Evesham Rural District Council.

Extract from the New Streets and Building Byelaws of the above-named Council, which came into operation as and from the 9th day of April, 1896.

With respect to the drainage of Buildings.

57. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause the subsoil of the site of such building to be effectually drained by means of suitable earthenware field pipes, properly laid to a suitable outfall, whenever the dampness of the site renders such a precaution necessary.

He shall not lay any such pipe in such a manner or in such a position as to communicate directly with any sewer or cesspool, or with any drain constructed or adapted to be used for conveying sewage, but shall provide a suitable trap, with a ventilating opening, at a point in the line of the subsoil drain as near as may be practicable to such trap.

58. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause a suitable pipe or trunk, extending from the roof of such building to the ground, to be fixed to the front or rear or to one of the sides of such building and to be so connected with a gutter, shoot, or trough receiving any water that may fall on the roof, as to carry all such water therefrom without causing dampness in any part of any wall or foundations of such building.

59. Every person who shall erect a new building shall construct the lowest storey of such building at such a level as will allow of the construction of a drain sufficient for the effectual drainage of such building, and of the provision of the requisite communication with any sewer into which such drain may lawfully empty, at a point in the upper half diameter of such sewer, or with any other means of drainage with which such drain may lawfully communicate.

60. Every person who shall erect a new building shall, in the construction of every drain of such building, other than a drain constructed in pursuance of the byelaw in that behalf for the drainage of the subsoil of the site of such building, use good sound pipes formed of glazed stoneware, or of other equally suitable material.

He snall cause every such drain to be of adequate size, and if constructed or adapted to be used for conveying sewage, to have an internal diameter not less than FOUR INCHES, and to be laid in a bed of good concrete, with a proper fall, and with watertight, socketed, or other suitable joints.

He shall not construct any such drain so as to pass under any building except in any case where any other mode of construction may be impracticable, and in that case he shall cause such drain to be so laid in the ground that there shall be a distance equal at the least to the full diameter thereof between the top of such drain at its highest point and the surface of the ground under such building.

He shall also cause such drain to be laid in a direct line for the whole distance beneath such building, and to be completely embedded in and covered with good and solid concrete, at least SIX INCHES thick, all round.

He shall likewise cause adequate means of ventilation to be provided in connexion with such drain at each end of such portion thereof as is beneath such building.

He shall cause every inlet to any drain, not being an inlet provided in pursuance of the byelaw in that behalf as an opening for the ventilation of such drain, to be properly trapped.

61. Every person who shall erect a new building shall provide, within the curtilage thereof, in every main drain or other drain of such building which may directly communicate with any sewer or other means of drainage into which such drain may lawfully empty, a suitable trap at a point as distant as may be practicable from such building and as near as may be practicable to the point at which such drain may be connected with such sewer or other means of drainage.

62. A person who shall erect a new building shall not construct several drains of such building in such a manner as to form in such drains any right-angled junction, either vertical or horizontal. He shall cause every branch drain or tributary drain to join another drain obliquely in the direction of the flow of such drain.

63. Every person who shall erect a new building shall, for the purpose of securing efficient ventilation of the drains of such building, comply with the following requirements:—

(i.) He shall provide at least two untrapped openings to the drains, and, in the provisions of such openings, he shall adopt such of the two arrangements hereinafter specified as the circumstances of the case may render the more suitable and effectual.

(*a.*) One opening, being at or near the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such opening, shall communicate with the drains by means of a suitable pipe, shaft, or disconnecting chamber, and shall be situated as near as may be practicable to the trap which, in pursuance of the byelaw in that behalf, shall be provided between the main drain or other drain of the building, and the sewer or other means of drainage with which such drain may lawfully communicate. Such opening shall also in every case be situated on that side of the trap which is nearer to the building.

The second opening shall be obtained by carrying up from a point in the drains, as far distant as may be practicable from the point at which the first-mentioned opening shall be situated, a pipe or shaft, vertically, to such a height and in such a manner as effectually to prevent any escape of foul air from such pipe or shaft into any building in the vicinity thereof, and in no case to a less height than TEN FEET.

(*b.*) In every case where the foregoing arrangement of the openings to the drains may be practicable, there shall be substituted the arrangement hereinafter prescribed.

One opening shall be obtained by carrying up from a point, as near as may be practicable to the trap, which, in pursuance of the byelaw in that behalf, shall be provided between the main drain or other drain of the building, and the sewer or other means of drainage with which such drain may lawfully communicate, a pipe or shaft, vertically, to such a height and in such a manner as effectually to prevent any escape of foul air from such pipe or shaft in any building in the vicinity thereof, and in no case less than TEN FEET. Such opening shall also in every case be situated on that side of the trap which is the nearer to the building.

The second opening, being at a point in the drains as far distant as may be practicable from the point at which such last mentioned pipe or shaft shall be carried up, shall be at or near the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such opening, and shall communicate with the drains by means of a suitable pipe or shaft.

(ii.) He shall cause every opening provided in accordance with either of the arrangements hereinbefore specified to be furnished with a suitable grating or other suitable cover for the purpose of preventing any obstruction in or injury to any pipe or drain by the introduction of any substance through any such opening. He shall, in every case, cause such grating or cover to be so constructed and fitted as to secure the free passage of air through such grating or cover by means of a sufficient number of apertures, of which the aggregate extent shall be not less than the sectional area of the pipe or drain to which such grating or cover may be fitted.

(iii.) Every pipe or shaft which may be used in connextion with either of the arrangements hereinbefore specified shall be of a sectional area not less than that of the drain with which such pipe or shaft may communicate and not less in any case than the sectional area of a pipe or shaft of the diameter of FOUR INCHES.

(iv.) No bend or angle shall (except where unavoidable) be formed in any pipe, or shaft used in connexion with either of the arrangements hereinbefore specified.

(v.) Provided always, that for the purpose of either of the arrangements hereinbefore specified the soil-pipe of any watercloset, in every case where the situation, sectional area, height, and mode of construction of such soil-pipe shall be in accordance with the requirements applicable to the pipe or shaft to be carried up from the drains, may be deemed to provide the necessary opening for ventilation which would otherwise be obtained by means of such last-mentioned pipe or shaft.

Provided always, that where a watercloset shall be constructed so as not to have any external communication with any building, and where the distance between the watercloset and the trap which, in pursuance of the byelaw in that behalf, shall be provided between the drain with which such watercloset communicates, and the sewer or other means of drainage into which such drain may lawfully empty, shall be not more than TEN FEET, or shall be more than TEN FEET and not more than THIRTY FEET, the following provisions shall have effect, that is to say:—

(*a*) Where such distance shall be not more than TEN FEET the requirements of this byelaw shall not apply to this case.

(*b*.) Where such distance shall be more than TEN FEET but shall not be more than THIRTY FEET, an opening shall be obtained by carrying up from a point in the drain with which the watercloset communicates, as far distant as may be practicable from the trap, which in pursuance of the byelaw in that behalf, shall be provided between such drain and the sewer or other means of drainage into which it may lawfully empty, a pipe or shaft vertically to such a height and in such a manner as effectually to prevent any escape of foul air from such pipe or shaft into any building in the vicinity thereof, and in no case to a less height than TEN FEET, and such pipe or shaft shall be of a sectional area not less than that of the drain with which it may communicate, and not less in any case than in the sectional area of a pipe or shaft of the diameter of FOUR INCHES.

64. A person who shall erect a new building shall not construct any drain of such building in such a manner as to allow any inlet to such drain (except such inlet as may be necessary from the apparatus of any watercloset) to be made within such building.

He shall cause the soil-pipe from every watercloset in such building to be at least FOUR INCHES in diameter, and to be fixed outside such building, and to be continued upwards without diminution of its diameter, and (except where unavoidable) without any bend or angle being formed in such soil-pipe, to such a height and in such a position as to afford, by means of the open end of such soil-pipe, a safe outlet for sewer air.

He shall so construct such soil-pipe that there shall not be any trap between such soil-pipe and the drains, or any trap (other than such as may necessarily form part of the apparatus of any watercloset) in any part of such soil-pipe.

He shall also cause the waste pipe from every bath, sink (not being a slop-sink constructed or adapted to be used for receiving any solid or liquid filth), or lavatory, the overflow pipe from any cistern, and from every safe under any bath or watercloset, and every pipe in such building for carrying off waste water, to be taken through an external wall of such building, and to discharge in the open air over a channel leading to a trapped gully grating at least EIGHTEEN INCHES distant.

He shall, as regards the mode of construction of the waste pipe from any slop sink constructed or adapted to be used for receiving within such building any solid or liquid filth, comply in all respects with such of the provisions of this byelaw as are applicable to the soil-pipe from a watercloset.

With respect to waterclosets, earthclosets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools in connexion with buildings.

65. Every person who shall construct a watercloset or earthcloset in a building shall construct such watercloset or earthcloset in such a position that one of its sides at the least shall be an external wall.

66. Every person who shall construct a watercloset or earthcloset in connexion with a building, whether the situation of such watercloset or earthcloset be or be not within such building, shall construct in one of the walls of such watercloset or earthcloset a window of not less dimensions than TWO FEET by ONE FOOT, exclusive of the frame, and opening directly into the external air.

He shall, in addition to such window, cause such watercloset or earthcloset to be provided with adequate means of constant ventilation by at least one air-brick built in an external wall of such watercloset or earthcloset, or by an air shaft, or by some other effectual method or appliance.

67. Every person who shall construct a water closet in connexion with a building shall furnish such watercloset with a separate cistern or flushing box, of adequate capacity, which shall be so constructed, fitted, and placed as to admit of the supply of water for use in such watercloset without any direct connexion between any service pipe upon the premises and any part of the apparatus of such watercloset, other than such cistern or flushing box.

He shall furnish such watercloset with a suitable apparatus for the effectual application of water to any pan, basin, or other receptacle with which such apparatus may be connected and used, and for the effectual flushing and cleansing of such pan, basin, or other receptacle, and for the prompt and effectual removal therefrom of any solid or liquid filth which may from time to time be deposited therein.

He shall furnish such watercloset with a pan, basin, or other suitable receptacle of non-absorbent material, and of such shape, of such capacity, and of such mode of construction as to receive and contain a sufficient quantity of water, and to allow all filth which may from time to time be deposited in such pan, basin, or receptacle, to fall free of the sides thereof, and directly into the water received and contained in such pan, basin, or receptacle.

He shall not construct or fix under such pan, basin, or receptacle any "container" or other similar fitting.

He shall not construct or fix in or in connexion with the watercloset apparatus any trap of the kind known as a "D" trap.

68. Every person who shall construct an earthcloset in connexion with a building shall furnish such earthcloset with a reservoir or receptacle of suitable construction and of adequate capacity, for dry earth or other deodorizing substance, and he shall construct and fix such reservoir or receptacle in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of ready access to such reservoir or receptacle for the purpose of depositing therein the necessary supply of dry earth or other deodorizing substance.

He shall construct or fix in connexion with such reservoir or receptacle suitable means or apparatus for the frequent and effectual application of a sufficient quantity of dry earth or other deodorizing substance to any filth which may from time to time be deposited in any pan, pit, or other receptacle for filth constructed, fitted, or used in or in connexion with such earthcloset.

69. Every person who shall construct an earthcloset in connexion with a building, and shall provide in or in connexion with such earth closet a fixed receptacle for filth, shall construct or fix such receptacle in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of the frequent and effectual application of a sufficient quantity of dry earth or other deodorizing substance to any filth which may from time to time be deposited in such receptacle, and in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of ready access to such receptacle for the purpose of removing the contents thereof.

He shall construct such receptacle of a capacity greater than may be sufficient to contain such filth and dry earth and other deodorizing substance as may be deposited therein during a period of not exceeding THREE MONTHS, or in any case of a capacity exceeding FORTY CUBIC FEET.

He shall construct such receptacle of such material or materials, and in such a manner as to prevent any absorption by any part of such receptacle of any filth deposited therein, or any escape by leakage or otherwise, of any part of the contents of such receptacle.

He shall construct or fix such receptacle so that the bottom or floor thereof shall be at least THREE INCHES above the level of the surface of the ground immediately adjoining the earthcloset, and so that the contents of such receptacle may not at any time be exposed to any rainfall or to the drainage of any waste water or liquid refuse from any adjoining premises.

70. Every person who shall construct an earthcloset in connexion with a building, and shall provide in or in connexion with such earthcloset a movable receptacle for filth, shall construct such earthcloset so that the position and mode of fitting of such receptacle may admit of the frequent and effectual application of a sufficient quantity of dry earth or other deodorizing substance to any filth which may from time to time be deposited in such receptacle, and may also admit of ready access to that part of the earthcloset in which such receptacle may be placed or fitted, and of the convenient removal of such receptacle or of the contents thereof.

He shall also construct such earth closet so that the contents of such receptacle may not at any time be exposed to any rainfall or to the drainage of any waste water or liquid refuse from any adjoining premises.

71. Every person who shall construct a privy in connexion with a building shall construct such privy at a distance of TWELVE FEET at the least from a dwelling-house or public building, or any building in which any person may be or may be intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business.

72. A person who shall construct a privy in connexion with a building shall not construct such privy within a distance of FORTY FEET from any well, spring, or stream of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drinks for the use of man, or otherwise in such a position as to render any such water liable to pollution.

73. Every person who shall construct a privy in connexion with a building shall construct such privy in such a manner and in such a position as to afford ready means of access to such privy, for the purpose of cleansing such privy and of removing filth therefrom, and in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of all filth being removed from such privy, and from the premises to which such privy may belong, without being carried through any dwelling-house or public building, or any building in which any person may be or may be intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business.

74. Every person who shall construct a privy in connexion with a building shall provide such privy with a sufficient opening for ventilation, as near to the top as practicable, and communicating directly with the external air.

He shall cause the floor of such privy to be flagged or paved with hard tiles or other non-absorbent material, and he shall construct such floor so that it shall be in every part thereof at a height of not less than THREE INCHES above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such privy, and so that such floor shall have a fall or inclination towards the door of such privy of HALF AN INCH to the FOOT.

75. Every person who shall construct a privy in connexion with a building, and shall construct such privy for use in combination with a movable receptacle for filth, shall construct over the whole area of the space immediately beneath the seat of such privy a flagged or asphalted floor, at a height of not less than THREE INCHES above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such privy; and he shall cause the whole extent of each side of such space between the floor and the seat to be constructed of flagging, slate, or good brickwork, at least NINE INCHES thick, and rendered in good cement or asphalted.

He shall construct the seat of such privy, the aperture in such seat, and the space beneath such seat, of such dimensions as to admit of a movable receptacle for filth, of a capacity not exceeding TWO CUBIC FEET, being placed and fitted beneath such seat, in such a manner and in such a position as may effectually prevent the deposit, upon the floor or sides of the space beneath such seat or elsewhere than in such receptacle, of any filth which may from time to time fall or be cast through the aperture in such seat.

He shall construct the seat of such privy so that the whole of such seat, or a sufficient part thereof, may be readily removed or adjusted in such a manner as to afford adequate access to the space beneath such seat for the purpose of cleansing such space, or of removing therefrom or placing and fitting therein the appropriate receptacle for filth.

76. Every person who shall construct a privy in connexion with a building, and shall construct such privy for use in combination with a fixed receptacle for filth, shall construct or fix in or in connexion with such privy suitable means or apparatus for the frequent and effectual application of ashes, dust, or dry refuse to any filth which may from time to time be deposited in such receptacle.

He shall construct such receptacle so that the contents thereof may not at any time be exposed to any rainfall or the drainage of any waste water or liquid refuse from any adjoining premises.

He shall construct such receptacle of such material or materials and in such manner as to prevent any absorption by any part of such receptacle of any filth deposited therein or any escape, by leakage or otherwise, of any part of the contents of such receptacle.

He shall construct such receptacle so that the bottom or floor thereof shall be in every part at least THREE INCHES above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such receptacle.

He shall not in any case construct such receptacle of a capacity exceeding TWELVE CUBIC FEET.

He shall construct the seat of such privy so that the whole of such seat, or a sufficient part thereof, may be readily removed or adjusted in such a manner as to afford adequate access to such receptacle for the purpose of removing the contents thereof, and of cleansing such receptacle, or shall otherwise provide in or in connexion with such privy adequate means of access to such receptacle for the purpose aforesaid.

77. A person who shall construct a privy in connexion with a building shall not cause or suffer any part of the space under the seat of such privy or any part of any receptacle for filth in or in connexion with such privy to communicate with any drain.

78. Every person who shall construct an ashpit in connexion with a building shall construct such ashpit at a distance of TWELVE FEET at the least from a dwelling-house or public building, or any building in which any person may be or may be intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business.

79. A person who shall construct an ashpit in connexion with a building shall not construct such ashpit within the distance of THIRTY FEET from any well, spring, or stream of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drinks for the use of man, or otherwise in such a position as to render any such water liable to pollution.

80. Every person who shall construct an ashpit in connexion with a building shall construct such ashpit in such a manner and in such a position as to afford ready means of access to such ashpit for the purpose of cleansing such ashpit, and of removing the contents thereof, and, so far as may be practicable, in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of the contents of such ashpit being removed therefrom, and from the premises to which such ashpit may belong, without being carried through any dwelling-house or public building, or any building in which any person may be or may be intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business.

81. Every person who shall construct an ashpit in connexion with a building shall construct such ashpit of a capacity not exceeding in any case TWELVE CUBIC FEET, or of such less capacity as may be sufficient to contain all dust, ashes, rubbish, and dry refuse which may accumulate during a period not exceeding ONE WEEK upon the premises to which such ashpit may belong.

82. Every person who shall construct an ashpit in connexion with a building shall construct such ashpit of flagging, or of slate, or of good brickwork, at least NINE INCHES thick, and rendered inside with good cement or properly asphalted and made absolutely impervious.

He shall construct such ashpit so that the floor thereof shall be at a height of not less than THREE INCHES above the surface of the ground adjoining such ashpit, and he shall cause such floor to be properly flagged or asphalted.

He shall cause such ashpit to properly roofed over and ventilated, and to be furnished with a suitable door in such a position, and so constructed and fitted, as to admit of the convenient removal of the contents of such ashpit, and to admit of being securely closed or fastened for the effectual prevention of the escape of any of the contents of such ashpit.

83. A person who shall construct an ashpit in connexion with a building shall not cause or suffer any part of such ashpit to communicate with any drain.

84. Every person who shall construct a cesspool in connexion with a building shall construct such cesspool at a distance of SEVENTY-FIVE FEET at the least from a dwelling-house or public building, or any building in which any person may be or may be intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business.

85. A person who shall construct a cesspool in connexion with a building shall not construct such cesspool within the distance of SIXTY FEET from any well, spring, or stream of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drinks for the use of man, or otherwise in such a position as to render any such water liable to pollution.

Every person who shall construct a cesspool in connexion with a building shall construct such cesspool in such a manner and in such a position as to afford ready means of access to such cesspool for the purpose of cleansing such cesspool and of removing the contents thereof, and in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of the contents of such cesspool being removed therefrom, and from the premises to which such cesspool may belong, without being carried through any dwelling-house or public building, or any building in which any person may be or may be intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business.

He shall not in any case construct such cesspool so that it shall have, by drain or otherwise, any outlet into or means of communication with any sewer.

87. Every person who shall construct a cesspool in connexion with a building shall construct such cesspool of good brickwork in cement, properly rendered inside with cement, and with a backing of at least NINE INCHES of well-puddled clay around and beneath such brickwork.

He shall also cause such cesspool to be arched or otherwise properly covered over, and to be provided with adequate means of ventilation.