

**No. 311.****THE EMERGENCY POWERS (PUBLIC SAFETY AND ORDER)  
REGULATIONS, 1955 TO (No. 6) 1958.****REVOCATION OF ORDER MADE UNDER REGULATION 44.**

In exercise of the powers vested in me by Regulation 44 of the Emergency Powers (Public Safety and Order) Regulations, 1955 to 1959, I, the Commissioner of Paphos, do hereby revoke the order made under Public Instrument No. 775 of 1957, without prejudice to anything done or left undone thereunder.

Made this 6th day of May, 1959.

(M.P. 1422/56/37.)

R. N. K. BERESFORD,  
*Commissioner of Paphos.*

**No. 312. THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS LAW.**

CAP. 252 AND LAWS 11 OF 1950, 31 OF 1951, 20 OF 1953, 29 OF 1954,  
57 OF 1954, 14 OF 1955 AND 43 OF 1955.

**BYE-LAWS MADE BY THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF MORPHOU.**

In exercise of the powers vested in them by section 125A of the Municipal Corporations Law and of every other power thereunto enabling, the Council of the Municipal Corporation of Morphou with the concurrence of the Chief Constable, hereby make the following bye-laws:—

1. These bye-laws may be cited as the Morphou Municipal (Traffic) Bye-laws, 1959.

2.—(1) In these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires—  
“bicycle” includes a “tricycle”;

“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 the Motor Car Law, and includes a motor cycle, a motor lorry and a motor omnibus as defined in the Motor Car Regulations, 1951 to 1958;

“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” means the standing stationary of a motor car or cart for any period of time or for such limited time as indicated by a sign;

“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;

“public notification” means a notification signed by the Mayor or Deputy Mayor and posted in at least one conspicuous place and published in one Greek newspaper issued in Nicosia;

“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-post put up by an appropriate authority;

“standing” means the standing stationary of a motor car or cart for any period not exceeding ten minutes or for such other period of time as indicated by a sign ;

“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 ;

“vehicle” means any wheeled vehicle, whether hand-driven, animal-drawn or machine propelled, which is constructed or used for carriage of passengers or merchandise.

(2) This part of these bye-laws shall be construed as applying only within the municipal limits of Morphou and as referring only to its Municipal Corporation and Council, and the officers thereof.

#### *Stands and Parking Places for Motor Cars and Carts.*

3.—(1) The Council may from time to time, with the prior concurrence of the Chief Constable, by public notification—

- (a) prohibit or restrict standing or parking of motor cars and carts at any place in any street ;
- (b) fix places at which motor cars and carts shall stand or be parked when not actually in motion.

(2) Whenever standing or parking of motor cars and carts is prohibited or restricted at any place the Council shall exhibit at such place an adequate sign indicating that standing or parking is prohibited or restricted, and thereafter, subject to the provisions of these bye-laws, no motor car or cart shall stand or be parked contrary to such signs.

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

#### *Stopping of Motor Cars and Carts.*

4.—(1) The Council may from time to time, with the prior concurrence of the Chief Constable, 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 Council 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.

#### *Bicycles.*

5.—(1) The Council may from time to time, with the prior concurrence of the Chief Constable, by public notification, fix places at which bicycles shall stand when not actually in motion.

(2) Whenever any place is fixed as a stand for bicycles, the Council shall exhibit in such place adequate signs indicating that it is a stand for bicycles and the number of bicycles which may stand thereon, and, thereafter, subject to the provisions of paragraph (3) of this bye-law, no person shall leave any bicycle at any place other than a place fixed and indicated as such a stand.

(3) No person shall place, leave or lean any bicycle on or at the foot of any pavement or against any building or other structure for any time exceeding ten minutes :

Provided always that—

- (a) such time is necessary having regard to the circumstances ; and
- (b) such bicycle is left at such a place as not to prevent, interrupt or interfere with the free passage of any person on such pavement or of the traffic in the street.

6.—(1) No person shall cause, suffer or permit a bicycle to be used in any street or shall ride or have charge or control of a bicycle when so used, unless such bicycle—

- (a) is fitted with a bell in good working order ;
- (b) has brakes in good working order on both its wheels ;
- (c) during the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, has affixed in the front thereof a lighted lamp exhibiting a sufficient white light and at the back thereof a red reflector or a lighted lamp exhibiting a red light.

(2) The red reflector or the lighted lamp exhibiting a red light at the back of a bicycle may be dispensed with if the lower portion of the rear mud-guard is painted white for at least eight inches.

(3) No light shall be used on a bicycle on a street unless such precautions are taken as are sufficient to prevent it from being dangerous by reason of its brilliance to persons, motor cars or vehicles using the street.

7. No person shall ride, lead, push or use a bicycle in any street contrary to the following provisions—

- (a) he shall not ride side by side with any vehicle or any other cyclist save for the time reasonably required for overtaking such vehicle or cyclist ;
- (b) he shall not ride otherwise than sitting on the saddle of the bicycle nor without holding at least one of the handle-bars thereof ;
- (c) when riding his bicycle, he shall not push another bicycle ;
- (d) he shall not push or ride his bicycle on any pavement ;
- (e) he shall not push his bicycle, side by side with any other cyclist pushing or riding a bicycle, or in such manner as to prevent, interrupt or interfere with the other traffic in the street ;
- (f) when pushing his bicycle, he shall walk on the left side of the street and shall hold the bicycle as close to himself as possible, and in such manner as not to prevent, interrupt or interfere with the other traffic in such street ;
- (g) he shall not hold on to any vehicle in motion for the purpose of being towed or for any other purposes ;
- (h) he shall not carry on his bicycle any passenger of over the age of twelve, and shall not carry more than one passenger and then only if the bicycle is specially and safely fitted or adapted for the purpose ;
- (i) he shall not carry on his bicycle any passenger at all if the person riding the bicycle is less than fifteen years old ;
- (j) he shall not carry on his bicycle any load unless the bicycle is fitted with a safe and suitable carrier, and the load so carried shall not project more than 14 inches on either side from the centre of the handle-bar or beyond the overall length of the bicycle and shall not exceed the height of the handle-bars ;
- (k) bicycle bells shall not be rung except when and where absolutely necessary and then only to such an extent as not to cause unnecessary annoyance ;
- (l) between the hours of 10.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. bicycle bells shall not be rung at all.

*Pedestrians.*

8. 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.

*One-Way Traffic and Prohibition and Restriction of Traffic.*

9.—(1) The Council may from time to time, with the prior concurrence of the Chief Constable, 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 Council 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 place or premises 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.

*General.*

10. Any person driving or having the charge or control of a motor car or riding or pushing a bicycle, 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, ride or push the bicycle 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 Fifth Schedule of the Motor Car Regulations, 1951 to 1958:

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 ;
- (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 Council 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 Council 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, bicycle 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 ring the bell or other sound instrument of the bicycle or vehicle at all between the hours of 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m. and not sound the horn or ring the bell 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, bicycle 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, bicycle 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 thirty 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-drawn vehicle without due care and attention or without reasonable consideration for other person using the street ;
- (q) on the request of any police officer in uniform or on the occurrence of an accident involving the motor car, bicycle 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, bicycle or vehicle ;
- (r) not carry on a motor cycle a load which projects beyond the width of the widest part of the motor cycle or beyond the overall length, or is higher than 12 inches from the highest point of the rear mud-guard ;

- (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 town.

11. In addition to the provisions set out in bye-law 10 any person driving or having the charge or control of a motor car in any street shall comply with the following provisions : —

- (a) he shall not drive from such a position in the motor car that he cannot have full control of the car or a full view of the street and traffic ahead of the car ;
- (b) he shall not permit any person to be on the car in such a position as to interfere with the driver's control of the car or his full view of the street and traffic ahead or his ability to make the hand-signals prescribed in the Fifth Schedule of the Motor Car Regulations, 1951 to 1958, and shall not on a right-hand steering controlled motor car, permit any person to sit or stand on the right-hand side next to the driver, nor more than two persons on the left-hand side of the driver, and on a left-hand steering controlled motor car shall not permit any person to sit or stand on the left-hand side of the driver, nor more than two persons on the right-hand side of the driver ;
- (c) he shall not cause, suffer or permit any person to ride on the running boards, wings, fenders or bonnet of the motor car except for the purpose of testing the motor car during or after repair ;
- (d) he shall not cause, suffer or permit any person riding a bicycle or motor cycle to hold on to any motor car in motion for the purpose of being towed ;
- (e) he shall not cause the motor car to travel backwards for a greater distance or time than may be requisite for the safety or convenience of the occupants of the car and of passengers and other traffic in the street ;
- (f) he shall not quit the motor car without having taken due precautions against its being started in his absence, or allow the motor car to stand in any street so as to cause, or be likely to cause, any unnecessary obstruction thereof ;
- (g) he shall not overtake any traffic travelling in the same direction on any bridge or when approaching the brow of a hill or at cross streets and, in overtaking another vehicle, he shall give way to any other vehicle coming in the opposite direction if the street is not wide enough for the three vehicles abreast ;
- (h) when approaching another motor car, he shall, whether by reason of the width and condition of the street it is necessary or desirable so to do, cause his motor car to slow down for the purpose of allowing safe passage to the other car or any other traffic in the street ;
- (i) in the case of a motor lorry or omnibus ; whenever it is necessary or desirable by reason of the width or condition of the street so to do, he shall stop his lorry or omnibus in order to allow lighter motor traffic approaching or overtaking him to pass ;
- (j) in the case of a motor cycle, he shall not carry any person in front of him on the motor cycle:  
 Provided that, if the motor cycle is fitted with a seat properly constructed for the purpose and firmly affixed to the frame behind the driver's seat, he may carry not more than one person sitting astride the motor cycle on such seat ;
- (k) he shall not stop his motor car within 25 feet of a pedestrian crossing on that side of the crossing and on that side of the road

from which vehicles approach the crossing unless such motor car stops for the purpose of permitting pedestrians to cross the road by the crossing or by reason of an enforced stoppage or owing to the necessities of traffic or when signalled to stop by a police officer in uniform ;

- (l) he shall stop his motor car and yield the right of the way to pedestrians using a pedestrian crossing or about to use a pedestrian crossing when pedestrian has signalled or clearly indicated his or her intention to cross ;
- (m) he shall not, unless he be the driver of an omnibus, otherwise than by reason of an enforced stoppage or owing to the necessities of the traffic stop his motor car within 25 feet from any sign indicating that it is a stop for omnibuses ;
- (n) at a roundabout or uncontrolled cross-roads he shall give way to vehicles approaching from his right.

12. No person shall, within twenty feet from 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.

13. 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.

14. 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 125A of the Municipal Corporations Law.

15. Nothing in this part of these bye-laws contained shall affect the operation of the Motor Car Regulations, 1951 to 1958, or any regulations amending or substituted for the same.

16. Part V and bye-laws 191 to 199, both inclusive, of the Morphou Municipal Bye-laws, 1941 to 1954, are hereby repealed.

The above Bye-laws have been approved by His Excellency the Governor.  
(M.P. 1923/49.)