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BYELAWS

made under the Public Health Act, 1875

by the

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF CORBY

with respect to

NEW STREETS

in the Urban District

—
Price . . . One Shilling
—

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BYELAWS

made under section 157 of the Public Health Act, 1875,
by the Urban District Council of Corby,
with respect to

NEW STREETS

in the Urban District of Corby.

Interpretation of terms.

1.—In these byelaws, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“council” means the Urban District Council of Corby ;

“district” means the Urban District of Corby ;

“domestic building” means a dwelling-house, shop, office building or any other building which is neither—

(1) a building used or constructed or adapted to be used, either ordinarily or occasionally, as a church, chapel or other place of public worship, or as a hospital, public institution, college or school (not being merely a dwelling-house so used), theatre, public hall, public concert room, public ballroom, public lecture room or public exhibition room, or as a public place of assembly for persons admitted thereto, by tickets or otherwise, or used or constructed or adapted to be used, either ordinarily or occasionally, for any other public purpose ; nor

(2) a warehouse or factory ;

“width,” applied to a new street, means the distance between the two sides of the space intended to be used as a public way measured at right angles to the direction of the street.

With respect to the level, width, and construction of new streets and the provisions for the sewerage thereof.

2.—A person who shall lay out a new street shall lay it out at such level as having regard to the intended use of the land abutting on the street will afford the easiest practicable gradients for communicating with any street or intended street with which it may be connected.

3.—A person who shall lay out for use as a carriage-road a new street intended to be the principal means of access to any building shall lay out the street of the width of *thirty-six feet* at the least :

Provided that the street shall not be required to be laid out of a greater width than—

(1) *thirty feet*, if—

(a) the street does not exceed *one thousand feet* in length; and

(b) every main wall of any building in the street is distant not less than *thirty feet* from the middle of the street;

(2) *twenty-four feet*, if—

(a) the street does not exceed *three hundred feet* in length; and

(b) every main wall of any building in the street is distant not less than *twenty-five feet* from the middle of the street;

(3) *twenty-six feet*, if—

(a) the street does not exceed *one thousand feet* in length; and

(b) every main wall of any building in the street is distant not less than *thirty feet* from the middle of the street; and

(c) there are domestic buildings only in the street; and

(d) either—

(i) the erection of buildings on one side of the street is impracticable or prohibited by reason of a canal, river or railway, or of the configuration of the ground, or of the permanent appropriation of the land as a recreation ground or as gardens; or

(ii) any buildings erected in the street are on one side only and at the time the street is laid out the land on both sides of the street is in the same ownership;

(4) *twenty-one feet*, if—

(a) the street does not exceed *three hundred feet* in length; and

(b) every main wall of any building in the street is distant not less than *twenty-five feet* from the middle of the street; and

(c) there are domestic buildings only in the street; and

(d) either—

(i) the erection of buildings on one side of the street is impracticable or prohibited by reason of a canal, river or railway, or of the configuration of the ground, or of the permanent appropriation of the land as a recreation ground or as gardens; or

(ii) any buildings erected in the street are on one side only and at the time the street is laid out the land on both sides of the street is in the same ownership.

4.—A person who shall lay out a new street intended to be the principal means of access to any building shall lay it out for use as a carriage-road :

Provided that he may lay out the street for use otherwise than as a carriage-road and of a width not less than—

(1) *twenty-four feet*, if the street does not exceed *one hundred feet* in length ;

(2) *ten feet*, if—

(a) the street does not exceed *five hundred feet* in length ; and

(b) every main wall of any building in the street is distant not less than *twenty-five feet* from the middle of the street ; and

(c) there are dwelling-houses only in the street ; and

(d) the street communicates at one end at least with a street constructed for use as a carriage-road and not less than *thirty feet* in width ; and

(e) the whole surface of the street is properly paved or otherwise constructed in a suitable manner with suitable material laid on a sufficient and solid foundation, falling at the rate of not more than *one-half-of-an-inch* for every *foot* of its width either to channels at the sides or from the sides to a channel in the middle ; and

(f) the space, if any, on each side of the street is laid out as forecourts or gardens, and no fence or wall thereon exceeds *four feet six inches* in height ; and

(g) where the street exceeds *two hundred feet* in length, there is provided in the rear of the dwelling-houses in the street and adjoining the curtilage of each such dwelling-house a street of a width not less than *sixteen feet* constructed for use as a carriage-road, with a carriage-way of a width not less than *fourteen feet*, and communicating at one end at least with a street constructed for use as a carriage-road and of a width not less than *thirty feet*.

5.—(1) A person who shall lay out for use as a carriage-road a new street intended to be the secondary means of access to any premises shall lay out the street of a width not less than *ten feet*.

(2) A person who shall construct such a street shall construct the carriage-way of a width not less than *eight feet*.

6.—A person who shall construct for use as a carriage-road a new street intended to be the principal means of access to any building shall—

(1) construct a carriage-way of a width not less than—

(a) *twenty-four feet*, if by these byelaws the street is required to be of a minimum width of *thirty-six feet* ;

(b) *twenty feet*, if by these byelaws the street is required to be of a minimum width of *thirty feet* or *twenty-six feet*, as the case may be ;

(c) *fifteen feet*, if by these byelaws the street is required to be of a minimum width of *twenty-four feet* or *twenty-one feet*, as the case may be ;

(2) construct the surface of the carriage-way so as to curve or fall from the middle to channels at the sides, at the rate of not less than *one-quarter-of-an-inch* and not more than *three-quarters-of-an-inch* for every *foot* of the width between the middle and the channels ;

(3) construct a footway of a width not less than—

(a) *six feet*, on each side of the street, if by these byelaws the street is required to be of a minimum width of *thirty-six feet* ;

(b) *five feet*, on each side of the street, if by these byelaws the street is required to be of a minimum width of *thirty feet* ;

(c) *four-and-a-half feet*, on each side of the street, if by these byelaws the street is required to be of a minimum width of *twenty-four feet* ;

(d) *five feet*, on that side of the street on which there may be buildings, if by these byelaws the street is required to be of a minimum width of *twenty-six feet* ;

(e) *four-and-a-half feet*, on that side of the street on which there may be buildings, if by these byelaws the street is required to be of a minimum width of *twenty-one feet* ;

(4) construct every footway so as to slope towards the kerb or outer edge at the rate of not less than *one-half-of-an-inch* and not more than *three-quarters-of-an-inch* for every *foot* of its width, if the footway be not paved, flagged or asphalted, and at the rate of not less than *one-quarter-of-an-inch* and not more than *one-half-of-an-inch* for every *foot* of its width, if the footway be paved, flagged or asphalted ;

(5) construct every footway so that the height of the kerb or outer edge above the channel (except where a crossing is necessary for vehicles or otherwise) shall be not less than *three inches* at the highest part of the channel and not more than *seven inches* at the lowest.

7.—(1) A person who shall lay out a new street shall provide that one end is free from any erection above the level of the ground,

(2) For the purpose of this byelaw, the junction of a new street with another or intended street may be regarded as an end of the new street.

8.—A person who shall construct a new street shall make proper and sufficient provision for carrying off the surface water from the street.

As to the giving of notices : as to the deposit of plans and sections by persons intending to lay out streets, and as to inspection by the council.

9.—(1) A person who intends to lay out a new street shall give to the council notice in writing of his intention, and shall send or deliver the notice to the clerk or surveyor of the council.

(2) He shall also send or deliver to the clerk or surveyor a plan and a longitudinal section and cross sections of the street, drawn or reproduced in a clear and intelligible manner on suitable and durable material.

(3) The plan and longitudinal section shall be to a scale not less than *one inch* to every *forty-four feet* horizontally, and *one inch* to every *ten feet* vertically ; and the cross sections shall be to a scale not less than *one inch* to every *eight feet* horizontally and vertically.

(4) There shall be shown upon the plan and sections all particulars necessary to show whether the street complies with any of the foregoing byelaws which apply to it, including :—

(a) upon the plan—

- (i) the length, width or widths, and levels of the street ;
- (ii) the existing or intended building line on each side of the street ;
- (iii) the position of the street in relation to the nearest existing streets ;
- (iv) any provision intended for carrying off the surface water from the street ;

(b) upon the sections—

- (i) the levels of the present surface of the ground over or through which the street is to pass, taken from some known datum ;
- (ii) the levels of the ground immediately abutting on each side of the street and, so far as necessary and practicable, the intended levels of the building sites on each side of the street ;
- (iii) the levels and rates of inclination of the street ;

(iv) the levels and rates of inclination of any intended or existing streets with which it is intended that the street shall connect, so far as is necessary to show the levels and rates of inclination at which the new street will connect with such intended or existing streets.

(5) There shall also be shown upon the plan—

(a) the names of the owners of the land occupied by the street and of the lands on each side of the street ;

(b) the name and address of the person intending to lay out the street ;

(c) the name, if any, of the street ;

(d) the points of the compass.

(6) Where a person is deemed to be laying out a new street by reason only of subsection (4) of section 30 of the Public Health Act, 1925, this byelaw shall not apply.

10.—A person who intends to lay out a new street, or otherwise execute any work to which any of the foregoing byelaws apply—

(1) shall give to the surveyor of the council not less than *twenty-four hours*' notice in writing of the date and time at which the laying out of the street or the execution of the work will be commenced ;

(2) if he neglects or refuses to give any such notice, shall comply with a notice in writing by the surveyor requiring him within reasonable time to cut into or lay open so much of the street or work as prevents the surveyor from ascertaining whether any of the foregoing byelaws have been contravened ;

(3) if he has received a notice in writing from the surveyor pointing out the respects in which the street or work contravenes these byelaws, and as a result of such notice shall have amended or added to the street or work so as to secure compliance with these byelaws, shall within a reasonable time after the completion of such work give to the surveyor notice in writing of its completion, and shall at all reasonable times within a period of *two days* after the giving of such notice afford the surveyor free access to such work for the purpose of inspection ;

(4) shall at all times during the laying out of the street or the execution of the work afford the surveyor free access to the street or work for the purpose of inspection ;

(5) shall within a reasonable time after the completion of the laying out of the street or the execution of the work give to the surveyor notice in writing of the completion, and shall at all reasonable times within a period of *seven days* after such notice afford the surveyor free access to the street or work for the purpose of inspection.

11.—Where the foregoing byelaws require that access shall be afforded to the surveyor of the council, access shall be deemed to be required to be afforded to any person duly authorized in writing to act in place of the surveyor, and to any assistant or workman accompanying such surveyor or person,

12.—(1) A person who is required by the foregoing byelaws to give, send or deliver any notice or any plans or sections shall sign such notice, plans or sections, or cause them to be signed by his duly authorized agent.

(2) If such notice or other document is signed by an agent, it shall state the name and address of the person on whose behalf it has been given, sent or delivered.

(3) Any such notice or other document shall be sent or delivered either to the office of the council or to the office of the person to whom the notice is required by the foregoing byelaws to be sent or delivered.

Penalties.

13.—Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding *five pounds*, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding *forty shillings* for each day during which the offence continues after conviction therefor.

As to the power of the council to remove or alter any work begun or done in contravention of byelaws.

14.—If any work to which any of these byelaws applies is begun or done in contravention of that byelaw, and the person by whom it is so begun or done is required, by a notice in writing signed by the clerk of the council and duly served upon or delivered to him, to furnish on or before the day specified in the notice a statement in writing under his hand or under the hand of an agent duly authorized in that behalf showing sufficient cause why the work shall not be removed or altered, or to attend personally or by an agent duly authorized in that behalf before the council on such day, and at such time and place as shall be specified in the notice and show sufficient cause why the work shall not be removed or altered,

and if such person shall fail to show sufficient cause why the work shall not be removed or altered,

the council shall be empowered, subject to any statutory provision in that behalf, to remove or alter the work :

Provided that this byelaw shall not empower the council to remove or alter—

(1) any work which contravenes only the byelaws as to the giving of notices, as to the deposit of plans and sections, and as to inspection by the council ; or

(2) any work which has been completed for more than twelve months ; or

(3) any work if all notices required by the byelaw in that behalf have been duly given by the person undertaking the work, and the surveyor of the council has not, within seven days after the notice of the completion of the work, given notice in writing that the work contravenes the byelaws.

Given under the Common
Seal of the Ladbroke Urban
District Council this
Twenty-third day of
September One thousand
nine hundred & forty

H. Woodwood
Chairman

W. Bridger. Page

Clerk

The foregoing byelaws are hereby
approved by the Minister of Health
and shall come into operation
this tenth day of December 1940.

F. Slator.
F. SLATOR
Assistant Secretary,
Ministry of Health