



The Law Commission
and
The Scottish Law Commission

(LAW COM. No. 87)
(SCOT. LAW COM. No. 48)

STATUTE LAW REVISION: NINTH REPORT

DRAFT STATUTE LAW (REPEALS) BILL

*Presented to Parliament by the
Lord High Chancellor and the Lord Advocate
by Command of Her Majesty
May 1978*

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THE LAW COMMISSION
and
THE SCOTTISH LAW COMMISSION

STATUTE LAW REVISION: NINTH 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.

W. A. B. FORBES.

NORMAN S. MARSH.

PETER M. NORTH

J. M. CARTWRIGHT SHARP, *Secretary.*

J. O. M. HUNTER, *Chairman,
Scottish Law Commission.*

A. E. ANTON.

JAMES MACKAY.

T. B. SMITH.

J. B. ALLAN, *Secretary.*
17 March 1978.

* 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

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

Clause

1. Repeals and associated amendments.
2. Citation of Acts.
3. Extent.
4. Short title.

SCHEDULES:

- Schedule 1—Repeals.
Part I—Administration of Justice.
II—Charities.
III—Constitutional Law.
IV—Duchy of Cornwall.
V—Education.
VI—Elections.
VII—Electricity Supply.
VIII—Employment.
IX—Finance.
X—Fisheries and Harbours.
XI—Highways.
XII—Local Government and Housing.
XIII—Museums and Galleries.
XIV—Property.
XV—Railways.
XVI—Religious Disabilities.
XVII—Miscellaneous.
- Schedule 2—Amendments.
- Schedule 3—Citation of Acts.

Statute Law (Repeals)

D R A F T

OF A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to promote the reform of the statute law by the A.D. 1978
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 column 3 of that associated
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. Schedule 3 to this Act shall have effect to facilitate the Citation
citation of the Acts of Parliament mentioned in it. of Acts.

Statute Law (Repeals)

Extent. **3.—(1)** This Act extends to Northern Ireland.

(2) 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.

Short title. **4.** This Act may be cited as the Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1978.

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

Section 1.

REPEALS

PART I

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
6 Geo. 4. c. 62.	Poor Prisoners (Scotland) Act 1825.	The whole Act.
6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 43.	Judicial Ratifications (Scotland) Act 1836.	The whole Act.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 68.	Evidence Further Amendment Act 1869.	The whole Act except as it applies to Northern Ireland.
34 & 35 Vict. c. 42.	Citation Amendment (Scotland) Act 1871.	The whole Act.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 43.	Justices Clerks Act 1877.	Section 10.
45 & 46 Vict. c. 42.	Civil Imprisonment (Scotland) Act 1882.	Section 8.
15 & 16 Geo. 5. c. 49.	Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act 1925.	In Schedule 4, the paragraph beginning with the words "For the purposes".
12, 13 & 14 Geo. 6. c. 27.	Juries Act 1949.	Sections 30 and 35(3). The whole Act except as it applies to Scotland.
12, 13 & 14 Geo. 6. c. 101.	Justices of the Peace Act 1949.	Section 45(4). Section 46(2). In Schedule 7, Parts I and III.
14 Geo. 6. c. 27.	Arbitration Act 1950.	Section 43.
15 & 16 Geo. 6. & 1 Eliz. 2. c. 55.	Magistrates' Courts Act 1952.	In Schedule 4, in Part III, paragraph 3. In Schedule 5, the entry relating to the County Police Act 1840, and in the entry relating to the Summary Jurisdiction Act 1857 the word "eight".
2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 36.	Law Reform (Limitation of Actions, &c.) Act 1954.	The whole Act.
2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 37.	Superannuation (President of Industrial Court) Act 1954.	The whole Act.
7 & 8 Eliz. 2. c. 22.	County Courts Act 1959.	In section 89(3), the words "county borough". In section 147(2), the words from "notwithstanding" to "1968".
8 & 9 Eliz. 2. c. 65.	Administration of Justice Act 1960.	In section 18(4), the words from "but" onwards. In Schedule 3, the entry relating to the Criminal Justice Act 1948.

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCH. 1
PART I

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
10 & 11 Eliz. 2. c. 15.	Criminal Justice Adminis- tration Act 1962.	Section 19. Schedule 1. In Schedule 4, the entry relating to the South Staffordshire Stipendiary Justice Act 1899.
1964 c. 42.	Administration of Justice Act 1964.	Section 31. In section 37(4), the words "section 8(5) of this Act" (where they first occur) and paragraph (a). In section 41(6), the words "section 31 and". In Schedule 3, paragraphs 8 and 12(3). Section 9(2).
1965 c. 45.	Backing of Warrants (Republic of Ireland) Act 1965.	Section 9(2).
1969 c. 58.	Administration of Justice Act 1969.	In section 7(2), in subsection (3) added to section 89 of the County Courts Act 1959, the words "county borough". Sections 25(2), 26(2) and (3), 27(2), (4), (5), (6) and (7), 28 and 35(2). Schedule 2.

PART II
CHARITIES

Chapter or number	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
11 Geo. 3. c. 10 (1771).	An Act for carrying into Execution an Agreement made between Peter Burrell, Esquire, Sur- veyor-general of His Majesty's Lands, and the Trustees of Morden College, in the County of Kent, for enabling His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to grant Leases of Maidenstone Hill, in the Parish of East Greenwich in the County of Kent to the said Trustees, upon the Terms mentioned in the said Agreement; and for impowering the said Trustees to increase the	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCH. 1
PART II

Chapter or number	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
11 Geo. 3. c. 10 (1771)(<i>cont.</i>)	Salaries and Pensions of the Treasurer, Chaplain, and poor Merchants, in the said College.	
8 & 9 Eliz. 2. c. 58.	Charities Act 1960.	Section 49(2)(a) and (b).
<i>Church Assembly Measure</i>		
1958 No. 1.	Church Funds Investment Measure 1958.	In section 5, in subsections (1) and (2) the words "the Minister of Education or", and in subsection (3) the words "said Minister or", and in the case of each subsection the references substituted for those words by article 3(2) of the Secretary of State for Education and Science Order 1964 and article 6(4) of the Transfer of Functions (Wales) Order 1970.

PART III
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
6 Anne c. 41.	Succession to the Crown Act 1707.	Section 26.
56 Geo. 3. c. 98.	Consolidated Fund Act 1816.	Section 14.
9 Eliz. 2. c. 6.	Ministers of the Crown (Parliamentary Secretaries) Act 1960.	In section 4(1), the words from "being amendments" onwards. Section 5. In Schedule 1, the entry relating to the Ministry of National Insurance Act 1944.
10 & 11 Eliz. 2. c. 30.	Northern Ireland Act 1962.	Section 25(1)(b). In section 29(2), the words from "other" to "section".

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCH. 1
PART III

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
1975 c. 24.	House of Commons Disqualification Act 1975.	In Part II of Schedule 1, the entry relating to the Appellate Tribunal constituted under the provisions of the National Service Act 1948 relating to conscientious objectors. In Part III of Schedule 1, the entry relating to the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of a Local Tribunal constituted under the provisions of the National Service Act 1948 relating to conscientious objectors and the entry relating to the Chairman or Reserve Chairman of a Military Service (Hardship) Committee constituted under Schedule 3 to that Act.

PART IV
DUCHY OF CORNWALL

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
11 Hen. 7. c. 34 (1495).	An Acte for the assuering of certayne lands to the Prynce of Wales.	The whole Act.
50 Geo. 3. c. 6 (1810).	An Act to enable his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, to grant Leases of certain Lands and Premises called Prince's Meadows, in the Parish of Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, Parcel of His said Royal Highnesses's Duchy of Cornwall, for the Purpose of building thereon.	The whole Act.
52 Geo. 3. c. 123.	Duchy of Cornwall Act 1812.	The whole Act except sections 6 to 9.
1 & 2 Vict. c. 101.	Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall (Accounts) Act 1838.	In the title, the words from "revive" to "and to". The preamble. Section 1.

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCH. 1
PART IV

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
7 & 8 Vict. c. 105.	Duchy of Cornwall (No. 2) Act 1844.	The whole Act except sections 39, 40, 53 to 70 and 92 and the Schedules. In section 92, the definitions of "Oath" and "Conventi- onary Tenant".
11 & 12 Vict. c. 83.	Assessionable Manors Award Act 1848.	The whole Act except sections 6 and 14.
21 & 22 Vict. c. 109.	Cornwall Submarine Mines Act 1858.	The preamble. Sections 1, 2, 7 and 9.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 53.	Duchy of Cornwall Act 1860.	The whole Act.

PART V
EDUCATION

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
10 Geo. 2. c. 19 (1736).	An Act for the more effectual preventing the unlawful playing of Interludes within the Precincts of the two Universities in that Part of <i>Great Britain</i> called <i>England</i> , and the Places adjacent; and for explaining and amending so much of [the Act 9 Geo. 2. c. 23] as may affect the Privilege of the said Universities, with respect to licensing Taverns, and all other Publick Houses within the Precincts of the same.	The whole Act.
56 Geo. 3. c. 136 (1816).	An Act to enable His Majesty to grant certain Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, escheated and devolved to His Majesty by the Dissolution of Hertford College, in the University of Oxford, and the Site of the said College and Buildings thereon, to the	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCH. 1
PART V

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
56 Geo. 3. c. 136 (1816) (<i>cont.</i>)	Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the said University, in Trust for the Principal and other Members of Magdalen Hall, for the Purpose of their removing to such Site; and to enable the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the said University, and the President and Scholars of Saint Mary Magdalen College, to do all necessary Acts for such Removal.	
4 & 5 Vict. c. 38. 19 & 20 Vict. c. xvii.	School Sites Act 1841. Cambridge Award Act 1856.	Sections 15 and 19. In section 11, the words "Tenth George the Second Chapter Nineteen, and". The whole Act.
7 Edw. 7. c. 43.	Education (Administrative Provisions) Act 1907.	The whole Act.
13 & 14 Geo. 5. c. 33.	Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act 1923.	Sections 2 to 4.
7 & 8 Geo. 6. c. 31.	Education Act 1944.	Section 107. In section 114(6), the words from the beginning to "school age, and" and the words "after the said date". In section 120, subsection (2); and in the proviso to subsection (3), the words from "and Part II" onwards. In Schedule 8, Part I except the entries relating to sections 10 and 96 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933; and Part II.
8 & 9 Geo. 6. c. 37.	Education (Scotland) Act 1945.	In Schedule 4, the entries relating to the Unemployment Insurance Act 1935, sections 32, 50 and 65 of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937 and the Factories Act 1937.
9 & 10 Geo. 6. c. 50.	Education Act 1946.	Sections 8(4) and 15. In Schedule 2, in Part I, the entry relating to section 86 of the Education Act 1944.

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCH. 1
PART V

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 40.	Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1948.	Section 13. In Schedule 1, in Part I, the entry relating to section 48(3) of the Education Act 1944; and in the entry relating to section 116 of that Act the words from "In the provision" to "'section fifty-seven of this Act'".
1 & 2 Eliz. 2. c. 33.	Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953.	Sections 13 and 19.
10 & 11 Eliz. 2. c. 12.	Education Act 1962.	Sections 8 and 11. In section 12(1), the words from "and 'the Scottish Act of 1946'" onwards.
10 & 11 Eliz. 2. c. 47. 1964 c. 82.	Education (Scotland) Act 1962. Education Act 1964.	In section 14, subsection (3); and subsection (5) except the words "this Act shall not extend to Scotland". In section 142(1), the words from "or under" to "1935". Sections 3 and 4. In section 5, in subsection (2) the words from "(except" to "thereof)"; subsection (3); in subsection (4) the words from "in" to "Wales"; and subsection (6) except the words "this Act shall not extend to Scotland".
1965 c. 3.	Remuneration of Teachers Act 1965.	Section 6. In section 9(4), the words "except section 6 thereof".

PART VI
ELECTIONS

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
42 & 43 Vict. c. 75.	Parliamentary Elections and Corrupt Practices Act 1879.	In section 2, the words from "Every certificate" onwards.
47 & 48 Vict. c. 70.	Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act 1884.	The whole Act.
49 & 50 Vict. c. 57.	Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act (1875) Amendment Act 1886.	The whole Act.
7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 64.	Representation of the People Act 1918.	In section 21(3), the words from "and the" onwards. Section 42. Schedule 6.

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCH. 1
PART VI

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
4 & 5 Geo. 6. c. 3.	Local Elections and Register of Electors (Temporary Provisions) Act 1940.	The whole Act.
7 & 8 Geo. 6. c. 2.	Local Elections and Register of Electors (Temporary Provisions) Act 1943.	The whole Act.
8 & 9 Geo. 6. c. 5.	Representation of the People Act 1945.	The whole Act.
11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 65.	Representation of the People Act 1948.	Section 55(1). In section 74, in subsection (1) the words from "and with respect" onwards; and in subsection (3) the words "or by the said Schedule". Section 75(1). In section 77(1), the definitions of "electoral area", "local government election", and "parish". Section 78. In section 80, subsections (2), (5) and (6), proviso (c) to subsection (7), and subsections (8), (9) and (10). In Schedule 10, in Part II, paragraph 6.
7 & 8 Eliz. 2. c. 22.	County Courts Act 1959.	Section 205(5)(e).

PART VII
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. 51.	Electricity (Supply) Act 1926.	In Schedule 6, the entry relating to section 1 of the Electricity (Supply) Act 1919, and in the entry relating to section 15 of that Act the words "by the Lord Chief Justice, or in Scotland" and "the Minister of Health (or, in the case of Scotland,".
6 & 7 Geo. 6. c. 32.	Hydro-Electric Development (Scotland) Act 1943.	In section 14(2), the words "or the growing produce thereof".
10 & 11 Geo. 6. c. 54.	Electricity Act 1947.	In Schedule 4, in Part I, the entries relating to sections 29 and 31 of the Electricity (Supply) Act 1919 and section 3 of the Electricity Supply (Meters) Act 1936.

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCH. 1
PART VII

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 60.	Electricity Reorganisa- tion (Scotland) Act 1954.	In section 10(2), the words from "and accordingly" onwards. Section 13. In Schedule 1, in Part II, the entries relating to sections 49 and 53 of the Electricity Act 1947.
5 & 6 Eliz. 2. c. 48.	Electricity Act 1957.	Section 39.
1972 c. 17.	Electricity Act 1972.	Sections 3 and 4(3). The Schedule.

PART VIII
EMPLOYMENT

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
2 & 3 Vict. c. 71.	Metropolitan Police Courts Act 1839.	Section 37.
10 & 11 Geo. 5. c. 65.	Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act 1920.	In the preamble, the words "and Part III" and "women and". In section 1, in subsection (3), the words "or woman" and the words "and Part III respectively"; and in sub- section (6), paragraph (e). In section 3(1), the word "women". In section 4, the definition of "woman"; and in the defini- tion of "industrial under- taking" the words "and women" and the words "and III". In the Schedule, Part III.
25 & 26 Geo. 5. c. 8.	Unemployment Insurance Act 1935.	The whole Act.
26 Geo. 5 & 1 Edw. 8. c. 22.	Hours of Employment (Conventions) Act 1936.	Section 1(3).
1 & 2 Geo. 6. c. 8.	Unemployment Insurance Act 1938.	The whole Act.
8 & 9 Eliz. 2. c. 18.	Local Employment Act 1960.	The whole Act.
1963 c. 19.	Local Employment Act 1963.	The whole Act.
1966 c. 34.	Industrial Development Act 1966.	In section 16, subsections (1) and (2); and in subsection (3) the words from "and no grant" onwards. Sections 20 and 21.

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCH. 1
PART VIII

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
1969 c. 44.	National Insurance Act 1969.	The whole Act.
1972 c. 5.	Local Employment Act 1972.	Section 22(2). In Schedule 3, the entries relating to the Town and Country Planning Act 1962. Schedule 4.
<i>Act of Parliament of Northern Ireland</i>		
1969 c. 6 (N.I.).	Mines Act (Northern Ireland) 1969.	In Schedule 4, in paragraph 14, the word "women".

PART IX

FINANCE

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
54 Geo. 3. c. 92.	Probate and Legacy Duties (Ireland) Act 1814.	The whole Act.
56 Geo. 3. c. 98.	Consolidated Fund Act 1816.	Section 18.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 82.	Stamp Duties (Ireland) Act 1842.	The whole Act.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 59.	Stamp Act 1853.	Section 20.
22 & 23 Vict. c. 21.	Queen's Remembrancer Act 1859.	Section 15. The Schedule.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 88.	Court of Chancery and Exchequer Funds (Ireland) Act 1868.	The whole Act.
53 & 54 Vict. c. 21.	Inland Revenue Regulation Act 1890.	Sections 10, 14, 15, 23 and 33. In section 35(1), the words from "and order" to the end of the subsection. Sections 38(2) and 40. Section 34.
7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 31.	Finance Act 1917.	Section 42.
8 & 9 Geo. 5. c. 15.	Finance Act 1918.	Section 3(1).
9 & 10 Geo. 5. c. 37.	War Loan Act 1919.	Section 2.
22 & 23 Geo. 5. c. 51.	Sunday Entertainments Act 1932.	Sections 1(2) and (3), 2, 4(1), (2) and (3), 5, 6 and 7(b). Schedules 1, 2 and 3.
9 & 10 Geo. 6. c. 82.	Cable and Wireless Act 1946.	Section 10.
10 & 11 Geo. 6. c. 40.	Industrial Organisation and Development Act 1947.	In section 9, subsection (1), and in subsection (2), the words "save as provided in subsection (1) of this section".
12, 13 & 14 Geo. 6. c. 20.	Cinematograph Film Productions (Special Loans) Act 1949.	

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCH. 1
PART IX

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
12, 13 & 14 Geo. 6. c. 47.	Finance Act 1949.	Section 15.
6 & 7 Eliz. 2. c. 11.	Isle of Man Act 1958.	Section 1(4).
9 & 10 Eliz. 2. c. 36.	Finance Act 1961.	In section 11(1), the words "and guns".
1966 c. 18.	Finance Act 1966.	Sections 29 and 53(6).
1972 c. 19.	Sunday Cinema Act 1972.	Sections 1, 3 and 4. The Schedule.
1972 c. 40.	Overseas Investment and Export Guarantees Act 1972.	Section 4.
1975 c. 45.	Finance (No. 2) Act 1975.	Section 19(2).
<i>Act of Parliament of Ireland</i>		
35 Geo. 3. c. 28 (Ir.).	Collection of Revenue Act (Ireland) 1795.	The whole Act.

PART X
FISHERIES AND HARBOURS

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
23 Hen. 8. c. 8 (1531).	An Acte for the amend- inge and mayntenance of the havens and portes of Plymouth, Dertmouth, Tynmouth, Falmouth and Fowey in the Coun- ties of Devon and Cornwall.	The whole Act.
27 Hen. 8. c. 23 (1535).	An Acte for the preser- vation of the Havens and Portes in the Coun- ties of Devon and Cornwall.	The whole Act.
30 Geo. 2. c. 21 (1757).	An Act for the more effectual Preservation and Improvement of the Spawn and Fry of Fish in the River of Thames, and Waters of Medway; and for the better regu- lating the Fishery there- of.	The whole Act.
22 & 23 Vict. c. 29 (1859).	An Act to repeal a certain Toll levied upon Fishing Vessels passing the Nore.	The whole Act.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 47.	Harbours and Passing Tolls, &c. Act 1861.	Parts II and III. Sections 21, 44, 48, 54 and 56 to 64. Schedules 1 and 3.
26 & 27 Vict. c. 114.	Salmon Fishery (Ireland) Act 1863.	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCH. 1
PART X

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
31 & 32 Vict. c. 123.	Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Act 1868.	In section 34, the words from the beginning to "Provided, that".
3 Edw. 7. c. 31.	Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act 1903.	Section 1(5).
3 & 4 Eliz. 2. c. 7.	Fisheries Act 1955.	Sections 3(1), 4 and 6(1).
1964 c. 72.	Fishery Limits Act 1964.	Section 3(2).

PART XI
HIGHWAYS

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
9 Hen. 5. St. 2 c. 11 (1421).	For the Repair of bridges at Burford and Culhamford between Abingdon and Dorchester.	The whole Act.
2 & 3 Vict. c. 47.	Metropolitan Police Act 1839.	Section 10.
10 Edw. 7 & 1 Geo. 5. c. 7.	Development and Road Improvement Funds Act 1910.	Section 3.
1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6. c. 5.	Trunk Roads Act 1936.	In section 6(7), the words from "and subsection (1)" to "conveniences" and the word "respectively". Section 12(7), (8) and (11). In Schedule 2, the entry relating to section 3 of the Bridges Act 1929. In Schedule 4, paragraph 8. In Schedule 5, paragraphs 3 and 5 to 9.
9 & 10 Geo. 6. c. 30.	Trunk Roads Act 1946.	Section 9.
14 Geo. 6. c. 39.	Public Utilities Street Works Act 1950.	In section 33(2), the words from the beginning to the word "and" immediately following paragraph (d). In Schedule 5, the entries relating to the Metropolis Management Act 1855, the Metropolis Gas Act 1860, the Local Government Act 1888 and the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897.
14 & 15 Geo. 6. c. 25.	Supplies and Services (Defence Purposes) Act 1951.	The whole Act.
6 & 7 Eliz. 2. c. 30.	Land Powers (Defence) Act 1958.	Section 1(3).
8 & 9 Eliz. 2. c. 63.	Road Traffic and Roads Improvement Act 1960.	Section 22(1).

Statute Law (Repeals)

PART XII
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

SCH. 1
PART XII

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
34 & 35 Vict. c. 70.	Local Government Board Act 1871.	In section 2, the words from "vested in" (where they first occur) to "Acts, or"; the words from "or vested in or imposed on Her" to "said schedule" and the words from "and except" onwards. In section 7, the words "according to circumstances" and "the Poor Law Board"; and the words from "or Her" onwards. In the Schedule, in Part I, the entries relating to the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages enactments and the Public Improvements enactment.
46 & 47 Vict. c. 18.	Municipal Corporations Act 1883.	Section 12. In section 25(2), the words "and of the other parts of this Act".
50 & 51 Vict. c. 55.	Sheriffs Act 1887.	Section 27. In Schedule 2, the words "or of her franchises" and the words "or of his franchises".
51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.	Local Government Act 1888.	In section 79(3), the word "administrative". Section 82. Section 87(2) and (4). In section 100, the definitions of "county", "entire county", "administrative county", "borough", "quarter sessions borough", "parliamentary county", "parliamentary election", "parliamentary voters", "existing", "district council", "county district" and "urban authority"; the words from "where an area" to "county rate"; the definitions of "property", "expenses" and "costs"; the paragraph relating to the costs of petty sessions; and the definition of "the divisions of Lincolnshire". Section 109.

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCH. 1
PART XII

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
56 & 57 Vict. c. 73.	Local Government Act 1894.	In section 21, paragraph (1). Section 25(1). In section 26(7), the words from "and the" onwards. Sections 32, 35, 66 and 71. In section 75(2), the definitions of "parochial elector", "election", "trustees", "parochial charity", "county", "county council", "elementary school" and "prescribed". Section 84.
11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 26.	Local Government Act 1948.	In section 94, in subsection (2) the words "for England and Wales or, as the case may be," (in both places), and in subsection (4) paragraph (a). In section 100, in subsection (1), the words from "rating authorities" to "for the benefit of". In section 109, in subsection (1), the words "the Minister", where they first occur, and the words from "or the Minister" to "are concerned". In section 110, the words "the Minister and as respects Scotland,". Section 143. Section 58.
11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 29.	National Assistance Act 1948.	Section 58.
3 & 4 Eliz. 2. c. 24.	Requisitioned Houses and Housing (Amend- ment) Act 1955.	The whole Act.
5 & 6 Eliz. 2. c. 56.	Housing Act 1957.	In Schedule 10, the entry relating to the Requisitioned Houses and Housing (Amendment) Act 1955.
6 & 7 Eliz. 2. c. 33.	Disabled Persons (Em- ployment) Act 1958.	In the Schedule, in paragraph 1(1)(d), the words "and fifty-eight".
6 & 7 Eliz. 2. c. 55.	Local Government Act 1958.	In section 56(1), the word "county" in "county district". Section 61. In section 63(1), the words from the beginning to "of this Act". In section 64, the words "an order or rules or".

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Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
6 & 7 Eliz. 2. c. 55 (<i>cont.</i>)	Local Government Act 1958 (<i>cont.</i>)	In section 66, in subsection (1), the definitions of "Act of 1955", "Area Board", "borough", "joint board", "Minister", "appropriate Minister", "parish" and "relevant expenditure"; in subsection (2), the words "Parts II to IV of", the words "county borough or county" and the words from "and in the said" onwards; and subsection (3). In section 67, proviso (f). In Schedule 8, paragraphs 27 and 28, and in paragraph 35 the words "19" and "27".
8 & 9 Eliz. 2. c. 20.	Requisitioned Houses Act 1960.	The whole Act.
10 & 11 Eliz. 2. c. 50.	Landlord and Tenant Act 1962.	Section 2(2).
10 & 11 Eliz. 2. c. 56.	Local Government (Records) Act 1962.	Section 7(2).
1963 c. 33.	London Government Act 1963.	In section 1(6), the words from "(and" to "1933)" and the words from "and the council" onwards. Section 8(2). Section 62(3). In Schedule 2, paragraph 31(i) and (ii).
1966 c. 42.	Local Government Act 1966.	Section 37. In section 39, the words from "and the power" onwards. In section 41(1), in the definition of "local authority", the words "county borough".
1968 c. 46.	Health Services and Public Health Act 1968.	In section 45(5), in paragraph (b), the words "and 58".
1970 c. 42.	Local Authority Social Services Act 1970.	In Schedule 1, the entry relating to section 58 of the National Assistance Act 1948.
1972 c. 66.	Poisons Act 1972.	In section 11(2), in paragraph (a) of the definition of "local authority", the words "county borough".
1972 c. 70.	Local Government Act 1972.	In section 88(2), the words from the beginning to "council" (where first occurring). In Schedule 2, paragraphs 6(4), 7(3) and 8 and Part II.
1973 c. 65.	Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973.	Section 171(3).
1977 c. 42.	Rent Act 1977.	In Schedule 23, paragraph 21.

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MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
29 & 30 Vict. c. 83.	National Gallery Enlargement Act 1866.	The whole Act.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 41.	National Gallery Enlargement Act 1867.	The whole Act.
52 & 53 Vict. c. 25.	National Portrait Gallery Act 1889.	The whole Act.
1 Edw. 7. c. 15.	National Gallery (Purchase of Adjacent Land) Act 1901.	The whole Act.
22 & 23 Geo. 5. c. 34.	British Museum Act 1932.	Section 2(2).
1963 c. 24.	British Museum Act 1963.	Section 13(3).

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PROPERTY

Chapter	Title or subject	Extent of repeal
11 Hen. 7. c. 35 (1495).	(Lands assured to Duke of York).	The whole Act.
11 Hen. 7. c. 36 (1495).	(Estates of Duchess of Bedford).	The whole Act.
11 Hen. 7. c. 37 (1495).	(Estates of Marquis of Dorset and Wife).	The whole Act.
11 Hen. 7. c. 39 (1495).	(Estates of Earl of Suffolk).	The whole Act.
11 Hen. 7. c. 40 (1495).	(Estates of Earl of Surrey).	The whole Act.
12 Hen. 7. c. 8 (1496).	(Feoffments made by the King).	The whole Act.
19 Hen. 7. c. 26 (1503).	(Prince of Wales).	The whole Act.
19 Hen. 7. c. 29 (1503).	(Monastery of Syon).	The whole Act.
19 Hen. 7. c. 30 (1503).	(Partition of Lands: Barkley and Earl of Surrey).	The whole Act.
19 Hen. 7. c. 33 (1503).	(Estates of Lord Wells).	The whole Act.
3 Hen. 8. c. 16 (1511).	(Estates of Earl of Surrey).	The whole Act.
3 Hen. 8. c. 18 (1511).	(Grant to William Compton).	The whole Act.
4 Hen. 8. c. 10 (1512).	(Grant to Earl and Countess of Devon).	The whole Act.
4 Hen. 8. c. 11 (1512).	(Countess of Devon and Hugh Conway).	The whole Act.

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Chapter	Title or subject	Extent of repeal
4 Hen. 8. c. 12 (1512).	(Countess of Devon and William Knyvet).	The whole Act.
4 Hen. 8. c. 13 (1512).	(Estates of Earl of Surrey).	The whole Act.
5 Hen. 8. c. 9 (1513).	The Creacion of the Duke of Norfolk.	The whole Act.
5 Hen. 8. c. 10 (1513).	The Creacion of the Duke of Suffolk.	The whole Act.
5 Hen. 8. c. 11 (1513).	The Creacion of the Erle of Surrey.	The whole Act.
5 Hen. 8. c. 14 (1513).	An Acte concernyng the Dourey of the Countesse of Oxford.	The whole Act.
5 Hen. 8. c. 18 (1513).	An Acte concernyng Sir Edwarde Poynynges.	The whole Act.
6 Hen. 8. c. 19 (1514).	Ratification of the Kings graunte made to the Duke of Norfolk.	The whole Act.
6 Hen. 8. c. 20 (1514).	Ratification of the Kings letters patents to the Duke of Suffolk.	The whole Act.
6 Hen. 8. c. 23 (1514).	Thassuraunce of the titles of the Kings Manour of Hanworth.	The whole Act.
14 & 15 Hen. 8. c. 18 (1523).	Thacte concernyng the Kynges Honour of Beuleu.	The whole Act.
14 & 15 Hen. 8. c. 24 (1523).	(Sale of land to Sir William Compton).	The whole Act.
14 & 15 Hen. 8. c. 25 (1523).	(Sale of land to Thomas Kitson).	The whole Act.
14 & 15 Hen. 8. c. 26 (1523).	(Sale of land to Sir Richard Sacheverell).	The whole Act.
14 & 15 Hen. 8. c. 27 (1523).	(Grant to Lord Marny).	The whole Act.
14 & 15 Hen. 8. c. 30 (1523).	(Grant to Earl of Northumberland).	The whole Act.
14 & 15 Hen. 8. c. 31 (1523).	(Grants to Sir Andrew Windsor and Anthony Windsor).	The whole Act.
14 & 15 Hen. 8. c. 33 (1523).	(Grant to Earl of Shrewsbury).	The whole Act.
14 & 15 Hen. 8. c. 34 (1523).	(Jointure of Elizabeth Talboys).	The whole Act.
21 Hen. 8. c. 22 (1529).	An Acte for thassuraunce of dyvers Mannors Landes and Tenements to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and theires males of his bodye lawfullie begotten.	The whole Act.

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Chapter	Title or subject	Extent of repeal
21 Hen. 8. c. 26 (1529).	An Acte for thassuraunce of certaine Landes to Elizabeth Duches of Norfolk duringe hir life and after hir decease to Thomas Duke of Norfolk hir housbonde for ever and his heires.	The whole Act.
22 Hen. 8. c. 17 (1530).	An Acte concernyng the Duke of Rychemond.	The whole Act.
22 Hen. 8. c. 19 (1530).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of certen Londs to the Heyres of Syr William Fylloll.	The whole Act.
22 Hen. 8. c. 21 (1530).	An Acte of Exchaung betwene the Kynys Highnes and the heyres of the Lord Marques Mountegue.	The whole Act.
22 Hen. 8. c. 22 (1530).	An Acte concernyng certen Anuytes graunted oute of the Bysshopriche of Wynchester.	The whole Act.
22 Hen. 8. c. 23 (1530).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of the Joyntor of the Lady Dorathie Countesse of Derby.	The whole Act.
23 Hen. 8. c. 21 (1531).	An Acte concernyng an Exchaung of certeyn londz betwene the Kings Highnes & the Abbot of Westminster.	The whole Act.
23 Hen. 8. c. 22 (1531).	An Acte concernyng an Exchaung of Londz betwene the Kynys Highnes & the Master Fellowes & Scolers of Crystes Colledg in Cambrdyg.	The whole Act.
23 Hen. 8. c. 23 (1531).	An Acte concernyng an Exchaung of Londz betwene the Kynys Highnes & the Abbot of Waltham of Holy Crosse.	The whole Act.
23 Hen. 8. c. 24 (1531).	An Acte concernyng an Exchaung of certen Londz betwene the Kyngez Highnes & the Provost of Eton.	The whole Act.
23 Hen. 8. c. 25 (1531).	An Acte concernyng an Exchaung of Londz betwene the Kynys Highnes & the Abbot of Seynt Albones.	The whole Act.

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Chapter	Title or subject	Extent of repeal
23 Hen. 8. c. 26 (1531).	An Acte concernyng the Exchaung of certen Londz betwene the Kyngz Highnes & the Lord of Seynt Johns.	The whole Act.
23 Hen. 8. c. 27 (1531).	An Acte concernyng an Exchaung of Landz betwene the Kyngs Highnes & the Pryour of Shene.	The whole Act.
23 Hen. 8. c. 28 (1531).	An Acte concernyng an Exchange of Londs betwene the Kyngs Highnes the Duke of Rychemond & the Lorde Lumley.	The whole Act.
23 Hen. 8. c. 29 (1531).	An Acte concernyng the Assuraunce of certen Londz unto Henry Erle of Surrey in consyderacyon of his Maryage.	The whole Act.
23 Hen. 8. c. 30 (1531).	An Acte concernyng the Manour of Hunsdon from hensforth to be called the Honoure of Hunesdon.	The whole Act.
23 Hen. 8. c. 31 (1531).	An Acte concernyng the Assuraunce of the Joynture of the Lady Elizabeth Countess of Wiltshyre.	The whole Act.
23 Hen. 8. c. 32 (1531).	An Acte concernyng an Award made by the Kyngs Highnes of Coopcenory unto the heyres generall of the Erle of Oxford.	The whole Act.
23 Hen. 8. c. 33 (1531).	An Acte concernyng the Assuraunce of the Joyntures of the Lady Anne & the Lady Elizabeth Counteses of Oxford.	The whole Act.
24 Hen. 8. c. 14 (1532).	An Acte concernyng the Assuraunce of certen Londs unto Walter Wallsh and Dame Elizabeth his wyff late the wyff of Syr Wyllyam Compton knyght deceased.	The whole Act.
25 Hen. 8. c. 23 (1533).	An Acte concernyng the Towne of Plymmouthe.	The whole Act.

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SCH. 1 PART XIV	Chapter	Title or subject	Extent of repeal
	25 Hen. 8. c. 24 (1533).	An Acte of Exchaung of certen Londz betwene the Duke of Norfolk & the heyres generall of the Erle of Oxford.	The whole Act.
	25 Hen. 8. c. 26 (1533).	An Acte concernyng an Exchaung of certeyn Londs betwene the Kyngs Highnes & the Abbott of Walltham.	The whole Act.
	25 Hen. 8. c. 30 (1533).	An Acte betwene the Kyngz Highnes the Duke of Rychemond & the Lord Lumley.	The whole Act.
	25 Hen. 8. c. 31 (1533).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of the Maner of Pyssowe to the Kings Highnes and his heires.	The whole Act.
	25 Hen. 8. c. 33 (1533).	An Acte concernyng the Assuraunce of Christ Churche in London to the Kyngs Highnes and to his heires.	The whole Act.
	26 Hen. 8. c. 20 (1534).	An Acte concernyng the assurance of certen Londz unto Thomas Duke of Norfolk & others.	The whole Act.
	26 Hen. 8. c. 21 (1534).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of certen Londes unto the Duke of Rychemond and his heires.	The whole Act.
	26 Hen. 8. c. 24 (1534).	An Acte of exchange betwene the Kyng and Thabbott of Waltham.	The whole Act.
	27 Hen. 8. c. 29 (1535).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of the Maner of Grenes Norton to the Kyngs Highnes and his heires.	The whole Act.
	27 Hen. 8. c. 30 (1535).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of certen Londs to the Lady Elizabeth Vaulx in recompence of her Joynture.	The whole Act.
	27 Hen. 8. c. 31 (1535).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of certen Londs to the Kyngs Highnes and his heyres late apperteynyng unto John Tuchet Knyght Lorde Awdeley.	The whole Act.

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Chapter	Title or subject	Extent of repeal	SCH. 1 PART XIV
27 Hen. 8. c. 32 (1535).	An Acte conteynnyng a concord and agrement betwene the Erle of Rutlond & the Cyte of Yorke and others.	The whole Act.	
27 Hen. 8. c. 33 (1535).	An Acte concernyng an exchange of certen Londs betwene the Kyngs Highnes the Duke of Norfolk & the Priour & Covent of Thetford.	The whole Act.	
27 Hen. 8. c. 34 (1535).	An Acte concernyng an exchange of certen Londs betwene the Kyngs Highnes and the Archebisshop of Canterburye.	The whole Act.	
27 Hen. 8. c. 36 (1535).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of the Lady Elianour Clyffordes Joynture.	The whole Act.	
27 Hen. 8. c. 37 (1535).	An Acte concernyng the Kyngs gracyouse pardon graunted unto the Duke of Suffolk.	The whole Act.	
27 Hen. 8. c. 38 (1535).	An Acte concernyng an exchange of certen londs betwene the Kyngs Highnes the Duke of Suffolk and Therle of Northumberland.	The whole Act.	
27 Hen. 8. c. 39 (1535).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of the Duke of Suffolk place in Southwerk to the Kyngs Highnes and his Heyres; and concernyng also the assuraunce of Norwiche place unto the Duke of Suffolk and his Heires.	The whole Act.	
27 Hen. 8. c. 40 (1535).	An Acte conteynnyng an agrement betwene Charles Duke of Suffolk and Sir Crystofer Wyloughby.	The whole Act.	
27 Hen. 8. c. 43 (1535).	An Acte betwene Syr Pers Dutton & others.	The whole Act.	
27 Hen. 8. c. 44 (1535).	An Acte concernyng the partycyon of Londs betwene the heyres of the Lord Broke.	The whole Act.	

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Chapter	Title or subject	Extent of repeal
27 Hen. 8. c. 45 (1535).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of all the Temporalties belonging unto the Bisshoppriche of Norwiche unto the Kings Highnes and his heires.	The whole Act.
27 Hen. 8. c. 46 (1535).	An Acte concernyng the particyon of certen Londs betwene the Lord Thomas Howard and Sir Thomas Ponyns Knyght.	The whole Act.
27 Hen. 8. c. 47 (1535).	An Acte concernyng thassuraunce of the possessyons of the Erle of Northumberland to the Kyns Highnes & his Heyres.	The whole Act.
27 Hen. 8. c. 48 (1535).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of certen Londs unto Sir Thomas Awdeley Knight Lorde Chauncellour of Eng- land and his heyres.	The whole Act.
27 Hen. 8. c. 49 (1535).	An Acte concernyng the Assuraunce of a voyde plotte of grounde being in Chepe in London to the Mayer and Comynaltye of the sayd Cyte of London and their Successours.	The whole Act.
27 Hen. 8. c. 50 (1535).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of the maner of Halyng to the Kings Highnes and his heires.	The whole Act.
27 Hen. 8. c. 51 (1535).	An Acte concernyng the Assuraunce of the Lordship and Maner of Collyweston to the Quenes Grace for terme of her lyffe.	The whole Act.
27 Hen. 8. c. 52 (1535).	An Acte concernyng an exchange of Londs betwene the Kyns Highnes and the Presy- dent and Scolers of Corpus Christi College in the Universyte of Oxford.	The whole Act.

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Chapter	Title or subject	Extent of repeal
27 Hen. 8. c. 53 (1535).	An Acte concernyng an exchaung of Londs betwene the Kyngs Highnes and the Prior and Covent of Marten Abbaye.	The whole Act.
27 Hen. 8. c. 54 (1535).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of certen Londs unto Sir Arthure Darcy Knyght & his heyres.	The whole Act.
27 Hen. 8. c. 55 (1535).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of certen Londs unto Anne Fittzwilliam in recompence of her Joynture.	The whole Act.
27 Hen. 8. c. 56 (1535).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of certen Londs unto the Lord William Howarde for terme of his lyffe.	The whole Act.
27 Hen. 8. c. 57 (1535).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of certen Londs unto Thomas Pope.	The whole Act.
27 Hen. 8. c. 58 (1535).	An Acte adnullyng aswell a Dede of Feoffement as also an Indenture fraud-eilently made by Sir Thomas More Knight of his purchased Londs in Chelseth or ellswere in the Countye of Middlesex.	The whole Act.
27 Hen. 8. c. 61 (1535).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of the Maner of Bromhill to the Kyngs Highnes and unto his heyres.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 19 (1536).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of the Maner or Hyde of Southwark unto the Kyngs Highnes his heyres and Succes-sours, late belongyng to the Monastery or House of Seynt Savyour of Barmondese.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 20 (1536).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of certeyn Londes unto Dame Grace, wyfe unto Sir Henry Parker sonne and heyre apparaunt	The whole Act.

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Chapter	Title or subject	Extent of repeal
28 Hen. 8. c. 20 (1536)— <i>cont.</i>	unto Henry Lord Morley, in recompence of her Joynture.	
28 Hen. 8. c. 21 (1536).	An Acte concernyng an exchange of certeyn Londes betwene the Kyngs Highnes and the Lord Pryour of Seynt Johns Jerusalem in Englund and his Cobrethern.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 22 (1536).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of certen Londs unto the Kyngs Highnes somtyme belongyng to the Erldom of Warwike.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 25 (1536).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of certen Londs unto Sir Edward Seymor Knyght Vicount Beauchamp.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 26 (1536).	An Acte concernyng assuraunce of a messuage and certen Londs in Kewe unto Sir Edward Seme Vicount Beauchamp, & to the Lady Anne his Wyfe.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 28 (1536).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of the moitie of Ricardes Castell unto John Onley and unto his heires.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 29 (1536).	An Acte concernyng an exchange of certen Londs betwene the Kyngs Highnes and the Abbott of Westminster, for Covent Gardeyn.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 30 (1536).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of Stanton Barrey to the Kyngs Highnes and his heyres.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 32 (1536).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of certen Londs unto the Kyngs Highnes and his heyres from Sir William Essex Sir Hugh Vaughan William Jenyns & others.	The whole Act.

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Chapter	Title or subject	Extent of repeal
28 Hen. 8. c. 33 (1536).	An Acte concernyng an exchaung betwene the Kyngs Highnes and the Bisshop of Duresme for Duresme Place.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 34 (1536).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of Bayneyards Castell unto the Duke of Richemond and unto his heyres.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 35 (1536).	An Acte concernyng an exchange of certen Londs bethweyne the Kyngs Highnes and the Lord Sandes.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 36 (1536).	An Acte ratefyng of an Awarde made by the Kyngs Highnes betwene Syr Adryan Fortescue and Syr Walter Stoner.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 37 (1536).	An Acte concernyng a mariage to be hadd betwene Richard Deveroux sonne and heyre apparaunt of Walter Deveroux Knyght Lorde Ferrers and Lady Dora-thie doughter unto the Erle of Huntyngton.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 38 (1536).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of the Maners of Parysgarden Hyde and others to the Quenys Grace.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 39 (1536).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of certen Londs unto the Kyngs Majestie and unto his heires somtyme belongyng unto the Erdome of Marche.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 40 (1536).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of the Maner of Kyrtelyng unto Edward Northe and his heires.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 41 (1536).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of the Maner of Birmyngheam to the Kings Highnes and his heyres.	The whole Act.

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Chapter	Title or subject	Extent of repeal
28 Hen. 8. c. 42 (1536).	An Acte concernyng an Exchange of certen Londes betwene the Kyngs Highnes the Abbott of Abyngdon and others.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 43 (1536).	An Acte concernyng the Assuraunce of certen Londs unto Thomas Jermyn and his heyres.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 44 (1536).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of the Maner of Haselyngfeld unto the Priour and Covent of Charter House nyghe London and to there successours for ever.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 46 (1536).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of certen Londs unto Thomas Hatclyff Squyer & unto his heires.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 47 (1536).	An Acte concernyng the assuraunce of certen Londs unto John Gostwyke and his heires.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 48 (1536).	An Acte concernyng a mariage to be hadd and solemnized betwene the Lord Bulbeke sonne and heyre apparaunt unto the Erle of Oxford and the Lady Dorathie eldest Daughter of the Erle of Westmoreland.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 49 (1536).	An Acte concernyng an Exchange of Londs betwene the Kyngs Highnes and the Abbot and Covent of Westminster.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 50 (1536).	An Acte concernyng an exchaung of Londs betwene the Kings Highnes, the Archebisshop of Caunterburye, and Thomas Crumwell Esquyre the Kyngs chieff Secretary.	The whole Act.
28 Hen. 8. c. 51 (1536).	An Acte concernyng thassuraunce of certayn Londs unto the Lady Katheryn Duches of Suffolk, in recompence of her Jointure.	The whole Act.

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Chapter	Title or subject	Extent of repeal
31 Hen. 8. c. 5 (1539).	An Acte whereby the Manor of Hampton Courte is made an Honor.	The whole Act.
33 Hen. 8. c. 26 (1541).	A Bill towching than-nihilating off certayne conveyances devised by Sir Jhon Shelton.	The whole Act.
33 Hen. 8. c. 37 (1541).	An Acte touchinge the Honor of Amphill.	The whole Act.
33 Hen. 8. c. 38 (1541).	An Acte concerninge the Honor of Grafton.	The whole Act.
34 & 35 Hen. 8. c. 21 (1542).	An Acte for the confir-macon of letters patents notwithstanding mys-naming of any thing conteyned in the same.	The whole Act.
37 Hen. 8. c. 18 (1545).	An Acte for the ereccon of the Honors of West-minster Kingeston St. Osithes & Donyngton.	The whole Act.
2 & 3 Edw. 6. c. 12 (1548).	An Acte for the assuraunce to the Tenantes of Graunts and Leases made of the Duke of Somerssetts demene Londs.	The whole Act.
21 Jas. I. c. 30 (1623).	An Acte for the assuring of a Messuag called Yorke Howse & other Tenements to the Kinge, and for other Lands to the Archbysshopp of Yorke in leuwe thereof.	The whole Act.
3 Chas. I. c. 6 (1627).	An Act for the establishing of the Estates of the tenants of Bromfeild and Yale in the Countie of Denbigh and of the Tenures Rents and Services thereuppon reserved according to a late Composition made for the same with the Kings most Excellent Majestie then Prince of Wales.	The whole Act.
11 Will. 3. c. 2 (1698).	An Act for granting an Aid to His Majesty by Sale of the forfeited and other Estates and Interests in Ireland and by a Land Tax in England for the severall Purposes therein mentioned.	The whole Act.

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Chapter	Title or subject	Extent of repeal
3 & 4 Anne c. 4 (1704).	An Act for the better enabling Her Majesty to grant the Honor and Mannor of Woodstock with the Hundred of Wooton to the Duke of Marlborough and his Heires in Consideration of the eminent Services by him performed to Her Majesty and the Publick.	The whole Act.
7 Anne c. 29 (1708).	An Act for the Relief of the Earl of Clanriccard (lately called Lord Bophin) of the Kingdom of Ireland in relation to his Estate and for the more effectual selling or setting the Estate of the said Earl to Protestants.	The whole Act.
28 Geo. 2. c. 54 (1755).	An Act to enable the Reverend William Markham, Doctor of Laws, and Thomas Salter, Esquire, to build Houses, and open a Square in and upon a certain Piece of Ground called Dean's Yard, Westminster, and several Pieces of Ground contiguous thereto.	The whole Act.
31 Geo. 2. c. 16 (1757).	An Act to enforce and render more effectual [the Act 25 Geo. 2. c. 41].	The whole Act.
2 Geo. 3. c. 17 (1762).	An Act for Relief of the Vassals of the several Estates which are or may be annexed to the Crown, by virtue of [the Act 25 Geo. 2. c. 41], and for carrying the Purposes of the said Act more effectually into Execution; and for enforcing and carrying into Execution so much of [the Act 1 Geo. 3. c. 19] as relates to the paying and discharging the Wadsetts affecting the Estate of Lovat.	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCH. 1
PART XIV

Chapter	Title or subject	Extent of repeal
10 Geo. 3. c. 13 (1770).	An Act for enabling His Majesty to grant the Inheritance in Fee Simple of the Manor of Cosham, in the County of Wilts, with the Rights, Members, and Appurtenances thereof, now held, under a Demise by Letters Patent under the Seal of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, in Trust for Paul Methuen Esquire, unto the said Paul Methuen, and his Heirs, upon a full and adequate Consideration to be paid for the same.	The whole Act.
11 Geo. 3. c. 56 (1771).	An Act for divesting out of the Crown, and to vest in Gerald Fitzgerald of Rathrone, in the County of Meath, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Esquire, and his Heirs, the Reversion in Fee of and in several Lands in Ireland therein mentioned.	The whole Act.
12 Geo. 3. c. 19 (1772).	An Act to enable His Majesty to grant certain Houses in Fenchurch Street and Addle Street, in the City of London, escheated to the Crown by the Death of Lieutenant-general John Brown, without Heir, unto Frederick Montagu Esquire, and his Heirs, upon the Trusts therein mentioned.	The whole Act.
12 Geo. 3. c. 35 (1772).	An Act for enabling Their Majesties to enfranchise Copyhold Lands holden of the Manor of Richmond, in the County of Surrey, and for enabling His Majesty to shut up a Lane leading from Richmond Green to the River Thames, and to sell and exchange	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCH. 1
PART XIV

Chapter	Title or subject	Extent of repeal
12 Geo. 3. c. 35 (1772)— <i>cont.</i>	certain Lands within the Manors of Richmond and Wimbleton.	The whole Act.
12 Geo. 3. c. 43 (1772).	An Act for vesting Ely House, in Holbourn, in His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and for applying the Purchase-money, with another Sum therein mentioned, in the purchasing of a Freehold Piece of Ground in Dover Street, and in the building and fitting up another House thereon, for the future Residence of the Bishops of Ely, and the Surplus to the Benefit of the See; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.	
12 Geo. 3. c. 44 (1772).	An Act to enable His Majesty to grant the Reversion or Remainder in Fee-simple, now vested in His Majesty, of and in an Annual or Fee-farm Rent of One hundred and thirteen pounds, One of the several Fee-farm Rents granted to the Right Honourable Edward, heretofore Earl of Sandwich, by His late Majesty King Charles the Second, unto the Honourable James Archibald Stuart, and his Heirs, upon a full and adequate Consideration to be given by him, or His Heirs, for the same.	The whole Act.
12 Geo. 3. c. 59 (1772).	An Act for vesting in His Majesty certain Hereditaments at Richmond, in the County of Surrey, belonging to Catharine Viscountess Fitzwilliam, and held by Lease from the Crown; and for vesting the Freehold and Inheritance of certain	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCH. 1
PART XIV

Chapter	Title or subject	Extent of repeal
12 Geo. 3. c. 59 (1772)— <i>cont.</i>	Leasehold and Copyhold Hereditaments at Richmond aforesaid in Trustees, and their Heirs, in Trust for the said Catharine Viscountess Fitzwilliam, as a Part of the Compensation for the same, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.	
17 Geo. 3. c. 17 (1776).	An Act for dividing the Chase of Enfield, in the County of Middlesex; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.	The whole Act.
18 Geo. 3. c. 61 (1778).	An Act for repealing certain Provisions in Two Acts [namely, 1 Anne c. 26 and 1 Anne Stat. 2. c. 18].	The whole Act.
23 Geo. 3. c. 61 (1783).	An Act for vesting in Henry Earl of Pembroke, his Heirs and Assigns, for ever, the Fee-simple and Inheritance of the Hundred of Kynwardston, and certain Lands and Hereditaments in the Parishes of Great Bedwyn and Burbage, in the County of Wilts; and for settling other Lands and Hereditaments in lieu thereof to the same Uses.	The whole Act.
25 Geo. 3. c. 98 (1785).	An Act to enable His Majesty to grant the Inheritance of certain Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, situate in or near North Scotland Yard, in the County of Middlesex, in Exchange for the Inheritance of certain Buildings or Barracks, and Land adjoining thereto, and also of certain Ground contiguous to Tinmouth Castle, in the County of Northumberland, belonging to the Duke of	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCH. 1
PART XIV

Chapter	Title or subject	Extent of repeal
25 Geo. 3. c. 98 (1785)— <i>cont.</i>	Northumberland, or for such further or other Compensation as shall be a full Consideration for the same; and also to empower the said Duke to make such Exchange.	
26 Geo. 3. c. 27 (1786).	An Act for authorising the Lord Chief Baron, and remanet Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, out of the unappropriated Money arising from the forfeited and lately annexed Estates in Scotland, to pay a certain Sum to the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge, for the Purposes, and under the Conditions therein mentioned.	The whole Act.
28 Geo. 3. c. 63 (1788).	An Act for charging several Estates in the Counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham, settled upon the late Charles Radcliffe deceased, for Life, with Remainder to his First and other Sons, in Tail Male, with the Payment of a clear yearly Rent Charge of Two thousand five hundred Pounds, payable to the Grandson of the said Charles Radcliffe, the Right Honourable Anthony James Earl of Newburgh, and the Heirs Male of his Body to be begotten.	The whole Act.
30 Geo. 3. c. 51 (1790).	An Act for divesting out of the Crown the Reversion in Fee of and in certain Hereditaments, heretofore the Estate of Sir Roger Strickland Knight, deceased, in Catterick and Tunstall, in the County of York;	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCH. 1
PART XIV

Chapter	Title or subject	Extent of repeal
30 Geo. 3. c. 51 (1790)— <i>cont.</i>	and for vesting the same in the several Persons entitled to the said Hereditaments; and for extinguishing and destroying a certain Term of One hundred Years, for which the said Hereditaments were limited in Trust for His late Majesty King George the First, His Heirs and Successors.	
32 Geo. 3. c. 24 (1792).	An Act to repeal so much of [the Act 27 Geo. 3. c. 22] as relates to the Sale of the House in the Privy Garden, heretofore used as an Office for the Commissioners of the Lottery; and to enable His Majesty to grant the said Premises.	The whole Act.
33 Geo. 3. c. 46 (1793).	An Act for vesting in His Majesty certain forfeited Estates in Ireland, subject to the Disposition of the Parliament of Ireland.	The whole Act.
35 Geo. 3. c. 40 (1795).	An Act to enable His Majesty to grant to the Right Honourable John Earl of Upper Ossory in the Kingdom of Ireland, Baron Upper Ossory, of Ampthill, in the County of Bedford, His Heirs and Assigns, in Fee Simple, all the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest, remaining in His Majesty, in and upon the Haye or Walk of Farming Woods, in the Forest of Rockingham, in the County of Northampton, and also the Reversion of certain Offices, Rents, and other Hereditaments in the said County of Northampton, to which the said Earl of Upper Ossory is entitled for Three Lives, under a	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCH. 1
PART XIV

Chapter	Title or subject	Extent of repeal
35 Geo. 3. c. 40 (1795)— <i>cont.</i>	Grant from His present Majesty, upon a full and adequate Consideration to be paid for the same.	The whole Act.
36 Geo. 3. c. 62 (1796).	An Act to enable His Majesty to grant to John Earl of Westmorland, His Heirs and Assigns, in Fee Simple, all the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest, remaining in His Majesty in and upon the Hayes or Walks of Sulehay Fermes, and Shortwood, and Morebay, in the Forest of Rockingham, in the County of Northampton, upon a full and adequate Consideration to be paid for the same.	
36 Geo. 3. c. 63 (1796).	An Act to enable His Majesty to grant to Henry Earl of Exeter, his Heirs and Assigns, in Fee Simple, all the Estate, Right, Title and Interest, remaining in His Majesty in and upon the Haye or Walk of Westhay, in the Forest of Rockingham, in the County of Northampton, upon a full and adequate Consideration to be paid for the same.	The whole Act.
37 Geo. 3. c. 47 (1797).	An Act for discharging the Estates of John Yeldham Esquire, from certain Demands of the Crown, upon the Conditions therein mentioned.	The whole Act.
44 Geo. 3. c. 25 (1804).	An Act to enable His Majesty to grant the Inheritance, in Fee Simple, of certain Manors, Messuages, Lands and Hereditaments, in the Parishes of Byfleet, Weybridge, Walton, Walton Leigh, and Chertsey, in the County of Surrey, to His Royal Highness	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCH. 1
PART XIV

Chapter	Title or subject	Extent of repeal
44 Geo. 3. c. 25 (1804)— <i>cont.</i>	Frederick Duke of York and Albany, for a valuable Consideration.	The whole Act.
45 Geo. 3. c. 116 (1805).	An Act for enabling His Majesty to grant a certain Creek, called Chelson Bay, otherwise Shilston Bay, in or near the Parish of Plympton Saint Mary, in the County of Devon; and for vesting the same, for a valuable Consideration, in the Right Honourable Lord Boringdon, and his Heirs.	
47 Geo. 3. Sess. 2. c. 77 (1807).	An Act for confirming Articles of Agreement for an Exchange of Lands between His Majesty and David Jebb Esquire, in the Parish of Egham, in the County of Surrey.	The whole Act.
52 Geo. 3. c. 124 (1812).	An Act for vesting in His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, certain Lands or Grounds, formerly Part of the Wastes of the Manor of Sandhurst, in the County of Berks, freed and discharged of Commonable and other Rights.	The whole Act.
55 Geo. 3. c. 188 (1815).	An Act for enabling His Majesty to grant to John Francis Erskine of Mar Esquire, and his Heirs and Assigns, the Feu Duties and Quit Rents arising in the Lordship of Stirling, in Discharge of a Debt of greater Value created upon the said Feu Duties by a Grant from His Majesty King George the First.	The whole Act.
57 Geo. 3. c. 129 (1817).	An Act for vesting in His Majesty a certain Part of the Open Commons and Waste Lands within the Manor or Royalty of Rialton and Retraighe alias Reterth in the	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCH. 1
PART XIV

Chapter	Title or subject	Extent of repeal
57 Geo. 3. c. 129 (1817)— <i>cont.</i>	Parish of Saint Columb Major, in the County of Cornwall.	
4 Geo. 4. c. 75 (1823).	An Act for enabling His Majesty to inclose Part of Kew Green, and for dividing and extinguishing Rights of Common over certain Lands in the Parish of Kew, in the County of Surrey.	The whole Act.
1 & 2 Will. 4. c. 50 (1831).	An Act to enable the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to make a Conveyance of Fresh Wharf in the City of London.	The whole Act.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 78 (1842).	An Act for effecting an Exchange between Her Majesty and the Provost and College of Eton.	The whole Act.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 19 (1843).	An Act to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to appropriate to Building Purposes the Area of Thatched House Court, and to widen and improve Little Saint James's Street, in the Parish of Saint James Westminster.	The whole Act.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 104 (1845).	An Act to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to appropriate to building Purposes the Area of Darby Court, in the Parish of Saint James Westminster.	The whole Act.
21 & 22 Vict. c. 36 (1858).	An Act for releasing the Lands of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, upon the Repayment of Monies granted in aid of their Funds.	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals)

PART XV
RAILWAYS

SCH. 1
PART XV

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
31 Geo. 2. c. 22 (Pr.) (1757).	An Act for establishing Agreements, made between Charles Brandling Esquire, and other Persons, Proprietors of Lands, for laying down a Waggon Way, in order for the better supplying the Town and Neighbourhood of Leeds, in the County of York, with Coals.	The whole Act.
19 Geo. 3. c. 11 (1779).	An Act for rendering more beneficial [the Act 31 Geo. 2. c. 22].	The whole Act.
33 Geo. 3. c. 86 (1793).	An Act for amending and enlarging the Powers of Two Acts [namely, 31 Geo. 2. c. 22 and 19 Geo. 3. c. 11].	The whole Act.
43 Geo. 3. c. xii (1803).	An Act for amending and enlarging the Powers of several Acts [namely, 31 Geo. 2. c. 22, 19 Geo. 3. c. 11 and 33 Geo. 3. c. 86].	The whole Act.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 55.	Railway Regulation Act 1842.	Section 20, including that section as applied by any other enactment.
46 & 47 Vict. c. 34.	Cheap Trains Act 1883.	The whole Act, including the Act as applied by any other enactment.
11 & 12 Geo. 5. c. 55.	Railways Act 1921.	Section 14. In section 68, in subsection (1) the proviso, and subsection (3). Section 70(2). In section 71(1), the proviso. Section 86(2). Schedules 3 and 9. Section 4.
13 & 14 Geo. 5. c. 27.	Railway Fires Act (1905) Amendment Act 1923.	Section 4.
12, 13 & 14 Geo. 6. c. 11.	Railway and Canal Commission (Abolition) Act 1949.	Sections 6 and 7.
1 & 2 Eliz. 2. c. 13.	Transport Act 1953.	Section 24.
10 & 11 Eliz. 2. c. 46.	Transport Act 1962.	In section 57(3)(b), the words "and section twenty-four of the Transport Act 1953".

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCH. 1
PART XVI

PART XVI
RELIGIOUS DISABILITIES

Chapter	Short title	Extent of repeal
31 Geo. 3. c. 32.	Roman Catholic Relief Act 1791.	The whole Act.
10 Geo. 4. c. 7.	Roman Catholic Relief Act 1829.	The preamble. Sections 2, 5 and 11. In section 16, the words from "or any office", where they first occur, to "within this realm". Sections 23 and 24.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 75.	Office and Oath Act 1867.	The whole Act.

PART XVII
MISCELLANEOUS

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
33 Hen. 8. c. 35 (1541).	The Bill for the Conduyettes at Gloucester.	The whole Act.
31 Geo. 2. c. 25 (1757).	An Act for establishing a free Market for the Sale of Corn and Grain within the City or Liberty of Westminster.	The whole Act.
32 Geo. 2. c. 61 (1758).	An Act for discharging the Inhabitants of the Town of Manchester, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, from the Custom of grinding their Corn and Grain, except Malt, at certain Water Corn Mills in the said Town, called the School Mills; and for making a proper Recompence to the Feoffees for such Mills.	The whole Act.
17 Geo. 3. c. 24 (1776).	An Act for expediting the Sale of Estates in Scotland belonging to the York Buildings Company, for the Relief of their Creditors.	The whole Act.

Statute Law (Repeals)

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
24 Geo. 3. Sess. 1. c. 19 (1783).	An Act for settling the Rates for the Carriage of Passengers and Goods for Hire to and from the Isle of Wight.	The whole Act.
39 Geo. 3. c. 34. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.	Partridges Act 1799. Dean Forest (Mines) Act 1838.	The whole Act. In section 56, the words from "subject to" to "signified as aforesaid".
32 & 33 Vict. c. 10.	Colonial Prisoners Removal Act 1869.	In section 2, the words "or within British India".
35 & 36 Vict. c. 94.	Licensing Act 1872.	Section 39.
38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.	Public Health Act 1875.	In Schedule 5, in Part III, in the paragraph relating to section 35 of the Act 35 & 36 Vict. c. 79 the words from "under" (where it first occurs) to "same, and"; and the paragraphs relating to section 37 of that Act.
52 & 53 Vict. c. 30.	Board of Agriculture Act 1889.	In Part II of Schedule 1, the entries relating to the London (City) Tithes Act 1879, the Commonable Rights & Compensation Act 1882, the Allotments Act 1887, the Public Schools (Eton College Property) Act 1873, the Improvement of Lands (Ecclesiastical Benefices) Act 1884 and the Settled Lands Acts (Amendment) Act 1887.
63 & 64 Vict. c. 15.	Burial Act 1900.	The whole Act.
2 Edw. 7. c. 8.	Cremation Act 1902.	In sections 2 and 3, the definition of "burial authority".
8 & 9 Geo. 5. c. 59.	Termination of the Present War (Definition) Act 1918.	The whole Act.
9 & 10 Geo. 5. c. 20.	Scottish Board of Health Act 1919.	In Schedule 1, paragraphs 2 and 3.
10 & 11 Geo. 5. c. 5.	War Emergency Laws (Continuance) Act 1920.	The whole Act.
15 & 16 Geo. 5. c. 19.	Trustee Act 1925.	Section 69(3). Schedule 1.
15 & 16 Geo. 5. c. 61.	Allotments Act 1925.	Section 3(2).
24 & 25 Geo. 5. c. 36.	Petroleum (Production) Act 1934.	In the Schedule, the entries relating to the licences dated 16th December 1930 and 20th July 1931.
10 & 11 Geo. 6. c. 39.	Statistics of Trade Act 1947.	Section 19(3).

SCH. 1
PART XVII

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCH. 1
PART XVII

Chapter	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
14 & 15 Geo. 6. c. 39.	Common Informers Act 1951.	In the Schedule, the entry relating to the Partridges Act 1799.
15 & 16 Geo. 6 & 1 Eliz. 2. c. 31.	Cremation Act 1952.	Section 4.
4 & 5 Eliz. 2. c. 16.	Food and Drugs Act 1955.	In Part I of Schedule 9, the entries relating to sections 271, 277 and 286 of the Public Health Act 1936.
4 & 5 Eliz. 2. c. 19.	Friendly Societies Act 1955.	Section 5.
4 & 5 Eliz. 2. c. 48.	Sugar Act 1956.	Section 18(7) and (8). Section 34. In section 35, subsection (1), and in subsection (2) the definition of "the Government".
6 & 7 Eliz. 2. c. 70.	Slaughterhouses Act 1958.	The whole Act.
1964 c. 26.	Licensing Act 1964.	In Schedule 14, paragraphs 5 and 7.
1965 c. 36.	Gas Act 1965.	In section 28(4), the proviso. Section 31(2).
1965 c. 56.	Compulsory Purchase Act 1965.	In Schedule 6, the entry relating to the Local Government Act 1933.
1971 c. 17.	Industry Act 1971.	Section 1. In section 3(2), the words "I or" and paragraph (a). Schedule 1. In Schedule 2, Part I, and in Part II the entries relating to the House of Commons Disqualification Act 1957 and the Transport Act 1968.
1971 c. 40.	Fire Precautions Act 1971.	In section 28(5), the proviso.
1971 c. 66.	Friendly Societies Act 1971.	Section 11(6).
1976 c. 16.	Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1976.	In Schedule 2, in Part I, in the entry relating to the Inebriates Act 1898, the words "and the Licensing (Scotland) Act 1959, section 160".
1976 c. 66.	Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976.	In section 50(2), the words from "and an application" onwards.
1977 c. 49.	National Health Service Act 1977.	In Schedule 14, in paragraph 13(1)(b), the word "48". In Schedule 15, paragraphs 11 and 68.

Statute Law (Repeals)

SCHEDULE 2

Section 1.

AMENDMENTS

School Sites Act 1841

1841 c. 38.

1. In the proviso to section 14 of the School Sites Act 1841 for the words from “without” to the end substitute “unless the Secretary of State consents”.

School Grants Act 1855

1855 c. 131.

2. In section 1 of the School Grants Act 1855 for the words from “the consent” to “writing” substitute “the Secretary of State gives his written consent”.

Public Records Act (Northern Ireland) 1923

1923 c. 20
(N.I.).

3.—(1) Section 12 of the Public Records Act (Northern Ireland) 1923 shall be renumbered so as to become section 12(1) of that Act.

(2) The following subsection shall be added at the end of the resulting subsection, and shall accordingly be section 12(2) of the said Act of 1923:—

“(2) Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions of this section, the provisions of this Act shall have effect in relation to copies of calendars prepared as mentioned in section 27(5) of the Administration of Justice Act 1969 which have been removed to the Public Record Office in Northern Ireland, either before the commencement of that Act or in pursuance of a direction given under section 27 of that Act, as they have effect in relation to Northern Ireland records.”.

Statute Law (Repeals)

Section 2.

SCHEDULE 3

CITATION OF ACTS

1. The Acts specified below (none of which has hitherto had a short title) may respectively be cited by the short titles assigned to them in column 3.

Chapter	Title	Short title
1 Mar. Sess. 3. c. 4.	An Acte for the establishing of the office of the L. Steward of the Quenes Majesties most Honourable Housholde.	The Lord Steward Act 1554.
52 Geo. 3. c. 123.	An Act for amending and enlarging the Powers of an Act passed in the Fiftieth Year of His Present Majesty, to enable His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to grant Leases of certain Lands and Premises called Prince's Meadows, in the Parish of Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, Parcel of His said Royal Highness's Duchy of Cornwall, for the purpose of building thereon.	The Duchy of Cornwall Act 1812.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 93.	An Act for the Exchange of the Office in Somerset House of the Duchy of Cornwall for an Office to be erected in Pimlico on the Hereditary Possessions of the Crown.	The Duchy of Cornwall Office Act 1854.

1896 c. 14. 2.—(1) In the Short Titles Act 1896, in Schedule 1 in column 3 against the Act 5 Geo. 4. c. 82, for the words "The Clerk of Parliaments Act 1824" substitute the words "The Clerk of the Parliaments Act 1824".

(2) A corresponding change shall be made in any existing citation of that Act, but without prejudice to the validity of any citation not so amended.

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 introduces Schedule 3 which assigns short titles to three Acts and corrects the short title of another Act.

Clause 3 makes provision as to the territorial extent of the Bill. It enables the repeal of any enactment by the Bill to be extended by Order in Council to the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

SCHEDULE 1

REPEALS

PART I

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The Poor Prisoners (Scotland) Act 1825 is obsolete. It amended the Act of Parliament of Scotland intituled "Act anent the alimant of poor prisoners" (1696 c.32) which was repealed by the Statute Law Revision (Scotland) Act 1906.

The Judicial Ratifications (Scotland) Act 1836 is no longer of practical utility because judicial ratification by a married woman was rendered unnecessary by section 20 of the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act 1924.

Except in relation to Northern Ireland, the unrepealed residue of the Evidence Further Amendment Act 1869 consists of inoperative citation and extent provisions. The Act is still required in Northern Ireland where its substantive provisions as to actions for breach of promise of marriage remain in force.

The Citation Amendment (Scotland) Act 1871 is obsolete consequentially upon the abolition of small debt actions in sheriff courts by the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Act 1971 and in justice of the peace courts by the District Courts (Scotland) Act 1975.

Section 10 of the Justices Clerks Act 1877 provides that the Act shall be construed as one with the Criminal Justice Administration Act 1851. The section no longer serves any useful purpose because of the different subject matters of the unrepealed residues of the two Acts.

Section 8 of the Civil Imprisonment (Scotland) Act 1882 amended the Poor Prisoners (Scotland) Act 1825 and its repeal is consequential on the proposed repeal of that Act.

The repeal proposed to Schedule 4 to the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act 1925 is of a provision, now spent, relating to the appointment to offices in the Supreme Court of persons who were called to the bar or admitted as solicitors before 4 August 1914.

Section 30 of the Juries Act 1949 consists of a spent commencement provision and some spent transitional provisions, and the unrepealed residue of section 35(3) has ceased to have any effect consequentially upon the repeal to section 35(3) of, and of Schedule 2 to, the Act of 1949 by the Statute Law Revision Act 1953. The whole of the Juries Act 1949 is proposed for repeal except as it applies to Scotland because consequentially upon the proposed repeal of section 35(3) it will no longer contain any provisions relating to England and Wales or to Northern Ireland.

Section 45(4) of the Justices of the Peace Act 1949 is spent. It enabled transitional provisions to be made as respects the salaries of persons holding office as justices' clerks before 1 April 1953. Section 46(2) and Parts I and III of Schedule 7 are spent repealing enactments.

Section 43 of the Arbitration Act 1950 is a spent transitional provision relating to proceedings which were pending at the commencement of the Act.

The paragraph proposed for repeal in Schedule 4 to the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952 relates to theatre licences under section 6 of the Theatres Act 1843. The paragraph is obsolete consequentially upon the repeal of the 1843 Act by the Theatres Act 1968. The provisions in Schedule 5 to the 1952 Act proposed for repeal are spent because the enactments which they amended have been repealed.

The unrepealed residue of the Law Reform (Limitation of Actions, &c.) Act 1954 consists of inoperative citation and extent provisions.

The Superannuation (President of Industrial Court) Act 1954 is spent consequentially upon the abolition of the Industrial Court by the Employment Protection Act 1975 and the supersession of that Court by the Central Arbitration Committee.

The proposed repeal to section 89(3) of the County Courts Act 1959 would remove an obsolete reference to a county borough. The words proposed for repeal in section 147(2) are obsolete because paragraph 14 of Schedule 16 to the Rent Act 1968 ceased to have effect from 1 October 1972 by virtue of the Small Tenements Recovery Act 1838 (Repeal) (Appointed Day) Order 1972.

The words proposed for repeal in section 18(4) of the Administration of Justice Act 1960 are spent consequentially upon the repeal of section 10 of the Act by the Courts-Martial (Appeals) Act 1968. The entry proposed for repeal in Schedule 3 to the 1960 Act is spent consequentially upon the repeal of the enactment which it amended.

Section 19 (financial provisions) of the Criminal Justice Administration Act 1962 has no relevance to any of the provisions in the unrepealed residue of the Act. Schedule 1 (definition of the

county of Hallamshire) was governed by section 3 and its repeal is consequential upon the repeal of that section by the Local Government Act 1972. The entry proposed for repeal in Schedule 4 is spent consequentially upon the repeal of the South Staffordshire Stipendiary Justice Act 1889 by the Justices of the Peace Act 1968.

Section 31 of the Administration of Justice Act 1964 has already been repealed for Scotland and is spent in its application to England and Wales as a result of repeals made by the Administration of Justice Act 1973 and the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973. The repeal proposed to section 37(4) of the 1964 Act would remove an obsolete reference to section 8(5) which was repealed by the Courts Act 1971. The repeal proposed to section 41(6) is consequential upon the repeal of section 31 by the District Courts (Scotland) Act 1975. The provisions proposed for repeal in Schedule 3 are spent consequentially upon the repeal by the Courts Act 1971 of the enactments which those provisions amended.

Section 9(2) of the Backing of Warrants (Republic of Ireland) Act 1965 is a spent provision relating to warrants issued in the Republic of Ireland and duly endorsed in the United Kingdom before 15 November 1965.

With the exception of the repeals proposed to sections 7(2) and 27(5) to (7) all the repeals proposed to the Administration of Justice Act 1969 are of spent repealing enactments. The repeal proposed to section 7(2) would remove an obsolete reference to a county borough. Section 27(5) to (7), which relate to the removal of certain records concerning the estates of deceased persons, are spent except in so far as section 27(7) applies the Public Records Act (Northern Ireland) 1923 to such records. The provisions of section 27(7) will be preserved by the textual amendment proposed (Schedule 2) to the Public Records Act (Northern Ireland) 1923.

PART II

CHARITIES

The Act of 1771 gave effect to an agreement settling legal proceedings then pending between the Crown and the trustees of Morden College as to the ownership of a particular property; it also authorised an increase in the amounts payable under the will of Sir John Morden (1623-1708) to officers and residents of the College. The Act is spent and unnecessary. The property concerned was eventually sold to the trustees in 1823; and the salaries and benefits payable to the officers and residents of the College are now governed by a scheme made by the Charity Commissioners on 6 November 1962.

The unrepealed residue of paragraph (a) of section 49(2) of the Charities Act 1960 is a meaningless remanet, and paragraph (b) is spent consequentially upon the repeal of Schedule 7 by the Education Act 1973.

Church Assembly Measure

The repeals proposed to section 5 of the Church Funds Investment Measure 1958 are consequential upon the termination by the Education Act 1973 of the powers exercisable by the Secretary of State for Education and Science and the Secretary of State for Wales under the Charities Act 1960 and the Endowed Schools Acts 1869 to 1948.

PART III

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Section 26 of the Succession to the Crown Act 1707 restricted the number of commissioners who might be appointed to execute an office to the number employed to execute that office before 1707; but in its application to the Treasury it was modified by section 14 of the Consolidated Fund Act 1816 which authorised the appointment of two additional commissioners in consequence of the unification of the treasuries of Great Britain and Ireland. For practical purposes, the enactment of 1707 now applies only to the Treasury¹ (where the office of Lord High Treasurer has been in commission continuously since 1714) and the office of Lord High Chancellor (the functions of which devolve on the Commissioners of the Great Seal² whenever the holder is absent from the United Kingdom). It is not the practice now to put other offices into commission.

The original objective of the enactment of 1707 was to curb the personal influence of the Crown in government but under modern constitutional government it has ceased to serve any useful purpose and, since it does not apply to offices created after 1707, it has become a needless anomaly. The House of Commons Disqualification Act 1975 imposes a specific limit on the number of Ministers who may sit in the House of Commons at any one time and the Ministerial and other Salaries Act 1975 restricts the salaries which may be paid to them. Moreover, so many of the executive functions of government are now conferred or controlled by statute that it is invariably necessary for any important change in the organisation of government to be backed up either by specific legislation or by an Order in Council under the Ministers of the Crown Act 1975 which is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

¹ The Board of Commissioners of the Treasury consists of the First and Second Lords (the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer) and five Junior Lords (who are members of Parliament acting as assistants to the Chief Government Whip). By virtue of Schedule 1 to the Ministerial and other Salaries Act 1975 not more than five salaries may be paid at the same time in respect of the office of Junior Lord of the Treasury.

² The Commissioners of the Great Seal are the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords, the Master of the Rolls, the President of the Family Division of the High Court and other named judges of the High Court.

In the Ministers of the Crown (Parliamentary Secretaries) Act 1960, the repeal proposed to section 4(1) is of words which have ceased to be apposite having regard to the repeal of sections 1 to 4 of the Act. Section 5 is a spent provision that certain payments should be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament. The entry proposed for repeal in Schedule 1 is spent consequentially upon the repeal of the Ministry of National Insurance Act 1944 by the Ministry of Social Security Act 1966.

Section 25(1)(b) of the Northern Ireland Act 1962 is spent because the enactments creating the offences to which that paragraph applied have been repealed. The repeal proposed to section 29(2) is consequential upon the repeal of section 28 by the Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1974.

The entries proposed for repeal in Schedule 1 to the House of Commons Disqualification Act 1975 are spent in consequence of the ending of national service and the repeal by the Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1977 of the relevant provisions of the National Service Act 1948.

PART IV

DUCHY OF CORNWALL

The repeals proposed in this Part are agreed to by the Duchy of Cornwall.

The Act of 1495 is spent. It repealed an Act of 22 Edw. 4 whereby certain lands belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall were exchanged for other lands in South Wales, and reversed the said exchange.

Except for the powers conferred by the provisions in the 1812 Act excepted from the proposed repeals the powers to grant leases conferred by the two Acts of 1810 and 1812 are no longer needed by the Duchy of Cornwall.

The repeals proposed to the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall (Accounts) Act 1838 would remove from that Act some spent provisions which had effect whilst the Duchy of Cornwall was vested in Queen Victoria. If effect is given to the proposed repeals the only remaining enactment in the Act will be section 2 which makes provision for the rendering to Parliament of the annual accounts of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster.

The Duchy of Cornwall (No. 2) Act 1844 provided for an inquiry into land titles by commissioners appointed for the purpose, for the enfranchisement of certain customary tenements and for the making of grants or demises in the cases of other customary tenements. Apart from the provisions excepted from repeal (which relate to the inspection and proof of the commissioners' awards and to mineral rights) the Act is spent.

The repeals proposed to the Assessionable Manors Award Act 1848 would remove from that Act some spent provisions which confirmed awards made by commissioners appointed under the Duchy of Cornwall (No. 2) Act 1844 and a provision which is obsolete in consequence of the abolition of copyhold tenure.

The Cornwall Submarine Mines Act 1858 vested certain mines and minerals in the Duke of Cornwall in right of the Duchy and vested other mines and minerals in the Sovereign in right of the Crown. These provisions are spent. The remaining provisions of the Act relate to the right of the Crown to work minerals through foreshore land held under leases or agreements made after 1858 and are not proposed for repeal.

The only remaining substantive provision in the Duchy of Cornwall Act 1860 empowered the Council of the Duchy during the minority of the then Duke of Cornwall (which ended in 1862) to grant leases of certain property for periods of not more than 99 years.

PART V EDUCATION

The Act of 1736 dealt with two matters within the precincts of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, namely, stage plays and wine licences. In so far as the Act dealt with stage plays it was repealed by the Theatres Act 1843. In so far as it dealt with the powers of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to grant wine licences it is by reason of later legislation obsolete in relation to Oxford and unnecessary in relation to Cambridge. The power of granting licences for the sale of wines by retail within the University of Oxford or the precincts thereof was transferred to the City of Oxford by section 119 of the Oxford Corporation Act 1890 and abolished by the Oxford and St. Albans Wine Privileges (Abolition) Act 1922. The power of the University of Cambridge to grant wine licences in the Borough of Cambridge is preserved by sections 11 and 12 of the Cambridge Award Act 1856.

The powers conferred by the Act of 1816 have been exercised and the Act is spent. It provided for the conveyance of certain real and personal property in trust for Magdalen Hall in the University of Oxford which was dissolved by the Hertford College Act 1874.

Section 15 of the School Sites Act 1841 is spent. The section was enacted for the purpose of removing doubts as to whether certain conveyances of land were effectual for passing the fee simple. The proposed repeal of section 19 is consequential upon the repeal of the Church Building Act 1840 by the New Parishes Measure 1943.

The proposed repeal to section 11 of the Cambridge Award Act 1856 is consequential upon the proposed repeal of the above-mentioned Act of 1736.

The only remaining substantive provisions in the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act 1907 are sections 2 and 16. Section 2 modified the provisions of section 14 of the School Sites Act 1841 and section 1 of the School Grants Act 1855. Consequentially upon the proposed repeal of section 2 of the Act Schedule 2 to the draft Bill textually amends these sections in the Acts of 1841 and 1855. Section 16 of the 1907 Act enabled the Teachers Registration Council to be constituted. The need for the Council fell away in consequence of the changes introduced by the Education Act 1944 and its existence was formally terminated by the Teachers Registration Council Revoking Order 1949.

Sections 2 to 4 of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act 1923 are spent. These sections appointed the members, and provided for the staffing and expenses of, the two bodies of Commissioners established by section 1 of the Act, namely, the University of Oxford Commissioners whose powers ended on 31 December 1926 and the University of Cambridge Commissioners whose powers ended on 31 December 1927.

Section 107 of the Education Act 1944 is a spent provision that certain expenses should be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament. The repeal proposed to section 114(6) is of spent provisions which relate to persons who ceased to be of compulsory school age before 1 April 1945. In section 120, the proposed repeal of subsection (2) is consequential upon the repeal of section 54 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 by the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 and the proposed repeal to subsection (3) is consequential on the proposed repeal of Part II of Schedule 8. The entries proposed for repeal in Part I of Schedule 8 are spent because the enactments which they amended have been repealed. Part II of Schedule 8 amended a number of enactments in the Unemployment Insurance Act 1935 from the date on which section 44 of the 1944 Act came into operation. Section 44 has never come into operation and the proposed repeal of Part II is consequential upon the proposed repeal of the 1935 Act (Part VIII of Schedule 1).

The entries proposed for repeal in Schedule 4 to the Education (Scotland) Act 1945 amended the Unemployment Insurance Act 1935 which is proposed for repeal and other enactments which have already been repealed.

Section 8(4) of the Education Act 1946 is a spent repealing enactment and section 15 is a spent provision that certain expenses should be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament. The entry proposed for repeal in Schedule 2 amended section 86 of the Education Act 1944 which was repealed by the Education Act 1973.

Section 13 of the Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1948 is a spent provision that certain expenses should be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament. The provisions proposed for repeal in Schedule 1 are spent because the enactments which they amended have been repealed.

The unrepealed residue of section 13 of the Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953 amended section 94 of the Local Government Act 1933 which was repealed by the Local Government Act 1972. Section 19 of the 1953 Act is a spent provision that certain expenses should be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Section 8 of the Education Act 1962 is spent. It empowered the Secretary of State by order to vary the provisions of the General Grant (Scotland) Order 1960 in respect of either or both of the years 1961–62 and 1962–63. Section 11 is a spent provision that certain expenses should be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament. The remaining proposed repeals to the 1962 Act are consequential on repeals already made or now proposed.

The repeal proposed to section 142(1) of the Education (Scotland) Act 1962 is consequential upon the proposed repeal of the Unemployment Insurance Act 1935 (Part VIII of Schedule 1).

Section 3 of the Education Act 1964 is spent consequentially upon the substitution by the Education (Scotland) Act 1976 of a new section for section 32 (school age) of the 1962 Act. Section 4 of the 1964 Act is a spent provision that certain expenses should be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament. The repeals proposed to section 5 are consequential upon the proposed repeals of sections 3 and 4.

The unrepealed residue of section 6 of the Remuneration of Teachers Act 1965 is a spent provision that certain expenses should be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament. The repeal proposed to section 9(4) is consequential on the proposed repeal of section 6.

PART VI ELECTIONS

Apart from the repeal proposed to section 55(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1948, the proposals in this Part affect only Great Britain. The other enactments concerned either do not apply to Northern Ireland or were repealed in their application there by the Electoral Law Act (Northern Ireland) 1962.

Section 2 (trial of election petitions) of the Parliamentary Elections and Corrupt Practices Act 1879 was repealed, save as it affects the number of judges to be placed on the rota, by the Representation of the People Act 1949. Consequentially upon this repeal the words in section 2 now proposed for express repeal have ceased to have effect.

The unrepealed residue of the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act 1884 consists of paragraph (5) of section 35 which relates to municipal elections in the City of London. This provision is now superseded by section 118 (consequences of avoidance of local elections) of the Representation of the People Act 1949 which is applied to municipal elections in the City of London by section 167 of that Act.

The unrepealed residue of the Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act (1875) Amendment Act 1886 is obsolete. The Act was repealed by the Representation of the People Act 1918 except as it applies to elections other than Parliamentary elections. It no longer applies to such elections.

The repeal proposed to section 21(3) of the Representation of the People Act 1918 is of a spent repealing provision. Section 42 and Schedule 6 were repealed by the Representation of the People Act 1948 except so far as they related to two enactments which have since been repealed, namely, the Registration Amendment (Scotland) Act 1885 which was repealed by the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1975 and section 29(1) of the Elections (Scotland) (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act 1890 which was repealed by the Representation of the People Act 1949.

The unrepealed residues of the Local Elections and Register of Electors (Temporary Provisions) Acts of 1940 and 1943 and the Representation of the People Act 1945 are spent. They were designed to compensate certain officials who, but for the postponement of parliamentary and local government elections in consequence of the war, would have earned pension rights for such work as the preparation of registers of electors and jurors' books and acting as returning officers. As respects any year in which by reason only of the postponement of the elections they were not required to do work of this kind the officers concerned were to be entitled to make superannuation contributions by reference to their remuneration for such work in a standard year. Any superannuation rights accrued by virtue of the Acts would be preserved by section 38(2) of the Interpretation Act 1889.

Section 55(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1948 repealed in general terms certain enactments which have since been expressly repealed or, in the case of one Act, is now proposed for express repeal. The repeals proposed to section 74 are consequential upon the proposed repeal to Schedule 10. The provisions proposed for repeal in sections 75(1), 77(1) and 78 define expressions which are no longer used in the Act or which are superseded and rendered unnecessary by section 6 of the House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act 1949. Proviso (c) to section 80(7) provided that the repeal by the Act of section 18 of the Representation of the People Act 1918 should not affect any compensation payable thereunder. All such compensation has long since been paid. The other repeals proposed to section 80 are of spent commencement or transitional provisions. Because of changes in local government resulting from the Local Government Act 1972 paragraph 6 of Part II of Schedule 10 is obsolete. That paragraph required certain clerks of county councils to account for their personal remuneration as registration officers.

Section 205(5) (e) of the County Courts Act 1959 consists of a saving for section 1 of the Parliamentary Elections (Returning

Officers) Act (1875) Amendment Act 1886. The proposed repeal of section 205(5) (e) is consequential on the proposed repeal of the 1886 Act.

PART VII

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The repeals proposed to Schedule 6 to the Electricity (Supply) Act 1926 are consequential, respectively, on the repeal of section 1 of the Electricity (Supply) Act 1919 by the Electricity Commissioners (Dissolution) Order 1948 and the repeal for England and Wales by the Water Resources Act 1963 of the entry in Schedule 6 relating to section 15 of the 1919 Act.

The words proposed for repeal in section 14(2) of the Hydro-Electric Development (Scotland) Act 1943 are unnecessary because section 34(3) of the Finance Act 1954 provides that any sum charged by any Act, whenever passed, on the Consolidated Fund shall be charged also on the growing produce of the Fund and shall be payable accordingly.

The entries proposed for repeal in Part I of Schedule 4 to the Electricity Act 1947 are spent because the enactments which those entries adapted and modified have been repealed.

The repeal proposed to section 10(2) of the Electricity Reorganisation (Scotland) Act 1954 is of a spent repealing provision. Section 13 is a spent provision that certain expenses should be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament. The repeals proposed to Part II of Schedule 1 are consequential upon the repeal of sections 49 and 53 of the Electricity Act 1947 by the Electricity Act 1957.

Section 39 of the Electricity Act 1957 is a spent provision that certain expenses should be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

The repeals proposed to the Electricity Act 1972 are of spent repealing enactments.

PART VIII

EMPLOYMENT

Section 37 of the Metropolitan Police Courts Act 1839 empowers metropolitan magistrates to settle disputes as to the wages due to bargemen, lightermen, watermen, ballastmen (except Trinity ballastmen), coal-whippers, coal porters, sailors, lumpers, riggers, etc. working on the River Thames, or in adjacent docks, outside the City of London. The section has fallen into disuse and is not of practical utility. The jurisdiction of magistrates under it is limited to sums not exceeding £5 (apart from reasonable costs) and this limit makes the provision quite unrealistic now.

The detailed repeals proposed to the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act 1920 would remove from the text of the Act provisions relating to the employment of women which were repealed in general terms by the Hours of Employment (Conventions) Act 1936 or which have become unnecessary as a result thereof.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts of 1935 and 1938 have been repealed for Northern Ireland. So far as concerns Great Britain the remaining substantive provisions are sections 76 and 78 of the 1935 Act and section 1 of the 1938 Act. Section 76 of the 1935 Act requires education authorities to submit for the approval of the Secretary of State for Employment proposals for the provision of courses of instruction for young persons between the minimum age for entry into insurance and 18 years who are capable of and available for work but are unemployed or engaged in only part-time or intermittent work. Section 78 of the 1935 Act contains provisions whereby the Secretary of State for Employment may require the attendance of such persons at approved courses. Section 1 of the 1938 Act provides that the approved proposals may include the provision by education authorities of milk and meals. In the changed circumstances of today these enactments in the statutes of 1935 and 1938 are not being operated and have proved to be a dead letter. The provision of industrial training whether for adults or young people is undertaken by industry itself (under the Industrial Training Act 1964 or otherwise) and by the Training Services Agency of the Manpower Services Commission under the Employment and Training Act 1973. Following the report of the Manpower Services Commission's Working Party on Young People and Work, the Government has asked the Commission to operate a new Youth Opportunities Programme which will provide training and work experience for unemployed young people aged 18 or under. There is thus no longer any need for the special powers conferred on the Secretary of State for Employment and education authorities by the statutory provisions proposed for repeal.

Section 1(3) of the Hours of Employment (Conventions) Act 1936 is spent. It repealed so much of section 1 of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act 1920 as related to the employment of women.

The unrepealed residue of the Local Employment Act 1960 (consisting of sections 5, 21, 25 and 29) has no operative effect. Section 5 (derelict, etc., land) was repealed by the Industrial Development Act 1966 subject to a saving which is no longer needed because no applications for grants thereunder received by the Minister before the commencement of the 1966 Act are still outstanding. Section 21, which defined the expression "industrial building", has been repealed for Scotland and, as respects England and Wales, was replaced by the section substituted for it in the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, the relevant provision in

which was repealed by the Local Employment Act 1972. Sections 25 and 29 are ancillary provisions which fall with the remainder of the Act.

The only remaining substantive provision in the Local Employment Act 1963 is section 1 (grants for machinery and plant) which was repealed by the Industrial Development Act 1966 subject to a saving which is no longer needed because no applications for grants thereunder received before the commencement of the 1966 Act are still outstanding.

Subsections (1) and (2) of section 16 of the Industrial Development Act 1966 are spent repealing enactments, and the proposed repeal to subsection (3) of that section is consequential upon the proposed repeal of subsections (1) and (2). The residue of section 20 is a spent repealing enactment and the proposed repeal of the residue of section 21 is consequential upon the proposed repeal of the Local Employment Act 1960.

The only remaining substantive provision in the National Insurance Act 1969 enabled the Secretary of State to make regulations modifying the Family Allowances Act 1965, and any enactment amending it, so as to take account of the introduction of decimal currency. The Act of 1965 was repealed by the Child Benefit Act 1975 with effect from 4 April 1977 with the result that the Act of 1969 is now spent.

In the case of the Local Employment Act 1972, section 22(2) and Schedule 4 are spent repealing enactments. The entries proposed for repeal in Schedule 3 are spent because the provisions in the Town and Country Planning Act 1962 which they amended were repealed by the Town and Country Planning Act 1971.

Act of Parliament of Northern Ireland

The word "women" proposed for repeal in the Mines Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 occurs in a parenthetical reference to section 1(6) of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act 1920. Although the word has no operative effect it is not factually correct and may be confusing because section 1 of the 1920 Act no longer applies to women.

PART IX

[FINANCE

The only remaining substantive provisions in the Probate and Legacy Duties (Ireland) Act 1814 are sections 2 and 3 which no longer serve any useful purpose. Section 2 provides for the imposition of a penalty of £40 on any person who administers the personal estate of a deceased person without having taken out probate or letters of administration within a year of the death. The section was enacted for the better securing the payment of the stamp duties on probates, administrations and legacies but as these

duties were finally abolished by section 50 of the Finance Act 1975 its purpose is exhausted. Section 3 exempts from probate duty second and subsequent grants of probate of the same will. Following the abolition of that duty it can have no effect.

Section 18 of the Consolidated Fund Act 1816 saved and amended provisions in the Collection of Revenue Act (Ireland) 1795, an Act of Parliament of Ireland. The proposed repeal of section 18 of the 1816 Act is consequential on the proposed repeal of the 1795 Act.

The unrepealed residue of the Stamp Duties (Ireland) Act 1842 consists of section 40 and part of section 35. Section 35 was expressed by its preamble to have been enacted for better securing the duties on probates of wills and letters of administration. Consequentially upon the abolition of these duties (see the above paragraph relating to the Probate and Legacy Duties (Ireland) Act 1814) the unrepealed residue of section 35 is obsolete. Section 40, which provides for the recovery of fines, penalties and forfeitures under the Act, falls with the remainder of the 1842 Act.

Section 20 of the Stamp Duty Act 1853, which made certain temporary duties perpetual, is obsolete because there are no longer any duties to which it applies.

Section 15 of the Queen's Remembrancer Act 1859 contains procedural provisions relating to proceedings for the recovery of succession or legacy duty. These duties were finally abolished by section 50 of the Finance Act 1975. Section 15 did not apply to Scotland and it has been repealed for England and Wales by the Crown Suits, &c. Act 1865 and for Northern Ireland by the Finance Act (Northern Ireland) 1949 and the Finance Act 1975. Following these repeals there is no life left in section 15 but it is proposed for express repeal because the fact that it does not apply to Scotland and that it is inoperative elsewhere is not readily apparent. Section 30 of the 1859 Act substituted the form of writ in the Schedule to that Act for the form in Schedule (A) to the Levy of Fines Act 1822. The Schedule to the 1859 Act is spent consequentially upon the repeal of section 30 of that Act and the 1822 Act by the Criminal Justice Act 1967.

The Court of Chancery and Exchequer Funds (Ireland) Act 1868 related *inter alia* to £146,285.9s and £27,311.15s.5d New 3 per cent Stock standing to the credit of the Compensation and Fee Funds of the suitors respectively of the Court of Chancery in Ireland and the Court of Exchequer in Ireland. The Act provided for the sale of this stock and for the proceeds to be transferred to the Consolidated Fund. The unrepealed residue of the Act provided that if the whole or any part of the said amounts of stock should be wanted to answer any of the demands of the suitors of the said Court of Chancery the sums required should be chargeable upon and paid out of the Consolidated Fund. No claim was ever made on the funds transferred under the Act to the Consolidated

Fund and the prospect of any claim now being made is so remote that the Act no longer serves any useful purpose. A claim would not fail merely because the Act had been repealed. It would be met out of voted moneys instead of out of the Consolidated Fund.

The provisions in the Inland Revenue Regulation Act 1890 proposed for repeal were repealed by the Income Tax Management Act 1964 except as they applied to any matter as respects which the Parliament of Northern Ireland had power to make laws. These provisions in the 1890 Act relating to the revenue were repealed by the 1964 Act because they were regarded as obsolete and unnecessary. The saving was inserted as a matter of principle to avoid legislative trespass and not because anyone ever suggested that the provisions were still needed in relation to Northern Ireland transferred taxes. Now that the remaining Northern Ireland taxes are once more under the care and management of the Board of Inland Revenue and the Board of Customs and Excise, and all relevant taxes are collected by them throughout the United Kingdom, there is no longer any need to preserve the 1964 saving. The effect of the proposed repeals to the 1890 Act will be to get rid of the saving.

Section 34 of the Finance Act 1917 (which was amended by section 42 of the Finance Act 1918 and section 3(1) of the War Loan Act 1919) empowers the Treasury to prescribe by regulations as securities to be accepted in payment of any death duty any stock or bonds forming part of any issue made for raising money in connection with the 1914–18 War. The Treasury confirm that all the stock and bonds prescribed in pursuance of this power have ceased to exist and that there are now no stocks or bonds in existence which were issued for raising money in connection with the 1914–18 War. Section 34 of the 1917 Act is therefore spent as also are section 42 of the 1918 Act and section 3(1) of the 1919 Act by which it was amended.

The Sunday Entertainments Act 1932 required cinema licensing authorities to make it a condition of Sunday opening that contributions were made to charity and to the Cinematograph Fund constituted in accordance with the provisions of that Act. The Sunday Cinema Act 1972 repealed this requirement and made provision for the winding up of the Cinematograph Fund. The Fund has now been wound up and section 2 (provisions as to Cinematograph Fund) of the 1932 Act is spent.

The Cable and Wireless Act 1946 was an Act to bring the share capital of Cable and Wireless Ltd. into public ownership as from the appointed day (1 January 1947). The companies holding the shares were to be compensated by the issue to them of government stock and the payment of interest on their compensation for the period beginning on the appointed day and ending immediately before the date of issue of the government stock. With the exception of section 5, all the provisions proposed for repeal are

spent as a result of the stocks having been redeemed and the interest having been fully paid. Section 5 is also spent. That section provided for the payment out of moneys provided by Parliament of such sums as might be required for the purpose of a certain undertaking given to Cable and Wireless Ltd. by the Treasury. That company have confirmed that no further payments are due to them under this indemnity.

Section 10 of the Industrial Organisation and Development Act 1947 is spent. The section applied where sums were recovered under an order imposing charges made under the Defence (Encouragement of Exports) Regulations 1940 or under arrangements made pursuant to those Regulations. Section 10 provided that where it was ascertained after revocation or expiry of the order that there was an excess of such sums over the cost of the relevant services, the excess might be paid to the development council or other appropriate body for the industry. Consequentially upon the revocation in 1954 of the Regulations of 1940 all the sums to which section 10 applied have long since been dealt with.

Subsection (1) of section 9 of the Cinematograph Film Productions (Special Loans) Act 1949 provides that no stamp duty shall be chargeable on any conveyance or other instrument executed for the purpose of making over to the National Film Finance Corporation any of the assets or liabilities of National Film Finance Company Ltd. All these assets and liabilities were made over to the Corporation many years ago so that subsection (1) of section 9 is spent. The repeal proposed to subsection (2) is consequential on the proposed repeal of subsection (1).

As a result of a number of repeals by different Acts the whole of section 15 of the Finance Act 1949 has been repealed with the exception of subsections (4) and (9) to the extent (if at all) to which they apply to Scotland. Because those subsections have no application there the whole of section 15 is proposed for express repeal.

Section 1(4) of the Isle of Man Act 1958 provided that the moneys and securities forming the Isle of Man Accumulated Fund created under section 9 of the Isle of Man Customs, Harbours, and Public Purposes Act 1866 should be dealt with in such manner as might be provided by or under an Act of Tynwald. Such provision was made by section 1 of Tynwald's Finance Act of 1962, and section 1(4) of the 1958 Act is spent.

Section 11(1) of the Finance Act 1961 empowers local authorities in England and Wales to authorise the bringing by constables of proceedings for offences under the excise Acts relating to licences for dealing in game, killing game and guns. The words "and guns", which are proposed for repeal, are obsolete. Gun licences have been abolished throughout the United Kingdom. The Gun Licence Act 1870 was repealed for England and Wales by the Local Government Act 1966.

The unrepealed residue of section 29 of the Finance Act 1966 consists of provisions which no longer have any operative effect consequentially upon repeals already made and the abolition of the Northern Ireland Parliament. Section 53(6) is spent consequentially upon the repeal of Part II of Schedule 8 by the Friendly Societies Act 1974.

Section 3 of the Sunday Cinema Act 1972 is spent now that the Cinematograph Fund (referred to in the above paragraph relating to the Sunday Entertainments Act 1932) has ceased to exist. The remaining proposed repeals to the 1972 Act are of spent repealing enactments.

Section 4 of the Overseas Investment and Export Guarantees Act 1972 is spent consequentially upon the repeal of the Export Guarantees Act 1968 and the Export Guarantees and Payments Act 1970 by the Export Guarantees Act 1975.

Section 19(2) of the Finance (No. 2) Act 1975, which amended section 7(8) of the Finance Act 1972, is spent consequentially upon the substitution of a new subsection for section 7(8) of the 1972 Act by the Finance Act 1977.

Act of Parliament of Ireland

The Collection of Revenue Act (Ireland) 1795 is proposed for repeal as being no longer necessary now that the remaining Northern Ireland taxes are once more under the care and management of the Board of Inland Revenue, and the Board of Customs and Excise. Apart from provisions which have become obsolete or unnecessary, the unrepealed residue of the 1795 Act consists of provisions dealing with matters which are covered by sections in the Inland Revenue Regulation Act 1890 not proposed for repeal, the Customs and Excise Act 1952 and the Superannuation Act 1972. If the 1795 Act is repealed the law relating to the public revenue will be uniform throughout the United Kingdom.

PART X

FISHERIES AND HARBOURS

The Acts of 1531 and 1535 were enacted to protect the following five ports in Devon and Cornwall from silting as a result of tin-working operations carried out by means of stream-works, namely, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Teignmouth, Falmouth and Fowey. The Acts no longer serve any useful purpose. The Ports Directorate of the Department of Transport say that siltation of these ports from the above-mentioned cause is no longer a problem and is unlikely to become a problem in the future; and that should the trouble recur there is other legislation that would be more effective in dealing with it.

The Act of 1757 was impliedly repealed by the undermentioned Act of 1857 and is now proposed for express repeal. The Act of 1757 empowered and required the Court of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London to make rules for the government and regulation of fishing in the River Thames and in such of the waters of the Medway as came within the jurisdiction of the Mayor as Conservator of the River Thames. The conservancy of the River Thames was lost to the City of London by section 50 of the Thames Conservancy Act 1857 which vested it in the Conservators of the River Thames appointed under that Act. These Conservators were abolished on 1 April 1974 by the Water Act 1973 and replaced by the Thames Water Authority. The matters covered by the 1757 Act are now dealt with in later legislation administered by the Thames Water Authority and, in part of the area concerned, by the Common Council of the City of London as the Port Health Authority.

The Act of 1859 is spent. It abolished a toll on fishing vessels passing the Nore and empowered the Treasury to award compensation to any person who by reason of the passing of the Act was deprived of any salary or emolument.

The repeals proposed to the Harbours and Passing Tolls &c. Act 1861 are of provisions which became spent when the tolls or dues to which they related ceased to be leviable in 1872; spent provisions providing for indemnities to creditors in respect of debts charged on passing tolls abolished by the Act; and provisions relating to the harbours at Dover, Whitby and Bridlington which are spent or superseded by the Whitby Port and Harbour Order 1881 and the Whitby Urban District Council Act 1905, the Dover Harbour Consolidation Act 1954 and the Harbours Act 1964.

The Salmon Fishery (Ireland) Act 1863 was repealed at Stormont by the Fisheries Act (Northern Ireland) 1966 with the exception of so much of section 5 as relates to navigation and section 14. These excepted provisions no longer serve any useful purpose but could not be repealed by the 1966 Act because navigation in tidal waters was outside the competence of the Northern Ireland Parliament. Section 5 of the 1863 Act conferred power on the Commissioners appointed under that Act to remove fixed nets used for catching salmon or trout in Northern Ireland if they considered that the nets were injurious to navigation. Section 14 gave a right of appeal against decisions of the Commissioners. Because no Irish Transfer Order was ever made under section 69 of the Government of Ireland Act 1920 in respect of these functions of the Commissioners they have not been exercisable since the Northern Ireland Parliament came into existence on 3 May 1921. No such Order can now be made because section 69 of the 1920 Act was repealed by the Northern Ireland Constitution Act 1973.

The words proposed for express repeal in section 34 of the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Act 1868 were repealed in general terms by section 6 of the Justices of the Peace Act 1949.

Section 1(5) of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act 1903 modified the provisions in section 31 of the Salmon Fishery Act 1861 as to the number and term of office of the inspectors of fisheries. Section 1(5) of the 1903 Act is spent consequentially upon the repeal of the 1861 Act by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1923.

Section 3(1) of the Fisheries Act 1955 is spent. It provided that no further advances for the improvement of harbours should be made under an enactment repealed by that Act. Section 4 consists of a spent repealing provision and a provision requiring the payment of certain moneys into the Exchequer. The moneys have been so paid. Section 6(1) is a spent provision that certain payments should be made out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Section 3(2) of the Fishery Limits Act 1964 is a spent repealing enactment.

PART XI HIGHWAYS

The Act of 1421 has long ceased to serve any useful purpose. Its effect was to make the bridges and roads to which it related public and repairable by the inhabitants at large; and to confer on the public rights of common for the extraction from the soil of materials for the repair of the said bridges and roads. The bridges and roads in question have now become highways maintainable at public expense for which the responsible highway authority is the Oxfordshire County Council.

Section 10 of the Metropolitan Police Act 1839 provides that no toll shall be taken on any turnpike road or bridge for a horse or police van passing along such road or bridge in the service of the Metropolitan Police provided that the rider of the horse or driver of the van has his dress and accoutrements according to the regulations of the Police Force. There are no longer any turnpike roads or bridges to which the section could apply.

Section 3 of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act 1910 amended section 11(5) of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act 1909. Section 3 of the 1910 Act is spent consequentially upon the repeal of section 11 of the 1909 Act by the London Government Act 1963 and the Roads (Scotland) Act 1970.

The repeal proposed to section 6(7) of the Trunk Roads Act 1936 would repeal so much of that subsection as relates to section 87(1) of the Public Health Act 1936. Now that subsections (1) and (2) of section 87 of the latter Act have been replaced by the subsections set out in paragraph 9(1) of Schedule 14 to the Local Government Act 1972, the words proposed for repeal are no longer necessary. In the case of section 12 of the Trunk Roads Act 1936, which deals with its application to Scotland, subsections (7) and (8) are spent

consequentially upon the repeal of section 1(3) by the Trunk Roads Act 1946 and subsection (11) consequentially upon the repeal of section 5(4) by the Statute Law Revision Act 1950. The repeal proposed to Schedule 2 is consequential upon the repeal of section 3 of the Bridges Act 1929 by the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, and that to Schedule 4 is consequential upon the repeal by the Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1975 of some definitions in section 24 of the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act 1935. The repeals proposed to Schedule 5 are of spent transitional provisions.

The unrepealed residue of section 9 of the Trunk Roads Act 1946 amended paragraph 3 of Schedule 5 to the Trunk Roads Act 1936. The proposed repeal of section 9 is consequential upon the proposed repeal of that paragraph.

The repeal proposed to section 33(2) of the Public Utilities Street Works Act 1950 is of spent provisions that certain payments should be made out of moneys provided by Parliament. The entries proposed for repeal in Schedule 5 are spent because the enactments to which they relate have been repealed.

The only remaining substantive provision in the Supplies and Services (Defence Purposes) Act 1951 is section 2 which enabled orders to be made for the stopping up or diversion of highways for defence purposes. The Act is spent because subsection (4) of section 2 provided that the power to make such orders should cease to be exercisable at the end of 1958, but that any such order then in force was to continue in force, unless previously revoked, for a further period of two years. Subsection (5) of section 2 provided that at any time whilst an order under subsection (1) was in force the Minister might by order provide for the permanent stopping up of the highway or any part thereof. Subsection (5) of section 2 is not needed to support any permanent orders that may have been made thereunder.

Section 1(3) of the Land Powers (Defence) Act 1958 amended section 2 of the Supplies and Services (Defence Purposes) Act 1951. The proposed repeal of section 1(3) is consequential upon the proposed repeal of the 1951 Act.

Section 22(1) of the Road Traffic and Roads Improvement Act 1960 is a spent provision that certain payments should be made out of moneys provided by Parliament.

PART XII

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

The repeals proposed to sections 2 and 7 of the Local Government Board Act 1871 would remove from those sections provisions which ceased to have effect when the National Assistance Act 1948 abolished the poor law and repealed all the poor law enactments or when Part II of the Schedule to the 1871 Act was repealed by the National Health Service Act 1946. It is proposed to remove from

Part I of the Schedule entries relating to enactments on which section 2 of the Act no longer operates. All the functions of the Local Government Board were transferred by section 3(1) (a), now repealed, of the Ministry of Health Act 1919 to the then Minister of Health. These functions have since been transferred elsewhere.

Section 12 (saving for powers of the Privy Council) of the Municipal Corporations Act 1883 is proposed for repeal partly in consequence of the repeal of section 6 by the Administration of Justice Act 1977 and partly because the functions of the Privy Council in relation to the constitution of boroughs arise now in connection with section 1(2) of the London Government Act 1963 and section 245 of the Local Government Act 1972. Consequentially upon numerous repeals already made to the 1883 Act the words proposed for repeal in section 25(2) no longer have any significance. If effect is given to the present proposals the expressions which are defined in the unrepealed residue of section 27 will no longer appear in the Act.

The repeals proposed to Schedule 2 to the Sheriffs Act 1887 are of obsolete references to franchises, that is, districts exempt from the authority of the sheriff. Franchises for the purpose of the sheriff law had ceased to exist by the time the Local Government Act 1972 was enacted. Section 219(7) of the 1972 Act provides that no privileges or duties of a sheriff shall be exercisable under section 34 of the 1887 Act or otherwise by the bailiff of a franchise.

In the Local Government Act 1888 the word "administrative" in section 79(3) and the definition of "administrative county" in section 100 are unnecessary by reason of section 179(2) of the Local Government Act 1972, and the definition of "county" in section 100 is unnecessary because counties of cities and towns were abolished by the 1972 Act. All the other proposed repeals are consequential either upon repeals already made or, in the case of section 109, upon the proposed repeal of the definition of "existing" in section 100.

The repeals proposed to the Local Government Act 1894 are consequential either upon the abolition by the Local Government Act 1972 of county boroughs and urban and rural districts or upon repeals already made or now proposed.

A number of provisions in the Local Government Act 1948 were repealed for England and Wales by the General Rate Act 1967. The proposed repeals to the 1948 Act (other than that of section 143) would simplify the text by removing material which has become obsolete now that the provisions in question apply only to Scotland. The unrepealed residue of section 143 is a spent provision that certain payments should be made out of moneys provided by Parliament.

The unrepealed residue of section 58 of the National Assistance Act 1948 is obsolete. It enabled powers for the compulsory

purchase of land to be conferred on councils of county boroughs in England and Wales. County boroughs in England and Wales were abolished by the Local Government Act 1972.

The Requisitioned Houses and Housing (Amendment) Act 1955 has to be construed as one with the Requisitioned Houses Act 1960. Apart from section 14 of the 1955 Act which is a spent repealing enactment, the Acts do not apply to Scotland or Northern Ireland. Section 1(1) of the 1955 Act terminated the power of the Minister to retain possession of requisitioned houses and vested the right to possession of every such house in the appropriate local authority. Section 1(2) of the 1955 Act provided that the right of a local authority to retain possession of every such house should terminate not later than 31 March 1960. But section 1(1) of the 1960 Act empowered the Minister by order to authorise any local authority to retain possession until not later than 31 March 1961. These are the main provisions in the two Acts and they are spent. The remaining enactments in the unrepealed residues of the two Acts are ancillary provisions which are no longer required.

The entry proposed for repeal in Schedule 10 to the Housing Act 1957 amended the Requisitioned Houses and Housing (Amendment) Act 1955 and its proposed repeal is consequential on the proposed repeal of the 1955 Act.

The repeal proposed to the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1958 is consequential upon the proposed repeal of section 58 of the National Assistance Act 1948.

The repeals proposed to section 56(1) of the Local Government Act 1958 and one of the repeals proposed to section 66(2) would remove a reference to a county borough and the word "county" in the expression "county district" which following the reorganization of local government by the Local Government Act 1972 are no longer apposite. Section 61 is a spent provision that certain payments should be made out of moneys provided by Parliament. All the remaining proposed repeals are consequential on repeals already made.

The proposed repeal of the Requisitioned Houses Act 1960 is discussed above in the paragraph relating to the Requisitioned Houses and Housing (Amendment) Act 1955.

Subsection (2) of section 2 (information to be contained in rent books) of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1962 is a spent transitional provision.

Section 7(2) of the Local Government (Records) Act 1962 amended section 279 of the Local Government Act 1933. Section 7(2) is spent consequentially upon the repeal of the 1933 Act by the Local Government Act 1972.

In the case of the London Government Act 1963 the words in section 1(6) secondly proposed for repeal are unnecessary because

London borough councils are included in the definition of "local authority" in section 270(1) of the Local Government Act 1972. All the other proposed repeals are consequential on repeals already made.

Section 37 of the Local Government Act 1966 is no longer necessary. As respects contracts entered into before 4 May 1966, that section authorised certain local authorities to reimburse contractors in respect of payments of selective employment tax made by them. That tax ceased to be payable in respect of any contribution week beginning after 1 April 1973. The repeal proposed to section 39 is consequential upon the repeal of Schedule 1 by the Local Government Act 1974. In the definition of the expression "local authority" in section 41(1), the words "county borough" are redundant because county boroughs have no place in the new local government areas set up under the Local Government Act 1972.

The repeals proposed to the Health Services and Public Health Act 1968 and the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970 are consequential upon the proposed repeal of section 58 of the National Assistance Act 1948.

The repeal proposed to section 11(2) of the Poisons Act 1972 is of an obsolete reference to a county borough.

The words proposed for repeal in section 88(2) of the Local Government Act 1972 are spent consequentially upon the Local Government Act 1972 (References to Aldermen) Order 1977 which, with effect from 8 May 1978, amended the 1972 Act by removing references to aldermen. Paragraph 6(4) of Schedule 2 is a spent provision which fixed a 1974 election date; paragraph 7(3) is a spent repealing enactment; and the proposed repeals of paragraph 8 and Part II are consequential upon the abolition of the offices of alderman in the Greater London Council and the London boroughs.

Section 171(3) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 amended section 15 of the Finance Act 1949 and its proposed repeal is consequential on the proposed repeal of section 15 (Part IX of Schedule 1).

Paragraph 21 of Schedule 23 to the Rent Act 1977 amended the Requisitioned Houses and Housing (Amendment) Act 1955. The proposed repeal of paragraph 21 is consequential upon the proposed repeal of the 1955 Act.

PART XIII

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

The Acts of 1866 and 1867 were Acts, respectively, to provide for the acquisition of a site, and to make further provision, for the enlargement of the National Gallery. The 1866 Act *inter alia* gave

effect subject to modifications to a provisional agreement for purchase of the site of the workhouse for the Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields; and the 1867 Act empowered the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to acquire and appropriate other land as respects which the owners were incapable of entering into a valid agreement. Each of the Acts of 1866 and 1867 contained a provision that the limit for the compulsory purchase of lands under it was to be five years. The 1889 Act applied to part of the land acquired or appropriated for the purposes of the Acts of 1866 and 1867 and an adjoining piece of land; and provided that the land to which it applied should be appropriated for the purposes of a national portrait gallery. The 1901 Act empowered the then Commissioners of Works to acquire certain land and buildings near the National Gallery. The lands to which the Acts of 1866, 1867, 1889 and 1901 related have long since been acquired and appropriated for the purposes of the National Gallery or, as the case may be, the National Portrait Gallery. The Acts contain various ancillary provisions which with the passage of time and changing conditions have become unnecessary. All four Acts are spent as enactments but after their repeal will if necessary continue to have effect as evidence of title.

Section 2(2) of the British Museum Act 1932 consists partly of a spent repealing enactment and partly of a provision which became spent when the Trustees of the Museum made the Regulations dated 12 October 1932³ which superseded regulations made by the Board of Trade under the Copyright (British Museum) Act 1915.

The British Museum Act 1963 altered the composition of the Trustees of the British Museum so as to provide for the separation from the British Museum of the British Museum (Natural History). Section 13(3) of the 1963 Act is a spent provision as to the first appointments of Trustees of the British Museum under its altered composition and of the British Museum (Natural History) who were to be known as the Natural History Trustees.

PART XIV

PROPERTY

The repeals proposed in this Part are of Acts which authorised, effected, regularised or confirmed (or in some instances nullified) particular transactions, mostly in land.

Other property or rights dealt with by some of the Acts proposed for repeal were markets and fairs and courts leet (1523 c.27), stewardships of manors (1523 cc.31 and 33), annuities (1530 c.22, 1533 c.23 and 1535 c.32), advowsons (1533 c.23), the release of debts (1535 c.37 and 1797 c.47) and feu duties and quit rents (1815 c.188).

³ S.R. & O. 1935 No. 278: Rev. III, p. 207.

The Acts proposed for repeal are spent as enactments but, in the unlikely event of their being required for the purpose, they would after their repeal continue to have effect as evidence of title.

Section 38(2) of the Interpretation Act 1889 provides *inter alia* that, unless the contrary intention appears, the repeal of an Act does not affect its previous operation or anything duly done or suffered under it or affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under it.

PART XV RAILWAYS

The Act of 1757, a private Act, is said to be the first Railway Act ever passed⁴. It authorised the construction and operation of a waggon way—in fact a line of wooden rails of 4 feet 1 inch gauge—extending over a distance of about 3½ miles from the coal works of Charles Brandling, then Lord of the Manor of Middleton, to a coalyard at Casson Close, near the Great Bridge at Leeds.

The 1757 Act, as amended by the later Acts of 1779, 1793 and 1803 proposed for repeal, also regulated the quantity and price of coal delivered to Leeds from the Middleton Collieries during a period of 60 years starting in 1758, the original price of 4¾d per corf (210 lb) becoming 8d per corf in 1803. All four Acts have long been obsolete and the Middleton Collieries are no longer working.

Section 20 of the Railway Regulation Act 1842 (now in force only in Northern Ireland) provided for the conveyance by railway companies of officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's forces of the line, ordnance corps, marines or police at the usual hours of starting and at prices to be settled. The section, which has been applied by later legislation to reserve and auxiliary forces, is unnecessary.

The Cheap Trains Act 1883 (which never applied to Northern Ireland) continued the policy, first instituted by Gladstone when President of the Board of Trade in 1844, of requiring railway companies to run a certain number of trains at reasonable fares. It also exempted from railway passenger duty (imposed in 1842) all fares not exceeding the rate of one penny a mile. These provisions of the Act have already been repealed and railway passenger duty was abolished altogether by the Finance Act 1929.

The only remaining substantive provision of the Cheap Trains Act 1883 is section 6, which consolidated and amended for Great Britain the existing law relating to the conveyance of the Queen's Forces by railway. As amended and applied by later legislation, it requires railway companies to convey members of the armed forces and police forces, their families and baggages in carriages protected from the weather at all usual times at which other passengers are conveyed and on such terms as may be agreed on

⁴ C. F. Dendy Marshall, *A History of British Railways to 1830* (1938) 37.

with the Secretary of State or the police authority concerned; in default of agreement, there is machinery for determining the charges to be made. In the changed circumstances of modern times the section no longer serves any useful purpose. It does not provide for the giving of precedence to military or police traffic nor does it ensure preferential rates for the conveyance of this traffic⁵. No statutory authority is necessary for the conveyance of the armed forces or the police by rail.

The main purpōse of the Railways Act 1921 was to reorganise the railways by grouping them into four companies. This grouping was superseded by the nationalisation of the railways by the Transport Act 1947. The unrepealed residues of section 14 and Schedule 3 contain spent provisions as to the conditions of service of persons who were at the date of the introduction of the Bill for the Act officers or servants of the Railway Clearing House which was dissolved in 1954. The repeals proposed to section 68 are of spent provisions relating to the powers of the Light Railway Commissioners who were abolished by the Act. The repeal proposed to section 71 is consequential upon the repeal of the Borough Funds Acts of 1872 and 1903 by the Local Government Act 1933 and the London Government Act 1939. All the remaining proposed repeals to the 1921 Act are of spent repealing enactments.

Section 4 of the Railway Fires Act (1905) Amendment Act 1923 is a spent provision that the Act was not to apply in the case of any fire which occurred before the passing of the Act on 31 July 1923.

The Railway and Canal Commission (Abolition) Act 1949 abolished the Railway and Canal Commission and transferred their functions to the High Court or, as the case might be, the Court of Session. The unrepealed residue of section 6 consists of a spent provision as to proceedings pending before the Commission immediately before the commencement of the Act on 1 April 1949 and a spent provision as to the disposal of the Commission's records. Section 7 is a spent provision empowering the Lord Chancellor to pay pensions to or in respect of any persons who suffered loss of employment in consequence of the abolition of the Commission. There are no longer any pensions payable under section 7.

The repeals proposed to the Transport Acts of 1953 and 1962 are consequential on the proposed repeal of the Cheap Trains Act 1883.

PART XVI

RELIGIOUS DISABILITIES

The repeal proposals in this Part have been considered and agreed to by, amongst others, the Church of England (through its General Synod Statute Law Committee), the Church of Scotland

⁵ *British Transport Commission v. Dorset Police Authority* (1957) 31 Traf. Cas. 23.

(through its Committee on General Administration), and the Roman Catholic Church (through the Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference of England and Wales).

The proposed repeals affecting the Roman Catholic Relief Act 1791 and the Roman Catholic Relief Act 1829 are of provisions which now serve no useful purpose, having regard in particular to the present status of Roman Catholic subjects of the Crown, to the removal by these Acts and later legislation of all the former requirements as to special oaths and declarations to be taken and made by Roman Catholics, and to the rule of statutory construction⁶ that, unless the contrary intention appears, the repeal of an enactment does not have the effect of reviving the previously existing law. The substantive provisions proposed for repeal are referred to below.

Sections 7 and 8 of the Roman Catholic Relief Act 1791 respectively enabled a Roman Catholic appointed to the office of high constable, petty constable, churchwarden, overseer of the poor or other parochial or ward office to execute the office by deputy and exempted Roman Catholics in holy orders, or pretended holy orders, from service in such offices. These provisions are a relic of the 18th-century system of local government under which the holding of onerous, unpaid, and often unpopular, local offices was a public duty which could not be refused by those chosen to bear them. Of the offices specifically mentioned, those of high constable, petty constable and overseer of the poor are extinct and that of churchwarden is regulated by modern legislation⁷.

Section 13 of the Roman Catholic Relief Act 1791 provided that a Roman Catholic who had taken certain oaths, now obsolete, should not be prosecuted for teaching youth as a tutor or schoolmaster; but section 14 of the 1791 Act and section 16 (so far as proposed for repeal) of the 1829 Act continued the existing prohibition on the holding of masterships and other offices in the colleges of Eton, Westminster and Winchester, in universities and in other colleges and schools within the realm. The main significance of these provisions was lost with the passing of the Universities Tests Act 1871. There is no reason now why the employment of Roman Catholics in the educational institutions to which the provisions still apply should be expressly prohibited by law; and the Governing Bodies of Eton and Winchester Colleges, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey and the Governing Body of Westminster School agree to the final repeal of the provisions. Similar provisions (contained in the Nonconformist

⁶ Interpretation Act 1889, s. 38(2)(a).

⁷ The Churchwardens (Appointment and Resignation) Measure 1964 provides that churchwardens must be actual communicant members of the Church of England except where the bishop otherwise permits; and that no person shall be chosen as a churchwarden unless he has signified his consent to serve.

Relief Act 1779) disabling Protestant dissenters from holding masterships in colleges and schools were finally repealed in 1969.

Sections 2 and 5 of the Roman Catholic Relief Act 1829 respectively enabled Roman Catholics to be elected to Parliament and to vote at Parliamentary elections. The provisions are unnecessary. The oaths and declarations which in practice debarred Roman Catholics from entering Parliament were abolished by section 1 of the 1829 Act and the oath of allegiance now required⁸ of members of both Houses of Parliament is not such as to offend the conscience of a Roman Catholic. The Parliamentary franchise no longer discriminates against voters on the ground of their religious beliefs.

Section 11 of the Roman Catholic Relief Act 1829 (Roman Catholics not exempted from the necessity of taking any oath required from other persons on admission to any office or place of trust or profit) and section 23 of that Act (no special oaths required of Roman Catholics for the holding of property) are similarly unnecessary having regard to the general law.

Section 24 of the Roman Catholic Relief Act 1829 provided that any person, other than the person thereunto authorised by law, who assumed or used the name, style or title of archbishop of any province, bishop of any bishopric or dean of any deanery, should forfeit the sum of £100. The section no longer serves any useful purpose, having regard to the Ecclesiastical Titles Act 1871. The preamble to that Act, after affirming that no ecclesiastical title could be validly created except by the Sovereign and according to the laws of the realm, declared that "it is not expedient to impose penalties upon those ministers of religion who may, as among the members of the several religious bodies to which they respectively belong, be designated by distinctions regarded as titles of office, although such designation may be connected with the name of some town or place within the realm".

In the Office and Oath Act 1867 the only remaining substantive provision is section 4, which provides that "every person holding any judicial or civil or corporate office may attend and be present at any place of public meeting for religious worship in England, Ireland or Scotland in the robe, gown, or other peculiar habit of his office, or with the ensign or insignia of or belonging to the same, without incurring any forfeiture of office or penalty for such attendance". Section 4 was enacted to remove the disability imposed by section 25 of the Roman Catholic Relief Act 1829, which had made it an offence, punishable by forfeiture of office and a penalty of £100, for the holder of any such office to attend a place of religious worship, other than that of the established church, wearing his official robe, gown, etc. Section 25 of the 1829

⁸ See sections 2 and 8 of the Promissory Oaths Act 1868, as read with the Parliamentary Oaths Act 1866.

Act was expressly repealed by the Promissory Oaths Act 1871 and the proposed repeal of the 1867 Act is consequential on the 1871 repeal.

PART XVII
MISCELLANEOUS

The Act of 1541 was enacted because of a contemporary deficiency in the water supply to the City of Gloucester. It empowered the Mayor of the City or the Dean of Gloucester Cathedral to dig for new springs, to erect conduits and to convey water by lead pipes, gutters and trenches. The Act also provided machinery for the assessment of compensation to landowners affected by the works and penalised persons obstructing their execution. The Act has long been obsolete. By virtue of the Water Act 1973 the supply of water to the City is now the responsibility of the Severn-Trent Water Authority.

The Act of 1757 provided that there should be a free and open market in Westminster for all sorts of corn and grain; and that it should be lawful for any person to buy or sell in the said market any sort of corn and grain, seed, malt, meal and flour upon payment by the seller of a toll of one penny for every sack of corn, grain, malt, meal or flour and one-halfpenny for every bushel of seed. The Act has long been obsolete.

The Act of 1758 is also obsolete. It related to what it describes as certain water corn mills called The School Mills, situate and standing upon the River Irk within the Town of Manchester; and to a custom which required the inhabitants to have all their corn, grain and malt ground at the said mills. The Act discharged the inhabitants from the said custom to the extent that it applied to the grinding of corn and grain except malt, but confirmed the said custom as it applied to the grinding of malt. The School Mills were demolished in 1884 when an enlargement was made to Victoria Station.

The Act of 1776, which empowered the Court of Session to sell by auction the lands and estates of the York Buildings Company, without waiting for the conclusion of the ranking of all or any of the Company's creditors, is long since spent.

The Act of 1783 became obsolete long ago. Its preamble refers to the exorbitant and unequal prices charged by the owners of vessels used for the carriage of passengers and goods in both directions between places on the coast of the county of Southampton and the Isle of Wight. The Act provided *inter alia* that the prices to be charged for such carriage were to be fixed by the justices at the County of Southampton quarter sessions; and that there should be displayed on every vessel used in such carriage a table of the rates so fixed and a description of the houses or places registered for the reception of goods.

The Partridges Act 1799 prescribed the period 1 February–1 September each year as the close season for the taking of partridges and made any person transgressing the Act liable to penalties (enforceable by a common informer action) prescribed by the Game Act 1762. The 1799 Act originally applied to Great Britain, but it was repealed for England and Wales by the Game Act 1831 and its provisions are either unnecessary or obsolete in Scotland. The provisions relating to the close season for partridges merely duplicate those contained in the Game (Scotland) Act 1772, and the penal provisions, whose application in Scotland was at best always doubtful⁹, have been unenforceable there since the passing of the Common Informers Act 1951.

The repeal proposed to the Dean Forest (Mines) Act 1838 is consequential upon a repeal made by the Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1969.

The repeal proposed to the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act 1869 is of obsolete words excluding British India from the scope of the Act.

The unrepealed residue of section 39 of the Licensing Act 1872, as read with Schedule 3 to the Administration of Justice Act 1964, provides that beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of the magistrates' courts for the inner London area a metropolitan or stipendiary magistrate may act as one of the justices empowered to grant licences so far as regards any licensing district wholly or partly within his jurisdiction. This provision is not necessary as respects any licensing district wholly within a magistrate's jurisdiction, and no case can now arise in which a licensing district is only partly within the jurisdiction of a metropolitan or stipendiary magistrate. The Act does not extend to Scotland and the section has been repealed for Northern Ireland.

In the case of the Public Health Act 1875, section 343 repealed the enactments specified in the first and second parts (repealed) of Schedule 5; but provided for the re-enactment of so much of the said enactments as was set forth in the third part of that Schedule. Among the enactments so re-enacted were sections 35 and 37 of the Public Health Act 1872. Part of the paragraph re-enacting section 35 is obsolete and proposed for repeal, namely, so much of that paragraph as transferred to the Local Government Board the powers and duties of the Board of Trade under the Alkali Act 1863. The paragraphs relating to section 37 are also obsolete. These paragraphs protected the interests of the individual officers who by virtue of section 37 became attached to and under the control of the Local Government Board; and provided for the internal distribution of the business of the Board which ceased to exist nearly 60 years ago when its functions were transferred to the then Minister of Health.

⁹ *M' Douall v. Irvine*, 1908 S.C.60.

The Board of Agriculture Act 1889 transferred to the Board of Agriculture (now the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) the powers and duties of the Land Commissioners for England under, among others, the Acts mentioned in Part II of Schedule 1. The entries in the said Part II now proposed for repeal are spent because the Acts in question have been repealed or, in the case of the 1882 Act, the powers and duties thereunder no longer devolve on that Ministry.

In the case of the Burial Act 1900 the only remaining substantive provisions enact that the powers and duties of the Secretary of State under or referred to in certain burial enactments shall be transferred to the Local Government Board. That Board ceased to exist nearly 60 years ago when its functions were transferred to the then Minister of Health. Since that time the functions of the Minister of Health under the burial enactments in question have been transferred so that by the successive operation of several statutory instruments they are now again the functions of the Secretary of State. The unrepealed residue of the Act of 1900 is therefore no longer necessary.

The Cremation Acts of 1902 and 1952 do not apply to Northern Ireland. As regards England and Wales the provisions proposed for repeal in these Acts are superseded by section 214 of the Local Government Act 1972 which specifies what authorities are to be burial authorities for the purposes of the Acts of 1902 and 1952. As regards Scotland the provisions in these two Acts proposed for repeal have been rendered otiose by section 169(1) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 which provides that the functions of councils under the Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act 1855 and the Cremation Acts 1902 and 1952 shall be transferred to and vest in islands or district councils.

The Termination of the Present War (Definition) Act 1918 has had its effect and is spent. It provided that His Majesty in Council might declare what date was to be treated as the date of the termination of what was referred to in the Act as the present war, either generally or as respects any particular state. Pursuant to this Act the general date for the termination of the war was fixed as 31 August 1921 by S.R. & O. 1921 No. 1276. Other dates were fixed as respects particular states.

The Scottish Board of Health Act 1919 established that Board and provided for the transfer of functions to the Board and other Government departments. The paragraphs in Schedule 1 proposed for repeal are spent transitory provisions as to the carrying on and completion by the Board or other Government department concerned of anything already commenced under any of the transferred functions and as to pending legal proceedings. On 1 January 1929 the powers of the Scottish Board of Health were transferred to the Department of Health for Scotland and on 4 September 1939 they were transferred from that Department to the Secretary of State for Scotland.

The War Emergency Laws (Continuance) Act 1920 made provision as to the effect of the expiry of emergency enactments and instruments passed or made during the First World War. It also continued in force provisions making it a criminal offence to disclose information obtained in pursuance of the expired enactments. The war was declared to have terminated on 31 August 1921 and the Act has long been spent or unnecessary.

The Trustee Act 1925 repealed, among other enactments, the Trustee Act 1893 and section 8 of the Conveyancing Act 1911. In addition to being repealed by the 1925 Act these enactments of 1893 and 1911 were retrospectively amended by the 1925 Act. Section 69(3) provided that they were to be deemed always to have had effect subject to the provisions set forth in Schedule 1. After the lapse of over 50 years it is no longer necessary to retain section 69(3) or Schedule 1 on the statute book. The proposed repeal would not affect their previous operation.

Section 3(2) of the Allotments Act 1925 no longer serves any useful purpose because, as a result of various Transfer of Functions Orders, the Minister who is under an obligation to give a notice thereunder is the Minister to whom the notice is required to be given.

In the case of the Petroleum (Production) Act 1934 the entries proposed for repeal are spent because the licences to which they refer came to an end in 1945 and 1940 respectively.

Section 19(3) of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 is a declaration that the Census of Production Act 1939, which was repealed by the 1947 Act, did not extend and never had extended to Northern Ireland. This declaration is now unnecessary.

The repeal proposed to the Common Informers Act 1951 is consequential upon the proposed repeal of the Partridges Act 1799.

Section 4 of the Cremation Act 1952 is discussed above in the paragraph relating to the Cremation Act 1902.

The entries proposed for repeal in Schedule 9 to the Food and Drugs Act 1955 are spent because the relevant provisions in Part IV of the Act on which those entries used to operate were repealed by the Slaughterhouses Act 1974.

The unrepealed residue of section 5 of the Friendly Societies Act 1955, which amends section 10 of the Trade Union Act Amendment Act 1876, is spent consequentially upon the repeal of the 1876 Act by the Industrial Relations Act 1971.

In the Sugar Act 1956 section 18(7) contains provisions which had effect in relation to any year beginning before 31 March 1957 and an order-making power which is no longer of practical utility. Section 18(8) required certain sums of money to be paid into a specified research and education fund and the sums have been so paid. Section 34 is a spent provision that certain administrative

expenses should be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament. The provisions proposed for repeal in section 35 are spent because no days remain to be appointed under the Act and because the definitions proposed for repeal are of expressions which will no longer be used in the Act.

The unrepealed residue of the Slaughterhouses Act 1958 (now applicable only to Scotland) consists of a spent provision that certain expenses should be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

The repeals proposed to the Licensing Act 1964 are of spent transitional provisions.

The repeal proposed to section 28(4) of the Gas Act 1965 is of a spent transitional provision, and section 31(2) is a spent provision that certain payments should be made out of moneys provided by Parliament.

The entry proposed for repeal in the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 is spent consequentially upon the repeal of the Local Government Act 1933 by the Local Government Act 1972.

Section 1 of the Industry Act 1971 is spent. It conferred powers, which were duly exercised, enabling orders to be made for the repeal of the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation Act 1966, the dissolution of the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation and the transfer of the Corporation's property, rights and liabilities. Schedule 1 contains spent transitional and consequential provisions in connection with the repeal of the 1966 Act and the dissolution of the Corporation. The remaining proposed repeals are of spent repealing enactments.

The repeal proposed to the Fire Precautions Act 1971 is of a spent transitional provision which had effect until the coming into force of the Rent (Scotland) Act 1971 on 12 August 1971.

Section 11(6) of the Friendly Societies Act 1971 is a spent provision relating to the amount of the fine for offences under the Friendly Societies Acts 1896 to 1968 committed before 31 December 1971.

The repeal proposed to the Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1976 is consequential upon the repeal of the Licensing (Scotland) Act 1959 by the Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976.

The repeal proposed to the Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976 would remove some unnecessary words referring to a provision which was removed from the Bill for the Act in the course of debate.

The repeals proposed to the National Health Service Act 1977 are of inoperative provisions referring to three enactments, two of which were repealed by the Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1977 and the other by the National Health Service Act 1977 itself.

SCHEDULE 2 AMENDMENTS

The proposed amendments to the School Sites Act 1841 and the School Grants Act 1855 are consequential upon the proposed repeal of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act 1907 (Part V of Schedule 1).

The subsection proposed to be added to section 12 of the Public Records Act (Northern Ireland) 1923 is consequential upon the proposed repeal of section 27(5) to (7) of the Administration of Justice Act 1969 (Part I of Schedule 1) and is, in effect, a re-enactment of section 27(7). Section 27(7) applies the provisions of the 1923 Act to copies of calendars which are removed to the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland in pursuance of a direction given under section 27(5) of the 1969 Act or which had been removed to that office before the commencement of the 1969 Act.

SCHEDULE 3 CITATION OF ACTS

The assignment by paragraph 1 of this Schedule of short titles to the Act of 1554 relating to the Lord Steward of the Royal Household and to the Acts of 1812 and 1854 relating to the Duchy of Cornwall will facilitate the citation of these three Acts in revised editions of the statutes. After effect has been given to the proposed repeal by the Bill of other Acts relating to the Duchy of Cornwall (Part IV of Schedule 1) these two Acts of 1812 and 1854 will be the only statutes still in force relating to that Duchy which have not hitherto had a short title.

Paragraph 2 of this Schedule assigns a new short title (The Clerk of the Parliaments Act 1824) to the Act 5 Geo. 4. c. 82 thereby correcting a mistake in the short title (The Clerk of Parliaments Act 1824) assigned to it by the Short Titles Act 1896.

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