

# London Borough of Islington

Under section 87 of the London Government Act 1963 and article 9 of the London Government Order 1965, the following by-laws made by the London County Council in pursuance of the provisions of section 23 of the Municipal Corporations Act 1882, section 16 of the Local Government Act 1888 and section 146 of the London Government Act 1939 for the good rule and government of the Administrative County of London continue to apply on and after 1 April 1965 to the area to which they applied previously and have effect insofar as they apply to a London Borough or the City of London as if made by the Council of the London Borough or the Common Council as the case may be.

## Shooting Galleries, Roundabouts, etc.

No person shall in any street or on any land adjoining or near thereto, keep or manage, or cause to be kept or managed, a shooting gallery, swing boat, roundabout, or any other construction of a like character, so as to cause obstruction or danger to the traffic of any such street. (19 July 1898)  
[See further by-law made by the Council on 28 March 1911]

## Noisy Animals

No person shall keep within any house, building, or premises, any noisy animal which shall be or cause a serious nuisance to residents in the neighbourhood. Provided that no proceedings shall be taken against any person for an offence against this by-law until after the expiration of a fortnight from the date of the service on such person of a notice alleging a nuisance, signed by not less than three householders, residing within hearing of the animal. (19 July 1898)

## Street Betting

No person shall frequent and use any street or other public place, on behalf either of himself or of any other person, for the purpose of bookmaking, or betting, or wagering, or agreeing to bet or wager, with any person, or paying or receiving, or settling bets. (19 July 1898)

## Penalty

Any person who shall offend against any of the foregoing by-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding forty shillings, except in the case of the by-law relating to street betting, the fine for the breach of which shall be an amount not exceeding five pounds. (19 July 1898)

## Street Shouting

No person shall for the purpose of hawking, selling or advertising any newspaper, call or shout in any street so as to cause annoyance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

Any person who shall offend against the foregoing by-law shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding forty shillings. (6 February 1900)

## Flash and Search Lights

No person shall exhibit any flash light so as to be visible from any street and to cause danger to the traffic therein, nor shall any owner or occupier of premises permit or suffer any flash light to be so exhibited on such premises.

The expression 'flash light' means and includes any light used for the purpose of illuminating, lighting, or exhibiting any word, letter, model, sign, device or representation in the nature of an advertisement, announcement or direction which alters suddenly either in intensity, colour or direction.

No person shall exhibit any search light so as to be visible from any street and to cause danger to the traffic therein, nor shall any owner or occupier of premises permit or suffer any search light to be so exhibited on such premises.

The expression 'search light' means and includes any light exceeding 500-candle power, whether in one lamp or lantern or in a series of lamps or lanterns used together and projected as one concentrated light, and which alters either in intensity, colour or direction.

In these by-laws the expression 'street' includes any highway and any road, bridge, lane, mews, footway, square, court, alley, passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, and a part of any such highway, road, bridge, lane, mews, footway, square, court, alley, or passage.

Any person who shall offend against any of the foregoing by-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(20 March 1960).

### Window Cleaning, Painting, etc.

Every person who in any street, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of residents or passengers, orders or permits any person in his service to stand or kneel on the sill of any window for the purpose of cleaning or painting such window, or for any other purpose whatsoever, such sill being more than six feet in height from the level of the ground immediately below it, without support sufficient to prevent such person from falling, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Every person who in any street, to the obstruction, annoyance or danger of residents or passengers, stands or kneels on the sill of any window for the purpose of cleaning or painting such window, or for any other purpose whatsoever, such sill being more than six feet in height from the level of the ground immediately below it, without support sufficient to prevent such person from falling, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings.

(12 May 1903)

### Spitting

No person shall spit on the floor, side, or wall of any public carriage, or of any public hall, public waiting room, or place of public entertainment, whether admission thereto be obtained upon payment or not.

Any person who shall offend against this by-law shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

(12 May 1903)

### Waste Paper, Refuse, Advertising Bills, Fruit Rinds, etc.

No person shall (1) sweep or otherwise remove from any shop, house, or vehicle into any street any waste paper, shavings, or other refuse, or being a costermonger, newsvendor or other street trader, throw down and leave in any street any waste paper, shavings or other refuse; (2) throw down and leave in any street, for the purpose of advertising, any bill, placard or other substance; (3) throw down and leave in any street any bill, placard or other paper which shall have been torn off or removed from any bill-posting station.

No person shall deposit in any street or public place to the danger of any passenger, the rind of any orange, banana or other fruit or the leaves or refuse of any vegetables.

No person shall throw, place or leave any bottle or any broken glass, nail or other sharp substance (not being road material) on or in any street or public place in such a position as to be likely to cause injury to passengers or animals or damage to property.

In these by-laws the expression 'street' includes any highway, and any road, bridge, lane, path, footway, mews, square, court, alley or passage to which the public have access for the time being.

Any person who shall offend against any of these by-laws shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding 40s.

(29 May 1906)

### Organs in connection with Roundabouts, Shows, etc.

No person shall, in connection with any roundabout, show, exhibition, or performance, placed or held in any street or on any vacant ground adjoining or near to a street, make or cause to be made any loud and continuous noise by means of any organ or other similar instrument to the annoyance of residents or passengers.

Any person who shall offend against the foregoing by-law shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

(28 March 1911)

[See also by-law made by the Council on 19 July 1898]

### Vehicular Traffic (View of Traffic)

No owner of a vehicle shall drive such vehicle or permit the same to be driven or to be upon any highway unless it be so constructed that the driver thereof shall have a full and uninterrupted view of the traffic on such highway in front and abreast of him on each side, and no person who shall be driving any vehicle upon any highway shall occupy such a position as will prevent or interfere with his having such full and uninterrupted view as aforesaid.

Provided that this by-law shall not apply to any carriage using a tramway which owing to its disablement by accident, breakdown or otherwise, is being pushed or driven from its rear end, in accordance with the regulations made from time to time by the Board of Trade as regards the removal of disabled carriages.

Any person who shall offend against this by-law shall be liable for each offence to a ~~fine~~ *not exceeding forty shillings*.

(23 July 1912)



## Dickey Straps, Skid Pans or Lock Chains, and Brakes

### I.—Dickey Straps

Every person who shall cause or permit any vehicle to be in any street, highway or road to which the public have access shall, if such vehicle has a projecting seat (commonly known as a 'dickey') for the driver, provide and maintain in connection with such seat substantial and efficient straps or other means of support sufficient to prevent such driver from falling from such seat in case of accident or emergency; and such driver shall use such straps or other means of support so as to prevent himself from falling from such seat in case of accident or emergency.

### II.—Skid Pans or Lock Chains

Every person who shall cause or permit any four-wheeled van, dray or heavy vehicle (other than a four-wheeled van, dray or heavy vehicle drawn or propelled by mechanical power) to be in any street, highway or road to which the public have access, shall provide and maintain in good working order an efficient skid pan or lock chain which shall be attached to the body of the van, dray or heavy vehicle, and be capable of adjustment to one of the back wheels of the van, dray or heavy vehicle; and any person driving such van, dray or heavy vehicle down hill shall, when necessary, properly apply such skid pan or lock chain to one of the back wheels of such van, dray or heavy vehicle.

### III.—Brakes

Every person who shall cause or permit any four-wheeled van, dray or heavy vehicle (other than a four-wheeled van, dray or heavy vehicle drawn or propelled by mechanical power) to be in any street, highway or road to which the public have access, shall provide and maintain in good working order an effective brake which shall be fitted with some locking arrangement by which it can be left applied when the driver quits his seat and shall be of such construction and maintained in such condition by means of a covering of leather or otherwise as to prevent it, when applied, from making any loud or continuous noise to the annoyance of inhabitants or passengers; and any person driving such van, dray or heavy vehicle shall apply such brake when necessary.

Provided that this by-law shall not apply to any van, dray or heavy vehicle existing at the date on which this by-law shall come into force for a period of three years from such date.

Any person who shall offend against any of the foregoing by-laws shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding 40s. (10 June 1913)

### Breakdown of Vehicles in Streets

In any case where a vehicle breaks down and causes obstruction to traffic in any street or public place and the breakdown of such vehicle is due to its defective condition or to its being overloaded, the owner of such vehicle or any other person who caused or permitted it to be used and the driver thereof shall each be guilty of an offence and be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding 40s.

Provided that no person shall be convicted under this by-law if he satisfies the court that he had taken all reasonable means to put and maintain the vehicle in proper condition or to prevent its being overloaded, or, being the driver of the vehicle, that he was unaware of its defective or overloaded condition. (18 November 1913)

### Slow-moving Traffic

Every person driving or being in charge of any vehicle which is moving at a slow pace in any street shall, as far as practicable, keep the vehicle on the left or near side of the street and close to the kerb of the footway, or, where tramway lines are laid upon the left or near side of the street, as close to such lines as possible, but so as not to obstruct any tramway carriage using such lines.

Every person who shall offend against this by-law shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings. (10 March 1914)

### Whistling for Cabs

No person shall in any street or public place or on any premises adjoining or near thereto blow or cause to be blown any whistle or other noisy instrument for the purpose of hailing cabs, carriages or other vehicles.

Any person who shall offend against the foregoing by-law shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding forty shillings. (27 July 1920)

### Lamps marking Road Obstructions

(1) Where any work is being carried out, or any road material or erection (whether moveable or not) is placed, in or on any part of a street or highway which makes the use of such part dangerous for traffic, that part of the street or highway shall, during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, be kept continuously lighted by one or more lamps showing a red light which shall be placed in such manner and positions as to indicate sufficiently to foot passengers and drivers of

vehicles approaching from any direction the extent and position of such work, road material or erection.

(2) No lamp exhibiting a light other than a red light shall be used for the purpose mentioned in the foregoing by-law.

(3) In the event of any breach of the foregoing by-laws, the person by whose order or under whose direction the work is being carried on or the erection or road material was placed shall, except where some other person is liable under the provision following, be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding £5.

Any person who has the charge of a lamp or lamps provided in pursuance of the foregoing by-laws and who fails to keep the lamp or lamps properly lighted during the said period shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding £5.

(4) Nothing in the foregoing by-laws shall be deemed to prevent the use, in addition to the lamps provided in pursuance of the by-laws, of lamps showing a white light so far as necessary to enable work to be carried on during the night.  
(8 November 1921)

#### Throwing of Streamers, etc., from Vehicles

If any person on any public coach or other public vehicle for the conveyance of passengers, or on any coach, brake, wagonette or other vehicle hired or used for the conveyance of pleasure parties and the like shall, while on any highway, attach to or hang, throw or trail from the vehicle any streamer, balloon or similar article so as to cause or be likely to cause danger or obstruction to the traffic or any person using the highway, such person shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding £5 for each offence; and the conductor (if any) employed on the vehicle and the person who had engaged or obtained the use of the vehicle on the occasion on which the offence was committed, shall also be liable to the like penalty unless he proves that he took no part in and was unable to prevent the offence, and that he had given all the information in his power as to the person or persons by whom the offence was committed.  
(31 May 1927)

#### Ringling of Alarm Bells

If any alarm bell or other similar instrument or apparatus fixed or installed in, on or in connection with any house, building or premises, and so designed and constructed as to operate automatically, cause a prolonged ringing or continuous noise so as to occasion annoyance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, the occupier, tenant or lessee of such house, building or premises shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding £5.

Provided that it shall not be deemed to be an offence against this by-law if such ringing or noise from any house, building or premises situate in the City of London does not exceed ten minutes, and from any house, building or premises situate elsewhere in the Administrative County of London does not exceed five minutes in duration either as a continuous period or as an aggregate period in the course of half-an-hour.

Provided also that this by-law shall not apply to bells, instruments or apparatus used for the purpose of giving an alarm of fire.  
(26 January 1932)

#### Sale of Contraceptives

(1) It shall be an offence to offer a contraceptive for sale by means of an automatic machine so placed that it can be used by persons who are in the street.

(2) In this by-law the expression 'street' includes a way or place over which the public have a right of passage and also the forecourt of or entrance to a building provided that such a forecourt or entrance is exposed to the view of persons passing along the street and that the public have unrestricted access to such forecourt or entrance.

(3) Any person offending against this by-law shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Five pounds and in the case of a continuing offence a further fine not exceeding Forty shillings for each day during which the offence continues after conviction therefor.  
(8 November 1949)

#### Disorderly Behaviour on School Premises

Any person being in or on the buildings, playground or other premises of a school who after being requested to depart therefrom by a teacher at such school refuses to depart therefrom and makes use of any violent, abusive, profane, indecent or obscene language or otherwise behaves in a disorderly manner shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding £5. No proceedings under this by-law may be taken against any pupil or student or member of the teaching or other staff of a school in respect of his conduct or behaviour on the premises of the school at which he attends or is employed.

For the purposes of this by-law the expression 'school' means a county or voluntary school or a nursery or special school maintained by the London County Council.

The by-law with respect to disorderly behaviour on school premises made by the London County Council on the 28<sup>th</sup> day of June 1921 is hereby revoked  
(2 November 1952)



### Discharge of Fireworks and Stink Bombs in Places of Public Entertainment

No person shall with intent to cause annoyance or inconvenience to any person in any place of public entertainment throw or let off any firework, stink bomb or similar article, or squirt, spray or otherwise throw or scatter any offensive liquid, powder or substance in any such place as aforesaid. Any person offending against this by-law shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds.  
(15 March 1955)

### Hooliganism in Places of Entertainment

No person shall while the public are present in any place of entertainment use therein threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour with intent to provoke a breach of the peace or whereby a breach of the peace is likely to be occasioned. Any person offending against this by-law shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Provided that this by-law shall not apply to any place of entertainment in the Metropolitan Borough of Greenwich.  
(20 March 1962)

### Public Decency

Every person who in any street, or in any public place to which the public have access for the time being, shall commit or attempt to commit any act of indecency with any other person or shall to the annoyance of residents or passengers commit any act of indecency which is not already punishable in a summary manner by virtue of any Act of Parliament in force throughout the County of London, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

The by-law with respect to public decency made by the London County Council on the 20th day of March 1900 is hereby revoked.  
(2 February 1965)

Town Clerk