

(i) For any restaurant	from 5s. to 100s.
(j) For any barber shop	from 5s. to 100s.
(k) For any bar or drinking shop	from 5s. to 100s.
(l) For any pastry or confectionery shop	from 5s. to 100s.
(m) For any pharmacy	from 5s. to 100s.
(n) For tailor's shop	from 10s. to 100s.
(o) For any shoe-maker's shop	from 5s. to 100s.
(p) For any cart maker's shop or carpenter's shop or furniture making shop	from 10s. to 100s.

The fee shall be paid in respect of the period ending on the 31st December, of each year, irrespective of the time when it becomes chargeable."

3. Sub-paragraph (i) of bye-law 72B (5)—(a) of the principal bye-laws (as contained in *Gazette* Supplement No. 3 of the 24th June, 1948) is hereby deleted and the following sub-paragraph is substituted therefor:—

"(i) to such sports competition the takings of which will either wholly or in part be devoted to philanthropic, charitable or educational purposes."

The above bye-laws have been approved by His Excellency the Governor.

(M.P. 1939/50.)

No. 399.

THE VILLAGES (ADMINISTRATION AND IMPROVEMENT)
LAWS, 1950 AND 1953.

BYE-LAWS MADE BY THE IMPROVEMENT BOARD OF PANO PLATRES.

In exercise of the powers vested in them by section 21 (t) and 24A of the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Laws, 1950 and 1953, and of every other power thereunto enabling, the Improvement Board of Pano Platres, with the concurrence of the Commissioner of Police, do hereby make the following bye-laws:—

1. These bye-laws may be cited as the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Pano Platres (Traffic) Bye-laws, 1954.

2.—(1) In these bye-laws unless the context otherwise requires:—

"cart" means any vehicle constructed and ordinarily used for the carriage of merchandise, and drawn by one or more animals;

"motor car" has the same meaning as in section 24A of the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Laws, 1950 and 1953, and includes a motor cycle, a motor lorry and a motor omnibus as defined in the Motor Car Regulations, 1951 and 1953;

"motor cycle" means a motor car designed to travel on not more than two wheels and includes a combination of a motor cycle with a carriage;

"omnibus" means any motor car constructed to carry more than six persons, exclusive of the driver thereof, and their personal baggage, but does not include the motor vehicles known as lorries constructed or used for the carriage of passengers and merchandise;

"parking place" means a place where motor cars of every or any class or description may wait, whether attended or not, under arrangements made by an appropriate authority;

"private motor car" means any motor car constructed to carry not more than six persons, exclusive of the driver thereof, and which is not a public service motor car under the provisions of the Motor Car Regulations, 1951 and 1953;

6.—(1) The Board may from time to time, with the prior concurrence of the Commissioner of Police, fix places in any street at which omnibuses plying for hire shall stop for taking or alighting passengers.

(2) Whenever any place in any street is fixed as a stop for omnibuses, the Board shall exhibit in such place an adequate sign indicating that it is a stop for omnibuses and, thereafter, no omnibus shall stop at any place in such street other than a place so fixed and indicated.

Chapter 4.—Pedestrians.

7. Every pedestrian shall, when walking or standing in the street walk or stand on the side of the street and so as not to prevent, interrupt or interfere with the free passage of other pedestrians or the other traffic in such street.

Chapter 5.—One Way Traffic and Prohibition and Restriction of Traffic.

8.—(1) The Board may from time to time, with the prior concurrence of the Commissioner of Police, by public notification—

- (a) declare any street or part thereof as a street for one-way traffic for vehicles and animals ;
- (b) prohibit traffic other than pedestrian in any street ;
- (c) restrict traffic in any street.

(2) Whenever a street is declared as a street for one-way traffic or whenever traffic in any street is prohibited or restricted, the Board shall exhibit adequate signs at all suitable places in such street indicating the direction, prohibition or restriction of the traffic in such street, as the case may be, and, thereafter, subject to the provisions of paragraph (3) of this bye-law, no person shall take, drive, ride or push any vehicle or shall ride or lead any animal or shall push any hand-driven vehicle the width of which (including the load carried) exceeds 3 feet, in such street contrary to the direction, prohibition or restriction declared or made under this bye-law in respect thereof.

(3) No prohibition or restriction made under the provisions of subparagraph (b) or (c) of paragraph (1) of this bye-law shall prevent any person from using any vehicle, perambulator or animal in any street in respect of which the prohibition or restriction has been made, for the purpose of taking any person or merchandise to or from any premises or place situated in any part of such street or for any other purpose necessary for or incidental to the ordinary use of any such premises or place.

Chapter 6.—General.

9. Any person driving or having the charge or control of a motor car, or driving, pushing or having the charge or control of an animal-drawn or hand driven vehicle, in any street shall—

- (a) keep to the left side of the street and, when overtaking traffic proceeding in the same direction, pass such traffic on the right side thereof ;
- (b) when he is being overtaken by another vehicle reduce speed and give way to allow the overtaking vehicle to pass ;
- (c) always drive the motor car, or drive or push the vehicle in such manner as to give as much space as possible for the passing of other traffic ;
- (d) pay regard to signals when used by other persons and, with the exception only of drivers of hand-driven vehicles, make use of the signals prescribed in the Schedule hereto :

Provided that, in the case of a person driving a motor car, mechanical or electrical indicators when fitted to the motor car may be used for indicating that he intends to turn to the right or left ;

- (e) on approaching any police officer on point duty at any street junction, give the appropriate signal to him, and obey any signals of such police officer ;

“ public notification ” means a notification signed by the Chairman of the Board of the Improvement Area and posted in at least two conspicuous places in the Improvement Area ;

“ public service motor car ” means a motor car used for the conveyance of passengers or the carriage of goods or both for hire or reward, whether at separate fares for the respective services or not ;

“ stand ” means a place where vehicles may wait for a given period appearing on the sign-posts put up by an appropriate authority ;

“ street ” includes any square, road, pathway, blind-alley, passage, footway, pavement or public place but it does not include a parking place ;

“ taxi ” means any motor car constructed to carry not more than six persons, exclusive of the driver thereof, and which is a public service motor car ;

“ trailer ” means any vehicle which has no independent motor power of its own and which is drawn by a motor car but does not include the side carriage of a motor cycle ;

“ traffic ” includes bicycles, tricycles, motor cars, tramways, vehicles of every description, pedestrians and all animals being ridden, driven or led ;

“ vehicle ” means any conveyance of any kind used on land and includes a cart, motor car, bicycle or tricycle.

(2) This part of these bye-laws shall be construed as applying only within the Improvement Area of Pano Platres and as referring only to the Improvement Board of Pano Platres and the officers thereof.

Chapter 2.—Stands and Parking Places for Motor Cars and Carts.

3.—(1) The Board may from time to time, with the prior concurrence of the Commissioner of Police, by public notification, fix places at which motor cars and carts shall stand or be parked when not actually in motion and when any such place or places are so fixed the Board may from time to time fix such charges as they may think fit for the use of such parking place or places :

Provided that such charges shall not exceed one shilling in respect of each carriage, motor car or other vehicle for every 24 hours or part thereof exceeding one hour during which a parking place shall be used by such carriage, motor car or other vehicle.

(2) All charges so fixed by the Board shall be payable to the person or persons authorized by the Board in that behalf.

(3) Whenever any place is fixed as a stand or parking place for motor cars and carts, the Board shall exhibit in such place adequate signs indicating that it is a stand or a parking place and the type and number of such motor cars and carts which may stand or be parked thereon, and thereafter, subject to the provisions of these bye-laws, no motor car or cart shall be left or be parked at any place other than a place fixed and indicated as a stand or parking place under the provisions of this bye-law.

Chapter 3.—Stopping of Motor Cars and Carts.

4. Subject to the provisions of bye-laws 5 and 6, no motor car or cart shall stop at any part of any street, except only for such time as may be reasonably required for taking or alighting passengers, or for loading or unloading goods :

Provided always that it shall in no circumstances stop at such a place as to prevent, interrupt or interfere with the other traffic in the street.

5. No private motor car shall stop at any part of any street other than a stand or parking place, for any time exceeding ten minutes :

Provided always that—

(1) such time is necessary having regard to the circumstances ; and

(2) such car stops at such a place as not to prevent, interrupt or interfere with the other traffic in the street.

- (f) obey all directions by a police officer in uniform ;
- (g) obey all directions, whether verbal or by signal or any police gong, bell or whistle used as a warning instrument, given by a police officer in the execution of his duty ;
- (h) comply with all traffic signs erected, exhibited, placed or painted in or near any street by the Board or by the Police or by any other authority empowered to regulate or control traffic ;
- (i) obey all notices or signs which may be erected, exhibited, placed or painted by the Board or by the police or by any other authority empowered to regulate or control traffic in or near any street or so as to be visible from any street, for the regulation of traffic ;
- (j) not prevent, interrupt or interfere with the free passage of the other traffic in the street and shall keep the motor car or vehicle on the left side of the street for the purpose of allowing such passage ;
- (k) not sound the horn of the motor car or other sound instrument of the vehicle at all between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. and not sound the horn or other sound instrument at any other time, unless it is absolutely necessary.
- (l) before rounding any curve or corner, or entering or crossing a street or approaching a fork, reduce speed to a safe limit ; and, in rounding any curve or corner keep as close as possible to the left-hand side of the street, and, when rounding a curve at which the street ahead is not visible for a greater distance than one hundred yards or any corner, or entering or crossing a street or approaching a fork, not pass or attempt to pass any traffic travelling in the same direction ; and not otherwise than by reason of an enforced stoppage or owing to the necessities of traffic, stop the motor car or vehicle within twenty-five feet from any corner or traffic sign ;
- (m) when entering into a main street slow down or halt and give way to traffic in the main street ;
- (n) on the request of any police officer in uniform, stop the motor car or vehicle and remain stationary until such officer allows him to proceed and, on the request of any person having charge of any animal or vehicle or if such person shall put up his hand as a signal for the purpose, he shall slow down ;
- (o) not drive the motor car or ride the bicycle or drive the animal-drawn vehicle at a speed which is likely to endanger human life or to cause harm or injury to any person or property having regard to the circumstances of the case, including the nature, condition and use of the street, and the amount of traffic which is actually at the time or which might reasonably be expected to be, in such street :
 Provided that, in the case of a motor car, such speed shall not exceed twenty miles per hour or such lesser speed limit as may be indicated by a street sign in respect of the street to which such sign relates ;
- (p) not drive the motor car, or ride or push the bicycle or drive or push the animal-drawn or hand-driven vehicle without due care and attention or without reasonable consideration for other persons using the street ;
- (q) on the request of any police officer in uniform or on the occurrence of an accident involving the motor car or vehicle, truly state to such police officer his name, address and place of abode, and the name, address and place of abode or business of the owner of the motor car, or vehicle ;

- (r) not carry on a motor cycle or bicycle a load which projects beyond the width of the widest part of the motor cycle or bicycle as the case may be or beyond the overall length, or is higher than 12 inches from the highest point of the rear mud-guard of such motor cycle or bicycle.
- (s) not carry on a cart a load which projects beyond its overall width or to a greater extent than 6 feet from its overall length, or is higher than 11 feet measured from the ground, unless a permit to carry a load exceeding the above limits is previously obtained from the officer in charge of the Police in the Improvement Area.

10. No person shall, within twenty feet of any traffic sign, erect, exhibit, place or paint at any place or on any premises any sign, advertisement, notice or other matter whatsoever which in any way resembles, or is likely to be mistaken for, a traffic sign.

11. No person shall without necessity place or leave any tables, chairs or any other furniture whatsoever, goods, wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket or bucket, or place or use any standing place, stool, bench, stall, showboard or other thing, or place any blind shade, covering or other projection over or along any pavement unless it is eleven feet in height at least in every part thereof from the ground.

12. Any person contravening any of the provisions of these bye-laws is liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine, and to the cancellation or suspension of his licence in respect of any vehicle connected with the commission of the offence, as prescribed in sub-section (3) of section 24A of the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Laws, 1950 and 1953.

13. Nothing in this part of these bye-laws contained shall affect the operation of the Motor Car Regulations, 1951, or any regulations amending or substituted for the same.

14. Part XII—Vehicles and Traffic—of the principal bye-laws (as set out in the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Pano Platres Bye-laws, 1951) are hereby revoked :

Provided that—

- (a) any stand or parking place for vehicles, or any stop for omnibuses, fixed under the bye-laws hereby revoked and effective at the time of these bye-laws coming into operation shall be deemed to have been fixed under these bye-laws ;
- (b) any declaration of any street as a street for one way traffic or any prohibition of traffic in relation to any street, made under the bye-laws hereby revoked and in force at the time of these bye-laws coming into operation shall be deemed to have been made under these bye-laws ;
- (c) any poster or sign erected, exhibited, placed or painted, or anything done, for the regulation of traffic or in connection with any stand or parking place for vehicles or any stop for omnibuses, under the bye-laws hereby revoked shall be deemed to have been erected, exhibited, placed, painted or done under these bye-laws.

SCHEDULE.

HAND SIGNALS.

(Bye-law 9 (d)).

On approaching cross streets or a street intersection or junction, or whenever the driver or person in charge of the motor car, or vehicle intends to change the course, direction or speed thereof, he shall make use of whichever of the following signals is appropriate for the purpose of indicating his intentions to other users of the street, such signals, in the case of a driver of

a motor car, to be given with the arm projecting from the side of the motor car at least as far as the elbow :—

- (a) when about to slow down or to stop, extend the right arm with the palm or the hand turned downwards, and move the arm slowly up and down, keeping the wrist loose ;
- (b) when about to turn to the right, extend the right arm and hand with the palm turned to the front, and hold them rigid in a horizontal position, and in the case of a motor car, straight out from the off side of the motor car ;
- (c) when about to turn to the left, in the case of a motor car, extend the right arm and rotate it from the shoulder in an anticlockwise direction, and in the case of other vehicle extend the left arm and hand with the palm turned to the front, and hold them rigid in a horizontal position ;
- (d) when indicating to following traffic that it may overtake on the right, extend the right arm and hand below the level of the shoulder and move them backwards forwards.

The above bye-laws have been approved by the Colonial Secretary.

(M.P. 896/49.)

No. 400. THE WATER (DOMESTIC PURPOSES) VILLAGE SUPPLIES LAW.

CAP. 311 AND LAWS 28 OF 1951 AND 12 OF 1952.

BYE-LAWS MADE BY THE WATER COMMISSION OF MOUSOULITA VILLAGE
(FAMAGUSTA DISTRICT) UNDER SECTION 29.

In exercise of the powers vested in them by section 29 of the Water (Domestic Purposes) Village Supplies Law, the Water Commission of Mousoulita village, in the District of Famagusta, hereby make the following bye-laws :—

1. These bye-laws may be cited as the Village Domestic Water Supply (Mousoulita) Bye-laws, 1954.

2.—(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this bye-law, the Village Domestic Water Supply (Elea) Bye-laws, 1950, published in the *Gazette* of 1st November, 1950, shall—

- (a) be deemed to be bye-laws made by the Water Commission of Mousoulita and to be incorporated herein, and
- (b) apply to the village of Mousoulita.

(2) The bye-laws set out in Part I of the Schedule hereto shall be substituted for the corresponding bye-laws of the Village Domestic Water Supply (Elea) Bye-laws, 1950.

(3) Those bye-laws of the Village Domestic Water Supply (Elea) Bye-laws, 1950, mentioned in Part II of the Schedule hereto, shall not apply to the village of Mousoulita.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

(Bye-law 2 (2)).

BYE-LAWS TO BE SUBSTITUTED.

Bye-law 2.—In these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Commissioner” means the Commissioner of the District of Famagusta and includes an Assistant Commissioner of that District ;

“Law” means the Water (Domestic Purposes) Village Supplies Law and any law amending or substituted for the same ;

“Village” means the village of Mousoulita ;

“Water” means the water of the water supply ;

“Water Commission” means the Water Commission of Mousoulita village ;

“Water Supply” means the supply of water for domestic purposes used or constructed under the Law in the village of Mousoulita and includes all wells, bores, reservoirs, dams, weirs, tanks, cisterns, tunnels, filter beds, conduits, aqueducts, mains, pipes, fountains, sluices, valves, pumps, channels, engines and other structures or appliances used or constructed for the storage, conveyance, supply, distribution, measurement or regulation of the water of such supply of water.