

THE HOTELS, LODGING HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS  
(REGULATION) LAW.

CAP. 105.

BYE-LAWS MADE BY THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF NICOSIA UNDER SECTION 4.

Whereas by Order-in-Council No. 2602 published under Notification No. 125 in Supplement No. 3 to the *Gazette* of the 12th March, 1953, the Hotels, Lodging Houses and Public Buildings (Regulation) Law has been applied to hotels, lodging houses and public buildings situated within the limits of all municipal corporations :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers vested in them, the Municipal Council of the Municipal Corporation of Nicosia hereby make the following Bye-laws :—

1. These bye-laws may be cited as the Hotels, Lodging Houses and Public Buildings (Nicosia) Bye-laws, 1955, and shall come into operation on the 1st June, 1955.

PART I.—DEFINITIONS.

2.—(1) These bye-laws shall apply to hotels, lodging houses and public buildings situated within the Municipal limits.

(2) In these bye-laws—

“ licensed lodging house ” means a lodging house situated within the Municipal limits, duly licensed under these bye-laws ;

“ licensee ” means the owner, keeper or person in charge of a licensed lodging house ;

“ Licensing Authority ” means the Council of the Municipal Corporation and, in the case of hotels, the Hotels Board ;

“ Medical Officer of Health ” means the person who is, for the time being, lawfully discharging the duties of a Medical Officer of Health in the service of the Municipal Corporation and includes any other person authorized by the Licensing Authority to perform any of the duties or to exercise any of the functions or duties, imposed or conferred upon the Medical Officer of Health under these bye-laws ;

“ Municipal Corporation ” means the Municipal Corporation of Nicosia ;

“ Municipal limits ” means the municipal limits of the Municipal Corporation ;

“ the Law ” means the Hotels, Lodging Houses and Public Buildings Law.

(3) The words “ hotel ”, “ lodging house ” and “ public buildings ” shall have the same meaning as in the Law as applied to the Municipal Corporation by the Order-in-Council referred to in the preamble to these bye-laws, so as to include hotels, lodging houses and public buildings situated within the municipal limits.

(4) The duties imposed and the functions and powers conferred upon any person or body under these bye-laws shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any duties, functions or powers imposed or conferred upon such person or body under any other enactment.

PART II.—HOTELS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

1. *Sanitary arrangements to apply in or in connection with hotels and public buildings.*

3. Every watercloset, urinal or cesspool shall be thoroughly cleaned from time to time or as often as may be necessary for the purpose of keeping the same in a sanitary condition.

4. There shall be provided and maintained in good condition watercloset accommodation in the proportion of not less than one watercloset for every twelve persons.

5. There shall be separate watercloset accommodation for men and women with proper doors and fastenings.

6. Every watercloset shall be enclosed by a solid wall or partition of brick or other material extending to the entire height from the floor to the ceiling.

7. The floors of every watercloset shall be of hard, smooth, impervious material.

8. Every watercloset shall have a window of not less than two square feet which shall be kept partly or wholly open and also shall be provided with adequate means of constant ventilation by at least one air brick built in an external wall of such watercloset or by an airshaft or by some other effectual method or appliance.

9. Every watercloset shall have a cistern for flushing purpose which shall be separate and distinct from any cistern used for drinking purposes and shall be so constructed, fitted and placed, but there shall not be any direct connection between it and any service pipe upon the premises.

10. Every watercloset shall have a pan, basin or other suitable receptacle, of non-absorbent material and of such shape and 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 to the water received and contained in such pan, basin or receptacle.

11. Every watercloset shall have immediately beneath or in connection with such pan, basin or other suitable receptacle, an efficient syphon trap, so constructed that it shall at all times maintain a sufficient water seal between such pan, basin or receptacle, and any drain or soil pipe in connection therewith. No. "D" or other similar traps shall be constructed, connected, or fixed, in connection with any watercloset apparatus.

12. Every latrine shall be constructed at a distance of 20 feet at least from any dwelling house or any building in which persons may, or may be intended to be employed, in any manufacture, trade or business, and 100 feet from any well, spring or stream of water used, or likely to be used by persons for drinking or domestic purposes or for manufacturing drinks for the use of persons, or otherwise in such a position as not to render any such water liable to pollution. Such latrines shall be in such a position as to afford ready means of access, for the purpose of cleaning and being ventilated by a proper pipe or otherwise with the external air. The floor of such latrine shall be of hard, smooth, impervious material and it shall be in every part thereof at a height of not less than 6 inches above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such latrine.

13. Every person who shall intend to construct in or in connection with any hotel or public building any watercloset or septic tank, or to fit or fix in or in connection with any watercloset septic tank any apparatus or any trap, or soil pipe, shall, before executing any such works, give notice in writing to the Medical Officer of Health and submit plans, sections and particulars of the proposed construction.

14. No watercloset shall be put in a room used for human habitation or close to a kitchen or any store in which foodstuffs are prepared or kept.

15. Every cesspool shall be constructed at a distance of not less than 20 feet from the premises and not less than 100 feet away from any well or spring of water which is used or may be used for drinking purposes or for the manufacturing of drinks, and shall be constructed of stone or brick work bedded and grounded in cement and properly rendered inside with cement so that such cesspool shall be perfectly water-tight. It shall be arched or otherwise properly covered over and shall be provided with adequate means of ventilation.

16. Every watercloset, urinal, drain, soil pipe, trap, septic tank or cesspool shall not be used or covered or otherwise closed until such work or fittings are inspected and approved by the Medical Officer of Health.

17. Every drain or soil pipe in connection with a septic tank, cesspool or sewer shall have at proper places a sufficient number of inspection chambers of holes with properly fitted airtight covers.

18. Every drain and soil pipe shall be so trapped that there shall be no direct connection between a sewer, septic tank or cesspool and any hotel or public building.

*2. Furniture, utensils and accessories.*

19. It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of any hotel or public building to cause all instruments, appliances, furniture, utensils, fixtures and accessories used in such buildings or premises to be kept properly cleaned and disinfected.

*3. Food and articles for human consumption.*

20. It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of any hotel or public building to cause all food and all articles intended, exposed or offered for food or sale for human consumption to be protected from flies and other insects, dust and vermin by keeping them in well closed clean receptacles and to be handled by clean hands and by persons in possession of a valid certificate of health issued under Bye-law 65 of the Nicosia Municipal Bye-laws, 1938 to 1954, or any bye-law amending or substituted for the same.

21.—(1) The use in, or in connection with, a hotel or public building, of any vessel containing or intended to contain any article of food or drink intended for human consumption which is rusty or made of any material containing, in any part likely to come in contact with the contents, any lead or other poisonous or dangerous material or substance, is prohibited and any such vessel may be seized by the Medical Officer of Health and destroyed not earlier than two days after the seizure thereof.

(2) No ice, except cubes of ice from clean water in a proper refrigerator shall be served with any drink or water or placed on fruit which may be eaten without peeling, in any hotel or public building.

22. No food shall be prepared or cooked in any part of an hotel or public building other than the kitchen.

23. The following requirements shall be complied with in connection with the kitchen in a hotel or public building :—

- (a) There shall be a proper basin for washing up plates or other requirements in the kitchen with a fountain for running water and plates shall be properly washed and cleaned with hot and cold water.
- (b) There shall be a proper metal receptacle, properly covered, into which there shall be thrown the remnants of food or other kitchen refuse and no such remnants or refuse shall be suffered to be deposited or thrown at any other place.
- (c) The kitchen shall be always kept free from any articles or thing which is not necessary or connected with the progress of work in the kitchen.
- (d) No person shall sleep in the kitchen and no live bird or animal shall be permitted or suffered in the kitchen.
- (e) Persons engaged in the preparation of food and persons handling any food in the kitchen shall whilst so engaged wear a clean white apron.

24. Every hotel and public building shall be provided with a suitable refrigerator or ice-box for the preservation of meat, fish and of any food made of or containing milk or cream.

25. The owner or person in charge of a hotel or public building shall take such steps as may be necessary for the extinction of flies, cockroaches and all other insects therein.

4. *Cleanliness and ventilation.*

26. It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of any hotel or public building to ensure that all parts of such building, such as walls, ceilings, bedding, chairs or other articles are kept free from vermin, and to take measures to prevent persons from spitting on the floor or the walls of such building.

27. It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of any hotel or public building to cause all the rooms in such building to be properly lighted, ventilated, cleaned and disinfected, and the bedding, basins, towels, baths and all other articles to be kept in a clean condition.

28. It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of any hotel or public building to prevent overcrowding in any room or part of the building, to provide a good and abundant supply of drinking water and to keep every cistern or article in which drinking water is stored in a clean condition and properly protected from contamination.

29. It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of any hotel or public building to prevent any animal or animals from being kept on the premises of such hotel or public building in such a place or manner as to be a nuisance.

5. *Painting, etc., of walls, etc.*

30. The owner or person in charge of any hotel or public building shall keep or cause to be kept all rooms and every part of such building or premises in a clean condition and shall from time to time and when required in writing by the Medical Officer of Health so to do paint, varnish, distemper, or lime-wash the inner and outer walls, fixtures, counters, shelves, doors, windows and partitions of such building.

6. *Receptacles for Refuse.*

31. Every occupier or person in charge of any hotel or public building shall—

- (a) have one or more, as the circumstances of his case may require, proper metal receptacles for refuse or sweepings of a capacity not exceeding twelve okes, with handles and with well fitting metal lids, to prevent flies and other insects from entering therein ;
- (b) put all his refuse or sweepings in such receptacles and keep them always covered up ;
- (c) have such receptacles at a convenient place ready for the collection and removal of their contents ; and
- (d) have such receptacles cleaned and disinfected at least once a week.

## PART III.—LODGING HOUSES.

32. No person shall keep or manage a lodging house, within the Municipal limits, unless such lodging house has been licensed under the provisions of these bye-laws.

33. Every application for a licence shall—

- (a) be made to the Licensing Authority in the form set out in the First Schedule hereto ; and First Schedule.
- (b) be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Medical Officer of Health in the form set out in the Second Schedule hereto. Second Schedule.

34. Every licence issued under these bye-laws—

- (a) shall be issued from a counterfoil book and shall be in the form set out in the Third Schedule hereto ; Third Schedule.
- (b) shall expire on the 31st day of December in the year in which it is issued ; and
- (c) may be renewed annually.

35. The Licensing Authority may refuse to issue a licence where in its opinion the person applying therefor is not a fit and proper person to hold a licence, and may, upon giving one month's previous notice in writing to the licensee, suspend or revoke a licence where it is satisfied that the licensee has ceased to be a fit and proper person to hold a licence, or has allowed or suffered his licensed lodging house to be used for any unlawful or immoral purpose, or has been convicted on more than three occasions for offences against these bye-laws.

36. Every licensee shall cause a sign to be displayed and kept displayed in some conspicuous place on the outside of the licensed lodging house with the words "Licensed Lodging House" thereon in English, Greek and Turkish.

37. Every licensee shall keep a register in such form as the Licensing Authority shall approve in which the licensee shall record the names, ages, and sex of persons who stay in the licensed lodging house for the time being and such other particulars as the Licensing Authority may require and such register shall be open to inspection at all times by the Licensing Authority, the Medical Officer of Health and any Peace Officer.

38.—(1) Every licensed lodging house shall conform to the following requirements to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health :—

(a) it shall have a sufficient water supply of good quality either piped or otherwise conveniently placed and properly stored to prevent any risk of contamination of water ;

(b) it shall have a sufficient number of latrines and urinals of a type approved by the Medical Officer of Health in the proportion of one latrine for every twelve persons or less residing therein and in addition one urinal for every twelve persons or less :

Provided that there shall always be at least one latrine for men and one for women separated for each sex and provided further that there shall be one proper lavatory basin for each latrine, made of porcelain or mosaic, with taps and sufficient water and clean towels ;

(c) its floors, walls and ceilings shall be free from any dampness and in good repair and order ;

(d) it shall have sufficient and proper lighting and ventilation in each room, hall or enclosed area ;

(e) it shall be structurally safe and in good repair and condition ;

(f) it shall be free from vermin ;

(g) it shall have sufficient washing (and where cooking is allowed or permitted or food served therein adequate cooking accommodation) for the use of the lodgers ;

(h) it shall have proper drainage and sufficient number of receptacles for household refuse ;

(i) it shall, if consisting of more than one storey, have proper means of escape in case of fire ;

(j) it shall have one bathroom, fitted with a bath or shower, with an adequate supply of water, for every twenty persons.

(2) Every room used in a Licensed Lodging House as a latrine or containing a urinal shall—

(a) be not less than 5 feet long and not less than 3 feet wide and not less than 10 feet high (from floor to ceiling) ;

(b) have on an external wall, facing open space, a window not less than 2 feet long and not less than 2 feet wide (excluding the frame) and in addition to the window other effectual means of ventilation on such wall ;

(c) have its floor made of hard, smooth and impervious material ;

(d) not communicate with any other room directly ;