



Mid Sussex
District
Council

BYELAWS

SCHEDULE

Mid Sussex District Council Byelaws

Preventing the Keeping of Animals so as to be Prejudicial to health

Straw and Stubble Burning

Dogs Fouling Footways and Grass Verges

Tattooing

Electrolysis and Ear Piercing

Acupuncture

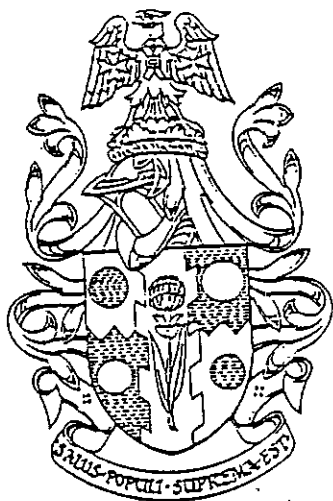
Recreation Grounds 1982

Public Baths

Good Rule and Government

Parks, Pleasure Grounds, Recreation Grounds 1989

Hackney Carriages 1987 (as amended 1988 and 1994)



Mid Sussex
District
Council

BYELAWS

for preventing the keeping of animals
so as to be prejudicial to health

MID SUSSEX DISTRICT COUNCIL

BYELAWS made under Section 81 of the Public Health Act, 1936, with respect to nuisances in the District of Mid Sussex.

FOR PREVENTING THE KEEPING OF ANIMALS SO AS TO BE PREJUDICIAL TO HEALTH.

1. No person shall keep any poultry or pigeons within twenty feet of a dwellinghouse, unless the place in which the poultry or pigeons are kept is maintained in a cleanly and wholesome condition.
2. No person shall keep any swine within one hundred feet of a dwellinghouse, unless the place in which the swine are kept is in as clean a condition as is reasonably practicable.
3. No person shall keep any swine, or deposit any swine dung, on any place within fifty feet of a dwelling-house:

Provided that this bylaw shall not apply -

(i) Where the place on which the swine are kept, or the dung is deposited, is not within the same curtilage as the dwellinghouse, and such place was being lawfully used for that purpose at the time when the dwellinghouse was erected and has been continually so used since that time; or

(ii) For a period of twelve months from the date hereof where

(a) the dwelling-house, was erected before the swine were so kept, or the dung was so deposited, and

(b) such place was being lawfully used for such purpose at the date hereof and continues to be so used during those twelve months.

4. Any person who keeps a goat, horse, ass, mule or donkey or any cattle or swine in a building or structure which is within fifty feet of any dwelling-house other than that which he occupies himself shall provide in connection with that building or structure, -

(a) a drain which effectively conveys all urine and liquid filth and refuse from the building or structure into a sewer or cesspool; and

(b) a suitable receptacle for solid filth which complies with the following requirements:-

(i) its bottom or floor shall be above the surface of the adjacent ground;

(ii) it shall be so constructed and maintained that the contents cannot escape or soak away;

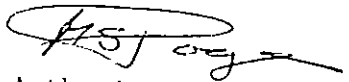
(iii) it shall be equipped with an effective cover, which shall be kept in position except when filth is being placed in or removed from it;

(iv) its contents shall be removed at least once a week.

PENALTIES


5. Any person contravening any of the foregoing bylaws shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding five pounds for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

THE COMMON SEAL of MID
SUSSEX DISTRICT COUNCIL
was affixed hereto this
fourth day of June 1986.

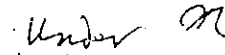

Authorised Signatory.

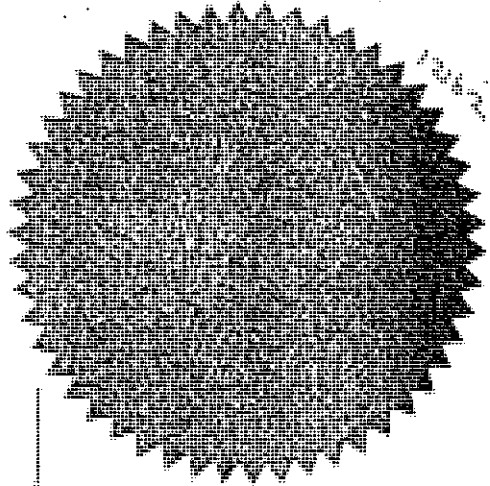
DET 5340

The foregoing byelaws are hereby confirmed
by the Secretary of State for the Environment
and shall come into operation on 1st September
1986.

 J.P.G. Rowcliffe

Signed by authority
of the Secretary of
State
12th August 1986.


An Assistant Secretary
in the Department of
the Environment.



MID SUSSEX DISTRICT COUNCIL

B Y E L A W S

with respect to Straw and
Stubble Burning

MID SUSSEX DISTRICT COUNCIL

STRAW AND STUBBLE BURNING

Byelaws made under Section 235 of the Local Government Act 1972 by the District Council of Mid Sussex for the Good Rule and Government of the Mid Sussex District and for the prevention and suppression of nuisances

EXTENT OF BYELAWS

1. These Byelaws shall extend to the whole of the District of Mid Sussex

RESTRICTIONS ON BURNING

2. No person shall, on agricultural land, commence to burn any straw or stubble remaining on such land after the harvesting of any cereal crop which has been grown thereon, or cause or permit to commence the burning of such straw or stubble at any time -
 - (a) during the period beginning one hour before sunset and ending at sunrise; or
 - (b) on any Saturday, Sunday or Bank Holiday.
3. No person shall commence to burn or cause or permit to commence the burning of such straw or stubble unless the area in which it is intended to burn such straw or stubble is more than 150 metres from any other area where such straw or stubble is being burned.
4. (1) No person shall commence to burn or cause or permit to commence the burning of any area of such straw or stubble unless that area does not exceed 10 hectares and -
 - (a) without prejudice to sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) below is bounded on all sides by a firebreak constructed by removing so far as is reasonably practicable all such straw from a strip of land not less than 5 metres in width and either cultivating or ploughing that strip of land; and
 - (b) subject to sub-paragraph (c) below, where any part of that area is within 15 metres of any of the following objects, that is to say any hedgerow, tree or telegraph pole, a firebreak is constructed by removing so far as is reasonably practicable, and to a distance of not less than 25 metres from that object, all such straw from a strip of land not less than 15 metres in width between that area and that object and either cultivating that strip or ploughing not less than 5 metres in width of that strip; and
 - (c) where any part of that area is within 25 metres of any of the objects specified in paragraph (2) below, a firebreak is constructed by removing so far as is reasonably practicable all such straw from a strip of

land not less than 25 metres in width between that area and that object and either cultivating that strip or ploughing not less than 5 metres in width of that strip.

- (2) The objects referred to in paragraph (1)(c) above are :-
- (a) any residential building;
 - (b) any structure having a thatched roof;
 - (c) any building, structure, fixed plant or machinery the greater part of which is constructed of combustible material or glass or both;
 - (d) any scheduled monument the greater part of which is constructed of combustible material;
 - (e) any stack of hay or straw;
 - (f) any accumulation of combustible material other than straw removed in the construction of a firebreak;
 - (g) any standing cereal, oil seed or pulse crop; and
 - (h) any woodland or nature reserve.

(3) Where for the purposes of constructing a firebreak required by this Byelaw it is necessary to measure a distance from a tree the distance shall be measured from the trunk of the tree.

5. No person shall commence to burn or cause or permit to commence the burning of such straw or stubble on any day unless not less than one hours Notice has been given on that day to the County Fire Control of the West Sussex County Fire Brigade and, if available, such officer of the Mid Sussex District Council as the Council may appoint for the purpose of receiving such Notice.
6. No person shall burn or cause or permit the burning of any area of such straw or stubble unless during the whole time the material is burning the operation is under the supervision of at least two responsible persons present at the burning of that area, of whom one is in charge of the operation and is experienced in the burning of straw or stubble.
7. No person shall, without reasonable excuse, burn or cause or permit the burning of any area of such straw or stubble unless during the whole of the time the material is burning the following means for fighting fire are available at the burning of that area, that is to say :-

- (a) not less than 500 litres of water in one or more mobile containers together with a means of dispensing the water for fire fighting purposes; and
 - (b) not less than five implements suitable for use for firebeating purposes.
8. The occupier of the land on which such straw or stubble has been burned shall not, without reasonable excuse, permit any ash or carbonised residues, not incorporated into the soil of the land, to remain for a period of more than 36 hours after the commencement of the burning on an area on which straw or stubble has been burned.

DEFENCE

9. In proceedings against any person for an offence under Byelaw 3 or 6 above it shall be a defence for that person to prove that he had taken all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of the offence.

PENALTY

10. Any person contravening any of these Byelaws shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £2,000.

INTERPRETATION

11. In these Byelaws -

"combustible material" means material capable of undergoing combustion;

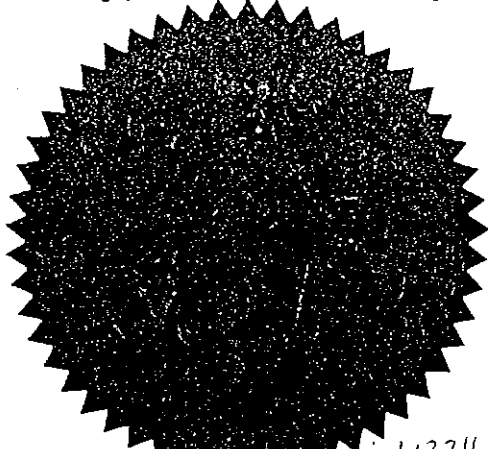
"combustion" means combustion by oxidation with the production of heat, usually with incandescence or flame or both;

"nature reserve" has the same meaning as in Section 15 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and

"scheduled monument" has the same meaning as in Section 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

REVOCATIONS

12. Byelaw 27 of the Byelaws for the Good Rule and Government of the District of Mid Sussex and for the prevention and suppression of nuisances made by the District Council of Mid Sussex under Section 235 of the Local Government Act 1972 on the 2nd day of May 1978 and confirmed by one of Her Majesty's Assistant Under Secretaries of State on the 13th July, 1978, is hereby revoked.



THE COMMON SEAL of MID SUSSEX
DISTRICT COUNCIL was affixed
hereto this ^{5th}
day of June 1985

B. J. Ginstan

Chief Executive

MID SUSSEX DISTRICT COUNCIL

30/10/72
Legal Dept
p. 40. 2/12/72

DOGS FOULING FOOTWAYS AND GRASS VERGES

BYELAWS made by the Council of MID SUSSEX DISTRICT under Section 235 of the Local Government Act 1972 for the good rule and government of the District of MID SUSSEX and for the prevention and suppression of nuisances.

EXTENT

1(1) These byelaws apply throughout the District of MID SUSSEX to

- (a) the footway of any highway; and
- (b) a grass verge which is not more than 4 metres wide and is
 - i. adjacent to the carriageway or footway of a highway; and is
 - ii. managed by a local authority and maintained in good order.

1(2) Notice of the effect of these byelaws shall be given by signs placed in such positions as the Council may consider adequate to inform persons using the footways and grass verges specified in paragraph (1) above.

INTERPRETATION

2. In these byelaws:

"The Council" means the Council of MID SUSSEX DISTRICT

"Carriageway", "footway" and "highway" have the same meanings as in the Highways Act 1980.

DOGS FOULING FOOTWAYS AND GRASS VERGES

3. Every person in charge of a dog (other than a registered blind person in charge of a dog) who permits the dog to foul a footway or grass verge (being a footway or grass verge to which these byelaws apply) by depositing its faeces thereon shall be guilty of an offence.

Provided that in proceedings for an offence against this byelaw it shall be a defence for the person charged to prove that he took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of the offence.

4. (1) For the purpose of these byelaws the keeper of the dog shall be deemed in charge thereof, unless the Court is satisfied that at the time when the dog fouled the footway or grass verge it had been placed in or taken into the charge of some other person.

(2) In paragraph (1) above "the keeper" shall include the owner of the dog or any person who habitually has it in his possession.

PENALTY

5. Any person offending against this byelaw shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ~~one hundred pounds (£100)~~.

LEVEL TWO ON THE STANDARD SCALE



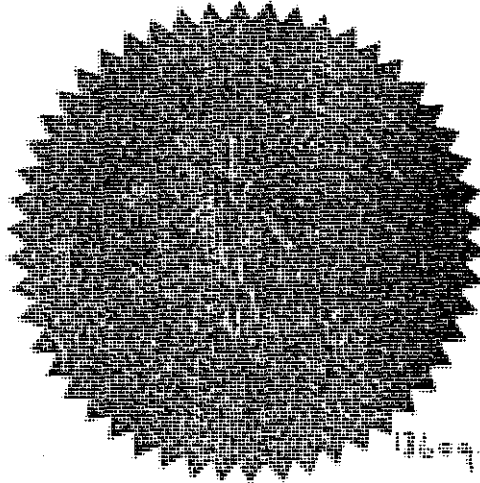
The Common Seal of

MID SUSSEX DISTRICT COUNCIL

was hereunto affixed this 12th

day of August 1988

in the presence of:



Roger Hedderley

Authorised Officer.

The foregoing byelaw is ~~is~~ hereby confirmed by the Secretary of State and shall come into operation on the 23rd day of November 1988.

Signed by authority of the Secretary of State

C. L. Scoble

26 OCT 1988

C L SCOBLE

An Assistant Under-Secretary of State

H
Lc

Home Office
LONDON, SW1.

MID SUSSEX
DISTRICT COUNCIL

BYELAWS

As to Recreation Grounds

1982

PRINTING SECTION MID SUSSEX DISTRICT COUNCIL

BYELAWS

made under section 164 of the Public Health Act, 1875 and sections 12 and 15 of the Open Spaces Act 1906 by the Mid Sussex District Council with respect to the pleasure grounds named in the Schedule hereto.

1. Throughout these byelaws the expression "the Council" means the Mid Sussex District Council and the expression "the pleasure ground" means any of the pleasure grounds named in the Schedule hereto.
2. Any act necessary to the proper execution of his duty in the pleasure ground by any person employed by the Council shall not be deemed an offence against these byelaws.
3. A person shall not in the pleasure ground:
 - (a) climb any wall or fence in or enclosing the pleasure ground, or any tree, barrier, railing, post, or other erection therein;
 - (b) without reasonable excuse remove or displace any part of any barrier, railing, post, seat, erection or ornament in the pleasure ground, or any implement provided for use in the laying out or maintenance thereof;
 - (c) except in the exercise of any lawful right or privilege, ride any bicycle, tricycle or other similar machine;
 - (d) walk, run, stand, sit or lie upon any grass, turf, or other place where adequate notice to keep off such grass, turf, or other place is exhibited;
 - (e) walk, run, stand, sit or lie upon any flower bed, shrub or plant, or any ground in course of preparation as a flower bed, or for the growth of any tree, shrub, or plant;
 - (f) without reasonable excuse bathe, wade, or wash in any ornamental lake, pond, stream or other water, or foul or pollute any such water;
 - (g) without lawful excuse or authority kill, molest or wilfully disturb any animal, bird or fish, or engage in hunting, shooting or fishing, or the setting of traps or nets or the laying of snares;
 - (h) without the authority of the Council, erect any post, rail, fence, pole, tent, booth, stand, building, or other structure;
 - (i) remove or displace any soil, turf or plant;

(j) sell, or offer or expose for sale, or let to hire, or offer or expose for letting to hire, any commodity or article, unless, in pursuance of an agreement with the Council, or otherwise in the exercise of any lawful right or privilege, he is authorised to sell or let to hire in the pleasure ground such commodity or article.

(k) intentionally obstruct, disturb, or annoy any other person in the proper use of the pleasure ground, or intentionally obstruct or disturb any person employed by the Council in the proper execution of his duty, or of any work in connection with the playing out or maintenance of the pleasure ground;

(l) take part in any meeting or procession or public discussion without the prior consent of the Council;

(m) except in the exercise of any lawful right or privilege, have in his possession any fire arm, unless it is so covered with a securely fastened gun cover that it cannot be fired; or

(n) drive, pitch or chip a solid golf ball except on any part of the pleasure ground set aside by the Council as golf links or a putting course.

4. A person shall not, unless authorised by the Council or otherwise in the exercise of any lawful right or privilege, bring or cause to be brought into the pleasure ground any cattle, sheep, goats, or pigs.

5. A person shall not, except in the exercise of any lawful right or privilege, bring or cause to be brought into the pleasure ground any barrow, truck, machine or vehicle other than

- (a) a wheeled bicycle, tricycle or other similar machine;
- (b) a wheel-chair or perambulator drawn or propelled by hand and used for the conveyance of a child, children or an invalid.

Provided that where the Council set apart a space in the pleasure ground for the use of any class of vehicle, this bylaw shall not be deemed to prohibit the driving in or to that space by the specified route of any vehicle of the class for which it is set apart.

6. A person who brings a vehicle into the pleasure ground shall not wheel or station it over or upon

- (a) any flower bed, shrub, or plant, or any ground in course of preparation as a flower bed, or for the growth of any tree, shrub, or plant;
- (b) any part of pleasure ground where the Council by a notice board affixed or set up in some conspicuous position in the pleasure ground prohibits its being wheeled or stationed.

7. A person shall not affix any bill, placard, or notice, to or upon any wall or fence in or enclosing the pleasure ground, or to or upon any tree, or plant, or to or upon any part of any building, barrier, or railing, or of any seat, or of any other erection or ornament in the pleasure ground.

8. A person shall not cause or suffer any dog belonging to him or in his charge to enter or remain in the pleasure ground, unless such dog be and continue to be under proper control, and be effectually restrained from causing annoyance to any person, and from worrying or disturbing any animal or waterfowl, and from entering any ornamental or other water.

9. Where the Council set apart any part of the pleasure ground as described in a notice board affixed or set up in some conspicuous position in the pleasure ground, for the purpose of any game specified in the notice board, which, by reason of the rules or manner of playing, or for the prevention of damage, danger, or discomfort to any person in the pleasure ground may necessitate, at any time during the continuance of the game, the exclusive use by the player or players of any space in such part of the pleasure ground, a person shall not in any space elsewhere in the pleasure ground play or take part in any game so specified in such a manner as to exclude persons not playing or taking part in the game from the use of such a space.

10. A person using the pleasure ground and playing or taking part in any game for which the exclusive use of any space in the pleasure ground has been set apart shall

- (a) not play on the space any game other than the game for which it is set apart;
- (b) in preparing for playing and in playing, use reasonable care to prevent undue interference with the proper use of the pleasure ground by other persons;
- (c) when the space is already occupied by other players not begin to play thereon without their permission;
- (d) where the exclusive use of the space has been granted by the Council for the playing of a match, not play on that space later than a quarter of an hour before the time fixed for the beginning of the match unless he is taking part therein;
- (e) except where the exclusive use of the space has been granted by the Council for the playing of a match in which he is taking part, not use the space for a longer time than two hours continuously, if any other player or players make known to him a wish to use the space.

11. A person shall not in any part of the pleasure ground which may have been set apart by the Council for any game, play or take part in any game when the state of the ground or other cause makes it unfit for use and a notice is set up in some conspicuous position prohibiting play in that part of the pleasure ground.

12. A person who has attained the age specified in such notice shall not use any apparatus on the pleasure ground which by a notice affixed or set upon or near thereto has been set apart by the Council for the exclusive use of persons under that age.

13. Every person who shall infringe any byelaw for the regulation of the pleasure ground may be removed therefrom by any officer of the Council, or by any constable, in any one of the several cases hereinafter specified; that is to say -

- (a) Where the infraction of the byelaw is committed within the view of such officer or constable, and the name and residence of the person infringing the byelaw are unknown to and cannot be readily ascertained by such officer or constable;
- (b) Where the infraction of the byelaw is committed within the view of such officer or constable, and, from the nature of such infraction, or from any other fact of which such officer or constable may have knowledge, or of which he may be credibly informed, there may be reasonable ground for belief that the continuance in the pleasure ground of the person infringing the byelaw may result in another infraction of a byelaw, or that the removal of such person from the pleasure ground is otherwise necessary as a security for the proper use and regulation thereof.

14. Every person who shall offend against any of these byelaws shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

15. The following byelaws relating to pleasure grounds are hereby repealed -

- (a) Byelaws made by the former East Grinstead Urban District Council with respect to the pleasure ground known as King George's Field, East Grinstead on 28th July 1958 and confirmed by the Secretary of State on 29th September 1958.
- (b) Byelaws made by the former East Grinstead Urban District Council with respect to the Pleasure Grounds at Mount Noddy, Brooklands Park and Sunnyside on the 2nd February 1931, and confirmed by the Secretary of State on 24th March 1931.
- (c) Byelaws made by the former Cuckfield Urban District Council with respect to pleasure grounds known as The Heath Recreation Ground, Muster Green and Victorie Park, Haywards Heath, Lindfield Common, Lindfield, and the Recreation Ground, Cuckfield, on 24th October 1935 and confirmed by the Minister of Health on 28th November 1935.
- (d) Byelaws made by the former Burgess Hill Urban District Council with respect to the pleasure grounds known as St. John's Park, Jane's Lane Recreation Ground and Fairfield Road Recreation Ground, Burgess Hill, on 5th April 1934, and confirmed by the Minister of Health on the 29th May 1934.

Dated this *Twenty-sixth* day of *July* 1982.

SCHEDULE

PART I

Grounds in respect of which Byelaws are made under
Section 164 of the Public Health Act 1875

- King George's Field, East Grinstead
- Mount Noddy, East Grinstead
- Brooklands Park, East Grinstead
- Sunnyside, East Grinstead
- The Heath Recreation Ground, Haywards Heath
- Muster Green, Haywards Heath
- Victoria Park, Haywards Heath
- Lindfield Common, Lindfield
- The Recreation Ground, Cuckfield
- St. John's Park, Burgess Hill
- Jane's Lane Recreation Ground, Burgess Hill
- Fairfield Road Recreation Ground, Burgess Hill

PART II

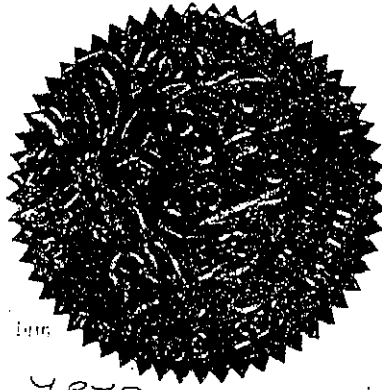
Grounds in respect of which Byelaws are made under
Section 15 of the Open Spaces Act 1906

- Blunts Wood, Haywards Heath

THE COMMON SEAL of the
MID-SUSSEX DISTRICT COUNCIL
was affixed hereto in the
presence of:-

Chief Executive

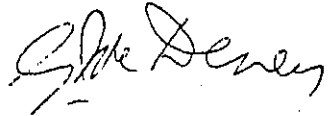
B. J. [Signature]



4372

The foregoing byelaw(s) ~~is~~ are hereby confirmed by the Secretary of State
and shall come into operation on the *6th* day of *October* 19*82*.

Signed by authority of the Secretary of State



G. I. de DENEY
An Assistant Under-Secretary of State

Home Office
LONDON, SW1.
23 SEP 1982

MID SUSSEX DISTRICT COUNCIL

BYELAWS

BYELAWS for the regulation of their baths, etc., made by the Mid Sussex District Council under Section 223 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

1. In these byelaws -

"the Council" means the Mid Sussex District Council;
"the baths" means any baths, washhouses, swimming baths or bathing places under the management of the Council, and includes any accommodation provided therein.

2. No person shall -

- (a) enter or attempt to enter the baths by forcible or improper means;
- (b) use the baths without obtaining an appropriate ticket of admission;
- (c) bring any animal into the baths.

3. No person shall -

- (a) wilfully annoy or interfere with the privacy of any other person using the baths;
- (b) wilfully and improperly damage, deface or soil any part of the baths or any towel, swimming trunks or bathing dress provided for his use;
- (c) interfere with any officer of the council in the performance of his duties.

4. No person shall -

- (a) use any soap or similar substance in any swimming bath or otherwise act in any manner likely to affect prejudicially the condition of the water therein;
- (b) use any equipment in any swimming bath which is likely to cause inconvenience or injury to other persons therein;
- (c) enter the baths while knowingly suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

5. No person shall deposit any litter or rubbish in the baths otherwise than in a receptacle provided for that purpose.

6. No person other than a person duly authorised by the council shall -

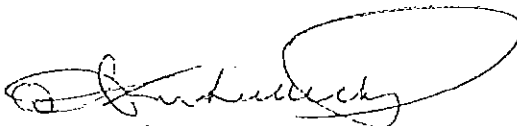
- (a) bring into the baths any bottle or container made of glass or other breakable material unless adequately protected from risk of breakage;
- (b) bring into the baths any intoxicating liquor.

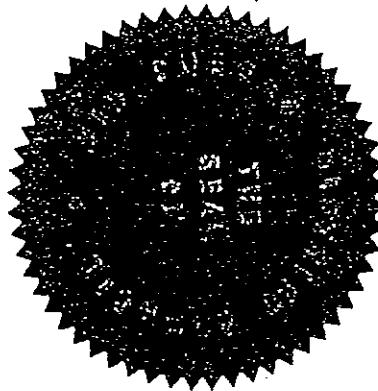
7. Any person who offends against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

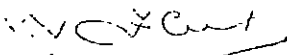
8. Any person contravening any of the foregoing byelaws may be excluded or removed from the premises in question by an officer of the council.

DATED this Twenty-sixth day of August, 1976

THE COMMON SEAL OF THE
MID SUSSEX DISTRICT COUNCIL
WAS AFFIXED HERETO IN THE
PRESENCE OF:-

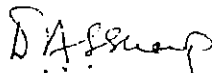

Chairman of the Council




District Administrator

DET 24316


The foregoing byelaws are hereby confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Environment and shall come into operation on 1st December 1976



D. A. SHARP

An Assistant Secretary
in the Department of
the Environment.

Signed by authority of
the Secretary of State

 2 November 1976

B Y E L A W S

for the

GOOD RULE AND GOVERNMENT

of the District of Mid Sussex and for the prevention and suppression of nuisances, made by the District Council of Mid Sussex under Section 235 of the Local Government Act 1972.

Music near houses 1. No person shall sound or play upon any musical or noisy instrument or sing in any street or public place within 100 metres of any dwelling-house or office, after being requested to desist by any resident or occupant thereof, either personally or through a servant, or through a Police Constable, on account of the interruption of the ordinary occupations or pursuits of any such resident or occupant or for other reasonable and sufficient cause:

Provided that this Byelaw shall not apply to properly conducted religious services, except where the request to desist is made on the ground of the serious illness of any resident of the house.

Music near Churches 2. No person shall sound or play upon any musical or noisy instrument or sing in any street or public place within 100 metres of any place of public worship or public entertainment or other place of public assembly in which persons are for the time being assembled, to the annoyance or disturbance of any person or persons so assembled, after being requested to desist by any Police Constable, or by any person so annoyed or disturbed, or by any person acting on his behalf.

Music near hospitals 3. No person shall sound or play upon any musical or noisy instrument or sing in any street or public place within 100 metres of any hospital, infirmary, convalescent home, or other place used for the reception or treatment of the sick or aged, after being requested to desist by any Police Constable, or by any resident or officer of such hospital or other place, or by any person acting on his behalf.

Provided always that the above Byelaws numbered 1, 2 and 3 shall not apply to a band playing in an appointed place or street with the sanction of the Local Authority of the District.

Or as 4. 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 any street, make or cause to be made any loud and continuous or repeated noise by means of any organ or other similar instrument to the annoyance of residents or passengers.

Noisy conduct at night 5. No person shall in any street or public place between the hours of 2300 hours and 0600 hours wantonly and continuously shout or otherwise make any loud noise to the disturbance or annoyance of residents.

Noisy wireless sets, gramophones etc. in streets and public places 6. Any person who by operating or causing or suffering to be operated any wireless set, gramophone, amplifier or similar instrument in or on any street or public place makes or causes or suffers to be made any noise which is so loud and so continuous or repeated as to give reasonable cause for annoyance to other persons shall be guilty of an offence.

Provided that this Byelaw shall not apply to any wireless set, gramophone, amplifier or similar instrument used by a Police Constable or a member of the Fire Service or Ambulance Service in the execution of his duty.

- Noisy hawking 7. No person shall, for the purpose of hawking, selling, distributing or advertising any article, shout or use any bell, gong or other noisy instrument in any street or public place so as to cause annoyance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.
- Loitering at church doors 8. No person shall wilfully and persistently loiter at or near the entrance of any church, chapel or other place of public worship to the annoyance or obstruction of any persons going to, attending at, or returning from divine service in such church, chapel, or other place of public worship.
- Unruly behaviour on school premises 9. Any person other than a teacher, child, manager, governor or other duly authorised person, being in or on the buildings, playground, playing field or other premises of any county or voluntary school, who, after being requested to depart therefrom by the head teacher or the teacher acting as the head teacher of such school, or any other person in charge of the school for the time being, 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.
- Fire works, etc. in places of entertainment 10. No person shall, with intent to cause annoyance or inconvenience to any person in any place of entertainment to which the public are admitted with or without the payment of money, while the public are on the premises, 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.
- Indecent language and gestures 11. No person shall in any street or public place, or in any place within view or hearing of any street or public place, use any indecent language or gesture or commit or solicit, incite or provoke any other person to commit any indecent act to the annoyance of residents or passengers.
- Indecent bathing 12. No person shall within 200 metres of any street or public place, unless effectually screened from view, bathe from the strand or the bank of any water or from a boat thereon, without wearing a dress or covering sufficient to prevent indecent exposure of the person.
- Indecent shows 13. No person shall exhibit any indecent show in any street or public place or in any place to which persons are admitted with or without payment of money.
- Spitting 14. 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.
- Dogs fouling footways 15. (i) No person being in charge of a dog shall allow the dog to foul the footway of any street or public place by depositing its excrement thereon:

Provided that a person shall not be liable to be convicted of an offence against this Byelaw if he satisfies the Court that the fouling of the footway by the dog was not due to culpable neglect or default on his part.

- (ii) For the purposes of this Byelaw the owner of the dog shall be deemed to be in charge thereof, unless the Court is satisfied that at the time when the dog fouled the footway it had been placed in or taken into the charge of some other person.

- outing 16. No person shall in any street or public place for the purpose of selling or advertising any article or obtaining custom tout or importune to the annoyance or obstruction of any passenger.
- ect
dangerous
ames 17. No person shall on any land adjoining a street play any offensive or dangerous game or sport in such a manner as to cause obstruction to the traffic or danger to any person in such street.
- shooting
alleries
oundabouts
etc. 18. No person shall in any street or public place, or on any land adjoining or near to any street or public place, keep or manage or cause to be kept or managed a shooting gallery, swingboat, roundabout or any other construction of a like character, so as to cause obstruction or danger to the traffic in such street or public place.
- arrying
oot etc. 19. No person shall in any street or public place to the inconvenience or danger of passengers carry or convey along any footpath any bag of soot, lime or other offensive substance, or any pointed or edged tools or implements not properly protected.
- xtingui-
shing
arning
ights 20. No person shall in any street, to the annoyance or danger of residents or passengers without lawful authority move or tamper with any lamp, reflector or other apparatus used for giving warning of, or lighting, any obstruction, excavation or other danger.
- Bringing
ud on to
highways 21. (i) When, to the knowledge of a person in charge of a vehicle, any mud, clay, lime or similar material has fallen on a highway from the vehicle, such person shall, if such fallen material is likely to cause obstruction or danger to persons using the highway or injury to the surface of the highway, remove or cause to be removed all such fallen material from the highway as completely and as soon as is reasonably practicable.
- (ii) the person in charge of a vehicle shall not bring the vehicle or permit it to be brought upon a highway unless there has been removed from the wheels thereof as completely as is reasonably practicable all mud, clay, lime and similar material which is likely, if not so removed, to cause obstruction or danger to persons using the highway or injury to the surface of the highway.
- (iii) In this byelaw -
- "Person in charge of a vehicle" means the person who whether as owner or otherwise has the charge or control of a vehicle or being present is entitled to give orders to the person having charge or control;
- "vehicle" includes any trailer and any agricultural implement or machine;
- "wheels" includes axles, runners and tracks.
- (iv) any person contravening any provision of this byelaw shall be guilty of an offence.
- Vehicles
loaded
with wet
sand etc. 22. (1) No person shall, so as to injure or be likely to injure a highway or to create or be likely to create a danger or nuisance to persons or traffic using a highway, do any of the following things, that is to say:
- (a) use or cause or permit to be used on a highway a vehicle loaded with wet sand, gravel or other similar substance if, by reason of the wetness of the load and the condition of the vehicle, water drops or leaks from the vehicle. Provided that a person shall not be convicted of an

offence against this sub-paragraph if he proves to the satisfaction of the court that before the vehicle was driven on to a highway all such steps had been taken as were reasonably practicable to prevent water from falling from the vehicle while on a highway.

- (b) use or cause or permit to be used on any highway any vehicle for the carriage of sand, gravel or other loose substance unless the condition of the vehicle is such that no part of the sand, gravel or other loose substance so carried will fall to the ground while the vehicle is on a highway.
- (c) load a vehicle or cause or permit a vehicle to be loaded with sand, gravel or other loose substance for carriage on a highway except in such a manner as will prevent the fall of the sand, gravel or other loose substance so carried to the ground while the vehicle is on a highway and no person shall drive or permit to be driven upon any highway any such vehicle unless the same is loaded in accordance with this byelaw.

(2) In this byelaw the expression "vehicle" includes any agricultural implement or machine.

(3) Every person contravening any provision of this byelaw shall be guilty of an offence

23. No person shall without lawful authority:

- (i) drive or place a vehicle or motorcycle or cause a vehicle or motorcycle to be driven or placed, or
- (ii) ride a bicycle, tricycle or other similar machine, or
- (iii) ride or lead any horse, or cause any horse to be ridden or led upon any road margin to which this byelaw applies.

This byelaw applies to any road margin which is -

- (a) in or beside a public road other than a trunk road vested in the Secretary of State for the Environment;
- (b) laid or sown with grass or planted with trees, shrubs or plants and maintained constantly in good order for ornamental purposes; and
- (c) indicated to be a margin to which this byelaw applies by means of Notices conspicuously displayed on or near the said margin by the District Council.

24. No person shall without proper authority or unless authorised by law so to do deface by writing or other marks any structure abutting on any street or public place.

In this Byelaw the expression "proper authority" means with the permission of the owner or occupier or person having the charge of the structure

25. No person shall affix, or cause to be affixed, any placard or poster upon any building, wall, fence, gate, door, pillar, tree or post in or abutting on any street or public place without the permission of the owner or occupier or person having charge thereof or unless authorised so to do by law.

Interfering with direction posts
Straw or stubble burning

26. No person shall without lawful authority tamper with any direction post erected by a local authority for the information of the public.
27. No person shall on agricultural land commence to burn any straw or stubble remaining on such land after the harvesting of any crop which has been grown thereon or cause or permit to commence the burning of such straw or stubble.

- (a) in a field or enclosure any part of which is within 15 metres of
 - (i) any residential property
 - (ii) any structure having a thatched roof
 - (iii) any other building, fixed plant or machinery the greater part of which is constructed of combustible material
 - (iv) any stack of hay or straw
 - (v) any accumulation of combustible material
 - (vi) any standing straw crops
 - (vii) any woodland, hedgerow or nature reserve and
 - (viii) any plant or apparatus of combustible material owned by any statutory undertaker

unless before any straw or stubble is burnt a fire-break is constructed by removing so far as is reasonably practicable all straw from a strip of land not less than 15 metres wide between any straw and stubble proposed to be burnt and any of the objects referred to in paragraph (a) of this byelaw and either cultivating the said strip of land or ploughing not less than 3 metres in width of the said strip of land

- (b) between the hours of sunset and sunrise;
- (c) unless during the whole of the time the straw or stubble is burning the operation will be under the supervision of a responsible person present in the field or enclosure; and
- (d) unless not less than 24 hours notice has been given to the West Sussex County Fire Brigade

In this byelaw:-

"combustible material" means material which fails to satisfy the test for non-combustibility prescribed in British Standard 476 : Part 4 : 1970
"nature reserve" has the same meaning as in section 15 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.

Skating or skate-boarding

28. No person shall on any public carriageway or footway or paved court to which the public have access skate on rollers, skateboards, wheels or other mechanical contrivances to the danger or annoyance of a person lawfully using the footway, carriageway or paved court.

Interpretation

29. Interpretation of terms -

In these Byelaws, except where the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them respectively, that is to say -

'Street' includes any highway, any public bridge and any road, roadside, verge, lane, footpath, square, court, subway, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, and includes any part of a street.


'Public place' includes any common, public park, pleasure ground, car park, public convenience, roadside waste, foreshore, churchyard, chapelyard, market (whether established under charter or otherwise) and any open space to which the public have access for the time being.

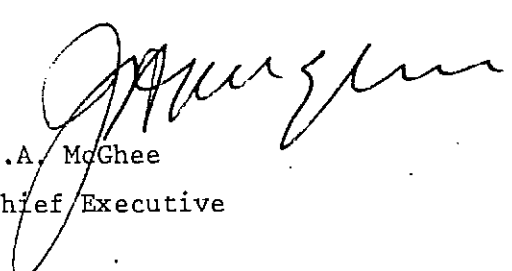
'Passenger' means any person passing or repassing along a highway and includes persons on foot, on horseback, on a pedal cycle or in a motor vehicle.

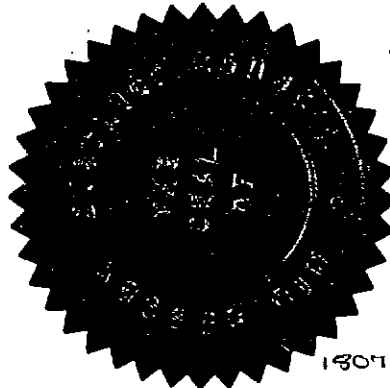
Penalties 30. Any person offending against any of the foregoing Byelaws shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Twenty Pounds and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding Five Pounds for each day during which the offence continues after conviction ~~therefor~~ thereof.

Repeals 31. All existing byelaws for good rule and government and for the prevention and suppression of nuisances, with the exception of byelaws relating to bulls in fields are, only in so far as they are in force in the District of Mid Sussex, hereby repealed.

THE COMMON SEAL of the)
Mid Sussex District Council)
was affixed hereto)
in the presence of)
on the 2nd May, 1978)

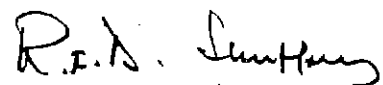

Eric G. Rushman
Chairman of the Council


J.A. McGhee
Chief Executive



The foregoing byelaws are hereby confirmed by the Secretary of State and shall come into operation on the date hereof

Signed by authority of the
Secretary of State


(R F D SHUFFREY)
An Assistant Under Secretary
of State

Home Office
LONDON SW1

13 July 1978.

CU/362

MID SUSSEX DISTRICT COUNCIL

BYELAWS

relating to

Parks, Pleasure Grounds and Recreation Grounds

BYELAWS

made under section 164 of the Public Health Act, 1875, sections 12 and 15 of the Open Spaces Act 1906, and Section 15 of the Open Spaces Act, 1906 by the Mid Sussex District Council with respect to the pleasure grounds named in the Schedule hereto.

1. Throughout these byelaws the expression "the Council" means the Mid Sussex District Council and the expression "the pleasure ground" means any of the pleasure grounds named in the Schedule hereto.

2. An act necessary to the proper execution of his duty in the pleasure ground by an Officer of the Council or any act which is necessary to the proper execution of any contract with the Council, shall not be an offence under these byelaws.

3. A person shall not in the pleasure ground without reasonable excuse:

(a) climb any wall or fence in or enclosing the pleasure ground, or any tree, barrier, railing, post, or other erection therein;

(b) remove or displace any part of any barrier, railing, post, seat, erection, or ornament in the pleasure ground, or any implement provided for use in the laying out or maintenance thereof.

4. A person shall not in the pleasure ground walk, run, stand, sit or lie upon

(a) any grass, turf or other place where adequate notice to keep off such grass, turf or other place is exhibited;

Provided that such notice shall not apply to more than one fifth of the area of the pleasure ground

- (b) any flower bed, shrub or plant, or any ground in course of preparation as a flower bed, or for the growth of any tree, shrub or plant.

5. A person shall not in the pleasure ground

- (a) bathe, wade or wash in any ornamental lake, pond, stream or other water;

- (b) without reasonable excuse foul or pollute any such water.

6. A person shall not without lawful excuse or authority in the pleasure ground, kill, molest, or intentionally disturb any animal, or fish or engage in hunting, shooting or fishing or the setting of traps or nets or the laying of snares.

This byelaw shall not prohibit any fishing which may be authorised by the Council.

7. A person shall not in the pleasure ground

- (a) except as hereinafter provided erect any post, rail, fence, pole, tent, booth, stands, building or other structure;

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply where upon an application to the Council they grant permission to erect any post, rail, fence, pole, tent, booth, stand, building or other structure, upon such occasion and for such purpose as are specified in the application;

(b) sell, or offer or expose for sale, or let to hire, or offer or expose for letting to hire, any commodity or article, unless, in pursuance of an agreement with the Council, or otherwise in the exercise of any lawful right or privilege, he is authorised to sell or let to hire in the pleasure ground such commodity or article.

8. A person shall not in the pleasure ground remove or displace any soil or plant.

9. A person shall not in the pleasure ground:

(a) intentionally obstruct any officer of the Council in the proper execution of his duties;

(b) intentionally obstruct any person carrying out an act which is necessary to the proper execution of any contract with the Council;

(c) intentionally obstruct any other person in the proper use of the pleasure ground, or behave so as to give reasonable grounds for annoyance to other persons in the pleasure ground.

10. A person shall not except in the exercise of any lawful right or privilege have in his possession while he is in the pleasure ground any firearm unless it is so covered with a securely fastened gun cover that it cannot be fired.

In this byelaw the expression "firearm" means any lethal barrelled weapon of any description from which any shot, bullet or other missile can be discharged.

This byelaw shall apply to all parts of the pleasure ground except any thereof which is a public right of way.

11. A person shall not in the pleasure ground drive, chip or pitch a hard golf ball except on land set aside by the Council for use as a golf course, golf driving range, golf practice area or putting course.

12. A person shall not except in pursuance of a lawful agreement with the Council or otherwise in the exercise of any lawful right or privilege, bring or cause to be brought into the pleasure ground any cattle, sheep, goats or pigs or any beast of draught or burden.

13. (i) A person shall not, except in the exercise of any lawful right or privilege, bring or cause to be brought into the pleasure ground any barrow, truck, machine or vehicle other than -

(a) a wheeled bicycle or other similar machine;

(b) a wheel-chair or perambulator drawn or propelled by hand and used for the conveyance of a child or children or an invalid;

Provided that where the Council set apart a space in the pleasure ground for the use of any class of vehicle, this byelaw shall not be deemed to prohibit the driving in or to that space by a direct route from the entrance to the pleasure ground of any vehicle of the class for which it is set apart.

(ii) A person shall not except in the exercise of any lawful right or privilege ride any bicycle or other similar machine in any part of the pleasure ground.

14. A person who brings a vehicle into the pleasure ground shall not wheel or station it over or upon -

- (a) any flower bed, shrub, or plant, or any ground in course of preparation as a flower bed, or for the growth of any tree, shrub, or plant;
- (b) any part of the pleasure ground where the Council by a notice board affixed or set up in some conspicuous position in the pleasure ground prohibit its being wheeled or stationed.

15. Where the Council set apart any part of the pleasure ground as may be fixed by the Council and may be described in a notice board affixed or set up in some conspicuous position in the pleasure ground, for the purpose of any game specified in the notice board, which, by reason of the rules or manner of playing, or for the prevention of damage, danger, or discomfort to any person in the pleasure ground may necessitate the exclusive use by the player or players of any space in such part of the pleasure ground - a person shall not in any space elsewhere in the pleasure ground play or take part in any game so specified in such a manner as to exclude persons not playing or taking part in the game from the use of such a space.

16. A person using the pleasure ground and playing or taking part in any game for which the exclusive use of any space in the pleasure ground has been set apart shall -

- (a) not play on the space any game other than the game for which it is set apart;
- (b) in preparing for playing and in playing, use reasonable care to prevent undue interference with the proper use of the pleasure ground by other persons;
- (c) when the space is already occupied by other players not begin to play thereon without their permission;

- (d) where the exclusive use of the space has been granted by the Council for the playing of a match, not play on that space later than a quarter of an hour before the time fixed for the beginning of the match unless he is taking part therein;
- (e) except where the exclusive use of the space has been granted by the Council for the playing of a match in which he is taking part, not use the space for a longer time than two hours continuously, if any other player or players make known to him a wish to use the space.

17. A person shall not in any part of the pleasure ground which may have been set apart by the Council for any game, play or take part in any game when the state of the ground or other cause makes it unfit for use and a notice is set up in some conspicuous position prohibiting play in that part of the pleasure ground.

18. A person who has attained the age specified in such notice shall not use any apparatus on the pleasure ground which by a notice affixed or set upon or near thereto has been set apart by the Council for the exclusive use of persons under that age.

19. Any person offending against any of these byelaws may be removed from the ground by an officer of the Council, or any constable.

20. Every person who shall offend against any of these byelaws shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale.

THE SCHEDULE

Part 1 - Grounds regulated under Section 164 of the Public Health Act 1875

Clayton Green Recreation Ground, Clayton
Twineham Recreation Ground, Twineham
Ansty Recreation Ground, Ansty
Constance Wood Recreation Ground, Horsted Keynes
Scaynes Hill Recreation Ground, Scaynes Hill
Fairfield Road Recreation Ground, Hurstpierpoint
Southway Recreation Ground, Burgess Hill
Royal George Recreation Ground, Burgess Hill
Leylands Park Recreation Ground, Burgess Hill
Hickmans Lane Recreation Ground, Lindfield
Harlands Recreation Ground, Haywards Heath
King George V Field, Crawley Down
Barn Cottage Recreation Ground, America Lane,
Haywards Heath
Sayers Common Recreation Ground, Hurstpierpoint
Court Bushes Recreation Ground, Hurstpierpoint

London Road Recreation Ground, Clayton
Humphries, Copthorne
Lingfield Road Recreation Ground, East Grinstead

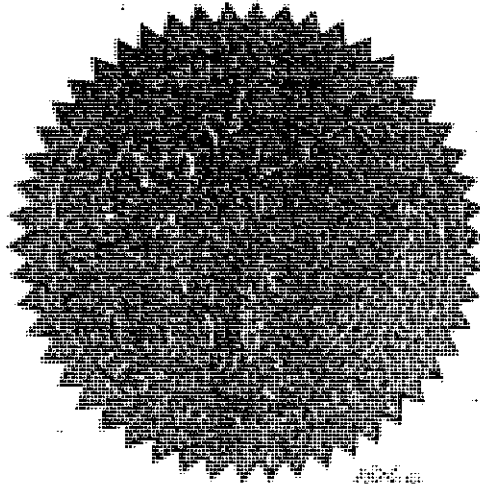
Part 2 - Grounds regulated under Section 15 of the Open Spaces Act
1906.


Hook Lane Recreation Ground, West Hoathly
Balcombe Recreation Ground, Balcombe
Stonequarry Recreation Ground, East Grinstead
Ashurstwood Recreation Ground, Ashurstwood
Whitemans Green Recreation Ground, Cuckfield
East Court Recreation Ground, East Grinstead

Part 3 - Grounds regulated under Sections 12 and 15 of the Open
Spaces Act 1906

John Pears Recreation Ground, Ashurstwood
Beech Hurst Recreation Ground, Butlers Green Road,
Haywards Heath
Albourne Green, Albourne
Bolney Recreation Ground, Bolney
Warninglid Recreation Ground, Warninglid
Turners Hill Recreation Ground, Turners Hill
Haven Field, Hophurst Lane, Crawley Down
Imberhorne Lane Recreation Ground, East Grinstead

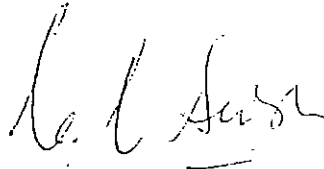
THE COMMON SEAL of
MID SUSSEX DISTRICT COUNCIL
was hereunto affixed this
12th day of December 1988
in the presence of:




Authorised Officer

The foregoing bylaws, X. are hereby confirmed by the Secretary of State
and shall come into operation on the 27th day of MARCH 1989.

Signed by authority of the Secretary of State



C. L. SCOBLE

An Assistant Under-Secretary of State

Home Office
LONDON, SW1.



Mid Sussex
District
Council

BYELAWS

HACKNEY CARRIAGES

MID SUSSEX DISTRICT COUNCIL

BYELAWS

HACKNEY CARRIAGES

BYELAWS

made under Section 68 of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847, and Section 171 of the Public Health Act 1875, by the District Council of Mid Sussex with respect to hackney carriages in Mid Sussex.

Interpretation

1. Throughout these byelaws "the Council" means the District Council of Mid Sussex and "the district" means Mid Sussex.

Provisions regulating the manner in which the number of each hackney carriage corresponding with the number of its licence, shall be displayed.

2. a. The proprietor of a hackney carriage shall cause the number of the licence granted to him in respect of the carriage to be legibly painted or marked on the outside and inside of the carriage, or on plates affixed thereto.
 - b. A proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage shall:
 - i. not wilfully or negligently cause or suffer any such number to be concealed from public view while the carriage is standing or plying for hire;
 - ii. not cause or permit the carriage to stand or ply for hire with any such painting, marking or plate so defaced that any figure or material particular is illegible.

Provisions regulating how hackney carriages are to be furnished or provided.

3. The proprietor of a hackney carriage shall
 - a. provide sufficient means by which any person in the carriage may communicate with the driver;
 - b. cause the roof or covering to be kept water-tight;
 - c. provide any necessary windows and a means of opening and closing not less than one window on each side;
 - d. cause the seats to be properly cushioned or covered;

- e. cause the floor to be provided with a proper carpet, mat, or other suitable covering;
 - f. cause the fittings and furniture generally to be kept in a clean condition, well maintained and in every way fit for public service;
 - g. provide means for securing luggage if the carriage is so constructed as to carry luggage;
 - h. provide an efficient fire extinguisher which shall be carried in such a position as to be readily available for use;
 - i. provide at least two doors for the use of persons conveyed in such carriage by which unhindered access to all seats in the vehicle may be gained and a separate means of ingress and egress for the driver.
4. With effect from 1st April 1987 the proprietor of a motor hackney carriage shall cause such carriage to be fitted with a taximeter so constructed, attached, and maintained as to comply with the following requirements, that is to say,
- a. the taximeter shall be fitted with a key, flag, or other device the turning of which will bring the machinery of the taximeter into action and cause the word "HIRED" to appear on the face of the taximeter;
 - b. such key, flag, or other device shall be capable of being locked in such a position that the machinery of the taximeter is not in action and that no fare is recorded on the face of the taximeter;
 - c. when the machinery of the taximeter is in action there shall be recorded on the face of the taximeter in clearly legible figures a fare not exceeding the rate or fare which the proprietor or driver is entitled to demand and take for the hire of the carriage by distance in pursuance of the byelaws in that behalf;

- d. the word "FARE" shall be printed on the face of the taximeter in plain letters so as clearly to apply to the fare recorded thereon;
- e. the taximeter shall be so placed that all letters and figures on the face thereof are at all times plainly visible to any person being conveyed in the carriage, and for that purpose the letters and figures shall be capable of being suitably illuminated during any period of hiring;
- f. the taximeter and all the fittings thereof shall be so affixed to the carriage with seals or other appliances that it shall not be practicable for any person to tamper with them except by breaking, damaging or permanently displacing the seals or other appliances.

Provisions regulating the conduct of the proprietors and drivers of hackney carriages plying within the district in their several employments, and determining whether such drivers shall wear any and what badges

- 5. The driver of a hackney carriage provided with a taximeter shall:-
 - a. when standing or plying for hire, keep the key, flag or other device fitted in pursuance of byelaw No. 4 locked in the position in which no fare is recorded on the face of the taximeter;
 - b. as soon as the carriage is hired by distance, and before beginning the journey, bring the machinery of the taximeter into action by moving the said key, flag or other device, so that the word "HIRED" is legible on the face of the taximeter and keep the machinery of the taximeter in action until the termination of the hiring;
 - c. cause the dial of the taximeter to be kept properly illuminated throughout any part of the hiring which is during the hours of darkness as defined; this being the time between half-an-hour after sunset to half-an-hour before sunrise and also at any other time at the request of the hirer.

6. A proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage shall not tamper with or permit any person to tamper with any taximeter with which the carriage is provided, with the fittings thereof, or with the seals affixed thereto.
7. The driver of a hackney carriage shall, when plying for hire in any street and not actually hired,
 - a. proceed with reasonable speed to one of the stands appointed by the Council;
 - b. if a stand, at the time of his arrival, is occupied by the full number of carriages authorised to occupy it, proceed to another stand;
 - c. on arriving at a stand not already occupied by the full number of carriages authorised to occupy it, station the carriage immediately behind the carriage or carriages on the stand and so as to face in the same direction;
 - d. from time to time when any other carriage immediately in front is driven off or moved forward cause his carriage to be moved forward so as to fill the place previously occupied by the carriage driven off or moved forward.
8. A proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage, when standing or plying for hire, shall not, by calling out or otherwise, importune any person to hire such carriage and shall not make use of the services of any other person for the purpose.
9. The driver of a hackney carriage shall behave in a civil and orderly manner and shall take all reasonable precautions to ensure the safety of persons conveyed in or entering or alighting from the vehicle.
10. The proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage who has agreed or has been hired to be in attendance with the carriage at an appointed time and place shall, unless delayed or prevented by some sufficient cause, punctually attend with such carriage at such appointed time and place.

11. A proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage shall not convey or permit to be conveyed in such carriage any greater number of persons than the number of persons specified on the plate affixed to the outside of the carriage, provided that for the purpose of this byelaw two children of or under the age of twelve years shall be regarded as one person and children under the age of three years shall not be reckoned.
12. The driver of a hackney carriage so constructed as to carry luggage shall, when requested by any person hiring or seeking to hire the carriage,
 - a. convey a reasonable quantity of luggage;
 - b. afford reasonable assistance in loading and unloading;
 - c. afford reasonable assistance in removing it to or from the entrance of any building, station, or place at which he may take up or set down such person.

Provisions fixing the rates or fares to be paid for hackney carriages within the district, and securing the due publication of such fares.

13. The proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage shall be entitled to demand and take for the hire of the carriage the rate or fare prescribed by the Council, the rate or fare being calculated by distance unless the hirer express at the commencement of the hiring his desire to engage by time.

Where a hackney carriage furnished with a taximeter shall be hired by distance the proprietor or driver thereof shall not be entitled to demand and take a fare greater than that recorded on the face of the taximeter, save for any extra charges authorised by the Council which it may not be possible to record on the face of the taximeter.
14. a. The proprietor of a hackney carriage shall cause a statement of the fares fixed by the Council to be exhibited inside the carriage, in clearly distinguishable letters and figures.

- b. The proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage bearing a statement of fares in accordance with this byelaw shall not wilfully or negligently cause or suffer the letters or figures in the statement to be concealed or rendered illegible at any time while the carriage is plying or being used for hire.

Provisions securing the safe custody and re-delivery of any property accidentally left in hackney carriages, and fixing the charges to be made in respect thereof.

15. The proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage shall immediately after the termination of any hiring or as soon as practicable thereafter carefully search the carriage for any property which may have been accidentally left therein.
16. The proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage shall, if any property accidentally left therein by any person who may have been conveyed in the carriage be found by or handed to him,
 - a. carry it as soon as possible and in any event within 48 hours, if not sooner claimed by or on behalf of its owner, to the nearest Police Station and leave it in the custody of the officer in charge on his giving a receipt for it,
 - b. be entitled to receive from any person to whom the property shall be re-delivered an amount equal to five pence in the pound of its estimated value (or the fare for the distance from the place of finding to the nearest Police Station, whichever be the greater) but not more than five pounds.

Penalties

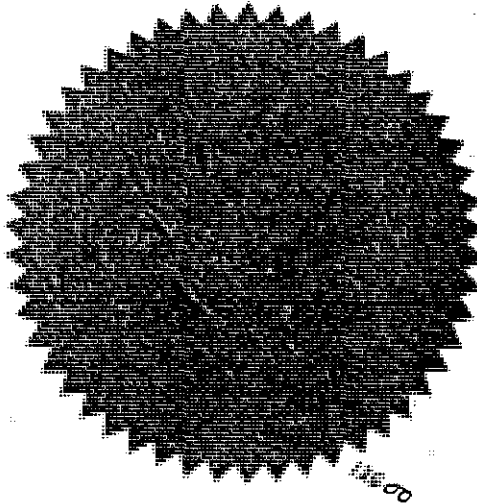
17. Every person who shall offend against any of these byelaws shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100 and in the

case of a continuing offence a further fine not exceeding £5 pounds for each day during which the offence continues after conviction therefor.

Repeal of Byelaws

18. The Byelaws relating to hackney carriages which were made by the Council on the 5th day of June 1975 and confirmed by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State on the 19th day of September 1975 are hereby repealed.

THE COMMON SEAL of the
MID SUSSEX DISTRICT COUNCIL
was affixed hereto in the
presence of:-



[Signature]

Authorised Officer

5th January 1987.

THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
HEREBY CONFIRMS THE BYELAWS OF THE
MID SUSSEX DISTRICT COUNCIL
ON THE 19th day of September 1975.

H. Fairweather 4/3/87

ALL APPLICANTS FOR LICENCES
FOR THE USE OF HACKNEY CARRIAGES
OF THE MID SUSSEX DISTRICT
TRAFFIC OFFICE.

BYELAW

Handwritten note:
Hacked out by the
Council on 12/1/1911
Signed: [unclear]

made under Section 68 of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 and Section 171 of the Public Health Act 1875 by the District Council of Mid Sussex with respect to Hackney Carriages in Mid Sussex.

INTERPRETATION

1. In this Byelaw "the Council" means the District Council of Mid Sussex.

PROVISION REGULATING THE CONDUCT OF THE DRIVERS OF HACKNEY CARRIAGES PLYING WITHIN THE DISTRICT OF MID SUSSEX AND DETERMINING WHETHER SUCH DRIVERS SHALL WEAR ANY AND WHAT BADGES

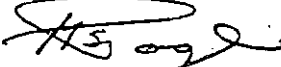
2. If a badge has been provided by the Council and delivered to the driver of a hackney carriage he shall when standing or plying for hire and when hired wear that badge in such position and manner as to be plainly visible.

PENALTIES

3. Every person who shall offend against this byelaw shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding five pounds for each day during which the offence continues after conviction therefor.

THE COMMON SEAL of
MID SUSSEX DISTRICT COUNCIL
was affixed hereto this
9th day of March 1988
in the presence of:




Authorised Officer.

13284

THE FOREGOING BYELAW IS HEREBY
CONFIRMED BY THE SECRETARY OF
STATE AND SHALL COME INTO OPERATION
ON THE 18th DAY OF June 1988

H. Fawcett

AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT ON BEHALF
OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
TRANSPORT.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE BYELAWS

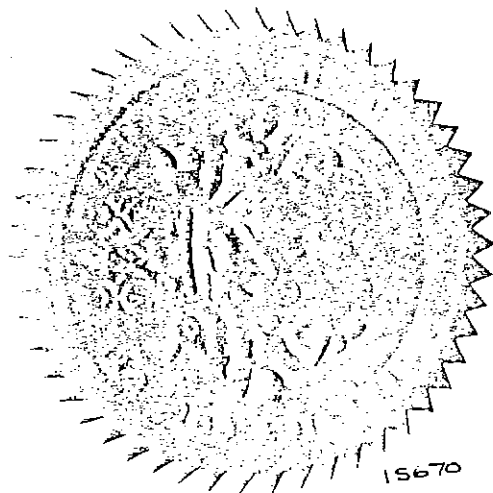
made under Section 68 of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 and Section 171 of the Public Health Act 1875 by the District Council of Mid Sussex with respect to Hackney Carriages in Mid Sussex.

AMENDMENT TO BYELAW NO. 11

The Hackney Carriage Byelaws made by the District Council on the 5th day of January 1987 are HEREBY AMENDED in so far as they relate to Byelaw 11 of those Byelaws by the deletion of all words from and including "provided that for" in that Byelaw so that Byelaw 11 shall read:-

"A proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage shall not convey or permit to be conveyed in such carriage any greater number of persons than the number of persons specified on the plate affixed to the outside of the carriage."

THE COMMON SEAL of
MID SUSSEX DISTRICT COUNCIL
was affixed hereto this 24
day of August 1994
in the presence of:



Paul Halliday
Authorised Officer.

**THE FOREGOING BYELAW IS HEREBY
CONFIRMED BY THE SECRETARY OF
STATE & SHALL COME INTO OPERATION
ON THE 28th DAY OF October, 1994**

P. R. Selwidge

**AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT ON
BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR TRANSPORT.**

Acupuncture, tattooing, semi-permanent skin-colouring, cosmetic piercing and electrolysis

Byelaws for the purposes of securing the cleanliness of premises registered under sections 14(2) or 15(2) or both of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 and fittings in such premises and of persons registered under sections 14(1) or 15(1) or both of the Act and persons assisting them and of securing the cleansing and, so far as appropriate, sterilization of instruments, materials and equipment used in connection with the practice of acupuncture or the business of tattooing, semi-permanent skin-colouring, cosmetic piercing or electrolysis, or any two or more of such practice and businesses made by Mid Sussex District Council in pursuance of sections 14(7) or 15(7) or both of the Act.

Interpretation

1. (1) In these byelaws, unless the context otherwise requires—
 - "The Act" means the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982;
 - "client" means any person undergoing treatment;
 - "hygienic piercing instrument" means an instrument such that any part of the instrument that touches a client is made for use in respect of a single client, is sterile, disposable and is fitted with piercing jewellery supplied in packaging that indicates the part of the body for which it is intended, and that is designed to pierce either—
 - a) the lobe or upper flat cartilage of the ear, or
 - b) either side of the nose in the mid-crease area above the nostril;
 - "operator" means any person giving treatment, including a proprietor;
 - "premises" means any premises registered under sections 14(2) or 15(2) of the Act;
 - "proprietor" means any person registered under sections 14(1) or 15(1) of the Act;
 - "treatment" means any operation in effecting acupuncture, tattooing, semi-permanent skin-colouring, cosmetic piercing or electrolysis;
 - "the treatment area" means any part of premises where treatment is given to clients.
- (2) The Interpretation Act 1978 shall apply for the interpretation of these byelaws as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.
2. (1) For the purpose of securing the cleanliness of premises and fittings in such premises a proprietor shall ensure that—
 - (a) any internal wall, door, window, partition, floor, floor covering or ceiling is kept clean and in such good repair as to enable it to be cleaned effectively;
 - (b) any waste material, or other litter arising from treatment is handled and disposed of in accordance with relevant legislation and guidance as advised by the local authority;
 - (c) any needle used in treatment is single-use and disposable, as far as is practicable, or otherwise is sterilized for each treatment, is suitably stored after treatment and is disposed of in accordance with relevant legislation and guidance as advised by the local authority;
 - (d) any furniture or fitting in premises is kept clean and in such good repair as to enable it to be cleaned effectively;

- (e) any table, couch or seat used by a client in the treatment area which may become contaminated with blood or other body fluids, and any surface on which a needle, instrument or equipment is placed immediately prior to treatment has a smooth impervious surface which is disinfected—
 - (i) immediately after use; and
 - (ii) at the end of each working day.
- (f) any table, couch, or other item of furniture used in treatment is covered by a disposable paper sheet which is changed for each client;
- (g) no eating, drinking, or smoking is permitted in the treatment area and a notice or notices reading "No Smoking", and "No Eating or Drinking" is prominently displayed there.
- (2) (a) Subject to sub-paragraph (b), where premises are registered under section 14(2) (acupuncture) or 15(2) (tattooing, semi-permanent skin-colouring, cosmetic piercing and electrolysis) of the 1982 Act, a proprietor shall ensure that treatment is given in a treatment area used solely for giving treatment;
- (b) Sub-paragraph (a) shall not apply if the only treatment to be given in such premises is ear piercing or nose piercing using a hygienic piercing instrument.
- (3) (a) Subject to sub-paragraph (b), where premises are registered under section 15(2) (tattooing, semi-permanent skin-colouring and cosmetic piercing) of the 1982 Act, a proprietor shall ensure that the floor of the treatment area is provided with a smooth impervious surface;
- (b) Sub-paragraph (a) shall not apply if the only treatment to be given in such premises is ear piercing or nose piercing using a hygienic piercing instrument.
- 3. (1) For the purpose of securing the cleansing and so far as is appropriate, the sterilization of needles, instruments, jewellery, materials and equipment used in connection with treatment—
 - (a) an operator shall ensure that—
 - (i) any gown, wrap or other protective clothing, paper or other covering, towel, cloth or other such article used in treatment—
 - (aa) is clean and in good repair and, so far as is appropriate, is sterile;
 - (bb) has not previously been used in connection with another client unless it consists of a material which can be and has been adequately cleansed and, so far as is appropriate, sterilized.
 - (ii) any needle, metal instrument, or other instrument or equipment used in treatment or for handling such needle, instrument or equipment and any part of a hygienic piercing instrument that touches a client is sterile;
 - (iii) any jewellery used for cosmetic piercing by means of a hygienic piercing instrument is sterile;
 - (iv) any dye used for tattooing or semi-permanent skin colouring is sterile and inert;
 - (v) any container used to hold dye for tattooing or semi-permanent skin-colouring is either disposed of at the end of each treatment or is cleaned and sterilized before re-use.
 - (a) a proprietor shall provide—
 - (i) adequate facilities and equipment for—
 - (aa) cleansing; and
 - (bb) sterilization, unless only pre-sterilized items are used.
 - (ii) sufficient and safe gas points and electrical socket outlets;
 - (iii) an adequate and constant supply of clean hot and cold water on the premises;

- (iv) clean and suitable storage which enables contamination of the articles, needles, instruments and equipment mentioned in paragraphs 3(1)(a)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) to be avoided as far as possible.
- 4 (1) For the purpose of securing the cleanliness of operators, a proprietor—
- (a) shall ensure that an operator—
 - (i) keeps his hands and nails clean and his nails short;
 - (ii) keeps any open lesion on an exposed part of the body effectively covered by an impermeable dressing;
 - (iii) wears disposable examination gloves that have not previously been used with another client, unless giving acupuncture otherwise than in the circumstances described in paragraph 4(3);
 - (iv) wears a gown, wrap or protective clothing that is clean and washable, or alternatively a disposable covering that has not previously been used in connection with another client;
 - (v) does not smoke or consume food or drink in the treatment area; and
 - (b) shall provide—
 - (i) suitable and sufficient washing facilities appropriately located for the sole use of operators, including an adequate and constant supply of clean hot and cold water, soap or detergent; and
 - (ii) suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation for operators.
- (2) Where an operator carries out treatment using only a hygienic piercing instrument and a proprietor provides either a hand hygienic gel or liquid cleaner, the washing facilities that the proprietor provides need not be for the sole use of the operator.
- (3) Where an operator gives acupuncture a proprietor shall ensure that the operator wears disposable examination gloves that have not previously been used with another client if—
- (a) the client is bleeding or has an open lesion on an exposed part of his body; or
 - (b) the client is known to be infected with a blood-borne virus; or
 - (c) the operator has an open lesion on his hand; or
 - (d) the operator is handling items that may be contaminated with blood or other body fluids.
5. A person registered in accordance with sections 14 (acupuncture) or 15 (tattooing, semi-permanent skin-colouring, cosmetic piercing and electrolysis) of the Act who visits people at their request to give them treatment should observe the requirements relating to an operator in paragraphs 3(1)(a) and 4(1)(a).
6. The byelaws relating to acupuncture, tattooing, ear piercing and electrolysis that were made by Mid Sussex District Council on the 6th of May 1987 and were confirmed by Mid Sussex District Council on the 1st July 1987 are revoked.

Therese J. Clark



COUNCIL'S SIGNATURE

COUNCIL'S SEAL

The foregoing byelaws are hereby confirmed by the Secretary of State for Health
on the 4th day of March 2008 and shall come into operation on the 11th day
of April 2008.

MR GERRY ROBB

Member of the Senior Civil Service

Department of Health

The requirements relating to dye or a container used to hold dye used for treatment in paragraphs 3(1) (a) (iv) and (v) apply to tattooing and semi-permanent skin-colouring.

The requirement in paragraph 4(1)(a)(iii) that an operator wears disposable examination gloves that have not previously been used with another client does not apply to acupuncture otherwise than in the circumstances described in paragraph 4(3).

The provisions of paragraph 4(2) in relation to washing facilities apply to cosmetic piercing using only a hygienic piercing instrument.

The exception whereby the byelaws do not apply to treatment carried out by or under the supervision of a dentist applies only to acupuncture (see section 14(8) of the Act).

NOTE – THE FOLLOWING DOES NOT FORM PART OF THE BYELAWS

Proprietors shall take all reasonable steps to ensure compliance with these byelaws by persons working on premises. Section 16(9) of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 provides that a registered person shall cause to be prominently displayed on the premises a copy of these byelaws and a copy of any certificate of registration issued to him under Part VIII of the Act. A person who contravenes section 16(9) shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale (see section 16(10)).

Section 16 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 also provides that any person who contravenes these byelaws shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale. If a person registered under Part VIII of the Act is found guilty of contravening these byelaws the Court may, instead of or in addition to imposing a fine, order the suspension or cancellation of the person's registration. A court which orders the suspension of or cancellation of a person's registration may also order the suspension or cancellation of the registration of the premises in which the offence was committed if such premises are occupied by the person found guilty of the offence. It shall be a defence for the person charged under the relevant sub-sections of section 16 to prove that he took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid commission of the offence.

Nothing in these byelaws extends to the practice of acupuncture, or the business of tattooing, semi-permanent skin-colouring, cosmetic piercing or electrolysis by or under the supervision of a person who is registered as a medical practitioner, or to premises in which the practice of acupuncture, or business of tattooing, semi-permanent skin-colouring, cosmetic piercing or electrolysis is carried out by or under the supervision of such a person.

Nothing in these byelaws extends to the practice of acupuncture by or under the supervision of a person who is registered as a dentist, or to premises in which the practice of acupuncture is carried out by or under the supervision of such a person.

The legislative provisions relevant to acupuncture are those in section 14. The provisions relevant to treatment other than acupuncture are in section 15.

The key differences in the application of requirements in respect of the various treatments are as follows:

The references in the introductory text to provisions of section 14 (acupuncture) of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 only apply to acupuncture.

The references in the introductory text to provisions of section 15 (tattooing, semi-permanent skin-colouring, cosmetic piercing and electrolysis) of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 do not apply to acupuncture.

The references in paragraph 1(1) in the definition of "premises" to provisions of section 14 (acupuncture) only apply to acupuncture.

The references in paragraph 1(1) in the definition of "premises" to provisions of section 15 (tattooing, semi-permanent skin-colouring, cosmetic piercing and electrolysis) do not apply to acupuncture.

The requirement in paragraph 2(2) that treatment is given in a treatment area used solely for giving treatment applies to acupuncture, tattooing, semi-permanent skin-colouring, cosmetic piercing and electrolysis but not to ear-piercing or nose-piercing using a hygienic piercing instrument.

The requirement in paragraph 2(3) that the floor of the treatment area be provided with a smooth impervious surface applies to tattooing, semi-permanent skin-colouring and cosmetic piercing but not to acupuncture or electrolysis or ear-piercing or nose-piercing using a hygienic piercing instrument.