

*Presumably under  
s.108 PHA 1936*



*was l. 11  
operative for 10 yrs  
only*

County Borough of Southampton.

Maximum penalty  
increased to £20 -  
S.92(2), Criminal  
Justice Act, 1967

**BYELAWS**

FOR THE REGULATION OF

**OFFENSIVE TRADES**

in the Borough of Southampton.

Scaled by the Council 19th May, 1937.

Allowed by the Minister of Health 15th July, 1937.

R. RONALD H. MEGGESON,  
*Town Clerk.*

SOUTHAMPTON :  
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MCMXXXVII.

Maximum penalty  
increased to £20 -  
S. 92(2), Criminal  
Justice Act, 1967

## BYELAWS

Made by the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses  
of the Borough of Southampton acting by the  
Council for the Regulation of Offensive Trades  
in the County Borough of Southampton.

### INTERPRETATION.

1. Throughout these Byelaws the expression " the Council " means the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Southampton acting by the Council.

### WITH RESPECT TO THE TRADE OF A BLOOD-BOILER.

2. Every blood-boiler shall

(1) cause all blood which has been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and is not required for immediate use, to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom ;

(2) at the close of every working day

(a) cause every floor or pavement elsewhere than in that part of the premises where the process of packing is carried on to be thoroughly washed ;

(b) cause every vessel or utensil and every implement which has been in use during the day upon the premises where trade is carried on, or is in a foul or offensive condition, to be thoroughly cleansed ;

(3) cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on and every floor or pavement on such premises to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid, filth, or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed thereon ;

(4) for rendering innocuous all vapour emitted, during the process of boiling, from the contents of any pan or other receptacle upon the premises where his trade is carried on, either

(a) cause the vapour to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the diffusion of the vapour, without noxious or injurious effects ; or

(b) cause the vapour to pass directly from the pan or receptacle, through a fire, or into a suitable condensing apparatus, or through a suitable condensing apparatus and then through a fire in such a manner as effectually to consume the vapour ; or

(c) adopt some other not less effectual means of depriving the vapour of noxious or injurious properties.

WITH RESPECT TO THE TRADE OF A BONE-BOILER.

3. Every bone-boiler shall

(1) cause all bones which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and are not immediately required for boiling, to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom ;

(2) at the close of every working day cause all grease, refuse, or filth which has been spilled, splashed or deposited, or may have fallen, upon any floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be removed therefrom by scraping or some other effectual means of cleansing ;

(3) cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building and every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid, filth, or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon ;

(4) for rendering innocuous all gases or vapour emitted during the process of boiling from the contents of any pan or tank, and all gas or vapour emitted from any chamber used for the storage of boiled bones upon the premises where his trade is carried on, either

(a) cause the gas or vapour to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the diffusion of the gas or vapour without noxious or injurious effects ; or

(b) cause the gas or vapour to pass directly from the pan, tank, or chamber through a fire, or into a suitable condensing apparatus, or through a suitable condensing apparatus and then through a fire in such a manner as effectually to consume the gas or vapour ; or

(c) adopt some other not less effectual means of depriving the gas or vapour of noxious or injurious properties ;

(5) cause all liquid refuse, before being discharged into any drain from any part of the premises where his trade is carried on to be cooled in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

WITH RESPECT TO THE TRADE OF A FELLMONGER.

4. A fellmonger shall not cause or suffer any skin which, by reason of decomposition, has become useless for the purpose of leather dressing to be kept for a longer time than may be necessary in any part of the premises where his trade is carried on.

5. Every fellmonger shall

(1) cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept reasonably clean and to be swept as often as may be necessary ;

(2) cause all fleshings or refuse fragments of skin or other matter detached from any skin to be collected and placed in suitable vessels or receptacles furnished with closely-fitting covers, and all hair, fleshings, refuse fragments of skin or other matter detached from any skin which have been so collected and are not intended to be forthwith subjected to any further trade process upon the premises to be removed with all reasonable despatch ;

(3) cause the supply of water in every tank or other receptacle used upon the premises where his trade is carried on for the washing or soaking of any skin and not being a liming pit to be renewed as often as may be necessary to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia from the contents of the tank or other receptacle, and shall cause such tank or other receptacle to be furnished with a closely-fitting cover and when not required to be open to be kept covered :

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall interfere to prevent the working of any special or essential process as long as such process is properly carried out ;

(4) cause every part of such tank or other receptacle, when emptied, to be thoroughly cleansed, and cause any filth which may be removed therefrom to be forthwith deposited in suitable vessels or receptacles, or in a properly constructed cart or carriage, which vessels, receptacles, cart, or carriage when filled or loaded shall be covered in such manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia, and shall be removed from the premises with all reasonable despatch ;

(5) cause all waste lime which has been taken out of any pit upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be deposited in a suitable place for draining and drying, and unless suitable facilities exist for its retention to be subsequently removed from time to time as often as necessary ;

(6) cause every beam, table, bench, implement, or apparatus used upon the premises where his trade is carried on in any process of his trade to be cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to prevent any accumulation of filth upon the beam, table, bench, implement, or apparatus ;

(7) cause all filth which has been splashed upon any part of the internal surface of any wall of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be removed by scraping or by some other effectual means of cleansing at least twice in every year, that is to say, at least once in March, and once in September, and

shall at the same time cause every part of the internal surfaces of the building above the floor or pavement thereof to be thoroughly washed with hot limewash :

PROVIDED ALWAYS that the foregoing requirement as to limewashing shall not apply to any part of the internal surfaces of any building which is painted or covered with impervious material and may be otherwise properly cleansed ;

(8) cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building and every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid, filth, or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon ;

(9) cause the exterior of every tub or other vessel or receptacle used upon the premises where his trade is carried on to hold a solution of the material known as " puer " to be thoroughly cleansed by scrubbing or by some other effectual means as often as may be reasonably necessary to prevent the accumulation of filth thereon :

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall interfere with any essential process so long as such process is properly carried out, and that this paragraph shall not apply to receptacles for artificial " puer. "

#### WITH RESPECT TO THE TRADE OF A SOAP-BOILER.

##### 6. Every soap-boiler shall

(1) cause all materials which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and which are not required for immediate use, to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom ;

(2) cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building and every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid, filth, or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon ;

(3) for rendering innocuous all vapour emitted during the process of melting or boiling any materials, from the contents of any cask, tank, or pan upon the premises where his trade is carried on, either

(a) cause the vapour to pass directly from the cask, tank, or pan through a fire, or into a suitable condensing apparatus, or through a suitable condensing apparatus and then through a fire in such a manner as effectually to consume the vapour ; or

(b) adopt some other not less effectual means of depriving the vapour of noxious or injurious properties.

WITH RESPECT TO THE TRADE OF A TALLOW-MELTER.

7. Every tallow-melter shall

(1) cause all materials which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and which are not immediately required for melting, to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom ;

(2) at the close of every working day, cause all fat, tallow, grease, refuse or filth which has been spilled, splashed, or deposited, or has fallen upon any plant, apparatus, floor, or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be removed therefrom by scraping or some other effectual means of cleansing ;

(3) cause every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly cleansed, and, after being so cleansed, to be thoroughly washed with hot limewash twice at least in every year, that is to say, at least once in March, and once in September :

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to any part of the internal surface of any building which is painted or covered with impervious material and is otherwise properly cleansed ;

(4) cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building and every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid, filth, or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon ;

(5) for rendering innocuous all vapour emitted, during the process of melting, from the contents of any pan upon the premises where his trade is carried on, either

(a) cause the vapour to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the diffusion of the vapour without noxious or injurious effects ; or

(b) cause the vapour to pass directly from the pan or press through a fire, or into a suitable condensing apparatus, or through a suitable condensing apparatus and then through a fire in such a manner as effectually to consume the vapour ; or

(c) adopt some other not less effectual means of depriving the vapour of noxious or injurious properties.

WITH RESPECT TO THE TRADE OF A TRIPE-BOILER.

8. Every tripe-boiler shall

(1) at the close of every working day

(a) cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly washed ;

(b) cause every bench or table and every vessel, receptacle, or instrument used upon the premises where his trade is carried on for the scraping of any tripe or in any other process of his trade to be thoroughly cleansed by scrubbing or by some other effectual means ;

(c) cause all filth which has been splashed upon any part of the internal surface of any wall of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be removed by washing or by some other effectual means ;

(2) cause every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of the building to be thoroughly washed with hot limewash four times at least in every year, that is to say, at least once in the first 10 days of March, June, September, and December, respectively :

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to any part of the internal surface of any building which is painted or covered with impervious material, and is otherwise properly cleansed ;

(3) provide a sufficient number of vessels or receptacles, properly constructed of galvanised iron, or of some other non-absorbent material, and furnished with closely-fitting covers, for the purpose of receiving and conveying from the premises where his trade is carried on, manure, garbage, inedible offal, filth or refuse ;

(4) at the close of every working day, cause all manure, garbage, inedible offal, filth or refuse which has fallen or been deposited upon any part of the premises and is not intended to be forthwith subjected to any further trade process upon the premises to be collected and to be removed from the premises with all reasonable dispatch ;

(5) cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building, and every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on, to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid, filth, or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon ;

(6) for rendering innocuous all gas or vapour emitted, during the process of boiling, from the contents of any pan upon the premises where his trade is carried on, either

(a) cause the gas or vapour to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to

admit of the diffusion of the gas or vapour without noxious or injurious effects ; or

(b) cause the gas or vapour to pass directly from the pan through a fire, or into a suitable condensing apparatus or through a suitable condensing apparatus and then through a fire in such a manner as effectually to consume the gas or vapour ; or

(c) adopt some other not less effectual means of depriving the gas or vapour of noxious or injurious properties ;

(7) cause all liquid refuse, before being discharged into any drain, from any part of the premises where his trade is carried on, to be cooled in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

#### WITH RESPECT TO THE TRADE OF A GUT-SCRAPER.

##### 9. Every gut-scraper shall

(1) cause all undried guts which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and are not required for immediate use, to be placed in suitable vessels or receptacles, properly constructed of galvanised iron or of some other non-absorbent material and furnished with closely-fitting covers, and the several vessels or receptacles in which the guts have been placed to be covered and to be kept covered until it becomes necessary to remove the contents for immediate use ;

(2) at frequent intervals during every working day, cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly swept and to be copiously sprinkled or washed with an effective deodorant powder or solution ;

(3) at frequent intervals during every working day, cause all refuse, fragments of gut or other matter detached in the process of scraping, and all garbage, filth, or other offensive matter, to be collected and placed in suitable vessels or receptacles, properly constructed of galvanised iron or of some other non-absorbent material and furnished with closely-fitting covers, and containing a sufficient quantity of a deodorant, and the several vessels or receptacles, when filled, to be covered, and with the contents thereof to be removed from the premises with all reasonable despatch ;

(4) at the close of every working day

(a) cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly cleansed ;

(b) cause every bench or table, every tub, vessel, receptacle, or implement which has been in use during the day upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and in any process of his trade, to be thoroughly cleansed with water containing a deodorant ;



(c) cause all filth or refuse which has been splashed upon any part of the internal surface of any wall of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be removed by scraping or by some other effectual means ;

(5) cause every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of any building upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly washed with hot limewash four times at least in every year, that is to say, at least once in the first 10 days of March, June, September, and December ;

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to any part of the internal surface of any building which is painted or covered with impervious material and is otherwise properly cleansed ;

(6) cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building and every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid, filth, or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon.

WITH RESPECT TO THE TRADE OF A DEALER IN RAGS,  
BONES, FAT, ANIMAL SKINS AND OTHER PUTRESCIBLE  
ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

10. A dealer in rags, bones, fat, animal skins and other putrescible animal products shall not place or store, or cause or suffer to be placed or stored, any rags in an offensive condition or in a condition likely to become offensive, or bones, animal skins, fat or other putrescible animal products, in any part of the premises where his trade is carried on which is used or occupied as a living or sleeping room, or in any warehouse, building or room that is not provided with proper and sufficient means of ventilation.

11. Every dealer in rags, bones, fat, animal skins and other putrescible animal products shall

(1) cause every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of any building in which his trade is carried on to be washed with hot limewash twice at least in every year, that is to say, at least once in April, and once in October :

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to any part of the internal surface of any building which is painted or covered with impervious material and is otherwise properly cleansed ;

(2) (a) store all bones, fat or other putrescible animal products in suitable metal vessels or receptacles furnished with closely-fitting covers or in well-tarred bags kept closed ;

(b) cause the same to be removed from the premises at frequent intervals ;

(3) cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building and every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be kept at all times in good order, condition and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid, filth, or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon.

WITH RESPECT TO THE TRADE OF A FISH-FRIER.

12. A fish-frier shall not cause or suffer any vessel or receptacle which has contained wet fish to be kept for a longer period than twenty-four hours upon the premises where his trade is carried on, unless such vessel or receptacle has been cleaned and rendered inoffensive.

13. Every fish-frier shall

(1) provide a sufficient number of vessels or receptacles, properly constructed of galvanised iron or of some other non-absorbent material and furnished with closely-fitting covers, for the purpose of receiving and conveying from the premises where his trade is carried on all waste fish, guts, garbage and other putrescible refuse ;

(2) cause all waste fish, guts, garbage and other putrescible refuse to be placed in such vessels or receptacles immediately on its production ;

(3) cause all waste fish, guts, garbage, and other putrescible refuse to be removed from the premises in such vessels or receptacles within twenty-four hours of its production ;

(4) cause the internal surface above the floor or pavement of every room or building in which any process of his trade is carried on to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid, filth, or refuse, or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed thereon ;

(5) cause the floor or pavement of such room or building, and all apparatus, utensils and appliances used therein, and every vessel or receptacle in which any trade materials or any waste fish, guts, garbage, or other putrescible refuse is placed to be kept as far as practicable clean ;

(6) cause the room or enclosure in which his stove is situated to be provided with adequate and permanent means of ventilation to the external air ;

(7) for rendering innocuous all gas or vapour emitted during the process of frying from the contents of any pan upon the premises where his trade is carried on, either

(a) cause every stove used for the purpose of his trade to be provided with side screens and a suitable hood of hard smooth and impervious material, and cause such hood to be connected with a flue having a good draught ; or

(b) cause every pan in such stove to be completely covered with a suitable cover having an aperture which shall communicate directly with such a flue or with a suitable condenser ;

(8) except where communication is made with a suitable condenser in accordance with the foregoing paragraph of this Byelaw, either

(a) cause the gas or vapour to be discharged from such flue into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the diffusion of the gas or vapour without noxious or injurious effects ; or

(b) cause the gas or vapour to pass from such flue through a fire or into a suitable condensing apparatus, in such a manner as effectually to consume the gas or vapour ; or

(c) adopt some other not less effectual means of depriving the gas or vapour of noxious or injurious properties :

Provided that Paragraphs (7) and (8) of this Byelaw shall not apply to any premises where the trade of a fish-frier is carried on at the date of the confirmation of these Byelaws, until the expiry of twelve months from such confirmation.

WITH RESPECT TO THE TRADE OF A MANUFACTURER OF  
MANURE FROM FISH OFFAL, BLOOD OR OTHER PUTRESCIBLE  
ANIMAL MATTER.

14. Every manufacturer of manure from fish offal, blood or other putrescible animal matter shall

(1) cause all fish offal, blood, putrescible animal matter or moist materials received upon the premises where his trade is carried on and which are not required for immediate use to be stored in such manner and in such situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

(2) at the close of every working day

(a) cause every floor or pavement upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be thoroughly cleansed ;

(b) cause every bench, table, tub, vessel, receptacle or implement which has been in use during the day upon the premises where his trade is carried on, and in any process of his trade, to be thoroughly cleansed.

(c) cause all filth, residue, refuse, fragment of fish offal, blood or other putrescible animal matter which has fallen or been splashed or deposited upon any part of the premises where his trade is carried on or which has been removed from any table, tub, vessel, receptacle or imple-

ment to be collected and placed in a suitable receptacle which shall be closed or fastened in such manner as to prevent the emission of any noxious or injurious effluvia from the contents thereof and unless intended to be subjected to any further trade process upon the premises to be removed from the premises with all reasonable despatch ;

(3) cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of every building upon the premises where his trade or business is carried on and every floor or pavement upon such premises to be kept at all times in such state of good order and repair as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid, filth, refuse or noxious or injurious matter which may fall or be deposited or splashed thereon ;

(4) cause every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of any building or place where his trade or business is carried on or where any fish offal, blood or other putrescible animal matter is deposited or kept to be thoroughly washed with hot limewash four times at least in every year, that is to say at least once in the first 10 days of March, June, September and December respectively :

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to any part of the internal surface of any building or place which is painted or covered with impervious material and is otherwise properly cleansed.

(5) for rendering innocuous all noxious or offensive effluvia, gas or vapour emitted from the premises where his trade is carried on either

(a) cause the offensive or noxious effluvia, gas or vapour to be discharged into the external air in such manner and at such height as to give rise to the diffusion of the same without noxious or injurious effects ; or

(b) adopt some other not less effectual means of depriving the offensive or noxious effluvia, gas or vapour of noxious or injurious properties.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

15. Every person to whom any of the foregoing Byelaws may apply shall

(1) cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connection with the premises where his trade is carried on to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action ;

(2) at all reasonable times, afford free access to every part of the premises where his trade is carried on to the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, or the Surveyor of the Council, or to any person or committee specially appointed by the Council in that behalf for the purpose of inspecting the premises.

Maximum penalty  
increased to £20 -  
S.92(2), Criminal  
Justice Act, 1957

PENALTIES.

16. Every person who shall offend against any of these Bye-laws shall be liable for every offence to a fine not exceeding the sum of five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding the sum of forty shillings for each day during which the offence continues after conviction therefor.

The Corporate Seal of the Mayor  
Aldermen and Burgesses of the  
Borough of Southampton was  
hereunto affixed the 19th day of  
May, 1937, in the presence of

(Signed)

HARRY CHICK,  
*Mayor.*

LS

(Signed)

R. RONALD H. MEGGESON,  
*Town Clerk.*

The foregoing byelaws are hereby  
confirmed by the Minister of  
Health this fifteenth day of July,  
1937, and shall come into opera-  
tion on the first day of September,  
1937.

(Signed)

W. A. ROSS,  
*Assistant Secretary,  
Ministry of Health.*

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