

BYELAWS

Made under section 108 of the Public Health Act, 1936,
by the
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHERTSEY
for the
REGULATION OF OFFENSIVE TRADES,
BUSINESSES OR MANUFACTURES IN THE
URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Interpretation

1. In these byelaws—

“the Council” means the Urban District Council of Chertsey;
“trade” includes business or manufacture.

With respect to the trades of a Blood-boiler and a Blood-drier.

2. Every blood-boiler or blood-drier shall—

(i) Cause all blood which has been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and is not required for immediate use, to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom;

(ii) once during each working day—

(a) cause every floor or pavement elsewhere than in that part of the premises where the processes of drying and packing are carried on to be thoroughly washed; and

(b) cause every vessel or utensil and every implement which has been in use for the purposes of his trade during the day upon the premises where trade is carried on, or is in a foul or offensive condition, to be thoroughly cleansed;

(iii) cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on and every floor or pavement on such premises to be kept at all times

in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid, filth, or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed thereon;

(iv) cause all vapour emitted, during the process of boiling or drying, from the contents of any pan or other receptacle or from any kiln or drying floor upon the premises where his trade is carried on, either—

- (a) to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the diffusion of the vapour, without noxious or injurious effects; or
- (b) to pass directly from the pan or receptacle, or from the kiln or drying floor through a fire, or into a suitable condensing apparatus, or through a suitable condensing apparatus and then through a fire in such a manner as effectually to consume the vapour; or
- (c) to be deprived of noxious or injurious properties by some other not less effectual means.

With respect to the trade of a Bone-boiler.

3. Every bone-boiler shall—

(i) cause all bones which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and are not immediately required for boiling, to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom;

(ii) once during each working day cause all grease, refuse, or filth which has been spilled, splashed or deposited or may have fallen, upon any floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be removed therefrom by scraping or some other effectual means of cleansing;

(iii) cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on and every floor or pavement on such premises to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid, filth, or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon;

(iv) cause all gasses or vapour emitted during the process of boiling from the contents of any pan or tank, and all gas or vapour emitted from any chamber used for the storage of boiled bones upon the premises where his trade is carried on, either—

(a) to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the diffusion of the gas or vapour without noxious or injurious effects; or

(b) to pass directly from the pan, tank or chamber through a fire, or into a suitable condensing apparatus, or through a suitable condensing apparatus and then through a fire in such a manner as effectually to consume the gas or vapour; or

(c) to be deprived of noxious or injurious properties by some other not less effectual means;

(v) cause all liquid refuse, before being discharged into any drain from any part of the premises where his trade is carried on to be cooled in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

With respect to the trade of a Fellmonger.

4. A fellmonger shall not cause or suffer any skin or hide which, by reason of decomposition, has become useless for the purpose of leather dressing to be kept for a longer time than may be necessary in any part of the premises where his trade is carried on.

5. Every fellmonger shall—

(i) cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept reasonably clean and to be swept as often as may be necessary;

(ii) cause the supply of water in every tank or other receptacle used upon the premises where his trade is carried on for the washing or soaking of any skin or hide and not being a liming pit to be renewed as often as may be necessary to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia from the contents of the tank or other receptacle:

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall interfere to prevent the working of any special or essential process as long as such process is properly carried out;

(iii) cause every part of such tank or other receptacle, when emptied, to be thoroughly cleansed, and any filth which may be removed therefrom to be conveyed from the premises with reasonable despatch;

(iv) cause all waste lime which has been taken out of any pit upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be deposited in a suitable place for draining and drying, and unless suitable facilities exist for its retention cause it to be removed from time to time as often as necessary;

(v) cause every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of every building used for any process of his trade to be thoroughly washed with hot lime wash at least twice in every year, that is to say, at least once in March, and once in September:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to any part of the internal surface of any building which is painted or covered with impervious material and is otherwise properly cleansed:

(vi) cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on and every floor or pavement on such premises to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid, filth, or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may fall or be deposited thereon.

With respect to the trade of a Soap-boiler.

6. Every soap-boiler shall—

(i) cause all materials which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and which are not required for immediate use, to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom;

(ii) cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on and every floor or pavement on such premises to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid, filth, or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon;

(iii) cause all vapour emitted, during the process of melting or boiling any materials, from the contents of any cask, tank, or pan upon the premises where his trade is carried on, either—

(a) to pass directly from the cask, tank, or pan through a fire, or into a suitable condensing apparatus, or through a suitable condensing apparatus and then through a fire in such a manner as effectually to consume the vapour; or

(b) to be deprived of noxious or injurious properties by some other not less effectual means.

With respect to the trades of a Tallow melter and of a Fat melter or a Fat extractor.

7. Every tallow melter, fat melter or fat extractor shall—

(i) cause all materials which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and which are not immediately required for melting or extracting, to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom;

(ii) once during each working day, cause all fat, tallow, grease, refuse or filth which has been spilled, splashed, or deposited, or may have fallen upon any floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be removed therefrom by scraping or some other effectual means of cleansing;

(iii) cause every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of any building used for any process of his trade to be thoroughly cleansed, and, after being so cleansed, to be thoroughly washed with hot lime-wash at least twice in every year, that is to say, at least once in March, and once in September;

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to any part of the internal surface of any building which is painted or covered with impervious material and is otherwise properly cleansed;

(iv) cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on and every floor or pavement on such premises to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid, filth, or refuse or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon;

(v) cause all vapour emitted, during the process of melting or extracting, or during the process of greaves pressing, from the contents of any pan or press upon the premises where his trade is carried on, either—

(a) to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the diffusion of the vapour without noxious or injurious effects; or

(b) to pass directly from the pan or press through a fire, or into a suitable condensing apparatus, or through a suitable condensing apparatus and then through a fire in such a manner as effectually to consume the vapour; or

(c) to be deprived of noxious or injurious properties by some other not less effectual means.

With respect to the trade of a Tripe boiler.

8. Every tripe boiler shall—

(i) at the close of every working day—

(a) cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly washed;

(b) cause every bench or table and every vessel, receptacle, or instrument used upon the premises where his trade is carried on for the scraping of any tripe or in any other process of his trade to be thoroughly cleansed by scrubbing or by some other effectual means;

(c) cause all filth which has been splashed upon any part of the internal surface of any wall of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be removed by washing or by some other effectual means;

(ii) cause every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of every building used for any process of his trade to be thoroughly washed with hot lime-wash four times at least in every year, that is to say, at least once in the first ten days of March, June, September, and December, respectively:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to any part of the internal surface of any building which is painted or covered with impervious material and is otherwise properly cleansed;

(iii) provide a sufficient number of vessels or receptacles, properly constructed of galvanized iron, or of some other non-absorbent material, and furnished with closely fitting covers, for the purpose of receiving and conveying from the premises, where his trade is carried on, manure, garbage, inedible offal, filth or refuse;

(iv) at the close of every working day, cause all manure, garbage, inedible offal, filth or refuse which has fallen or been deposited upon any part of the premises and is not intended to be forthwith subjected to any further trade process upon the premises to be collected and to be removed from the premises;

(v) cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on and every floor or pavement on such premises to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid, filth, or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon;

(vi) cause all gas or vapour emitted, during the process of boiling, from the contents of any pan upon the premises where his trade is carried on, either—

(a) to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit the diffusion of the gas or vapour without noxious or injurious effects; or

(b) to pass directly from the pan through a fire, or into a suitable condensing apparatus or through a suitable condensing apparatus and then through a fire in such a manner as effectually to consume the gas or vapour; or

(c) to be deprived of noxious or injurious properties by some other not less effectual means;

(vii) cause all liquid refuse, before being discharged into any drain, from any part of the premises where his trade is carried on, to be cooled in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

With respect to the trades of a Glue maker and of a Size maker.

9. A glue maker or size maker shall not cause or suffer any moist materials which, by reason of decomposition, have become useless for the purpose of glue-making or size-making to be kept for a longer time than may be necessary in any part of the premises where his trade is carried on.

10. Every glue maker or size maker shall—

(i) cause all moist materials which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and which are not required for immediate use—

(a) to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom;

(b) where practicable, to be dried before being deposited in that part of the premises which has been appropriated for the storage thereof;

(c) to be subjected to the action of milk of lime, and to be closely stacked, if by reason of the state of the weather or for any other sufficient cause it is impracticable to dry the materials;

(ii) cause all scutch, residue, or refuse, which has been removed from any boiling pan upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and is not intended to be forthwith subjected to any further trade process upon the premises,

- (a) to be deposited, immediately after removal from the pan, in a suitable chamber or shed, in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom; or to be placed, immediately after removal from the pan, in bags or sacks, casks or barrels, which, when filled, shall be closed and fastened or covered in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom;
- (b) if deposited in a chamber or shed, to be removed from the premises within forty-eight hours after deposit;
- (iii) once during each working day—
- (a) cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly swept;
- (b) cause all glue or size, or any material used in glue-making or size-making, which has fallen or been deposited upon any part of the premises where his trade is carried on to be collected and placed in a suitable receptacle;
- (iv) cause every floor or pavement elsewhere than in that part of the premises where the processes of drying and packing are carried on to be thoroughly cleansed once at least in every week;
- (v) cause the interior and exterior of every boiling pan, and of every tank, vat, trough, or other receptacle upon the premises where his trade is carried on and used for the purposes of the trade to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to prevent any accumulation of filth;
- (vi) cause all waste lime which has been taken out of any pit upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be forthwith deposited in suitable vessels or receptacles, or in a properly constructed cart or carriage, which, when filled or loaded, shall be covered in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia and shall, with all reasonable despatch, be removed from the premises;
- (vii) cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid, filth or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may fall or be deposited thereon;
- (viii) cause every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of any building used for the process of boiling, cooling, cutting, washing or packing to be thoroughly washed with hot lime-wash in March of every year:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to any part of the internal surface of any building which is painted or covered with impervious material and is otherwise properly cleansed;

- (ix) cause all gas or vapour emitted during the process of boiling from the contents of any pan upon the premises where his trade is carried on, either—
- (a) to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the diffusion of the gas or vapour without noxious or injurious effects; or
- (b) to pass directly from the pan through a fire or into a suitable condensing apparatus, or through a suitable condensing apparatus and then through a fire in such a manner as effectually to consume the gas or vapour; or
- (c) to be deprived of noxious or injurious properties by some other not less effectual means.

With respect to the trade of a Gut scraper.

11. Every gut scraper shall—

- (i) cause all undried guts which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and are not required for immediate use, to be placed in suitable vessels or receptacles, properly constructed of galvanised iron or of some other non-absorbent material and furnished with closely fitting covers, and such vessels or receptacles to be covered and to be kept covered until it becomes necessary to remove the contents for use;
- (ii) at frequent intervals during every working day, cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly swept and to be copiously sprinkled or washed with an effective deodorant powder or solution;
- (iii) cause all refuse, fragments of gut or other matter detached in the process of scraping, and all garbage, filth, or other offensive matter, to be collected and placed in suitable vessels or receptacles, properly constructed of galvanized iron or of some other non-absorbent material and furnished with closely fitting covers, and containing a sufficient quantity of a deodorant, and the several vessels or receptacles, when filled, to be covered, and with the contents thereof to be removed from the premises with all reasonable despatch;
- (iv) at the close of every working day—

- (a) cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly cleansed;
- (b) cause every bench or table, and every vessel, receptacle, or instrument which has been in use during the day upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and in any process of his trade, to be thoroughly cleansed with water containing a deodorant;
- (c) cause all filth or refuse which has been splashed upon any part of the internal surface of any wall of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be removed by scraping or by some other effectual means;
- (v) cause every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of every building used for any process of his trade to be thoroughly washed with hot lime-wash four times at least in every year, that is to say, at least once in the first ten days of March, June, September and December :

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to any part of the internal surface of any building which is painted or covered with impervious material and is otherwise properly cleansed;

(vi) cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on and every floor or pavement on such premises to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid, filth, or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon.

With respect to the trade of a Rag and Bone Dealer.

12. A rag and bone dealer shall not place or store, or cause or suffer to be placed or stored, any rags in an offensive condition or in a condition likely to become offensive, or bones, rabbit skins, fat or other putrescible animal products of a like nature in any part of the premises where his trade is carried on which is used or occupied as a living or sleeping room, or in any warehouse, building or room that is not provided with proper and sufficient means of ventilation.

13. Every rag and bone dealer shall—

(i) cause every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of every building used for the purposes of his trade to be washed with hot lime-wash twice at least in every year, that is to say, at least once in April, and once in October :

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to any part of the internal surface of any building which is painted or covered with impervious material and is otherwise properly cleansed;

- (ii) (a) store all fat or other putrescible animal products of a like nature in suitable metal vessels or receptacles furnished with closely fitting covers;
- (b) store all bones in closed bags or adopt some other effectual means of diminishing the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom;
- (c) cause the same to be removed from the premises at frequent intervals;
- (iii) cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on and every floor or pavement on such premises to be kept at all times in good order, condition and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid, filth or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon.

General provision.

14. Every person to whom any of the foregoing byelaws may apply shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connexion with the premises where his trade is carried on to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

Penalties.

15. Every person who shall offend against any of these 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.

GIVEN under the Common Seal of
the URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF
CHERTSEY the Fifth day of January,
1967.

G. T. TOLLETT,
Chairman.

L. W. WAY,
Clerk.



The foregoing byelaws are hereby
confirmed by the Minister of
Housing and Local Government this
Sixth day of April, 1967, and shall
come into operation on the 1st May
1967.

L. R. MUSTILL,
*Assistant Secretary,
Ministry of Housing and
Local Government.*

