Construction.

(d) The enclosing walls, floors and ceilings of such passageways shall be of fire-resisting construction.

Doorways and Doors.

Hanging of Doors.

618. (a) The doors of doorways serving as means of exit shall be so hung and arranged that when opened they shall not diminish or obstruct the prescribed width of passageways, stairways or other means of exit by more than 2 inches for every 20 inches of width, or, per foot, for a fraction of 20 inches.

A landing, the length and width of which shall not be less than the width of such doors, shall be provided between such doors and any stairs.

Revolving Doors.

(b) Revolving doors shall not be used as means of exit.

Door Fastenings.

(c) The fastenings of the doors of doorways serving as means of exit shall be such that the doors may be readily opened from the inside without the use of keys.

Height of Doorways.

(d) Doorways serving as means of exit shall have a minimum height of 6 feet 8 inches.

Garbage.

62. The owner of every residential flat building shall provide, within each flat, or conveniently accessible from each flat, means satisfactory to the Council for the destruction of garbage, or means satisfactory to the Council for conveying garbage to a common receptacle, or separate and suitable for conveying garbage to a common receptacle until it is removed, together with receptacles for each flat for holding garbage, so placed in the open air or in some closed-off closet or space so that such garbage shall be free from offense and shall not be a nuisance to the Council whereby such receptacles may be removed without having to be conveyed through the main or front entrance of the building.

Yards.

64. (a) Every residential flat building shall have a yard at the rear, extending across the entire width of the allotment, open to the sky at every point, and unobstructed except that a fire escape, bridge, or platform not exceeding 4 feet in width may extend over such yard from such building to a neighbouring building or to the ground.

(ii) Where a residential flat building is so constructed as to contain shops and no residential flat is erected at or below the floor level or levels on which such shops are erected, or where an appurtenant building of only one storey in height is erected at the rear of a residential flat building two or more storeys in height, the term "yard" for the purposes of this subclause shall be extended to mean unoccupied flat roof over such shops or appurtenant building, but in each case at or below a line three feet above the floor of the lowest flat facing such unoccupied flat roof. Provided that such flat roof shall be adapted for the common use of all tenants of the residential flats.

(iii) For the purposes of this subclause the word "yards" shall have the meaning ascribed to it in subsection (1a) of section 914 of the Act.

(b) A building of only one storey in height may be erected on the same site as and as an appurtenance to a residential flat building, but shall not extend on the unbuilt-upon area to a greater distance than 10 per cent. of such unbuilt-upon area.

Provided that no garage erected at a low level, the roof of which serves as an appurtenance of the garden, yard, or court, shall not be included as a building in calculating the proportion of the area of the allotment that may be occupied by a building.

Courts and Vent Shfts.

65. (a) Every court and vent shaft shall be open to the sky and unobstructed from at least 3 feet above the floor of the lowest flat having windows or doors facing such court.

(b) The measurement of the area of all courts and vent shafts shall commence 3 feet above the floor level of such lowest flat having windows or doors facing the court.

Outer courts.

66. (a) An outer court shall comply with the following requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where height of the building is:</th>
<th>The least width of the court shall be:</th>
<th>And its length shall not exceed:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not over 36 feet</td>
<td>6 ft. 6 in.</td>
<td>18 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 36 feet and not over 50 feet</td>
<td>8 ft.</td>
<td>20 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 ft.</td>
<td>10 ft.</td>
<td>25 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 ft.</td>
<td>12 ft.</td>
<td>30 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94 ft.</td>
<td>14 ft.</td>
<td>35 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116 ft.</td>
<td>16 ft.</td>
<td>40 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 108 feet</td>
<td>18 ft.</td>
<td>45 ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) An outer court may be constructed of greater length than the maximum above prescribed if the least width above prescribed is increased in the proportion of 6 inches increased width for each 3 feet of increased length.

(c) If an outer court is constructed of less length than the maximum above prescribed, the least width above prescribed may be reduced in the proportion of 6 inches reduced width for each 3 feet of reduced length.

Provided that no outer court shall be less than 6 feet in width.
67. (a) An inner court shall comply with the following requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where the height of the building is</th>
<th>The area of an inner court shall not be less than</th>
<th>And the width of the court shall not be less than</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not exceeding 24 feet</td>
<td>36 sq. ft.</td>
<td>9 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 24 feet and not over 36 feet</td>
<td>100 sq. ft.</td>
<td>10 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 36 &quot;</td>
<td>195 sq. ft.</td>
<td>11 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 48 &quot;</td>
<td>320 sq. ft.</td>
<td>12 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 60 &quot;</td>
<td>400 sq. ft.</td>
<td>13 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 70 &quot;</td>
<td>500 sq. ft.</td>
<td>14 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 80 &quot;</td>
<td>580 sq. ft.</td>
<td>15 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 80 feet</td>
<td>700 sq. ft.</td>
<td>16 ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Courts may be reduced by having the angles taken off, provided the vertical measurements of the wall across angle shall not be more than noted hereunder:

- In courts up to 10 feet in width—4 feet.
- In courts over 10 feet, but not exceeding 16 feet in width—5 feet 6 inches.
- In courts over 14 feet, but not exceeding 18 feet in width—7 feet.
- In courts over 17 feet in width—9 feet.

68. (a) Bathrooms, water-closets, and the like may have their windows opening on to a vent shaft, but a habitable room, kitchen, or place where food is stored or prepared shall not have its windows opening on to any such shaft.

(b) A vent shaft shall be not less in unobstructed area than 36 square feet, nor less in its least lateral dimension than 4 feet.

(c) In buildings more than 36 feet in height the area of a vent shaft, if enclosed on four sides, shall be increased for its entire height in the proportion of 1 square foot in area for each 4 feet in height.

(d) A vent shaft may be used for pipes, chutes, and the like, provided that the prescribed minimum area of shaft and the window openings shall be left unobstructed.

(e) A vent shaft, if enclosed on four sides, shall be provided with one or more horizontal air intakes at or near the bottom, having a total sectional area of not less than 3 square feet (but no air intake may be less than 1 square foot), covered at each end with a wire screen of not less than 1-inch mesh.

(f) If a vent shaft is enclosed on four sides the walls, when built of brick, stone, concrete, or the like, shall be not less than 9 inches in thickness for the top 100 feet or less of height, and 12 inches in thickness for all stories below 100 feet measured from the top. If a vent shaft be not enclosed on four sides the walls shall be of thickness required for external walls: Provided that in buildings not exceeding two stories in height the walls may be of similar materials and construction to the external walls.

(g) If a vent shaft is enclosed on four sides the faces of the walls shall be white or light colored.

69. (a) All inner courts and vent shafts enclosed on four sides shall be paved with an impervious material, graded to carry water quickly to inlet of drain, drained, and connected to the drainage system.

(b) Adequate means of access shall be provided to all such inner courts and vent shafts.

V. Supply of Water.

70. (a) In the design and erection of a residential flat building of non-fire resisting construction of more than three storeys (exclusive of the cellar) there shall be provided adequate appliances and water supply for the extinction of fire.
PART V.—COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.

Application of this Part.

72. This Part shall apply to commercial buildings in addition to Part II, and the provisions of this Part shall, where inconsistent with the provisions of Part II, to that extent replace those provisions in relation to commercial buildings.

Proportion of sites which may be covered.

73. A commercial building which is not designed to be used as a dwelling in any part other than a caretaker's house (subject to compliance with the provisions of Part II as to lighting and ventilation and subject to compliance with the building line) occupy the whole of the allotment on which it stands; Provided that Councils may in special cases, where windows or openings are shown on the plans of the siting of commercial buildings demand the setting back from the side of the windows or openings and a portion of the walls in which they are to be situated.

Height.

74. (a) The height (as defined in Part II of this Ordinance) of a commercial building at any part shall not exceed three times the least horizontal measurement from that part of the building to the middle of the road to which it has frontage: Provided that where the allotment on which it is proposed to erect a commercial building has frontage to two public roads on the front and rear the height of that portion of the building to stand on the front and rear shall be governed by reference to the road in front, and in the height of that portion of the building to stand on the rear of the allotment shall be governed by reference to the road at the rear: Provided also that the height shall not in any case exceed 100 feet.

(b) This clause is subject to the Height of Buildings (Metropolitan Police Districts) Act, 1912, in respect of buildings over 100 feet in height, to which that Act applies.

(c) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 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... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ......
(b) No part of any floor of an office, shop, factory, or workroom shall be distant more than 50 feet from an unobstructed window fronting a road, lane, or public place open to the sky, or 25 feet from a floor fronting an inner court—or, laterally, from a roof light, other than one over a highest floor, the area of each of which shall be at least one-twentieth of the floor area lighted by such window or roof light, and a roof light over a highest floor shall have a total area of at least one-twentieth of the floor area lighted by it.

If the window or roof light area is increased, the distance of the remotest parts of the floor from a window or roof light may be increased proportionately. Provided that where the remotest part of the floor from a window is more than 50 feet but does not exceed 64 feet, the height of the top of the window from the floor shall not be less than 9 feet, and such height shall be increased in the proportion of 1 foot for every increase of 5 feet in such distance. Provided also that no part of a floor shall be more than 48 feet distant from a window or roof light, except in the case of a window or windows facing a space of at least 300 feet in a horizontal direction from which unobstructed light is secure for all time, when such distance may be not more than 60 feet.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this subclause—

(a) Where the installation of a system of air-conditioning or mechanical ventilation in an office, shop, factory, or workroom has been approved by the Council and subject to artificial lighting being installed therein in a standard approved by the Council, the distance of the remotest part of the floor from an unobstructed window fronting a road, lane, or public place open to the sky may be increased to a distance not exceeding 50 feet.

(b) Where the installation of a system of air-conditioning or mechanical ventilation in a shop has been approved by the Council, windows and roof lights may be omitted if the Council is satisfied that the system of lighting has been provided which is not less efficient than that required under the foregoing provisions of this subclause.

(e) No part of any floor of a warehouse or other building of which at least half the area is to be occupied by goods shall be distant more than 60 feet from a window or, laterally, from a roof light, other than one over a highest floor, the area of which shall be at least one-twentieth of the floor area lighted by such window or roof light, and a roof light over a highest floor shall have a total area of at least one-thirtieth of the floor area lighted by it.

If the window or roof light area is increased, the distance of the remotest parts of the floor from window or roof light may be increased proportionately. Provided that where the remotest part of the floor from a window is more than 60 feet but does not exceed 68 feet, the height of the top of the window from the floor shall not be less than 10 feet, and such height shall be increased in the proportion of 1 foot for every increase of 8 feet in such distance. Provided also that no part of a floor shall be more than 80 feet from a window or roof light, except in the case of a window or windows facing a space of at least 500 feet in a horizontal direction from which unobstructed light is secure for all time, when such distance may be not more than 100 feet.

(d) No part of the floor of any bulk store or similar building used wholly for the storage of goods shall be more than 100 feet distant from a window or, laterally, from a roof light other than one over a highest floor, by such window or roof light, and a roof light over a highest floor shall have a total area of at least one-fourth of the floor area lighted by it.

If the window or roof light area is increased, the distance of the remotest parts of the floor from a window or roof light may be increased proportionately. Provided that when the remotest part of the floor from a window is more than 200 feet but does not exceed 250 feet, the height of the top shall be increased in the proportion of 1 foot for every increase of 5 feet in such distance. Provided also that no part of a floor shall be more than 125 feet distant from a window or roof light, except in the case of a window or windows facing a space of at least 500 feet in a horizontal direction from which unobstructed light is secure for all time, when such distance may be not more than 150 feet.

(e) A Council may permit variations from the conditions of lighting prescribed where materials used or manufacturing processes or the purpose of the building make such variation necessary.

Galleries or Mezzanine Floors.

73. (a) A gallery or mezzanine floor, not more than twelve feet wide, overall, may be erected in a room used or designed for use as an office, shop, factory or workroom provided that the area of such gallery or mezzanine floor shall not exceed one-third of the floor area of the room and provided such floor is not less than seven feet where the space is used or designed for use partly or wholly for any other purpose.

(b) The space over or immediately beneath a gallery or mezzanine floor shall not be enclosed in its internal boundary or boundaries to a mezzanine floor or five feet above the level of the floor of the room in which the gallery or mezzanine floor is erected as the case may be.

Strength of floors.

76. The Council may require that there shall be displayed upon the wall of any room or rooms a permanent and legible notice stating the bearing capacity of the floor.
Proportion of Site which may be Covered.

78c. (a) A hotel, together with its appurtenances, shall not occupy more than two-thirds of the allotment on which it stands, and the minimum of unoccupied area shall be not less than 1,000 square feet:

Provided that the Council may permit a hotel to occupy more than four-fifths of the allotment on which it stands if in the opinion of the Council such allotment is in an established shopping locality, and if the unoccupied area of the allotment is not less than 800 square feet:

Provided also that, for the purpose of altering, adding to or reconstructing an existing hotel not exceeding three stories in height which was erected prior to 26th December, 1949, on a site which in the opinion of the Council is in an established residential locality the Council may permit the hotel to occupy not more than four-fifths of the allotment on which it stands if the unoccupied area of the allotment is not less than 800 square feet:

Provided also that in a sewerage district where every bedroom is wholly above the ground floor, the open space required by this clause may be provided in the form of a flat roof over the hotel bars, lounge rooms or similar service rooms:

Provided also that in any locality where a public sewerage system is not available an area of unsewered land adequate in the opinion of the Council for the satisfactory disposal of any septic tank effluents, or chemical, closet or other drainage shall be provided, and where the disposal of such effluent or drainage is likely to contaminate any underground water supply or source thereof the proposed method of disposal of such effluent or drainage shall be to the satisfaction of the Board of Health and the Council.

(b) The open space required by this clause may be in two or more separate portions, but no portion shall have a minimum dimension of less than six feet nor a minimum area of less than 100 square feet.

Number of Storeys.

78c. A hotel situated in an established residential locality shall not, except by special resolution of the Council, exceed five storeys in height.

Space Outside Windows on Boundary Line.

78c. (a) A wall of a hotel in which any window or door is placed shall be at a distance from the boundary line of an allotment of not less than 23/4 feet in the case of a hotel of one storey and this distance shall be increased by eighteen inches for each additional storey. Provided that this subclause shall not apply in any case where the boundary line of an allotment is also the boundary of any public place.
(3) If part of a wall is set back to comply with this clause such setting back shall extend and be maintained from the window or door to one end or across the rear of the hotel in order that, even though the next allotment of land be completely built upon now or hereafter, there shall be access (of the specified width of three or more feet as the case may be) of light and air to such window from some open space in a horizontal direction from the window, as well as in a vertical direction.

(c) No eaves or overhangs over windows or any structure or attachment likely to obstruct the access of light and air may extend upon or over the distance of the wall from any boundary line or the width of the space of any setback as to encroach upon the specified width of three or more feet, as the case may be, by more than one-fourth of such width:

Provided that nothing in this subclause shall prevent a cornice or overhang which projects not more than eighteen inches from returning along the side wall for a distance not exceeding six feet.

Courts and Vent Shafts.

78a. (a) Every court and vent shaft shall be open to the sky and unobstructed from at least three feet above the lowest floor having windows or doors facing such court.

(b) The measurement of the area of all courts and vent shafts shall commence three feet above the floor level of such lowest floor having windows or doors facing the court.

Outer Courts.

78r. (a) An outer court shall not be less than three feet wide in the case of a hotel of one story and shall be increased eighteen inches in width for every additional story. No windows of a habitable room shall be placed in an outer court less than six feet in width.

(b) If an outer court be constructed of greater length than eight feet the width prescribed in subclause (a) of this clause shall be increased in the proportion of six inches increased width for each five feet of increased length.

Inner Courts.

78a. (a) An inner court shall comply with the following requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where the Height of the Building is</th>
<th>The Area of the Inner Court shall be</th>
<th>And the Width of the Court shall be</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not exceeding 24 feet</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 24 feet and not over 30 feet</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 30</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 48</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 60</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 72</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 84 feet</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) For the purpose of this clause the height of the building shall be the measurement taken from the floor level of the ground floor of the building to the finished ceiling of the highest story of the building.

Vent Shafts.

78a. (a) Bathrooms, shower rooms, water-closets, and the like may have their windows opening on to a vent shaft. Hotel bars, public lounges and dining rooms may have their windows opening on to a vent shaft provided that any such hotel bars, lounges and dining rooms do not project one square foot room or guest room, kitchen or place where food is stored or prepared shall not have its windows opening on to any such shaft.

(b) A vent shaft shall not be less in unobstructed area than 18 square feet, nor less in its least lateral dimension than four feet.

(c) In buildings more than 36 feet in height measured from the floor level of the floor space of the building to the finished ceiling of the area of a vent shaft, if enclosed in area for each story of height.

(d) A vent shaft may be used for pipes, chutes, and the like, provided that the prescribed minimum area of shaft and the window openings shall be left unobstructed.

(e) If a vent shaft be enclosed on four sides the walls when built of brick, stone, concrete, or the like shall not be less than nine inches in thickness for the top 100 feet or less of height, and 14 inches in thickness for all stories below 100 feet measured from the top. If a vent shaft be enclosed on four sides, the walls should be of the thickness required for external walls. Provided that in buildings not exceeding two stories the walls may be of similar materials and construction to the external walls.

(f) The faces of the walls of a vent shaft shall be white or light colored.

Inner Courts and Vent Shafts—air Intakes.

78a. (a) Every inner court shall be provided with one or more horizontal air intakes at or near the bottom. Each such intake shall communicate directly with the open air and shall consist of an unobstructed passage-way 24 inches wide and six feet six inches high, which shall be 30/1/59. Such open grilles shall not be covered in any way.

Provided that the air intake may be omitted if the inner court is provided with a system of mechanical ventilation to the satisfaction of the council.

(b) Every vent shaft shall be provided with one or more horizontal air intakes at or near the bottom, having a total sectional area of not less than three square feet (but no air intake may be less than one square foot) and covered at each end with a wire screen of not less than one inch mesh.
Inner Courts and Vent Shales—Drainage and Access.

78. (a) All inner courts and vent shafts shall be paved with impervious material, graded to carry water quickly to inlet of drain, drained, and connected to the drainage system.

(b) Adequate means of access shall be provided to all inner courts and vent shafts.

Fire-resisting Construction.

78a. A hotel any portion of which is more than two stories in height (exclusive of cellar or basement) shall be of fire-resisting construction. Where a hotel has a greater number of stories above the ground floor in one part than another on account of the grade of the site one-half the sum of the least and greatest number shall be considered the number of stories for the purposes of this clause.

Sound-proof Construction.

78t. (a) Where the partition walls of bedrooms are constructed of timber the studs shall not be less than four inches in depth and such walls shall be packed with sound-proof, fire-resisting and vermin-proof material to the satisfaction of the Council.

(b) Where the lower floors of a hotel are constructed of timber, head of (or other approved sound-proof material) shall be placed at the back of the ceilings and strips of such sound-proof material shall be placed on top of the floor joists before the flooring is laid.

Number of Exits.

78u. (a) Every hotel of three or more stories shall be provided with alternative stairways. The number of such stairways which shall be fire-isolated stairways shall be as prescribed in subclause (b) of this clause.

A doorway discharging directly, or from a passageway conforming with the provisions of this Ordinance to a public place or to a courtyard or open area that connects directly with a public place shall be considered as equivalent to a fire-isolated stairway serving the story from which it provides access.

For the purpose of this clause a cellar or basement shall not be considered a story.

The basement shall be provided with alternative means of escape.

Number of Fire-isolated Stairways.

(b) One fire-isolated stairway shall be provided for every 10,000 square feet in floor area or part thereof, and such each stairway shall be of a minimum width of three feet four inches. Where the required number of such stairways exceeds two, and by reason of the size or shape of the building these cannot be satisfactorily planned, the Council may permit a lesser number of stairways if the aggregate width of such stairways complies with clause 78s of this Ordinance.

Interior Stairways.

Materials.

78x. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Ordinance, interior stairways, other than fire-isolated stairways, shall be constructed of non-combustible materials or hardwood throughout, and walls, partitions and ceilings enclosing such stairs shall be constructed of non-combustible material above the minimum laid down in clause 78t.

Head-room.

(b) Every stairway shall have a head-room clearance of not less than six feet eight inches measured vertically above any landing or above any stair tread.

Minimum Width.

(c) The minimum unobstructed width of an interior stairway, serving as an exit, shall not be less than three feet four inches. With the exception of stairways serving lift machinery rooms and the like, the minimum unobstructed width of an interior stairway not serving as an exit shall not be less than two feet nine inches.

Aggregate Width.

(d) The aggregate width of the stairways serving as exits shall be determined by the greatest number of persons occupying any floor served by such stairways on the basis of 30 inches of width for each thirty persons or part thereof when the building is unagglomerated or for each sixty persons or part thereof when the building is agglomerated.

For the purpose of this subclause, unless the actual number is greater, the number of persons which a hotel is designed or intended to accommodate on a floor shall be calculated at the rate of one person to every 50 square feet of the gross floor area.

Treads—Non-skid Material.

(e) Treads of stairs and the graded surfaces of the stairways shall be effectively treated with non-skid materials.

Treads and Risers—Width and Height.

(f) Treads and risers of interior stair shall be of uniform width and height throughout but risers shall not exceed 7/2 inches in height and provided that this subclause shall not apply in the case of stairways serving lift machinery rooms and the like.
Winders.

(p) The use of winders may be permitted by the Council in interior stairways other than fire-isolated stairways if no tread is less than six inches in width, exclusive of nosing, at any point throughout any one flight of the stairway.

Landings.

(l) A flight of stairs shall not have more than 18 risers between floors or landings.

(ii) The length and width of landings shall be not less than the width of stairway in which they occur, provided that the length of intermediate landings in flights continuing in the same direction shall be not less than the width of three treads.

Handrails.

(c) A stairway shall have a wall or balustrade or guard on each side. A stairway exceeding 44 inches in width shall have a handrail on each side, but a stairway less than that width may have a handrail on one side only.

Where the width of a stairway exceeds 60 inches an intermediate handrail continuous between landings and terminating at the upper and in newels or standards at least six feet high shall be provided.

Space under Stairs.

(f) The space under stairs which are built wholly or partly of combustible material shall be left entirely open and kept vacant unless the space under the lower portion of the stairs is entirely sealed off to a height of three feet from the floor level below such stairs.

Fire-Isolated Stairways.

786. (a) Except as otherwise required by this clause fire-isolated stairways shall conform with subclauses (b) to (k) inclusive of clause 785 of this Ordinance.

Construction.

(b) Fire-isolated stairways shall be of fire-resisting construction.

Width.

(c) At least half the aggregate width of stairways serving as exits shall be fire-isolated stairways.

Enclosing Walls.

(c) (1) In a hotel of fire-resisting construction the enclosing walls of fire-isolated stairways shall be of reinforced concrete not less than four inches in thickness of terra-cotta not less than six inches thick, of brick four course set in cement and rendered on its outer face, or of other approved material of at least equal fire and heat resistance. Such walls shall be carried at each floor.

(2) In a hotel of non-fire resisting construction the enclosing walls of fire-isolated stairways shall be of brickwork not less than nine inches thick.

Openings.

(c) No openings other than necessary doorways and windows shall be constructed in the walls of fire-isolated stairways and no openings other than necessary doorways shall be constructed in firebellied walls. Access to approved self-closing or automatic fire doors swinging in the direction of travel from the building to the fire-isolated stairway.

Outlets.

(c) Every fire-isolated stairway shall give access either directly or by a passageway conforming with clause 785 of this Ordinance to a public place, with doors fitted with panic bolts swinging in the direction of the public place.

Electricity and Gas Services.

(g) Electricity and gas service ducts, meters and switchboards shall not be placed within fire-isolated stairways unless isolated therefrom by walls, ceilings and doors as required for fire-isolated stairways and provided with approved permanent ventilation.

Passageways—Width and Construction.

786. (a) The clear width of passageways serving as exits shall be—

(l) when the width of the stairway discharging therein is less than four feet, not less than the width of the stairway;

(ii) when the aggregate width of the stairway or stairways discharging therein is four feet or more, if not less than three-fourths of the aggregate width of the stairway or stairways but not less than four feet in any case.

(2) The enclosing walls, floors, supports and ceilings of such passageways shall be of fire-resisting construction.

Common Halls—Width, Light and Ventilation.

(c) A common hall serving bedrooms or other habitable rooms having an aggregate floor area of not more than 750 square feet shall be three inches in width for every additional 750 square feet of floor area, or part thereof, in the bedrooms or other habitable rooms served.

Provided that a common hall leading from a main entrance to a stairway shall in no instance be less than four feet wide.
Bathrooms, Showers Rooms and Water-closets.

78c. (a) In a hotel where a public sewers system or septic tank is available, separate water-closets shall be provided for each sex at the rate of one for every six bedrooms, and in addition, adequate one for each sex for every six bathrooms, and, in any hotel, water-closet and urinal accommodation shall be provided for the use of non-resident guests.

(b) At least one bathroom shall be provided for every six bedrooms or less, but where more than two bathrooms are provided, one half the number may be shower rooms only.

(c) The minimum width of a bathroom shall be five feet, and the minimum area 30 square feet where the water-closet is in a separate room or compartment. Where the water-closet is fixed in the bathroom, the minimum area of the bathroom shall be increased by not less than 12 square feet. The minimum area of a bathroom may be 18 square feet, but the additional floor area may be in the form of a suitable seat, and such additional floor area may be in the form of a suitable seat, and such additional floor area may be in the form of a suitable seat.

(d) Where water-closets are provided in separate compartments and the minimum width of a water-closet compartment shall be two feet nine inches and the minimum area twelve square feet: Provided that where a bathroom has a private bathroom attached for the exclusive use of a guest where the bathroom is attached to the room the water-closet may be installed in such a compartment for the use of the occupant of the bathroom but not in such a water-closet shall be in addition to the minimum number prescribed in subclause (c) of this clause.

(e) The floor surfaces of bathrooms and shower rooms shall be of impervious material, properly graded and drained. The floor surfaces of water-closets shall be of impervious material graded to a suitable outlet. Water-closets shall be of impervious material graded to a suitable outlet.

(f) Water-closets shall be fixed in separate compartments and the minimum width of a water-closet compartment shall be two feet nine inches and the minimum area twelve square feet: Provided that where a bathroom has a private bathroom attached for the exclusive use of a guest where the bathroom is attached to the room the water-closet may be installed in such a compartment for the use of the occupant of the bathroom but not in such a water-closet shall be in addition to the minimum number prescribed in subclause (c) of this clause.

(g) For the purpose of this subclause impervious material shall be—

(i) Vitreous tiles set in cement mortar; dense concrete not less than 2 inches thick; thick rendered not less than 1 inch cement mortar; plaster; smooth metallic sheeting or other approved impervious material to water.

(h) The height of a bathroom, shower room or water-closet shall be not less than eight feet from floor to ceiling for at least one half the area of the floor.

Water Supply for Fire Protection.

78d. (a) In the design and erection of a hotel of more than three storeys in height (exclusive of cellar or basement) there shall be provided adequate 20/11/40. appliances and water supply for the extinguishing of fire.

(b) If a public water service is available such supply shall consist of a rising main, branches, hydrants and other appurtenances as required by the Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales.

Cellars—Height, Ventilation and Access.

78e. (a) A cellar shall not be designed or adapted for occupation as a habitable room.

(b) The height of a cellar shall not be less than seven feet from floor to ceiling and the height from floor to the underside of beams or joists supporting the floor above shall not be less than six feet six inches.

(c) Every cellar shall be so constructed that for every 100 cubic feet of air space in the cellar there shall be 24 square inches of unobstructed ventilation to the outer air by means of air bricks situated at or near the level of the ceiling of any or all of the cellar or any other means of ventilation may be used if the Council is satisfied that such means is not less efficient than air bricks.

(d) Every cellar shall be provided with at least one access door for the delivery of merchandise. Such access door shall be so designed and constructed that it shall not encroach upon a public place.

(e) Every cellar shall be made waterproof, shall be adequately drained, and shall be provided with an impervious floor.

Part VII—Hostels, Lodging Houses.

Application of Part.

79. This Part shall apply to hostels and lodging houses in addition to substituted Part II, and the provisions of this Part shall, where inconsistent with the provisions of Part II, to that extent replace those provisions in relation to hostels and lodging houses.

Proportion of Site which may be Covered.

80. A hostel or a lodging house, together with its appurtenances, shall not occupy more than two-thirds of the allotment on which it stands, and the minimum of unoccupied area shall not be less than 500 square feet.
Provided that the Council may permit a hotel or a lodging house to occupy not more than five-sixths of the allotment on which it stands if in the opinion of the Council each allotment is an established shopping locality, and if the unoccupied area of the allotment is not less than 600 square feet:

Provided also that in any locality where a public sewerage system is not available an area of unbuilt upon land adequate in the opinion of the Council for the satisfactory disposal of any septic tank effluent or chemical closet or other drainage shall be provided, and where the disposal of such effluent or drainage is likely to contaminate any underground water supply or source thereof the proposed method of disposal of such effluent or drainage shall be to the satisfaction of the Board of Health and the Council.

Other Provisions Applicable.

61. The provisions for number of storeys, space outside windows on boundary line, courts, vent shafts, fire-resisting construction, sound-proof construction, number of exits, interior stairways, fire-isolated stairways, passageways, bathrooms, shower rooms, water-closets, and water supply, for fire extinction in relation to hotels shall apply to hostels and lodging houses.

PART VIII.—HOLIDAY CABINS.

Application of Part.

81a. This Part shall apply to holiday cabins in addition to Part II, and the provisions of this Part shall, where inconsistent with the provisions of Part II, to that extent replace those provisions in relation to holiday cabins.

Holiday Cabin Districts.

81b. (a) The Council may with the approval of the Governor define any portion of the area as a district within which holiday cabins may be erected: Provided that no such district shall be situated within twelve miles of the General Post Office at Sydney or within nine miles of the Post Office at Newcastle.

(b) A holiday cabin shall not be erected except in a portion of an area defined in pursuance of subclause (a) of this clause.

Groups.

81c. (a) A holiday cabin shall not be erected except as a unit of a group.

(b) A group of holiday cabins shall consist of not less than six cabins and the appurtenances common thereto.

Floor Area.

81d. The floor area of a holiday cabin shall not be less than 300 square feet, exclusive of the bathroom.

Kitchens.

81e. Comprised within each holiday cabin there shall be a kitchen or alcove where food may be prepared, which shall be fitted with a cooking stove and a sink with running water laid thereto.

Height of Rooms.

81f. Notwithstanding the provisions of clause 31 of this Ordinance, every habitable room in a holiday cabin shall be not less than 8 feet in height.

Bathrooms and shower rooms.

81g. (a) If a bathroom or shower room is not comprised within each holiday cabin common bathrooms shall be provided at the rate of two for each sex for each six, seven, or eight holiday cabins in a group. Additional common bathrooms shall be provided in respect of holiday cabins in excess of eight in number in any group at the rate of one for each sex for each four and any number less than four holiday cabins in such group.

(b) If a shower room is comprised within each holiday cabin common bathrooms shall be provided at the rate of one for each sex for each twelve and any number less than twelve holiday cabins in a group.

(c) Where only two common bathrooms for each sex are prescribed by subclause (a) of this clause one of each bathrooms may be a shower room and where three or more common bathrooms for each sex are so prescribed two of each such bathrooms may be shower rooms.

(d) The minimum width of a bathroom shall be five feet and the minimum floor area thirty square feet. The minimum width of a shower room shall be three feet and the minimum area eighteen square feet.

(e) Each bathroom and shower room shall be provided with running water. Each bathroom and common shower room and, in areas where electricity or gas is available and where the Council so requires, each shower room comprised within a holiday cabin shall be provided with an approved appliance for heating water.
Laundering.

824. (a) Not less than one common laundry shall be provided for each twelve, and any number less than twelve, holiday cabins in a group.

(b) Each such laundry shall have a floor area of not less than 70 square feet and shall be fitted with two pairs of wash tubs and two copper pots, and running water shall be laid there to.

General.

825. Except as otherwise provided in this Part, a holiday cabin shall comply with the provisions applicable to dwelling-houses set out in Part III of this Ordinance.

826. No person shall use or occupy any holiday cabin in a group for any period exceeding in the aggregate six weeks in any period of twelve months, nor shall a person use or occupy any holiday cabin in a group for any period or periods which, added to the period or periods of his occupancy or use of any other holiday cabin or cabins in such group, would exceed in the aggregate six weeks in any period of twelve months.

PART VI—Moreels.

Application of Part.

827. This Part shall apply to motels in addition to Part II and the provisions of this Part shall, where inconsistent, with the provisions of Part II, to that extent replace those provisions in relation to motels.

Site—Minimum Size.

828. The Council may in respect of different portions of its area by resolution fix the minimum size of an allotment of land upon which a motel may be erected and where such a minimum has not been so fixed the minimum size of any such allotment shall be 10,000 square feet: Provided that such minimum fixed by the Council shall not be less than 10,000 square feet.

Provision of Open Space.

829. (a) A proportion of the allotment on which a motel stands at least equal in area to the total floor plan area of the motel shall not be built upon or obstructed except that shade trees or car ports or other such structures used only for the sheltering of vehicles may be so placed or erected thereto as not to prevent maximum use of such land for the standing of vehicles: Provided that in any locality where a public sewerage system is not available an additional area of unbuilt upon land adequate in the opinion of the Council for the satisfactory disposal of any septic tank or septic cess shall be provided.

(b) For the purposes of this clause—

(i) "Floor plan area" shall mean the sum of the floor plan areas of the various stores and the floor plan area of any store shall mean the area contained within the extreme external boundaries of such store as shown on the floor plan.

(ii) "Floor plan" shall mean a horizontal-section drawing showing the thickness of walls and partitions, arrangement of passages, rooms and openings at any storey.

830. Every motel shall contain at least six bedrooms for the overnight accommodation of travellers.

Heights.

831. A motel shall not exceed two stories in height exclusive of cellar or basement.

Space Outside Windows on Boundary Line.

832. (a) A wall of a motel in which any window or door is placed shall be at a distance from the boundary line of the allotment of not less than three feet: Provided that this subclause shall not apply in any case where the boundary line of an allotment is also the boundary of any public place.

(b) If part of a wall is set back to comply with this clause such setting back shall extend and be maintained from the window or door to one end or across the rear of the building in order that, even though the next allotment of land is completely built upon now or hereafter, there shall be access (of the specified width of three feet) of light and air to such window from some open space in a horizontal direction from the window, as well as in a vertical direction.

(c) No overhanging over windows or any structure or attachment likely to obstruct the access of light and air may extend upon or over the distance of the wall from any boundary line or the width of the space of any said back as so to encroach upon the specified width of three feet by more than one-fourth: Provided that nothing in this subclause shall prevent a cornice or eave which projects not more than eighteen inches from returning along the side wall for a distance not exceeding six feet.

(d) A window in a room in a wall shall be deemed to be a window in such wall for the purpose of this clause.

Exits.

833. (a) Every building exceeding one story in height shall be provided with at least two means of exit as remote as practicable from each other.

(b) The entrance doorway of a bedroom in a motel shall be not more than thirty feet distant measured along the shortest line of travel, from a public place or from a court yard or open area that connects directly with a public place.

Bathrooms, Shower Rooms and Water-closets.

834. (a) Common bathrooms shall be provided at the rate of one bath for each six bedrooms or more: Provided that one bathroom to each of which a shower room is attached for the exclusive use of the occupants of such bedroom, common bathrooms shall be provided at the rate of one bathroom for each twenty-four bedrooms or less: Provided also that the requirements of this subclause shall not apply in respect of any bedroom to which is attached for the exclusive use of the occupants of such bedroom a bathroom or a shower room in which the shower compartment is capable of use as a bath.
(b) Where only two common bathrooms for each sex are prescribed by subclause (a) of this clause, one of such bathrooms may be a shower room and where three or more common bathrooms for each sex are so prescribed, two of each three such bathrooms may be shower rooms: Provided that this subclause shall not apply to common bathrooms which are required by subclause (a) of this clause to be provided in respect of bedrooms with private shower rooms attached.

(c) Every bathroom shall be provided with a bath and every shower room shall be provided with a shower compartment. Every bath, including a bath formed in a shower compartment, shall have a capacity of not less than twenty-five gallons.

(d) In a motel where a public sewerage system or septic tank is available, separate water-closets shall be provided at the rate of one closet for each sex for every six bedrooms or less, other than a bedroom to which a water-closet is attached for the exclusive use of the occupants of the bedroom.

(e) The minimum width of a bathroom shall be five feet and the minimum floor area thirty square feet. The minimum width of a shower room shall be three feet and the minimum floor area eighteen square feet. Where a water-closet is fixed in the bathroom or shower room the prescribed floor area shall be increased by not less than seven and a half square feet and the additional floor area may be in the form of a suitable recess or alcove.

(f) Where a water-closet is fixed in a separate compartment the minimum width of the compartment shall be two feet nine inches and the minimum floor area twelve square feet.

(g) The doorway of a common bathroom, common shower room or common water-closet shall not open directly to a bedroom.

(h) Where running water is or can be made available washbasins shall be provided in each bedroom in which a private bathroom or shower room is not attached for the exclusive use of the occupants of the bedroom and in each bathroom or shower room.

(i) Hot water shall be provided to all baths and showers in addition where practicable shall be provided to all washbasins.

(j) The floor surfaces of bathrooms and shower rooms shall be of impervious material properly graded and drained. The floor surfaces of water-closets shall be of impervious material properly graded to a suitable outlet.

For the purpose of this subclause impervious material shall be—

Vitreous tiles set in cement mortar; dense concrete not less than two inches thick rendered with not less than one-half inch cement mortar; slate; marble; terrazzo; asphaltum not less than three-quarter inch thick trowelled smooth; approved metallic sheeting or other approved material impervious to water.

(k) The height of a bathroom, shower room or water-closet shall not be less than eight feet from floor to ceiling for at least one half the area of the floor.

(1) Where a public sewerage system is not available the following provisions regarding night-soil disposal shall apply:

(i) If the land is suitable in the opinion of the council for the satisfactory disposal of septic tank effluent and an adequate supply of water, the septic tank is to be made available, a septic tank shall be installed.

(ii) If the requirements of paragraph (1) of this subclause cannot be met and the land is suitable in the opinion of the council for the satisfactory disposal of septic tank effluent and an adequate water supply for septic closets is or can be made available, septic closets shall be installed.

(iii) If the requirements of paragraph (1) of this subclause for installation of a septic tank and the requirements of paragraph (ii) of this subclause for installation of septic closets cannot be met, other means of night-soil disposal shall be adopted to the requirements of the council.

817. If facilities for heating water are not provided in each bedroom a new clause, common kitchen shall be provided in which there shall be installed a sink with running water laid thereto and facilities for heating water.

818. In each building containing bedrooms for the overnight accommodation of travellers at least one common laundry shall be provided.

819. Each such laundry shall have a floor area of not less than forty-eight square feet and shall be fitted with washbasins and copper or other means of washing clothes and running water shall be laid thereto.

820. A motel shall be provided with means of access from a public road adequate in the opinion of the Council for the removal of garbage and refuse and for the ingress and egress of vehicles.

821. Such means of access may, if the Council so permit, be provided by way of a covered passage running through a building other than a passage in the nature of an internal hall.

Other Provisions Applicable

822. The provisions for courts, vents, shafts, soundproof construction, interior stairways, and common halls in relation to hotels shall apply to motels.

PART VII.—ENFORCEMENT

Inspection and Cutting into Building

823. (a) The Council may order the opening, or cutting into, or pulling down of any work where the Council has reason to believe or suspect that anything has been done in contravention of the Act or of any Ordinance, and in the event of the work being found to have been done in contravention of the Act or of the Ordinances, the person doing the work shall be required to comply with the Act or the Ordinances, and shall bear the full cost of such pulling down, opening or cutting into, and of compliance with the Act or the Ordinances.
(b) In the event of the work being found to have been done in accordance with the requirements of the Act and the Ordinances, the cost of such pulling down, opening, or cutting into, as well as the cost of reinstatement, shall be borne by the Council.

Inspection before Occupation.*

83. (a) Before permitting any person to use or occupy any uncompleted building, and forthwith upon completion of any unoccupied building, the person by or in consequence of whose order the building is being erected shall give notice in writing to the Council.

(b) Forthwith upon receipt of notice as aforesaid the Clerk shall instruct the proper servant to make an inspection, and such servant shall inspect and report to the Council whether or not the building has been erected in accordance with this Ordinance and without material deviation from the approved plans and specifications, but this shall not be read to permit any alteration whatever in the position of the building on the site.

(c) Such report shall not be deemed to be evidence (in the event of any prosecution hereunder) that this Ordinance has been complied with.

(d) Application for permission to use or occupy a building which has not been completed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications shall be made in writing to the Council. The Council may grant permission as aforesaid subject to such conditions as it may deem proper in the circumstances and without prejudice to the foregoing may require that the building shall be completed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications within a period to be fixed by the Council.

(e) The Council may at any time revoke such permission provided that such revocation shall not be effective until the expiration of a period of not less than six months after service upon the occupant of notice of intention by the Council so to do.

(f) Any person who, without the permission of the Council, uses or occupies a building which has not been completed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each day during which such use or occupation continues after notice from the Council.

Penalties.

84. (a) Any person who erects a building in contravention of this Ordinance shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and shall also pay a daily penalty not exceeding five pounds per day for any continuance of the offence.

(b) Any person who neglects to comply with any provision of this Ordinance shall, where a penalty is not elsewhere prescribed, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds, or ten pounds for the first and any subsequent offence, and in either case a daily penalty not exceeding ten shillings per day for any continuance of the offence.

*Sec. 212 of the Act as to the Council's power to prohibit the use or occupation of a building until it is completed.
Shires—continued.

Holbrook (Holbrook Urban Area).

Inlay.

Jeuiliee ("E" Riding).

Jindalee (Stockinbingal Urban Area and town of Wallendbeen).

Kyrolo (as far as Part XI of the Act applies).

Laclain (Lake Cargelligo Urban Area and villages of Tulilibigeal, Burcher, Tottenham, Albert and Pifield).

Lake Macquarie.

Leeton (town of Leeton and village of Yanco).


Macintyre (town of Delungra).

Macleay (towns of Yamba, Ukaa and Lawrence and villages of Harwood and Bracken)..

Mandow (as far as Part XI of the Act applies).

Manning (villages of Tuncurry and Harrington).

Merriwa (villages of Merriwa, Cessillia and Ulan).

Mitta Mitta (that portion of Shire formerly comprised within the Municipality of Mittagong).

Molong (Cumnock Town Improvement District (with boundaries as described in Government Gazette No. 138 of 21st December, 1895) towns of Molong East and Molong West, and village of Yewal).

Mumbula (Barnaboo Urban Area, Cobargo Urban Area and village of Bambula).

Murray (that portion of Shire formerly comprised within the Municipality of Moama).

Nambucca (Browns Valley Urban Area Nos. 1 and 2, Macaskilll Urban Area and the village of Nambucca Heads).

Namoi (Borgaboi Urban Area, Wee Waa Urban Area, Bellata Town Improvement District (with boundaries as described in Government Gazette No. 141 of 1st September, 1930), town of Pilliga, and villages of Quabegar and Baan Baan).

Oberon.

Patrick Plains (those portions of Shire formerly comprised within the Municipality of Greater Cumnock and the Shire of Lower Hunter).
Shires—continued.

Pied.
Port Stephens ( Nelson's Bay Urban Area, town of Karuah, Seaborn and
Hunter, and village of Lemon Tree Passage).
Rylstone (Rylstone Urban Area, Randos Urban Area, Charbon Urban Area
and village of Claudelle).
Secone (that portion of Shire formerly comprised within the Municipality
of Secone).
Shoalhaven (those portions of Shire formerly comprised within the Municipal-
ity of Berry and the Municipality of Illawarra, and Huskisson
Improvement District, with boundaries as described in Government
Gazette No. 137 of 22nd October, 1908).
Strood (Forster Urban Area, Tea Gardens Urban Area, and towns of
Strood and Bushlandak).
Sutherland (as far as Part XI of the Act applies).
Tabragar.
Tintenbar.
Tweed (Tweed Heads Urban Area, the villages of Burringbar, Chinderah,
Cobaki, Condon, Kingscliff, Kingscliffe, Tumbulgum, Tugalum,
and Uki, and the portion of the Shire described in Schedule "F" to this
Ordinance).
Ullara (village of Ulli).
Ualla (that portion of Shire formerly comprised within the Municipality
of Ualla).
Wade.
Wakool (town of Moulama and village of Barham).
Walcha (those portions of Shire comprised within Walcha town boundaries
and Walcha suburban boundaries, as notified under the Crown Lands
Acts in Government Gazettes of 30th March, 1885, and 6th July, 1890,
respectively).
Wakott (town of Walgett).
Warren (that portion of Shire formerly comprised within the Municipality
of Warren).
Warrington (excluding Ka-ring-gai Chase).
Wellington (that portion of the Shire formerly comprised within the
Municipality of Wellington).
Woodburn (village of Ericas Road).
Wyong.
Yalaroi (villages of Warralda, Burgarina, Gravesend, Coolatai and
Kolomana).
Yarramboola (town of Captain's Flat and that part of the village of
Bungandore to which Part XI of the Act applies).
(4) A temporary building shall not be used for—
(a) residential purposes;
(b) the storage or handling of inflammable materials;
(c) any purpose after the expiration of the period determined by the Council under paragraph (a) of subclause (3) of this clause, demolish the temporary building.

(5) The owner of the land on which a temporary building is erected shall, before the expiration of the period determined by the Council under paragraph (a) of subclause (3) of this clause, demolish the temporary building.

(6) If the owner of the land fails to demolish the building within such period the building shall be deemed to be in breach of this Ordinance and upon conviction for an offence against the provisions of subclauses (4) or (5) of this clause the Council may enter upon the land and demolish the building. All expenses incurred by the Council in effecting any such demolition may be recovered by the Council from the owner.

SCHEDULE "A."

SCHEDULE "B."

SCHEDULE "C."

SCHEDULE "D."

SCHEDULE "E."

SCHEDULE "F."

Part of Tweed Shire to which clause 85 applies—Commencing on a southern boundary of the Shire at Jervis Bay; and bounded thence by a line northerly to a point rectangularly distant 5 chains from the left bank of the Hawkesbury River; by a line 8 chains distant from and parallel to that bank (downwards and 5 chains distant from and parallel to the right bank of Patonga Creek upwards to the westerly prolongation of the northern boundary of the Shire, by a line northerly to the southerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of portion 116; by a line along that boundary westerly to the southerly prolongation of the eastern boundary of portion 116; by a line along that boundary, the southern and eastern boundaries of portion 171 and the southern and western boundaries of portion 154 generally northerly to a northern boundary of the Sydney to Newcastle railway land; by that boundary and the south-western boundary of portion 11 generally north-westerly to the westernmost corner of that portion; by a line along the north-western boundary of that portion north-easterly to a point rectangularly distant 6 chains from the right bank of the northermost arm of Woy Woy Creek; by a line 5 chains distant from and parallel to that bank upwards to an eastern boundary of the Shire; and by boundaries of the Shire southerly and westerly generally, to the point of commencement.

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