

Lyme Regis Improvement Commissioners

An Act for making Two new Streets, with Improvements and Waterworks, within the Town of Lyme Regis in the County of Dorset, and for watching and lighting the said Town. (July 21, 1845)

Graham Davies, LRM Research Team, has made a few notes from the Act (2010). A photocopy of the full Act can be found in the landslip cabinets, Local Government.

The Commissioners were appointed for carrying this Act into execution.

The Mayor and Aldermen of the said Borough, for the time being.

The Justices in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Dorset, for the time being, residing
Within the limits of this Act.

The Justices in the Commission of the Peace for the said Borough, for the time being.

The Vicar of the parish for the time being.

Sir Dudley Hill Knight

Sir Henry Bayly Knight

Thomas Andros Esq

John Atwood Esq

Charles Cooper Benett, Commander RN

Edward Brown

George Cartwright Esq

Benjamin Cleave Esq

John Drayton, Merchant

Harry Burrard Farnall Esq

Thomas Iisle Follett Esq

William Glyde

Henry John Henley Esq

John Hill Esq

William Hingeston, Surgeon

The Rev Thomas Frederic Amelius Hodges, Doctor of Civil Law

George Holland Esq

Robert Holmes Esq

John Swaine Hooke

John Hussey Esq

Edward Overton Lee Esq

John Channon Lee Esq

James Wood Marder

James Munden

William Pinney Esq

John Rendall

Philip Risdon Esq

George Roberts, Gentleman

Richard Sellers

Richard Harcourt Symons Esq

William McDowell Tartt Esq

James Templer, Gentleman

Rev Andrew Tucker Clerk

John Tucker, Surgeon

Thomas Walker

Following the damage to the Custom House, market places, houses and buildings, caused by the recent fire in 1844, the Act provides powers for improving Lyme Regis. This would involve building a new street, or line of road, from the east end of Broad Street, with a bridge across the River Lim (Lym or Buddle),

into the Charmouth Road, and a new street, or line of road, from near the middle of Broad Street to the beach or sea shore at Chiphold bay, westward of the Cobb. These roads would be built through destroyed & damaged property and through other lands, tenements and hereditaments in the town. In addition, there would be paving for the new streets and the construction of sewers. The town would have an effective police force, lighting with gas or otherwise, and provision of a reservoir and aqueducts or waterworks.

It is clear that the main part of the Act, the building of the new streets, was not executed. It is not clear what subsequent improvements in Lyme Regis arose as a direct result of this Act. Some form of the Improvement Commissions continued to exist until the 1880s when they probably became the Urban Sanitary Authority (1885).