

clearances should be provided for snow removal. Roads are much easier to build before the ground freezes and before fall rains or early snowfalls. Good drainage is necessary to maintain a road usable and trouble-free for several months. Besides access roads from main roads to subdivisions, it is important that driveways be roughed in to carry trucking loads. Suitable culverts should be provided at ditch crossings into construction sites to ensure proper drainage during wet weather.

Availability of building materials and equipment on short notice is one of the advantages of building in winter. It is important, therefore, not only to provide roads but to keep them open and in good condition. If this is done materials can be delivered as required reducing the amount of space and shelter that would otherwise be required. Well maintained roads also ensure easy access to the site by fire-fighting equipment in the event of an emergency.

*Municipal services* such as electric power, water, and sewers should be arranged for well in advance of the construction starting time so that there will be no holdups due to bad weather or trenching in frozen ground. Where storm sewers are to be provided, the site should be drained before cold weather sets in. It is best to install septic tanks at the time of excavating for the foundation. A septic tank can be put in place in winter provided the ground is first covered by snow, brush or straw to prevent frost penetration and to make cold weather excavation possible.

Disposal beds should be backfilled and covered with straw or snow to prevent freezing and heaving of the tile. Workmen and vehicles should be kept away from the disposal bed area as compacted snow cover will increase frost penetration. If cold weather is expected before there is snow on the ground, the disposal area should be covered with a foot or two of straw until after the septic tank system has been in operation for several weeks.

*Lot layout*, surveying, excavation, staking and the establishment