
British Standard

Sanitary installations

Part 1. Code of practice for scale of provision, selection and installation of sanitary appliances

(Formerly CP 305)

Installations sanitaires

Partie 1. Etendue de provision, choix et installation des appareils sanitaires —
Code de bonne pratique

Sanitäre Anlagen

Teil 1. Richtlinien über Ausstattungsumfang, Auswahl und Einbau von Sanitäreinrichtungen

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Foreword

This revision of CP 305 : Part 1 : 1974, which is withdrawn, has been prepared under the direction of the Building Services Standards Committee.

Sufficient space should be provided around all sanitary appliances to ensure convenience in use and facilitate maintenance and cleaning. Detailed information on space requirements for appliances will form the subject of a future Part 2 of this British Standard.

Until Part 2 is published, guidance may be obtained, for appliances in dwellings, from the following:

In England and Wales: Design Bulletin No. 6, 'Space in

the home, metric edition' and Design Bulletin No. 24, Part 1, 'Spaces in the home — bathrooms and WCs', issued by the Department of the Environment.

In Scotland: The new Scottish Housing Handbook, Bulletin No. 1, 'Metric space standards' and The Scottish Housing Handbook, Part 5 'Housing for the elderly' and Part 6 'Housing for the disabled' issued by the Scottish Development Department.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

British Standard

Sanitary installations

Part 1. Code of practice for scale of provision, selection and installation of sanitary appliances

1. Scope

This Part of BS 6465 deals with the scale of provision, selection, installation and special requirements of sanitary appliances in the following:

- (a) dwellings;
- (b) accommodation for elderly people;
- (c) residential homes for elderly people;
- (d) office buildings and shops;
- (e) public conveniences;
- (f) factories;
- (g) schools and higher educational establishments;
- (h) cinemas, concert halls, theatres and similar buildings used for public entertainment;
- (i) hotels;
- (j) restaurants and canteens;
- (k) public houses;
- (l) swimming pools.

The requirements for sanitary appliances in hospitals and other health buildings are covered by the general recommendations of this standard. However, for the scale of provision, ergonomic data and the special requirements for appliances in hospitals, the various guidance documents produced by the Department of Health and Social Security should be followed. These include:

Building notes — especially 'Common Spaces'
Activity Data Base
Component Data Base

This Part of BS 6465 does not purport to deal in detail with hot or cold water supplies, for which reference should be made to CP 310, or with sanitary pipework, for which reference should be made to BS 5572.

NOTE 1. Attention is directed to Acts, Byelaws, Regulations and any other Statutory requirements relating to sanitary appliances, the water supplies thereto and the drainage therefrom.

NOTE 2. The titles of the publications referred to in this standard are listed on the inside back cover.

2. Definitions

For the purposes of this Part of BS 6465 the definitions given in BS 4118 apply together with the following.

2.1 sanitary accommodation. A room or rooms in which sanitary appliances are installed and which is used solely for ablutionary and/or excretory purposes.

2.2 WC compartment. A self contained room in which a WC or a WC and handrinse basin is installed.

2.3 WC cubicle. A space within the sanitary accommodation, partitioned to contain a WC, but open at high level to circulation of air within the accommodation.

2.4 bathroom. A room primarily used for ablutions, which contains a bath and/or shower, wash basin and may contain a bidet and/or a WC.

3. Exchange of information

The requirements for the provision of sanitary appliances and their location should be determined by consultation whilst planning of the building in which they are to be installed is in the early stages. For this purpose, it is necessary to know how many persons are likely to occupy the building having regard to its use or intended use, or special pattern of use, their age, sex, ability or disability.

4. Time schedule

The operations should be scheduled so as to minimize the possibility of damage to the appliances or to the adjoining finishes.

5. Related British Standards

Materials, appliances and components should be of a quality not less than is laid down in the appropriate British Standard and should perform not less efficiently than products complying with that British Standard.

Related British Standards operative at the date of publication of this standard are given on page 20.

Many British Standards call for further detail to be supplied by the purchaser. This information should be clearly stated in the specification and/or order.

6. Design

6.1 Sanitary accommodation. No sanitary accommodation containing a WC or a urinal should be entered directly from:

- (a) a habitable room (except as provided for in the note), or
- (b) a room used for the preparation of food, or
- (c) an office or other working area.

The access should be from a ventilated passage, landing, hall, lobby or circulation area.

NOTE. A bathroom containing a WC may communicate directly with a bedroom or dressing room provided there is alternative sanitary accommodation which contains a WC, or the bathroom is so constructed that it can be entered without passing through the bedroom or dressing room.

For the provision of sanitary appliances given in clause 7 to be satisfactory in practice, it is essential that, especially in buildings with a transitory population (such as theatres), the location of the facilities is well sign posted and, if there is more than one location, the nearest alternative location is also sign posted. The entrance to sanitary accommodation should be positioned so as to avoid interference with the

freedom of movement in main circulation areas or stairways. The layout of the appliances and peripheral fittings such as mirrors, should be such that during peak periods the usage can be maximized, and adequate circulation space should be provided to prevent crowding and jostling. The hand washing and drying appliances should be located between the WCs and/or urinals and the exit.

Drinking water should be readily accessible and its provision should be in accordance with CP 310.

Care should be taken to prevent the transmission of noise from sanitary appliances to areas such as sitting rooms, classrooms and public areas. Noise can be reduced by proper attention to pipework, siting and fixing of the appliance.

The grouping together of appliances can lead to considerable economies in pipework; see BS 5572.

When planning sanitary accommodation for disabled people, reference should be made to BS 5619 and BS 5810.*

Doors to WC compartments, WC cubicles and bathrooms should be fitted with simple safety locks, easily released from outside for access in case of emergency. This is particularly important where elderly or disabled persons or children are involved.

Adequate ventilation of all sanitary accommodation, including bathrooms and kitchens is essential. Windows or skylights opening direct to the external air are desirable wherever possible and it may be advantageous to supplement such natural ventilation by mechanical means. Where the ventilation is necessarily entirely mechanical, at least three, and preferably six or more, air changes per hour should be provided. Reference should be made to BS 5720 and BS 5925.

All appliances, pipework and controls should be arranged to facilitate cleaning, maintenance and repair. Pipework should be fixed clear of walls, for easy cleaning and painting.

WC compartments should be self contained, but where a range of WCs is provided, each in a separate cubicle within a single room, e.g. in schools, offices, factories, public buildings and public conveniences, it simplifies ventilation, cleaning and, to some extent, supervision and prevention of wilful misuse, if the cubicle walls terminate above the floor as well as below the ceiling. These advantages are gained only at the expense of a certain degree of privacy. Where cubicles are used, the whole room in which they are situated may be regarded as a single unit for the purposes of ventilation.

Where partition walls and doors of WC cubicles are kept clear of the floor, the clearance should be not less than 100 mm and not more than 150 mm. Partitions and doors that terminate below ceiling level should be not less than 2 m in height from the floor.

The wall surfaces of all WC compartments and cubicles should be smooth, impervious and easy to clean.

Floor surfaces in all sanitary accommodation in public or semi-public buildings and containing urinals and/or WCs should be of an impervious and anti-slip material, preferably coved to the walls.

A dished floor outlet or gulley with a grid of at least 450 mm x 450 mm, with adjacent water supply and hose connection, can be useful in main cleaners' rooms for the disposal of the contents of scrubbing and/or wet pick-up floor cleaning machines.

WC compartments and cubicles should be provided with

hooks or shelves so that articles need not be placed on the floor.

Conveniences for females should be provided with sufficient incinerators, macerators, or bins for disposal of sanitary dressings.

6.2 Appliances. Appliances should be selected and installed to allow all connections to be correctly made initially and so as to be easily disconnected for subsequent maintenance or replacement.

Few sanitary appliances are complete in themselves; most of them need the attachment of other appliances or fittings. For example, a WC suite needs, in addition to the pan, a flushing device and seat; a bath, a wash basin or a sink needs water taps and a waste fitting. It is most desirable, in order to achieve maximum efficiency, that associated appliances should be properly co-ordinated and that appliances and fittings should be compatible. To this end, associated appliances should, whenever possible, be ordered 'en suite'. This is particularly important in the case of low level and close coupled WC suites. Care is necessary in such cases that the identity of the component parts of suites is not lost in delivery, storage or handling on site.

Where appliances have taps fixed at such a height that the nuisance of splashing can arise, the taps should be fitted with a flow straightening device complying with BS 1010 : Part 2 or BS 5412/5413 preferably of the corrugated sleeve type.

Space should be left around taps for use, maintenance and cleaning.

Where appliances will be subjected to heavy use, as in public conveniences, schools, hospitals, factories or offices, they should be robust in construction and designed to withstand misuse.

The selection and siting of toilet paper holders, soap dispensers, soap holders or trays, shelves, towel cabinets, paper towel dispensers, hand-driers and disposal bins require care in relation to the type of building and the user, but detailed consideration of the various fittings is outside the scope of this standard.

6.3 Hygiene. It is particularly important that sanitary appliances should be designed, assembled and fitted so as to avoid harbouring dirt. Where appliances abut a floor and/or a wall or walls, the joint between the appliance and the floor and/or the wall should be impermeable.

For greater hygiene, overflows to sinks, wash basins, baths and bidets could be omitted altogether where appropriate.

Shower trays and surrounding areas should be readily cleansable to minimize the risk of cross infection of foot ailments such as athlete's foot. This is particularly important in the case of communal showers.

The danger of backsiphonage in connection with sanitary appliances should be avoided by following the recommendations of CP 310.

6.4 Support

6.4.1 General. The design, choice and fixing of supports for sanitary appliances are important and consideration should be given to the dead weight of the appliance, the load which may be placed in it or on it and the nature of the structure to which it is to be fixed.

In no circumstances should any pipework or other plumbing be relied upon for support or fixing.

* See also Joint circular 12/70 issued by the Department of Health and Social Security; reference to the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, 1970 and the Scottish Development Department, Scottish Housing Handbook No. 6 'Housing for the disabled'.

All fixing screws should be of non-ferrous metal or stainless steel, and any low carbon steel in brackets or other supports should be galvanized, whether subsequently painted or not.

Special attention is necessary in the case of industrialized and system-built premises where the methods of support for sanitary appliances may have to be pre-determined.

6.4.2 Brackets. Brackets should be of adequate strength and securely fixed having regard to the cantilever effect of the weight of the appliance fully loaded. Brackets may be provided with lugs for building into the structure or they may be of the screw-on type. If screws are used for fixing to brick and similar walls, they should be driven into proprietary plastics or non-rotting fibrous plugs inserted into carefully prepared holes. Wood plugs are rarely satisfactory.

Where brackets are fixed to thin or lightweight partition walls or inner leaves of cavity walls, a more secure fixing may be achieved by the use of such devices as toggle bolts.

Some sanitary appliances are designed for direct attachment to walls or to hang on concealed hangers which may be either fixed to the wall and/or floor or built in.

6.4.3 Floor supports. The larger and heavier sanitary appliances such as ablution fountains, are fixed direct to the floor. In these cases, great care should be taken to ensure that they are bedded solidly on a level and even base. Other, lighter appliances are also fixed direct to the floor, including WC pans, and pedestal wash basins. In these cases also, the surface on which they rest should be level and even. Appliances on pedestals or legs should also be fastened to walls to give stability, except in those cases where the whole fitting is designed to be self supporting. Sanitary fittings of large size e.g. baths, which are designed for floor support, should be provided with adjustable feet to correct for irregularities in the floor level.

6.4.4 Cradles, etc. Certain sanitary appliances made of the less rigid materials, such as acrylic and other plastics, should be provided with more continuous support, such as by a properly designed cradle.

7. Provision of appliances

7.1 Dwellings (see table 1)

7.1.1 General Every new dwelling should be provided with a minimum of one WC, one bath or shower, one wash basin and one sink.

Attention is drawn to the need to provide sanitary accommodation for any staff employed in large blocks of flats.

7.1.2 Location of WCs, bidets, baths, showers and wash basins. The bathroom should contain a bath and/or shower and a wash basin, and it may contain a WC and/or bidet. Where a WC is separate, it is recommended that a wash/hand-rinse basin should be provided, either in the WC compartment or in a room giving direct access to the WC compartment.

A second WC with wash/handrinse basin is a desirable provision and a convenient location is near an entrance to the dwelling.

A bathroom containing a WC should not be entered directly from a bedroom unless it is intended for the sole use of the bedroom occupants, and a second WC is provided elsewhere in the dwelling. Even with this provision it may be desirable to provide the bathroom with a second door opening on to the hall or landing. This would apply particularly to a three-

storey dwelling, e.g. a town house where the second WC will normally be on the ground floor and not very accessible to the sleeping area.

7.2 Accommodation for elderly people (see table 2)

7.2.1 Self contained dwellings. The WC may be in the bathroom but, where it is provided separately, both WC compartment and bathroom doors should be capable of being opened or removed from outside in order that access may be obtained should a person fall against the door. A bidet is desirable and should be adjacent to the WC.

Grips should be provided to facilitate the use of the WC, bidet and bath. Baths should be flat bottomed and of overall length not exceeding 1550 mm. Other rails and supports may be necessary according to the capabilities of the occupants (see BS 5810).

All taps should be easy to operate, and the wash basin should be adequately supported to withstand the weight of a person leaning on the rim.

7.2.2 Grouped one-person apartments. Groups of one-person apartments intended for elderly people with reduced mobility are usually provided with shared bathrooms because the occupants need assistance from a staff member while bathing. In a group of not less than four bathrooms, one shower compartment (which should have a floor which is slip-resistant, secure handholds and a wall mounted seat) may be provided in lieu of one of the proposed bathrooms. The temperature of the spray should be controlled by a 'fail safe' thermostat with a maximum setting of 43 °C (110 °F) (see BS 6340). In Scotland, the requirements are different and reference should be made to the Scottish Housing Handbook, Part 5 'Housing for the elderly' and Part 6 'Housing for the disabled', issued by the Scottish Development Department.

A bidet is desirable and should be adjacent to the WC.

7.3 Residential homes for elderly people (see table 3).

The scale of provision of sanitary accommodation will vary according to the physical capabilities and self sufficiency of the residents. Table 3 is applicable to homes for elderly people with communal catering facilities. Consideration should be given to the provision of a WC with a wash basin for the use of visitors.

7.4 Public conveniences. The number of sanitary appliances which should be provided in a public convenience will be determined by local circumstances.

Since the control of wilful misuse and malicious damage is a major consideration in designing such accommodation, there is advantage in its being sufficiently large to justify the employment of a full time attendant. Public Health Authorities are becoming increasingly aware of the necessity to include hand washing facilities in all public conveniences. Many consider that no coin operated locks should be fitted to WC compartments or cubicles and that no charges should be made for the use of wash basins. These progressive ideas assist public hygiene but make the employment of attendants more than ever desirable.

Whether or not attendants are employed, it is essential that all fittings, services and appliances should be robust, hard wearing and mechanically reliable.

The surface of the walls to a height of at least 2 m should be hard and impervious.

Floors should have a coved skirting, be impervious and be laid to falls to drainage outlets (not urinal outlet).

Doors to WC compartments and cubicles should be designed to stay open when the compartment is not in use.

Vandalism to pipework and flushing cisterns can be substantially reduced by the provision of a service duct or passage at the back of ranges of WCs, urinals, etc. This can accommodate pipes and enable flushing equipment to be fixed out of reach of the public and more easily protected against frost. It may also be used to accommodate a ventilation duct, where required.

The sanitary appliances generally should be as described in this Part of BS 6465 but the advantages of wall hung WC pans and of flushing troughs instead of individual WC cisterns should be considered. Flushing troughs are particularly recommended where there are four or more WCs in a range (see 12.4.1.3).

7.5 Office buildings and shops (see table 4). Facilities, including a sink and other appropriate equipment, may be provided for the making of beverages and light refreshments. Alternatively, vending machines may be provided. These facilities should be located away from sanitary accommodation or other sources of contamination.

In a large building, it may be necessary to provide a cleaners' sink or bucket sink on each floor. A cleaners' room on alternate floors may be adequate if less than five cleaners are employed per floor (assuming an area approximately 400 m² per cleaner). In addition to a cleaners' sink or bucket sink, the cleaners' room should be provided with a wash basin and adequate space for the storage of cleaning appliances and materials.

There should be provision of sanitary accommodation for disabled staff and the public, where appropriate. Toilets for the use of the public should be sited off entrance halls, whenever possible, and should be designed to accommodate wheelchair bound disabled persons.

7.6 Factories (see table 5). A minimum scale of provisions for sanitary accommodation is prescribed by law. The actual scale will vary according to the number of people employed and the type of work being carried out at the factory.

Separate sanitary accommodation should be provided for each sex and, whenever possible, on each floor.

Urinals should be provided for males.

A cleaners' sink or bucket sink should be provided.

To overcome the time lag in the refilling of individual flushing cisterns, in cases where the work organization creates a peak demand, the rapid successive flushing of WCs may be facilitated by the use of flushing troughs (see 12.4.1.3).

In addition to any washing facilities provided elsewhere, it is essential to have wash basins provided with hot and cold water adjacent to all WCs and urinals. In certain factories, facilities for hand washing will also be required adjacent to work space.

Where a first aid room is provided, the minimum equipment should be a sink or a sink and a wash basin having taps operated by wrist or elbow. A supply of drinking water should be available. A WC and a wash basin should be provided in an adjacent compartment.

7.7 Schools (see table 6). Where it is desired to make greater use of school facilities for purposes such as adult education or social activities, the choice of sanitary appliances, fixing height, layout and location of sanitary accommodation should be appropriate to both pupil and adult usage.

To ensure cleanliness of WCs, provision should be made for frequent flushing under peak load conditions (particularly in girls' schools) by the use of flushing troughs (see 12.4.1.3).

Showers should be provided for the use of children after physical education, and should be immediately accessible from the changing rooms.

The medical inspection room should be fitted with a sink. A drinking water supply should be available. A WC should be provided in an adjacent compartment with a wash basin. Separate sanitary accommodation should be provided for use by staff and visitors.

Schools which are designed to accommodate more than 1000 pupils may not necessarily be required to comply with the scale of sanitary provision shown in table 6, and will be subject to specific approval in each case.

7.8 Buildings for public entertainment (see table 7)*.

Where the building type or form of entertainment is subject to a licence, the scale of sanitary provision, and the location and arrangement of sanitary accommodation should be agreed with the licensing authority.

Sanitary accommodation should be provided within the building in relation to the distribution of the audience, normally on each floor to which the public have access.

The number and type of appliances in each sanitary accommodation should be related to the estimated number of persons served by such accommodation and the figures in table 7 are given on that basis. A cleaners' sink should be provided in, or preferably in close proximity to, each sanitary block.

The recommendations for public conveniences (see 7.4) are appropriate to the conveniences in buildings for public entertainment, subject to such modifications as may be considered justified having regard to the fact that there is less risk of wilful and malicious damage.

7.9 Hotels (see table 8). It will rarely be desirable to limit the scale of sanitary provision to the minimum requirements. Excessive travel from bedrooms, public rooms and the main entrance to sanitary accommodation should be avoided. Where bedrooms are not provided with their individual sanitary accommodation, separate provision should be made on each floor.

A wash basin should be provided in each bedroom.

'En suite' bathrooms should be equipped, in addition to a bath and/or shower, with a WC and a wash basin, and consideration should be given to the inclusion of a bidet.

Urinals should be provided in the male sanitary accommodation serving public rooms, and washing facilities should be provided in close proximity to all WCs and urinals.

A clearly marked drinking water supply accessible to residents should be provided on each floor.

7.10 Restaurants, canteens etc. (see table 9). Separate sanitary accommodation should be provided for each sex, accommodation for staff being reserved solely for their use. In the case of works or office canteens, the scale of provision should be determined by the accessibility of the normal work place facilities in relation to the canteen. At least one wash basin and WC should be provided for each sex. In all other circumstances the scale of provision should be determined by the number of seats, assuming equal numbers of males and females where specific ratios are unknown.

* Buildings for public entertainment do not include public houses where music, singing and dancing licenses are applicable (see Table 10)

The sanitary accommodation for kitchen and serving staff should be conveniently situated in relation to the kitchen and the servery, and the provision of a wash basin or hand-rinse basin in the kitchen and in other food preparation areas is of utmost importance. The layout of staff sanitary accommodation should be arranged so that anyone using a WC or urinal should then pass the wash basin or other ablutionary appliance provided.

The sanitary appliances installed in the kitchen should be determined in relation to the number and type of meals served. Particular attention should be given to the location of dangerous items of kitchen equipment when locating sanitary appliances for use by kitchen staff.

Owing to the specialized nature of most kitchen installations, recommendations regarding layout, number and type of appliance are not included in this code and expert advice should be sought. The general principles applying to the installation of sanitary appliances elsewhere apply equally to their installation in kitchens. The relevant recommendations of this code should be observed.

7.11 Public houses (see table 10). New public houses should be provided with sanitary accommodation in accordance with table 10 which shows the desired relationship between the accommodation provided and the number of customers.

Alterations or extensions to existing public houses should be considered in relation to the number and sex of the customers likely to be on the premises at any one time and should generally be decided having regard to what is practicable and reasonable, but an optimum requirement is deemed to be one sanitary convenience for each 36 persons or part thereof of the same sex. The sanitary conveniences for male customers may be urinals to the extent of 75 % of the total number of conveniences provided for that sex. Adequate washing facilities should be provided also (see table 10 for guidance).

For existing premises exceeding 100 m² of effective drinking area (i.e. the total space of those parts of those rooms to which the public has access), sanitary accommodation should be by negotiation with the appropriate authority.

Where public houses have restaurants and/or meeting rooms, such spaces should not be included in the calculation of effective drinking area but should be dealt with separately on criteria agreed with the appropriate authority (see table 9).

7.12 Swimming pools (see table 11). Segregation of sanitary accommodation for bathers and spectators is essential.

Sanitary accommodation for bathers should be close to the changing rooms.

Scale of provision of sanitary appliances. Tables of minimum requirements:

Table 1. Dwellings (see also 7.1)

Type of dwelling	Appliances	Dwellings suitable for up to:				
		2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons and above
On one level, e.g. bungalows and flats	WC	1*	1*	1†	1†	2‡
	Bath	1	1	1	1	1
	Wash basin	1	1	1	1	1
	Sink and drainer	1	1	1	1	1
On two or more levels, e.g. houses or maisonettes	WC	1*	1*	1†	2‡	2‡
	Bath	1	1	1	1	1
	Wash basin	1	1	1	1	1
	Sink and drainer	1	1	1	1	1

* May be in the bathroom.

† Recommended to be in a separate compartment.

‡ Of which, one may be in a bathroom.

NOTE 1. In the private sector, a shower is equal to a bath (Public Health Act 1961, Section 33).

NOTE 2. In Scotland, a wash hand basin is required in or adjacent to every WC compartment (The Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations 1981 Q7 (6)).

NOTE 3. In Scotland, a shower may be provided instead of a bath in all dwellings both private and public (The Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations 1981 Q7 (1)).

NOTE 4. This table is based on Circular 36/67 of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the new Scottish Housing Handbook Bulletin No. 1, 'Metric space standards'. Attention is directed to the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations, 1981 where these apply.

Scale of provision of sanitary appliances. Tables of minimum requirements:

Table 2. Accommodation for elderly people (see also 7.2)

Type of accommodation	Appliances	Remarks
Self contained for 1 or 2 old people, or grouped apartments for 2 less active old people	WC 1	WC may be in bathroom
	Bath 1	Bathroom within dwelling
	Wash basin 1	
	Sink and drainer 1	
Grouped apartments for single less active old person	WC 1	
	Wash basin 1	In WC compartment
	Sink and drainer 1	
	Bath: not less than 1 to four flatlets	Some may be sitz baths
Common room for self contained or grouped apartments*	WC 1	Minimum number required
	Wash basin 1	In or adjoining the WC compartment
Tea pantry or kitchen*	Sink and drainer 1	Adjacent to common room
Laundry room for grouped apartment schemes*	Sink 1	
	Washing machine 1	
	Spin drier 1	

* Where communal facilities are provided, these additional provisions should be made.

NOTE. This table is based on Circular 82/69 of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and Circular 84/69 of the Welsh Office, 'Housing standards and costs — accommodation specially designed for old people'. In Scotland the requirements are different; reference should be made to the Scottish Housing Handbook, Part 5 'Housing for the elderly' and Part 6 'Housing for the disabled'.

Scale of provision of sanitary appliances. Tables of minimum requirements:

Table 3. Residential homes for elderly people (see also 7.3)

Appliances	Residents accommodation	Staff accommodation/activities†
Baths	1 per 15 persons*	
WCs	1 per 4 persons	At least 2 for non-residential staff
Wash basins	1 to each bedsitting room	Medical room, hairdressing, chiropodist, non-residential staff toilets, kitchen area
Sinks		General purpose room(s), kitchen areas
Cleaners' sink		Cleaners' room
Hand/bedpan sluice		Laundry area

* Sitz baths with hand showers (not fixed overhead) and/or shower units suitable for use by residents in wheelchairs or sani-chairs, may be suitable alternatives.

† Where residential accommodation is provided for staff, sanitary appliances should be in accordance with table 1.

NOTE. Attention is drawn to the Department of Health and Social Security Local Authority Building Note No. 2 (revised 1973), 'Residential accommodation for elderly people', and the requirements of the National Assistance (Conduct of Homes) Regulations 1962.