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ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH AND SANITARY
CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE
BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH
AND MELCOMBE REGIS
FOR THE YEAR 1965

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





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Melcombe Regis for the year 1965.




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

Medical Officer of Health



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STAFF — PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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Health Centre, Westham Road, Weymouth. Tel.: Weymouth 1645

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

PETER MAGNUS FEA, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
(Resigned : 31-1-1965)

Chief Public Health Inspector :

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District Public Health Inspectors :

†* R. G. S. NEWBOULD

†* A. L. HARRIS

†* D. A. DOLPHIN, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant to Public Health Inspectors :

A. R. SMITH

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

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Public Analyst :

H. DEDICOAT, F.R.I.C.

Deputy Public Analyst :

R. L. KIDMAN, F.R.I.C.

Clerical Staff :

F. H. HOUSE

Mrs. L. MABB

Miss S. TAYLOR

HEALTH CENTRE,
WESTHAM ROAD,
WEYMOUTH
June, 1966

*To : The Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
the Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis*

MADAM MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information and consideration my Report for the year 1965 on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

It was a relatively quiet year so far as infectious diseases were concerned. Notifications were received for 271 cases of Measles, six cases of Scarlet Fever and two cases of Whooping Cough. One four-year old child died from Broncho-pneumonia following Measles.

It was not until the end of the year that the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. P. M. Fea was filled, when Dr. Pauline Seymour-Cole was appointed Deputy Medical Officer of Health. She took up her duties in March 1966.

In the introduction to my Report last year I said that plans for constructing an extension to the Health Centre were finally approved in 1964. At the time of writing, however, no further progress has been made and one is beginning to wonder when it will be possible to relieve the present congested conditions at the Health Centre.

Early in the year it appeared that the Central Electricity Generating Board were considering the erection of a very large oil fired generating station in the Wyke Regis area of the Borough. After consultation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research it was arranged that two recording stations to measure atmospheric pollution should be set up and approval was given for the purchase of the necessary apparatus.

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)	42,190
Estimated Number of Inhabited Houses (31st March 1966)	13,520
Rateable Value (31st March, 1966) ...	£1,085,208
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1965-66) ...	£7,365

CHIEF INDUSTRIES & EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Registered Wholly Unemployed Persons

	1963			1964			1965		
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
March	275	105	380	230	76	306	204	105	309
June	142	19	161	156	22	178	128	24	152
September	160	32	192	166	30	196	137	42	179
December	306	106	412	207	106	313	235	128	363

The main industries in this area are:—

- Building and Civil Engineering
- Nationalised Industries
- National and Local Government Services
- Scientific Research
- Engineering
- Distributive
- Hotel and Catering
- Transport
- Docks, Shipping and Ship Repairing
- Railways
- Laundries
- Breweries

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF BOROUGH SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL FOR 1965

Total Births : 637.
 Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population : 15.09
 Comparability Factor : 1.07
 Standardised Birth Rate : 16.14
 Live Births : 628

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	297	274	571
Illegitimate	...	34	23	57
Total	...	331	297	628

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population : 14.88
 Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births : 8.94
 Stillbirths : 9

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	5	4	9
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
Total	...	5	4	9

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 (live and still) births : 14.12
 Deaths : 498 Males 258 Females 240
 Death rate per 1,000 estimated population : 11.73
 Comparability Factor : 0.86
 Standardised Death Rate : 10.08

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age :

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	5	8	13
Illegitimate	...	2	—	2
Total	...	7	8	15

Deaths of Infants under 4 Weeks of Age :

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	3	5	8
Illegitimate	...	2	—	2
Total	...	5	5	10

Deaths of Infants under 1 Week of Age :

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	3	5	8
Illegitimate	...	2	—	2
Total	...	5	5	10

Infant Mortality Rates :

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	23.88
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	22.76
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	35.08
Neo-Natal mortality rate	...	...	...	15.92
Early Neo-Natal mortality rate	...	...	...	15.92
Perinatal mortality rate	...	...	...	29.82
Deaths from puerperal causes	...	...	...	—
Maternal mortality rate	...	...	...	—

TOTAL DEATHS, 1965 (Registrar General's Official Returns)

[illegible]

Total Deaths, 1965 (Registrar General's Official Returns)—continued

Cause of Death	Sex	Total Under 4 Weeks ages all 4 & under weeks 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	...	3	
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M F	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	5	6 7
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M F	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
16. Diabetes	M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M F	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	12	20 35
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M F	...	...	...	...	1	10	11	27	22 14
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1 4
20. Other Heart Disease	M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	12 21
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M F	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5 7
22. Influenza	M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Pneumonia	M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Bronchitis	M F	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	7 2

Total Deaths, 1965 (Registrar General's Official Returns)—continued

Cause of Death	Sex	Total Under 4 Weeks											
		all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Congenital Malformations	M	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
32. Other Defined and ill-defined Diseases	M	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1
	F	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	8
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
34. All Other Accidents	M	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
	F	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1
35. Suicide	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	M	258	5	2	1	1	3	1	5	18	47	75	100
	F	240	5	3	1	...	1	1	5	13	29	55	128

Birth Rate

The standardised birth rate of 16.14 was lower than that of the previous year 18.46.

Deaths

The total number of deaths was 498—258 males and 240 females, giving a crude death rate of 11.73 per thousand population. By applying the comparability factor, the standardised death rate is found to be 10.08. (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 1965, 98.6% had been protected against Diphtheria, 95.2% against Tetanus, and 95.9% against Poliomyelitis.

Superannuation

During the year 21 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
1965	9	9	—	18

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
1965	93	4	84	5	154

Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1948-1965

<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	—
1965	...	—	—	10	2

Notifiable Diseases, other than Tuberculosis, During 1965

[illegible]

DISEASE	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total	Under 5	5-14	15-44	45-65	65 and over	Unknown
Ac. Pneumonia
Smallpox
Ac. Encephalitis; Infective
Post-Infectious
Enteric or Typhoid
Paratyphoid Fevers
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Malaria (Contracted abroad)

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 disinfector plant.

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

Twelve premises were disinfested during 1965. 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 :

Fleas	...	...	10
Cockroaches	...	...	1
Carpet Beetle	...	...	1

Disinfector Station

The Health Department's Manlove and Alliott steam disinfector plant was modernised in 1960 and worked satisfactorily throughout 1965.

During the year 238 articles of clothing, bedding, etc., were disinfected and 102 library books received Formaldehyde disinfection.

Food Poisoning

Only one case of food poisoning occurred during the year. Prompt investigation of the case was carried out but, unfortunately, it was not possible to trace the causative organism.

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 79 cats 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 eight. 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.

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 twelve cases were dealt with but, fortunately, it was not necessary to take statutory action to enforce removal of any of them to Part III accommodation. All were provided with Home Help but in three cases even more help, including nursing assistance, was required and so they were persuaded to go into Part III accommodation. All cases were visited regularly by the Health Visitors and Public Health Inspectors.

I am pleased to report once again that 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 once again 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.

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>
52	52	—	—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples taken on 11th February, 1966

Physical Examination :				<i>Empool</i>	<i>Sutton Poyntz</i>
Colour	...	...	...	None	None
Appearance	...	...	...	Clear	Clear
General Chemical Examination:					
Reaction	...	...	...	pH7.10	p.H7.36
				<i>Parts per million</i>	
Free Carbon Dioxide CO ₂				22	9
Ammonia (as N)					
Free	...	...	...	Less than 0.005	0.006
Albuminoid	...	...	...	0.008	0.016
Chlorine (as Chlorides)				20.5	20
equivalent to Sodium					
Chloride	...	...	...	34	33
Oxygen Absorbed (4hrs)				0.17	0.18
Nitrogen in Nitrite	...	...	...	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01
Nitrogen in Nitrate	...	...	...	4.4	4.1
Total Solids	...	...	...	361	298
Loss on ignition	...	...	...	33	15
Appearance on ignition	...	...	...	No charring	No charring
Hardness					
Temporary	...	...	...	235	192
Permanent	...	...	...	37	26
Total	...	...	...	272	218
Lead Pb	...	...	...	Less than 0.1	Less than 0.1
Copper Cu	...	...	...	Less than 0.1	Less than 0.1
Calcium Ca	...	...	...	101	83
Magnesium Mg	...	...	...	5	2.5
Sodium Na	...	...	...	12.5	12
Potassium K	...	...	...	0.8	0.4
Carbonate CO ₃	...	...	...	141	115
Sulphate SO ₄	...	...	...	11.5	11
Fluoride F	...	...	...	0.09	0.08

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. During the year 13 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 in 1957 and by the end of 1965 a total of 581 pre-war houses in the Preston drainage area had been connected to the sewer. The number connected during the year was 6.

Throughout 1965 the majority of housing development in the Borough took place in the Preston Area and all new houses built there have been connected to the sewer.

During the year the Committee again had under consideration the unsatisfactory drainage arrangements at certain properties in Puddledock Lane and Seven Acres Road, Preston. The Borough Engineer's comments on the position as at 30th March, 1966, are as follows :—

- a) **Puddledock Lane.** A scheme has been prepared for the drainage of Malt Cottages and has received Committee approval. The cost of the work has been included in the Capital Estimates for 1966/67, and, subject to the receipt of the necessary Loan Sanction being forthcoming, the work will be put in hand during 1966/67.

b) **Seven Acres Road.** Two schemes in the Seven Acres Road area, namely Seaview Cottages and Fir Drive, are included in the list of drainage schemes approved by the Council, but to date work has not commenced on the preparation of detailed schemes.

2. Surcharging of the Sewers

For a number of years 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

The Town Council has for some years now refused permission for development of land in areas where the sewers, particularly the Upwey trunk sewer, is liable to surcharging. This decision was challenged in the course of appeal against the Corporation's refusal to allow development in Littlemoor Road in January, 1964. The Minister dismissed the appeal and agreed that no development should be allowed within the areas subject to surcharging until the necessary remedial works had been carried out to the sewers.

This problem was again before the Street and Works Committee during the year and the Borough Engineer's comments on the position as at the 30th March 1966, are as follows :—

a) **Lanehouse Rocks Road.** Work on the flood prevention scheme in this area has been completed.

b) **Coronation Crescent/Roman Road Area.** Loan Sanction has still not been received in respect of this scheme, although the Ministry have intimated that Loan will be issued subject to assurances with regard to surface water separation. This matter is the subject of continuing negotiations.

c) **Marsh Road Area.** No physical progress has been made on this scheme, although the Council has recently agreed to the appointment of Consulting Engineers to assist me in this matter.

d) **Broadway Area.** Due to continuing technical staff shortage within my Department little was done during the year on the preliminary investigations into the difficulties being experienced on the Upwey trunk sewer and the contributing areas within Broadway. I have expressed my concern on this matter to the Street and Works Committee and a small sum has been included in next year's Capital Estimates to finance investigations etc. and I hope that progress will be made during 1966/67.

The situation with regard to the lower lengths of the Upwey trunk sewer affected by the Butlin proposals are unaltered from my report to you last year.

e) **Radipole.** No progress has been achieved on the drainage of this area during 1965. Again, this general area is affected by conditions in the lower lengths of the Upwey trunk sewer where progress is held up pending the Butlin negotiations.

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

For many years I have been reporting on 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 by an Engineering Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1961. In March, 1965, the Council considered a detailed report from the Borough Engineer on the subject of drainage of all properties within the Borough not then connected to the Council's main sewers and, although I reported the decision of the Town Council in my previous Annual Report, the matter is so important that I am again reprinting the Council's decision :

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 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.

With regard to the drainage of houses in Mayfield Close and Radipole Lane, the Borough Engineer comments on the position as at 30th March, 1966, as follows :—

Loan Sanction in respect of this scheme has been issued by the Ministry and the necessary notices under Section 15 of the 1936 Public Health Act have been served upon the property owners. It was originally anticipated that work on site would begin at the beginning of March, 1966, but due to waterlogged ground conditions this proved impossible. Work has, however, been commenced during the past week.

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

This is another problem which I have reported in detail over many years. The Corporation's endeavours to provide a scheme in connection with War Department property at Wyke Regis has not come to fruition, but it was decided by the Town Council, following a discussion of the Borough Engineer's detailed report already mentioned, that the drainage scheme for Nos. 72—86 should be "tackled contemporaneously with the Mayfield Close project." The Borough Engineer's comments on the position as at 30th March, 1966, are as follows :—

Delays have been experienced with this scheme resulting from negotiations with the War Department concerning the W.D. sewer in Barrow Camp. It is desired, if possible, to discharge the drainage into this sewer in order to make very worthwhile savings in the capital cost of the works. As these delays have been somewhat protracted it was recently agreed by the Street and Works Committee that a Loan application should be sent to the Ministry covering both schemes, i.e. discharging into the W.D. sewer in Barrow Camp, and the more expensive alternative of discharging into the Public sewer in North Road, and this is now being done.

In view of the difficulties in obtaining Loan Sanction for the Coronation Crescent and Mayfield Close schemes, how-

ever, I suspect that several months will elapse before this matter is cleared.

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.

The Borough Engineer's comments on the position as at the 30th March, 1966, are as follows :—

"No progress has been achieved on the drainage of this area during 1965."

6. Conversion to Main Drainage

Following the Borough Engineer's report on the drainage of the Borough in March, 1965, the Health Committee considered the position with regard to the drainage of 124 properties which were within 100 feet of the sewer, but where the Corporation could not legally compel the owners to redrain to the sewer. The Health Committee decided that an approach should be made to the owners of such properties and towards the end of the year I wrote to owners of all properties concerned. Many replies were received and negotiations with owners are continuing.

During the year 7 cesspools and 3 pail closets were done away with and I hope that next year I will be able to report that further progress has been made in doing away with the remaining old and unsatisfactory forms of drainage within the Borough.

7. Drainage—Supervision and Testing

During the year 2,527 visits were made in connection with the drainage of new and existing houses.

HOUSING

Unfit Houses

Some 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 taken during the year was as follows :—

1. **Closing Orders—Housing Act, 1957—Sections 17 and 18**
A Closing Order was made in respect of :—
Wooden hut on foreshore opposite and adjoining Caravan Site, Old Castle Road.
2. **House subject to Demolition Order made in 1953 and re-constructed during the year :—**
2 and 3 Beales Court, Trinity Road.
3. **Houses Represented as Unfit for Habitation**
The following houses were represented as unfit for habitation but action was not completed by the end of the year :—
1 Alexandra Road
3 Alexandra Road
South Side of double garage in garden of No. 82 Old Castle Road.
4. **Houses made fit after Informal or Statutory Action**
Forty-one houses were made fit during the year following service of Informal or Statutory Notices.

POSITION AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1965
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	5	12
Parts of Buildings subject to Closing Orders	—	4	5	9
Houses subject to Closing Orders	1	1	11	13
Houses subject to Undertaking not to re-let for human habitation	—	2	3	5

OVERCROWDING

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

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no Registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

RENT ACT, 1957

Certificates of Disrepair

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

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959—

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

Grant Applications — 1965

Standard	...	39
Discretionary	...	8
Grant works completed :—		
Standard	...	47
Discretionary	...	1

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 handbasin, bath and sink, indoor water closet and satisfactory facilities for storing food.

By the end of 1965 some 347 applications for improvement grants had been approved but this comparatively small number granted over the past six 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.

APPLICATIONS FOR RE-HOUSING

The Department dealt with a considerable number of claims by applicants for priority recommendations on grounds of over-

crowding or ill health. This involved 364 visits which is an increase of 32 over the previous year. 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 rehousing and many applications dealt with during the year could not be considered as they did not comply with this requirement.

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.

Re-housing of Elderly Persons

Progress was made with building the new blocks of flats at Radipole Court, Lodmoor Hill, and in October the Town Council decided that the 39 units of accommodation (35 two-bedroom and 4 one-bedroom flats) should be let to elderly persons. By the end of the year 15 of these flats had been let and the remaining 24 were ready for occupation early in the new year.

At the end of the year the Town Council had 55 special bungalows or flats for elderly persons under the supervision of resident wardens. In addition the Town Council has 83 bungalows for aged persons and plans for further building are as follows :—

Spring Gardens	...	...	4	} Building in progress during the year
Links Road	...	...	2	
Newstead Road	...	...	6	
Spring Lane	...	...	5	
Lanehouse Rocks Road	...	...	3	
Westhaven	...	...	4	
Chickerell Airfield	...	...	10	

There were more than 100 applicants for old persons bungalows on the registers of the Housing Department at the end of the year.

MOSQUITO AND MIDGE CONTROL

1. Radipole Lake

For some years past it has been customary to introduce sea water into Radipole Lake at the beginning of each year in order to increase the salinity of the water and so reduce the breeding of the Chironomus midge. This procedure was carried out again at the beginning of 1965. The usual routine checks were made along the eastern and western borders of the lake during the mosquito season but at no time was there any evidence of widespread mosquito breeding. A few complaints were received towards the end of the year with regard to mosquitoes in the residential areas around the lake. The nuisance caused by the Chironomus midge was appreciably less than the previous year but, as yet, no really effective measures are known for the complete eradication of this aggravating insect.

2. Lodmoor

Controlled tipping continued throughout 1965 and the area of land bounded by Dale, Beaumont and Coombe Avenues was filled early in June. In July tipping operations commenced in a new position north east of Lodmoor Pumping Station necessitating the building of a new track behind the houses in Moorside Avenue.

Each year I 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 provides the only solution to this problem. Tipping is being carried out in the particularly marshy areas of Lodmoor and this land reclamation should in a few years' time result in a lessening of mosquito nuisance in this part of the Borough.

CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

Since the Caravan Sites and control of Development Act, 1960, came into operation the Town Council has issued 12 caravan site licences which permit the holiday use of 2,304 caravans within the Borough.

Early in the year reports were made to the Health Committee on the position with regard to tree planting on the larger sites. This work, required under the Conditions of Licence, had been completed on three of the large sites, but it was

reported that tree planting on other sites had not proved satisfactory. It was agreed that completion of tree planting should remain in abeyance until the end of the year.

In June the Health Committee agreed to the revision of Condition No. 3 attached to caravan site licences dealing with the problem which had been arising for some time over the size of replacement caravans. Formerly touring caravans were restricted to a maximum width of 7ft. 6in. under the provisions of the Road Traffic Acts but the modern trend is to build caravans exceeding 22ft. in length and over 7ft. 6in. wide. The Health Committee decided that replacement of old and obsolete caravans by larger and more attractive types was to be encouraged and in August all licensees were advised that Condition No. 3 had been amended to permit the siting of caravans up to 9ft. 6in. in width. Licensees must in every case obtain prior permission for the stationing of caravans exceeding 22ft. in length.

During the year three applications were made by licensees to station caravans in excess of 22ft. in length. Permission was granted in each case as it was possible to site them without contravening the condition requiring the spacing of caravans a minimum distance of 20 feet apart.

On two occasions during the year I made special reports to the Health Committee on the subject of unauthorised parking of caravans on land—including the Council's car parks. In almost every case 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. The Committee decided that firm action should be taken in future to effect the removal of all unauthorised caravans on Corporation-owned land, including car parks. This is a problem which is increasing year by year and eventually legislation will have to be made available to control this type of holidaymaker who not only spoils the countryside but creates a serious Public Health problem as well. In July I made special representations in respect of a piece of land owned by the Corporation which was used regularly by holidaymakers in caravans and vehicles of all kinds. The mis-use by these holidaymakers resulted in such filthy conditions that it was eventually necessary to fence this area for the remainder of the season. It appears that a similar course of action will be necessary in future years as it has been found that notices prohibiting camping are totally disregarded.

I made a report during the year on the stationing of three caravans in a private garden without the owner having a site

licence. Applications from the owner to continue the use of the land for caravans were refused by the Town Planning Committee and the Health Committee subsequently authorised Statutory Action against the owner. Proceedings had not been taken by the end of the year.

In previous reports I have referred to a local inquiry which took place in connection with one small site. Negotiations were continued throughout the year between the licensees and the Town Council but by the end of the year agreement on the licence conditions had not been reached.

All sites (with the exception of the one mentioned in the previous paragraph) were maintained to a good standard and once again I have to thank the licensees for their ready co-operation with the Health Department throughout the year.

330 inspections of caravan sites were carried out during 1965.

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

1. The Borough of Weymouth became a Food and Drugs Authority on the 1st April, 1964.

As from that date the Town Council has co-operated in the joint local authority scheme under the direction of the Public Analyst of the City of Southampton. Constituent authorities are—the City of Southampton, the County Borough of Bournemouth and the Boroughs of Poole, Winchester and Weymouth. The scheme has operated very efficiently throughout the year and I am grateful to the Public Analyst, Mr. H. Dedicoat, F.R.I.C., and his Deputy, Mr. S. L. Kidman, F.R.I.C., for their advice and assistance to the Department throughout the year.

2. Sampling

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

One hundred and thirty-seven samples of food 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	—
Beans, baked	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Biscuits	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Blancmange Powder	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Bread	...	...	...	—	5	5	5	—
Butter	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Cake Decorations	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Cereal Foods	...	...	...	—	5	5	5	—
Cheese	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Cheese Spread	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Christmas Pudding	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Chutney	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Cider (Draught)	...	...	...	1	—	1	1	—
Cider Apple Vinegar	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Coffee	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Confectionery (Butter)	...	...	...	—	4	4	4	—
Corn Oil	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Cream	...	...	...	—	6	6	5	1
Curry Power	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Custard Powder	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Fat	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Flavouring	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Flour	...	...	...	—	2	2	1	1
Fruit (Dried)	...	...	...	—	4	4	4	—
Fruit (Fresh)	...	...	...	—	5	5	5	—
Fruit Drinks	...	...	...	—	3	3	3	—
Gravy Browning	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Herbs (Dried)	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Horseradish Relish	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Instant Pudding	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Jam	...	...	...	—	4	4	3	1
Jelly	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Lemon Curd	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Light Ale	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Liquid Egg	...	...	...	—	4	4	4	—
Margarine	...	...	...	—	8	8	8	—
Marzipan	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Mayonnaise	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Milk	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—

FOOD				Formal	Informal	Total	Genuine	Adulterated or irregular
Milk Top	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Mincemeat	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Mustard	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Pepper	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Rice Pudding	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Rose Hip Syrup	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Sago	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Salad Cream	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Salt	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	1
Sauce	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Sausages	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Semolina	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Shredded Suet	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Soft Drinks	...	...	...	—	4	4	3	1
Sponge Mixture	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Soup (Canned)	...	...	...	—	5	5	3	2
Soup (Powder)	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Spirits	...	...	...	3	—	3	3	—
Tart Filling	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Tea	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Tomato Products	...	...	...	—	2	2	1	1
Vegetables (Fresh)	...	...	...	—	7	7	7	—
Vitamin Preparations	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Wines	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Yeast Extract	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
DRUGS								
Antacid Mixtures	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Aspirins	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Boric Acid Eye Lotion	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Calamine Cream	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Codeine Tablets	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Cough Syrup	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Travel Sickness Tablets	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Zinc Ointment	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
MISCELLANEOUS								
Children's Building Bricks (Re. lead contamination)	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Total				4	133	137	129	8

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES FOUND TO BE ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR

No.	Sample	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or irregularity	Observations	Action taken
111	Plain White Flour	Informal	The sample of flour was deficient of chalk, iron and Vitamin B1. It contained :— Chalk—not more than 203 mgms. per 100 grams of flour; Iron—not more than 1.35 mgms. per 100 grams of flour; Vitamin B1—not more than 0.22 mgms. per 100 grams of flour.	The Bread & Flour Regulations, 1963 (S.I. No. 1435) require flour to contain :— Chalk—not less than 235 mgms. per 100 grams of flour; Iron—not less than 1.65 mgms. per 100 grams of flour; Vitamin B1—not less than 0.24 mgms. per 100 grams of flour. The sample was therefore deficient of Chalk, Iron and Vitamin B1.	Taken up with manufacturers.
149	Tonic Water	Informal	It consisted of Tonic Water deficient of Quinine. It contained :— Quinine (calculated as quinine sulphate) not more than three tenths (3/10) of a grain per pint.	The Soft Drinks Order 1953, requires Tonic Water to contain not less than one half (1/2) grain per pint of quinine (calculated as quinine sulphate). The sample was therefore deficient of two tenths (2/10) grains of quinine, a deficiency of forty per cent. This deficiency is probably due to the age of the sample and it having been exposed to light.	Taken up with vendor.
155	2 tins Tomatoes	Informal	The tin content was :— Can No. 1—225 p.p.m. Can No. 2—325 p.p.m.	The outsides of the cans were rusty and this, with the high tin content, is probably due to age. The Food Standards Committee recommended limit for tin is 250 parts per million.	Taken up with manufacturers. Sale discontinued.

<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>
159	Cream	Informal	It consisted of Double Cream deficient of Milk Fat.	It contained Milk Fat—42.0 per cent. Calculating on the basis of the minimum of 48 per cent. of Milk Fat required for a Double Cream by the Food Standards (Cream) Order 1951, the sample is shown to be deficient of at least 6 parts in 48 parts of milk fat, a deficiency of 12.5 per cent.	Taken up with vendors.
165	Jam	Informal	It consisted of a sample of Strawberry Jam deficient of Soluble Solids. It contained : — Soluble Solids—64 per cent ; Fruit Content—50 per cent.	This sample was deficient of soluble solids. The Food Standards (Preserves) Order 1953, requires Jam, not packed in a hermetically sealed container, to contain at least 68½ per cent of soluble solids. Deficiency of soluble solids is likely to allow fermentation. Although no fermentation had actually taken place, the shelf life of this jam would be very short.	Taken up with vendor.
167	Salt	Informal	The 'foreign' matter in the salt, known as 'pan scale,' cannot be entirely avoided in the production of block salt.	There are steps being taken at the moment to formulate a Code of Practice for block salt, as there have been many complaints about 'foreign' matter. This type of 'foreign' matter is perfectly harmless and consists mainly of Calcium Sulphate.	Taken up with manufacturers.

No.	Sample	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations	Action taken
192 Soup & 203		Informal	The samples contained not more than 5 per cent of meat.	The Code of Practice for Canned Soups requires that a soup declared as a "meat soup" should contain at least 6 per cent of meat (excluding fat and bone). The product is in my opinion a "meat soup" and should comply with this standard. It was deficient of at least one part of meat in six parts or a deficiency of 16 2/3 per cent of its minimum required meat content.	Taken up with manufacturers.

4. Foreign Bodies in Food

Fifty-five complaints were made with regard to the unsatisfactory condition of food, sometimes due to the presence of foreign bodies. Each complaint was followed up by a visit to the shop concerned and, in many cases, it was found that foreign bodies had found their way into food at the factory of origin.

It appears that the public is taking an increasing interest in the compositional quality of foodstuffs generally and this interest is responsible for an all-round improvement of food production, storage and handling.

Unfortunately, it was necessary in three instances to take legal proceedings following complaints of foreign bodies in food. The cases were as follows :—

1. A piece of wire in a sausage — The manufacturers were fined £10 and the Corporation awarded 5 guineas costs.
2. Finger plaster in loaf of bread — The manufacturer was fined £20 and the Corporation awarded 5 guineas costs.
3. A moth baked into a loaf of bread — The manufacturers were fined £5 and the Corporation awarded 5 guineas costs.

5. Milk Supplies (*Brucella Abortus*)

No supplies of raw milk were examined for *Brucella Abortus*.

In October notification was received from Dorset County Council that a sample of untreated milk obtained from a dairy outside the Borough but originating from a farm in Weymouth was positive for *Brucella Abortus*. Sampling of milk from individual cows was carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and it was arranged that the farmer should send the whole of his supplies for pasteurisation.

6. The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district	Nil
Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test and their results	4
(All passed the Alpha-Amylase test)	

FOOD HYGIENE

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

During 1965, 912 inspections were made of food premises. Once again I am pleased to say that co-operation from owners and employees in the catering industry was extremely good and the standard of food hygiene in the Borough continues to improve.

It was necessary, however, to serve 65 informal notices in respect of contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. These notices covered 145 items but the majority had been remedied by the end of the year.

Once again it was apparent when inspections were made of food premises during the summer that persons engaged for the season only were not entirely satisfactory. Many had no training or experience in food hygiene but this is by no means a local problem and the majority of seaside towns report similar difficulties.

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 32 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	...	...	...	35
Number of bakers' shops	...	...	...	22
Number of fishmongers' shops	...	...	...	14
Number of grocers' shops	...	...	...	134
Number of bakehouses	...	...	...	14
Number of greengrocers' shops	...	...	...	27
Number of cafes and restaurants	...	...	...	84
Number of sweet shops	...	...	...	44
Number of beach stalls and kiosks	...	...	...	15
Number of other food premises	...	...	...	4

Registered premises :

Number of premises registered for manufacture of preserved foods	...	...	...	32
Number of premises registered as fried fish shops	...			14

ICE-CREAM

The number of inspections made of premises where ice-cream is manufactured, stored or on sale to the public was 240. The number of ice-cream samples taken was 139 and 92% of these were satisfactory.

This shows an improvement on previous years and it was noted that, following representations by the Department at the end of 1964, operators of soft ice-cream machines improved their technique for cleaning and sterilising their machines. Failure to do this had resulted in a number of unsatisfactory samples during 1964.

At the end of the year 226 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream in the Borough. This number includes 3 premises where ice-cream is manufactured in quantity and 12 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

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Grades</i>			
	1	2	3	4
139	113	15	11	—

Summary of Results

Grades 1 and 2	...	...	92% Satisfactory
Grade 3	...	...	8% 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. 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, 309 such samples had been taken. I am once again 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 1965 were as follows :—

(1) Dealers' (Pre-Packed) Licences	...	...	...	100
(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 could be sold were three only — Untreated, Pasteurised and Sterilised.

As from the 1st October, 1965, a new special designation "Ultra Heat Treated" was permitted. This covers milk which has been processed by the ultra heat temperature method, i.e., heated to not less than 270°F. for not less than one second. At the end of the year no Ultra Heat Treated milk was on sale within the Borough.

Sampling

Twenty-six 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 decrease 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	861	861

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

All Diseases except Tuberculosis

Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	...	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	143
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	...	...	...	16.6%

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	...	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	30
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	...	...	...	3.48%

Meat condemned at Slaughterhouse/Bacon Factory

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Weight (lbs.)</i>
Tuberculosis	482
Pleurisy and Pericarditis	153
Inflammation	79
Pneumonia	110
Fever	167
Adhesions	24
Cirrhosis	20
Abscesses	9
Cysts and other Parasites	121
Bruising	69
Nephritis	1
Heamorrhage	3
Natural Death	140
Arthritis	1

Summary

	<i>Weight (lbs.)</i>
Tuberculosis	482
Other Diseases	897
Total weight condemned	— 12 cwts., 1 qtr., 7 lbs.
Number of visits to slaughterhouse	— 72

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 are 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 any infested carcasses.

I am very pleased to report that in 1965 no carcasses had to be sent to the Cold Store. The figures for the previous four years were as follows :—

1961	...	...	...	16
1962	...	...	...	2
1963	...	...	...	3
1964	...	...	...	13

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	...	...	...	...	222 tins
Fish	...	...	...	...	22 tins
Milk and Cream	...	...	...	...	14 tins
Fruit	...	...	...	...	191 tins
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	75 tins
Stews and Soups	...	...	...	...	18 tins
Various	...	...	...	...	4 tins

Meat

Meat Products	...	...	...	...	1934 lbs.
Poultry	...	...	...	...	342 lbs.

Fish

Mixed Fish	2 stone
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---------

Other Foods

Meat Products	...	...	...	...	60 pkts. 1 jar
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	107 pkts.
Butter	...	...	...	...	5½ lbs.
Paste	...	...	...	...	1 jar
Jam	...	...	...	...	35 jars
Fish	...	...	...	...	108 pkts.
Picalilli	...	...	...	...	1 jar
Cakes	...	...	...	...	23 pkts.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The substantive sections of this Act came into operation on the 1st August, 1964, and my annual report for that year dealt with the period from that date until 31st December. 1965 was the first full year of working this new Act and from the table of Registrations and General Inspections at the end of the paragraph it will be seen that 744 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors to registered premises. Duties under this Act occupied a considerable proportion of the Department's time but as it covers health, safety and welfare requirements for employees in offices for the first time it is to be expected that a considerable amount of the Department's time will have to be allocated to this new work.

Regulations under the Act dealing with the provision of sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, etc., did not come into operation until the 1st January, 1966, but when inspections were carried out the attention of occupiers or owners of premises was drawn to them to afford ample time to consider the best ways of meeting the new requirements. In the same way, Regulations covering the overcrowding of offices do not come into effect until the 1st August, 1967, but if any overcrowding was noted during an inspection the attention of employers was always drawn to the future statutory requirements.

I have been very pleased with the way in which occupiers and owners of premises have been willing to comply with all the requirements of this Act. Local Authorities must furnish an annual report on administration of this Act to the Minister of Labour and a copy of the report covering 1965 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	11	174	95
Retail Shops	45	305	221
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	7	61	33
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	25	11
Fuel Storage Depots	—	1	1
Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises	...	...	...
			744

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>Number of persons employed</i>
Offices	785
Retail Shops	1504
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses ...	95
Catering Establishments open to the public ...	549
Canteens	29
Fuel Storage Depots	7
Total	2969
Total Males	1074
Total Females	1895

Accidents

Eight accidents were notified and investigated.

Exemptions

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

Legal Proceedings

No legal proceedings were taken under the Act.

Registration

It is a requirement that employers should have registered their premises with the Local Authority by the 31st July, 1964. At the end of 1965, 566 premises had been registered.

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.

Only one visit was made under the provisions of this Act during the year.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960...

Eight complaints were received with regard to alleged noise nuisances. These necessitated fifty-two 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

During the year thirteen complaints were received in connection with smoke nuisances. Although Weymouth is not an industrial area and has no major smoke problem, a few installations continued to give occasional trouble.

In January I reported to the Health Committee on the advisability of installing air pollution measurement apparatus and the Committee agreed that two recording stations should be set up within the Borough. A representative from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research visited Weymouth in June to advise on air pollution measurement stations generally.

Early in the summer further complaints were received regarding smoke nuisances arising from soot and smoke from railway locomotives. A letter was sent to British Railways and a reply was received to the effect that the trouble was temporary and due to unsatisfactory coal supplies.

During 1965, 119 visits were made to various premises in connection with duties under the Clean Air Act.

The Town Council continued its membership of the National Society for Clean Air during 1965.

THE SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

This Act came into operation on the 1st April, 1965, and repealed Section 86 of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907, under which the local authority had been required to keep a register of scrap metal dealers.

Persons dealing in scrap metal are now required to re-register with the local authority and all dealers are required to keep detailed registers of transactions. Under the provisions of the new Act the Police have the right at all times to enter the premises and inspect any of the records which the dealer is required to keep.

Registration with the local authority covers a period of three years.

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. Three visits have been made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

THE RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

The above Act came into operation on the 1st April, 1965, and the Town Council decided that the licensing of riding establishments, which is required under the Act, should be under the control of the Health Committee.

The Act lays down requirements for riding establishments with regard to accommodation, pasture, shelter, food and drink, prevention and control of spread of disease, protection from fire, maintenance of good health, adequate accommodation for forage, bedding, stable equipment, etc.

Licences to keep riding establishments can only be issued after consideration of a report by a qualified Veterinary Officer and, for that reason, the Town Council appointed J. F. Henderson, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., and A. C. J. Wells, Esq., M.A., Vet.MB. (Cantab)., M.R.C.V.S., as Veterinary Surgeons to advise them under the provisions of the Act.

During the year two applications were made for licences to keep riding establishments and these were granted subject to the conditions recommended by the Veterinary Surgeons.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS BYELAWS

Byelaws "for the purpose of securing the cleanliness of premises and persons carrying on the business of hairdressers and barbers" within the Borough have been adopted by the Corporation and came into operation on the 1st March, 1964.

A total of 39 visits were made to hairdressers' and barbers' premises within the Borough during the year and it was necessary to serve seven informal notices in respect of minor breaches of the byelaws.

PIGEONS

Further complaints were received during the year with regard to damage and nuisance caused by pigeons, particularly in the town area.

Mr. D. A. Dolphin, District Public Health Inspector, continued to take special interest in this work and carried on with his trapping programme in empty premises within the town area.

During the year 285 pigeons were disposed of by trapping and enquiry was made from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food with regard to the possibility of trapping pigeons by the use of narcotic baits.

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

RODENT CONTROL

Two Rodent Operators are normally employed in the Department. Unfortunately, Mr. A. E. Hawkins, the Senior Operator, was absent on sick leave for almost the whole year and the second operator, Mr. S. Ellis was off duty for a period of nine weeks. Because of this there was some delay in dealing with householders' complaints and it was quite impossible to carry out any poison treatment of the sewers during the year.

The number of complaints received during the year was 525. 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	...	525
Number of premises visited for survey	...	668
Number of premises given first treatment	...	395
Number of premises given second treatment	...	29
Number of premises given third treatment	...	1
Number of premises given routine treatment	...	46
Number of premises given re-infestation treatment	...	1
Number of visits made (Survey and Treatment)	...	2598
Number of pre-baits laid	...	716
Number of pre-baits taken	...	444
Number of poison baits laid	...	1598
Number of poison baits taken	...	782

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

It was necessary to take legal proceedings on three occasions during the year under the provisions of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. These are mentioned earlier in this report.

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.

Free Hand Washing Facilities at Public Conveniences

The facilities for free hand-washing in public conveniences where attendants are employed were continued throughout 1965. 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 I have to report that wilful damage in public conveniences has been on the increase. 1965 was no exception and almost every day wilful damage of one sort or another was reported by the attendants. Considerable thought continues to be given to the safeguarding of conveniences against vandalism but the problem has no easy solution, particularly in places where no full-time attendants are employed.

Supervision of Public Conveniences

Each year a considerable amount of time is devoted by the Department to the supervision of public conveniences and, during 1965, 2182 inspections were made by the Health Department staff.

It proves increasingly difficult each year to recruit seasonal attendants and my thanks are due to Mrs. E. Thomas, the Supervisor of the Ladies' Conveniences, who not only undertook the recruitment of staff but ensured the efficient and smooth running of the service throughout the difficult summer months. My thanks are also due to Mr. A. R. Smith who is in charge of the male staff and he too found the same trouble in Recruiting seasonal staff. The task of the attendants is now being made more difficult by beatnik groups whose disgraceful behaviour often discourages elderly attendants from taking, or continuing this work.

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 ...	252	790	75	76
Drainage Works Only :				
(a) New Buildings	242	1393	—	—
(b) Existing Buildings	116	1134	33	23
Camping Sites, Vans, Tents ...	27	330	4	4
Food Premises ...	508	912	145	94
Milk & Dairies Regulations	52	101	7	—
Factories Act ...	65	150	4	1
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act ...	361	744	866	235
Public Conveniences ...	53	2182	—	—

Number of complaints received — 248

OTHER VISITS

Water Sampling	...	...	...	54
Mosquito and Midge Breeding Grounds	...	...	...	19
Rodent Control visits by Public Health Inspectors	...	...	...	395
National Assistance Act, 1948 — Section 47	...	...	...	31
Controlled Tip	...	...	...	39
Ditches — Littlemoor Road area	...	...	...	171
Pet Meat Shops	...	...	...	6
Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	3
Pigeon Control	...	...	...	456
Streams and Watercourses	...	...	...	91
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1183

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED

	NOTICES			
	Served		Complied	
	Informal	Statutory	Informal	Statutory
Public Health Act, 1936 :				
House Defects ...	36	2	30	3
Drainage ...	25	2	19	1
Other Defects ...	11	—	11	—
Factories Act, 1961 ...	2	—	—	1
Food & Drugs Act, 1955	65	—	51	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 ...	9	—	8	—
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 ...	255	—	103	—
Clean Air Act, 1956 ...	1	—	4	—
Milk & Dairies Regulations	1	—	—	—
Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act ...	2	—	1	—
Hairdressers Byelaws ...	7	—	2	—
Noise Abatement Act ...	—	—	1	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND FOOD POISONING

Visits made in connection with infectious diseases ...	6
Visits made in connection with suspected food poisoning	39

DISINFESTION AND DISINFESTATION

Number of houses and other premises disinfected (infectious diseases)	1
Number of articles of bedding, etc., disinfected ...	238
Number of library books disinfected	102
Number of houses and other premises disinfested (vermin)	12

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 ...	13	5	—	—
(b) Factories not included in (a) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	113	137	2	—
(c) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers Premises)	25	5	—	—
Total ...	151	147	2	—

(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 ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	4	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outworkers) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	4	1	—	1	—

(3) Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

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

(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>
65	150	4	1

**BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH AND
MELCOMBE REGIS**

**METEOROLOGICAL
DEPARTMENT**

*Summary for the
Year 1965*



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

21 feet above Sea Level



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

**Meteorological Station
Weymouth**

BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH AND
MELBORNE REGIS

METEOROLOGICAL
DEPARTMENT

Summary for the
Year 1982

For the year 1982 the total rainfall was 1,214.2 mm, which is 10.2% above the long term average of 1,100.0 mm.

Weymouth & Melborne Regis
District Council

T. M. HARRIS, M.B.E.
1982-83-84
District Meteorologist

Remarks

GENERAL

A year of near averages in general with some abnormal periods with rain and temperatures.

RAINFALL

The rainfall of 32.80 inches exceeded the average of 30.25 inches. February was very dry with 0.06 inches and January, November and December very wet with 4.09, 5.40 and 4.63 inches respectively. More than 1 inch of rain fell on three days with 1.31 inches on the 11th July. This being the greatest fall.

No snow was recorded during the year.

SUNSHINE

Sunshine was a little below the average of 1747.7 hours, being 15.9 hours less (1731.8).

TEMPERATURE

Temperatures varied between 4° below the average in July to 3.5° above in October. This resulted in the temperature being 0.31° low on the normal for the year.

The highest temperatures were 72° on the 10th June and 17th August and the lowest 19° on the 3rd March.

THE WINDS

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

1965 Month	N.	N.E.	E.	DIRECTION			S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
				S.E.							
January	3	6	0	0	0	11	4	2	5		
February	8	11	1	0	0	0	2	3	3		
March	3	4	5	1	3	6	5	0	4		
April	3	5	2	0	0	6	4	4	6		
May	2	2	6	1	6	7	4	2	1		
June	4	4	3	0	2	10	2	2	3		
July	1	7	1	0	1	16	3	2	0		
August	1	4	4	4	1	9	6	0	2		
September	5	3	2	3	4	1	2	2	8		
October	8	4	9	2	0	5	0	1	2		
November	1	9	4	1	2	3	5	1	4		
December	3	1	1	0	0	8	10	2	6		
Year	42	60	38	12	19	82	47	21	44		

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

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

1965	Month	Mean Inches	Highest Inches	Date	Lowest Inches	Date	Humidity Relative %	Vapour Pressure (Millibars)	
	January	...	29.90	30.67	5th	28.61	20th	89.0	7.8
	February	...	30.39	30.72	3rd	30.04	28th	82.5	6.7
	March	...	30.03	30.59	28th	29.30	4th	87.1	8.2
	April	...	30.02	30.41	1st	29.80	27th	82.7	9.1
	May	...	30.05	30.29	13th	29.45	4th	78.0	11.3
	June	...	30.05	30.45	28th	29.75	16th	80.1	13.4
	July	...	30.04	30.46	16th	29.60	23rd	81.1	14.8
	August	...	30.08	30.29	11th	29.65	22nd	80.6	15.2
	September	...	29.91	30.57	20th	29.27	30th	81.7	13.1
	October	...	30.14	30.47	17th	29.65	28th	86.7	12.5
	November	...	29.84	30.53	5th	28.62	29th	84.3	8.6
	December	...	29.71	30.31	21st	28.95	24th	93.4	9.6
	Mean	...	30.01	30.72	3rd Feb.	28.61	20th Jan.	83.9	10.7

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Highest Shade Temperature (° Fah.)	81	79	75	78	79	72
Lowest Shade Temperature (° Fah.)	23	24	22	17	23	19
Mean Maximum Temperature (° Fah.)	55.9	58.7	56.0	55.1	57.1	56.3
Mean Minimum Temperature (° Fah.)	46.5	47.1	44.5	44.3	45.8	44.6
Mean Temperature (° Fah.)	51.2	52.9	50.2	49.7	51.4	50.4
Total Rainfall (inches)	47.99	28.87	27.41	32.52	21.84	32.80
Hours of Bright Sunshine	1834.7	1835.8	1845.2	1625.5	1734.5	1731.8
Number of Days with Sunshine	304	303	306	281	287	312
Greatest daily amount of sunshine (hours)	14.8	14.9	15.1	14.4	14.6	14.3
Highest Barometer Reading (inches)	30.83	30.70	30.76	30.76	30.97	30.72
Lowest Barometer Reading (inches)	29.12	29.05	29.05	29.10	29.24	28.61

BRIGHT SUNSHINE

1965 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	...	84.9	128	6.8	4th	21	10	5.6
February	...	77.2	93	7.6	18th	22	6	5.8
March	...	143.3	104	11.2	29th	26	5	4.6
April	...	183.1	97	12.4	29th	27	3	5.1
May	...	197.9	88	13.9	29th	28	3	4.8
June	...	191.1	81	14.3	28th	28	2	5.4
July	...	187.4	87	13.6	31st	28	3	4.9
August	...	197.3	95	14.1	7th	31	0	5.3
September	...	146.2	94	11.8	1st	27	3	5.6
October	...	143.6	127	9.0	11th	30	1	6.1
November	...	96.1	109	7.9	4th	24	6	5.1
December	...	83.7	134	6.9	7th	21	10	5.7
Year	...	1731.8	103	14.3	28th June	313	52	5.3

RAINFALL

1965 Month	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	...	4.09	129	20	14	0.64	24th	11
February	...	0.06	3	4	0	0.03	12th	24
March	...	2.53	125	15	14	0.39	3rd	16
April	...	1.68	93	12	11	0.49	9th	18
May	...	1.67	86	13	11	0.32	2nd	18
June	...	2.22	153	11	9	0.63	16th	19
July	...	3.29	152	12	9	1.31	11th	19
August	...	2.88	112	12	11	1.13	2nd	19
September	...	3.26	120	16	11	0.78	25th	14
October	...	1.09	52	9	7	0.35	14th	22
November	...	5.40	164	17	16	1.01	7th	13
December	...	4.63	147	22	19	0.62	29th	9
Year	...	32.80	111.3	163	132	1.31	11th July	202

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fah.)

1965 Month	9 a.m. Mean	Max. Mean	Min. Mean	Max & Min. Mean	Differences from Average	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
January	40.5	45.9	36.9	41.4	+ .8	52	8th	27	5th
February	38.7	45.3	34.5	39.9	-1.9	55	7th	27	18th
March	42.5	49.6	37.7	43.6	-1.2	67	30th	19	3rd
April	48.6	56.0	40.9	48.4	-.2	63	15th	34	29th
May	54.6	60.4	47.5	53.9	+.4	70	13th	37	20th
June	58.4	64.3	51.1	57.7	-1.6	72	10th	43	7th
July	60.6	63.0	53.5	58.2	-4.0	71	2nd	47	4th
August	61.9	67.2	54.7	60.9	+.7	72	17th	49	8th
September	57.4	60.9	50.1	55.5	-2.6	68	1st	41	29th
October	54.9	61.2	49.7	55.4	+3.5	70	7th	38	25th
November	47.5	50.4	39.1	44.7	+.6	59	2nd	28	15th
December	45.0	52.1	39.5	45.8	+1.7	54	9th	23	29th
Year	50.89	56.3	44.6	50.4	-.31	72	10th June 17th August	19	3rd March

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	1965 ...	1731.8
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



