

# Other legislation

Starting in the late 1850s, it was compulsory for municipalities to have a health commissioner. These commissioners were able to issue provisions on hygiene conditions, including waste pipes and the layout of closet facilities, and later toilets.

In Copenhagen, the building acts of 1871 and 1889 made direct reference to the provisions from the health commissioner being followed when positioning closets inside buildings. On 19 March 1875, the first Regulations to be observed when positioning latrines in the floors of a building were issued.

Later, in the proclamation of 1 November 1905, these regulations were substantially expanded to cover rooms for water-flushing toilets.

There were similar arrangements in some of the country's larger towns. To name just one example, Aalborg issued its Regulations for the construction of sewer pipes in private properties connecting to the public pipes on 15 June 1897.

Under the Copenhagen Building Act of 1939, such provisions were directly covered by the associated building statute and its regulations, including one on the layout of bathrooms.

The execution of works/installations relating to the supply and use of water, gas and electricity observed additional regulations and provisions issued by the local producers – the municipalities themselves. The trades were also subject to authorisation requirements to carry out the work.

A number of trade bodies have contributed to supplementing provisions in the building legislation proper.

The Danish Engineering Association Norms (which first appeared in the early 1900s) were initially applied to ordinary house building in those instances where the use of (especially) new materials and structures was not directly covered under existing legislation, then in connection with the municipalities' issue of regulations and subsequently the building legislation proper, finally becoming a fundamental part of the legislative material of the nationwide building regulations after 1960.

The fire classification standards issued by the Danish Fire Protection Committee (the first of which date back to 1926) cover buildings in general. These served as guidelines for the layout and adaptation of buildings with regards to general fire safety, though not exclusively in connection with ordinary house building.

The standards issued by the Danish Standards Council (the first of which appeared in 1924) originated from a need for a common baseline in industrial production, and it was in this context that the first nationwide building regulations later referred to the use of Danish standards in modular design as a requirement for obtaining government assistance for house building.

The publications of the Danish Building Research Institute (SBI) from 1948 onwards have been of fundamental importance to the development of Danish construction, and in recent decades the SBI's instructions have been directly included as part of the building regulations.