1(1), 3(1) to (4), 7 to 10, 13 and 14. In Schedule 4, the entries relating to sections 16, 20, 21, 33 and 40 of the Electricity Act 1947.
1972 c. 60.	Gas Act 1972.	In section 48(1), in the defini- tion of "local enactment", the words from "and also" on- wards.

PART VII
FAMILY LAW

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
21 & 22 Vict. c. 93.	Legitimacy Declaration Act 1858.	The whole Act except sections 9 to 11. In section 11, the words from the beginning to "Act; and".
20 & 21 Geo. 5. c. 37.	Adoption of Children (Scotland) Act 1930.	The whole Act.
22 & 23 Geo. 5. c. 46.	Children and Young Persons Act 1932.	The whole Act.
11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 43.	Children Act 1948.	In Schedule 2, paragraphs 1 to 3, 4(2), 5 and 6. In Schedule 3, in the entry relating to section 86 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933, the words from "and the words" onwards; the entries relating to sections 95 and 97 of that Act; and the entries relating to the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937.
1963 c. 37.	Children and Young Per- sons Act 1963.	Section 62. Schedule 4.

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Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
1965 c. 72.	Matrimonial Causes Act 1965.	In section 46(4), the words "Subject to the provisions of section 38(2) of this Act,".
1968 c. 36.	Maintenance Orders Act 1968.	In the Schedule, the entry relating to the Guardianship of Infants Act 1925.
1970 c. 45.	Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Act 1970.	Section 12. In section 43(4), the words "Subject to the provisions of section 12(2) of this Act,".
1971 c. 3.	Guardianship of Minors Act 1971.	Sections 18(2) and 19. Schedule 2.
1973 c. 18.	Matrimonial Causes Act 1973.	Section 54(1)(b). In section 55(3), the words "and 7(3)". In Schedule 2, paragraph 7(2) and (3). Schedule 3.
1975 c. 72.	Children Act 1975.	In Schedule 3, paragraph 3.

PART VIII
FINANCE

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 35.	Paymaster General Act 1835.	Sections 10 and 11.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 55.	Paymaster General Act 1848.	Sections 3 and 6.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 28.	Commissioners of Works Act 1852.	Section 3.
38 & 39 Vict. c. 52.	Washington Treaty (Claims) Act 1875.	The whole Act.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 2.	Treasury Bills Act 1877.	In section 2, the definitions of "Comptroller and Auditor-General of the receipt and issue of Her Majesty's Exchequer" and of "financial year". In section 8(1), the words "of the receipt and issue of Her Majesty's Exchequer".
55 & 56 Vict. c. 35.	Colonial Stock Act 1892.	Section 2(3) to (5).
61 & 62 Vict. c. 4.	Greek Loan Act 1898.	The whole Act.
63 & 64 Vict. c. 62.	Colonial Stock Act 1900.	The whole Act.
13 Geo. 5. Sess. 2. c. 4.	Trade Facilities and Loans Guarantee Act 1922 (Session 2).	The whole Act.

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SCH. 1

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
14 & 15 Geo. 5. c. 8.	Trade Facilities Act 1924.	The whole Act.
2 & 3 Geo. 6. c. 48.	Agricultural Development Act 1939.	Section 32.
7 & 8 Geo. 6. c. 28.	Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1944.	In section 2, in subsection (1), the words "or the growing produce thereof"; and subsection (2). Section 8(b)(iii).
4 & 5 Eliz. 2. c. 6.	Miscellaneous Financial Provisions Act 1955.	Section 1.
7 & 8 Eliz. 2. c. 2.	Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Act 1958.	The whole Act.
9 Eliz. 2. c. 1.	Indus Basin Development Fund Act 1960.	The whole Act.
1966 c. 21. 1975 c. 26.	Overseas Aid Act 1966. Ministers of the Crown Act 1975.	Section 3. In Schedule 2, in Part I, the entry relating to the Indus Basin Development Fund Act 1960.

PART IX
HIGHWAYS

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
32 Geo. 3. c. 38 (1792).	An Act for building a bridge over the River South Esk, at or near the town of Montrose in the county of Forfar; and for making suitable approaches thereto.	The whole Act.
56 Geo. 3. c. lxxxiii (1816).	An Act for improving the road from the City of Glasgow to the City of Carlisle.	The whole Act.
58 Geo. 3. c. 44 (1818).	An Act to alter the application of part of the sum of fifty thousand pounds granted by [the Act 56 Geo. 3. c. lxxxiii].	The whole Act.
9 & 10 Geo. 5. c. 50.	Ministry of Transport Act 1919.	Section 5. In section 17(1), the words from "And the power" to "determine". In Schedule 1, paragraphs 2 and 3. Schedule 2, except as it applies to Scotland.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 1

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
7 & 8 Eliz. 2. c. 25.	Highways Act 1959.	<p>Sections 120(4) and 134(5). In section 209, in subsection (1), the words "or by a corresponding provision of a local Act"; and in subsection (2) the words "or under a corresponding provision of a local Act".</p> <p>Section 212. In section 222(9), the words "a highway authority, or" except as regards any order of which notice of the making or preparation in draft was first published before 1st April 1976.</p> <p>In section 223(1), the words from "or in Part III" to "authorising the acquisition of any such right" except as regards any order of which notice of the making or preparation in draft was first published before 1st April 1976.</p> <p>Section 244. Section 257(3) and (4). In section 261(4)(a), the words "two hundred and forty-four,".</p> <p>Section 288. In section 289, the words "two hundred and forty-four".</p> <p>Section 306. In Schedule 17, in the heading, the words "244".</p> <p>Section 16(4).</p>
9 & 10 Eliz. 2. c. 63.	Highways (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1961.	Section 85.
10 & 11 Eliz. 2. c. 16.	Forth and Clyde Canal (Extinguishment of Rights of Navigation) Act 1962.	In Schedule 3, paragraph 8(a) (ii).
1971 c. 41.	Highways Act 1971.	In section 171, the words "212".
1971 c. 78.	Town and Country Planning Act 1971.	In Schedule 21, in paragraph 87(2), the words "(3) and (4)".
1972 c. 70.	Local Government Act 1972.	

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PART X

SCH. 1

ILLICIT DISTILLATION

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
1 & 2 Will. 4. c. 55.	Illicit Distillation (Ireland) Act 1831.	The whole Act.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 89.	Spirits (Ireland) Act 1854.	The whole Act.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 103.	Spirits (Ireland) Act 1855.	The whole Act.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 40.	Illicit Distillation (Ireland) Act 1857.	The whole Act.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 91.	Revenue (No. 2) Act 1861.	The whole Act.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 90.	Revenue Act 1867.	The whole Act.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 124.	Inland Revenue Act 1868.	Section 6.
13 & 14 Geo. 5. c. 14.	Finance Act 1923.	Section 13.
15 & 16 Geo. 6. & 1 Eliz. 2. c. 44.	Customs and Excise Act 1952.	Section 314(3).
<i>Acts of Parliament of Northern Ireland</i>		
13 & 14 Geo. 5. c. 12 (N.I.).	Intoxicating Liquor Act (Northern Ireland) 1923.	In section 8(1), paragraph (b) and the preceding "and".
1971 c. 13 (N.I.).	Licensing Act (Northern Ireland) 1971.	Sections 71(1)(b) and 73(1)(c).

PART XI

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
4 Hen. 7. c. 15. (1488).	An Act that the Mayor of London shall have the rule of the Ryver of Thames from Stanes to Yenlade.	The whole Act.
33 Hen. 8. c. 13 (1541).	An Acte concerninge certain Lordshipes translated from the Countie of Denbigh to the Countye of Flyntshire.	The whole Act.
3 Geo. 2. c. 31 (1729).	An Act for the admission and regulation of brokers within the City of Bristol.	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 1

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
17 Geo. 3. c. 66 (1777).	An Act for establishing a nightly watch within the hamlet of Mile-end Old Town, in the parish of Saint Dunstan Stepney, otherwise Stebonheath, in the county of Middlesex.	The whole Act.
35 Geo. 3. c. 76 (1795).	An Act for the better paving, lighting, cleansing, and otherwise improving the streets, lanes and other public passages of the City of Aberdeen, and the roads and avenues within the Royalty thereof; for the better supplying the inhabitants with fresh water; and for the removing and preventing all obstructions and annoyances within the said City and Royalty.	The whole Act.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 67 (1851).	An Act to repeal so much of an Act of the 12th year of King George the Third, relating to the making, keeping and carriage of gunpowder, as exempts therefrom certain gunpowder magazines and stores near Liverpool, and to make certain temporary provisions with regard to the said magazines and stores.	The whole Act.
19 & 20 Vict. c. 103.	Nuisances Removal (Scotland) Act 1856.	The whole Act.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 69.	Harbours Transfer Act 1862.	Section 10(2).
28 & 29 Vict. c. 7.	General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Supplemental Act 1865.	The whole Act.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 79.	General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Supplemental Act 1867.	The whole Act.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 85 (1867).	An Act to include the whole of the Burgh of Galashiels within the County, Sheriffdom and Commissariat of Selkirk.	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 1

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
33 & 34 Vict. c. 16.	Inverness and Elgin County Boundaries Act 1870.	Sections 4 to 7 and 10 to 16.
35 & 36 Vict. c. 47 (1872).	An Act to amend [the Act 30 & 31 Vict. c. 85].	The whole Act.
38 & 39 Vict. c. 17.	Explosives Act 1875.	Section 99.
3 Edw. 7. c. 5.	Berwickshire County Town Act 1903.	The whole Act.
3 & 4 Geo. 5. c. 17.	Fabrics (Misdescription) Act 1913.	In section 5, in subsection (1), the words from "and for that purpose" onwards; and sub- section (3). Sections 6 and 8(3). Section 31(3).
4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 46.	Milk and Dairies (Scot- land) Act 1914.	The whole Act.
5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 49.	Housing (Rosyth Dock- yard) Act 1915.	Sections 3, 6 and 13. In section 21, the paragraph defining "civil remuneration". In section 22(1), the words from "a reference to the Element- ary" onwards.
6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 12.	Local Government (Emergency Provisions) Act 1916.	Part I.
9 & 10 Geo. 5. c. 35.	Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act 1919.	Section 26.
16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. 47.	Rating (Scotland) Act 1926.	The whole Act.
4 & 5 Eliz. 2. c. 66.	Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act 1956.	Sections 149(3) and 191(1). Schedule 11. Section 12(6).
5 & 6 Eliz. 2. c. 56.	Housing Act 1957.	Section 8.
8 & 9 Eliz. 2. c. 61.	Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960.	Section 5(2).
10 & 11 Eliz. 2. c. 12.	Education Act 1962.	In Schedule 11, in Part I, paragraph 41.
10 & 11 Eliz. 2. c. 33.	Health Visiting and Social Work (Training) Act 1962.	Section 62.
1963 c. 33.	London Government Act 1963.	Section 26(2). In section 12(4), the words from "and for the purposes" on- wards.
1963 c. 37.	Children and Young Per- sons Act 1963.	In Schedule 1, in paragraph 1(e) of Part I, the words "section 33 of the Civil Defence Act 1939,".
1964 c. 48.	Police Act 1964.	In Schedule 15, paragraph 26. In Schedule 28, paragraph 39.
1967 c. 78.	Water (Scotland) Act 1967.	
1970 c. 38.	Building (Scotland) Act 1970.	
1973 c. 65.	Local Government (Scot- land) Act 1973.	

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 1

PART XII

MARRIAGES VALIDATION

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
21 Geo. 3. c. 53 (1781).	An Act to render valid certain marriages, solemnized in certain churches and publick chapels in which banns had not usually been published before or at the time of passing an Act made in the 26th year of King George the Second, intituled, <i>An Act for the better preventing of Clandestine Marriages.</i>	The whole Act.
44 Geo. 3. c. 77.	Marriages Confirmation Act 1804.	The whole Act.
47 Geo. 3. Sess. 2. c. lxxvi (1807).	An Act for taking down the present church, and providing a new church and church yard, in the parish of Wallsend in the county of Northumberland; and for rendering valid certain marriages solemnized in the said parish while the present church has been in a state of decay.	Sections 43 to 45.
48 Geo. 3. c. 127.	Marriages Confirmation Act 1808.	The whole Act.
3 Geo. 4. c. 75 (1822).	An Act to amend certain provisions of the 26th of George the Second, for the better preventing of clandestine marriages.	The whole Act.
4 Geo. 4. c. 5 (1823).	An Act to render valid certain marriages.	The whole Act.
6 Geo. 4. c. 92.	Marriages Confirmation Act 1825.	Sections 1 and 4.
11 Geo. 4 & 1 Will. 4. c. 18.	Marriage Confirmation Act 1830.	Sections 1, 4 and 5.
6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 24 (1836).	An Act to render valid certain marriages solemnized in a chapel of ease, in the parish of Wandsworth in the county of Surrey, called Saint Anne's Chapel.	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 1

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 92 (1836).	An Act to render valid certain marriages solemnized in the Church of Saint Clement, Oxford.	The whole Act.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 113 (1842).	An Act for confirmation of certain marriages in Ireland.	The whole Act.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 39 (1843).	An Act for confirmation of certain marriages in Ireland.	The whole Act.
9 & 10 Vict. c. 72.	Marriages (Ireland) Act 1846.	In section 4, the words from "and all marriages heretofore solemnized" onwards.
10 & 11 Vict. c. 58 (1847).	An Act to remove doubts as to Quakers' and Jews' marriages solemnized before certain periods.	The whole Act.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 38 (1850).	An Act to render valid certain marriages solemnized in the new church at Upton cum Chalvey in the county of Buckingham and diocese of Oxford.	The whole Act.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 122 (1853).	An Act to render valid certain marriages in the Church of the Holy Trinity in the township of Hulme and parish of Manchester in the county of Lancaster.	The whole Act.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 66 (1855).	An Act to render valid certain marriages in Christ Church in the chapelry of Todmorden and parish of Rochdale in the counties of Lancaster and York.	The whole Act.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 81.	Places of Worship Registration Act 1855.	Section 13.
19 & 20 Vict. c. 70 (1856).	An Act to render valid certain marriages in the Church at Coatham in the parish of Kirk Leatham in the county of York.	The whole Act.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 29 (1857).	An Act to render valid certain marriages in Christ Church, West Hartlepool, in the parish of Stranton in the county of Durham.	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 1

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
22 Vict. c. 24 (1859).	An Act to render valid certain marriages in the Church of Saint James Baldersby in the county of York.	The whole Act.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 1. (1860).	An Act to render valid certain marriages in the chapel of Saint Mary in Rydal in the county of Westmoreland.	The whole Act.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 16 (1861).	An Act to render valid marriages heretofore solemnized in Trinity Church, Rainow, and in other churches and chapels.	The whole Act.
28 & 29 Vict. c. 81 (1865).	An Act to render valid marriages heretofore solemnized in the chapel of ease called Saint James-the-Greater Chapel, Eastbury, in the parish of Lamborne in the county of Berks.	The whole Act.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 23.	Frampton Mansel Marriage Act 1868.	The whole Act.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 113 (1868).	An Act to render valid marriages heretofore solemnized in the chapel of ease called Saint James-the-Greater Chapel, Blakedown, in the parish of Hagley in the county of Worcester.	The whole Act.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 30 (1869).	An Act to legalize certain marriages celebrated at Park Gate Chapel, and to change the name of the district chapelry annexed to the Chapel of Cowgill.	The preamble and section 1.
36 & 37 Vict. c. 1 (1873).	An Act for legalizing certain marriages solemnized in Cove Chapel in Pitt Portion in the parish of Tiverton, Devon.	The whole Act.
36 & 37 Vict. c. 16.	Marriage Law (Ireland) Amendment Act 1873.	Section 2.
36 & 37 Vict. c. 20 (1873).	An Act for legalizing marriages solemnized in Fulford Chapel, in the parish of Stone, Staffordshire.	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 1

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
36 & 37 Vict. c. 25 (1873).	An Act for legalizing marriages solemnized in Gretton Chapel, in the parish of Winchcomb, Gloucestershire.	The whole Act.
36 & 37 Vict. c. 28 (1873).	An Act to render valid marriages heretofore solemnized in the chapel of ease called "Saint John the Evangelist" Chapel, Eton, in the Parish of Eton in the county of Buckingham.	The whole Act.
37 & 38 Vict. c. 14 (1874).	An Act to render valid marriages heretofore solemnized in the chapel of ease called "Saint Paul's Church at Pooley Bridge", in the parish of Barton in the county of Westmorland.	The whole Act.
37 & 38 Vict. c. 17 (1874).	An Act to render valid marriages heretofore solemnized in the chapel of ease called Saint John the Evangelist, at Bentley, in the parish of Shustock in the county of Warwick.	The whole Act.
39 & 40 Vict. c. i (1876).	An Act to render valid marriages heretofore solemnized in the chapel of ease of Saint James in the parish of Buxton in the county of Derby.	The whole Act.
40 & 41 Vict. c. lxxii.	Marriages Legalization, Saint Peter's, Almondsbury, Act 1877.	The whole Act.
44 & 45 Vict. c. clxvi.	Alsager Chapel (Marriages) Act 1881.	The whole Act.
47 & 48 Vict. c. i.	Stopsley Marriage Legalization Act 1884.	The whole Act.
47 & 48 Vict. c. xii.	Wood Green Congregational Church Marriage Legalization Act 1884.	The whole Act.
48 & 49 Vict. c. cx.	District of Saint John Cowley Act 1885.	The whole Act.
51 & 52 Vict. c. 28.	Marriages Validation Act 1888.	The whole Act.
62 & 63 Vict. c. 27.	Marriages Validity Act 1899.	In section 1, the words "solemnized, or", "in England or", "or be deemed to have been", and "in the case of a marriage in England resident in Ireland, or in the case of a marriage in Ireland".

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SCH. 1

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
62 & 63 Vict. c. xxxiii.	Farnley Tyas Marriages Legalization Act 1899.	The whole Act.
1 Edw. 7. c. 23.	Marriages Legalization Act 1901.	The whole Act.
3 Edw. 7. c. 26.	Marriages Legalization Act 1903.	The whole Act.
6 Edw. 7. c. xxvi.	Provisional Order (Marri- ages) Confirmation Act 1906.	The whole Act.
7 Edw. 7. c. xlvii.	Provisional Order (Marri- ages) Confirmation Act 1907.	The whole Act.
8 Edw. 7. c. cxxxix.	Provisional Order (Marri- ages) Confirmation Act 1908.	The whole Act.
9 Edw. 7. c. cxxv.	Provisional Order (Marri- ages) Confirmation Act 1909.	The whole Act.
9 Edw. 7. c. clv.	Provisional Order (Marri- ages) Confirmation (No. 2) Act 1909.	The whole Act.
1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. xxxvii.	Provisional Order (Marri- ages) Confirmation Act 1911.	The whole Act.
2 & 3 Geo. 5. c. clix.	Provisional Order (Marri- ages) Confirmation Act 1912.	The whole Act.
4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. lix.	Provisional Order (Marri- ages) Confirmation Act 1914.	The whole Act.
5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. lxxxi.	Provisional Order (Marri- ages) Confirmation Act 1915.	The whole Act.
6 & 7 Geo. 6. c. xxxi.	Provisional Order (Marri- ages) Confirmation Act 1916.	The whole Act.
7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. vii.	Provisional Order (Marri- ages) Confirmation Act 1917.	The whole Act.
8 & 9 Geo. 5. c. v.	Provisional Order (Marri- ages) Confirmation Act 1918.	The whole Act.
10 & 11 Geo. 5. c. cii.	Provisional Order (Marri- ages) Confirmation Act 1920.	The whole Act.
11 & 12 Geo. 5. c. lxvi.	Provisional Order (Marri- ages) Confirmation Act 1921.	The whole Act.
12 & 13 Geo. 5. c. iv.	Provisional Order (Marri- ages) Confirmation Act 1922.	The whole Act.
12 & 13 Geo. 5. c. c.	Provisional Order (Marri- ages) Confirmation (No. 2) Act 1922.	The whole Act.

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SCH. 1

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
13 & 14 Geo. 5. c. lviii.	Provisional Order (Marriages) Confirmation Act 1923.	The whole Act.
15 & 16 Geo. 5. c. xxxix.	Provisional Order (Marriages) Confirmation Act 1925.	The whole Act.
16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. xviii.	Provisional Order (Marriages) Confirmation Act 1926.	The whole Act.
16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. xl.	Provisional Order (Marriages) Confirmation (No. 2) Act 1926.	The whole Act.
17 & 18 Geo. 5. c. xxx.	Provisional Order (Marriages) Confirmation Act 1927.	The whole Act.
18 & 19 Geo. 5. c. ix.	Provisional Orders (Marriages) Confirmation Act 1928.	The whole Act.
19 & 20 Geo. 5. c. xix.	Provisional Orders (Marriages) Confirmation Act 1929.	The whole Act.
20 & 21 Geo. 5. c. cxxxv.	Provisional Order (Marriages) Confirmation Act 1930.	The whole Act.
21 & 22 Geo. 5. c. vii.	Provisional Orders (Marriages) Confirmation Act 1931.	The whole Act.
22 & 23 Geo. 5. c. x.	Provisional Orders (Marriages) Confirmation Act 1932.	The whole Act.
22 & 23 Geo. 5. c. xlvii.	Provisional Order (Marriages) Confirmation (No. 2) Act 1932.	The whole Act.
23 & 24 Geo. 5. c. xxix.	Provisional Orders (Marriages) Confirmation Act 1933.	The whole Act.
24 & 25 Geo. 5. c. xlvii.	Provisional Orders (Marriages) Confirmation Act 1934.	The whole Act.
25 & 26 Geo. 5. c. lx.	Provisional Orders (Marriages) Confirmation Act 1935.	The whole Act.
26 Geo. 5 & 1 Edw. 8. c. lxxix.	Provisional Orders (Marriages) Confirmation Act 1936.	The whole Act.
1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6. c. lxii.	Provisional Orders (Marriages) Confirmation Act 1937.	The whole Act.
1 & 2 Geo. 6. c. xlvi.	Provisional Order (Marriages) Confirmation Act 1938.	The whole Act.
4 & 5 Geo. 6. c. xv.	Provisional Orders (Marriages) Confirmation Act 1941.	The whole Act.

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SCH. 1

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
6 & 7 Geo. 6. c. viii.	Provisional Order (Marriages) Confirmation Act 1943.	The whole Act.
8 & 9 Geo. 6. c. ix.	Provisional Order (Marriages) Confirmation Act 1945.	The whole Act.
10 & 11 Geo. 6. c. xx.	Provisional Orders (Marriages) Confirmation Act 1947.	The whole Act.
12 & 13 Geo. 6. c. xxiv.	Provisional Orders (Marriages) Confirmation Act 1949.	The whole Act.

PART XIII

NORTHERN IRELAND CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
1972 c. 22.	Northern Ireland (Temporary Provisions) Act 1972	The Schedule except paragraphs 6(2) and 7.
1973 c. 37.	Water Act 1973.	Section 40(6).
1973 c. 39.	Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1973.	In section 2(1), the words from "but nothing" onwards. In Schedule 2, in paragraph 2(2), the words from "but nothing" onwards.
1973 c. 41.	Fair Trading Act 1973.	Section 136.
1973 c. 43.	Hallmarking Act 1973.	In section 24(3), the words from "and, so far" onwards.
1973 c. 45.	Domicile and Matrimonial Proceedings Act 1973.	Section 15(4).
1973 c. 48.	Pakistan Act 1973.	Section 5.
1973 c. 49.	Bangladesh Act 1973.	In the Schedule, paragraphs 3(3) and 10(2).
1973 c. 50.	Employment and Training Act 1973.	Section 12(5).
1973 c. 51.	Finance Act 1973.	Section 56(6).
1973 c. 55.	Statute Law Revision (Northern Ireland) Act 1973.	Section 3(3).
1973 c. 58.	Insurance Companies Amendment Act 1973.	Section 56(2).
1973 c. 61.	Pensioners' Payments and National Insurance Act 1973.	Section 9(2).
1973 c. 62.	Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973.	Section 59(2) and (4).

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PART XIV
OATHS AND DECLARATIONS

SCH. 1

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
11 Geo. 4 & 1 Will. 4. c. 43.	Demise of the Crown Act 1830.	The whole Act.
3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 49.	Quakers and Moravians Act 1833.	The whole Act.
1 & 2 Vict. c. 77.	Quakers and Moravians Act 1838.	The whole Act.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 72.	Promissory Oaths Act 1868.	In section 14, in paragraph 2, the words "or by privy councillors of Ireland"; and paragraph 11. In the Schedule, in Part I, the words "President of the Poor Law Board" and the entry relating to Ireland; and in Part II the words "The Lord Justices of the Court of Appeal in Chancery", "The Vice Chancellors", "The Puisne Justices of the Queen's Bench" and "The Judge of the Admiralty Court".
52 & 53 Vict. c. 10.	Commissioners for Oaths Act 1889.	Section 13.
6 & 7 Geo. 6. c. 18.	Evidence and Powers of Attorney Act 1943.	The whole Act except sections 4 and 5. In section 5, subsection (1); and in subsection (2), the words from "and this Act" onwards.

PART XV
OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
6 Geo. 4. c. 75 (1825).	An Act to enable His Majesty to grant to a company, to be incorporated by charter, to be called "The Canada Company", certain lands in the Province of Upper Canada, and to invest the said Company with certain powers and privileges, and for other purposes relating thereto.	The whole Act.

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SCH. 1

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
9 Geo. 4. c. 51 (1828).	An Act to alter and amend [the Act 6 Geo. 4. c. 75].	The whole Act.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 104.	Chinese Passengers Act 1855.	The whole Act.
37 & 38 Vict. c. 92.	Alderney Harbour (Trans- fer) Act 1874.	The whole Act.
57 & 58 Vict. c. 60.	Merchant Shipping Act 1894.	Section 746(1).
63 & 64 Vict. c. 38.	Elementary School Teachers Superannua- tion (Isle of Man) Act 1900.	The whole Act.
16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. xiv.	The Canada Company's Act 1916.	The whole Act.
11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 3.	Burma Independence Act 1947.	Section 3.
11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 7.	Ceylon Independence Act 1947.	In Schedule 2, paragraphs 2 and 7.
5 & 6 Eliz. 2. c. 6.	Ghana Independence Act 1957.	In Schedule 2, paragraphs 3 and 10.
5 & 6 Eliz. 2. c. 60.	Federation of Malaya In- dependence Act 1957.	In Schedule 1, paragraphs 7 and 12.
6 & 7 Eliz. 2. c. 11.	Isle of Man Act 1958.	In section 1(3), the words from "the Isle" (where first occur- ing) to "1947, and,".
8 & 9 Eliz. 2. c. 41.	Ghana (Consequential Provision) Act 1960.	Section 2.
8 & 9 Eliz. 2. c. 52.	Cyprus Act 1960.	Section 5.
8 & 9 Eliz. 2. c. 55.	Nigeria Independence Act 1960.	In Schedule 2, paragraph 10.
9 & 10 Eliz. 2. c. 16.	Sierra Leone Indepen- dence Act 1961.	In Schedule 3, paragraph 11.
10 & 11 Eliz. 2. c. 1.	Tanganyika Independence Act 1961.	In Schedule 2, paragraph 10.
10 & 11 Eliz. 2. c. 40.	Jamaica Independence Act 1962.	In Schedule 2, paragraph 10.
10 & 11 Eliz. 2. c. 54.	Trinidad and Tobago In- dependence Act 1962.	In Schedule 2, paragraph 10.
10 & 11 Eliz. 2. c. 57.	Uganda Independence Act 1962.	In Schedule 3, paragraph 10.
11 & 12 Eliz. 2. c. 1.	Tanganyika Republic Act 1962.	Section 2.
1963 c. 35.	Malaysia Act 1963.	In Schedule 2, paragraph 1(d).
1963 c. 54.	Kenya Independence Act 1963.	Section 6.
1963 c. 55.	Zanzibar Act 1963.	In Schedule 2, paragraph 10. Sections 3 and 5.
1963 c. 57.	Nigeria Republic Act 1963.	In Schedule 1, paragraph 10. Section 1(3).
1964 c. 20.	Uganda Act 1964.	Section 3.
1964 c. 46.	Malawi Independence Act 1964.	Section 5.
1964 c. 65.	Zambia Independence Act 1964.	In Schedule 2, paragraph 10. Sections 5, 6 and 10.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 1

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
1964 c. 86.	Malta Independence Act 1964.	In Schedule 2, paragraphs 9 and 10.
1964 c. 93.	The Gambia Independence Act 1964.	In Schedule 2, paragraph 9.
1966 c. 14.	Guyana Independence Act 1966.	Section 7.
1966 c. 23.	Botswana Independence Act 1966.	In Schedule 2, paragraph 9.
1966 c. 24.	Lesotho Independence Act 1966.	Sections 5, 6 and 7.
1966 c. 37.	Barbados Independence Act 1966.	Sections 5, 6 and 7.
1967 c. 71.	Aden, Perim and Kuria Muria Islands Act 1967.	In Schedule 2, paragraph 9.
1968 c. 8.	Mauritius Independence Act 1968.	Section 5.
1968 c. 56.	Swaziland Independence Act 1968.	In section 6, subsection (3); and in subsection (4) the words "or section 5."
1968 c. 8.	Mauritius Independence Act 1968.	In Schedule 2, paragraph 9.
1968 c. 56.	Swaziland Independence Act 1968.	Sections 5 and 6.
1969 c. 29.	Tanzania Act 1969.	Section 3(1).
1970 c. 50.	Fiji Independence Act 1970.	In Schedule 2, paragraphs 7 and 9.
1972 c. 1.	Sierra Leone Republic Act 1972.	Section 1(3).
1973 c. 27.	The Bahamas Independence Act 1973.	In Schedule 2, paragraph 6.
1973 c. 49.	Bangladesh Act 1973.	In the Schedule, paragraph 7.

PART XVI

PROPERTY

Chapter	Title, short title or subject	Extent of repeal
4 Hen. 7. c. 14 (1488).	(Crown Lands).	The whole Act.
7 Hen. 7. c. 19 (1491).	(Priory of Christchurch).	The whole Act.
25 Hen. 8. c. 25 (1533).	An Acte concernyng the Quenes Joynture.	The whole Act.
25 Hen. 8. c. 28 (1533).	An Acte for the lady Dowager.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 45 (1536).	An Acte concernyng the Quenys Joynture.	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 1

Chapter	Title, short title or subject	Extent of repeal
6 Geo. 2. c. 32 (1732).	An Act to enable certain persons to propound the papers importing to be the last will, codicils and testamentary schedules of Richard Norton, late of Southwick in the county of Southampton, Esquire deceased, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and to sue for administration with the same annexed.	The whole Act.
10 Geo. 2. c. 37 (1736).	An Act to prevent [the Limitation Act 1623] being pleaded, insisted on, or taken advantage of, by any persons claiming under the last will of Richard Norton, Esquire, of Southwick, deceased, against any claim, title or demand, which Thomas Norton, Esquire, hath to or upon the manor of Old Alresford, and lands in the county of Southampton, settled by indenture of the fifth of March one thousand six hundred and fifty-seven, or the rents and profits thereof.	The whole Act.
11 Geo. 2. c. 19.	Distress for Rent Act 1737.	Section 15.
13 Geo. 3. c. 17 (1772).	An Act for making the exemplification of the last will and testament of William Earl of Blessington, in the Kingdom of Ireland, deceased, evidence as well in Ireland as in Great Britain.	The whole Act.
16 Geo. 3. c. 10 (1776).	An Act to enable His Majesty to make leases, copies, and grants of offices, lands, and hereditaments, parcel of the Dutchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same; and for other purposes therein mentioned.	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 1

Chapter	Title, short title or subject	Extent of repeal
46 Geo. 3. c. 143 (1806).	An Act for enquiring into the state of Windsor Forest in the county of Berks, and for ascertaining the boundaries of the said Forest, and of the lands of the Crown within the same.	The whole Act.
56 Geo. 3. c. 115 (1816).	An Act for ratifying the purchase of the Claremont Estate, and for settling the same as a residence for Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta and His Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld.	The whole Act.
7 Geo. 4. c. 16.	Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals Act 1826.	Sections 42 and 43. The Schedule.
4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 22.	Apportionment Act 1834.	The whole Act.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 78 (1850).	An Act to enable Her Majesty to make provision for the residence of His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales in Marlborough House during the joint lives of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness.	The whole Act.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 79.	Inclosure Act 1852.	Sections 18 and 19.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 49 (1862).	An Act to authorise the completion, after His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales shall attain the age of twenty-one years, of arrangements commenced during his minority, under the provisions of [the Duchy of Cornwall Act 1844].	The whole Act.
27 & 28 Vict. c. 60 (1864).	An Act to enable Her Majesty to grant a lease for 999 years of the building known as the College of Physicians in Pall Mall East.	The whole Act.
28 & 29 Vict. c. 49.	Courts of Justice Concentration (Site) Act 1865.	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 1

Chapter	Title, short title or subject	Extent of repeal
39 & 40 Vict. c. 56.	Commons Act 1876.	Section 24.
11 & 12 Geo. 5. c. 58.	Trusts (Scotland) Act 1921.	In section 13, the words "with a rent under the powers of the Public Money Drainage Acts 1846 to 1856, or".
1965 c. 2.	Administration of Justice Act 1965.	Section 28.
1965 c. 32.	Administration of Estates (Small Payments) Act 1965.	In Schedule 1, in Part 1, the entries relating to the Friendly Societies Act 1829 and the Army Pensions Act 1830.

PART XVII

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
17 & 18 Vict. c. 114.	University of London Medical Graduates Act 1854.	The whole Act.
21 & 22 Vict. c. 90.	Medical Act 1858.	Section 53.
36 & 37 Vict. c. 55.	Medical Act (University of London) 1873.	The whole Act.
61 & 62 Vict. c. 62.	University of London Act 1898.	The whole Act.
62 & 63 Vict. c. 24.	University of London Act 1899.	The whole Act.

PART XVIII

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
41 & 42 Vict. c. 49.	Weights and Measures Act 1878.	Section 62. The proviso to section 86, so far as unrepealed.
8 Edw. 7. c. 17. 1963 c. 31.	Cran Measures Act 1908. Weights and Measures Act 1963.	Section 9(1). In section 43(1), the words from "except" to "Board". In section 60, paragraph (c) of subsection (1); and in para- graph (b) of subsection (3) the words from "and in" on- wards. In section 62, subsections (4) and (5); and in subsection (6) the words "or (4)". In Schedule 10, paragraph 12.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

PART XIX
MISCELLANEOUS

SCH. 1

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
8 Geo. 1. c. 28 (1721).	An Act for supplying the records of the Commissary Court of Aberdeen, burnt or lost in the late fire there.	The whole Act.
9 Geo. 1. c. 25 (1722).	An Act for making more effectual [the Act 8 Geo. 1. c. 28].	The whole Act.
9 Geo. 4. c. 39.	Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Act 1828.	The whole Act.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 2 (1840).	An Act for the Naturalization of His Serene Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.	The whole Act.
19 & 20 Vict. c. 75 (1856).	An Act for the further alteration and amendment of the laws and duties of customs.	The whole Act.
33 & 34 Vict. c. 13.	Survey Act 1870.	Section 5.
37 & 38 Vict. c. 88.	Births and Deaths Registration Act 1874.	In section 51, the words "save as is herein otherwise expressly provided". Schedule 4.
38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.	Public Health Act 1875.	In Schedule 5, in Part III, the paragraph relating to the Act 35 & 36 Vict. c. 79.
50 & 51 Vict. c. 70.	Appellate Jurisdiction Act 1887.	Section 2.
52 & 53 Vict. c. 24.	Master and Servant Act 1889.	The whole Act.
63 & 64 Vict. c. 15.	Burial Act 1900.	In Schedule 1, the entries relating to the Burial Acts of 1852, 1860 and 1871; in the entry relating to the Burial Act 1853, the reference to section 6; in the entry relating to the Burial Act 1855, the references to sections 3, 6, 7 and 17; and in the entry relating to the Burial Act 1857, the reference to section 9.
4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 47.	Deeds of Arrangement Act 1914.	Section 31.
12 & 13 Geo. 5. c. 50.	Expiring Laws Act 1922.	The whole Act.
15 & 16 Geo. 5. c. 76.	Expiring Laws Act 1925.	The whole Act.
16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. 18.	Secretaries of State Act 1926.	Section 2.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 1

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
17 & 18 Geo. 5. c. 4.	Royal and Parliamentary Titles Act 1927.	In section 2(1), the words from "and accordingly" onwards.
2 & 3 Geo. 6. c. 70.	Ships and Aircraft (Transfer Restriction) Act 1939.	The whole Act.
9 & 10 Geo. 6. c. 36.	Statutory Instruments Act 1946.	Section 10(2).
11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 29.	National Assistance Act 1948.	Sections 60(2) and 61(1). In Schedule 6, paragraphs 4, 5, 7(4), 12, 13, 17 and 19(3).
11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 31.	Cotton Spinning (Re-equipment Subsidy) Act 1948.	The whole Act, including that Act so far as applied by the Cotton Industry Act 1959.
12, 13 & 14 Geo. 6. c. 9.	Prize Act 1948.	The whole Act.
14 & 15 Geo. 6. c. 39.	Common Informers Act 1951.	In the Schedule, the entry relating to the Metropolitan Police Courts Act 1839.
15 & 16 Geo. 6. & 1 Eliz. 2. c. 44.	Customs and Excise Act 1952.	In Schedule 10, in Part II, paragraph 4.
1 & 2 Eliz. 2. c. 18.	Coastal Flooding (Emergency Provisions) Act 1953.	The whole Act.
1 & 2 Eliz. 2. c. 20.	Births and Deaths Registration Act 1953.	In Schedule 1, paragraph 1.
1 & 2 Eliz. 2. c. 37.	Registration Service Act 1953.	In Schedule 1, paragraphs 3, 6 and 9.
6 & 7 Eliz. 2. c. 51.	Public Records Act 1958.	In Schedule 2, the entry relating to the Cotton Spinning (Re-equipment Subsidy) Act 1948.
6 & 7 Eliz. 2. c. 71.	Agriculture Act 1958.	In Schedule 1, paragraph 25. In Schedule 4, paragraphs 6, 7 and 8; in paragraph 9, the words "section twenty-six or", where first occurring, and the words "the said section twenty-six or, as the case may be,"; and in paragraph 13, sub-paragraphs (d) and (e).
7 & 8 Eliz. 2. c. 19.	Emergency Laws (Repeal) Act 1959.	Sections 3 and 4.
7 & 8 Eliz. 2. c. 48.	Cotton Industry Act 1959.	The whole Act.
8 & 9 Eliz. 2. c. 37.	Payment of Wages Act 1960.	In section 1(3), the proviso.
8 & 9 Eliz. 2. c. 57.	Films Act 1960.	In Schedule 4, paragraphs 1, 2 and 5.
1964 c. 60.	Emergency Laws (Re-enactments and Repeals) Act 1964.	Section 3. In section 14, the words "or section 3", wherever occurring. Section 16.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 1

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
1968 c. 34.	Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1968.	Sections 10(7) and 11(9). Schedules 1 and 2.
1968 c. 54.	Theatres Act 1968.	Section 19(2), (4), (5) and (6). In Schedule 2, in the entry relating to section 395 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892, the words "the words 'stage plays or other' shall be omitted;" and the words "and the words from 'without prejudice' to the end shall be omitted"; in the entry relating to section 402 of that Act the words "the words 'stage plays or' shall be omitted;" and the entries relating to the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1947. Schedule 3.
1969 c. 48.	Post Office Act 1969.	In Schedule 4, paragraphs 17, 20, 24, 50 and 93(1)(xiii). Section 2(5).
1970 c. 31.	Administration of Justice Act 1970.	Section 2.
1974 c. 36.	Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Act 1974.	Section 10(2). Schedule 3.
1975 c. 24.	House of Commons Disqualification Act 1975.	Section 5(2). Schedule 3.
1975 c. 25.	Northern Ireland Assembly Disqualification Act 1975.	In Schedule 2, in Part I, the entry relating to the Licensing (Scotland) Act 1903; and in Part II, the entry relating to the Miscellaneous Financial Provisions Act 1955.
1976 c. 16.	Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1976.	

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

Section 1.

SCHEDULE 2

AMENDMENTS

*Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Protection of Civil Interests)
Act 1951*

- 1951 c. 65. In section 64(1) of the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Protection of Civil Interests) Act 1951, in the definition of "short period of training", for "paragraph 7 thereof" substitute "paragraph 7 of the First Schedule to this Act".

City of London (Guild Churches) Act 1952

- 1952 c. xxxviii. In proviso (c) to section 12(8) of the City of London (Guild Churches) Act 1952, for the words "any emoluments paid to him pursuant to section 12 of the Welsh Cathedrals Act 1843" substitute "the annuity, now charged on certain property of the University of Wales, paid to him".

Highways Act 1959

- 1959 c. 25. In the Highways Act 1959—
- (a) in section 222(9), for the words "any such right", in the second place where they occur, substitute "any right pursuant to the said subsection (3) (whether by the owners of a bridge or by a highway authority)"; and
 - (b) in section 223(1), for the words "nor shall anything in the said Part III" substitute "nothing in Part III of the First Schedule to that Act shall".

Army Reserve Act 1962

- 1962 c. 10. In section 4 of the Army Reserve Act 1962—
- (a) in subsection (2), after "1955, shall" insert "subject to subsection (2A) below" and omit the words from "but, in the case of" onwards;
 - (b) after subsection (2) insert:—
 - "(2A) In the case of a person who does not for the time being hold a commission—
 - (a) the provisions of the Army Act 1955 applied by subsection (2) above shall not include section 13, 15, 17 or 18(2), or the proviso to section 3(3); and
 - (b) section 9(1) of that Act (circumstances in which discharge or transfer to reserve is to be postponed) shall have effect, as so applied, with the omission of the words 'or he is serving outside the United Kingdom'."

Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1963

- 1963 c. 39. In section 26(2) of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1963, for "that Schedule" substitute "Schedule 3 to this Act".

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCHEDULE 3

Section 3.

SHORT TITLES

Chapter	Title	Short title
19 Geo. 3. c. 45.	An Act to enable the Chancellor and Council of the Duchy of Lancaster to sell and dispose of certain Fee-farm Rents, and other Rents, and to enfranchise Copyhold and Customary Tenements, within their Survey, and to encourage the Growth of Timber on Lands held of the said Duchy.	Duchy of Lancaster Act 1779.
27 Geo. 3. c. 34.	An Act to amend an Act passed in the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, <i>An Act to enable the Chancellor and Council of the Duchy of Lancaster to sell and dispose of certain Fee-farm Rents, and other Rents, and to enfranchise Copyhold and Customary Tenements within their Survey; and to encourage the Growth of Timber on Lands held of the said Duchy;</i> and to enable the said Chancellor and Council to discharge Incumbrances affecting the Possessions of the said Duchy.	Duchy of Lancaster Act 1787.
48 Geo. 3. c. 73.	An Act to improve the Land Revenue of the Crown in England, and also of His Majesty's Duchy of Lancaster.	Duchy of Lancaster Act 1808.
57 Geo. 3. c. 97.	An Act for ratifying Articles of Agreement entered into by the Right Honourable Henry Hall Viscount Gage, and the Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues; and for the better Management and Improvement of the Land Revenues of the Crown.	Duchy of Lancaster Act 1817.
59 Geo. 3. c. 86.	An Act for the better Collection and Recovery of Gale Rents in the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester.	Dean Forest Act 1819.
1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 52.	An Act to improve the Land Revenues of the Crown, and of His Majesty's Duchy of Lancaster, and for making Provisions and Regulations for the better Management thereof.	Duchy of Lancaster Act 1821.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 31.	An Act to enable the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital to purchase certain Parcels of Land for the Benefit of the said Hospital, and for other Purposes.	Chelsea Hospital Act 1843.

Statute Law (Repeals) Bill

SCH. 3

Chapter	Title	Short title
22 & 23 Vict. c. 19.	An Act to repeal Part of an Act passed in the Thirteenth Year of Elizabeth, Chapter Twenty-nine, concerning the several Incorporations of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Confirmation of the Charters, Liberties, and Privileges granted to either of them.	Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act 1859.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 40.	An Act to make further Provision for the Management of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean, and of the Mines and Quarries therein and in the Hundred of Saint Briavels in the County of Gloucester.	Dean Forest Act 1861.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 35.	An Act to extend the Provision in "The Duchy of Cornwall Management Act, 1863," relating to permanent Improvements.	Duchy of Cornwall Management Act 1868.

APPENDIX 2

EXPLANATORY NOTE ON THE DRAFT BILL

Clause 1 repeals the enactments mentioned in Schedule 1 and introduces the associated amendments specified in Schedule 2.

Clause 2 is a saving for the continued admissibility in evidence of registers, or copies of registers, of marriages validated by the enactments specified in Part XII of Schedule 1.

Clause 3 introduces Schedule 3 which assigns short titles to ten Acts.

Clause 4 makes provision with respect to the territorial extent of the Bill. *Clause 4(2)* and *(3)* provide for the extension of repeals, and associated amendments, to Hong Kong, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man in cases where (because the enactments concerned extend to those dependencies by virtue of their own terms) local legislation would not be competent.

SCHEDULE 1

REPEALS

PART I

ARMED FORCES

In the Royal Naval Reserve (Volunteer) Act 1859, the repeals proposed are of obsolete provisions relating to service in the Royal Naval Special Reserve, which was formerly maintained by virtue of section 1(3)(a) of the National Service Act 1948. The provisions concerned were inserted into the 1859 Act by the National Service (Adaptation of Enactments) (Naval and Marine Forces) Order 1949 and their repeal is consequential on the repeals proposed to the National Service Act 1948.

Section 4 of the Army and Air Force (Women's Service) Act 1948, which exempted women from liability for national service, is obsolete and its repeal is similarly consequential on the repeals proposed to the National Service Act 1948.

Part I, and later ancillary provisions, of the National Service Act 1948 provided the necessary statutory authority for conscription into the armed forces after the last war. By virtue of section 61, the legislation has long been spent as regards further conscription: the last call-up took place in December 1960. The residual effects of the legislation on men conscripted before 1961 have now also worked themselves out. The basic liability of conscripts under the 1948 Act, as amended, was for a period of two years' whole-time service in the regular forces followed by six years' part-time service in an auxiliary force. However, by a series of other Acts (beginning with the Navy, Army and Air Force Reserves Act 1954

and ending with the Army Reserve Act 1969) the reserve liability of particular categories of men who had fulfilled their original obligations as to national service was extended for successive periods of five years at a time. These Acts are no longer in force; and the result is that all reserve liability arising from the operation of the National Service Acts finally ended on 30 June 1974.

Part II of the National Service Act 1948 (safeguarding of employment) and its ancillary provisions are not proposed for repeal by this Bill. This legislation forms a code of reinstatement rights which, although spent in its original application to persons called up for national service, continues to apply in a modified form to other categories of reservists who may be called up for whole-time service: see section 1 of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act 1950, section 5(2) of the Army Reserve Act 1962, section 2(6) of the Navy, Army and Air Force Reserves Act 1964, section 9(5) of the Reserve Forces Act 1966 and section 2(7) of the Ulster Defence Regiment Act 1969. It is therefore proposed to retain the original code, and amendments of it, on the statute book until such time as a consolidation of the enactments concerned can be undertaken.

Apart from the enactments specifically referred to below, the remaining repeals are all consequential on the repeals proposed to the National Service Act 1948 or the repeal (by the Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1976) of the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act 1951 and the Navy, Army and Air Force Reserves Act 1954.

In the Auxiliary and Reserve Forces Act 1949, the repeals proposed to section 17 are of interpretation provisions which are inoperative in relation to the unrepealed residue of that Act.

In the Army Reserve Act 1950, section 2, which relates to service as a militiaman in the Army Reserve, is obsolete since the Army Reserve no longer includes militiamen; and the repeals proposed to sections 4 (except subsection (4)), 8 and 28 (except the definition of "the Act of 1948") are consequential. The category of reservists concerned was created by the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act 1907 and men within it were known as "special reservists" until 1921; it is not connected with the pre-1882 militia, which was finally abolished by the Territorial Army and Militia Act 1921, and of which the modern counterpart is the T.A.V.R.

Section 29(6) of the Army Reserve Act 1950 and section 30(3) of the Air Force Reserve Act 1950—technical consolidation provisions to preserve existing law for the purposes of orders made under the India (Consequential Provision) Act 1949—are obsolete in consequence of the repeal of section 1(3) of the 1949 Act by the Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1976. Section 29(1), (8) and (9) of and Schedule 3 to the Army Reserve Act 1950 and sections 28, 30(1), and (6) of and Schedule 3 to the Air Force Reserve Act 1950 are obsolete savings or spent repealing enactments.

The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act 1950 applied, with modifications, the code of reinstatement rights contained in Part II of the National Service Act 1948 to specified categories of persons enlisted for whole-time service in the armed forces of the Crown. The Act of 1950 is still required for its operation in relation to several categories of reservists specified in it, and it has been applied by later legislation to four further categories of reservists. But much of the Act of 1950 is obsolete in that it can apply only to persons who are no longer eligible for reinstatement benefits: in particular, persons enlisted in pursuance of directions given under three war-time Acts which were repealed in 1954, persons enlisted in 1950 for 18 months' service in Korea, national service men who voluntarily engaged for six months' additional service, and certain persons who accepted commissions under non-statutory arrangements made for treating commissioned service as equivalent to whole-time national service. The repeals proposed would simplify the text by removing the obsolete material.

The Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Protection of Civil Interests) Act 1951 afforded further protection of the interests of specified categories of persons called up or volunteering for whole-time service in the armed forces. The repeals proposed would remove obsolete provisions relating to categories of persons who are no longer eligible for the protection afforded by the Act. Consequentially on the repeals, a minor textual amendment of section 64(1) is necessary: it is contained in Schedule 2 to the Bill.

In the Revision of the Army and Air Force Acts (Transitional Provisions) Act 1955, the residue of paragraph 15 of Schedule 2 is a spent transitional provision relating to courts-martial held before 1 January 1957. Paragraph 2 of Schedule 3—a re-enactment in permanent form of section 174A of the old Army and Air Force Acts—provided machinery to facilitate the licensing of services' canteens in Northern Ireland. The machinery is obsolete and unnecessary, since under the Licensing Act (Northern Ireland) 1971 no licence is required for the sale of intoxicating liquor to or in any canteen carried on under the authority of the Secretary of State; the law in Northern Ireland in this respect is therefore now similar to that obtaining in Great Britain.

Section 137 of and Schedule 7 to the Naval Discipline Act 1957 enacted transitional provisions, now spent, in connection with the replacement of the old naval disciplinary code contained in the Naval Discipline Act of 1866, as amended.

Consequentially on the proposed repeal of the provisions of the Army Act 1955 relating to national service men, it is necessary, for the purpose of preserving the existing law concerning certain members of the T.A.V.R., to amend section 4 of the Army Reserve Act 1962 (which applies the Army Act 1955 to them subject to the same exceptions as in the case of persons enlisted in pursuance of the National Service Act 1948). The amendment is contained in Schedule 2 to the Bill.

PART II

CIVIL LIST

The Civil List and Secret Service Money Act 1782 is also known as Burke's Civil Establishment Act, since it implemented some of the principles of "economical reform" advocated by Edmund Burke in his celebrated speech of 11 February 1780. Sections 24 to 29, which limited and regulated the expenditure from the civil list revenues of secret service money, or money for special service, were aimed at reducing the opportunities for political corruption which the payments were thought to provide. The provisions are of no significance today. They were enacted at a time when the central government was still in essence an emanation from the Royal Household and the King was expected to meet the general expenses of government from his civil list. Reforms made during the nineteenth century progressively removed government expenditure from the civil list, and the list is now restricted to meeting the expenses of the Queen and the Royal Household. Secret service money was taken off the civil list in 1837 and became a separate charge on the Consolidated Fund until the charge was abolished by the Secret Service Money (Repeal) Act 1886. Funds required for secret service purposes are now voted annually by Parliament and are accounted for through the normal procedures for dealing with Supply Estimates.

Section 11 of the Civil List Audit Act 1816 provided for the punishment of persons wilfully and corruptly giving false evidence before the auditor of the civil list accounts. The section has been repealed for England and Wales by the Perjury Act 1911 and for Northern Ireland by the Perjury Act (Northern Ireland) 1946. The section is unnecessary in its application to Scotland, where the punishment of perjury in the circumstances to which it relates is adequately provided for by the common law.

The residue of the Civil List Act 1910 and the provisions proposed for repeal in the Civil List Acts of 1936, 1937 and 1972 are spent. The enactments concerned made provision for the benefit of the late Duke of Gloucester (the last surviving child of George V) or in respect of retired allowances, which have ceased to be payable, to persons who were in the Royal service before 1910.

PART III

CORONERS

The unrepealed provisions of the Cinque Ports Act 1811 conferred jurisdiction on the coroners of Essex and of Kent in respect of parishes or a hamlet forming part of the liberties of the Cinque Ports. The provisions have been superseded by section 220(1) of the Local Government Act 1972.

The Coroners Act 1921 provided for a revision after the First World War of the rate of the salary and the fees payable to coroners. There is no life left in the Act. The revision for which it provided has long since been made; and in any event the residual application of the Act (to franchise coronerships) would have ended when the coronerships in question were abolished by section 220(1) of the Local Government Act 1972.

Section 1(4) of the Coroners Act 1954 is a spent provision that certain payments shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Section 78(2)(a) of the London Government Act 1963 is spent consequentially upon the repeal by the Local Government Act 1972 of the requirement as to a coroner's place of residence in section 5 of the Coroners Act 1844.

Section 78(4) of the London Government Act 1963 and section 220(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 required local authorities, during specified periods, to exercise powers conferred on them by section 12 of the Coroners (Amendment) Act 1926, which relates to the constitution of coroners' districts. The provisions are spent, since the specified periods have ended.

PART IV

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Acts of 1503 and 1523 empowered Henry VII and Henry VIII, respectively, to reverse earlier attainders for high treason without recourse to Parliament. Both Acts are spent.

The Act of 1533 pardoned Richard Southwell (who later became Sheriff of Norfolk) and seven other individuals for their part in the murder of Sir William Penington and is similarly spent.

The Treason Act 1708 introduced the English law of treason into Scotland. The repeals proposed to section 5 are of obsolete references to attainder for treason. Section 8, which abolished the competence in Scots law of torturing those accused of capital offences and other crimes, is spent and obsolete.

The Treason Outlawries (Scotland) Act 1748 clarified, in consequence of the introduction of the English law of treason, the Scottish procedure for outlawing persons found guilty of high treason or misprision of treason. The Act is obsolete. The sentence of outlawry was formally abolished for Scotland by section 15(2) of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1949, having earlier been abolished for England and Wales by section 12 of the Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1938.

Section 10 of the Criminal Law (Scotland) Act 1830, which abolished the sentence of banishment furth of Scotland except in

cases where the sentence was expressly authorised by any Act of the Parliaments of Scotland, is obsolete since no Act authorising the sentence is still in force. The repeal proposed to section 11 of the Act is consequential on the repeal of section 15 by the Police (Scotland) Act 1956.

Section 1 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act 1857, which now applies only to England and Wales, defines expressions which are not used in the unrepealed residue of the Act.

The repeals proposed to the Justiciary Court (Scotland) Act 1868 are consequential on repeals already made.

The residue of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act 1908 is obsolete in consequence of repeals made by the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1975.

Section 41 (now applicable only to England and Wales) of the Criminal Justice Administration Act 1914 defines expressions which are not used in the unrepealed residue of the Act.

The repeal proposed to section 4(2) of the Criminal Appeal (Scotland) Act 1926 is of an obsolete reference to the carrying out of a sentence of corporal punishment (abolished in 1948).

Section 19(2) of the Criminal Appeal (Scotland) Act 1926 and the Criminal Appeal (Scotland) Act 1927 relate to appeals by persons convicted before 1 November 1926 and are spent.

In the Criminal Justice Act 1948, section 2 (which abolished the sentence of whipping) and section 30 (which abolished privilege of peerage in relation to criminal proceedings) are spent. Section 66 (which relates to persons in custody by virtue of the Act) is now inoperative in its application to Scotland. Section 73 provided for the modification by Order in Council of the legislation governing the armed forces in consequence of the abolition of penal servitude, hard labour and whipping; it is obsolete as a result of the replacement of the legislation concerned by the Army Act 1955, the Air Force Act 1955 and the Naval Discipline Act 1957. The other repeals are consequential on repeals already made or now proposed or are of spent repealing or commencement provisions.

In the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1949, the provisions proposed for repeal are spent in consequence of previous repeals or are spent repealing enactments.

Section 16 of the Homicide Act 1957 is a spent transitional provision concerning offences committed before 1957.

Section 26(2) of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1963 provided machinery for the reciprocal enforcement of transfer of fine orders by courts in Scotland and in England and Wales. As far as Scotland is concerned, the necessary machinery is now provided by virtue of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1975 and the repeal proposed is consequential on the passing of that Act. As a

result of the proposed repeal, a minor textual amendment of section 26(2) (contained in Schedule 2 to the Bill) is necessary.

The repeals proposed to the Criminal Justice Act 1967 and the Criminal Justice Act 1972 are consequential on repeals made by the Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1976.

Section 5(1A) of the Hijacking Act 1971, as inserted by the Protection of Aircraft Act 1973, has been superseded by section 12(2) of the Criminal Jurisdiction Act 1975. The repeals proposed to the Protection of Aircraft Act 1973 are consequential or are of provisions which are otherwise spent.

Acts of Attainder or Restitution

Attainder was the extinction of civil and political rights which formerly took place following a judgment of death or outlawry for treason or felony. Its most important consequences were the forfeiture and escheat of the offender's lands and the corruption of his blood, which had the effect of disinheriting his heirs.

Attainder was also produced by legislative act—an Act of Attainder—declaring guilt and imposing punishment for offences usually described as high treason but which did not necessarily satisfy established legal definitions of that or any other crime. During the Wars of the Roses, Acts of Attainder were used by the rival factions to rid themselves of opposing leaders. In the reign of Henry VIII, an opinion given by the judges established that the law would admit the validity of an Act of Attainder passed without hearing the accused; and the attainder machinery became a dependable instrument for dealing with those who had forfeited the King's trust and a convenient substitute for the more cumbrous procedure of impeachment. Later, Guy Fawkes and his fellow conspirators were attainted by Act of Parliament (1605 c.2), as were a number of those involved in the Jacobite rebellions of 1715 and 1745. The practice of passing Acts of Attainder came to an end in the eighteenth century.

In many cases the effects of an Act of Attainder were reversed, so far as this was possible, by a subsequent Act of Restitution. During the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII attainders were also reversed by letters patent granted by virtue of general legislation (1503 c.28 and 1523 c.21).

As an alternative to an Act of Attainder, an Act for the infliction of Pains and Penalties—which was less severe and did not include the punishment of death—was sometimes resorted to. The procedure for obtaining an Act of this type was last invoked, unsuccessfully, in 1820 when Queen Caroline was accused of adultery.

A number of Acts of Attainder or Restitution have already been repealed. The repeals now proposed are of unrepealed Public Acts which, except as indicated below, made provision only in connection with the attainder or restitution of named individuals or the infliction of pains and penalties on them. As such, the Acts have long since had their effect; and the repeals would not prejudice any rights derived ultimately from the past operation of the Acts.

The Act for the attainder of Lord Thomas Howard (1536 c.24) enacted additional provisions of general application making it high treason to deflower, or marry without the royal licence, any of the King's children, sisters, aunts, nephews or nieces. This was, as Blackstone explains, one of many strange and new-fangled treasons which were invented during the reign of Henry VIII and which were totally abrogated when the Treason Act 1553 (passed at the beginning of Mary's reign) once more reduced all treasons to the standard of the Treason Act 1351.

PART V

ECCLESIASTICAL LAW

Section 7 of the Suffragan Bishops Act 1534, which enacts that a suffragan bishop may hold two benefices, is proposed for repeal because such a provision may now be made by a pastoral scheme or order under the Pastoral Measure 1968.

In the Scottish Episcopalians Act 1711, the second limb of section 4 provides that nothing in the Act is to be construed as exempting Scottish Episcopalians from the payment of tithes or other parochial duties. This saving is now unnecessary or obsolete. Tithes (that is, teinds) where exigible are a charge on land and not on persons. The liability for parochial duties (a charge formerly borne by heritors responsible for the maintenance of ecclesiastical property) was transferred to the Church of Scotland General Trustees or to local authorities by the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Act 1925. Section 13 of the 1711 Act, which required ministers and preachers both of the Established Church and of the Episcopal Church in Scotland to pray in express words for Queen Anne and the Princess Sophia, became spent on their deaths in 1714.

Except as indicated above, the following legislation, namely, section 4 of the Scottish Episcopalians Act 1711, sections 5 and 6 of the Roman Catholic Relief Act 1791, the Scottish Episcopalians Relief Act 1792 and the Places of Religious Worship Act 1812, consists of archaic enactments relating to religious worship—aimed at preventing treasonable conspiracies by Roman Catholics and Protestant dissenters and at ensuring conformity on the part

of the Scottish Episcopal Church—which belong to a period of society long since passed. The legislation, in particular—

- (a) requires buildings used for religious worship to be registered and imposes restrictions (mainly by reference to the taking of obsolete oaths) on the persons who may preach, teach or officiate at places of religious worship (section 5 of the 1791 Act, sections 2 to 10 of the 1812 Act);
- (b) prohibits assemblies or congregations of Roman Catholics, Scottish Episcopalians or Protestant nonconformists (except for Quakers) being held in any place with the doors locked, bolted or barred, or otherwise fastened, so as to prevent any person entering (section 4 of the 1711 Act, section 6 of the 1791 Act, section 8 of the 1792 Act, section 11 of the 1812 Act);
- (c) requires every pastor or minister of an Episcopal chapel or congregation in Scotland to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England before officiating at divine service, and renders him liable to a penalty of £20 for a first offence and to suspension from office for three years for a second offence (sections 2 and 3 of the 1792 Act);
- (d) requires every such pastor or minister to pray for the Sovereign and the Royal Family by name (that is, not in general terms capable of being construed as a reference to the Pretender) on each occasion on which he officiates at divine service, and penalises (by fine or imprisonment up to two years) any person twice present in the same year at divine service where such prayers are not offered (sections 5, 6 and 10 of the 1792 Act).

This old legislation serves no useful purpose now. The procedure for the compulsory registration of places of religious worship is obsolete and has been overtaken in practice by the voluntary system of registration operated by the Registrar General under the Places of Worship Registration Act 1855. The prohibition of meetings held behind locked doors is an absurd anachronism. The obligation to say prayers for the Royal Family is not regarded as burdensome but there is no reason now why this obligation, or the obligation to make a declaration accepting the doctrines of another church, should be enforced by law; and the repeal of these provisions is agreed to by The Queen and the Episcopal Church in Scotland. The legislation as a whole is offensive because of its discriminatory nature, the provision for its enforcement (in some cases still at the instance of a common informer) by the machinery of the criminal law and the implication that it is required for the prevention of treason.

Section 14 of the Parsonages Act 1838 facilitated purchases of parsonage houses in cases where the beneficial owner was under a legal disability. The section is now unnecessary and no longer relied upon in practice.

The Spiritual Duties Act 1839 enables the bishop to apportion the spiritual duties in benefices having more than one spiritual person instituted to the cure of souls. In the unlikely event of there being any parishes to which the Act could apply it would be more appropriate to deal with them by means of a scheme under the Pastoral Measure 1968.

Sections 6 and 7 of the Church Building Act 1839 were ancillary to, and extended the provisions of, section 26 of the Pluralities Act 1838, and their proposed repeal is consequential on the repeal of section 26 by the Pastoral Measure 1968.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act 1840 required certain arrangements to be made, in the case of section 37 with respect to the deanery and canonries in the cathedral church of Durham and in the case of section 70 with respect to the benefices annexed to the regius professorship of divinity in the University of Cambridge. These arrangements were made long ago and sections 37 and 70 are spent. Section 77 which provides for the valuation of ecclesiastical revenues to be amended is no longer needed.

Section 23 of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act 1841, which made provision for the exchange of advowsons with a view to proceedings being taken for the union of two or more benefices, is spent consequentially upon the repeal of the relevant provisions of the Pluralities Act 1838 by the Pastoral Measure 1968.

The unrepealed residue of the Welsh Cathedrals Act 1843 is spent consequentially upon the disestablishment as from 31 March 1920 of the Church in Wales by the Welsh Church Act 1914. Consequentially upon this proposed repeal, Schedule 2 to the Bill amends proviso (c) to section 12(8) of the City of London (Guild Churches) Act 1952.

The words proposed for repeal in section 3 of the Lecturers and Parish Clerks Act 1844 are obsolete because by section 7(iii) of the Parochial Church Councils (Powers) Measure 1956 the power to appoint and dismiss parish clerks is given to the parochial church council jointly with the incumbent.

Section 4 of the Religious Disabilities Act 1846 which applies certain laws for the punishment of persons disturbing religious assemblies is still wanted in Northern Ireland but is proposed for repeal for Great Britain in reliance on section 2 of the Ecclesiastical Courts Jurisdiction Act 1860 and the power of magistrates to bind over persons to be of good behaviour.

The repeals proposed to sections 2 and 3 of the Places of Worship Registration Act 1855 are consequential on the repeal of section 19 of the Toleration Act 1688 by the Promissory Oaths Act 1871 and of the statute 15 and 16 Vict. c.36 (1852) by this Act of 1855 and the proposed repeals of section 5 of the Roman

Catholic Relief Act 1791 and the Places of Religious Worship Act 1812.

The repeals proposed to the Liberty of Worship Act 1855 are consequential upon the proposed repeal of the Places of Religious Worship Act 1812.

Having regard to the extensive repeals already made to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act 1866 the saving in section 23 (that the Act is not to affect Christ Church, Oxford or Manchester Cathedral) is no longer needed.

The unrepealed residue of the Incumbents Act 1868 is superseded by sections 86 and 87 of the Pastoral Measure 1968.

Section 9 of the New Parishes Act and Church Building Acts Amendment Act 1869, which provided machinery for the consolidation of two or more benefices in the same church and parish held by different incumbents, is superseded by the Pastoral Measure 1968.

The unrepealed residue of section 8 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1926 provides that where the incumbent of a parish is the person effecting the disposal of a body the burial fees shall be increased by 2½p. This fixed fee of 2½p has long since ceased to be realistic and compensatory administrative action has now been taken in respect of it.

The proposed repeal to the Common Informers Act 1951 is consequential upon the proposed repeal of the Places of Religious Worship Act 1812.

Church Assembly Measures

The House of Laity (Postponement of Election) Measure 1939 is spent. It postponed the election of members of the House of Laity due to be held in the year 1940.

Section 3 of the Diocesan Education Committees Measure 1943, which deals with the application of payments for war damage in respect of church schools, consists of provisions which are spent or no longer needed.

The repeals proposed to the Clergy Pensions Measure 1961 are of spent repealing enactments and a provision amending section 9 of the Bishops (Retirement) Measure 1951 which was repealed by the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure 1963.

The proposed repeal to the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure 1963 is consequential upon the proposed repeal of the Places of Religious Worship Act 1812.

Section 54(1) of, and Schedule 2 to, the Cathedrals Measure 1963 are spent repealing enactments. The entries in Schedule 1 proposed for repeal are spent because the enactments to which they relate have been repealed.

PART VI

ELECTRICITY AND GAS

The Metropolis Gas Act 1860, as amended by the Metropolis Gas Act 1861, rationalised the law regarding the supply of gas within the London area, then undertaken by some thirteen separate gas companies under different franchises. All gas undertakings were nationalised by the Gas Act 1948 and the twelve area boards established at that time have since been replaced by the British Gas Corporation, which was constituted by the Gas Act 1972. The British Gas Corporation agree that, having regard to later legislation, all the provisions of the Metropolis Gas Acts are obsolete or unnecessary.

Of the provisions proposed for repeal in the Electricity Act 1947: the proviso to section 3(3) is a spent transitional provision; sections 14 and 15 are spent vesting provisions; section 16 is spent because the period of ten years during which local authorities were given rights of pre-emption has expired; sections 20 and 21 are spent because the final redemption of the compensation stock has been completed; all the payments required by section 27 having been made to the electricity undertakings concerned there is no longer any need for that section or section 28; there is no longer any need for sections 31 to 33 which make provision for an arbitration tribunal to determine questions or disputes arising as a result of the acquisition under the Act of electricity undertakings; all the regulations under section 35 giving power to obtain information have been revoked and the section is no longer needed; subsections (1) to (3) of section 38 are spent because the investigation required by the section was duly made and reported and the proposed repeal to subsection (4) of that section is consequential upon a repeal made to Schedule 4 to the Hydro-Electric Development (Scotland) Act 1943 by the Electricity Reorganisation (Scotland) Act 1954; the unrepealed residue of section 40 had a once-and-for-all effect when it cancelled the stock referred to in subsection (3); there is no longer any need for section 59 which provides that on the winding up of certain electricity undertakings whose objects have failed by reason of the Act any assets undisposed of may be applied in compensating their officers; and the proposed repeals of section 68(5) and Schedule 3 are consequential on the proposed repeals, respectively, of section 14 and of sections 20 and 40.

Of the provisions proposed for repeal in the Electricity Reorganisation (Scotland) Act 1954: section 3 which terminated the functions of certain electricity authorities is spent; sections 4 to 6 are spent vesting provisions; section 7 which provided for a financial adjustment between the South of Scotland Board and the Central Authority is spent; section 8 which contained provisions supplemental to the vesting is spent; section 9 is superseded by sections 2(2) and 12(1) of and Schedule 2 to the Local

Government (Financial Provisions etc.) (Scotland) Act 1962; and the proposed repeal to section 11(1) is consequential on the proposed repeal of section 8(2).

Of the repeals proposed to the Electricity Act 1957: section 1 which dissolved the Central Electricity Authority is spent; the proposed repeal to section 16(3) is consequential on the proposed repeal of Schedule 3 to the 1947 Act; section 20(8) is a spent repealing enactment; the provisions proposed for repeal in section 25 and section 26 are spent vesting provisions; the provisions proposed for repeal in Schedule 3 are spent transitional provisions; and the repeals proposed to Schedule 4 are consequential on the proposed repeal of the specified sections in the 1947 Act.

The repeal proposed to the Gas Act 1972 is consequential on the proposed repeal of the Metropolis Gas Acts of 1860 and 1861. The effect of the provision concerned (which was carried over from the Gas Act 1948) is to enable the Secretary of State to repeal or amend the Metropolis Gas Acts by order.

PART VII

FAMILY LAW

As a result of previous repeals the Legitimacy Declaration Act 1858 relates only to Scotland. The parts of the Act which have no application there are proposed for express repeal.

The unrepealed residue of the Adoption of Children (Scotland) Act 1930 is obsolete because there is now no duty payable in respect of the passing of property the rate of which depends on the relationship of the parties.

The unrepealed residue of the Children and Young Persons Act 1932 is superseded by the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1932.

The repeals proposed to the Children Act 1948 are of provisions which became redundant when the Act was repealed for Scotland by the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968, spent transitional provisions and spent repealing enactments.

Schedule 4 to the Children and Young Persons Act 1963 consists of spent transitional provisions. Section 62 of that Act is obsolete because the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1966 enacted that general grants under the Local Government and Miscellaneous Financial Provisions (Scotland) Act 1958 should not be payable for the year 1967-68 and subsequent years.

The proposed repeal to section 46(4) of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1965 is consequential on the repeal of section 38 of that Act by the Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1976.

The entry proposed for repeal in the Maintenance Orders Act 1968 is spent because the enactment which it amended has been repealed.

The proposed repeal to section 43(4) of the Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Act 1970 is consequential on the proposed repeal of section 12 of that Act. Section 12 has become redundant as a result of the amendments made to section 16 of the Maintenance Orders Act 1950 by the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973.

The repeals proposed to the Guardianship of Minors Act 1971 are of spent repealing enactments and spent transitory provisions.

The repeals proposed to section 55 of and Schedule 2 to the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 are consequential on the repeal of section 4(3) of the Domestic and Appellate Proceedings (Restriction of Publicity) Act 1968 by the Northern Ireland Constitution Act 1973. The remaining proposed repeals to the 1973 Act are of spent repealing enactments.

The repeal proposed to the Children Act 1975 is consequential on the repeal of section 106 of the Education Act 1944 by the Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1975.

PART VIII

FINANCE

Sections 10 and 11 of the Paymaster General Act 1835, which conferred power on the Treasury to make regulations for the new office of Paymaster General, were superseded by sections 4 and 5 of the Paymaster General Act 1848.

Section 3 of the Paymaster General Act 1848 is a transitional provision, long spent, relating to authorities for the payment or receipt of money given before 1848 to the Paymaster of Civil Services. Section 6 became spent when, as provided by the section, the balance of a naval prize account formerly kept by the Treasurer of the Navy was transferred to the cash account of the Paymaster General at the Bank of England.

Section 3 of the Commissioners of Works Act 1852 no longer serves any useful purpose. The section makes provision as to the mode of taking security by the Commissioners of Works (now the Department of the Environment) from any receiver, collector, clerk or other officer or contractor for securing the due performance of any duty or contract. It has for more than 100 years been the policy of the Treasury to dispense with the giving of security by public officers entrusted with public money and to rely instead on the exposure and prosecution of defaulters, without exception and in all circumstances.

The Washington Treaty (Claims) Act 1875 provided for the distribution and disposal of sums of money paid by the United States of America on account of awards made pursuant to the Treaty of Washington of 1871. The Act is spent or unnecessary. The money concerned has all been distributed except for two small amounts (totalling about £58) which were paid into court in 1895 and 1927 respectively. These dormant funds are unlikely ever to be claimed; but if they are, the Chancery Division of the High Court would continue to have jurisdiction (by virtue of the Court Funds Act 1829) to make orders for distributing them.

The repeals proposed to the Treasury Bills Act 1877 would rid that Act of obsolete and redundant definitions and descriptive expressions.

In the case of the Colonial Stock Acts 1892 and 1900, the repeals proposed are of transitional provisions relating to stock issued, respectively, before 1892 or before 1900. No stock still exists to which the 1892 provisions could apply, and the provisions are accordingly spent. The only stock to which the 1900 provisions could apply is South Australia 3% Consolidated Inscribed Stock, which was issued in three tranches between May 1897 and April 1900; and the registrars of that stock agree that the 1900 provisions are unnecessary in relation to it.

All the obligations of H.M. Government under the Greek Loan Act 1898 have been discharged and the Act is no longer operative.

The unrepealed residues of the Trade Facilities and Loans Guarantee Act 1922 (Session 2) and the Trade Facilities Act 1924 are spent, the Treasury guarantees thereunder having ended.

The provisions proposed for repeal in the following Acts (other than the proposed repeal to section 2(1) of the 1944 Act) are spent because the respective periods during which the Ministers concerned were empowered to make payments thereunder have expired, namely, the Agricultural Development Act 1939, the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1944 and the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Act 1958. In section 2(1) of the 1944 Act the reference to the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund is unnecessary by reason of section 34(3) of the Finance Act 1954.

The unrepealed residue of section 1 of the Miscellaneous Financial Provisions Act 1955 consists of introductory matter which became spent when the substantive provisions in the section were repealed in 1974 and 1976.

The moneys authorised by the Indus Basin Development Fund Act 1960 and section 3 of the Overseas Aid Act 1966 having been paid in full, these enactments are no longer necessary.

The proposed repeal to the Ministers of the Crown Act 1975 is consequential on the proposed repeal of the Indus Basin Development Fund Act 1960.

PART IX

HIGHWAYS

The Act of 1792 relating to the building of a bridge at Montrose, and the Acts of 1816 and 1818 relating to the improvement of the road between Glasgow and Carlisle, are spent or obsolete. The work concerned, which was financed mainly by the turnpike toll system, has long since been completed and paid for and the maintenance of the bridge and road is now the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Scotland.

Of the repeals proposed to the Ministry of Transport Act 1919: section 5, relating to through-runnings on adjoining tramways and trolley-bus systems, is obsolete; the words in section 17, which terminated the Treasury's power to make certain advances, are spent; paragraphs 2 and 3 of Schedule 1 are spent transitory provisions; and as respects England and Wales and Northern Ireland Schedule 2 is obsolete consequentially upon the repeal of sections 3 and 29 by the Statute Law Revision Act 1964. Schedule 2 is still required in Scotland because of its application by the Bridges Act 1929.

Of the repeals proposed to the Highways Act 1959: sections 120(4) and 134(5) confer special powers on the Secretary of State as respects trunk roads in parts of the west country which are no longer needed because his general powers are adequate for the purpose; the words in section 209(1) and the whole of section 212 are unnecessary because the Local Government Act 1972 repealed all provisions in local Acts regulating the procedure relating to the execution of street works and payment in respect thereof; the words in sections 222(9) and 223(1) granting highway authorities exemption from special parliamentary procedure are unnecessary (except as regards any compulsory purchase order of which notice of the making or preparation in draft was first published before 1 April 1976) by reason of the wider exemption in section 41 of the Community Land Act 1975; section 244 can no longer operate because by section 14 of the Water Act 1973 all the sewage and sewage disposal functions of local authorities were transferred to water authorities; section 257(3) and (4) is spent consequentially upon the repeal of section 145 by the Public Health Act 1961; the words in sections 261(4)(a) and 289 and Schedule 2 are references to section 244 which is proposed for repeal; the power conferred on the Minister by section 288 to alter provisions of local Acts has never been exercised and no longer serves any useful purpose because by reason of section 262(9) of the Local Government Act 1972 all the relevant statutory provisions will cease to have effect; and section 306 is spent consequentially upon the abolition of rural district councils by the said Act of 1972.

The powers conferred on the Minister by sections 16(4) of the Highways (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1961 and section 85 of

the Highways Act 1971 to alter provisions of local Acts have never been exercised and no longer serve any useful purpose because by virtue of section 262(9) of the Local Government Act 1972 all the relevant statutory provisions will cease to have effect.

The Forth and Clyde Canal (Extinguishment of Rights of Navigation) Act 1962 is spent. It extinguished any right of navigation on the Forth and Clyde Canal and the obligation upon the British Transport Commission to keep the canal open.

The words proposed for repeal in Schedule 3 to the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 are spent consequentially upon the repeal of section 108(7)(a) of, and paragraph 1(a) of Schedule 12 to, the Highways Act 1959 by the Local Government Act 1972.

The repeals proposed to the Local Government Act 1972 are consequential upon the proposed repeals of sections 212 and 257(3) and (4) of the Highways Act 1959.

PART X

ILLICIT DISTILLATION

The repeals proposed in this Part are of enactments for the suppression of the manufacture of illicit spirits, that is, spirits on which full revenue duties have not been paid and commonly called "poteen".

The enactments apply only to Northern Ireland and are duplicated by the enactments for the same purpose in the Customs and Excise Act 1952 which apply throughout the United Kingdom. The Board of Customs and Excise, the Northern Ireland Office and the Royal Ulster Constabulary agree that, although the two sets of enactments do not exactly correspond, there is no need to retain on the statute book the enactments relating only to Northern Ireland.

PART XI

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Act of 1488, which extended the area under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor of London, as conservator of the River Thames, is obsolete. The conservancy of the river was lost to the City of London by virtue of section 50 of the Thames Conservancy Act 1857 and is now vested in the Thames Water Authority.

The unrepealed residue of the Act of 1541, which declared certain lordships etc., to be within the county of Flint instead of Denbigh, is either spent or superseded by legislation which is now consolidated and re-enacted in the General Rate Acts 1967 and 1970.

The Act of 1729 established a licensing system for the control of persons carrying on business as brokers within, or near, the City of Bristol. Unlicensed brokers were liable to a forfeiture of £100 for each offence; and licensed brokers, after being sworn, were required to provide sureties; to keep a register of their bargains and to produce, on demand, a silver medal as evidence of their authority. The Act is not of practical utility, since the licensing system fell into disuse more than a century ago. Archives records show that the last person to be made a sworn broker was Mr. William Tayler Chamberlain, who was admitted to office in 1858. An application made in 1874 for the admittance of his nephew as a colonial produce broker was refused by the magistrates on the ground that "they were not going to make any more".

The Act of 1777 for establishing a nightly watch within the hamlet of Mile-end Old Town became obsolete following the formation of the Metropolitan Police Force in 1829. The Act constituted the Rector, Churchwarden and Overseers of the Poor, and fifty "substantial and discreet persons" chosen annually, as trustees with power to appoint watchmen and night constables, to make regulations for their government and to levy a rate in aid of the expenses of the watch. Under the supervision of the night constables, the watchmen were required "in their several turns or courses of watching, [to] use their best endeavours to prevent fires, murders, burglaries, robberies and other outrages and disorders; and to that end . . . arrest and apprehend all night-walkers, malefactors, rogues, vagabonds and all disorderly persons".

The Act of 1795, which provided for the election of commissioners to exercise public health functions in Aberdeen, is obsolete. The functions concerned have long since become the responsibility of local authorities, and their powers are exercised under later legislation.

The unrepealed residue of the Act of 1851, relating to the storage of gunpowder in the River Mersey, is no longer necessary because the use of vessels in the river for the general storage of gunpowder has long since been discontinued, and in any case there is more modern legislation to control such activities.

The unrepealed residue of the Nuisances Removal (Scotland) Act 1856 consists of a provision amending the Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act 1855 to cover cases where a burgh boundary comprehends more than one parish or parts of more than one parish. The provision is obsolete since, following the reform of local government in Scotland in 1973, burgh boundaries have no further relevance for the purposes of the 1855 Act.

Section 10(2) of the Harbours Transfer Act 1862 is spent consequentially upon the repeal of the Thames Conservancy Act 1857 by the Thames Conservancy Act 1894.

The General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Supplemental Acts of 1865 and 1867 are spent. They confirmed provisional orders relating, respectively, to Perth and Dundee under the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act 1862.

The unrepealed provisions in the Acts of 1867 and 1872, which included the Burgh of Galashiels within the County of Selkirk, are spent or no longer necessary.

The principal function of the Inverness and Elgin County Boundaries Act 1870 was to amend the boundary between the Counties of Inverness and Elgin (now Moray) in the District of Strathspey. The provisions in the Act proposed for repeal are spent or obsolete.

The proposed repeal of section 99 of the Explosives Act 1875 is consequential upon the proposed repeal of the Act of 1851 relating to the storage of gunpowder in the River Mersey.

The unrepealed residue of the Berwickshire County Town Act 1903 is obsolete because the right to designate the location of courts is now held by the Secretary of State in the case of sheriff courts and by the new district authorities in the case of district courts.

The proposed repeals to the Fabrics (Misdescription) Act 1913 would dispense with a provision enabling local authorities to authorise persons to enforce the Act, being a provision which by reason of powers conferred by other enactments is no longer necessary. The proposed repeals would also remove obsolete provisions as to the application of fines and as to how the expenses of local authorities in Northern Ireland are to be defrayed.

Section 31(3) of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act 1914 modified the Cattle Sheds in Burghs (Scotland) Act 1866 which was repealed by the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973.

The Housing (Rosyth Dockyard) Act 1915, passed in the context of the pressing defence requirements of the First World War, conferred special powers on the Town Council of Dunfermline with the object of facilitating the immediate erection of dwellings for dockyard employees. The powers finally lapsed in 1975 when the Town Council of Dunfermline ceased to exist.

The repeals proposed to the Local Government (Emergency Provisions) Act 1916 would remove from that Act some spent provisions as to the superannuation rights of local authority employees as respects their periods of service with the armed forces and a spent provision removing from local authorities the obligation to make certain returns and reports which by reason of supervening legislation are no longer required.

The repeal proposed to the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act 1919 would remove from that Act some spent provisions which enabled local authorities during periods which have long since

expired to consent to the erection and use for human habitation of certain buildings notwithstanding their non-compliance with building byelaws.

Section 26 of the Rating (Scotland) Act 1926 amended the House Letting and Rating (Scotland) Act 1911 which was repealed by the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973.

The Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act 1956, which provided that sanitary inspectors in England and Wales should thenceforth be designated public health inspectors, is proposed for repeal because by virtue of the Local Government Act 1972 any statutory provision requiring or empowering the appointment by a local authority of a public health inspector ceased to have effect.

The repeals proposed to the Housing Act 1957 are of spent repealing provisions and of a provision which is no longer apposite because functions which previously devolved upon separate Ministers now vest in the Secretary of State.

The proposed repeal of section 12(6) of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960 is consequential on the repeal of Schedule 1 to the Local Government and Miscellaneous Financial Provisions (Scotland) Act 1958 by the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973.

The repeals proposed to the Education Act 1962, the Health Visiting and Social Work (Training) Act 1962 and the Children and Young Persons Act 1963 are of obsolete provisions relating to local authority grants which are no longer payable.

The provisions proposed for repeal in the London Government Act 1963 amended section 33 of the Civil Defence Act 1939 which was repealed by the Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1976.

Subsection (2) of section 26 of the Police Act 1964 provides that that section shall cease to have effect on the coming into force of any order under Part II of the Local Government Act 1958 whereby the Isles of Scilly are included in a county. The relevant provisions in Part II of the 1958 Act were repealed by the Local Government (Termination of Reviews) Act 1967.

The repeal proposed to the Water (Scotland) Act 1967 is consequential upon the repeal of section 9(2) of the Local Government (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1963 by the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973.

The provisions proposed for repeal in the Building (Scotland) Act 1970 and Schedule 15 to the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 are obsolete references to sections 33 and 91(14) of the Civil Defence Act 1939 which were repealed by the Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1976.

The repeal proposed to Schedule 28 to the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 is consequential on the repeal of section 287 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892 by the District Courts (Scotland) Act 1975.

PART XII

MARRIAGES VALIDATION

The repeals proposed in this Part are of enactments which were passed between 1781 and 1949 to cure irregularities in the solemnisation of matrimony in England and Wales and in Northern Ireland.

In England and Wales the necessity for the enactments arose from the terms of Lord Hardwicke's Clandestine Marriages Act of 1753 and its successor, the Marriage Act 1823 (which was repealed and replaced by the Marriage Act 1949). Lord Hardwicke's Act ended the scandal of the Fleet marriages and of other marriages secretly performed by bogus clergymen whose only qualification, as often as not, was the wearing of a cassock and gown. But the detailed rules it enacted, particularly those concerning the place of marriage, were a source of confusion and were inadvertently overlooked at times. The difficulties first became apparent following the judgment of Lord Mansfield in *The King v. The Inhabitants of Northfield* (1781) 2 Dougl. 659; 99 E.R. 418. In that case it was held that the requirement that marriages must be celebrated in a parish church or public chapel in which banns of marriage had been regularly published excluded marriages in chapels erected after the passing of Lord Hardwicke's Act; and that in consequence a widow's marriage in such a chapel was void, although the chapel had been duly consecrated and was frequently used for the celebration of marriages. The first Marriage Validation Act, passed in 1781, reversed the effects of the *Northfield* case on those whose marriages, otherwise valid, had taken place in a church or chapel erected after 1753; and it provided a precedent for a long series of further Acts designed to cure, as they came to light, technical defects in the solemnisation of particular marriages. The Marriages Validity (Provisional Orders) Acts 1905 and 1924 simplified the procedure by enabling a Secretary of State to make provisional orders validating marriages, but such orders required confirmation by Act of Parliament until 1949, when they were made the subject of special parliamentary procedure. Confirmation of marriage orders by Act of Parliament is now rarely, if ever, necessary; and for practical purposes the series of Marriage Validation Acts ended in 1949.

The enactments are spent in so far as they validated defective marriages or provided for the removal of the registers of validated marriages to proper custody within a specified period. They are also spent in so far as they exonerated clergymen and others from liability to penalties, ecclesiastical or otherwise, to which they would otherwise have been subject. In so far as the enactments provided for the admissibility in evidence of registers, or copies of registers, of validated marriages, their effect will be preserved by clause 2 of the Bill.

Lord Hardwicke's Act did not extend to Scotland or Northern Ireland, where the law concerning the solemnisation of matrimony is not the same as that in England and Wales. However, the repeal proposals include the spent or obsolete enactments referred to below which relate specifically to Northern Ireland.

The Irish Confirmation Acts of 1842 and 1843 resolved doubts as to the validity of marriages solemnised by Protestants or other dissenting ministers prior to the passing of the Marriages (Ireland) Act 1844.

The Marriages (Ireland) Act 1846 introduced alternative arrangements for the solemnisation of matrimony where the church or chapel required by law to be used was in a ruinous condition or otherwise unfit for use; and the provision proposed for repeal removed doubts regarding the validity of marriages which had taken place before 1846 within the parish in which a disused place of worship was situated.

The Marriage Law (Ireland) Amendment Act 1873 clarified the status of marriages celebrated in places of public worship used by members of religious communities who were not Roman Catholics but did not describe themselves as Protestants; and section 2 validated such marriages where they had taken place before 1873.

The Marriages Validity Act 1899 validated past or future marriages between Irish and English residents where the marriage ceremony was performed, and the banns published, in England and Wales and in Ireland respectively. The Act has been repealed for England and Wales by the Marriage Act 1949, section 13 of which now makes provision for the marriage in England and Wales of a resident of Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland. The repeals proposed would remove from the Northern Ireland text of the 1899 Act spent provisions relating to past marriages and obsolete provisions relating to marriages in England and Wales.

PART XIII

NORTHERN IRELAND CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

All the enactments proposed for repeal in this Part are unnecessary or spent by reason of—

- (a) the abolition on 18 July 1973 of the Parliament of Northern Ireland by section 31(1) of the Northern Ireland Constitution Act 1973; or
- (b) the repeal by the said Act of 1973 of section 6 of the Government of Ireland Act 1920; or
- (c) the expiry on 1 January 1974 of the power of Her Majesty by Order in Council to make laws under section 1(3) of the Northern Ireland (Temporary Provisions) Act 1972.

PART XIV

OATHS AND DECLARATIONS

Section 4 of the Demise of the Crown Act 1830 (the only remaining provision) provided that commissions for taking affidavits or recognizances of bail (which under pre-1830 law would in many cases have ceased to have effect six months after a demise of the Crown) should be unaffected by a demise. The section serves no purpose now, having regard to the Demise of the Crown Act 1901, which ended the common law doctrine that appointments made by the Sovereign cease to have effect on a demise.

The Quakers and Moravians Acts 1833 and 1838 allowed Quakers and Moravians, and persons who had formerly been Quakers or Moravians, to make a solemn affirmation or declaration, in special form, whenever an oath was required by law to be taken. The Acts have been unnecessary since the passing of the Oaths Act 1888, which enables a solemn affirmation to be made in lieu of an oath by any person who objects that the taking of an oath is contrary to his religious belief. The proposed repeals are agreed to by the Meeting for Sufferings of the Religious Society of Friends and by the Board of the Moravian Church in Great Britain and Ireland.

In the Promissory Oaths Act 1868, the repeals proposed are of—

- (a) references to privy councillors of Northern Ireland and the Lord Lieutenant of Northern Ireland which are obsolete in consequence of the Northern Ireland Constitution Act 1973;
- (b) a reference to oaths or declarations taken in judicial ratification by married women under Scottish law which is unnecessary in consequence of the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act 1924;
- (c) an obsolete reference to the President of the Poor Law Board, whose office was abolished in 1871;
- (d) provisions relating to the taking of the oath of allegiance and judicial oath by holders of judicial offices which are obsolete or are unnecessary in consequence of section 12(3) of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act 1925.

Section 13 of the Commissioners for Oaths Act 1889 is a transitional provision, long since spent, providing that commissioners authorised before 1889 to administer oaths in the Supreme Court shall be commissioners for oaths within the meaning of the 1889 Act.

The Evidence and Powers of Attorney Act 1943 was a war-time measure introduced to overcome the difficulties experienced by

British subjects in prisoner of war camps or internment abroad who needed to swear affidavits or execute powers of attorney for the purposes of their domestic affairs in the United Kingdom. Apart from section 4 (evidence of notarial acts abroad) the Act is spent or unnecessary.

PART XV

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

The Acts of 1825 and 1828 provided for the constitution and regulation of The Canada Company. Formed on the initiative of John Galt, it had an important role in colonising the western part of Upper Canada. The original objective of the Company was to provide funds from the sale of Crown lands to meet the claims of those who had incurred losses during the war of 1812–1814 between the United Kingdom and the United States of America; and this objective had been achieved by 1843. Acts of 1856 and 1881 (repealed in 1916) accordingly provided for the winding up of the Company, and the distribution of its assets, but The Canada Company's Act 1916 enabled the Company to prolong its existence with extended objects and powers. In 1953, after being registered under the Companies Act 1948, the Company went into voluntary liquidation. Its final dissolution took place in 1954, when the unrepealed Acts concerning the Company became obsolete.

The Chinese Passengers Act 1855 laid down minimum standards (to be supplemented by the legislature of Hong Kong) for the ship accommodation of natives of Asia carried in any ship from Hong Kong or carried in a British ship from a port in China or from any point within 100 miles of the Chinese coast. The Act was passed at a time when a wave of Chinese emigration abroad was taking place, brought about by the 1849 gold-rush to California and that of 1851 to Australia and by the widespread demand for coolie indentured labour. The ships of those prepared to cater for this traffic were grossly overcrowded, the passengers being treated like slaves; and the Act was an attempt to provide safeguards against abuses. But although the controls imposed were less stringent than those applicable to the general carriage of emigrants in British ships (which it was not thought practicable to enforce), the Act was largely ineffective: it merely drove the trade in emigrants to Macao and elsewhere and increased the use of ships under other flags. The Act serves no useful purpose now and its proposed repeal (which is agreed to by the authorities in Hong Kong) will extend to Hong Kong by virtue of clause 4(2) of the Bill. The proposed repeal of section 746(1) of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 is consequential.

The Alderney Harbour (Transfer) Act 1874, which empowered certain works and lands situated in Alderney and then vested in the Board of Trade, the Admiralty, the Treasury or Her Majesty, to be transferred to the Admiralty or the War Department, became

spent when the power was exercised by an Order in Council dated 20 October 1874.

The Elementary School Teachers Superannuation (Isle of Man) Act 1900, which extended the Elementary School Teachers (Superannuation) Act 1898 to the Isle of Man, has been superseded by later legislation passed at Tynwald. The pension rights of teachers in the Isle of Man are now governed by the Teachers' Superannuation Act 1975 (an Act of Tynwald) and the Teachers' Superannuation Regulations (Application) Order 1975 made thereunder.

The repeals proposed to the Burma Independence Act 1947, the Ceylon Independence Act 1947, the Ghana Independence Act 1957 and the Federation of Malaya Independence Act 1957 are of—

- (a) provisions relating to the continuation of customs preferences in respect of goods imported into the United Kingdom or the Isle of Man which have been superseded in effect by the Import Duties Act 1958 and the Import Duties (Isle of Man) Act 1958 (an Act of Tynwald); or
- (b) provisions the repeal of which are consequential on the proposed repeal (Part XIX of Schedule 1) of the Ships and Aircraft (Transfer Restriction) Act 1939.

Section 1(3) of the Isle of Man Act 1958 (so far as it is proposed for repeal) empowered the legislature of the Isle of Man to repeal the Isle of Man Harbours Acts of 1872, 1874, 1883, 1884, 1911 and 1947 and became spent following the repeal of the Acts concerned by the Harbours (Isle of Man) Act 1961 (an Act of Tynwald).

The remaining repeals proposed would remove from the Acts concerned—

- (a) spent or obsolete provisions concerning appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from countries from which, by virtue either of British or of local legislation, no appeal now lies (Ghana, Cyprus, Tanganyika, Kenya, Zanzibar, Nigeria, Uganda, Malawi, Zambia, Guyana, Botswana, Lesotho, Aden, Swaziland, Sierra Leone);
- (b) spent provisions concerning the coming into operation of Orders in Council and other instruments made in consequence of the attainment of independence by the countries concerned (Zanzibar, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland);
- (c) provisions the repeal of which are consequential on the proposed repeal (Part XIX of Schedule 1) of the Ships and Aircraft (Transfer Restriction) Act 1939 (Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Kenya, Zanzibar, Malawi, Malta, The Gambia, Guyana, Barbados, Mauritius, Tanzania, Fiji, The Bahamas, Bangladesh);

- (d) provisions which are spent in consequence of the repeal of Schedule 3 to the Emergency Laws (Repeal) Act 1959 by the Emergency Laws (Re-enactments and Repeals) Act 1964 (Malaysia, Malta);
- (e) a provision which is spent in consequence of the repeal of section 2 of the Civil Aviation (Licensing) Act 1960 by the Civil Aviation Act 1971 (Fiji).

PART XVI

PROPERTY

The Act of 1488, after reciting that during the reign of Edward IV grants were made of lands forming part of the Earldom of March under a special seal called the Seal of the Marches, enacted that for the future all such grants should be made under the Great Seal. The Act is obsolete. Lands formerly forming part of the Earldom of March and now belonging to the Crown Estate are no longer separately defined and any grants relating to them are made under the seal of the Crown Estate Commissioners.

The Act of 1491 relating to the Priory of Christchurch is spent. It was passed in consequence of an Act of Resumption enacted during the reign of Edward IV which provided for the taking again into the King's hands of lands he had previously granted by letters patent. The Act of 1491 confirmed the letters patent which were to have the like force and effect as if the Act of Resumption had not been passed.

The Acts of 1533 and 1536 are spent. The first Act of 1533 provided a jointure for Anne Boleyn by way of a life interest in certain landed property and empowered her to dispose of the profits as a feme sole and to sue and be sued accordingly; the Act of 1536 made similar provision for Jane Seymour. The second Act of 1533, enacted following the dissolution of Henry VIII's marriage to Katharine of Aragon, provided that she was to be known as the Princess Dowager, avoided past grants of property made to her, and gave her a life interest in certain landed property.

The Acts of 1732 and 1736 are spent. They relate to the estate of one Richard Norton who died in 1732 and who had appointed as his executors the legislature of Great Britain or ("if I have presumed too high and it be refused") the Archbishops and Bishops for the time being of Great Britain or of England. The Act of 1732 empowered certain persons to obtain letters of administration of the deceased's personal estate, and the Act of 1736 provided that the provisions of the Limitation Act 1623 should not be a bar to a claim by one Thomas Norton against the estate.

Section 15 of the Distress for Rent Act 1737 and the Apportionment Act 1834, which enabled a proportionate part of the rent to be recovered in cases where a lease was determined by the

landlord's death, have been superseded by the Apportionment Act 1870 which makes rent apportionable generally, except when excluded by express stipulation.

The Act of 1772 relating to the will of Lord Blessington (who died in 1759) is unnecessary. It provided that an exemplification of the will should be evidence throughout Ireland and Great Britain as if it were the original will.

The Act of 1776 relating to the Duchy of Cornwall is spent. It enabled George III, during the minority of the then Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, to make leases and grants of the Duchy land.

The unrepealed residue of the 1806 Act relating to Windsor Forest no longer serves any useful purpose. The Act enabled marking of the boundaries of the Forest, and in particular of the Crown lands within it, at a time when accurate records did not exist. The Crown Estate Commissioners say that it is quite likely that the boundary stones do not now show the correct boundaries, and that in any case the boundaries are now defined by an Order in Council under section 5(4) of the Crown Estate Act 1961.

The Claremont Estate Act of 1816 enabled the Estate, once owned by Clive of India, to be purchased by the Crown for the use during their lifetimes of Princess Charlotte (daughter of the Prince Regent) and Prince Leopold (later King of the Belgians). The Act became spent following the death in 1865 of King Leopold, Princess Charlotte having died in childbirth in 1817. In 1866 Queen Victoria acquired a life interest in Claremont by virtue of section 30 of the Crown Lands Act 1866 and subsequently purchased the reversion to part of the Estate; but the Royal Family's connection with Claremont ended following the death of the Duchess of Albany in 1922.

The repeals proposed to the Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals Act 1826 are of provisions which enabled the Crown to make a free grant for the purposes of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea of the buildings and lands then occupied by the Hospital and also of adjoining Crown property. The powers were not exercised and are now unnecessary. In 1877 the property concerned was transferred to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital under fresh powers conferred by the Chelsea Hospital (Lands) Act 1875.

The Apportionment Act 1834 is referred to above in connection with the proposed repeal of section 15 of the Distress for Rent Act 1737.

The Act of 1850 is spent. It empowered Queen Victoria to grant Marlborough House to the then Prince of Wales on his attaining the age of 18 and thenceforth during the term of the joint lives of Her Majesty and the Prince.

Sections 18 and 19 of the Inclosure 1852 were repealed in general terms by section 24 of the Commons Act 1876, and are now proposed for express repeal.

The Act of 1862 is spent. It empowered the then Duke of Cornwall to complete contracts relating to the Duchy lands that were still outstanding when he attained his majority on 9 November 1862.

The Act of 1864 relating to the building known as the College of Physicians in Pall Mall East is obsolete because the lease for which it provided was determined in 1964 when the Royal College of Physicians moved to their present premises in St. Andrews Place, Regent's Park. The building was subsequently let to the High Commissioner for Canada.

The Courts of Justice Concentration (Site) Act 1865 authorised the erection of the Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand. The unrepealed residue of the Act provided for the payment of annuities to the incumbents of three benefices by way of compensation for the loss of Easter dues, oblations, surplice fees or other customary payments taken away in consequence of the carrying into effect of the Act. Section 28 of the Administration of Justice Act 1965 made provision for the extinguishment of the annuities when agreements for their commutation into capital sums had been entered into. The necessary commutation agreements have since been made, and consequently the legislation concerned is spent.

Section 24 of the Commons Act 1876 is a spent repealing enactment and its repeal is consequential on the proposed repeal of sections 18 and 19 of the Inclosure Act 1852.

The words proposed for repeal in section 13 of the Trusts (Scotland) Act 1921 are obsolete in consequence of the repeal of the Public Money Drainage Acts 1846 to 1856 by the Statute Law Revision Act 1958.

The entries proposed for repeal in Schedule 1 to the Administration of Estates (Small Payments) Act 1965 are spent because the enactments which they amended are no longer in force.

PART XVII

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The University of London Medical Graduates Act 1854 conferred on medical graduates of the University the privilege (then enjoyed by Oxford or Cambridge graduates) of practising "physic" without further examination or authority; and indemnified graduates who had practised as physicians before 1854. The Act is unnecessary and obsolete. The Medical Act 1956, which now governs the position, recognizes medical qualifications granted by the University of London but requires additional requirements as to experience to be satisfied before a graduate can be granted full registration as a medical practitioner. The proposed repeal of section 53 of the Medical Act 1858 is consequential.

The Medical Act (University of London) 1873 (power to make byelaws requiring further conditions to be satisfied before registrable medical qualifications are granted) is unnecessary. The power it conferred has not been exercised; and the conditions for medical registration are now laid down by the Medical Act 1956.

The University of London Act 1898, as amended by the University of London Act 1899, provided for a revision of the statutes of the University in accordance with the recommendations of the Gresham Commission of 1894, as modified by those Acts. The revised statutes concerned were repealed and replaced in 1929 under powers conferred by the University of London Act 1926. The Acts of 1898 and 1899 are accordingly spent and obsolete.

The Senate of the University of London agrees to the repeals proposed in this Part.

PART XVIII

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Section 62 of the Weights and Measures Act 1878 no longer serves any useful purpose because so far as can be ascertained there are no contracts which provide for payment in grain or malt or some other commodity and no tolls, rates or duties payable according to any weights or measures in use before the passing of the Act. The repeal proposed to section 86 is of a spent transitional provision, already repealed for Great Britain, which could not be repealed by the Weights and Measures Act (Northern Ireland) 1967 because of limitations on the legislative powers of the Parliament of Northern Ireland.

Section 9(1) of the Cran Measures Act 1908 (which applies only to England and Wales) provides that up to half of any fine imposed by a magistrates' court may be paid to the informer. The provision is obsolete. The application of fines imposed by a magistrates' court is now governed by section 27 of the Justices of the Peace Act 1949 which does not make provision for payment to an informer.

Of the repeals proposed to the Weights and Measures Act 1963: that to section 43 is of a spent transitional provision; those to section 60 are consequential on the repeal of the Branding of Herrings (Northumberland) Act 1891 by the Statute Law Revision Act 1963; section 62(4) serves no useful purpose because the charter rights of the Founders' Company preserved by that subsection are no longer and cannot be exercised; section 62(5) is obsolete because no weights and measures jurisdiction is now exercisable through a court leet; the proposed repeal to section 62 (6) is consequential on the proposed repeal of section 62(4); and the proposed repeal to Schedule 10 is of a spent repealing enactment.

PART XIX

MISCELLANEOUS

The Acts of 1721 and 1722 relating to the Aberdeen Commissary Court are spent. The Court with the records kept there was destroyed by fire in 1721. The 1721 Act provided the owners of such records with a procedure whereby extracts and precepts of the originals were to have the same legal effect in any Action of Improbation as the originals would have had. The last date for invoking the procedure under the 1721 Act as extended by the 1722 Act was 21 March 1724.

The only remaining substantive provision of the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Act 1828 increased the penalties imposed by an Act of the Parliament of Scotland which was passed in 1477 to enforce the weekly close time for salmon known as "setterdais slop". The weekly close time is now provided for by section 13 of the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries (Protection) (Scotland) Act 1951; and the proposed repeal of the 1828 Act is consequential on the repeal of the 1477 Act by the Statute Law Revision (Scotland) Act 1964.

The Act of 1840 for the naturalization of Prince Albert is spent.

The Act of 1856 relating to the customs laws is spent. The unrepealed residue of the Act empowered the Commissioners of Customs to purchase annuities for certain officials in Dublin who were entitled to compensation for the fees and payments they had lost in consequence of an Act of 1832 which made their employment by buyers and sellers of coal optional instead of obligatory.

Section 5 of the Survey Act 1870 provided that the Act should not continue in force for any longer time than the Ordnance Survey Act 1841, which was originally of temporary duration. The reason for the restriction fell away when the Ordnance Survey Act 1841 and the Survey Act 1870 were made permanent by the Expiring Laws Act 1922.

The repeals proposed to the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1874 are consequential upon the repeal of section 37 of that Act by the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Special Provisions) Act 1957.

The provision proposed for repeal in the Public Health Act 1875 no longer serves any useful purpose. It provides for the payment of a salary to the medical officer of the Local Government Board. If the post still existed it would be in the Department of Health and Social Security, the salary of every officer of which is found in the Department's annual estimates presented to Parliament.

Section 2 of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act 1887 provided that section 6 of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act 1876 was to have effect as if there were omitted therefrom certain words which provided

that a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary should be entitled to sit and vote in the House of Lords only during the time that he continued in office. Section 2 of the 1887 Act became unnecessary when these words in section 6 of the 1876 Act were repealed by the Statute Law Revision Act 1894.

The Master and Servant Act 1889 repealed, with savings, a number of 18th century enactments relating mainly to the suppression of frauds by workmen. None of the savings are necessary now and the Act is long since spent.

The repeals proposed to the Burial Act 1900 are consequential upon repeals made to various Burial Acts by the Local Government Act 1972.

The unrepealed residue of section 31 of the Deeds of Arrangement Act 1914 is spent because no deeds of arrangement executed before the commencement of the Act are still in force.

The Expiring Laws Act 1922 and the first limb of the Expiring Laws Act 1925 provided that specified temporary enactments should become permanent; these provisions are spent and (apart from section 5 of the Survey Act 1870, which is proposed for repeal) there are now no provisions which limit the duration of the enactments concerned. The remaining limb of the Expiring Laws Act 1925 is a spent provision which cancelled the proposed repeal of two enactments by property legislation which came into force on 1 January 1926.

Section 2 of the Secretaries of State Act 1926 consists of spent transitory provisions.

The words proposed for repeal in section 2 of the Royal and Parliamentary Titles Act 1927 consist of a spent provision as to the title of the Parliament at Westminster then in session.

The Ships and Aircraft (Transfer Restriction) Act 1939, a war-time measure, ceased to apply to aircraft in 1947. It became spent in its application to ships on 31 December 1974, after being continued in operation for successive periods of five years by the Emergency Laws (Repeal) Act 1959, the Emergency Laws (Re-enactments and Repeals) Act 1964 and the Defence Powers (Continuance) Order 1969.

Section 10(2) of the Statutory Instruments Act 1946 became spent when a statutory instrument bringing the Act into operation was laid before Parliament on 20 January 1948.

Section 60(2) of the National Assistance Act 1948 enabled regulations to be made providing for the payment of compensation for loss of employment to persons formerly employed for the purposes of pension committees. This regulation-making power was never exercised and no compensation is payable in pursuance of the subsection. Section 61(1) is a spent provision that certain

expenses should be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament. The proposed repeals to Schedule 6 are of spent transitional provisions.

The Cotton Spinning (Re-equipment Subsidy) Act 1948 was repealed in 1971 except for three sections applied with modifications for the purposes of the Cotton Industry Act 1959. The final repeal of the 1948 Act is consequential on the proposed repeal of the Cotton Industry Act 1959.

The Prize Act 1948 provided machinery for the distribution and disposal of the proceeds of prize captured during the 1939-1945 war. There is no life left in the Act. All outstanding claims have long since been dealt with and the Prize Deposit Account referred to in the Act was closed in 1956.

The proposed repeal to the Common Informers Act 1951 is consequential upon the repeal of section 42 of the Metropolitan Police Courts Act 1839 by the Justices of the Peace Act 1949.

The proposed repeal to the Customs and Excise Act 1952 is consequential on the repeal of section 11 of the London Hackney Carriage Act 1853 by the Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1976.

The Coastal Flooding (Emergency Provisions) Act 1953 enabled river boards to be authorised to build up sea defences in East Coast areas affected by floods which began on 31 January 1953, and provided for the rehabilitation of agricultural land damaged by salt water. The provisions in the unrepealed residue of the Act have worked themselves out and the Act is no longer necessary.

The provisions proposed for repeal in the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1953 and the Registration Service Act 1953 are spent because the enactments which they amended have been repealed.

The repeal proposed to the Public Records Act 1958 is consequential on the proposed repeal of the Cotton Spinning (Re-equipment Subsidy) Act 1948.

The repeals proposed to the Agriculture Act 1958 are consequential on the proposed repeal of the Coastal Flooding (Emergency Provisions) Act 1953 or are of spent transitional provisions.

Section 3 of the Emergency Laws (Repeal) Act 1959, which continued in force certain emergency powers of the former Minister of Supply, became spent on 31 December 1969. Section 4, which modified the powers conferred by the Ships and Aircraft (Transfer Restriction) Act 1939, is spent and its repeal is consequential on the proposed repeal of that Act.

The Cotton Industry Act 1959 made provision for reorganisation schemes and re-equipment grants with a view to encouraging the elimination of excess capacity in the industry and the replacement of obsolete equipment. The Act is spent. The reorganisation

schemes provided for compensation (financed partly by the Government and partly by the industry) for the closing down of production units during prescribed periods which have long since ended. The re-equipment grants for which the Act provided were paid more than ten years ago; and the prescribed periods during which disposal of the subsidised equipment was restricted have expired.

The repeals proposed to the Payment of Wages Act 1960 and the Films Act 1960 are of spent transitional provisions.

Section 3 of the Emergency Laws (Re-enactments and Repeals) Act 1964, re-enacting Defence Regulations, enabled orders to be made controlling the disposal of strategic goods situated outside the United Kingdom, the re-export of strategic goods from the United Kingdom and the construction of ships for foreign owners. The section became spent on 31 December 1974, after being continued in operation by Order in Council for two successive periods of five years. The repeal proposed to section 14 is consequential. Section 16, which enabled the Ships and Aircraft (Transfer Restriction) Act 1939 to be continued in operation by Order in Council, is spent.

The repeals proposed to the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1968 are of spent transitional provisions.

The repeals proposed to the Theatres Act 1968 are of spent transitional provisions and spent repealing enactments.

The provisions proposed for repeal in the Post Office Act 1969 are spent because the enactments which they adapted have been repealed.

The proposed repeal of section 2(5) of the Administration of Justice Act 1970 is consequential on the proposed repeal of the Prize Act 1948.

Section 2 of the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Act 1974 consists of a spent repealing enactment and a spent transitional provision.

The repeals proposed to the House of Commons Disqualification Act 1975 and the Northern Ireland Assembly Disqualification Act 1975 are of spent repealing enactments.

In the Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1976, the entry relating to the Licensing (Scotland) Act 1903 became spent when the Divorce (Scotland) Act 1976 reached the statute book; the entry relating to the Miscellaneous Financial Provisions Act 1955 is inoperative and its repeal would correct a mistake.

SCHEDULE 2

AMENDMENTS

The proposed amendments to the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Protection of Civil Interests) Act 1951 (Part I of Schedule 1), the Highways Act 1959 (Part IX of Schedule 1) and the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1963 (Part IV of Schedule 1) are textual alterations of a minor nature consequential upon repeals proposed to the Acts concerned.

The proposed amendment to the City of London (Guild Churches) Act 1952 is consequential upon the proposed repeal of the Welsh Cathedrals Act 1843 (Part V of Schedule 1).

The proposed amendments to the Army Reserve Act 1962 are consequential upon the proposed repeal of the provisions of the Army Act 1955 (Part I of Schedule 1) relating to national service men. The amendments are necessary for the purpose of preserving the existing law concerning certain members of the T.A.V.R., which in its present form relies on enactments proposed for repeal.

SCHEDULE 3

SHORT TITLES

The assignment of short titles to the ten Acts concerned will facilitate their citation in revised editions of the statutes.

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