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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

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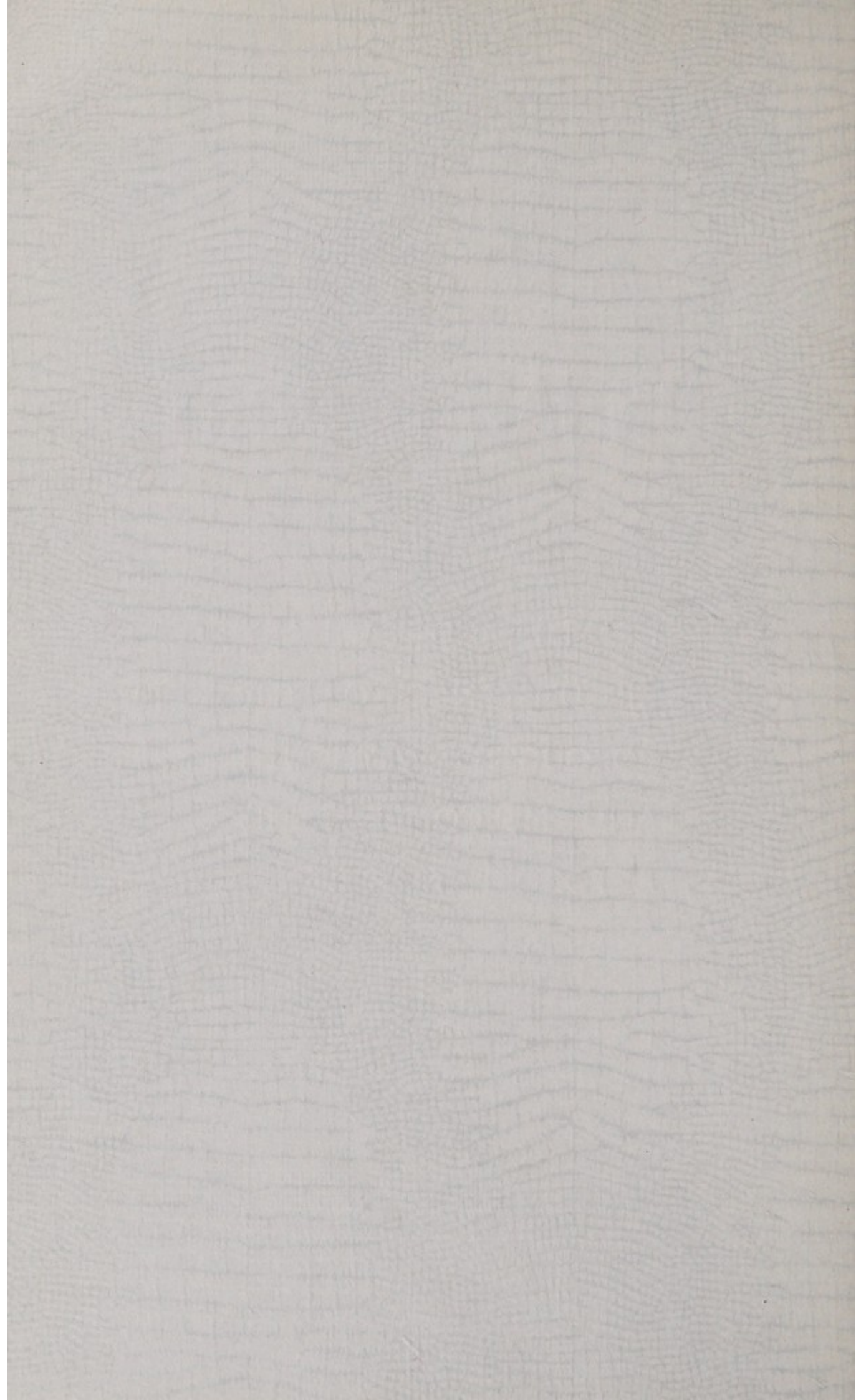
on the

HEALTH AND SANITARY  
CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE  
BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH  
AND MELCOMBE REGIS  
FOR THE YEAR 1964

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







# ANNUAL REPORT

on the

Health and Sanitary Circumstances  
of the Borough of Weymouth and  
Melcombe Regis for the year 1964.

— —

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 Mrs. F. E. M. KENYON)

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

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

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

Councillor  
Miss J. MACPHERSON, M.A.

Ald. W. A. FORY

Councillor G. A. HUTCHINGS

Councillor Mrs. F. G. THOMAS

Councillor J. PACKWOOD

Councillor R. RICHMOND

Councillor T. H. WHITE

Councillor P. PRICE

Councillor P. D. BOYCE

## 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.  
(Retired 31-10-64)  
PETER MAGNUS FEA, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (As from 1-11-64)

### Chief Public Health Inspector :

†\*‡ H. HANDSCOMB, M.A.P.H.I.

### District Public Health Inspectors :

†\* R. G. S. NEWBOULD  
†\* A. L. HARRIS  
†\* D. A. DOLPHIN, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (As from 13-7-64)

### Assistant to Public Health Inspectors :

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

### Public Analyst :

R. W. WATRIDGE, F.R.I.C. (As from 1-4-64 ; Retired 1-10-64)  
H. DEDICOAT, F.R.I.C. (As from 1-1-65)

### Deputy Public Analyst :

R. L. KIDMAN, F.R.I.C. (As from 6-11-64)

### Clerical Staff :

F. H. HOUSE  
Mrs. L. MABB  
Miss S. TAYLOR



HEALTH CENTRE,  
WESTHAM ROAD,  
WEYMOUTH  
June, 1965

*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 1964 on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

So far as infectious diseases were concerned, it was a quiet year. Notifications were received for 209 cases of Measles, six cases of Whooping Cough and six cases of Scarlet Fever.

Dr. C. A. G. Ward retired in October after twenty-one years' service as Deputy Medical Officer of Health. Her excellent work, particularly in the Maternity and Child Welfare, and School Health Sections of the Department will be remembered for many years. Her successor, Dr. Peter M. Fea, took up duty on the 1st November, but having in the meantime obtained another appointment at Gatwick Airport, he resigned and left the Town in January, 1965. At the time of writing, this vacancy still remains to be filled.

In April, the Borough Council once again became a Food and Drugs Authority, and in August the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act came into full operation. The additional duties imposed by these two extensions of the Health Department's activities required the appointment of a third District Health Inspector.

Plans for constructing an extension to the Health Centre were finally approved during 1964. When the present building was completed in 1931, it was probably one of the most up-to-date clinics in the Country. At that time the Local Health Services were administered by the Weymouth Corporation and catered for a population of 21,530; the school population then was 2,641 and the total number of staff was nine. Since that date there has been no extension to the premises, and all alterations have been made by way of re-organisation within the limits of the original building. The permanent staff is now 28, not including sessional visitors, e.g. Children's Psychiatrist, Psychiatric Social Worker, Educational Psychologist, Speech Therapist and Chiropodists, while the services administered at present cater for the population of the South Dorset Area, which is approximately 56,000 with a school population of 8,000.

As is usual, the report deals with 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 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) ... ..	42,130
Estimated Number of Inhabited Houses (31st March 1965) ... ..	13,347
Rateable Value (31st March, 1965) ... ..	£1,794,406
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1964-65) ... ..	£7,160

## 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

	1962			1963			1964		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
March	165	90	255	275	105	380	230	76	306
June	89	15	104	142	19	161	156	22	178
September	153	20	173	160	32	192	166	30	196
December	289	103	392	306	106	412	207	106	313

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  
Railway  
Laundries  
Breweries

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF BOROUGH SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL FOR 1964

Total Births : 727

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population : 17.26

Comparability Factor : 1.07

Standardised Birth Rate : 18.46

Live Births : 714

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	327	343	670
Illegitimate	...	23	21	44
Total	...	350	364	714



Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population : 16.94  
 Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births : 6.16%  
 Stillbirths : 13

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	8	4	12
Illegitimate	...	—	1	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	8	5	13
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 (live and still) births : 17.88

Deaths : 472 ; Males 231 : Females 241

Death rate per 1,000 estimated population : 11.2

Comparability Factor : 0.92

Standardised Death Rate : 10.3

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

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	5	8	13
Illegitimate	...	1	1	2
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	6	9	15
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	2	8	10
Illegitimate	...	—	1	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	2	9	11
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	2	7	9
Illegitimate	...	—	1	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	2	8	10
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

#### **Infant Mortality Rates :**

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	21.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	19.4
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	45.4
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	15.4
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	14.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	31.6
Deaths from Puerperal causes	...	...	...	—
Maternal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	—

# TOTAL DEATHS, 1964 (Registrar General's Official Returns)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total											
		all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 & under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
1. Tuberculosis—Respiratory	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Tuberculosis—Other	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4. Diphtheria	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whooping Cough	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Meningococcal Infections	M	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Measles	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...
	F	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	9	...	...
	F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	4	...



# Total Deaths, 1964 (Registrar General's Official Returns)—continued

Cause of Death		Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 & under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	6	4
		F	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	8	6	6
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
		F	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
16.	Diabetes	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	14
		F	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	9	27
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	M	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	17	23	18
		F	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	12	22
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8
20.	Other Heart Disease	M	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	25
		F	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	8
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	M	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4
		F	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
22.	Influenza	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
23.	Pneumonia	M	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	16
		F	21	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	7
24.	Bronchitis	M	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...
		F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...



# Total Deaths, 1964 (Registrar General's Official Returns)—continued

Cause of Death		Sex	Total Under 4 Weeks all ages & under 1 year													
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31.	Congenital Malformations	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32.	Other Defined and ill-defined Diseases	M	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
		F	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		F	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
34.	All Other Accidents	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
35.	Suicide	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.	Homicide and operations of war	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL			231	2	2	2	7	19	35	70	89					
			241	9	2	3	7	13	27	49	130					

## **Birth Rate**

The standardised birth rate of 18.46 was slightly lower than that of the previous year (18.75).

## **Deaths**

The total number of deaths was 472—231 males and 241 females, giving a crude death rate of 11.2 per thousand population. By applying the comparability factor, the standardised death rate is found to be 10.3—this is lower than in 1963 when the standardised death rate was 11.72. (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**

Protection of the appropriate age groups against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Smallpox is the responsibility of the Dorset County Council as Local Health Authority.

The number of schoolchildren in South Dorset who have been given protection against Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Poliomyelitis remains high. Of those examined in 1964, 97.7% had been protected against Diphtheria, 94.6% against Tetanus, and 93.7% against Poliomyelitis.

Moreover, re-inforcing injections against Diphtheria had been given to 2,079 (90%) of these children, whilst 1,396 (59%) had received a re-inforcing injection against Tetanus.

During 1964, children in the 5—11 year age group were again afforded an opportunity of receiving a booster dose of polio vaccine, and 704 children were given further protection in this way. In addition 764 pre-school children completed the initial course of injections.

Oral vaccine is now used almost exclusively in the campaign against Poliomyelitis.

## **Superannuation**

During the year 38 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
1964	3	3	—	6



### 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
1964	28	2	22	4	41

### Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1948-1964

<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	—
1964	...	2	2	10	—

### Notifiable Diseases, other than Tuberculosis, during 1964

[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.

## **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.

Ten premises were disinfested during 1964. 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	...	...	...	1
Fleas	...	...	...	7
Cockroaches	...	...	...	1
Lice	...	...	...	1

## **Disinfectant Station**

The Health Department's Manlove and Alliott steam disinfectant plant was modernised in 1960 and worked satisfactorily throughout 1964.

During the year 199 articles of clothing, bedding, etc., were disinfected and 73 library books received Formaldehyde disinfection.

## **Food Poisoning**

Three single cases of food poisoning occurred during the year. The first two cases arose from the consumption of cheese and the causative organism was found to be a staphylococcus aureus. The third case was attributable to salmonella typhimurium.



## **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 116 animals were dealt with.

## **Pet Animals Act, 1951**

The number of inspections of Pet Shops carried out by Public Health Inspectors under the Pet Animals Act, 1951, was three. 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 eleven cases were dealt with but fortunately it was not necessary to take any statutory action to enforce removal to Part III accommodation. All eleven cases were able to stay at home with the assistance of the Home Help Service and 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.



Towards the end of the year the old persons' bungalows and flats at Radipole Court were completed and occupied. These consist of 10 bungalows and 10 flats for old persons and one flat for the resident warden and assistant warden. The accommodation provided is extremely comfortable and all residents are able to contact the resident warden by the emergency bell service. Many applications were received for tenancies of these bungalows but only those who were in need of assistance from the warden service were eligible for this type of accommodation.

At the end of the year the Town Council had 128 bungalows and ten flats for old persons and plans had been made for building 19 more as follows :—

Spring Gardens	...	...	4
Links Road	...	...	2
Spring Lane	...	...	5
Lanehouse Rocks Road	...	...	3
Newstead Road	...	...	5

There were more than 100 applicants for old persons' bungalows on the registers of the Housing Department at the end of the year. The number is, in fact, higher than at the end of the previous year, which indicates that even now the Council's building programme for old persons' bungalows is below the apparent demand.

## 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.

Once again I must express my thanks to the Engineer and Manager of the Weymouth Waterworks Company, Mr. A. E. Barrey, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., for the very happy co-operation which continued between the Company and the Health Department throughout the year.

## SUMMARY OF BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES

<i>Total Samples Taken</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Suspicious</i>
46	46	—	—

## CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples taken on 6th October, 1964

Physical Examination :	<i>Empool</i>	<i>Sutton Poyntz</i>
Colour ... ..	None	None
Appearance ... ..	Clear	Clear
Taste and Smell ... ..	None	None
<b>General Chemical Examination:</b>		
Reaction ... ..	pH7.05	pH7.55
	<i>Parts per million</i>	
Free Carbon Dioxide CO <sub>2</sub>	25	8.5
Ammonia (as N)		
Free ... ..	0.01	0.006
Albuminoid ... ..	0.02	0.03
Chlorine (as Chlorides)	24.5	27
equivalent to Sodium		
Chloride ... ..	40.5	44.5
Oxygen Absorbed (4hrs)	0.22	0.32
Nitrogen in Nitrite ...	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01
Nitrogen in Nitrate ...	4.1	3.8
Total Solids ... ..	364	307
Loss on ignition ... ..	34	29
Appearance on ignition ...	No charring	Very slight char.
Hardness ... ..		
Temporary ... ..	233	195
Permanent ... ..	28	13
Total ... ..	261	208
Lead ... ..	Less than 0.1	Less than 0.1
Copper ... ..	Less than 0.1	Less than 0.1
Calcium Ca ... ..	103	82
Magnesium Mg ... ..	1.0	0.6
Sodium Na ... ..	11	11.5
Potassium K ... ..	1.1	0.5
Carbonate CO <sub>3</sub> ... ..	139	117
Sulphate SO <sub>4</sub> ... ..	12	9
Fluoride ... ..	0.08	0.07



## **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 in 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. 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. The bath has its own continuous filtration and chlorination plant of the most modern design. During the year 22 visits were made to this swimming bath in order to check the efficiency of the chlorination plant.

## **SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

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

The Preston Drainage Scheme was completed during 1957 and by the end of 1964 a total of 575 pre-war houses in the Preston drainage area had been connected to the sewer. The number connected during the year was 13.

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 one of the thirteen cases during 1964. 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.

During the year I made special reports to the Health Committee on the unsatisfactory drainage arrangement at certain properties in Puddledock Lane and Seven Acres Road, Preston. These reports were referred to the Street and Works Committee which was asked to consider the provision of sewers to serve these two areas.



## 2. (a) Surcharging of the Sewers

For some years past I have reported on the problem of surcharging of the sewers which 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, Broadway  
Littlemead, Broadway

This matter was before the Street and Works Committee during the year and it is of such importance that I reproduce below the Borough Engineer's information to me on this subject as at the 10th May, 1965 :—

“ Loan sanction has now been obtained for the completion of the flood prevention scheme in Lanehouse Rocks Road and the work will shortly be commenced.

“ Tenders have been invited and one provisionally accepted for the contract for flood relief in the Coronation Crescent/Roman Road area and loan sanction application has been made for the sums of £20,475 for laying sewers and £30,000 for separation of foul and surface water, a total of £50,475. As soon as the loan sanction is obtained from the Ministry the work will be started.

“ No further progress has yet been made on the scheme for the Marsh Road/Weston Road area. This must be considered as a major scheme as approximately one-third of the development within the Borough is involved.

“ The work to the bottom length of Upwey Trunk Sewer along the west side of Radipole Lake, consequent upon the Butlin development proposals, has not yet been put out to contract for construction as the Corporation is still awaiting notification from Butlins that work on the Holiday Camp is to commence on the Lodmoor Site. It is considered that the work can be started quickly as soon as this information is available.

“ Work is now in hand within my Department on the preliminary investigations necessary before a decision can be reached on the method to be adopted with regard to the remaining lengths of the Upwey Trunk Sewer not already dealt with under the previous paragraph.



"You will appreciate, of course, that nothing can be done in the Littlemoor, Littlemead and Springfield areas of Broadway until this matter is resolved."

**(b) Development of land in Littlemoor Road for residential purposes**

During 1963 the Town Council refused permission for the development of certain land in Littlemoor Road for the reason that the development was premature due to lack of main drainage facilities. The developer appealed against the decision and a Public Inquiry was held in January, 1964. I gave evidence that, on public health grounds, the development should not be allowed until surcharging of the sewers in the areas concerned had been remedied. It was learned later in the year that the Minister dismissed the Appeal.

**3. Drainage of Houses in Mayfield Close and Radipole Lane**

Each year I have reported on the drainage difficulties in this area where houses have cesspools overflowing to streams. These unsatisfactory drainage arrangements have given rise to serious public health nuisances and were the subject of a special inquiry into conditions by an Engineering Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government who came to Weymouth in 1961. Negotiations with the Ministry continued through 1964 and, in view of the importance of this subject, I am reprinting in full the report of the Street and Works Committee to the Town Council in April, 1965 :—

"As the Council are aware the question of the provision of main drainage for properties in Mayfield Close and Radipole Lane has been the subject of consideration extending over a long period.

"In accordance with the previous practice of the Council negotiations have taken place with the owners of property which would be served by the proposed drainage works in an endeavour to obtain their agreement to contribute towards the cost involved. The majority of owners signified their willingness to make a contribution on the basis approved by the Council, but despite repeated endeavours it was not possible to obtain the agreement of all owners. The scheme proposed by the Council was the most economical way of providing main drainage to the properties in question, the alternative being to construct, at excessive cost to the Corporation, a sewer in Radipole Lane and to require the owners of properties in Radipole Lane to connect therewith. The sewer in Mayfield Close would then be provided in conjunction with the Private Street Works in such road, and the cost involved charged against the frontagers. The expense involved would, however, be con-



siderably in excess of that which would be necessary if the Corporation's scheme for providing a sewer through the valley and branch sewers at the rear of properties in Mayfield Close and Radipole Lane.

"Correspondence has taken place with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on this matter and the Town Clerk and Borough Engineer have interviewed Representatives of the Ministry in London. The Ministry have expressed the view that priority should be given to a scheme for providing main drainage in this area in order to obviate a serious public health nuisance which now exists, and the Ministry have intimated that any such scheme cannot be left to depend upon the willingness of the owners concerned to contribute towards the cost, and that the Council, as the Drainage Authority, should fulfill their function in an effective manner. The Ministry also intimated that loan sanction was not likely to be issued in respect of any scheme other than that prepared by the Borough Engineer for a sewer through the valley with branch sewers serving the various groups of property.

"The Council will appreciate that in view of the observations of the Ministry the policy with regard to providing drainage hitherto adopted by the Council must be reviewed as there are other areas in the Borough where circumstances are similar to those in Radipole Lane and Mayfield Close, e.g. Camp Road, where provision of main drainage has also been under consideration for a long period.

"The Committee accordingly requested the Borough Engineer to prepare a Report giving information as to the probable estimated cost involved in providing main drainage in those areas of the Borough where the circumstances are similar to those in Radipole Lane and Mayfield Close. The Borough Engineer has now submitted such Report, and a copy with plan is being circulated to each Member of the Council.

"In considering this Report the Committee have noted the cost of each of the schemes included therein, with particular regard to the approximate cost per property to be served.

The Committee have also noted with some concern the information given in the Report as to properties situated within 100 feet of a sewer but which are not connected to such sewer.

#### RECOMMENDED :—

(1) That the Council approve, as a matter of policy, the carrying out of main drainage schemes at the Corporation's expense in the areas referred to in the Report of the Borough



Engineer which are developed and where the estimated cost does not exceed £300 per property.

(2) That the question of dealing with those areas where the cost per property to be served exceeds £300 but does not exceed £500 be deferred for the time being.

(3) That the necessary action be taken forthwith for the preparation of schemes, acceptance of tenders and applications for requisite loan consent for the schemes dealing with (a) Mayfield Close and Radipole Lane and (b) Camp Road, in that order.

(4) That schemes be prepared for the remaining areas covered by recommendation (1) in order of priority to be decided by this Committee in consultation with the Medical Officer of Health.

(5) That the Health Committee be requested to communicate with the owners of those properties which are situated within 100 feet of a public sewer but which are not connected thereto with a view to early action being taken for connecting such properties to the sewer.

(6) That previous resolutions of the Council be varied so far as they are inconsistent with the above recommendations.

**Note**—The Finance and Law Committee concur with the above recommendations."

The recommendation was accepted by the Town Council and the Borough Engineer's observations (10th May, 1965) on the Mayfield Close/Radipole Lane proposed scheme are as follows :—

"Following the Council's acceptance of my report to the Street and Works Committee, work is now well in hand on this scheme. Subject to the necessary Supplementary Estimate being approved by the Council, I can see no reason why work on site should not commence this coming Autumn."

#### **4. Drainage of Nos. 72—86 Camp Road (even numbers)**

These houses have cesspool drainage and no sewer is available. In past years I have given the history of the Corporation's endeavours to provide a scheme in connection with the War Department property at Wyke Regis but, unfortunately, it did not come to fruition. From the Town Council decision mentioned in the foregoing paragraph these houses are to receive joint first priority with the Mayfield Close/Radipole Lane scheme and the Borough Engineer's comments on the 10th May, 1965, are as follows :—

"This scheme will be tackled contemporaneously with the Mayfield Close project and is financed in the Council's current



Capital Estimates. Again, I see no reason why a physical start should not be made in the coming Autumn.

"It is intended to provide sufficient pumping capacity to provide drainage facilities for the adjacent areas which are not as yet developed."

## **5. 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. This problem is, of course, covered by the Town Council's decision mentioned in paragraph (3) above and the scheme will be dealt with in accordance with the priority to be approved.

## **6. 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 in the Borough not connected to the main sewer not only in the Preston area but in other parts of the Borough that have been sewered for many years.

During the year 11 cesspools, 8 pail closets and one unsatisfactory drainage installation were done away with and the properties were connected to main sewers. It will be seen from the Town Council's decision of April, 1965, that the Health Committee will be requested to make an effort to persuade owners with properties not connected to the sewer to re-drain to the sewer.

This may well prove to be a somewhat complicated matter as in a number of cases, house drains—although not connected to modern sewers—do, in fact, drain to what are known as "old parish sewers" and then to the river. It may well be that such properties are in law considered to be connected to a sewer, albeit an unsatisfactory one, but one which presumably is vested in the Local Authority.

## **7. 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, 2,860 visits were made in connection with the drainage of new and existing houses.



## **HOUSING**

### **Unfit Houses**

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

There are 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 during 1964 and Demolition Orders made :—

698a Dorchester Road  
2 Seaview, Seven Acres Road, Preston.

#### **2. Closing Orders—Housing Act, 1957—Sections 17 and 18**

Closing Orders were made in respect of the following houses which had been represented as unfit for habitation :—

Foxes Cottage, Sutton Poyntz  
Malt Cottage, Puddledock Lane.

#### **3. Houses Demolished**

The following houses were demolished during the year :—

- 6 & 7 West End Cottages, Radipole (Subject to Closing Orders made in 1957)
- 1 Lower St. Edmund Street (Subject to Closing Order made in 1960)
- 60 & 62 Dorchester Road (Subject to Closing Orders made in 1961)
- 106 Portland Road (Subject to Closing Order made in 1961)
- 109 High Street, Wyke Regis (Subject to Demolition Order made in 1960)
- 62 Sutton Road (Subject to Demolition Order made in 1963)
- 2 Chickerell Road (represented as unfit for human habitation in 1959 but no Order made)

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

28 Hope Street  
10 Hope Street  
59, 61, 63 Wardcliffe Road  
27 Love Lane

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

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

### POSITION AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1964

#### 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 ... ..	1	6	7	14
Parts of Buildings subject to Closing Orders ... ..	—	3	6	9
Houses subject to Closing Orders ... ..	1	1	13	15
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

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received and a Certificate was issued.

### HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959— HOUSING ACT, 1964

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

Grant Applications — 1964		
Standard	...	72
Discretionary	...	1
Grant Works completed :—		
Standard	...	51
Discretionary	...	9

## HOUSING ACT, 1964

This Act came into operation on the 16th August, 1964. The most important provisions as far as the Health Department is concerned are those which permit the local authority some compulsory powers with regard to the improvement of tenanted houses not provided with the "standard amenities," i.e. a fixed bath, wash hand basin, a hot and cold water supply to the wash hand basin, bath and sink, indoor water closet and satisfactory facilities for storing food.

By the end of 1964 some 300 applications for standard grants had been approved but this comparatively small number granted over the past five years indicates that little advantage has been taken of the improvement grants scheme.

Under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964, a local authority may declare an improvement area and subsequently serve improvement notices requiring the provision of the standard amenities. The Health Committee did not have an opportunity of considering the provisions of the new Act during the year.

## APPLICATIONS FOR RE-HOUSING

Again this year the Department dealt with a considerable number of claims by applicants for priority recommendations on grounds of overcrowding or ill health. This involved a record number of visits—332, and once again it was noticed that applications were mainly from young couples with small families who were in rooms or living 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.

Ten old persons' bungalows and ten old persons' bungalows and flats with the warden service (I have referred to the



bungalows and flats with the warden service in an earlier paragraph) were completed during the year and considerable progress was made with the building of new blocks of flats at Radipole Court, Lodmoor Hill.

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 again introduced into Radipole Lake in an attempt to reduce the breeding of the *Chironomus* midge. Routine checks were made along the eastern and western borders of the lake during the season but at no time was there any evidence of widespread mosquito breeding.

Complaints were received with regard to the *Chironomus* midge on the western side of the lake and the prevalence of the midge interfered with the proper running of the miniature railway. Spraying of the midges with insecticide was carried out but did not prove effective.

### **2. Lodmoor**

Controlled tipping continued throughout 1964 in the part of Lodmoor bounded by Dale, Beaumont and Coombe Avenues. Towards the end of the year filling of this "peninsula" was nearing completion but as culverting had not been carried out a number of stagnant ditches were responsible for some mosquito breeding during the summer months. When culverting of this filled area has been completed there should be a noticeable reduction in the mosquito nuisance.

Every year I have to 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 2,296 caravans within the Borough.

In January I made a report to the Health Committee on outstanding work on all licensed sites and the period by which all work should be completed was extended to 14th March. In April very little work remained to be done and the Committee agreed that the few items outstanding should be completed by the 30th of that month. At the same time a report from the County Tree Consultant was presented to the Committee and it was decided that all outstanding work in connection with tree planting should be allowed to remain in abeyance until the end of the year.

It was noted during the year that applications were being received for the replacement of old caravans by caravans 22 ft. in length and 9 ft. 6 in. wide. These wider caravans do not comply with the definition of caravan in our licences inasmuch as they do not meet the requirements of the Road Traffic Acts which limit a caravan towed on the road to a maximum width of 7 ft. 6 in. It is now the practice of many caravan construction firms to build caravans for holiday sites without expensive chassis, tow bars or road wheels and to fit a fixed bar axle carrying two small wheels. Such "caravans" can be more accurately termed "chalets" and must be delivered to the site by a carrier vehicle.

This trend was reported to the Health Committee and no doubt in 1965 consideration will be given to our definition of "caravan" which may need amendment in the light of modern holiday caravan requirements.

During the year a number of incidents were reported where holiday-makers and others had parked caravans on land—including the Council's car parks—without permission. In many cases vehicles or caravans arrived late at night, parked on land where no water supply or sanitary facilities were available, and departed next morning leaving an area strewn with refuse and filth. This is a problem affecting the whole country and there must, on public health grounds, be some legislation to control this type of holiday-maker who is not only despoiling the countryside but creating a serious public health problem as well.

In previous reports I have referred to a local inquiry which took place in connection with one particular site. Negotiations continued throughout the year between the licensees and the



Town Council but I regret to say that by the end of the year agreement on the licence conditions had not been reached.

The provision of modern facilities, as well as main drainage, on all our sites following the coming into operation of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, has improved them beyond recognition. In earlier years when no main drainage was available the Health Department received frequent justifiable complaints during the season regarding unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation, drainage and water supply but during 1964 only one or two minor complaints were received.

All sites were maintained to a good standard and I have once again to thank the licensees for their ready co-operation with the Department throughout the year.

A total of 558 inspections of caravan sites were carried out in 1964.

### **FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—SECTION 83—FOOD AND DRUGS AUTHORITIES**

In January the Health Committee reported to the Town Council as follows :—

“The Council will no doubt be aware that at present the Food and Drugs Authority for the Borough of Weymouth is the Dorset County Council. The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, provides, with certain exceptions, that Food and Drugs Act functions shall be administered by County Councils in respect of Non-County Boroughs with less than 40,000 population, but by the Borough Council in areas of above that population. The latest report issued by the Census Branch of the General Register Office on 30th April, 1963, gives the population figure for the Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis as being 41,045, and the Borough Council therefore, under the provisions of the Act, automatically assumes the powers and duties of a Food and Drugs Authority as from the 1st April, 1964.

Under the provisions of the Act the Council will be required to appoint a Public Analyst, and a report on this appointment together with other necessary staffing arrangements for the performance of the duties under the Act will be submitted to the Council in due course.”

The position was noted by the Town Council and I was asked to make a full report at the February meeting of the Health Committee. I then investigated the possibility of the Town Council co-operating in the joint authority scheme under the direction of the Public Analyst of the City of Southampton which included the County Borough of Bournemouth and the Boroughs of Poole and Winchester. These four Food and Drugs



Authorities were operating a very efficient joint scheme and I visited the Public Analyst in Southampton when full discussions were held into every aspect of the practical application of the scheme and the possibility of Weymouth's inclusion.

I made a full report on the matter at the February meeting of the Health Committee and the Committee recommended to the Town Council that application should be made to the City of Southampton for the Borough of Weymouth to be included in the joint scheme. The Town Council accepted this recommendation and furthermore, resolved that subject to the application being approved and subject to the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Mr. R. W. Watridge, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., City Analyst for Southampton, be appointed Public Analyst for the Borough of Weymouth with effect from the 1st April, 1964. The Town Council also agreed that in view of the time limits imposed under the Act within which statutory action had to be taken all powers and duties of the Council under the Act should be delegated to the Health Committee. I am pleased to report that the City of Southampton agreed to our request and approved our inclusion in the scheme as from 1st April, 1964.

The Health Committee appreciated that with these new responsibilities under the Food and Drugs Act, together with additional responsibilities under new legislation, the present staff would be hard pressed to carry out the additional duties and so it was decided that a third District Public Health Inspector should be appointed. As a result Mr. D. A. Dolphin was appointed and commenced his duties with the Department on the 1st July, 1964.

In order to facilitate arrangements with regard to sampling of milk for compositional quality and to keep costs to a minimum it was decided that the Department should have its own Gerber Testing equipment with which to carry out milk testing. It was of course necessary to purchase a considerable amount of sampling equipment and when all was in readiness routine sampling commenced on the 6th May.

This brief report does not give the full picture of the tremendous amount of work in which the Department was involved in assuming these new duties and I am pleased to say that the staff took on these new duties with great enthusiasm and efficiency.

Mr. R. W. Watridge, the Public Analyst, retired during the year and was succeeded by Mr. Herbert Dedicoat, F.R.I.C., who was appointed Public Analyst to the Borough of Weymouth as from the 1st January, 1965. Mr. S. L. Kidman, F.R.I.C., Deputy



Public Analyst to the City of Southampton, was appointed our Deputy Public Analyst.

### Sampling

Forty samples of milk were subjected to the Gerber Test by the Department's Officers.

Ninety-six samples of foods and drugs were taken for analysis by the Public Analyst, as follows :—

FOOD				Formal	Informal	Total	Genuine	Adulterated or irregular
Almonds, ground	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Baby Foods	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Batter and Pancake Mixture				—	2	2	2	—
Beer	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Blancmange Powder	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Bread	...	...	...	1	5	6	4	2
Broad Beans	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Bubble Gum	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Butter	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Cake Decorations	...	...	...	—	3	3	3	—
Cake Mixture	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Cider	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Cooking Fat	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Cream	...	...	...	—	3	3	2	1
Cucumber	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Curry Powder	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Custard Powder	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Diabetic Milk Chocolate	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	—	3	3	3	—
Extract of Malt with Cod Liver Oil				—	1	1	1	—
Flavourings, Rum and Almond				—	2	2	2	—
Fruit Food	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Fruit Sauce	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Gelatine	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Gooseberries	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Ground White Pepper	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Halibut Oil Capsules	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Jam	...	...	...	—	3	3	2	1
Jelly	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—



FOOD				Formal	Informal	Total	Genuine	Adulterated or irregular
Lettuce	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Liquid Egg	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Margarine	...	...	...	—	4	4	4	—
Marzipan	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Milk	...	...	...	—	8	8	8	—
Mint Rock	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Mustard	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Natural Wheat Germ	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Pickling Spice	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Sausages	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Soft Drinks	...	...	...	3	—	3	2	1
Soup	...	...	...	—	5	5	5	—
Suet	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Tomato Ketchup	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Tomato Puree	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Tomatoes, tinned	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Tonic Water	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	1
Vanilla Ice-Cream	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Vegetarian Mincemeat	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Vinegar	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Whisky	...	...	...	2	—	2	2	—
Wine	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
DRUGS								
Calamine Lotion	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	1
Linctus Codeine	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Mentholated Balsam	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Sun Screen Oil	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
TOTAL	...	...	...	6	90	96	89	7

# **FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES FOUND TO BE ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR**

<i>No</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Formal or Informal</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity</i>	<i>Observations</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
3	Orangeade	Formal	Contained 85 grains saccharin per 10 gallons which is just over the present permitted maximum (83 grains per 10 gallons) which maximum will be reduced to 56 grains per 10 gallons as from 20th July, 1964.	For information rather than action	Taken up with manufacturers
5	Tonic Water	Informal	Contained 0.46 grains per pint of quinine, calculated as quinine sulphate B.P. which is 8% deficient on the declared value of not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ grain quinine per pint calculated as quinine sulphate B.P.	—	Warning letter to vendors and manufacturers
16	Jersey Double Cream	Informal	4.5% deficient in fat calculated on the standard laid down by the Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951, for fat in double cream.	Fat 45.8%. Solids not fat 4.4%. Water 49.8%	Warning letter to vendors. Sale discontinued
21	Red Plum Jam	Informal	Many yeasts, that were present before the boiling of the fruit, and thus indicating the use of unsound fruit in the preparation of this product.	Soluble Solids 68.4%, w/w, Fruit contents 44% w/w, Metals — Copper 9 parts per million, Dyestuffs—Only permitted dyestuffs present, Alcohol — 100 mg alcohol/100 g. jam thus showing some fermentation had taken place.	Warning letter to manufacturers.



<i>No.</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Formal or Informal</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration or irregularity</i>	<i>Observations</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
30	Calamine Lotion	Informal	Does not conform with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia as regards Residue on ignition or Refractive index of filtrate. Residue on Ignition 18.7% (B.P. requirements 14.5—18.0%). Refractive Index 1.347 (B.P. requirements 1.340—1.345)	This is obviously not to the prejudice of the purchaser and has probably arisen as a result of using a reservoir bottle to fill smaller bottles as required	Warning letter to manufacturers
52	Milk Bread	Informal	Did not contain milk fat sufficient to justify its description as Milk Bread.	As judged by the Bread and Flour Regulations, 1963, this bread should be described as skimmed milk bread.	Follow-up sample No. 77 taken
77	Milk Loaf	Formal	Did not contain more than 2.5 per centum of whole milk solids calculated by weight on the dry matter of the bread, which is 58% deficient in whole milk solids, as judged by the Bread and Flour Regulations, 1963.	—	Legal proceedings taken 1965. Case dismissed

## **FOOD HYGIENE**

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

In my Annual Report for 1963 I mentioned that the number of inspections made of food premises—915—was the highest the Department had ever made. During 1964 this number was increased to 1,142. This is a clear indication of the time which the Health Department devotes to the inspection of food premises. The increased number of inspections is attributable in part to the fact that an additional Public Health Inspector was appointed and commenced his service with the Corporation on the 1st July.

I am pleased to say yet once again that co-operation from owners and employees in the catering industry was of a high standard and the general standard of food hygiene in the Borough continues to show a steady improvement.

It was necessary to serve 80 informal notices in respect of contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. The notices covered 173 items but the great majority were remedied by the end of the year.

Many owners of food premises again had to employ seasonal labour which in some cases was quite inexperienced and often found to be quite unsatisfactory. It is noted every year that this is the explanation for the majority of contraventions of the Regulations and, unfortunately, it appears that this major problem will remain with the catering industry while so much inexperienced seasonable labour has to be employed.

### **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 36 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	...	...	...	18
Number of butchers' shops	...	...	...	37
Number of bakers' shops	...	...	...	26
Number of fishmongers' shops	...	...	...	16
Number of grocers' shops	...	...	...	143
Number of bakehouses	...	...	...	15
Number of greengrocers' shops	...	...	...	28
Number of cafes and restaurants	...	...	...	86
Number of sweet shops	...	...	...	49
Number of other food premises	...	...	...	5

### Registered Premises :

Number of premises registered for manufacture of preserved foods	...	...	...	36
Number of premises registered as fried fish shops	...	...	...	14

## ICE-CREAM

The number of inspections made of premises where ice-cream was manufactured, stored or on sale to the public was 289. The number of ice-cream samples taken was 150 and 86% of these were satisfactory.

The rather large number of unsatisfactory samples this year is attributable to one retailer who operated a soft ice-cream machine. Special attention was given to this retailer after a series of unsatisfactory sample reports were received and the reason for the repeated failures was eventually traced to inadequate cleaning and sterilising of the machine.

At the end of the year 234 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 nine premises where soft ice-cream machines are in use.

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

These Regulations came into force during 1959 and require ingredients used in the manufacture of ice-cream to 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 routine visits were made to all premises in the Borough where ice-cream is manufactured and I am pleased to record that all premises maintained a very good standard of hygiene.

### Ice-Cream Sampling

No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test Passed	Failed	Grades			
			1	2	3	4
150	129	21	96	33	13	8

### Summary of Results

Grades 1 and 2	...	...	86%	Satisfactory
Grades 3 and 4	...	...	14%	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.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1960, transferred to Dorset County Council on that date the Health Department's responsibility for the issue of dealers' licences and, in this connection, the taking of routine milk samples to ensure that dealers were complying with their conditions of licence. When Weymouth Corporation became a Food and Drugs Authority on the 1st April, 1964, the responsibility for the issue of dealers' licences and the taking of routine milk samples reverted to the Corporation. In view of the County Health Department's duties in connection with other aspects of milk sampling within the area, it was agreed that they should continue to take our routine milk samples and, at the end of the year, 282 such samples had been taken. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health and the Officers of the County Health Department for their co-operation in this work which is yet another indication of the happy relationship which exists between the two Health Departments.

### Licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

Licences in force at the end of 1964 were as follows:—

(1) Dealers' (Pre-Packed) Licences	...	...	...	104
(2) Dealers' (Untreated) Licences	...	...	...	1
(3) Dealers' (Pasteuriser's) Licences	...	...	...	1



Under the above Regulations the term "Tuberculin Tested" was discontinued after the 31st December, 1964, and as from the 1st January, 1965, the new designations under which milk will be sold are three only, as follows:—

Untreated  
Pasteurised  
Sterilised

### Sampling

Twenty-three visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with milk sampling for compositional quality.

## FOOD SUPPLIES

### (1) Meat Inspection

The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough during the year showed a slight increase over 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 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	1310	1310

#### Carcases Inspected and Condemned

##### All Diseases except Tuberculosis

Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	...	...	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	...	224
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	17.10%

##### Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	...	...	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	...	11
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.84%

## Meat condemned at Slaughterhouse/Bacon Factory

<i>Disease</i>					<i>Weight (lbs.)</i>
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	243
Pleurisy and Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	284
Inflammation	...	...	...	...	41
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	73
Congestion	...	...	...	...	17
Adhesions	...	...	...	...	11
Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	72
Abscesses	...	...	...	...	114
Cysts and other Parasites	...	...	...	...	105
Bruising	...	...	...	...	45
Necrosis	...	...	...	...	24
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	1
Fracture	...	...	...	...	10
Arthritis	...	...	...	...	4

### Summary

					<i>Weight (lbs.)</i>
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	243
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	801
Total weight condemned — 7 cwts., 0 qtrs., 17 lbs.					
Number of visits to slaughterhouse — 70					

### 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 1964, 13 carcasses were sent to the cold store. The figures for the previous four years were as follows:—

1960	...	...	...	12
1961	...	...	...	16
1962	...	...	...	2
1963	...	...	...	3

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	...	...	...	...	255 tins
Fish	...	...	...	...	13 tins
Milk and Cream	...	...	...	...	10 tins
Fruit	...	...	...	...	234 tins
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	43 tins
Stews and Soups	...	...	...	...	7 tins

### Meat

Meat Products	...	...	...	...	1073 lbs.
Chicken	...	...	...	...	48 lbs.

### Fish

Mixed Fish	...	...	...	...	3 boxes
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### Fruit

Pineapples	...	...	...	...	23
Various Fruit	...	...	...	...	12 boxes

### Other Foods

Meat Products	...	...	...	221 pkts. or cartons
Fish	...	...	...	18 pkts. or cartons
Vegetables	...	...	...	350 pkts. or cartons
Broccoli	...	...	...	42 crates
Cakes	...	...	...	14
Jam	...	...	...	127 jars

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The substantive sections of this Act came into operation on the 1st August, 1964. It is intended to set standards of Health, Welfare and Safety of employees in Offices, Shops and Railway Premises. Its provisions relating to offices and certain kinds of railway premises are the first of their kind and existing protection for shop workers is extended.

The provisions of the new Act will apply to over one million premises: 650,000 shops and 400,000 offices and eight million workers will be brought under its protection. All office workers will be within its scope. The definition of an office includes rooms or premises which are used for a wide variety of purposes, e.g. writing, book-keeping, filing, typing, duplicating, machine calculating, drawing, clerical work, handling money, telephone and telegraph operating, etc.



Shops are defined equally comprehensively and include wholesale and retail trade premises, restaurants, public houses, dry cleaning shops, launderettes, fuel storage premises and many others. The Act does not apply to premises where only self-employed persons work, nor does it apply where the total time worked by an employee amounts to 21 hours a week or less.

The railway premises to which the Act will apply are those other than factories which are occupied by an undertaking for railway purposes and which are situated in the immediate vicinity of a permanent way. This will include, for example, railway stations, goods yards and signal boxes.

The health, safety and welfare of employees is covered under the general provisions of the Act which deal with standards of cleanliness for premises, furniture, furnishings and fittings, overcrowding standards, minimum temperatures, ventilation, lighting, scale of provision of sanitary conveniences and washing facilities, provision of drinking water, accommodation for clothing, seats and sitting facilities, facilities for taking meals on the premises, safety provisions, control of noise and vibration and fire precautions.

The Minister is empowered to exempt any class of premises from the requirements of the Act relating to floor and cubic space, temperature, sanitary conveniences and washing facilities. The Local Authority may similarly grant exemptions in respect of individual premises or rooms, except that in so far as washing facilities are concerned, they may limit the exemption to the need to provide running water. The Local Authority will not grant exemptions unless certain conditions are fulfilled, e.g., an application must be made on a prescribed form and an employer will be required to post notices drawing the attention of workers to his intention to apply for exemption.

The Act nominates enforcing authorities as follows :—

### **1. Factory Inspectors**

These Officers will be responsible for all railway premises, railway offices, shops and offices at building sites and factories, crown premises, premises of the Atomic Energy Authority and all local authority premises.

### **2. Fire Service Authorities**

Fire Service Authorities will generally administer the fire provisions.

### **3. Local Authorities**

It will be the duty of local authorities to enforce the Act in all the remaining premises, i.e., all those which are shops or offices as such, and those which are incorporated in buildings not assigned to the Factory Inspector.



During the year a considerable number of directives were received from the Ministry of Labour with regard to the implementation of this Act which the Council decided should be the responsibility of the Health Committee. In an earlier paragraph relating to Section 83 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, I have referred to the Town Council's decision to appoint an additional Public Health Inspector and the coming into operation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act was borne in mind when the Health Committee was considering the necessity for this new appointment. One of the requirements of the Act is that Local Authorities must furnish an annual report to the Minister of Labour and a copy of the report covering the period 1st August to 31st December, 1964, is appended.

### REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>Number of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices ... ..	164	164	19
Retail Shops ... ..	284	284	57
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	54	54	—
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ... ..	25	25	—
Fuel Storage Depots ... ..	2	2	—
Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises ... ..	...	...	...
			256

### ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>Number of persons employed</i>
Offices ... ..	848
Retail Shops ... ..	1548
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses ... ..	113
Catering Establishments open to the public ... ..	550
Fuel Storage Depots ... ..	8
Canteens ... ..	16
Total ... ..	3083
Total Males ... ..	1130
Total Females ... ..	1953



### **Exemptions**

No applications for Exemption Certificates of any kind were received during the year.

### **Legal Proceedings**

No legal proceedings were taken under this Act.

### **Registration**

It is a requirement of the Act that employers should register their premises with the Local Authority by the 31st July. By that date 377 had registered but by the end of the year the number was 529. It appears that a considerable number of employees have not yet registered their premises.

### **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.

During the year five visits were made under the provisions of this Act.

### **NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960**

Ten complaints were received with regard to alleged noise nuisances. These necessitated fifty-six visits and in most cases some improvement resulted after action was taken by the Department. Investigations into complaints of this nature are not easy to deal with and the majority required visits very early in the morning or late at night.

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

Once again there was considerable activity in connection with the operation of this Act. Although Weymouth is not an industrial area and has no major smoke problem, a few installations still continued to give occasional trouble. Fifteen complaints were received during the year.

In my report for 1963 I mentioned legal proceedings which had been taken that year under Section 16 of the Clean Air Act against the owner of certain premises where nuisances arose from the emission of smoke and soot. The Court adjourned the Council's application for a Nuisance Order sine die on the understanding that a new automatic burner would be installed in February, 1964, and should operate for a period of not less than six months to see if further cause for complaint arose. The



automatic burner was duly installed and after a period of six months it appeared that the earlier trouble had been remedied.

During the year thirty-six visits were made in connection with duties under the Clean Air Act.

The Town Council continued its membership of the National Society for Clean Air during 1964.

### **HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS BYELAWS**

During 1963 the Health Committee had under consideration the making of byelaws under Section 77 of the Public Health Act, 1961, "for the purpose of securing the cleanliness of premises and persons carrying on the business of hairdressers and barbers" within the Borough. During that year a letter was sent to all local hairdressers and barbers asking for their views on the model byelaws and from the replies received it was clear that all engaged in this business within the Borough had no objection.

Byelaws were approved by the Town Council in September, 1963, and came into operation on the 1st March, 1964. Copies of the new byelaws were sent to all the hairdressers and barbers in the Borough—46 in number.

### **PIGEONS**

On a number of occasions during the year the Health Committee had before them complaints with regard to damage and nuisance caused by pigeons—particularly in the town area. A trapping programme had been carried out during the winter months of 1963/64 without much success but the Health Committee agreed that further attempts should be made towards the end of the year.

Mr. D. A. Dolphin, District Public Health Inspector, took special interest in this work and approached a number of owners of empty premises within the town area who readily agreed that trapping could be carried out within their buildings. By the end of the year more than 200 pigeons had been dealt with by this method.

Further enquiries were made into all possible methods of pigeon control but it appears that no really efficient method has yet been devised.

### **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 769. There were very few serious infestations by rats or mice and the large number of complaints received annually can be



accounted for by the fact that the service is now very well known and residents ask for assistance from the Health Department directly 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	...	769
Number of premises visited for survey	...	1305
Number of premises given first treatment	...	826
Number of premises given second treatment	...	26
Number of premises given third treatment	...	1
Number of premises given routine treatment	...	70
Number of premises given re-infestation treatment	...	4
Number of visits made (Survey and Treatment)	...	5523
Number of pre-baits laid	...	2640
Number of pre-baits taken	...	1823
Number of poison baits laid	...	2861
Number of poison baits taken	...	1237

### **Control of Rats in Sewers**

During 1964 no fluoracetamide poison treatments of the sewers were carried out. In the early part of the year unfortunate accidents occurred in Kent in connection with the disposal of fluoracetamide waste and as a precaution the use of fluoracetamide in the Borough was discontinued on my instructions.

The two rodent operators were absent from duty on sick leave for long periods during the second half of the year and it proved quite impossible to carry out any sewer treatment work. This was most unfortunate as it has been apparent for a long time that the rate of surface infestation in the Borough is related to the degree of infestation in the sewers—particularly those in the older parts of the Borough.

### **LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

It was necessary to institute legal proceedings on two occasions during 1964 as follows:—

#### **1. Factories Act, 1961—Sections 7 and 8**

These proceedings were in respect of a factory where the water closet communicated directly with the workshop contrary to the provisions of the Act. In spite of repeated reminders,



the occupiers failed to carry out the necessary work and statutory action was taken under sections 7 and 8 of the Factories Act, 1961. The Court made an Order for compliance with the requirements of the Act within three months.

## **2. Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Section 8**

Legal proceedings were taken in connection with the sale of a pork pie which was unfit for human consumption. The three partners concerned in the business were each fined £10 with £2-2-0d. costs.

## **PUBLIC CONVENIENCES**

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

There are 53 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.

The new conveniences on Lodmoor Car Park were completed in time for the summer season.

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

The facilities for free hand-washing in public conveniences where attendants are employed were continued through 1964. 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 year the Health Committee again considered the need for the provision of free hand washing facilities in public conveniences. The Committee has always appreciated this need and, in spite of considerable wilful damage to which the conveniences are subjected, the Committee decided that small wash hand basins with cold water taps should be provided. By the end of the year 30 of our 53 conveniences were provided with these facilities.



## Wilful Damage

Each year wilful damage in public conveniences increases. From the reports I have received and from the amount of money spent in carrying out repairs after wilful damage, one wonders how long such a state of affairs can continue. On only very few occasions is it possible to trace the persons responsible for vandalism and it still appears quite impossible to safeguard conveniences against vandalism unless full-time attendants are employed throughout the period the conveniences remain open. Considerable thought is given whenever any repairs, renewals or re-decoration are carried out to guard against damage by vandals but whatever special precautions are taken, they seem to be regarded merely as a challenge to the hooligans whose feats of strength are demonstrated to their own kind, when no rational beings are present.

## 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 2097 inspections were made by the Health Department staff during the year.

My thanks are due to all our 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 ...	257	1610	278	278
Drainage Works Only :				
(a) New Buildings	295	1487	—	—
(b) Existing Buildings	149	1373	65	55
Camping Sites, Vans, Tents ...	25	558	4	4
Food Premises ...	483	1142	173	138
Dairies & Milk Shops	44	62	6	1
Factories Act ...	89	192	5	4
Shops Act, 1950 (until 1st August) ...	—	63	8	1
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act ...	76	256	173	9
Public Conveniences	53	2097	—	—

Number of complaints received — 329



## OTHER VISITS

Rehousing applications	...	...	...	...	...	332
Offensive trade premises	...	...	...	...	...	5
Clean Air Act, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	36
Noise Abatement Act	...	...	...	...	...	56
Marine Store Premises	...	...	...	...	...	4
Swimming Pool	...	...	...	...	...	22
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	25
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	8
Surcharging of sewers	...	...	...	...	...	14
Mosquito and Midge Breeding Grounds	...	...	...	...	...	43
Rodent Control visits by Public Health Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	119
National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47	...	...	...	...	...	24
Controlled Tip	...	...	...	...	...	24
Mortuary	...	...	...	...	...	33
Ditches—Littlemoor Road Area	...	...	...	...	...	153
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pet Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	2
Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pigeon Control	...	...	...	...	...	100
Streams and Watercourses	...	...	...	...	...	8
Flooding	...	...	...	...	...	28
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wyke Oliver Road Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	5
Salmonella Survey (Sampling)	...	...	...	...	...	59
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	22
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	959

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

Roof repairs	...	...	...	...	...	19
Eaves guttering and rainwater pipes renewed, repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Walls rendered, repaired or pointed	...	...	...	...	...	10
Plasterwork renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	28
Windows renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	37
Grates renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	19
Floors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	25
Doors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	12
Drains renewed, repaired or cleared	...	...	...	...	...	55
Sanitary conveniences renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	15
Sinks provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Waste pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6

Soil pipes, ventilation shafts renewed or repaired	...	3
Foodstores provided	... ..	5
Staircases repaired	... ..	1
Yard surfaces renewed or repaired	... ..	1
Noxious deposits removed	... ..	14
Dustbins provided	... ..	3
Miscellaneous items attended to	... ..	45

## SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED

	NOTICES			
	Served		Complied	
	Informal	Statutory	Informal	Statutory
Public Health Act, 1936 :				
House Defects	35	1	28	2
Drainage	41	—	29	—
Other Defects	19	1	19	1
Factories Act, 1961	5	—	3	—
Food & Drugs Act, 1955	81	—	68	—
Prevention of Damage by				
Pests Act, 1949	3	—	3	—
Shops Act, 1950	2	—	1	—
Offices, Shops & Railway				
Premises Act, 1963	64	—	5	—
Clean Air Act, 1956	3	—	2	—
Milk & Dairies Regulations	3	—	1	—

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND FOOD POISONING

Visits made in connection with infectious diseases	...	6
Visits made in connection with food poisoning	... ..	12
Visits made in connection with Typhoid (Aberdeen outbreak) re stocks of corned beef	... ..	219

## DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Number of houses and other premises disinfected (infectious diseases)	... ..	10
Number of articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	...	199
Number of library books disinfected	... ..	138
Number of houses and other premises disinfested (vermin)	...	10



# **FACTORIES ACT, 1961**

## **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 ... ..	16	11	—	—
(b) Factories not included in (a) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	127	173	5	1
(c) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers Premises)	38	8	—	—
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>181</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</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 ... ..	5	3	—	2	1
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outworkers) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>



### (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)	5	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	5	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	—	—	—	—	—

### (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	192	5	4

### DEALERS IN OLD METALS

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

### OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two rag and bone dealers' premises in the Borough which were established prior to the operation of the Public Health Act, 1936. Five visits have been made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

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**BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH AND  
MELCOMBE REGIS**

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**METEOROLOGICAL  
DEPARTMENT**

*Summary for the  
Year 1964*

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Lat. 50° 36' 20" N. Long. 2° 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**

BOUQUIN DE WYNDOUTH AND  
MELCHORE REEDS

METEOROLOGICAL  
DEPARTMENT

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# Remarks

## GENERAL

A very good year with average sunshine and temperature and long dry periods.

## RAINFALL

Only 21.82 inches were recorded, this being the lowest since 1933. August was the driest month with 0.43 inches and the wettest was March with 4.59 inches. On two days only did the rainfall exceed one inch, on March 18th, with 1.34 inches, and October 9th with 1.07 inches.

## SUNSHINE

The total of 1734.5 was 13 hours below the average of 1747 hours.

## TEMPERATURE

This was average. The hottest day was on July 29th with 79° F., and the coldest was 26° F. on 26th December.

# THE WINDS

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

1964 Month	N.	N.E.	E.	DIRECTION S.E. S. S.W.			W.	N.W.	Calm
January	5	8	4	1	1	3	3	0	6
February	6	3	2	4	3	3	2	2	4
March	7	6	5	5	3	1	1	0	3
April	2	4	2	1	6	3	6	2	4
May	2	5	2	0	3	11	4	0	4
June	4	3	3	2	3	6	5	1	3
July	4	2	1	2	2	10	5	1	4
August	7	6	1	0	2	7	4	3	1
September	1	4	5	0	3	5	8	1	3
October	4	5	3	2	1	1	6	5	4
November	6	5	0	0	2	8	4	0	5
December	6	4	3	0	2	5	4	3	4
Year	54	55	31	17	31	63	52	18	45



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

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

1964	Month	Mean Inches	Highest Inches	Date	Lowest Inches	Date	Humidity Relative %
	January	...	30.10	30.74	29.93	14th	92.8
	February	...	30.10	30.97	29.36	24th	89.0
	March	...	29.96	30.45	29.42	20th	86.0
	April	...	29.99	30.41	29.53	21st	85.4
	May	...	30.09	30.51	29.75	31st	87.1
	June	...	30.08	30.48	29.49	2nd	80.0
	July	...	30.16	30.40	29.65	8th	77.3
	August	...	30.09	30.55	29.29	18th	77.5
	September	...	30.12	30.44	29.58	16th	80.5
	October	...	30.05	30.54	29.24	10th	82.5
	November	...	30.17	30.57	29.49	29th	79.0
	December	...	30.03	30.42	29.24	27th	88.0
	Mean	...	30.075	30.97	29.24	10th Oct, 27th Dec.	83.7

# METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Highest Shade Temperature (° Fah.)	84	81	79	75	78	79
Lowest Shade Temperature (° Fah.)	25	23	24	22	17	23
Mean Maximum Temperature (° Fah.)	59.9	55.9	58.7	56.0	55.1	57.1
Mean Minimum Temperature (° Fah.)	47.5	46.5	47.1	44.5	44.3	45.8
Mean Temperature (° Fah.)	53.7	51.2	52.9	50.2	49.7	51.4
Total Rainfall (inches)	30.29	47.99	28.87	27.41	32.52	21.84
Hours of Bright Sunshine	2083.1	1834.7	1835.8	1845.2	1625.5	1734.5
Number of Days with Sunshine	304	304	303	306	281	287
Greatest daily amount of sunshine (hours)	15.1	14.8	14.9	15.1	14.4	14.6
Highest Barometer Reading (inches)	30.92	30.83	30.70	30.76	30.76	30.97
Lowest Barometer Reading (inches)	28.87	29.12	29.05	29.05	29.10	29.24



# BRIGHT SUNSHINE

1964 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	...	36.9	56	6.8	17th	13	18	7.0
February	...	75.0	87	8.3	5th	19	10	6.0
March	...	88.8	64	10.8	26th	23	8	6.0
April	...	156.5	83	11.4	8th	25	5	4.6
May	...	209.8	93	14.1	14th	27	4	4.7
June	...	192.4	82	14.3	30th	27	3	5.7
July	...	245.7	112	14.6	1st	31	0	5.1
August	...	229.0	107	12.8	30th	30	1	4.2
September	...	233.6	152	11.3	1st	30	0	3.4
October	...	129.7	145	8.8	3rd	24	7	4.8
November	...	63.2	87	7.8	8th	22	8	5.8
December	...	73.9	128	6.7	28th	18	13	6.0
Year	...	1734.5	99.6	14.6	1st July	289	77	5.2

# RAINFALL

1964	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	...	0.58	18	9	6	0.15	27th	22
February	...	0.88	38	5	5	0.32	23rd	24
March	...	4.59	227	12	11	1.34	18th	17
April	...	1.41	78	15	8	0.34	20th	15
May	...	2.19	112	13	10	0.41	23rd	18
June	...	0.75	52	9	5	0.20	12th	21
July	...	0.63	29	6	5	0.32	7th	25
August	...	0.43	20	7	6	0.11	8th	24
September	...	0.90	39	7	4	0.32	14th	23
October	...	3.28	102	13	11	1.07	9th	18
November	...	2.53	80	12	11	0.73	13th	18
December	...	3.65	113	18	17	0.90	27th	13
Year	...	21.82	75.8	126	99	1.34	18th March	238



# TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fah.)

1964 Month	9 a.m. Mean	Max. Mean	Min. Mean	Max & Min. Mean	Difference from Average	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
January	40.0	44.3	37.4	40.85	-1	51	29th	28	14th
February	41.1	46.3	37.4	41.85	0	54	1st	24	7th
March	41.6	47.1	38.0	42.55	-2.5	54	23rd	29	9th
April	47.7	54.4	42.4	48.40	-1.2	65	24th	34	3rd
May	56.1	63.0	49.8	56.4	+2.5	71	26th	44	20th
June	59.5	65.1	52.1	58.6	-0.2	74	26th	44	20th
July	64.1	70.5	56.8	63.6	+1.2	79	25th	48	13th
August	63.2	70.2	55.1	62.6	-0.2	79	2nd & 4th	45	23rd
September	61.2	66.0	54.4	60.2	+0.7	74	4th	42	21st
October	51.8	58.0	44.5	51.7	-2.6	68	2nd	35	24th
November	50.2	53.1	44.6	48.8	+0.8	58	18th	32	29th
December	42.0	46.6	37.0	41.8	-2.1	57	13th	23	26th
Year	49.1	57.05	45.8	51.4	-0.4	79	29th July & 2nd, 4th Aug.	23	26th Dec.

# 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	1964 ...	1734.5
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



