

[Report 1963] / Medical Officer of Health, Weymouth & Melcombe Regis Borough.

Contributors

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1963

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ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH AND SANITARY
CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE
BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH
AND MELCOMBE REGIS
FOR THE YEAR 1963

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





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Melcombe Regis for the year 1963.



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

Medical Officer of Health

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR (Alderman S. V. PORTER)

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

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

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

Councillor A. F. PIDGEON

Ald. W. A. FORY

Councillor F. D. ROWLAND

Councillor Mrs. F. G. THOMAS

Councillor G. A. HUTCHINGS

Councillor R. RICHMOND

Councillor J. PACKWOOD

Councillor

Councillor A. HAUNTON

Miss J. MACPHERSON, M.A.

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

Miss S. TAYLOR (as from 9-7-63)

HEALTH CENTRE,
WESTHAM ROAD,
WEYMOUTH

July, 1964

*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 1963 on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

During the year, 489 cases of measles were notified, a marked contrast to the previous year when there were only 14 cases. There was one notification of typhoid fever. Unfortunately this patient died. He had acquired the infection in Zermatt, Switzerland. Eleven cases of a mild form of dysentery were notified. There was one case of malaria—a school-boy who had been infected while visiting his parents in Africa.

In my report for 1962 mention was made of the difficulties which arose when the sewers in various parts of the Borough became surcharged after rain. Conditions have remained much the same as heretofore, and the Borough Engineer has been good enough to let me have a note on the recommendations which have been made in an endeavour to improve matters. This information is included in the section of the Report dealing with Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Other sections of the Report give some idea of the many activities of 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 annual record of work done to promote the health of the community.

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)	41,840
Estimated Number of Inhabited Houses (31st March 1964)	13,108
Rateable Value (31st March, 1964)	£1,761,053
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1963-64) ...	£6,970

CHIEF INDUSTRIES & EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT

I am indebted to Mr. J. Mathews, Manager of the Weymouth Employment Exchange, for the following information:—

Registered Wholly Unemployed Persons

	1961			1962			1963		
	<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	156	62	218	165	90	255	275	105	380
June	67	19	86	89	15	104	142	19	161
September	94	14	108	153	20	173	160	32	192
December	181	83	264	289	103	392	306	106	412

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 1963**

Total Births : 733

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population : 17.52

Comparability Factor : 1.07

Standardised Birth Rate : 18.75

Live Births : 719

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	333	343	676
Illegitimate	...	22	21	43
Total	...	<u>355</u>	<u>364</u>	<u>719</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population : 17.18

Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births : 5.98

Stillbirths : 14

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	5	8	13
Illegitimate	...	—	1	1
Total	...	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>14</u>

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 (live and still) births : 19.00

Deaths : 533 ; Males 276 ; Females 257

Death rate per 1,000 estimated population : 12.74

Comparability Factor : 0.92

Standardised Death Rate : 11.72

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age :

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	3	7	10
Illegitimate	...	—	1	1
Total	...	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>

Deaths of Infants under 4 Weeks of Age :

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	3	5	8
Illegitimate	...	—	1	1
Total	...	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>

Deaths of Infants under 1 Week of Age :

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	2	5	7
Illegitimate	...	—	1	1
Total	...	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>

Infant Mortality Rates :

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	15.3
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	14.79
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	23.25
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	12.52
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	11.12
Perinatal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	30.01
Deaths from Puerperal causes	...	...	...	—
Maternal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	—

Total Deaths, 1963 (Registrar General's Official Returns)—continued

[illegible]

Total Deaths, 1963 (Registrar General's Official Returns)—continued

Cause of Death	Sex	Total												
		all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
25. Other Disease of Respiratory System	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Congenital Malformations	M	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Other Defined and ill-defined Diseases	M	22	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	6	4	7
	F	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	9
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
34. All Other Accidents	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
	F	7	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...
35. Suicide	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	M	276	3	...	1	2	3	2	2	16	50	79	118	
	F	257	6	2	1	...	1	1	5	10	29	54	148	

Birth Rate

The standardised birth rate of 18.75 was slightly higher than that of the previous year (17.44).

Deaths

The total number of deaths was 533—276 males and 257 females, giving a crude death rate of 12.74 per thousand population. By applying the comparability factor, the standardised death rate is found to be 11.72—this is lower than in 1962 when the standardised death rate was 12.71. (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).

Immunisation

Of the school children examined at Routine Medical Inspections during 1963 in the South Dorset Area, 98.6% were found to have been given initial protection against Diphtheria, whilst 91.6% had been given protection against Tetanus. This latter figure compares with 86% in 1962 and 63% in 1961. 'Booster' injections against Diphtheria were given to 90% of the children examined in 1963, whilst 43% received re-inforcing injections against Tetanus.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

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

During the year 635 children in the 5—11 year age group received a fourth or booster dose of poliomyelitis vaccine, whilst a further 1,046 children were given initial protection. Oral vaccine was almost invariably used.

Superannuation

During the year 18 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.

Scabies

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total No notified</i>	<i>No. Notified by Practitioner</i>	<i>No. Notified by Public Health Dept.</i>	<i>Total Number of Treatments (incl. contacts)</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
1961	2	2	—	4
1962	5	5	—	10
1963	4	2	2	9

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
1961	47	7	36	4	79
1962	29	3	21	5	55
1963	29	9	14	6	72

Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1948-1963

<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
1961	...	1	—	18	2
1962	...	6	—	11	2
1963	...	2	—	11	—

Notifiable Diseases, other than Tuberculosis, during 1963

[illegible][illegible]

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.

It was not necessary to take any statutory action in connection with verminous persons during the year.

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 disinfectant 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 simultaneously.

Eight houses and two caravans were disinfested during 1963 compared with 11 houses in the previous year. The 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.

Details of Infestations were as follows :—

Bed Bugs	...	...	...	4
Fleas	...	...	...	6

Disinfectant Station

The Health Department's Manlove and Alliott steam disinfectant plant was modernised in 1960 and worked satisfactorily throughout 1963.

During the year 486 articles of clothing, bedding, etc., were disinfected and 143 library books received Formaldehyde disinfection.

Food Poisoning

One small outbreak of food poisoning involving seven persons and one single case occurred during the year. Although exhaustive enquiries were made from the patients and premises where their food was prepared it was not possible to trace the causative organisms in any of these eight cases.

Humane Killer for Cats

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 99 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 8. Two 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.

The 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 8 cases were dealt with. In one case it was necessary to take statutory action to enforce removal of an elderly lady to hospital and in two instances the old people concerned were persuaded to go into an old persons' home. The remaining five cases were able to continue their independent existence at home by having home help and all 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. In this connection I would like to pay special tribute to the excellent work of Mrs. M. C. Brawley, the Home Help Organiser, who maintains close liaison with the staff of the Public Health Department.

The majority of routine visits to old people are made by Health Visitors but the Public Health Inspectors made 62 visits in cases where action might have become necessary under the provision of the Act. All cases dealt with by the Health Department were kept under periodic review.

At the end of the year the Town Council had 118 Old Person's Bungalows and plans had been made for building 39 more as follows :—

Radipole House Site	...	...	...	20
(Nearing completion at end of 1963)				
Spring Gardens	...	...	...	4
Links Road	...	...	...	2
Spring Lane	...	...	...	5
Lanehouse Rocks Road	...	...	...	3
Newstead Road	...	...	...	5

There were approximately 100 applicants for old person's bungalows on the registers of the Housing Department at the end of the year. It is interesting to note that this has been the number for some few years now which indicates that even though the Council's building programme for old persons' bungalows is going steadily ahead the demand for these bungalows far exceeds the supply.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply in the Borough is provided by Weymouth Waterworks Company from springs at 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.

In June, 1963, the Engineer and Manager of Weymouth Waterworks Company, Mr. S. E. Barrett, A.M. Inst. C.E., retired and was succeeded by Mr. A. E. Barrey, B.Ss., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E. Already I must express my thanks to Mr. Barrey for continuing the happy co-operation which has always existed between the Health Department and his Company.

SUMMARY OF BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES

<i>Total Samples Taken</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Suspicious</i>
45	45	—	—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples taken on 13th March, 1963

Physical Examination :	<i>Empool</i>	<i>Sutton Poyntz</i>
Colour	None	None
Appearance	Clear	Clear
Taste and Smell ...	None	None
General Chemical Examination:		
Reaction	pH7.1	pH7.3
Ammonia (as N)	<i>Parts per million</i>	
Free	0.013	0.013
Albuminoid	0.007	0.008
Chlorine (as Chlorides)	23	24
equivalent to Sodium Chloride	38	40
Oxygen Absorbed (4hrs)	0.14	0.21
Nitrogen in Nitrite ...	Absent	Absent
Nitrogen in Nitrate ...	4.9	4.1
Total Solids	304	314
Loss on ignition ...	34	28
Appearance on ignition ...	No charring	Very slight char.
Hardness		
Temporary	236	188
Permanent	36	39
Total	272	227
Lead Pb	Less than 0.1	Less than 0.1
Copper Cu	Less than 0.1	Less than 0.1
Fluoride	0.07	0.04

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 Broadway Secondary Modern School and All Saint's School, Wyke Regis. They are for the exclusive use of children attending the schools. Routine 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 built in 1960. Eight samples of the swimming bath water were taken by the Health Department and 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 by the end of 1963 a total of 562 pre-war houses in the Preston drainage area had been connected to the sewer. The number connected during the year was 8.

The Corporation has a scheme whereby owners are reimbursed for the cost of separation of surface water from soil drainage systems when carrying out re-drainage of pre-war houses. Surface water separation was necessary in only 2 of the 8 cases during 1963. The separation of surface water from soil drainage systems is essential for keeping to a minimum the volume of storm water which has to be pumped from Weymouth Pumping Station—particularly during times of heavy rainfall.

Throughout the year a considerable amount of housing development was taking place in the Preston area and all new properties built in the drainage area have been connected to the new sewer.

2. Jordan Valley Drainage Scheme

Stage 1 of this drainage scheme was carried out in 1960. The second stage was started in October, 1962, and the whole scheme was completed in the early part of the summer of 1962. By the commencement of the summer season all the large caravan sites in Preston had completed their drainage schemes and connected to the new Jordan Valley sewer.

3. Surcharging of the Sewers

The problem of surcharging sewers was again before the Council on a number of occasions during the year. Surcharging of the sewers occurs in the following areas :—

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

In 1961 the Borough Engineer was asked to draw up schemes for relieving the sewers and to assess the order of priority in which remedial works should be carried out. In February, 1962, the Health Committee considered complaints regarding surcharging of sewers in the Borough. As a result the Health Committee submitted the following recommendation to the Town Council :—

“That the Council do not approve future development in any area of the Borough where the soil sewers are subject to surcharging, it being understood that this will not prevent development for which permission has already been given.”

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for supplying the following information with regard to progress made during 1963 :—

“The first phase of the flood prevention scheme in Lanehouse Rocks Road was completed during 1963 and the completion works have been included in the Capital Estimates for 1964/65.

Preparation of a scheme to relieve surcharging in the Coronation Crescent, Roman Road area was undertaken during 1963 and is now nearing completion, and a sum of £22,000 has been included in the Capital Estimates for 1964/65 to cover the cost of the work.

Investigations into the Marsh Road, Weston Road area have been carried out and it has been found impracticable to deal with this area in isolation. The preparation of a scheme has not been commenced as it is necessary to consider the whole drainage area out to the Littlesea Estate, and a great deal of technical effort will be required in this case.

Preparation of a scheme has also been completed for the provision of a rider sewer to the Upwey Trunk Sewer from the top of Radipole Lake to the Westham Pumping Station in connection with Butlin's proposed development at Lodmoor. Considerable additional capacity is being provided over and above that required by Butlin's, and this, together with the capacity in the existing sewer, will accommodate with ease the total flow from the drainage area served by the Upwey Trunk Sewer.

It is of course a somewhat problematical exercise at this stage to define the area of surcharge relief this additional sewer will provide.

The necessary financial provision for this work is included in the 1964/65 Capital Estimates."

4. Drainage of Houses in Mayfield Close and Radipole Lane

In my report for many years past 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 23 did not reply. Further efforts were made during 1959 by the Corporation to persuade the owners to co-operate in this scheme but, unfortunately, the scheme had to be abandoned as again a number of owners refused.

An Engineering Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government came to Weymouth in 1961 and made special inquiry into conditions in the Mayfield Close and Radipole Lane area and visited the site.

The Borough Engineer has given me the following information on the position during 1963 :—

"No progress was made during 1963 in providing drainage in this area. A fresh approach has, however, been made recently to the property owners concerned, by the Street and Works Committee in an effort to obtain agreement.

If no agreement is reached the Committee are thinking in terms of the construction of a deep sewer in Radipole Lane, and moneys have been included in the 1964/65 Capital Estimates for this purpose, although I hope this course of action will not be necessary.

In these circumstances the sewerage of Mayfield Close will be carried out under the provisions of the 1959 Highways Act when the street is made up. Site work here is programmed to commence at the end of the financial year 1964/65.

5. 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.

For some time the Corporation was in negotiation with the War Department with a view to carrying out a scheme for the drainage of these houses in conjunction with the Wyke Regis Bridging Camp. This scheme did not materialise and the Street and Works Committee then considered an alternative scheme for draining the eight houses to a small ejector station and thence to the existing public sewer.

The Borough Engineer has given me the following information on the position during 1963 :—

“ This scheme is held up pending agreement on the number of plots to be developed on the adjacent land. Outline Planning permission has already been given in this case, but with an attached condition to the effect that the number of plots to be developed must be agreed at detail stage.

To date no detailed application has been received, but nevertheless, in the hope that agreement will be reached, the Street and Works Committee has included the scheme in the Capital Estimates for 1964/65 for completion in that year.”

6. 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. Main drainage is not available to the majority of these houses and the matter was referred to the Street and Works Committee for consideration. The Street and Works Committee agreed that main drainage was highly desirable but, owing to the pressure of other works, could not proceed with sewerage the whole area at that time. No action was taken during 1963.

7. Conversion to Main Drainage

In the first paragraph of this section I have mentioned work carried out by the Department in dealing with the connection of new and existing houses to the Preston sewer.

There are still 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 sewerage for many years. When opportunities arise efforts are still made to persuade owners of such houses to redrain to existing sewers. During 1963, 13 cesspools, 3 pail closets and 2 other unsatisfactory drainage

installations were done away with—mainly as a result of re-drainage of properties to the sewer in the Preston area.

8. Drainage—Supervision and Testing

Once again much of the Department's time was devoted to the supervision of new drainage works together with the work of re-drainage previously mentioned. During the year 2,632 visits were made in connection with the drainage of new and existing houses.

HOUSING

Unfit Houses

Progress was made in dealing with unfit houses and details of this work are contained in the following paragraphs.

There are now no large Clearance Areas to be dealt with in the Borough, but as can be seen from this report, a number of individual unfit houses come to the notice of the Department every year and are dealt with under the provisions of Part II of the Housing Act, 1957.

Action taking during the year was as follows :—

1. Demolition Orders—Housing Act, 1957—Part II

The following houses were represented as unfit for habitation in 1962 and Demolition Orders were made during 1963 :—

62 Sutton Road, Sutton Poyntz
Spring Cottage, Mission Hall Lane, Sutton Poyntz
Ivy Cottage, Mission Hall Lane, Sutton Poyntz

The following house was represented as unfit during 1963 and a Demolition Order made :—

The Bungalow, rear of 50 Ridgeway, Upwey.

2. Houses Demolished

The following house was demolished during the year :—
Chalet rear of "Wyte Gates," 499 Dorchester Road (subject to Closing Order made in 1959).

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

2 The Retreat, Broadway
21 Trinity Street

4. Houses made fit after Informal or Statutory Action

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

POSITION AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1963

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	2	6	6	14
Parts of Buildings subject to Closing Orders	—	3	7	10
Houses subject to Closing Orders	1	1	22	24
Houses subject to Undertaking not to re-let for human habitation	—	1	4	5

OVERCROWDING

I am pleased to report that no serious cases of overcrowding were reported during the year.

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no Registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

RENT ACT, 1957

Certificates of Disrepair

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959 AND HOUSING ACT, 1961

The Health Department co-operated with the Borough Engineer's Department in dealing with applications for Improvement Grants and many old houses are now being brought up to modern standards by means of Standard and Discretionary Grants.

During the year 283 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with applications for Standard and Discretionary Grants.

Grant Applications — 1963

Standard	...	63
Discretionary	...	7

Grant Works completed :

Standard	...	49
Discretionary	...	6

APPLICATIONS FOR RE-HOUSING

The Department again dealt with a considerable number of claims by applicants for priority recommendations on grounds of overcrowding or ill-health.

During the year 284 visits were made in connection with these applications. It was noted once again that applications were mainly from young couples with small families who were usually found to be living in rooms or with their "in-laws."

The Housing Allocation Sub-Committee has a rule that applicants must be registered with the Council for a minimum period of 18 months before they can be considered for re-housing and many applications dealt with during the year could not be considered as they did not comply with this requirement.

No new houses were built by the Council during 1963 and most applicants on the approved list had to wait up to twelve months before the Council was able to offer alternative accommodation.

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

At the beginning of the year sea water was introduced into Radipole Lake to reduce the breeding of the Chironomus midge. The Department made a number of check inspections of the water on the eastern and western borders of the lake but at no time was there any evidence of widespread mosquito breeding.

The nuisance from the Chironomus midge in the area of Radipole Lake was not quite as bad as in previous years and it does appear that the introduction of sea water has had some good effect in controlling the Chironomus midge.

2. Lodmoor

Controlled tipping continued throughout the year and the area of marshy ground in which mosquitoes were able to breed was reduced by an appreciable extent. Throughout 1963 tipping was concentrated in that part of Lodmoor bounded by Dale, Beaumont and Coombe Avenues which up to now appears to have been one of the main mosquito breeding areas on the marsh. The major part of this area has now been reclaimed and we look forward to a noticeable reduction in mosquito breeding when this area has been completely filled and drained.

Once again I must give a reminder that mosquito breeding on a reducing scale will 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. No temporary control measures can be carried out satisfactorily on this area of marshy land and it will be many years before mosquitoes are entirely eliminated.

CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

Since the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into operation the Town Council has issued 11 caravan site licences which permit the holiday use of 2,294 caravans within the Borough.

In my previous Annual Reports I have referred to the conditions attached to caravan site licences which require, among other things, that sites should be provided with a modern drainage system connected to the Council's sewer, roads and footpaths, hard standings, fire fighting appliances, adequate water supply, drainage, washing and laundry facilities, satisfactory methods of refuse disposal, adequate car parking and recreational space.

The licence requirements involved all licensees in a considerable amount of building work and all were required to comply with the new conditions by 16th March, 1963. It will be remembered that the winter of 1962/63 included a period of three months when weather conditions were so bad that it was quite impossible to carry out any work on the caravan sites. This period extended from Christmas, 1962, until the end of March and for this reason the Health Committee extended the completion date from 16th March to the 31st December, 1963.

Throughout the remainder of the year works continued on almost all the camps even through the holiday season and the new facilities have been appreciated by the many thousands of summer visitors. Every site in the Borough was provided with modern water closets, shower baths, laundry and washing facilities before the summer season commenced. At the end of the year, matters outstanding included the provision of hard standings, tree planting, fencing, surfacing of roads and car parks and spacing of caravans.

I am pleased to report once again that the Health Department worked in close and happy co-operation with all licensees and this co-operation greatly facilitated the work of the Department.

In my previous report I referred to a Local Inquiry by an Inspector from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government which was held in connection with Appeals lodged by licensees of one particular site in October, 1961. This Inquiry was adjourned and a resumed hearing took place in 1962. The Minister's decision on this Appeal was received during February, 1963, after which further negotiations between the licensees and the Town Council continued. Licences in respect of the two areas of land involved were issued at the end of the year.

Throughout the year the Health and Town Planning Departments were again involved in a tremendous amount of work in the implementation of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, and we are now beginning to see some really good results. Once again this work occupied the greater proportion of one Public Health Inspector's time during the summer months and the continuing improvement on all sites is a matter of great satisfaction to the Health Committee.

It was necessary for me to report to the Health Committee on two occasions during the year that unauthorised caravans were stationed on Corporation-owned land and car parks in the Borough. With the increasing use during the summer season of mobile caravans and touring vehicles which can be used for sleeping purposes it is evident that more public health control is necessary in this direction. In many cases vehicles or caravans arrive late at night, park on Corporation or privately

owned land where no water supply or sanitary facilities are available, and depart early next morning leaving the area strewn with refuse and filth. It is well known that this type of holiday-maker is becoming a menace throughout the countryside and I am certain that this new problem will be before the Health Committee again in the coming year.

A total of 416 inspections of caravan sites were carried out during the year.

FOOD HYGIENE

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The total number of inspections made of food premises, stalls and vehicles in 1963 was the highest the Department has ever made—915.

I am pleased to report once again that there was very satisfactory co-operation from owners and employees in the catering industry and the standard of food hygiene in the Borough continues to show steady improvement.

It was necessary to serve 90 informal notices in respect of contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations—roughly the number for the previous year. The notices covered 182 items but the great majority were remedied by the end of the year.

During the summer many owners of food premises were obliged to employ seasonal labour which in many cases was quite inexperienced and sometimes unsatisfactory. This probably accounts for the majority of the contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations but there appears to be an increasing understanding of the necessity for food hygiene and it is to be hoped that the improvement will continue.

Food Hygiene—Educational Activity

There is no Clean Food Guild in operation in the Borough.

During the year the Chief Public Health Inspector addressed a number of local organisations on the work of the Health Department, with special emphasis on food hygiene.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—SECTIONS 16—19 REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR THE PREPARATION OF POTTED, ETC., FOODS

The registration of premises for the preparation of potted, etc., foods is required under the provisions of the Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (Food) Declaration, 1961 (S.I. 1961 No. 1390). There are 42 premises registered in the Borough for the preparation of potted, etc., foods.

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	...	...	...	19
Number of other licences (restaurants, etc.)	...	...	...	27
Number of chemists' shops	...	...	...	19
Number of butchers' shops	...	...	...	38
Number of bakers' shops	...	...	...	27
Number of fishmongers' shops	...	...	...	13
Number of grocers' shops	...	...	...	137
Number of bakehouses	...	...	...	15
Number of cafes and restaurants	...	...	...	77
Number of other food premises	...	...	...	73

Registered Premises :

Number of premises registered for manufacture of preserved foods	...	...	...	42
Number of premises registered as fried fish shops	...	...	...	12
Number of premises registered for manufacture or sale of ice cream	...	...	...	242

ICE-CREAM

The number of inspections made of premises where ice-cream was manufactured, stored or on sale to the public was 339. The number of ice-cream samples taken was 139 and 97.84% of these were satisfactory. Adverse samples were followed up at once by visits to the premises concerned and subsequent samples proved satisfactory in each case.

At the end of the year 242 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream in the Borough. This number includes three premises where ice-cream is manufactured in quantity and eight premises where soft ice-cream machines are in use.

Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959

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

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

Ice-Cream Sampling

No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test		1	Grades		
	Passed	Failed		2	3	4
139	136	3	127	9	2	1

Summary of Results

Grades 1 and 2	...	...	97.84%	satisfactory
Grades 3 and 4	...	...	2.16%	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 in so far as the Regulations relate to diseases communicable to man.

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

Distributors of milk with premises within the Borough	...	108
Distributors of milk with premises outside the Borough but retailing within the Borough	...	1
Dairy farms distributing from within the Borough	...	3
Premises registered as Dairies	...	6

FOOD SUPPLIES

(1) Meat Inspection

The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough during 1963 was approximately the same as 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 one day each week. Every animal slaughtered on these premises during the year was inspected.

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	1192	1192

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

All Diseases except Tuberculosis

Whole carcases condemned	...	...	...	...	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	...	140
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	11.74%

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcases condemned	...	...	...	...	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	...	20
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1.67%

Meat condemned at Slaughterhouse/Bacon Factory

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Weight (lbs.)</i>
Tuberculosis	330
Pleurisy and Pericarditis	92
Inflammation	43
Cirrhosis	44
Abscesses	17
Bruising	16
Parasites	58
Adhesions	44
Congestion	2
Nephritis	1
Dermatitis	1

Summary

	<i>Weight (lbs.).....</i>
Tuberculosis	330
Other Diseases	318
Total weight condemned — 5 cwts., 3 qtrs., 4 lbs.	
Number of visits made to slaughterhouse — 69	

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 1963, only three carcasses were sent to the cold store. The figures for the previous four years were as follows :—

1959	...	...	...	13
1960	...	...	...	12
1961	...	...	...	16
1962	...	...	...	2

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.

(2) OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED

Canned Goods

Meat Products	...	...	...	...	190 tins
Fish	...	...	...	...	18 tins
Milk and Cream	...	...	...	...	27 tins
Fruit	...	...	...	...	189 tins
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	64 tins
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Soups and Stews	...	...	...	...	3 tins
Soft Mix Ice-Cream	...	...	...	...	10 tins

Meat

Meat Products	...	...	...	...	533 lbs.
Chicken	...	...	...	...	128 lbs.

Fish

Mixed Fish	...	...	...	...	742 lbs.
Shell-fish	...	...	...	...	1 bag

Fruit

223 lbs.

Other Foods

Meat Products	...	...	...	101 pkts. or cartons
Vegetables	...	...	...	146 pkts. or cartons
Fish	...	...	...	46 pkts. or cartons
Cake & Chocolate Products	...	...	...	12 pkts. or cartons

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

During 1960 a survey of all the agricultural holdings in the Borough was carried out and, where necessary, occupiers of holdings without sanitary accommodation were requested to make such provision in order to comply with the requirements of the Act.

No special action was taken under this Act during 1963.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Work under this Act has been increasing steadily since it came into operation on the 27th November, 1960, and forty-eight visits were made in connection with these duties. During the year nine complaints were received and with one exception some improvement resulted in every case after informal action was taken by the department. In the remaining instance the complainants were informed that the Corporation was unable to take statutory action but they were advised of the right provided by the Act for three householders affected to take separate action if they so desired.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Since this Act came into operation I have reported each year that the problem of smoke abatement has received almost continuous attention from the Health Department. Although Weymouth is not an industrial area and has no major smoke problem the few installations which do cause trouble are the more obvious and complaints are usually received if a smoke nuisance occurs.

Fourteen complaints were received during the year and these were in respect of laundries, breweries, railway locomotives, domestic chimneys and smoke from pleasure steamers in the harbour. One oil-burning installation in the Westham area was again the subject of complaint and in August was responsible for a serious nuisance arising from the emission of smoke and soot. Legal proceedings under Section 16 of the Clean Air Act were taken against the owners. The Court adjourned the Council's application for a Nuisance Order sine die on the understanding that the new automatic burner which was to be installed in the following February should operate for a period of not less than six months to see whether further cause for complaint arose.

During the year 67 visits were made in connection with duties under the Clean Air Act. Throughout the year the Department received the fullest co-operation from local industries

and I am quite certain that there is a more general awareness of the requirements of the Act by owners and operators of industrial furnaces in the Borough.

The Town Council continued its membership of the National Society for Clean Air during 1963.

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 567—very much the same as for the previous year. There were very few serious infestations by rats or mice and the large number of complaints is attributable to the fact that the service is well-known and residents ask for assistance from the Health Department as soon as the first signs of an infestation appear.

Infestations of private houses and most business premises are dealt with free of charge but on business premises where infestations of rats are a probable hazard annual contracts are undertaken by the Department.

It was not necessary to take any statutory action under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act during the year. Statistics relating to the work carried out by the Rodent Operators are as follows :—

Number of complaints received re rats and mice...	567
Number of premises visited for survey	1,423
Number of premises given first treatment	636
Number of premises given second treatment	41
Number of premises given third treatment	3
Number of premises given routine treatment	65
Number of premises given re-infestation treatment	2
Number of visits made (Survey and Treatment)	4,239
Number of pre-baits laid	3,107
Number of pre-baits taken	1,969
Number of poison baits laid	2,442
Number of poison baits taken	1,058

Control of Rats in Sewers

During 1963 four fluoroacetamide poison treatments of the sewers were carried out. Mr. R. J. Clark, Regional Pests Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, supervised a considerable amount of the work and I am indebted to him once again for the considerable interest, advice and help he has given to the Health Department in the problem of sewer infestation. It appears that the rate of infestation in the town

sewers has been reduced to a minimum by routine poison treatments by systematic treatments will always have to be carried out in order to keep rat breeding in the sewers to the lowest possible level.

Many sewers in the older parts of the Borough are defective and afford good harbourage and escape for rats and for this reason it is essential that routine sewer treatments should be continued.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Unfortunately it was necessary to institute legal proceedings on two occasions during 1963 as follows :—

(1) These proceedings were in respect of a piece of boiling bacon which the purchaser found to be affected by maggots. Proceedings were taken under Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, against the Company concerned and the manager of the Shop. Fines of £5 were imposed in each case.

(2) Proceedings under Section 16 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 were taken by the Corporation in connection with a smoke nuisance. This is reported fully under the earlier paragraph "Clean Air Act, 1956."

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 repairs to buildings and fittings. Urgent repairs were carried out with minimum delay and, during the winter months, much time was devoted to redecoration of the buildings.

In my reports for 1961 and 1962 I mentioned difficulties in connection with the building of new conveniences on Lodmoor Car Park. This scheme went out to tender for a second time in 1962 and work commenced just before the end of that year. Unfortunately there was considerable delay in building and, although it was expected that it would be in use for the summer

season of 1963, building had not been completed by the end of the year.

In my last two Reports I also referred to the serious settlement which had occurred at the Nothe Walk conveniences and the Town Council decided to demolish them and build new conveniences on a site nearer to the Nothe Fort. I am pleased to report that these new conveniences were completed and came into use at the end of the summer. The old buildings were demolished.

In December, 1961, the Minister of Housing and Local Government requested the removal of turnstiles from all public conveniences as they were regarded as unsatisfactory means of access. The work of removal of turnstiles commenced in November, 1962, and all had been removed before the commencement of the summer season of 1963.

Free Hand Washing Facilities at Public Conveniences

The facilities for free hand-washing in public conveniences where attendants are employed were continued throughout 1963. 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 conveniences on the sea front it was not possible to operate the scheme during the months of July, August and September.

During the summer the Health Committee once again considered the provision of free hand-washing facilities in all public conveniences and it was decided to instal separate wash hand basins for hand-washing in the ladies' conveniences at Greenhill Gardens, Brunswick Terrace, Esplanade, Bond Street, and in the men's main convenience at Esplanade. This was carried out at the commencement of the summer season and the Health Committee also decided to consider the provision of further hand-washing facilities in the remaining public conveniences before the commencement of the 1964 season. The Health Committee has always appreciated the need for free hand-washing facilities in all public conveniences and in spite of considerable wilful damage to which the conveniences are subjected the Committee believe that facilities must nevertheless be provided.

Wilful Damage

The incidence of wilful damage in public conveniences unfortunately showed an increase again during 1963. The expenditure incurred in making good damage to fittings and fixtures increases every year and it is unfortunate that public

conveniences seem to be the most popular target for vandalism of all kinds. Although fittings and fixtures are designed to overcome this problem the vandals regard them as challenges to their ingenuity and I am forced to the conclusion that it is impossible to safeguard public conveniences against vandalism unless full-time attendants are employed throughout the period that the conveniences remain open.

Supervision of Public Conveniences

Once again a considerable amount of time was devoted by the Department to the supervision of public conveniences and a total of 2,603 inspections were made by the Health Department staff during the year. This is approximately 300 more than the previous year and these figures give some indication of the amount of time which the Department devotes to this duty.

My thanks are due to all our public convenience attendants, both seasonal and permanent, for carrying out their duties courteously and efficiently throughout the year.

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 ...	278	1072	175	225
Drainage Works Only :				
(a) New Buildings	219	1264	—	—
(b) Existing Buildings	137	1368	98	81
Camping Sites, Vans, Tents ...	21	416	3	3
Food Premises ...	470	915	163	182
Dairies & Milk Shops	38	50	—	—
Factories Act ...	102	315	5	4
Shops Act ...	220	380	3	—
Public Conveniences	51	2603	—	—

Number of complaints received — 283

OTHER VISITS

Rehousing applications	...	...	...	...	...	284
Housing Act, 1957—Section 16	...	...	...	...	...	292
Improvement and Standard Grants	...	...	...	...	...	283
Housing Act (Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regs., 1962	...	...	...	...	...	5
Offensive trade	...	...	...	...	...	9
Clean Air Act, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	67
Noise Abatement Act	...	...	...	...	...	48
Private Schools	...	...	...	...	...	2
Marine Store premises	...	...	...	...	...	7
Food Poisoning Enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	18
Swimming Pool	...	...	...	...	...	10
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	39
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	11
Exhumations	...	...	...	...	...	6
Accumulation of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	7
Lodmoor—complaint re outfalls	...	...	...	...	...	2
Surcharging of sewers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Salmonella Survey (sampling)	...	...	...	...	...	253
Mosquito and Midge Breeding Grounds	...	...	...	...	...	17
Licensed Premises (Public Houses and Bars)	...	...	...	...	...	40
Rodent Control visits by Public Health Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	89
National Assistance Act 1948—Section 47	...	...	...	...	...	62
Controlled Tip	...	...	...	...	...	17
Mortuary	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ditches—Littlemoor Road Area	...	...	...	...	...	42
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	8
Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	8
Caravan and Camping Sites	...	...	...	...	...	416
Pet Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	5
Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pigeon Control	...	...	...	...	...	58
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	1008
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective Sewer	...	...	...	...	...	2

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

Roof repairs	...	...	...	...	...	14
Eaves guttering and rainwater pipes renewed, repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	11
Walls rendered, repaired or pointed	...	...	...	...	...	18
Plasterwork renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	21
Windows renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	20
Handrails provided to staircases	...	...	...	...	...	3
Grates renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Floors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	13

Doors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	14
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	22
Drains renewed, repaired or cleared	...	...	...	...	...	81
Sanitary conveniences renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	17
Sinks provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Waste pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Soil pipes, ventilation shafts renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Foodstores provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Yard surfaces renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Noxious deposits removed	...	...	...	...	...	13
Miscellaneous items attended to	...	...	...	...	...	33

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED

		NOTICES			
		<i>Served</i>		<i>Complied</i>	
		<i>Informal</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Public Health Act, 1936 :					
House Defects	...	40	1	37	—
Drainage	...	53	2	46	3
Other defects	...	16	—	20	—
Factories Act, 1937	...	5	—	3	—
Food & Drugs Act, 1938	...	90	—	84	—
Prevention of Damage by					
Pests Act, 1949	...	6	—	6	—
Shops Act, 1950	...	2	—	—	—
Clean Air Act, 1956	...	2	1	1	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND FOOD POISONING

Visits made in connection with infectious diseases	...	0
Visits made in connection with food poisoning	...	18

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Number of houses disinfected (infectious diseases)	...	2
Number of rooms involved	...	2
Number of articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	...	443
Number of library books disinfected	...	143
Number of houses disinfested (vermin)	...	8
Number of caravans disinfested (vermin)	...	2

Survey of action during year

(1) Inspection 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	20	17	—	—
(b) Factories not included in (a) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	127	269	5	—
(c) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers Premises)	30	21	1	—
Total	177	307	6	—

(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>Referred To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspec.</i>		
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :						
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	1	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	3	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outworkers)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	3	—	1	—	—

(3) Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Number of Outworkers in August list re-quired by Section 133(1)(c)</i>	<i>Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>Number of instances of work in un-wholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prose-cutions</i>
Wearing apparel (making etc., Cleaning and Washing)	6	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	5	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11	—	—	—	—	—

(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>
102	315	6	3

DEALERS IN OLD METALS

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

**BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH AND
MELCOMBE REGIS**

**METEOROLOGICAL
DEPARTMENT**

*Summary for the
Year 1963*

Lat. 50° 36' 20" N. Long. 2° 26' 50" W.

21 feet above Sea Level

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

Meteorological Station
Weymouth



Remarks

GENERAL

The year as a whole was most unpleasant. It started with snow falling on top of December's snow which kept the ground covered for 28 days and very low temperatures.

Sunshine and temperatures were well below the average and rainfall above.

RAINFALL

32.51 inches fell during the year, the average being 30.05 inches. January was the driest month with 0.84 inches and November the wettest with 6.02 inches. There were 191 rainless days and 130 days with 0.04 inches or more.

SUNSHINE

A total of 1622.6 hours was well below the average of 1747.9 hours. Only May and July reached their average—April, June and August being unusually very low.

TEMPERATURE

The very cold weather of January and February brought the average temperature down from 51.9° to 49.7°, October and November being the only months above average.

SNOW

Snow fell on 2 days in January and 2 days in February with a total of 11 inches.

THE WINDS

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

1963 Month	N.	N.E.	E.	DIRECTION				S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
				S.E.	S.						
January	6	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
February	4	5	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
March	4	1	5	0	8	6	4	0	0	0	3
April	0	8	1	2	2	9	2	2	2	2	4
May	1	6	0	1	0	11	6	3	3	3	3
June	0	6	2	2	0	10	3	2	2	5	5
July	0	6	4	2	0	10	5	2	2	2	2
August	1	1	2	1	2	12	9	1	1	2	2
September	7	5	0	1	1	4	7	1	1	4	4
October	3	3	4	1	1	10	7	1	1	1	1
November	3	3	4	0	3	10	5	1	1	1	1
December	3	13	6	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
Year	32	73	39	18	18	86	49	18	18	32	32

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

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

1963	Month	Mean Inches	Highest Inches	Date	Lowest Inches	Date	Humidity Relative %
	January	...	30.20	28th	29.37	3rd	88.5
	February	...	29.89	28th	29.27	15th	86.2
	March	...	29.89	22nd	29.21	10th	86.7
	April	...	29.91	27th	29.10	10th	86.6
	May	...	30.03	17th	29.72	1st	77.6
	June	...	29.99	8th	29.69	18th	79.8
	July	...	30.13	26th	29.82	24th	82.3
	August	...	29.87	6th	29.43	17th	84.3
	September	...	30.12	28th	29.67	1st	87.2
	October	...	30.13	12th	29.39	31st	90.7
	November	...	29.66	21st	29.22	15th	88.6
	December	...	30.07	23rd	29.60	19th	92.0
	Mean	...	29.99	28th Jan.	29.10	10th April	85.9

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Highest Shade Temperature (° Fah.)	...	75	84	81	79	75
Lowest Shade Temperature (° Fah.)	...	22	25	23	24	22
Mean Maximum Temperature (° Fah.)	...	57.1	59.9	55.9	58.7	56.0
Mean Minimum Temperature (° Fah.)	...	46.1	47.5	46.5	47.1	44.5
Mean Temperature (° Fah.)	...	51.6	53.7	51.2	52.9	50.2
Total Rainfall (inches)	...	32.62	30.29	47.99	28.87	27.41
Hours of Bright Sunshine	...	1607.7	2083.1	1834.7	1835.8	1845.2
Number of Days with Sunshine	...	291	304	304	303	306
Greatest daily amount of sunshine (hours)	...	14.3	15.1	14.8	14.9	15.1
Highest Barometer Reading (inches)	...	30.72	30.92	30.83	30.70	30.76
Lowest Barometer Reading (inches)	...	28.74	28.87	29.12	29.05	29.10

BRIGHT SUNSHINE

1963	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	...	88.6	134	7.1	25th	21	10	5.0
	February	...	77.2	93	8.9	27th	15	13	5.2
	March	...	137.9	100	9.8	29th	27	4	5.3
	April	...	126.3	63	11.9	30th	23	7	6.3
	May	...	236.5	105	14.0	25th	28	3	5.7
	June	...	195.6	83	14.2	1st	25	5	5.4
	July	...	228.7	106	14.4	28th	29	2	5.2
	August	...	170.8	80	10.8	26th	30	1	5.7
	September	...	138.4	90	11.2	15th	23	7	5.3
	October	...	75.6	86	9.9	9th	21	10	6.9
	November	...	81.2	112	7.5	3rd	21	9	6.1
	December	...	65.8	116	6.7	21st	18	13	6.3
	Year	...	1622.6	97.33	14.4	28th July	281	84	5.7

RAINFALL

1963	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	Rainless Days
January	... 0.84	26	7	3	0.50	2nd	24
February	... 1.92	83	13	7	0.48	13th	15
March	... 3.92	194	14	13	0.52	25th	17
April	... 3.32	184	20	15	0.55	19th	10
May	... 1.34	69	15	10	0.34	14th	16
June	... 2.77	191	17	11	0.64	19th	13
July	... 1.44	67	9	8	0.51	6th	22
August	... 3.76	172	17	12	1.11	3rd	14
September	... 2.92	126	11	11	1.04	1st	19
October	... 2.47	70	14	9	0.81	30th	17
November	... 6.02	176	27	24	0.91	17th	3
December	... 1.79	58	10	7	0.61	11th	21
Year	... 32.51	118	174	130	1.11	3rd Aug 191	

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fah.)

1963 Month	9 a.m. Mean	Max. Mean	Min. Mean	Max & Min. Mean	Difference from Average	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
January	29.8	34.7	25.8	30.2	-13.8	41	27th	17	25th
February	33.2	38.6	30.1	34.3	-7.5	46	8th	21	2nd
March	43.4	50.0	38.9	44.4	-0.2	56	25th	26	24th
April	47.8	55.0	43.0	49.0	0	61	18th	32	1st
May	53.5	60.8	46.4	53.6	-0.2	76	31st	39	2nd
June	59.6	65.5	53.2	59.3	0	76	12th	43	16th
July	61.4	66.7	54.6	60.6	-0.4	78	22nd	49	26th
August	58.6	66.0	55.1	60.5	-0.7	73	2nd	49	15th
September	57.1	64.6	52.4	58.5	-1.0	71	15th	46	13th
October	55.4	60.5	50.4	55.4	+0.8	65	12th	42	14th
November	51.0	54.9	46.8	50.8	+2.8	61	10th	34	21st
December	38.8	43.4	35.2	39.3	-4.1	52	2nd	26	21st
Year	49.1	55.1	44.3	49.7	-2.02	78	22nd July 17		25 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	1913 ...	1583.7	1931 ...	1582.8	1949 ...	2055.3
1896 ...	1904.0	1914 ...	1826.8	1932 ...	1554.4	1950 ...	1820.6
1897 ...	1827.5	1915 ...	1729.8	1933 ...	1987.3	1951 ...	1828.3
1898 ...	1828.4	1916 ...	1677.5	1934 ...	1807.0	1952 ...	1895.5
1899 ...	2030.2	1917 ...	1653.5	1935 ...	1706.2	1953 ...	1916.5
1900 ...	1624.7	1918 ...	1804.9	1936 ...	1549.3	1954 ...	1711.0
1901 ...	1675.9	1919 ...	1803.5	1937 ...	1628.5	1955 ...	2009.4
1902 ...	1421.4	1920 ...	1523.4	1938 ...	1646.6	1956 ...	1855.4
1903 ...	1554.0	1921 ...	1934.6	1939 ...	1786.4	1957 ...	1851.2
1904 ...	1675.6	1922 ...	1748.0	1940 ...	1883.3	1958 ...	1607.7
1905 ...	1706.9	1923 ...	1695.6	1941 ...	1669.0	1959 ...	2083.1
1906 ...	1908.3	1924 ...	1687.6	1942 ...	1663.0	1960 ...	1834.7
1907 ...	1784.1	1925 ...	1710.1	1943 ...	1769.0	1961 ...	1835.8
1908 ...	1875.9	1926 ...	1554.4	1944 ...	1741.1	1962 ...	1845.2
1909 ...	1938.3	1927 ...	1692.7	1945 ...	1564.9	1963 ...	1622.6
1910 ...	1693.7	1928 ...	1898.9	1946 ...	1648.2		
1911 ...	2090.9	1929 ...	2024.1	1947 ...	1626.2		
1912 ...	1582.4	1930 ...	1803.7	1948 ...	1877.5		

Greatest amount of Sunshine in one year : 2090.9 in 1911

Least amount of Sunshine in one year : 1421.4 in 1902

Average Sunshine : 1747.9



