

Warblington  
Urban District Council.

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**MAIN DRAINAGE**

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Regulations by the Warblington Urban  
District Council for the connection of  
the Drains of Houses to the Main  
Sewers of Warblington.

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# **WARBLINGTON**

## **Urban District Council.**

### **Warblington Main Sewerage.**

#### **Regulations by the Warblington Urban District Council for the connection of the Drains of Houses to the Main Sewers of Warblington.**

1. Every person intending to make new drains for, or alter the existing drains of any premises and to connect the same with the sewers, shall obtain a printed form at the Office of the Surveyor to the Council, and draw on such form if and so far as the Surveyor deems necessary, and submit to the Council a plan of the premises, showing thereon the intended drains, sinks, closets, and gullies, in red lines, and all existing drains intended to be maintained in black lines, with a *section* of the leading drain, showing the positions and levels of the lowest floor and point proposed to be drained.
2. Upon approval being given by the Surveyor, the Applicant may commence the work, after giving 24 hours' notice.
3. The construction of the drains, and the materials to be used, are to be subject in all respects to the approval of the Council; and no drains are to be covered up until they or their Inspector, have inspected, tested, and approved them and given a written authority to do so, any existing drains intended to be maintained, will not be allowed to form any part of any drainage system unless they are tested with water and found in a satisfactory condition, and the gradients proved satisfactory to the Council.
4. All premises are to have a sufficient water supply before the drains are connected to the sewers.
5. The drains are to be formed in accordance with the following regulations, viz:-  
  
Every person shall give 24 hours' notice in writing to the Surveyor when the drainage work is ready for inspection. No drain or any branches or other connections therewith shall be covered in until they have been examined and approved by the Surveyor, and tested with water and found satisfactory.
6. In all cases where it is proposed to open drains beneath the Public Highway the work must be done by an open cutting (except under a paved footway), at the expense of the owner of the property intended to be drained, but by the Council, and such owner will be responsible for the cost of maintenance of the trenches, pavings, channels, kerbs, etc. in the Public Highway, or Private Road for a period of one month after completion, and also for any damage that may arise from the execution of the said works, and shall indemnify the

Urban District Council from any action at law, or from any loss they may incur by the acts or omissions of himself, his agents, or workmen.

7. The sewage from all existing cesspools or privies must be removed and carted away and the cesspool or privy disinfected and then filled up with dry rubble and lime preparatory to fixing the closet pan and trap, in such manner as to provide a firm and solid foundation for the said pan and trap should they be fixed over such cesspool or privy.

No two or more premises are to connect by a single drain pipe (unless allowed by the Urban District Council), and then with such special conditions as they shall require, and all rain water shall be drained or conveyed from the roofs, cornices, and other parts of the building to the channel in the road by means of a cast iron trough or pipe, so as to prevent its dripping on the ground and running over the footpath, causing dampness in the walls and annoyance to passengers.

8. All water from *paved yards* shall be conveyed into the drains by stone ware gullies or other approved gullies.

No rain water, surface water, or subsoil water shall be admitted to the house drains or the sewers with which the house drains are connected, and all gullies and other openings communicating with the sewers shall be so placed that no rain water, surface water, nor subsoil water can gain access thereto.

9. In the construction of every drain good sound pipes formed of glazed stoneware, cast iron, or of other equally suitable material shall be used, and 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 on a sufficient bed of good cement concrete where in the opinion of the Surveyor this is necessary, with a proper fall, and with watertight, socketted, or other suitable joints, the pipe to have a gradient of 1 in 48 for 4in. pipe, and 1 in 60 for 6in. pipe at least where possible.
10. No drain shall be constructed to pass under any building, except in cases where any other mode of construction may be impracticable, and in that case such drain shall be laid in the ground so 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, such drain to be laid in a direct line for the whole distance beneath such building, and to be completely embedded in and covered in good cement concrete at least six inches thick all round and shall likewise cause every inlet to any drain, not being an inlet as an opening for the ventilation of such drain, to be properly trapped.
11. Every person shall provide within the curtilage of his building (if possible), 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 and inspection chamber of such size as may be approved by the Council, 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 but shall not construct the several drains of such building in such a manner as to form in such drains any right angled junction, either vertical or horizontal. Provided that the Council may in any case, which may be thought desirable, relax the necessity for an Inspection Chamber. He shall cause every branch drain or tributary drain to join another drain obliquely in the direction of the flow of such drain, taper pipes to be used for all enlargements or reduction of size; branch drains to connect to inspection chambers where practicable as shall be determined by the Council.

In order to prevent back flow from the sewers into low-lying cellars or other places, the gully shall be fitted with suitable flap traps, with truly ground surfaces, ball valves, penstocks or other approved and efficient appliances, constructed in such a manner as to be easily accessible.

12. Every person shall, for the purpose of securing efficient ventilation of the drains of such building, comply with the following requirements.

(a) He shall provide at least two untrapped openings to the drains, and in the provision 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.

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 disconnecting chamber, and shall be situated as near as practicable to the trap which shall be provided between the main drain or other drains of the building, and the sewer or the other means of drainage with which such drain may lawfully communicate. Such opening shall also be situate on that side of the trap which is nearer the building when practicable.

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) Every person shall cause every opening provided in accordance with either of the two arrangements herein – before 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 have a sufficient number of apertures, of which the aggregate extent shall not be less than the sectional area of the pipe or drain to which such cover may be fitted.

- (c) Every pipe or shaft which may be used in connection with either of the two 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 four inches diameter.
  - (d) No bend or angle shall (except where unavoidable) be formed in any pipe or shaft used in connection with either of the two arrangements hereinbefore specified.
  - (e) Provided always, that for the purpose of either of the two arrangements hereinbefore specified, the soil pipe of any water closet, 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. The drains to be ventilated at the head of the drain pipes by means of untrapped pipes of heavy lead or heavy iron, properly jointed and not less than four inches diameter, carried up as nearly as possible vertical and straight to and above the roof of any building, and are to discharge into the open air as far as practicable from windows, doors, chimneys, and other openings, and similar ventilation pipes are also to be carried up at any other point required by the Council, in *all cases* to be not less than four feet above the head of the *highest* window. At the foot of all ventilating pipes a small brick chamber as a rust pit shall be constructed nine inches square, and at least six inches deeper than the invert of the pipe to be ventilated, the ventilating pipe being connected to the chamber by a cover stone with hole therein, or a suitable *stoneware* rust pit, or as the Council may direct.
13. No person shall construct any drain in such a manner as to allow any inlet to such drain (except such inlet as may be necessary from the apparatus of any water closet) to be made within any building.

He shall cause the soil pipe from every water closet 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. Soil pipes to be of heavy lead or heavy iron. They are to be placed on the outside of buildings, and all pipes and junctions are to be easily accessible throughout, and no joint to be made and bedded inside any wall. The weight of the four inch iron soil and ventilating pipes shall not be less than 22lbs. per yard, and the lead pipes 22lbs. per yard. The iron pipes shall be coated with Dr. A. Smith's patent varnish process or galvanized and jointed with hot lead well and properly caulked, or red lead and yarn. The L.C.C. pattern iron pipe may be used.

Every person shall 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 water closet) 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 water closet, 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 or under a trapped gully grating.

14. Every person shall, as regards the mode of construction of the waste pipe, from any slop sink constructed or adapted to be used for receiving within any building any solid or liquid filth, *comply in all respects* with such of the provisions as are applicable to the *soil pipe* from a water closet.
15. Every person who shall construct a water closet in connection with a building shall furnish such water closet with a separate cistern or flushing box of not less than *two-gallon capacity*, which shall be so constructed, fitted, and placed as to admit of the supply of water for use in such water closet without any direct communication between any service pipe upon the premises, and any part of the apparatus of such water closet other than such cistern or flushing box. He shall furnish such water closet 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 water closet with a pan, basin, or other suitable receptacle of non-absorbent material, 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.

The Surveyor is to be empowered to provisionally sanction plans, if the same are in accordance with the foregoing regulations.

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## PENALTY

16. Every person who shall cause a drain to empty into a sewer of the Warblington Main Sewerage Scheme without complying with the foregoing regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds, and the Urban District Council may close any connection between a drain and sewer made in contravention of the foregoing regulations, and recover in a summary manner from the person so offending any expenses incurred by them under and by virtue of the 21st Section of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The foregoing Regulations were passed, approved, and sanctioned by the Urban District Council of Warblington, at a meeting of the said Council on the 16th day of June, 1915.

In testimony whereof the Seal of the said Council was affixed thereto, and the said Regulations were signed by me as the presiding Chairman at the meeting aforesaid.