

**2**—(1) The Acts mentioned in the schedule shall be continued until the thirty-first day of December, 1951.

Continuance  
of Acts in  
schedule.

(2) Any unrepealed enactments which are temporary in their duration shall, in so far as they amend or affect any enactment continued by the foregoing provisions of this Act, be continued in like manner as that enactment whether they are mentioned in the schedule to this Act or not.

*Ibid.*, s. 2.

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### SCHEDULE.

Number and Year.	Short Title.	Amending Acts.
No. 66 of 1948 ....	<i>Hide and Leather Industries Act, 1951</i>	No. 68 of 1949 and No. 21 of 1950
No. 33 of 1948 ....	<i>Prices Act 1948</i>	Nos. 11 and 61 of 1949 and Nos. 18, 40 and 64 of 1950.

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### TOWNS.

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#### No. 24 of 1951.

AN ACT to make better provision for the Construction of Streets in Towns, and for that Purpose to amend Section twelve of the *Towns Act 1934*, and Section eighty-seven of the *Public Health Act 1935*, and repeal Section forty-five of the *Towns Act 1934*.  
[18 May, 1951.]

BE it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:—

**1**—(1) This Act may be cited as the *Towns Act 1951*.

Short title  
and citation.

(2) The *Towns Act* 1934\*, as subsequently amended, is in this Act referred to as the Principal Act.

Construction  
of streets.

**2** Section twelve of the Principal Act is amended—

- (a) by omitting from subsection (1) the words “whether the same is or is not a public highway at the commencement of this Act” and substituting therefor the words “which is not a public highway at the commencement of the *Towns Act* 1951”; and
- (b) by omitting from subsection (3) the words “If such a street is not a public highway the same shall thereupon” and substituting therefor the words “Upon completion of the work of making good the street shall”.

**3** In Part II. of the Principal Act after Division II. the following Division is inserted:—

“*Division IIA.—Construction of Unmade Streets.*”

Interpre-  
tation.  
Cf. No. 5208  
(Vic.), s. 574.

**14A.** In this Division, unless the contrary intention appears—

‘Construct’ means form, level, drain, pave, flag, macadamize, or otherwise make good the street to the satisfaction of the council and, without affecting the generality of the foregoing includes—

- I. Make any bridge or culvert in the street:
- II. Plant trees and erect treeguards in the street:
- III. Where the street meets at an angle any other street, road, alley, or lane—make a crossing across the footway, kerb, and drain of that street, road, alley, or lane:
- IV. Make provision by conduits for the more efficient or easy laying, repairing, or replacing of water and gas services to premises fronting on the street:
- V. Provide and lay drains between the boundary of the street and any drain in the street:  
and
- VI. Execute any works rendered necessary in the street by or arising out of the raising or lowering of the level of the street in any case where the level of the street has not been previously fixed by the council or in

\* 25 Geo. V. No. 47 For this Act, as amended to 1936, see Reprint of Statutes, Vol. V., p. 170. Subsequently amended by 5 Geo. VI. No. 41, 8 Geo. VI. No. 15, 8 & 9 Geo. VI. No. 46 9 Geo. VI. No. 9, 10 Geo. VI. No. 53, and 11 Geo. VI.

any case where raising or lowering is necessary to conform to the level of the street as previously fixed by the council—

and 'Construction' has a corresponding interpretation;

'Frontager' used in respect of a street means the owner of land fronting on, adjoining, abutting on, or (though not actually so fronting, adjoining, or abutting) adjacent or accessible to a street where—

- I. The owner of the land by himself or his tenant has the right to use or commonly does use the street as a means of access to or drainage from the land: and
- II. In the opinion of the council the use or right to use is for the advantage or benefit of the land.

'Section' of a street means—

- I. The carriage way:
  - II. The drains and kerbs: or
  - III. The footpaths—
- of the street;

'Street' includes section of a street.

14B. If any street which is a public highway has not at any time been well and sufficiently made, formed, paved, flagged, or otherwise made good, the council may, in accordance with this Division, construct that street and obtain reimbursement therefor.

Power of council to construct streets under this Division.

14C. Where the carriage way of any such street is constructed in accordance with this Division, the council may obtain a contribution by the Crown towards the cost of the carriage-way as provided in section fourteen T.

Government contribution.

14D. Where any such street, as described in section fourteen B, is constructed in accordance with this Division the frontagers shall be liable to reimburse the council the cost of the construction of the street in accordance with this Division.

Liability of frontagers.

14E.—(1) Where a council intends so to construct any such street in accordance with this Division it shall cause to be prepared a scheme for its construction of that street.

Scheme of street construction. No. 5203. (Vic.), s. 576 (1)-(5).

(2) One scheme may be so prepared for the construction of two or more streets.

(3) Every such scheme shall consist of—

- I. A description of the works together with such specifications, maps, plans, sections, and elevations as the council thinks necessary:

- II. An estimate of the cost of the execution of the scheme:
- III. A list of the lands, if any, in respect of which frontagers are to be made liable for the cost of the execution of the scheme, with a description of each piece of land sufficient to identify it:
- IV. A statement of the portion, whether the whole or part, of the cost of the execution of the scheme which is to be recovered from the frontagers and its estimated amount, and the respective estimated amounts which are to be recovered from each frontager as his share of the cost of the scheme: and
- V. Such other particulars as the council considers necessary or expedient.

(4) In determining the portion of the cost of the execution of the scheme which is to be recovered from the frontagers—

- I. Where any land fronting on the street to be constructed is vested in the Crown, the council shall not, unless for reasons set out in the scheme it otherwise determines, include in such portion of the cost any amount of the cost which would have been recoverable from the owner of that land if it were not vested in the Crown:
- II. Where any section of the street has previously been constructed and any frontager has under any Act contributed to the expense thereof, the council shall not include in such portion of the cost any expense incurred in or in connection with the construction of that section under the scheme:
- III. The council shall take into consideration any other matters which in the opinion of the council are relevant and proper to be considered: and
- IV. The council shall not be bound to require the frontagers or any of them to pay a greater portion of the cost than it thinks proper.

(5) In determining the respective amounts to be recovered from the frontagers the council shall take into consideration the frontage and area of their respective lands, the benefit to be derived by those lands from the construction of the street, and any other matters which in the opinion of the council are relevant and proper to be considered.

14F. The council may include in the estimate of the cost of the execution of the scheme—

Inclusion of incidental expenses.

I. The cost (computed according to any usual method of costing) of the provision by the council of any materials, plant, and labour, including a reasonable amount for the use and depreciation of any plant so provided: and

*Ibid.*, s. 576 (6).

II. Such sum (not exceeding seven and one-half per cent of the estimated cost of the works) as the council thinks proper in respect of—

- (a) The making of searches and the preparation of specifications, maps, plans, sections, and elevations in connection with the works;
- (b) The preparation of the scheme;
- (c) The supervision and inspection of the works during construction; and
- (d) Printing and posting in connection with the scheme.

14G.—(1) The council may with the consent in writing of the frontager concerned include in the scheme the making, at his expense, of any crossing for the passage of vehicles over any footway or drain to his land.

Vehiculars crossings over foot-paths.

*Ibid.*, s. 576 (7).

(2) Any expense incurred in or in connection with making any such crossing shall be charged to the frontager concerned, in addition to his share of the cost of the scheme, and no part of such expense shall be included in the portion of the cost of the execution of the scheme to be recovered from frontagers at large.

14H.—(1) The council may include in the scheme any additional works not being works of construction as defined in this Division, and may include the cost thereof and any other additional expenses in the estimate of the cost of the scheme.

Additional works and expenses.

*Ibid.*, s. 577 (8).

(2) No part of the cost of such additional works or of any such additional expenses shall be included in the portion of the cost of the execution of the scheme to be recovered from the frontagers at large or, unless he consents in writing thereto, be charged to any of such frontagers.

(3) The actual and estimated cost of any such additional works and additional expenses shall be deemed to be such respective amounts as the municipal engineer certifies to be properly referable thereto.

14J. When the scheme has been prepared the council shall—

- I. Cause a copy of the scheme so prepared to be kept at the office of the council open for inspection by any person interested in or affected by the scheme until the scheme is finally settled or abandoned: and

Notice of preparation of scheme.

*Ibid.*, s. 577 (1).

- II. Cause to be served on every frontager intended to be made liable under the scheme notice in writing stating—
- (a) That the scheme has been prepared and may be inspected at the office of the council;
  - (b) The estimated amount which is to be recovered from the particular frontager served with the notice as his share of the cost of the scheme;
  - (c) That within fourteen days from the service of such notice that frontager may by notice in writing to the council object to the scheme or any part thereof; and
  - (d) The grounds on which any such objection may be made.

Objections by frontagers.  
*Ibid.*, s. 577 (2).

14K. Within fourteen days after the service of a notice under section fourteen J any frontager thereby affected may in writing delivered to the council object to the scheme on any of the following grounds:—

- I. That there has been some material informality, defect, or error in respect of the scheme or its preparation, or that for any reason the scheme is invalid:
- II. That the amount of liability apportioned to him is erroneous:
- III. That any frontager intended to be made liable under the scheme should not be so liable, or that any owner of land not intended to be made liable under the scheme should be so liable:
- IV. That it is intended to make frontagers or any frontager liable under the scheme for any costs or expenses for which they should not be so liable:
- V. That the proposed works or any of them are unnecessary, insufficient, too costly, or unreasonable having regard to the locality and the probable use of the street to be constructed:
- VI. That the portion of the cost of the execution of the scheme which is to be recovered from frontagers is excessive or unreasonable:
- VII. That the apportionment of liability among frontagers is unfair or that in the circumstances an excessive share of the cost of the scheme is to be recovered from any frontager.

Adoption of scheme.  
*Ibid.*, s. 577 (3), (4).

14L.—(1) The council, not earlier than fourteen days after the serving of the last of the notices under section fourteen J—

- I. Shall consider the scheme and all objections made thereto under section fourteen K: and

- II. May adopt the scheme with or without modification or alteration, or decide not to adopt the scheme.

(2) Where no such objection has been made to the scheme the council may adopt the scheme without modification or alteration or decide not to adopt the scheme.

14M. Except in a case where no objection is made to the scheme pursuant to section fourteen K and the council adopts the scheme without modification or alteration, the council shall—

Notice of adoption of scheme where proposed scheme objected to or adopted with alterations.  
*Ibid.*, s. 578 (1).

- I. Cause a copy of the scheme as adopted to be kept open for inspection at the office of the council by any person interested in or affected by the scheme until the scheme is finally settled or abandoned: and
  - (a) That the scheme has been adopted by the council and may be inspected at the office of the council;
  - (b) The estimated amount which is to be recovered from the particular frontager served with the notice as his share of the cost of the scheme;
  - (c) That within fourteen days after the service of the notice that owner may by notice in writing to the council object to the scheme as adopted; and
  - (d) The grounds on which any such objection may be made.
- II. Cause to be served on every frontager intended to be made liable under the scheme a notice in writing stating—

14N. Within fourteen days after the service of a notice under section fourteen M any frontager thereby affected may in writing delivered to the council object to the scheme—

Objections by owners.  
*Ibid.*, s. 578 (2).

- I. On any of the grounds referred to in paragraphs I., II., III., and IV. of section fourteen K: or
- II. On the ground that there has been some material informality, defect, or error in respect of the adoption of the scheme.

14P.—(1) Forthwith after the expiration of the period of fourteen days after the serving of the last of the notices under section fourteen M the council shall refer all objections made to the scheme pursuant to this section to the nearest or most convenient court of petty sessions consisting of a police magistrate sitting alone.

Hearing of objections.  
*Ibid.*, s. 578 (4)-(7).

(2) The court, after hearing representations of the council and of frontagers who have objected as provided in section fourteen N, and who wish to be heard, shall consider the objections so made to the scheme and may uphold any such objection in whole or in part or over-rule any such objection, and shall approve the scheme with or without modification or alteration or quash the scheme accordingly.

(3) In the consideration of any such objection on a ground mentioned in paragraph III. of section fourteen K the opinion of the council as to whether the use or right to use a street is for the advantage or benefit of any premises shall be deemed to be conclusive.

(4) The court may if it thinks fit hear any person, as well as the council and objectors, who may be affected by the determination of the court and may direct notices to be sent to any such person informing him accordingly.

(5) The costs of the hearing before the court shall be in the discretion of the court.

(6) Every decision of the court under this section shall be final and without appeal.

Scheme as  
finally  
settled.  
*Ibid.*, s. 579  
(1). (2).

14Q.—(1) In any case where notice is not by section fourteen M required to be given of the adoption of the scheme by the council, on such adoption the scheme as so adopted shall be the scheme as finally settled.

(2) In any case where notice is by section fourteen M required to be given of the adoption of the scheme by the council—

- I. If no objection in writing to the scheme as adopted by the council is received by the council within the period of fourteen days after the service of the council of the last of the notices, then on the expiration of that period the scheme as so adopted shall be the scheme as finally settled: and
- II. If any objection in writing to the scheme as adopted by the council is received by the council within the period of fourteen days after the service by the council of the last of the notices, and the court to which it is referred approves the scheme with or without modification or alteration, then on such approval the scheme as so approved shall be the scheme as finally settled.

(3) The scheme as finally settled shall be the scheme to be observed for the construction of the street, and, notwithstanding any defect, error, or apparent invalidity in the scheme or in its preparation, adoption, or approval or in any procedure or matter relating thereto, shall be valid and shall not be challenged in any court whatever, and every frontager intended to be made liable under the scheme shall be liable accordingly.



14R.—(1) When the scheme is finally settled the council may proceed to construct the street in accordance with the scheme.

Execution  
of scheme.  
*Ibid.*, s. 579  
(3)-(5).

(2) In the construction of the street minor variations from the specifications of the scheme (including the making of any crossing pursuant to section fourteen G) shall be permissible, but no extra expense incurred as the result of any such variation (which shall be deemed to be such amount as the municipal engineer certifies to be properly referable thereto) shall be included in the portion of the cost of the execution of the scheme to be recovered from the frontagers or, unless he consents in writing thereto, be charged to any of them.

(3) On the completion of the works for the construction of the street the municipal engineer shall submit to the council a certificate stating—

- I. The date of the commencement of the works on the ground:
- II. The date of the completion of the works:
- III. The actual cost of the execution of the scheme: and
- IV. The actual amount of the portion of such cost which by the scheme is to be recovered from the frontagers.

14S.—(1) When the scheme is finally settled the council shall serve on every frontager liable under the scheme notice in writing—

Payments by  
frontagers.  
*Ibid.*, ss. 580  
581.

- I. Requiring payment of the sum for which he is liable under the scheme as finally settled, showing separately—
  - (a) The amount which by the scheme is to be recovered from him as his share of the cost of the scheme; and
  - (b) The amount of any additional costs and expenses charged to him under the scheme with his consent; and
- II. Containing a copy of this section or a statement (in the prescribed form) of its effect.

(2) Subject to subsection (6) of this section every such frontager shall within one month after such service pay to the council the sum for which he is liable under the scheme.

(3) If the actual amount (as certified by the municipal engineer) of the portion of the cost of the execution of the scheme which by the scheme is to be recovered from the frontagers is less than the estimated amount as set out in the scheme as finally settled, the council shall return to each person who has paid, and allow in account with each person who has not paid, his liabilities under the scheme a sum equal to such part of the difference between the actual amount and the estimated amount as is proportionate to the portion of the estimated amount which, under the scheme, is to be recovered from him as his share of the cost of the scheme.

(4) If the actual amount (as certified by the municipal engineer) of the portion of the cost of the execution of the scheme which by the scheme is to be recovered from the frontagers is more than the estimated amount as set out in the scheme as finally settled, the council may apportion the whole or part of the excess of the actual amount over the estimated amount (but in no case a sum greater than twenty per cent of the estimated amount) among the frontagers liable under the scheme ratably in the same proportions in which the estimated amount was apportioned.

(5) Upon notice in writing being given to each frontager of the amount so apportioned to him he shall forthwith pay that amount to the council.

(6) The council shall, if so requested, accept payment of the sum for which any frontager is liable under the scheme by forty or, if the council so directs, sixty quarterly instalments.

(7) Such a request shall—

- I. Be made in writing and signed by the person liable: and
- II. Be lodged with the council before the expiration of one month after the service on that person of the notice requiring payment of the sum for which he is liable under the scheme.

(8) The first quarterly instalment shall be payable immediately on the expiration of the said month; and notwithstanding anything in this section the person liable may at any time pay to the council such portion of the said amount as then remains unpaid.

(9) In the event of any of the instalments not being paid within fourteen days after the due date thereof the whole amount then unpaid shall, if the council so determines, become forthwith due, payable, and recoverable.

State contribution.

14T.—(1) In order to obtain a contribution as provided in section fourteen C, the council shall, upon the preparation of the scheme as provided in section fourteen E, apply as prescribed to the Minister, who may, so far as he is satisfied with the estimate of the cost of the carriage-way as shown in the scheme, give the council on behalf of His Majesty a bond to pay the council an amount equal to one-third of the estimated cost of the carriage-way.

(2) The Minister shall not give bonds under this section for more than £10,000 pounds in any financial year.

(3) When the scheme is finally settled, the council may apply, as prescribed, for payment of the contribution, and the Minister shall endorse the bond with his warrant to the Treasurer to pay the contribution calculated in accordance with the scheme as finally settled so far as he is satisfied with the estimate therein contained.

(4) If the amount of the warrant is—

- I. Less than the amount set out in the bond, and the Minister signs the warrant in the same financial year as he seals the bond, the amount for which he may give bonds in that year shall be increased by the difference: or
- II. More than the amount set out in the bond, the amount for which the Minister may give bonds in the financial year in which the warrant is signed shall be decreased by the difference, but if the Minister has already given bonds that year for more than the decreased amount, the amount for the next financial year shall be decreased by the amount by which the amount for the present financial year cannot be decreased.

(5) The Treasurer shall pay the council the amount of the warrant out of the Consolidated Revenue which to the necessary extent is hereby appropriated to this purpose.

(6) If the council decides not to adopt the scheme it shall forthwith return the bond to the Minister with its discharge endorsed thereon.

(7) If a discharged bond is returned to the Minister before the end of the financial year in which it was sealed by the Minister, the amount for which the Minister may give bonds in that year shall be increased by the amount of the discharged bond.

(8) If the actual amount (as certified by the municipal engineer) of the cost of the execution of the scheme so far as it relates to the carriage-way—

- I. Is less than thrice the amount of the warrant, one-third of the difference shall be a debt due to His Majesty by the council: or
- II. Is more than thrice the amount of the warrant, the council may make application to the Treasurer as prescribed and the Treasurer shall pay one-third of the difference to the council out of the Consolidated Revenue which to the necessary extent is hereby appropriated to this purpose.

(9) If any amount payable by the Treasurer under subsection (8) of this section is more than twenty per cent of the amount of the warrant, the amount for which the Minister may give bonds in the financial year in which the amount first mentioned in this subsection is paid shall be decreased by that first mentioned amount.

(10) If the Minister is dissatisfied with a certificate of a municipal engineer given for the purposes of this section he may direct an investigation of the cost of the execution of the scheme by the Director of Public Works, and that Director's certificate thereon shall as between His Majesty and the council be binding and conclusive in place of the certificate of the municipal engineer.

Constructing  
streets by  
sections.

14U.—(1) Where the council wishes to construct a street by sections it may construct each section under a separate scheme or one section under one scheme and two under another or the other way round.

(2) Where the street within the meaning of this Act is in fact a terrace the council shall not be bound to construct more than one footpath, kerb, and drain, but in every other case both footpaths or neither shall be constructed and likewise in the case of the section comprising kerbs and drains, and in the case of a court or blind street the council shall do the whole or none of each section, other than the carriage-way, next opposite lands capable of being built on.

Boundary  
streets.

14V.—(1) Where any street which is a public highway and has not at any time been well and sufficiently made, formed, paved, flagged, or otherwise made good lies along the boundary of a town, the council may, subject to this section, construct that street and obtain reimbursement therefor in accordance with this Division.

(2) The cost of constructing so much of the street as lies on the far side of its mid-line from the town shall in nowise be taken into account so far as the frontagers are concerned; and no person shall be deemed a frontager in respect of any land not in the town.

(3) The council may obtain a contribution by the Crown equal to half the cost of the carriage-way in accordance with section fourteen T as modified by subsection (4) of this section.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3) of this section section fourteen T is modified as follows:—

- I. The contribution shall not be payable out of the Consolidated Revenue as in that section provided but out of moneys available for the construction of country roads:
- II. Whenever money is recovered from the council under paragraph I. of subsection (8), it shall be credited to the source from which it came.

(5) If the scheme is abandoned under section fourteen Y moneys shall not be repaid to the Consolidated Revenue, but credited to the source from which they came.

(6) In constructing a street under this section, the council shall not be bound to construct the footpath, kerb, and drain on the side away from the town.

(7) Where a street to which subsection (1) of this section refers lies along the boundary between—

- I. Two towns in the same municipality, it shall be constructed in accordance with the other provisions of this Division and not under this section:

- II. Two towns in different municipalities, it shall not be constructed under this section, but may be constructed in accordance with the other provisions of this Division by the two councils acting in agreement under section one hundred and forty-nine of the *Local Government Act 1906\**, in which case there shall be one scheme, and one contribution under section fourteen T, but each council shall deal separately with its own frontagers: or
- III. A town and a city, it may be constructed as if the city were a town and the council of the city were the council of a municipality in which it lies, but the council of the city, in dealing with its own frontagers, shall have no other rights and powers than if the street were wholly within the city.

14w. Notwithstanding anything in this Division, if any council determines that the execution of any works for the construction of a street is urgently required— *Urgent works. Ibid., s. 586.*

- I. The council may, subject to this Division, but without any scheme, execute such works for the construction of the street, and may postpone the execution of other works for its construction:
- II. Upon the completion of the execution of such first-mentioned works the council shall thenceforth be liable for any cost of maintenance, repair, alteration, or reconstruction thereof: and
- III. The council, subject to this Division, may subsequently execute the remaining works for the construction of the street and include the cost of the work done under this section in the cost of the execution of the scheme of the subsequent work.

14x.—(1) A council may, by resolution, abandon any scheme whether before or after it has been finally settled. *Abandonment of schemes. Ibid., s. 589.*

(2) If within three years after a scheme has been finally settled the works are not completed such scheme shall, unless the Minister in writing otherwise directs, by virtue of this Act, be deemed to be abandoned.

(3) Where pursuant to this section any scheme is abandoned—

- I. If the council has not obtained payment of a bond issued for the purposes of the scheme under section fourteen T, it shall forthwith return the bond to the Minister with its discharge endorsed thereon, and if such a bond is so returned before the end of the financial year in which it was sealed by the Minister, the amount for which the Minister may give bonds in that year shall be increased by the amount of the discharged bond:

\* 6 Edw. VII. No. 31. For this Act, as amended to 1936, see Reprint of Statutes, Vol. V., p. 15. Subsequently amended by 2 Geo. VI. Nos. 8 and 33, 4 Geo. VI. No. 46, 5 Geo. VI. Nos. 20 and 42, 6 Geo. VI. Nos. 26 and 62, 7 & 8 Geo. VI. No. 88, 8 Geo. VI. No. 17, 9 Geo. VI. No. 12, 11 Geo. VI. Nos. 5 and 61, No. 22 of 1949, and No. 70 of 1950.

II. The council shall forthwith refund any moneys drawn by it under section fourteen T; and if this refund is made before the end of the financial year in which the bond issued for the purposes of the scheme under section fourteen T was sealed by the Minister, the amount for which the Minister may give bonds in that year shall be increased by the amount of the refund:

III. The council shall forthwith refund any moneys paid to it by any person under the scheme: and

IV. No further moneys shall be recoverable by the council under the scheme.

(4) Notwithstanding that a scheme for the construction of a street—

I. After being prepared is not adopted by the council:

II. After being adopted by the council is quashed by the court: or

III. Is abandoned pursuant to this section—

the council may, subject to this Division, prepare, adopt, and, when finally settled, execute another scheme for the construction of the street.

Construction to be charge on land: Registration.

14Y.—(1) All amounts payable by frontagers under section fourteen S shall, until payment, be a charge on the land in respect of which they are payable.

(2) Every council which constructs a street or footpath in accordance with this Division shall keep such a register or record that its officers can, within a reasonable time, inform any inquirer whether or what contributions have been made by frontagers in accordance with this Division.

Construction by council of existing private streets.

4 Section forty-five of the Principal Act is repealed, but not so as to affect the execution and completion of any works on or about which the council has already incurred cost, or the payment by owners therefor.

Power of local authority to require owners to perform certain works on back streets, lanes. &c.

5 Section eighty-seven of the *Public Health Act 1935\** is amended by omitting from subsection (1) the word "street".

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\* 26 Geo. V. No. 43. For this Act, as amended to 1949, see annual volume for 1949, Appendix E. Subsequently amended by No. 61 of 1950.