

**[Report 1960] / Medical Officer of Health, Weymouth & Melcombe Regis Borough.**

**Contributors**

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (England). Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1960

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# ANNUAL REPORT

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on the



HEALTH AND SANITARY  
CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE  
BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH  
AND MELCOMBE REGIS FOR  
THE YEAR 1960

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E. J. GORDON WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.







# ANNUAL REPORT

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Health and Sanitary Circumstances  
of the Borough of Weymouth and  
Melcombe Regis for the year 1960

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E. J. GORDON WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
*Medical Officer of Health*



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## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

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THE MAYOR (Alderman E. J. WALLIS, J.P.)

Alderman A. BILES, O.B.E., J.P. (*Chairman*)

Alderman E. W. PRIDDLE (*Vice-Chairman*)

Ald. Mrs. I. A. LEGH

Coun. Miss J. MACPHERSON

Ald. Mrs. C. WOOTTON, M.A.

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Councillor G. A. HUTCHINGS

Alderman J. MERRIKIN

Councillor F. D. ROWLAND

Councillor C. F. LINNITT, J.P.  
B.SC.

Councillor A. HAUNTON

## STAFF — PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

---

### Medical Officer of Health :

E. J. GORDON WALLACE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.  
Health Centre, Westham Road, Weymouth. Tel.: Weymouth 1645

### Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

CHARLOTTE A. G. WARD, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

### Chief Public Health Inspector :

†\*‡ H. HANDSCOMB, M.A.P.H.I.

### District Public Health Inspectors :

†\* R. G. S. NEWBOULD

†\* A. L. HARRIS, M.A.P.H.I.

### Assistant :

Mr. A. R. SMITH

† Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors  
Joint Board

\* Meat and Food Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute

‡ Smoke Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute

### Clerical Staff :

Mr. F. H. HOUSE

Mrs. L. MABB



HEALTH CENTRE,  
WESTHAM ROAD,  
WEYMOUTH

*July, 1961*

*To: His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information and consideration my Report for the year 1960 on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

During the year 391 cases of measles were notified, the largest number since 1956 (when 657 cases were notified). The great majority of these occurred during the second and third quarters of the year. Otherwise it was a quiet year from the epidemiological point of view and for the third successive year there was no poliomyelitis.

The poliomyelitis vaccination campaign was pursued vigorously and opportunity was afforded to the parents of those children who had not previously been protected to have the initial course of two injections. A further 140 children were dealt with in this way. The giving of third or "booster" injections was proceeded with as quickly as possible. The response was very good and very few failed to keep their appointments.

It had been hoped that more of the large caravan sites in the Preston area would have been connected to main drainage during 1960 but this did not prove to be possible. Nevertheless, I have every confidence that this will be achieved in the not far distant future.

This Report gives details of the many duties carried out by the Public Health Inspectors under the able and energetic direction of Mr. H. Handscomb, Chief Public Health Inspector, to whom I am again most grateful for his help in compiling this Report.

I am again happy to record my appreciation of the co-operation in the work of the Department afforded by my professional colleagues in practice in the Borough.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Town Council for their kindness and consideration and in particular, the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support. I am also most grateful to my fellow officials and the Health Department Staff for their unfailing assistance throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. GORDON WALLACE,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## STATISTICS

Area (in acres) excluding 331 acres of tidal water	7,017
Mid-year Home Population (estimated by the Registrar General) ... ..	38,410
Census—April, 1961 ... ..	40,962
Estimated Number of Inhabited Houses (31st Mar., 1961)	12,358
Rateable Value (31st March, 1961) ... ..	£629,994
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1960-61) ... ..	£2,579

## CHIEF INDUSTRIES & EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT

I am indebted to Mr. T. S. Godfrey, Manager of the Weymouth Employment Exchange, for the following information:—

### Registered Wholly Unemployed Persons

	1958			1959			1960		
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
March	289	132	421	259	146	405	158	110	268
June	119	43	162	174	55	229	102	36	138
September	225	62	287	212	32	244	97	25	122
December	295	154	449	276	96	372	154	88	242

The main industries in this area are:—

- Building and Civil Engineering
- Nationalised Industries
- Local and National Government Services
- Scientific Research
- Engineering
- Distributive
- Hotel and Catering
- Transport
- Docks, Shipping and Ship Repairing
- Railways
- Laundries
- Breweries
- Bakeries
- Television and Radio Equipment Manufacture
- Motor Vehicle Repair
- Agriculture



**EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF BOROUGH  
SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL FOR 1960**

Total Births: 688

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population: 17.91

Comparability Factor: 1.03

Standardised Birth Rate: 18.44

Live Births: 671

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	335	303	638
Illegitimate	...	19	14	33
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	354	317	671
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population: 17.46

Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births: 5.17

Stillbirths: 17

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	8	8	16
Illegitimate	...	1	—	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	9	8	17
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 (live and still) births: 24.7

**Deaths:** 505. Males: 263. Females: 242

Death rate per 1,000 estimated population: 13.15

Comparability Factor: 0.90

Standardised Death Rate: 11.83

**Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age:**

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	8	4	12
Illegitimate	...	2	—	2
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	10	4	14
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

**Deaths of Infants under 4 Weeks of Age :**

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	6	4	10
Illegitimate	...	1	—	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	7	4	11
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

**Deaths of Infants under 1 Week of Age :**

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	5	4	9
Illegitimate	...	1	—	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	6	4	10
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

**Infant Mortality Rates :**

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	20.86
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...			18.8
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...			60.6
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	16.39
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	14.9
Perinatal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	39.24
Deaths from Puerperal causes	...	...	...	—
Maternal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	—

# **TOTAL DEATHS, 1960** (Registrar General's Official Returns)

All Causes: 505.      Males: 263.      Females: 242

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1. Tuberculosis—Respiratory ... ..	—	1
2. Tuberculosis—Other ... ..	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease ... ..	2	—
4. Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections ... ..	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—
8. Measles ... ..	—	—
9. Other Infective and parasitic diseases	—	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	3	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus ...	18	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	—	7
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	—	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	31	31
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	1	1
16. Diabetes ... ..	1	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	26	48
18. Coronary disease, angina ... ..	53	32
19. Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	4	7
20. Other heart disease ... ..	38	45
21. Other circulatory disease ... ..	9	10
22. Influenza ... ..	—	—
23. Pneumonia ... ..	12	9
24. Bronchitis ... ..	15	5
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	3	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	1	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ... ..	2	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	1	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	5	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ... ..	2	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19	18
33. Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	4	—
34. All other accidents ... ..	4	5
35. Suicide ... ..	8	4
36. Homicide and operations of war ... ..	1	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>263</b>	<b>242</b>

## **COMMENTS ON THE VITAL STATISTICS**

### **Birth Rate**

The standardised birth rate of 18.44 was slightly higher than that of the previous year.

Live births exceeded the number of deaths by 166.

### **Deaths**

The total number of deaths was 505—263 males and 242 females, giving a crude death rate of 13.15 per thousand population. By applying the comparability factor, the standardised



death rate is found to be 11.82. (The Comparability Factor is worked out for each district by the Registrar General. Its object is to level out differences in the age and sex constitution of the population of the various districts and has been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institution in the area. When the local crude death rate is multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor it is comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.)

### **INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

There were 391 notifications of measles, 19 of Sonne dysentery, 16 of whooping cough and 7 of scarlet fever.

There were two notifications of paratyphoid fever, one a direct family contact of the other but the original source of infection was considered to be outside the Borough.

Another male case of paratyphoid fever occurred in an adjoining area. His mother worked in the kitchens of a small local hotel and was immediately suspended from duty under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953.

She was paid compensation for loss of earnings until it was proved that she was free from infection.

### **Poliomyelitis Vaccination**

This is the responsibility of the Dorset County Council as Local Health Authority.

Since the poliomyelitis vaccination campaign began in 1956, a total of 21,961 persons in the South Dorset Area have been given the vaccine and the great majority of these have completed the full course of three injections. During 1960, over 9,000 injections of poliomyelitis vaccine were given.

Protection against poliomyelitis is now available as a routine measure for babies and young children at the Child Welfare Clinics in the Area in the same way as immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and smallpox.

County Councils have recently been asked by the Minister of Health to offer a fourth injection of poliomyelitis vaccine to all Primary school children who had completed their third injection one year ago. At the time of writing this Report, the majority of these fourth injections have been given.

### **Immunisation against Diphtheria**

Of school children examined during 1960, it was found that 96.3% had received protection against Diphtheria.

The following table is taken from School Medical Inspection returns:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Percentage of children examined who were fully protected</i>		
1947	...	...	98.8
1953	...	...	97.17
1955	...	...	96.42
1958	...	...	98.6
1959	...	...	99.2
1960	...	...	96.3

### **Superannuation**

During the year 14 persons were medically examined as to their fitness for inclusion in the Council's Superannuation Scheme.

### **Laboratory Facilities**

The County Laboratory at Dorchester, under the direction of Dr. T. V. Cooper, and the separate Public Health Laboratory there, under Dr. G. H. Tee, have given every possible assistance in the work of the Health Department and their ready co-operation at all times has been very much appreciated.

## **INFESTATION**

### **Scabies and Head Infestation**

The tables which follow show that the incidence of Scabies and head-lice remains low.

It will be remembered that Scabies is a notifiable disease in the Borough.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total No notified</i>	<b>Scabies</b>		<i>Total Number of Treatments (incl. contacts)</i>
		<i>No. Notified by Practitioner</i>	<i>No. Notified by Public Health Dept.</i>	
1944	598	124	474	1882
1945	275	72	203	1078
1946	198	63	135	992
1947	80	32	48	599
1948	71	23	48	241
1949	26	6	20	67
1950	30	7	23	54
1951	9	3	6	15
1952	16	6	10	25
1953	19	3	16	31
1954	11	2	9	18
1955	6	2	4	10
1956	3	3	—	4
1957	6	1	5	6
1958	6	6	—	7
1959	22	22	—	28
1960	10	10	—	34



### Notifiable Diseases, other than Tuberculosis, during 1960

[illegible][illegible]



### Head Infestation

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Infested Persons</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>Total No. of Treatments</i>
1944	594	148	411	35	894
1945	305	87	283	35	405
1946	310	117	203	40	461
1947	164	40	96	28	304
1948	143	19	110	14	266
1949	106	13	80	13	197
1950	109	20	71	18	173
1951	99	11	78	10	184
1952	70	6	60	4	83
1953	53	4	47	2	57
1954	24	1	21	2	36
1955	35	1	32	2	53
1956	52	5	43	4	56
1957	28	—	28	—	32
1958	29	3	26	—	36
1959	46	2	43	1	53
1960	84	11	61	12	175

### Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1948-1960

<i>Year</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Pulmonary</i>		
	<i>Notifications</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Notifications</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	
1948	...	6	—	27	12
1949	...	18	2	35	7
1950	...	4	1	30	12
1951	...	3	—	31	6
1952	...	1	—	28	4
1953	...	12	1	37	10
1954	...	4	1	24	3
1955	...	4	—	26	1
1956	...	5	—	25	3
1957	...	3	1	20	4
1958	...	—	—	22	1
1959	...	—	1	19	1
1960	...	2	—	17	1

### Verminous Persons

As it is desirable that arrangements for dealing with verminous persons should be carried out with a minimum of delay, the Town Council in June, 1953, delegated their powers and duties under Section 85 of the Public Health Act, 1936, including the institution of legal proceedings, to a special committee consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and one other member of the Health Committee.

In June I had to report to the Health Committee that some members of a large family were found to be infested with lice. A number of them had been requested to attend the Health Centre for examination and treatment but certain members had refused to do so. Eventually, all the family attended for examination and treatment but a male lodger in the household was steadfast in his refusal.

The Committee decided to take statutory action against him under Section 85 of the Public Health Act, 1936, but before proceedings were instituted the man agreed to undergo examination. He was found to be highly verminous and submitted to treatment.

### **Verminous Premises**

Verminous premises are treated with liquid and powder insecticides and, where necessary, articles of clothing and bedding are treated in the Department's steam disinfector plant.

Facilities are available at the Health Centre for personal cleansing and as far as possible the treatment of persons, their clothing and premises, is carried out at one time.

The number of houses disinfested during 1960 shows a slight decrease on the previous year. All infestations were minor in character and were generally eliminated after one thorough treatment.

For many years it has been the Council's policy to carry out disinfestation free of charge when occupiers call on the Department for advice. I am quite certain that this policy has been justified as the number of infestations occurring in a Borough of this size is comparatively small.

The number of houses disinfested was 29 and the types of infestation were as follows:—

Bed Bugs	...	...	...	1
Fleas	...	...	...	24
Flies	...	...	...	3
Cockroaches or Beetles	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				29
				<hr/>

It is interesting to note that whereas in 1959 the majority of infestations reported were caused by bed bugs, this year almost all the infestations were due to fleas.

### **Disinfector Station**

In my last report I mentioned that Dr. G. H. Tee, Director of the Medical Research Laboratory at Dorchester, had carried out tests on the Department's disinfector plant. Although the



plant was in good working order Dr. Tee's report showed that it was not quite as efficient as it might be. The makers were then asked to advise on the possibility of modernising the installation.

In the same year the Health Committee agreed to the complete modernisation of the plant and the fitting of a Formaldehyde Generator to be carried out during 1960. This was put into effect during the summer of 1960 and Dr. Tee's subsequent tests on the installation proved it to be highly efficient.

The range of disinfection has now been greatly increased as the Formaldehyde apparatus enables the Department to deal with materials which cannot be subjected to steam.

### **Food Poisoning**

I am pleased to report that no outbreaks of food poisoning occurred during the year and only two single cases were reported and investigated. Samples of food and vomit were available in both cases and Salmonella (Heidelberg) was found to be the causative organism.

### **Humane Killer for Cats and Dogs**

The Department has the use of apparatus supplied by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the humane disposal of small animals.

I must once again thank the Society for their continued co-operation with the Health Department in connection with this work.

During the year 157 animals were dealt with.

### **Pet Animals Act, 1951**

The total number of inspections of Pet Shops carried out by Public Health Inspectors under the Pet Animals Act, 1951, was 20. Four applications for renewal of licences to keep Pet Shops were received during the year. Licences were granted in each case subject to appropriate conditions relating to the humane treatment of animals.

### **Mortuary**

The Town Mortuary in Commercial Road was not used during the year and all post-mortem examinations were carried out at the Weymouth and District Hospital where more satisfactory facilities are available.

I consider that it is still necessary to retain the Town Mortuary for use in any special emergencies which might arise.



### **National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47**

Under this Act and the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, the Town Council is empowered to take steps to secure the removal to suitable accommodation of persons in need of care and attention.

During the year ten cases were dealt with but, fortunately, it was not necessary to take any statutory action. Nine of these cases were provided with regular home help and the old people were so enabled to remain in their own homes. The remaining case continued to live at home with the help of friends and relatives.

All the old persons referred to were visited regularly by the Health Visitors and Public Health Inspectors.

Once again I am pleased to report that the Dorset County Council's Home Help Service proved of tremendous value throughout the year. Almost all old people wish to remain in their own homes and, in many cases, without the Home Help Service it would not be possible.

The majority of routine visits to old people are made by the Health Visitors but the Public Health Inspectors made 35 visits in cases where action might have become necessary under the provisions of the Act. All cases dealt with by the Health Department were, of course, kept under periodic review.

The 36 Old Persons' Bungalows in Sussex Road were completed and occupied during May. A resident warden was appointed to keep a watchful eye on the tenants, many of whom were slightly incapacitated or in some other way in need of a small amount of help from the warden.

At the end of the year the Town Council had 92 Old Persons' Bungalows and plans had been made for building 46 more as follows :—

Downclose	...	...	...	19
Radipole House Site	...	...	...	20
Camp Road	...	...	...	4
Leamington Road	...	...	...	3

There were approximately 100 applicants for Old Persons' Bungalows on the registers of the Housing Department at the end of the year.

### **WATER SUPPLY**

The water supply in the Borough is provided by Weymouth Waterworks Company. The main source of supply comes from Empool and Sutton Poyntz. The water is fairly hard as will be seen from the Chemical Analysis printed below.

Both quality and quantity of the supply were satisfactorily maintained throughout the year and no outbreaks of illness which could be attributed to water have occurred. The supply continues to be very good for drinking and domestic purposes and shows a high degree of purity.

I am pleased to report that once again the usual close co-operation was maintained with the Engineer and Manager of the Weymouth Waterworks Company, Mr. S. E. Barrett, A.M.Inst.C.E., and the exchange of sample results between the Health Department and the Company continued during 1960.

## SUMMARY OF BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES

<i>Total Samples Taken</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Suspicious</i>
50	50	—	—

## CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples taken on 29th October, 1960

<b>Physical Examination :</b>	<i>Empool</i>	<i>Sutton Poyntz</i>
Colour ... ..	None	None
Appearance ... ..	Clear	Clear
Taste and Smell ...	Normal	Normal

### General Chemical Examination:

Reaction ... ..	pH 7.3	pH 7.5
Free Carbon Dioxide	<i>Parts per million</i>	
as CO <sup>2</sup> ... ..	33	20
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.01	0.02
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	Absent	Absent
Nitric Nitrogen as N ...	4	4.3
Hardness as CaCO <sup>3</sup> ...		
Temporary ... ..	213	173
Permanent ... ..	44	38

### (Calc. for Mineral Analysis)

Permanganate figure		
(4 hrs. @ 80° F) as C	0.03	0.32
Alkalinity as CaCO <sup>3</sup> ...	213	173
Total Solids ... ..	356	304
Calcium as CA ... ..	98	81
Magnesium as Mg ... ..	3	2
Sodium Na ... ..	12	11
Potassium K ... ..	1	0.5
Carbonate CO <sup>3</sup> ... ..	128	104
Sulphate SO <sup>4</sup> ... ..	8	24
Nitrate NO <sup>3</sup> ... ..	18	19
Chloride Cl ... ..	21	10
Iron ... ..	Not detected :	Not detected :
	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01



## **WATER STANDPIPES**

All houses in the Borough are supplied with water from the Waterworks Company's mains. There are no houses in the Borough supplied by water standpipes.

## **PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS**

There are three private swimming baths within the Borough but no public swimming baths. Two of these are open-air baths in the grounds of Broadwey Secondary Modern School and All Saints' School, Wyke Regis. They are for the exclusive use of children attending the schools. Periodic sampling of the water is carried out by the Health Department of Dorset County Council.

The third swimming bath is in the grounds of a large hotel. This is also an open-air bath and was completed in the early part of the summer. Four samples of the swimming bath water were taken by the Health Department and these were found to be satisfactory. The bath has its own continuous filtration and chlorination plant of the most modern design.

## **SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

### **1. Preston Drainage Scheme**

The Preston drainage scheme was completed during 1957 and since that time the Department has been involved in considerable work arranging and supervising the connection of house drains to the sewer. The majority of connections were made during 1957 when 358 houses previously served by cesspools were redrained. In 1958 a further 111 were connected and in 1959 the number was 42.

The majority of houses in the Preston area are now connected and in 1960 only 9 houses were redrained. All new houses built in this area since 1957 have, of course, been drained to the sewer.

I have mentioned in my earlier reports the arrangements made by the Corporation for the separation of surface water from the soil drainage system whereby owners are reimbursed for the additional cost of this work when carrying out redrainage of their houses. Surface water separation was necessary in only one instance during 1960 and this was carried out at a cost to the Corporation of £14. This work is essential for keeping to a minimum the volume of storm water which has to be pumped from the Weymouth Pumping Station—particularly during times of heavy rainfall.



At the end of 1960, 521 houses in the Preston drainage area had been connected to the new sewer. This figure refers only to houses built in the pre-war period and does not include any of the post-war housing development.

In January, 1960, considerable progress was made with the scheme for the drainage of the Jordan Valley in order to facilitate the provision of modern sanitation for the large camping sites in Preston. The Town Council's Consulting Engineers were asked to proceed with the scheme as a matter of urgency and a meeting took place in February between representatives of the Town Council and owners of the Preston caravan sites to discuss details. As a result the owners of three caravan sites directly concerned each agreed to contribute the sum of £1,000 towards the cost of the scheme. Rapid progress was made with the first part of the scheme which was completed by the commencement of the summer season. This enabled one large caravan site, which had just completed its own major scheme of drainage and sanitation, to connect the system to the Council's new sewer.

In July, the Town Council agreed to complete the scheme by continuing the sewer down the Jordan Valley as far as Bowleaze Cove at an estimated cost of between £18,000 and £19,000. It was hoped that this work would commence soon after the end of the summer season of 1960 but this was not found possible. At the end of the year the Consulting Engineers were still in negotiation with the various authorities and land-owners concerned and it was hoped that work might be started before the summer season of 1961.

In my later paragraph dealing with Caravan and Camping Sites I refer to the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, which came into operation on the 1st September, 1960.

This new Act came into operation at a time when negotiations between the licensees and the Health Department in connection with drainage and sanitation of the existing sites were reaching their final stages. In view of the requirements of the new Act negotiations with the licensees had to be discontinued for the time being in order to allow the Council time to consider the requirements and implementation of the new Act.

## **2. Storm Water Outfalls to Portland Harbour**

In my last report I mentioned that work on the two new storm water outfalls were commenced towards the end of 1959 and this work was completed during 1960.



### **3. Surcharging of Sewers**

Complaints have been received from time to time with regard to the surcharging of sewers in the following areas:—

Lanehouse Rocks Road  
Roman Road  
Coronation Crescent  
The Meadows, Radipole  
The Rectory, Radipole  
Marsh Road  
Westham Road  
Springfield, Broadwey  
Littlemead, Broadwey

The situation was aggravated during 1960 because of the very heavy rainfall and many complaints were received. The Town Council is fully aware of the position and is anxious to carry out remedial schemes wherever they are necessary.

Owing to pressure of work in the Borough Engineer's Department no progress with sewer relief schemes could be carried out during 1960. Towards the end of the year the Town Council agreed to increase the establishment of the Borough Engineer's Department and it will be the duty of one of the new principal engineering assistants to deal with this problems as a matter of urgency.

### **4. Drainage of Houses in Mayfield Close and Radipole Lane**

In my report for the last three years I have mentioned difficulties which have arisen in this area where houses have cesspools overflowing to streams.

The Corporation's scheme to sewer the area, which required the co-operation of the owners, could not be carried out in 1957 as only seven owners agreed and twenty-three did not reply.

Conditions in this area continued to be unsatisfactory and serious public health nuisances occur each year. All cesspools serving these houses have overflows which discharge to streams and serious pollution of these streams occurs—particularly during the summer months.

In my report for 1959 I mentioned a meeting which had taken place between the owners and representatives of the Corporation when it was agreed that efforts should be made to carry out a drainage scheme. Visits were subsequently made to the owners of houses who were not present at this meeting and, during 1960, visits were completed. Unfortunately, a number of owners would not agree to co-operate in the scheme and at the end of the year it appeared unlikely that general agreement would be reached.



## **5. Drainage of Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Benville Road**

These three houses are the only ones in a large built-up area not connected to the main sewer. They have separate cesspools and all three cesspools overflow into the stream at the rear of Benville Road. A number of attempts have been made in the past to arrange for the connection of these houses to the sewer but this is not possible except by crossing land in different ownership.

In 1959 a further report on this problem was made to the Health Committee and it was agreed that an approach should be made to the owners of these houses to see whether they would be prepared to co-operate in a drainage scheme prepared by the Town Council.

Negotiations continued with all owners concerned but final agreement had not been reached by the end of 1960.

## **6. Drainage of 72-86 Camp Road (even numbers)**

These houses have cesspool drainage. No sewer is available and considerable difficulty has been experienced, particularly during the winter months when nuisances have arisen from overflowing cesspools.

The Corporation has been in negotiation with the War Department for a considerable time in connection with a scheme for the drainage of these houses in conjunction with Wyke Regis Bridging Camp.

Negotiations continued during 1960 but no agreement had been reached by the end of the year.

## **7. Drainage of Properties at Nottingham**

Towards the end of 1959 I made a comprehensive report to the Health Committee on the drainage of houses in Nottingham Village. There are three areas involved, i.e. the group of houses near the Spa House, the group around the Old Mill and the group south of the Malthouse.

With regard to the first group, public sewers are available in the highway and the Committee decided that the owners of these houses should be asked to drain their properties to the Council's sewer.

With regard to groups 2 and 3, no sewer is available to serve any properties in these groups and the Health Committee requested the Street and Works Committee to consider the practicability of providing sewers for the drainage of the properties in groups 2 and 3.

The Street and Works Committee agreed that main drainage was highly desirable but could not agree that the works should



be proceeded with at that time. No further action was taken during 1960.

## 8. Conversion to Main Drainage

In the first paragraph of this section I have mentioned the tremendous amount of work which has been carried out by the Department during 1960 in dealing with the connection of new and existing houses to the Preston sewer. Since 1957 considerable building development has taken place in the Preston area and this is likely to continue in the same volume for some years.

There are still, of course, a number of houses not connected to the sewer, not only in the Preston area but in other parts of the Borough which have been sewered for many years. When the opportunities arise efforts are still made to persuade owners of such houses to redrain to existing sewers. During 1960, 19 cesspools and 8 pail closets were abolished—generally as a result of redrainage to the sewer in the Preston area.

The Department continued to make efforts to persuade as many owners as possible to carry out redrainage to the new sewer and numerous advisory visits to house owners were made during the year.

## 9. Drainage—Supervision and Testing

During the year the supervision of new drainage works, together with the work of redrainage previously mentioned, accounted for a considerable proportion of the Department's time. This can be well understood on reference to the statistics later in this Report where it is shown that 2,886 visits were made in respect of drainage works. This is an increase of 269 on the previous year and is accounted for by the tremendous amount of building development which was being carried out throughout the Borough during 1960.

## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN BOROUGH

Total number of houses in the Borough	...	...	12,094
Number of properties not connected to sewer	...	...	512
Number of properties with cesspools	...	...	384
Number of cesspools	...	...	343
Number of properties with pail closets	...	...	110
Number of properties with other forms of drainage	...	...	18

### Particulars of Conversion from Conservancy to Main Drainage System during 1960

Number of premises converted	...	...	...	19
Number of cesspools abolished	...	...	...	11
Number of pail closets abolished	...	...	...	8
Number of privies abolished	...	...	...	—
Number of private pumping stations abolished	...	...	...	—
Number of septic tanks abolished	...	...	...	—

## **HOUSING**

### **Unfit Houses**

Once again good progress was made in dealing with unfit houses and details of this work are contained in the following paragraphs.

Because of special problems which arise during the holiday season most procedure in connection with unfit houses has to be carried out between the months of October in one year and May the following year so that the Department can be free to deal with special seasonal problems which invariably arise during the busy summer months.

Action taken during the year was as follows:—

#### **1. Clearance Areas—Housing Act, 1957, Part III**

##### **The Weymouth (Quebec Place) Clearance Area and Order, 1958**

This Order was confirmed on the 11th December, 1958, but demolition was still not possible during 1960 as two families remained to be rehoused. It is anticipated that these families will be rehoused during 1961 after which it is expected that demolition of the buildings will be carried out.

#### **2. Demolition Orders—Housing Act, 1957, Part II**

The following houses were represented as unfit for habitation and Demolition Orders made during 1960:—

- 10 New Street
- 12 New Street
- 109 High Street, Wyke Regis (As this house is occupied by an elderly owner/occupier it was agreed that the Demolition Order would not be enforced whilst he remained in occupation.)

#### **3. Closing Orders—Housing Act, 1957, Section 17**

The following houses were represented as unfit for habitation and Closing Orders were made:—

- 1 Lower St. Edmund Street
- 1 Nothe Parade
- 24 Elwell Street, Upwey
- 26 Elwell Street, Upwey
- Riverside Cottage, Bridge Inn Lane, Preston
- 23 Portland Road



Closing Orders were also made in respect of the following properties which were represented as unfit for habitation at the end of 1959:—

4 Spring Lane  
26 Love Lane  
27 Love Lane

Five other houses and two parts of buildings were also represented as unfit for habitation during the year but action had not been completed by the end of 1960.

#### 4. Houses Demolished

The following houses were demolished during the year:—

“Frederick Cottage,” Great George Street (Subject to Closing Order dated 10th July, 1956.)

107 High Street, Wyke Regis (Subject to an Undertaking not to use for human habitation dated June, 1942.)

#### 5. Houses made fit following action under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957, and Closing Orders determined or Undertakings carried out

“Alder Cottage,” Shrubbery Lane, Wyke Regis (formerly known as “The Cottage”)

19 Chamberlaine Road, Wyke Regis

21 Chamberlaine Road, Wyke Regis

18, 19, 20 Lennox Street

“Rambler Cottage,” Shrubbery Lane, Wyke Regis

#### 6. Houses made fit after Informal or Statutory Action

Fifty-eight houses were made fit during the year following service of Informal or Statutory Notices.

Position as at 31st December, 1960

#### HOUSING ACT, 1957

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Still occupied as dwellings</i>	<i>Used as Store or work-places</i>	<i>Vacant</i>	<i>Total</i>
Houses subject to Demolition or Clearance Orders not yet demolished ... ..	6	6	7	19
Parts of Buildings subject to Closing Orders ... ..	—	3	4	7
Houses subject to Closing Orders ... ..	7	5	18	30
Houses subject to Undertaking not to re-let for human habitation ... ..	—	2	6	8



## OVERCROWDING

One serious case of overcrowding was brought to my notice in April. A family consisting of husband, wife, nine children and two adult male lodgers moved into an agricultural cottage. The permitted number for the house was  $7\frac{1}{2}$  and occupation by this large family, together with the lodgers, resulted in the house being overcrowded by two units. It appeared that the owner had not been informed of the total number of persons in the tenant's family nor had he been informed that there would also be two male lodgers. This overcrowding was reported to the Health Committee in July and, in view of the occupier's flagrant contravention of the Act and his unwillingness to abate the overcrowding it was decided that statutory action should be taken.

The occupier eventually abated the overcrowding by requiring two lodgers to move and so proceedings were not instituted.

## RENT ACT, 1957

### Certificates of Disrepair

Applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair during the year as follows:—

Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	3
Number of decisions not to issue Certificates	—
Number of decisions to issue Certificates:	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	2
(b) in respect of all defects	1
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
Number of undertakings refused by local authority under provisions of paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
Number of Certificates issued	3
Applications by landlords to local authority for cancellation of certificates	3
Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates	—
Decisions by local authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	—
Certificates cancelled by local authority	3

### House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

The above Act came into operation during the year. Standard Grants then became available for the provision of a bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply, water closet and satisfactory food storage for houses built before 1944.



The Health Department co-operated with the Borough Engineer's Department in dealing with applications for Standard Grants and a considerable number of the old pre-war houses are now being brought up to modern standards by means of this grant.

During the year 292 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with applications for Standard Grants.

### **Applications for re-housing**

Again during the year the Department devoted a large amount of time to dealing with claims by housing applicants for priority recommendations on grounds of overcrowding or ill-health.

206 visits were made in connection with these applications.

It was apparent during the year that very few applications came from large families and the majority were from young couples with one or two children. These families were usually found to be living in rooms, more often than not with their "in-laws." Many applications of this kind were received during 1960 and a number of applicants pressed their claims within a few months of getting married. As the Housing Allocation Sub-Committee has a rule that applicants must be registered with the Council for a minimum period of eighteen months before they can be considered for rehousing, many applications dealt with during the year could not be considered as they did not comply with this requirement.

As there were so few new houses available during the year most applicants on the approved list waited an average of six to twelve months before they could be offered alternative accommodation by the Council.

The Health Department continued to work in close co-operation with the Borough Treasurer who is responsible for administration in connection with houses owned by the Town Council. Each applicant who calls at the Health Department is given a sympathetic hearing, a report is prepared following a home visit, and a departmental discussion is held to assess the real need in each case.

The Chief Public Health Inspector attends each meeting of the Housing Allocation Sub-Committee to present the Department's views on applications which claim special consideration on the grounds of ill-health or overcrowding.



## **MOSQUITO AND MIDGE CONTROL**

### **(1) Radipole Lake**

In previous years sea water was introduced into Radipole Lake during the Spring and appeared to have some effect in reducing midge breeding. Unfortunately this could not be carried out in 1960 and as a result midges were more prevalent in the Radipole Park Drive area during the Summer.

Large areas of reed growth were treated with a special weed killer and towards the end of the year it was evident that these measures had greatly retarded the growth of reeds so helping to keep the waterways flowing.

Early in the year the clearing of Little Chaffeys was completed and this provided some measure of control over the breeding areas at Southill. Drainage grips were also cut on the western side of the lake so as to drain back water from the marshy areas to the proper waterways.

The Department carried out a number of check inspections of the water on the eastern and western borders of the lake but no evidence of widespread mosquito breeding was found.

### **(2) Lodmoor**

Controlled tipping continued throughout the year and this operation reduced the area of marshy ground in which mosquitoes were able to breed. No major drainage works were carried out but regular maintenance of the Greenhill Sluice kept the water level in Lodmoor to an absolute minimum.

The main waterway running along Preston Road was cleared and a ditch behind Haywards Estate at the north end of the lake was piped in.

As mentioned in my previous Report the marshy area of land bounded by Dale, Beaumont and Coombe Avenues appears to be the main mosquito breeding area on Lodmoor. This was brought to the notice of the Borough Engineer and the controlled tipping programme was consequently amended so as to proceed towards this area. At the eastern end of Lodmoor new channels and grips were cut to assist drainage of the land. This work was carried out in connection with the development of a large estate adjoining Lodmoor.

Each year I must give a reminder that mosquito breeding on a reducing scale must continue on Lodmoor for many years and the Corporation's policy of control by drainage and land reclamation is the only solution to this problem. Temporary measures cannot be carried out properly on this vast tract of marshy land and it will be many years before mosquitoes can be entirely eliminated.



## CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

In spite of the inclement weather camping and caravanning during the summer season of 1960 was on as large a scale as ever. The use of unlicensed fields for tented camping again showed an increase on previous years and the Department made a considerable number of visits to this type of camping site.

In my last Annual Report I dealt at length with the Town Council's scheme for providing a sewer in the Jordan Valley to serve the large licensed caravan sites in the Preston area. The first part of the scheme was carried out prior to the Whitsun Holiday and Midhills Camp, one of the largest in the area, was connected to the new sewer in time for the summer season. I mentioned in my Report for 1959 that at the end of the 1960 season the sewer would be extended down the Jordan Valley to allow the remaining caravan sites to connect in time for the season of 1961. Unfortunately, procedure for the continuance of the scheme took rather longer than was anticipated but in July the Street and Works Committee reported to the Town Council that the estimated total cost of the scheme would be between £18,000 and £19,000. The Town Council was of the opinion that the scheme should be carried out with the least possible delay and agreed that application for the requisite loan sanction should be made on the revised information received from the Consulting Engineers.

In a later paragraph I refer to the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, which came into operation on the 29th August, 1960.

This new Act came into operation at a time when negotiations between the licensees and the Health Department in connection with drainage and sanitation of the existing sites were reaching their final stages. In view of the requirements of the new Act negotiations with the licensees had to be discontinued for the time being in order to allow the Council time to consider the requirements and implementation of the new Act.

It is hoped that the Council's sewerage scheme for the Jordan Valley will be completed before the commencement of the 1961 camping season.

In March I reported to the Health Committee that there had been a number of cases in the National Press relating to caravans which had caught fire—on some occasions with fatal results.

In January an unoccupied caravan on a site in Weymouth had been completely gutted by fire and I asked the Committee to give consideration to the whole question of fire risk on caravan sites as this was not covered in the conditions attached to existing site licences. The Committee decided that a letter



should be sent to all licensees asking them to pay special attention to the problem of fire risk and to provide suitable fire fighting equipment in readiness for the summer season. I am pleased to say that all licensees co-operated and provided fire fighting equipment.

A number of licensees contacted the County Fire Prevention Officer and obtained some very useful guidance on fire prevention generally on caravan sites.

In May a special inspection was made of all licensed caravan sites and all were found to be complying with their condition of licence relating to the numbers of caravans permitted on the sites. There is very little movement of caravans on the licensed sites and the large majority remain on permanent sites throughout the whole of the year. Later in the year it was found that two licensees allowed caravans on their sites in excess of the permitted number and the Town Council took legal proceedings in these instances.

Inspections and routine supervision of caravan sites occupied a tremendous proportion of the Department's time during the summer season and this is borne out by reference to the total number of inspections carried out—620. The figure for the previous year was 365 and the extraordinary increase for 1960 is partially explained by the coming into operation on the 29th August of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. This new Act is designed to confer on local authorities more effective powers in controlling caravan sites. It strengthens the powers of local authorities and introduces a new licensing system. In the circular accompanying the new legislation it is stated that the Minister considers that the aim should be to secure that all caravan sites are properly equipped and maintained, that sites are not allowed in the wrong places but are allowed in acceptable places, and that planning permission is not withheld on principle but only where there is some definite planning objection. The rights of existing sites are safeguarded but Model Standards to which all sites must conform within a reasonable time are laid down in the new legislation.

On 29th August (the date of commencement of the Act) visits were made by the Department, in co-operation with the Town Planning Department, to all land within the Borough on which caravans were sited, or were believed to have been sited, within recent years. The numbers of caravans on all licensed and unlicensed sites were recorded and the total number of caravans stationed in the Borough at that time was 2008.

It was at this inspection that two particular sites were found



to have exceeded their permitted number of caravans. At the September meeting of the Health Committee I had to report accordingly and, in addition, one unlicensed field in the Wyke Regis area had been occupied by caravans in excess of the period allowed under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. In all three cases the Committee decided that legal proceedings should be taken. Convictions were recorded in each case.

In July I reported to the Health Committee on unsatisfactory conditions which had arisen from the use of mobile living vans and caravans on car parks owned by the Corporation. The use of such vans and caravans on Greenhill Car Park in particular appeared to be on the increase and the disposal of chemical closet contents and waste water was creating serious nuisances. For this reason the Health Committee recommended the Watch Committee to erect notices prohibiting the use of residential vans and caravans on all Corporation owned car parks.

At the end of September a joint meeting of the Health and Town Planning Committees was held to discuss the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. The Town Clerk gave a full explanation of the Act and the Committee agreed that the function of the Health Committee in granting caravan site licences would be to follow on the Town Planning Committee when planning permission had been established.

In November I made a special report to the Health Committee on the Model Standards laid down by the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. The Health Committee adopted the Model Standards with a few modifications and the Committee's recommendation was approved by the Town Council at the end of the month. Copies of the Model Standards were then circulated to all existing licensees so that they should have early notification of the main public health conditions to be attached to their new licences.

#### **Applications for Licences under Public Health Act, 1936—Section 269**

Nine applications for permission to station and use individual caravans were received and eight licences were granted—in each case for a period of six months. In the remaining case a licence was refused as the necessary public health requirements could not be complied with. A further application for permission to station and use six caravans was refused for the same reason.



## **FOOD HYGIENE**

### **Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960**

In my last Report I commented upon the considerable increase in the Department's activity under the Food Hygiene Regulations—particularly during the summer season. The total number of inspections of food premises, stalls and vehicles, was 869 in 1960 as against 745 for 1959 and 544 for 1958. These figures give an indication of the increasing attention the Department is giving to food premises and food hygiene generally.

Once again I am pleased to report that there was maximum co-operation from owners and employees alike and this co-operation greatly facilitates the work of the Public Health Inspectors.

It was necessary to serve only 79 Informal Notices in respect of contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations and when this number is compared with the number of inspections carried out it is very small indeed. The Notices were in respect of 83 quite minor items and only a few of these items were outstanding at the end of the year.

The standard of food hygiene in the Borough is quite good and once again it was noticed that the majority of contraventions found during the summer season were, as in the past, almost entirely due to the human element. Unfortunately food premises which deal primarily with the summer trade are forced to employ seasonal labour which, in very many cases, is quite inexperienced and sometimes unsatisfactory.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, came into operation on the 1st October, 1960. These consolidated and amended the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-57 and extended the regulation of food premises to home-going ships and moored vessels. The new Regulations also extended the scope of earlier Regulations.

The general requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations are now very well-known and the steady improvement in the standard of food hygiene in the Borough has been maintained. Many food premises were reconstructed during the year and, in a number of cases, the Department's recommendations were incorporated in re-building works. In some such instances advice on rat-proofing was given and all of the Department's recommendations in this respect were carried out.

### **Food Hygiene—Educational Activity**

It was not possible, in view of additional public health duties in other directions, to carry out any special educational activities. There is no Clean Food Guild in operation in the Borough.



In November the Health Committee considered the Food Hygiene Codes of Practice issued jointly by the Ministers of Health and Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. These dealt with:—

- (1) Hygiene in the Retail Fish Trade ; and
- (2) The Hygienic Transport and Handling of Fish.

Copies of both leaflets were sent to all persons concerned in the fish trade within the Borough.

### **Disposal of Condemned Food**

All unsound food is disposed of by burial at the Corporation's Controlled Tip.

### **Details of Food Premises in the Borough :**

Number of licensed premises	...	...	...	...	98
Number of off-licences	...	...	...	...	20
Number of registered clubs	...	...	...	...	24
Number of chemists' shops	...	...	...	...	19
Number of butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	32
Number of bakers' shops	...	...	...	...	24
Number of fishmongers' shops	...	...	...	...	16
Number of grocers' shops	...	...	...	...	130
Number of bakehouses	...	...	...	...	17
Number of other food premises	...	...	...	...	225

### **Registered Premises :**

Number of premises registered for manufacture of preserved foods	28
Number of premises registered as fried fish shops	13
Number of premises registered for manufacture or sale of ice-cream	216

### **ICE-CREAM**

The number of inspections made of premises where ice-cream was manufactured, stored or on sale to the public was 200. This is a slight decrease on the number for the previous year. On the other hand the number of samples taken was 128 (as compared with 92 for the previous year) and 88.4% of these were satisfactory. Adverse samples were at once followed up by visits to the premises.

At the end of the year 216 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream in the Borough. This number includes five premises where ice-cream is manufactured.

In October, the Health Committee paid special attention to adverse sample reports which had been received in respect of three particular vendors and it was decided that letters should be sent to each of them expressing the Committee's concern. The letters stated that in the event of further unsatisfactory samples being reported consideration would be given to the removal of their names from the register. Subsequent samples taken from these vendors were satisfactory.

## Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959

These new Regulations came into force during 1959 and required that ingredients used in the manufacture of ice-cream should be pasteurised by one or other of the three specified methods of sterilised and then kept at a low temperature until the freezing process has begun.

It is an offence to sell ice-cream which has been so treated and then left to reach a temperature exceeding 28° Fahrenheit without again being treated. Certain types of water ices and ice lollies are exempt from the requirements as to pasteurisation or sterilisation.

During the year visits were made to the five premises in the Borough where ice-cream is manufactured and I am pleased to record that all premises reached a very good standard of hygiene.

### Ice-Cream Sampling

No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test		1	Grades			Void
	Passed	Failed		2	3	4	
128	114	14	97	17	9	5	—

### Summary of Results

Grade 1 and 2	...	...	89.0% satisfactory
Grade 3 and 4	...	...	11.0% unsatisfactory

## MILK SUPPLIES

The responsibility for registration of dairy farms and farmers and the supervision of milk production at farms remained with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, except insofar as the Regulations relate to diseases communicable to man.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1954, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1954, no undesignated milk may be sold within the Borough.

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960, came into operation on 1st October, 1960. As from this date the issue of all dealers' licences, until now carried out by the Corporation, became the responsibility of the Food and Drugs Authority for the area. These new Regulations thus transferred responsibility for the issue of dealers' licences from the Town Council to Dorset County Council.

For this reason the Health Department will not in future be responsible for taking routine milk samples in connection with the licensing of dealers. Information received from milk sampling has always been of considerable interest to the Health



Committee but future information as to the bacteriological standard of milk supplies within the Borough will be received through the Health Department of Dorset County Council.

The designations of milk which may be sold in Weymouth are:—

Tuberculin Tested  
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised  
Pasteurised  
Sterilised

At the end of the year entries on the Department's Register were as follows :—

**The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959**

Distributors of milk with premises within the Borough	74
Distributors of milk with premises outside the Borough but retailing within the Borough	2
Dairy farms distributing from within the Borough	3
Premises registered as Dairies	4

**The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1954. The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1953**

Dealers' licences to sell designated milk were granted as follows :—

Pasteurised Milk	73
Tuberculin Tested Milk	63
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Supplementary)	1
Pasteurised Milk (Supplementary)	1
Sterilised Milk	4

**Milk Sampling**

I have already mentioned that the Department ceased to take milk samples after the 30th September, 1960, as this duty was taken over by the Health Department of Dorset County Council. Up to this date, however, the number of samples taken for bacteriological examination was 204. Samples of heat treated milk taken in the Borough by sampling officers of Dorset County Council numbered 253.

Dorset County Council is the licensing authority for Dealers who pasteurise or sterilise milk. There is one pasteurising plant in the Borough.

Visits to Dairies and Milk Shops during the year	72
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Details of samples taken are as follows :—

Sample Designation	No. taken	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
T.T. ...	47	37	10	—	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised	238	235	3	235	3	—	—
Pasteurised	165	163	2	163	2	—	—
Sterilised	7	—	—	—	—	7	—

It will be noted from the foregoing tables that there were 15 methylene blue test failures from 450 samples of T.T., T.T. Pasteurised or Pasteurised milk. Ten of these were T.T. samples and almost all of these were taken during the summer months. In all cases adverse samples were followed up and action taken where necessary.

It will also be noted that there were five phosphatase test failures from 403 samples and this was most unusual as we have not had a phosphatase test failure for many years. In each case these failures were taken up by the Dorset County Council which is the authority for licensing dealers who pasteurise or sterilise milk.

### Summary of Results

Total number of samples taken	...	...	...	457
Total number classed as satisfactory	...	...	...	442
Total number classed as unsatisfactory	...	...	...	15
Number of samples taken for biological examination (all of which were satisfactory)	...	...	...	6

## FOOD SUPPLIES

### (1) MEAT INSPECTION

The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough during 1960 shows quite a considerable reduction on the number for the previous year. The majority of home killed meat for Weymouth comes from slaughterhouses in the Borough of Dorchester and the area of the Dorchester Rural District Council.

#### Weymouth—Slaughterhouse/Bacon Factory

This slaughterhouse/bacon factory is licensed annually and slaughtering is carried out on one day each week. Every animal slaughtered on these premises during the year was inspected. The number of visits to the slaughterhouse during 1960 was 68.



## Animals Slaughtered

<i>Cows</i>	<i>Other Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1299	1299

## Carcases Inspected and Condemned

Number killed	...	...	...	...	1299
Number inspected	...	...	...	...	1299

## All Diseases except Tuberculosis

Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	...	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	163
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	...	...	...	12.62%

## Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	...	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	28
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	...	...	...	2.15%

## Meat condemned at Slaughterhouse/Bacon Factory

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Weight (lbs.)</i>
Tuberculosis	396
Pleurisy and Pericarditis	120
Inflammation	75
Cirrhosis	65
Abscesses	214
Bruising	2
Pneumonia	3
Nephritis	1
Cysts	12
Fracture	4

## Summary

	<i>Weight (lbs.)</i>
Tuberculosis	396
Other Diseases	496

Total weight condemned — 7 cwts., 3 qtrs., 24 lbs.

Number of visits made to slaughterhouse — 68

## Cysticercus Bovis

Carcases infested with localised cysticercus bovis must be placed in cold storage at a temperature not exceeding 20 degrees Fahrenheit for a period of not less than three weeks, or at a temperature not exceeding 14 degrees Fahrenheit for a period of not less than two weeks.

Although no cattle were slaughtered in the Borough, the cold store owned by Messrs. Cosens and Co., Ltd., in West Street, Weymouth, is used by slaughterhouses outside the Borough for the refrigeration of infested carcasses.

In 1960, 12 carcasses were sent to the cold store. The figures for the previous four years were as follows:—

1956	...	...	...	17
1957	...	...	...	16
1958	...	...	...	23
1959	...	...	...	13

My thanks are due to Messrs. Cosens and Co., Ltd., for their co-operation in dealing with such carcasses and for ensuring that the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are rigorously carried out.

### **Licensing of Slaughtermen**

During the year four applications for renewal of licences were received. All were granted subject to the conditions laid down in the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

### **Slaughterhouses Act, 1958—Slaughterhouse Reports**

In my Report for the previous year I mentioned that under Section 3 of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, the local authority would be required to submit a report on the slaughterhouse facilities in its area to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by the 2nd November, 1960.

This report was duly prepared and approved by the Town Council in July. It was subsequently submitted to the Minister and his acceptance of the report was received in November. The Minister appointed the 1st January, 1962, as the date by which all slaughterhouses in the Town Council's area must comply with the new regulations as to construction and hygiene.

### **The Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960**

These new regulations, which deal with the treatment and disposal of unsound meat, came into force on the 1st November, 1960. The requirements of the regulations were brought to the notice of the owner of the one slaughterhouse in the Borough and to the proprietors of all pet meat shops.

## **(2) OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED**

### **Canned Goods**

Meat Products	...	...	...	...	166 tins
Fish	...	...	...	...	17 tins
Milk	...	...	...	...	11 tins
Fruit	...	...	...	...	180 tins
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	41 tins
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Rice	...	...	...	...	6 tins



**Meat**

Liver	...	...	...	...	...	24½ lbs.
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	25 lbs.
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	4 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	2 bales
Packed Meat	...	...	...	...	...	4 pkts.
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	1½ lbs.
Other Meat	...	...	...	...	...	609 lbs.

**Fish**

...	...	...	...	...	...	21 stone, 4 lbs.; 10 boxes
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**Other Foods**

Suet	...	...	...	...	...	35 pkts.
Chocolates	...	...	...	...	...	28 lbs.
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	12 lbs.
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	18 lbs.
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	91 jars
Piccalilli	...	...	...	...	...	1 jar

**AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956**

This Act places a duty on the local authority in connection with the provision of sanitary conveniences on farms where agricultural workers are employed.

In accordance with the requirements of the Act a survey of all the agricultural holdings in the Borough was carried out to ascertain whether there were any without adequate sanitary accommodation.

Of the forty-three holdings inspected, 35 had adequate sanitary accommodation. Occupiers of the remaining eight holdings were requested to provide sanitary accommodation to comply with the requirements of the Act.

**NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960**

This new Act came into operation on the 27th November, 1960. It provides that noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at common law becomes a statutory nuisance which can be dealt with according to the procedure provided in Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936. Under this procedure, local authorities will be able to require the abatement of a noise or vibration nuisance by the service of an abatement notice on the person causing the nuisance or on the owner or occupier of premises on which it arises. If the notice is not complied with it can be enforced by proceedings in a magistrates' court. Apart from action by a local authority, three or more occupiers of land or premises who are aggrieved by a noise or vibration nuisance may make a complaint to a magistrate.



The Act does not apply to noise or vibration caused by aircraft, which are subject to other statutory controls, nor to noise or vibration caused by statutory undertakers in the exercise of their powers. In the case of noise or vibration caused in the course of a trade or business, it is a defence in any proceedings to show that the best practicable means have been used for preventing it and counteracting its effect.

The Act also prohibits the use of loudspeakers in streets between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m., and at any other time for advertising any trade, business or entertainment with certain exceptions for the sale of perishable foodstuffs. The penalty for operation of a loudspeaker in contravention of the Act is a fine not exceeding £10.

The provisions of this Act will form a very useful addition to the duties of the Health Department.

### **CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956**

Since this Act came into operation I have been able to report that the problem of smoke abatement has received continuous attention from the Health Department throughout the year and the Town Council, through the Health Committee, has taken a particularly keen interest in this work. At almost every meeting of the Committee matters relating to the Clean Air Act, particularly smoke nuisances, were under discussion.

I regret to say that more complaints were received regarding smoke nuisances from railway locomotives and in September the Committee decided to pursue the matter through the Member of Parliament.

A number of complaints were again received with regard to emission of smoke from British Railways steamers in the harbour. These complaints were taken up with the Divisional Shipping Manager who replied that, whilst it was not considered that the emission of smoke had at any time exceeded the maximum permitted under the Clean Air Act, 1956, the matter was under constant review and instructions were being re-issued to the Chief Engineers of all vessels concerned.

Again during 1960 complaints were received regarding one particular oil burning installation in the Westham area which continued to be the subject of frequent reports to the Health Committee. The firm concerned subsequently employed technical experts to examine the installation and remedial works were carried out. Unfortunately the nuisance, which was due to the emission of oily smuts, continued to occur occasionally and the Company was requested to take all possible action to-



wards effecting a permanent remedy. The emission of oily smuts from oil burning furnaces is causing concern to many local authorities throughout the country and the problem is being investigated by the National Society for Clean Air.

Three notifications under Section 3 of the Act and one notification under Section 10 were received during the year. All three were in respect of new oil burning furnaces and there was full co-operation between the Health Department and installation engineers concerned.

During the year 83 visits were made in connection with duties under the Clean Air Act as compared with 111 for the previous year. Each of these visits occupied a considerable period of time as they were nearly all in connection with smoke nuisances. The Department usually receives the fullest co-operation from the management side of local industries when complaints of smoke nuisances are brought to their attention.

Up to the present time the Town Council has not thought it necessary to make any Smoke Control Areas but I have no doubt that they would do so should they ever consider such action necessary.

The Town Council continued its membership of the National Society for Clean Air during 1960.

## **RODENT CONTROL**

Two rodent operators are employed in the Department and statistics relating to their work are given below.

The number of complaints dealt with during the year was 676 which is approximately the same as for the previous year. This appears to be a considerable number of complaints for a Borough of this size but once more I am able to record that in very few instances were major infestations of rats or mice found. The large number of complaints does indicate that the service is widely known—residents are quick to take advantage of it and call for the help of the Department as soon as the first signs of infestation appear.

Most complaints were dealt with on the day of receipt and a survey of the area involved is usually carried out as routine. Statistics show the tremendous amount of work involved and I am very satisfied with the way in which this service is carried out.

At the beginning of the year I made a report to the Committee on the question of charges for carrying out rodent control work at business premises. In view of the considerable clerical



work involved and the small amount of income it was decided that as from the 1st April, 1960, no further charges would be made to business premises when dealing with the destruction of rats. It was decided, however, in respect of business premises where infestations by rats were a probable hazard that annual contracts should be offered. The Committee felt that most business premises should be capable of dealing with their own infestations of mice and decided that disinfestation for mice should not in future be carried out at business premises.

It was not necessary to take any statutory action under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Number of complaints received re rats and mice ...	669
Number of premises visited for Survey ...	1,623
Number of premises given first treatment ...	827
Number of premises given second treatment ...	68
Number of premises given third treatment ...	3
Number of premises given routine treatment ...	26
Number of premises given re-infestation treatment	22
Number of visits made (Survey and Treatment) ...	5,307
Number of pre-baits laid ...	4,660
Number of pre-baits taken ...	3,486
Number of poison baits laid ...	3,359
Number of poison baits taken ...	1,445

### Control of Rats in Sewers

During 1960 it was possible to carry out only one sewer treatment as both rodent operators were away on a number of occasions owing to illness.

During the one treatment, which took place in March, an impression was gained that the general rate of sewer infestation had reduced slightly since the treatment carried out in the previous year.

Many sewers in the older parts of the Borough are old and defective and afford good harbourage and escape for rats. For this reason it is essential that routine sewer treatments should be continued. This work, although expensive in time and money, is still absolutely necessary for the effective control of rats.



Statistics relating to the sewer treatment are given below :—

**February-March, 1960 — Sewer Treatment No. 24**

<i>System or Section of System</i>	<i>No. of Manholes</i>	<i>No. baited</i>	<i>No. of M.H's showing prebait taken</i>	<i>No. of M.H's. showing complete prebait taken (on one or both days)</i>	<i>No Takes</i>
Rodwell ...	267	66	5	24	
Westham ...	285	73	3	30	
Lodmoor Hill and Park	178	89	5	29	
Town ...	77	57	6	14	
Wyke ...	232	40	0	13	

Pre-baiting was carried out for extended periods, varying from three to eight days and bait preservative (P.N.P.) was used throughout the treatment. Special attention was given to the Wyke area as it was considered advisable to carry out a treatment to tie up with certain block control work in that district. In a number of cases infestations were believed to be due to the building development in the area.

## PIGEONS

In my Report for 1959 I mentioned that the Town Council had decided to employ a specialist firm to undertake the reduction of pigeons in the town area. These birds had fouled the roofs of a number of buildings to such an extent that eaves gutterings and down pipes became choked and a number of the public footpaths around the buildings were in a filthy condition.

The contractors made a first visit to the town during 1959 and agreed to make a further visit to reduce the number of pigeons. Following their first visit some complaints were received regarding their methods and these were forwarded to the contractors. In spite of a number of reminders the contractors have not returned to complete the work and the number of pigeons in the town area is again on the increase. Nuisances from these birds are a problem throughout the country and, as yet, it appears that no really satisfactory method of controlling their numbers has been devised.

The Health Committee continues to be concerned with this problems and, as soon as some satisfactory method of control becomes available, it will have to be employed in the town area.



## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

It was necessary to institute legal proceedings in three instances during the year.

All three cases were in respect of contraventions of conditions attached to caravan site licences and these are reported fully in my earlier paragraph dealing with caravan and camping sites.

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The supervision of public conveniences continued to be the responsibility of the Health Department.

There are 51 public conveniences under the control of the Department and I am pleased to say that all were maintained to a good standard throughout the year.

A few complaints were received regarding the unsatisfactory condition of conveniences where full time attendants are not employed but in every case the trouble was caused by mis-use or vandalism.

One maintenance workman is employed in the Department for dealing with day-to-day maintenance and repair of buildings and fittings. Urgent repairs were carried out with the minimum delay and, during the winter months, much of his time was devoted to the redecoration of conveniences.

Since the Bond Street conveniences were completed in 1959 I am pleased to report that there was very little need for queueing at the Esplanade conveniences during their height of the 1960 season.

In my Report for the previous year I mentioned that the Health, Entertainments and Watch Committees had considered provision of a public convenience in the proximity of the Sluice Gardens, Greenhill.

The scheme was prepared and submitted for approval by the Health Committee in January, 1960, and it was hoped that it could be carried out in readiness for the summer season of 1961. Unfortunately, town planning and other difficulties arose and it was obvious by the end of the year that the conveniences could not be built in time for the 1961 season.

During the year the Health Committee again considered the question of free use of the conveniences by children and it was agreed that children should be admitted free of charge, but at the discretion of the attendants, in conveniences where attendants are employed.



## **Wilful Damage**

Each year I have to report considerable wilful damage which occurs in public conveniences and the year 1960 was no exception. Considerable expenditure was again incurred in making good damage to buildings and fittings and it does appear that this hooliganism is on the increase. Drinking fountains outside public conveniences were completely demolished on two occasions and these appear to be particular targets for the hooligans.

It is essential that we should have the co-operation of the general public in dealing with this problem and it continues to be the responsibility of each one of us to try to stop this damage and save unwarranted waste of public money.

## **Free Hand Washing Facilities at Public Conveniences**

The facilities for free hand washing in public conveniences where attendants are employed was continued throughout 1960. This scheme was started in 1955 and has worked very successfully. In view of the limited size of the wash and brush-up rooms in the conveniences on the sea front it was not possible to operate the scheme during the months of July, August and September.

## **Supervision of Public Conveniences**

Once again a considerable amount of time was devoted by the Department to the supervision of public conveniences. This is absolutely necessary if the conveniences are to be maintained to a satisfactory standard and I must compliment the Health Department assistant concerned on his work in this direction as only very few complaints were received and these were all in respect of conveniences where attendants are not employed.

Few people realise what unpleasant duties the convenience attendants have to carry out on frequent occasions. They undertake this essential service conscientiously but it is no wonder that recruits to the service are extremely difficult—and often impossible—to find.

The volume of work in connection with public conveniences continued to increase and during 1960 the number of inspections made by the Health Department staff was 2,366. This alone indicates the extent of the work involved and the Department continues to do all it can to maintain the conveniences to as high a standard as possible.

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT

<i>Reason for Inspection</i>	<i>No. of premises visited</i>	<i>Number of visits including re-visits</i>	<i>Nuisances or defects found</i>	<i>Nuisances or defects remedied</i>
Premises under Public Health Act and Housing Act ...	358	1089	387	462
Drainage Works Only :				
(a) New Buildings	296	2023	—	—
(b) Existing Buildings	111	863	26	34
Camping Sites, Vans, Tents ...	29	620	9	9
Food Premises ...	431	869	79	83
Dairies and Milk Shops	51	72	—	3
Factories Act ...	89	190	7	8
Shops Act ...	109	144	1	—
Public Conveniences	51	2366	—	—

Number of complaints received — 278

## OTHER VISITS

Rehousing applications ...	206
Housing Act, 1957—Section 16 ...	491
Housing Act, 1957—Section 42 ...	11
Housing Act, 1957—Section 81 ...	20
Improvement and Standard Grants ...	292
Overcrowding ...	55
Rent Act, 1957 ...	31
Offensive trade and marine store premises ...	12
Clean Air Act, 1956 ...	83
Mosquito and Midge Breeding Grounds ...	7
Licensed Premises (Public Houses and Bars) ...	7
Rodent Control visits by Public Health Inspectors ...	203
National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47 ...	35
Controlled Tip ...	34
Mortuary ...	28
Pet Animals Act ...	20
Ditches—Littlemoor Road Area ...	41
Outworkers' Premises ...	4
Caravan and Camping Sites ...	620
Places of entertainment ...	1
Seaweed Flies ...	3
Oil Pollution of Watercourse ...	33
Pet Meat Shops ...	2



Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	5
Schools	...	...	...	...	1
Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956	...	...	...	...	47
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	663

A brief summary of some of the more important defects remedied is given below :—

Roof repairs	...	...	...	...	33
Eaves guttering and rainwater pipes renewed, repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	23
Walls rendered, repaired or pointed	...	...	...	...	33
Plasterwork renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	44
Windows renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	59
Grates renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	22
Floors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	26
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	14
Doors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	26
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	57
Drains renewed, repaired or cleared	...	...	...	...	34
Choked drains cleared by Department	...	...	...	...	64
Repairs to Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	8
Cesspools emptied	...	...	...	...	2
Sinks and waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	6
Foodstores provided	...	...	...	...	7
Offensive accumulations or deposits	...	...	...	...	7
Yard surfaces renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	10
Other miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	...	...	52

## SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED

	NOTICES			
	Served		Complied	
	Informal	Statutory	Informal	Statutory
Public Health Act, 1936:				
House Defects	57	7	55	3
Drainage	20	—	19	—
Other Defects	16	—	16	—
Food & Drugs Act, 1938	45	—	50	—
Factories Act, 1937	7	—	8	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	15	—	17	—
Shops Act, 1950	1	—	—	—
Milk Regulations, 1949-59	—	—	1	—
Clean Air Act, 1956	3	—	3	—
Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956	2	—	2	—

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND FOOD POISONING

Five visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with the investigation of infectious diseases. There were no cases of food poisoning.

## DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Number of houses treated for disinfection (infectious diseases)	1
Number of rooms involved	6
Number of houses treated for disinfestation	29
Number of rooms involved	87
Number of articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	144
Number of articles destroyed	—

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937

### Survey of action during year

#### (1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(a) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	22	17	—	—
(b) Factories not included in (a) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	138	147	7	—
(c) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers Premises)	22	22	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>



## (2) Cases in which defects were found

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>No. of Cases in which Defects were found</i>				<i>No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i>	
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspec.</i>		
Want of cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Sanitary Conveniences :</b>						
(a) Insufficient ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	7	7	—	2	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outworkers) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

## (3) Outworkers

(a) Number of lists received from employers ...	4
(b) Number of employees concerned ...	—
(c) Number of outworkers involved ...	9
(d) Number of outworkers living outside the Borough ...	—
(e) Number of lists received from outside Authorities ...	4
(f) Number of outworkers involved ...	4

## (4) Total inspections for all purposes (including outworkers)

<i>No. of Premises visited</i>	<i>No. of visits including re-visits</i>	<i>Defects found</i>	<i>Defects remedied</i>
89	190	7	8

## **DEALERS IN OLD METALS**

Nine dealers in old metal are registered by the Council under the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907. Six visits have been made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

## **OFFENSIVE TRADES**

There are three rag and bone dealers' premises in the Borough, two of which were established prior to the operation of the Public Health Act, 1936. The third was established in 1948 and is subject to the consent of the Town Council being obtained annually. Six visits have been made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.



**BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH AND  
MELCOMBE REGIS**

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**METEOROLOGICAL  
DEPARTMENT**

*Summary for the  
Year 1960*

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Lat.  $50^{\circ} 36' 20''$  N. Long.  $2^{\circ} 26' 50''$  W.  
21 feet above Sea Level

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**J. N. HAMBLY, M.B.E.,**  
Lt.Cdr. R.N. (Ret.)  
Borough Meteorologist

**Meteorological Station**  
**Weymouth**





# Remarks

## GENERAL

The year 1960 ended with the highest annual rainfall ever recorded—47.99 inches. The previous highest being 47.53 inches in 1872.

## SUNSHINE

The amount of sun (1834.7 hours) was slightly above the average of 1766.3 hours over the last 65 years.

## RAINFALL

Although 47.99 inches of rain fell during the year, only on five days did it exceed one inch.

The highest day's rainfall was on the 10th August with 1.66 inches.

The average annual rainfall for 30 years is 29.53 inches.

## TEMPERATURE

The average temperature over the year was  $0.6^{\circ}$  F. above normal.

The warmest day was 26th June with a temperature of  $81^{\circ}$  F. and the coldest 14th January with  $23^{\circ}$  F.

# METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Highest Shade Temperature (° Fah.)	84	78	84	75	84	81
Lowest Shade Temperature (° Fah.)	24	17	23	22	25	23
Mean Maximum Temperature (° Fah.)	57.9	56.8	58.7	57.1	59.9	55.9
Mean Minimum Temperature (° Fah.)	44.8	44.6	47.1	46.1	47.5	46.5
Mean Temperature (° Fah.)	51.4	50.7	52.9	51.6	53.7	51.2
Total Rainfall (inches)	34.47	27.61	31.80	32.62	30.29	47.99
Hours of Bright Sunshine	2009.4	1879.4	1851.3	1607.7	2083.1	1834.7
Number of Days with Sunshine	308	307	295	291	304	304
Greatest daily amount of sunshine (hours)	14.4	14.9	15.1	14.3	15.1	14.8
Highest Barometer Reading (inches)	30.661	30.731	30.741	30.720	30.92	30.83
Lowest Barometer Reading (inches)	28.840	29.232	29.090	28.740	28.87	29.12



# **PRESSURE (Inches) 9.00 a.m. G.M.T.**

*Barometer Readings at 0900 hours G.M.T., corrected for Temperature and Altitude*

1960 Month	Mean Inches	Highest Inches	Date	Lowest Inches	Date	Humidity Relative %
January	...	29.99	30.62	4th	29.28	24th ... 91.0
February	...	29.77	30.83	7th	29.18	12th ... 83.3
March	...	29.87	30.42	20th	29.12	9th ... 85.1
April	...	30.11	30.50	18th	29.64	3rd ... 77.8
May	...	30.02	30.39	24th	29.79	19th ... 80.8
June	...	30.18	30.42	17th	29.76	9th ... 76.0
July	...	29.97	30.20	21st	29.64	11th ... 80.6
August	...	29.95	30.09	3rd	29.68	11th ... 82.8
September	...	30.13	30.45	24th	29.49	16th ... 83.0
October	...	29.67	30.25	16th	29.28	8th ... 86.4
November	...	29.72	30.21	28th	29.14	1st ... 83.1
December	...	29.75	30.40	16th	29.29	6th ... 87.0
Mean	...	29.92	30.83	7th Feb.	29.12	9th March ... 83.1

# THE WINDS

*Observed daily at 0900 G.M.T. to 8 points of the Compass*

Month	N.	N.E.	E.	DIRECTION			S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
				S.E.	S.	S.				
January	...	5	2	1	3	10	3	2	3	
February	...	6	1	2	6	5	2	2	4	
March	...	5	4	11	1	6	2	0	0	
April	...	9	2	3	2	4	3	1	1	
May	...	7	5	2	6	5	1	0	1	
June	...	3	4	1	0	10	3	0	3	
July	...	0	0	1	4	15	7	1	0	
August	...	5	0	0	8	5	7	1	3	
September	...	6	0	4	2	8	1	5	1	
October	...	2	4	1	5	4	1	5	3	
November	...	1	0	1	1	16	8	0	1	
December	...	5	0	0	1	8	2	5	7	
Year	...	54	22	27	39	96	40	22	27	



# BRIGHT SUNSHINE

1960 Month	Actual Sunshine (Hours)	Percentage of Average	Greatest Daily Amount (Hours)	Date	Number of Days with Sunshine Recorded	Sunless Days	Cloud Amount 1—8 9 a.m.
January	...	103	6.7	23rd	18	13	6.0
February	...	126	9.1	16th	20	9	5.6
March	...	75	9.6	4th	23	8	6.0
April	...	109	12.0	22nd	26	4	5.0
May	...	103	14.2	29th	28	3	5.2
June	...	112	14.8	20th	28	2	3.8
July	...	88	12.4	1st	30	1	4.2
August	...	92	13.3	2nd	28	3	5.9
September	...	98	10.9	10th	27	3	4.9
October	...	97	9.5	12th	26	5	6.2
November	...	110	8.1	6th	25	5	5.2
December	...	116	6.4	2nd & 24th	25	6	5.3
Year	...	102.4	14.8	20th June	304	62	5.2

# RAINFALL

1960	Total Fall Inches	Percentage of Average	Days of 0.01 inches or more	Wet Days of 0.04 inches or more	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date	
January	...	3.26	102	16	13	0.67	23rd
February	...	2.90	125	16	11	0.93	24th
March	...	2.97	147	13	10	1.12	28th
April	...	2.52	140	12	9	0.90	2nd
May	...	1.77	91	11	7	0.65	12th
June	...	1.95	101	6	4	1.15	2nd
July	...	3.26	148	13	11	0.86	27th
August	...	5.69	259	17	12	1.66	10th
September	...	5.58	227	14	11	1.14	30th
October	...	8.32	257	21	19	1.34	8th
November	...	5.73	155	23	21	0.64	9th
December	...	4.04	113	19	16	0.99	3rd
Year	...	47.99	155.4	181	144	1.66	10th Aug.



# TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fah.)

1960 Month	9a.m. Mean	Max. Mean	Min. Mean	Max & Min. Mean	Difference from Average	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
January	43.5	47.2	38.4	42.8	+0.1	54	4th	23	14th
February	41.5	46.8	37.3	42.3	-0.2	56	29th	25	17th
March	45.6	50.4	42.0	46.3	+1.5	56	15th	25	8th
April	50.3	57.1	43.5	50.3	+1.7	67	10th	34	17th
May	57.3	62.7	49.5	56.1	+2.4	70	28th	42	3rd & 31st
June	62.2	66.4	56.0	61.2	1.9	81	26th	45	15th
July	62.2	66.5	56.0	61.2	-1.0	70	3rd & 8th	49	1st
August	61.2	67.5	55.0	61.2	+1.0	72	7th	46	13th
September	59.7	64.3	52.2	58.7	-0.6	70	10th & 11th	45	21st
October	54.1	58.5	48.9	53.4	+1.5	66	3rd	35	13th & 17th
November	49.7	54.2	45.2	49.7	+2.3	61	1st	33	8th
December	42.2	46.5	35.1	40.8	-3.3	55	1st & 3rd	32	11th & 13th
Year	52.4	55.9	46.5	52.2	+0.61	81	26th June	23	14th Jan.

# WEYMOUTH SUNSHINE HOURS RECORD SINCE 1895

<i>Year</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Hours</i>
1895 ...	1953.7	1912 ...	1582.4	1929 ...	2024.1	1946 ...	1648.2
1896 ...	1904.0	1913 ...	1583.7	1930 ...	1803.7	1947 ...	1626.2
1897 ...	1827.5	1914 ...	1826.8	1931 ...	1582.8	1948 ...	1877.5
1898 ...	1828.4	1915 ...	1729.8	1932 ...	1554.4	1949 ...	2055.3
1899 ...	2030.2	1916 ...	1677.5	1933 ...	1987.3	1950 ...	1820.6
1900 ...	1624.7	1917 ...	1653.5	1934 ...	1807.0	1951 ...	1828.3
1901 ...	1675.9	1918 ...	1804.9	1935 ...	1706.2	1952 ...	1895.5
1902 ...	1421.4	1919 ...	1803.5	1936 ...	1549.3	1953 ...	1916.5
1903 ...	1554.0	1920 ...	1523.4	1937 ...	1628.5	1954 ...	1711.0
1904 ...	1675.6	1921 ...	1934.6	1938 ...	1646.6	1955 ...	2009.4
1905 ...	1706.9	1922 ...	1748.0	1939 ...	1786.4	1956 ...	1855.4
1906 ...	1908.3	1923 ...	1695.6	1940 ...	1883.3	1957 ...	1851.2
1907 ...	1784.1	1924 ...	1687.6	1941 ...	1669.0	1958 ...	1607.7
1908 ...	1875.9	1925 ...	1710.1	1942 ...	1663.0	1959 ...	2083.1
1909 ...	1938.3	1926 ...	1554.4	1943 ...	1769.0	1960 ...	1834.7
1910 ...	1693.7	1927 ...	1692.7	1944 ...	1741.1		
1911 ...	2090.9	1928 ...	1898.9	1945 ...	1564.9		

Greatest amount of Sunshine in one year : 2090.9 in 1911

Least amount of Sunshine in one year : 1421.4 in 1902





