

**[Report 1962] / Medical Officer of Health, Alnwick U.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Alnwick (England). Urban District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1962

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ALNWICK URBAN DISTRICT



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1962

# THE JOURNAL

OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

AND OF THE LONDON HOSPITALS

ALNWICK URBAN DISTRICT

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1962

JOHN McCORMACK, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health,  
Area Health Office,  
Wagonway Road,  
ALNWICK.

Tel: Alnwick 2263

GLADSTONE BEATY, M.I.MUN.E., A.R.S.H.,  
Chief Public Health Inspector,  
The Council House,  
Wagonway Road,  
ALNWICK.

Tel: Alnwick 2355

T.G. MORALEE, M.A.P.H.I.,  
Additional Public Health Inspector,  
The Council House,  
Wagonway Road,  
ALNWICK.

Tel: Alnwick 2355

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1962

To the Chairman and Members of the Alnwick Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my third Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Urban District during the year 1962.

Over the years there has been a small and steady rise in the population and in 1962 the figure of 7,600 was reached, which is the highest recorded.

The birth rate showed a small increase from the previous year and was slightly higher than the national average.

It is unfortunate to record that the infant mortality for the year was 64 per 1,000 total live births. This figure is calculated on the 9 infant deaths that occurred during the year, and the rate is the highest there has been for thirty years. With small numbers there are bound to be considerable fluctuations in the rate expressed per thousand. However, the infant mortality rate for Alnwick has closely followed the national average over the years, but this figure is over three times the national level. This figure of 9 infant deaths is all the more disappointing when it is realised that there was only one such fatality in the previous year. An analysis of the infant deaths shows that 5 were due to severe congenital abnormalities incompatible with life, and death occurred within the first few days of life. There is no available explanation of the reason why there should have been a sudden sharp increase in these congenital defects. Three of the infant deaths were due to acute infections and one to an accident.

The death rate for the year showed a small increase upon the previous year, and the pattern which has been clearly established over the years follows again when half the deaths were due to cardio-vascular causes and about one-fifth resulted from malignant conditions. There was a small rise in the number of deaths from bronchitis which may have been due to the prolonged winter of 1962.

There is little to report in the infectious diseases. A small number of cases of measles occurred, and there were two instances of scarlet fever and three of whooping cough. Three new instances of pulmonary tuberculosis were recorded, which is the same as in the previous year, but there were no non-pulmonary cases.



During the year oral poliomyelitis vaccination became available. This was a further milestone in the prevention of this disease. Not only is it much easier to administer but the immunity conferred is considered to be higher and of much longer duration than that of the original Salk injections.

The general level of immunisation against poliomyelitis and diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and vaccination against smallpox, is very satisfactory in the district and is evidence of the zeal of the general practitioners and local authority staffs. The number of re-vaccinations against smallpox performed during the year showed a great increase on previous years. It will be recalled that early in 1962 several cases of smallpox occurred in various parts of the country. This had the effect of stimulating an increased awareness of the dangers of this disease and led to a larger number of requests for vaccination which would not otherwise have been made.

The Public Health Inspector's report shows that there has been an increase in the number of houses built in the district, both by the Local Authority and by private development. Twenty-one Local Authority houses were completed during the year. These houses, plus the considerable development taking place in 1963 should go a long way towards easing the chronic housing shortage, and will certainly clear the most pressing cases from the Council house waiting list. However, increasing population, younger marriages, and larger families make housing one of the most pressing problems of any Local Authority.

It has become a perennial complaint that the Improvement Grants which could do so much to improve sub-standard housing are not being used in adequate numbers. The time is surely approaching when the Local Authority will have to use the powers given by the Minister of Housing to ensure the improvement of the many houses in the district that lack basic amenities.

An important event during 1962 was the greatly increased water supply from the new Coquet Water Works followed by the takeover of the water undertaking by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Board. The enormously increased supply from the Coquet should finally end the long series of summer water restrictions which have occurred in the town.

I wish to extend my sincere appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Council, the Clerk, Surveyor, and Public Health Inspector, for their interest and help during the year.

I am,  
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
*John McDermott*  
Medical Officer of Health



GENERAL STATISTICS

The area of the district was 4,778 acres.

The number of inhabited houses was 2,527 and the number of new houses completed during the year was 67.

The rateable value was £91,049 and the sum represented by a penny rate was £358.

The estimated mid-year population was 7,600 and this figure was taken when calculating the birth and death rate.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	77	59	136
Illegitimate	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Totals	<u>79</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>140</u>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population	18.42
Crude Birth Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor	18.23
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	2.8

Still Births

Legitimate	1	4	5
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Totals	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	34.48
Total live and still births	145

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)

Legitimate	4	5	9
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Totals	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	64.28
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	66.17
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Legitimate	1	4	5
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Totals	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births	35.71
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Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Legitimate	1	4	5
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Totals	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>

Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births	35.71
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Perinatal Mortality Rate

Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined  
per 1,000 total live and still births 68.96

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths -  
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births -

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	48	57	105

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	13.81
Crude Death Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor	14.50
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	-
Deaths from Other Puerperal Causes	-
Deaths from Cancer	18

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	1	1
Tuberculosis (Other)	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	1
Meningococcal Infections	1	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	-	2	2
" " Lung, Bronchus	7	-	7
" " Breast	-	2	2
" " Uterus	-	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	2	3	5
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	5	14	19
Coronary Disease, Angina	9	9	18
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	2	3
Other Heart Disease	3	5	8
Other Circulatory Disease	3	3	6
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	3	4
Bronchitis	5	-	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	5	7
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	-	-
All Other Accidents	3	3	6
Suicide	1	-	1
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-
Totals	<u>48</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>105</u>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever	2
Whooping Cough	3
Diphtheria	-
Measles	15
Pneumonia	-
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	-
Enteric Fever	-
Erysipelas	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-
Dysentery	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-
Smallpox	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-
Food Poisoning	-
Encephalitis	-

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-

INFANT MORTALITY

<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Place of Death</u>
30 mins.	Congenital atelectasis of lungs. Congenital heart disease. Congenital absence of kidneys.	Hillcrest Maternity Unit, Alnwick.
4 hours	Asphyxia Neonatorum. Atelectasis. Prematurity. Ante-partum haemorrhage.	Mona Taylor Maternity Hospital, Morpeth.
2 days	Pulmonary haemorrhage. Prematurity. Meningomyelocele.	Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle.
5 days	Leaking cervical meningocele.	Newcastle General Hospital.
5 days	Heart failure - congenital heart disease	Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle.
1 month	Acute pneumonia - coryza	Alnwick Infirmary.
3 months	Asphyxia due to inhalation of vomit due to acute broncho-pneumonia.	Home
4 months	Suffocation. Accidentally smothered in his cot by bedsheet due to his lying face down- wards.	Home
7 months	Meningococcal Septicaemia	Home



INFANT MORTALITY1930-1962

Year	Number of Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Infant Mortality England and Wales
1930	5	42.73	60
1931	7	68.32	66
1932	9	92.78	64
1933	7	60.87	63
1934	5	45.04	59
1935	3	27.77	57
1936	6	56.60	59
1937	Record Incomplete	40.0	58
1938	5	57.47	53
1939	Record Incomplete	-	51
1940	7	72.91	57
1941)		100.0	60
1942)	Record Incomplete	44.6	51
1943)		46.7	49
1944	4	35.7	45
1945	9	74.6	46
1946	8	59.4	43
1947	11	62.5	41
1948	10	55.2	34
1949	4	30.6	32
1950	1	7.7	30
1951	1	8.8	30
1952	2	15.1	28
1953	4	24.3	27
1954	5	24.6	25
1955	3	20.83	25
1956	3	21.89	24
1957	4	28.98	23
1958	2	16.00	22
1959	1	7.69	22
1960	3	21.58	21
1961	1	8.06	21
1962	9	64.28	21

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATIONNorth No. 1 and 2 Areas

The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated against poliomyelitis during the year ended 31st December, 1962.

	<u>Number of Persons</u>
2 Injections - Salk Vaccine	608
3rd Booster - Salk Vaccine	470
4th Booster - Salk Vaccine	85
3 doses - Oral Vaccine	915
Booster dose oral after 2 Salk injections	1,495
Booster dose oral after 3 Salk injections	583



SMALLPOX VACCINATIONNorth No. 2

Number Vaccinated during Period							Number Re-vaccinated						
	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total	
Alnwick U.D.	82	6	7	19	60	174	-	-	7	37	188	232	
Alnwick R.D.	119	10	5	22	57	213	-	1	7	68	282	358	
Amble U.D.	61	6	16	27	41	151	-	-	-	6	36	42	
Rothbury R. D.	56	10	9	21	16	112	1	-	8	38	143	190	
Totals	318	32	37	89	174	650	1	1	22	149	649	822	

IMMUNISATION

Primary Immunisation									Secondary (Reinforcing) Injections								
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	5	-	23	
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	95	20	-	-	1	-	-	116	1	23	28	1	-	6	-	59	
Diphtheria and Tetanus	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	-	9	7	-	19	
Totals	96	20	-	-	1	1	-	118	1	25	29	1	27	18	-	101	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR1962HOUSING(a) STATISTICS

New houses completed during the year	<u>With state Assistance</u>	<u>Unaided</u>	<u>Total</u>
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(a) By Local Authority	21	-	21
(b) By Private Persons	-	46	46

Total number of inhabited houses in district	2527
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Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority	1041
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Closing and DemolitionsNumber of Houses

1. Houses demolished in Clearance Areas	-
2. Houses demolished not in Clearance Areas	16
3. Houses closed not demolished	16
4. Houses permanently discontinued as dwellings and not included in above	-

Repairs - Houses made fit

5. By informal action	15
6. By owners, following statutory notice	-
7. By local authority in default of owners	-
8. Demolition Orders revoked after reconstruction	-

Houses patched

9. Houses in clearance areas still in use at end of year for temporary accommodation	-
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Clearance Programme

10. Number of unfit houses in clearance programme remaining to be dealt with at end of year (Estimated)	134
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Improvement GrantsNumber of separate houses(a) Discretionary Grants

1. Applications submitted to Local Authority during the year	11
2. Applications rejected	-
3. Applications approved	11
4. Approximate average grant approved per house	£310
5. Total number of houses approved for grant since inception of scheme	99

(b) Standard Grants

	<u>During the Year</u>	<u>Total to date</u>
--	------------------------	----------------------

1. Number of separate houses for which grants have been made	10	21
2. Number of houses so provided with		
(a) Bath or shower	9	17
(b) Wash-hand basin	10	18
(c) Hot water supply	9	17
(d) Water closet	9	17
(e) Food store	8	16



(b) OAKY BALKS ESTATE

39 houses privately built during the year were on this estate; the other 7 at West Acres, making a total of 46 houses completed and occupied.

(c) GREEN BATT - BONDGATE REDEVELOPMENT AREA

15 houses and 1 shop have been completed and occupied; the remaining 4 are all under construction and would be completed during the next month.

(d) CLAYPORT NORTH WEST AREA

The remaining 6 houses of the 17 scheduled, reported to be under construction in my last Annual Report were completed and occupied.

(e) GENERAL

More satisfactory progress has been made on new housing and demolition of slums, and the end of slum clearance for the Alnwick Urban District is now in sight. There are still a large number of sub-standard dwellings which could be brought up to standard by improvement schemes, but the response of owners to bring their property up to modern standards is very disappointing.

There were no certificates of disrepair issued under the Rent Act, 1957.

(f) REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are none in the district.

HOUSES ERECTED (POST WAR) 1946 - 1962

Year	By Private Persons	By Local Authority	Prefabricated Temp. Houses	By Other Housing Authority	Total	Year	By Private Persons	By Local Authority	Prefabricated Temp. Houses	By Other Housing Authority	Total
1946	-	18	50	-	68	1955	4	-	-	1	5
1947	-	57	-	-	57	1956	7	-	-	10	17
1948	7	105	-	-	112	1957	7	64	-	-	71
1949	9	62	-	-	71	1958	4	-	-	-	4
1950	5	28	-	-	33	1959	6	-	-	1	7
1951	7	32	-	-	39	1960	21	-	-	-	21
1952	11	10	-	-	21	1961	23	11	-	-	34
1953	1	58	-	-	59	1962	46	21	-	-	67
1954	6	12	-	-	18	Total	164	478	50	12	704



WATER SUPPLY

On the 1st October, 1962, the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company took over the Urban District Council's water undertaking.

Before the 1st October, 1962, we were able to augment our old supplies from the Coquet Water Board and during the year we had an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water.

FOOD(1) MILK

All dealers' licences are now granted by the Northumberland County Council, as the food and drugs authority, and regular sampling has been carried out by the County Public Health Inspector.

Results of Samples (Bacteriological)

Grade of Milk	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested	4	-
Pasteurised	24	-
T.T. Pasteurised	7	-

In addition, 1 biological test was carried out, and was negative for B. Tuberculosis.

(2) ICE-CREAM

Thirty-five premises are registered under the Food and Drugs Acts for the sale of ice-cream and 3 for manufacture and sale of ice-cream.

Two of the manufacturers use the "complete cold mix". Three samples were taken, all from local manufacturers, and the results are as follows:-

Number of Samples	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue	Prov. Grade
3	Not decolourised at the end of 4 hours	1

(3) FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1960

Several of the larger stores are interested in the provision of self-service stores and supermarkets, but these proposals are all still in the preliminary stages.

The pre-packaging of food has continued in keeping with modern trends and this definitely minimises risks of contamination.

Contraventions or deficiencies were brought to the notice of the food traders concerned, and the following defects or deficiencies were remedied.

Additional dustbins provided	1
Walls and ceilings repaired and re-decorated	5
Floors repaired	1
Instantaneous hot water heaters provided	2
First aid equipment provided	1
Eaves gutters repaired and cleansed	3
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	3
Windows repaired and renewed	1
Roof repairs	2
Internal water supply provided	1
Premises disinfected re cockroaches	1
Increased ventilation to W.C.	3
Sash Cords renewed	1
Soaps, towels and nail brushes provided	2
Trade refuse removed	3

102 visits were made to the 120 food premises.

There were no prosecutions during the year under the Regulations.

#### (4) FOOD INSPECTION (OTHER THAN FRESH CARCASE MEAT)

18 visits were made to food premises for the primary purpose of food inspection. The following were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed at the East Cawledge Park Refuse Tip:-

32 tins	Cooked Meats
21 "	Vegetables
17 "	Fruit
5 "	Jams and Pulp
7 "	Milk and Cream
8½ lbs	Sausages
5 jars	Pickles and Sauces
1 tin	Soup
12 lbs	Liver

Total weight of foodstuffs condemned - 197½ lbs.

#### SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The slaughterhouses owned by the Council were closed on the 1st January, 1962. During the year there has been no slaughterhouses in the Urban District.

Two new slaughterhouses are under course of construction, one for J.E.Allan the other for R.M. Turnbull.

Licences were issued to slaughtermen during the year under the Slaughter Animals Act, 1958.

There have been no inspections of carcasses and offal as there has been no slaughterhouse in operation during the year.



### REMOVAL OF TRADE AND HOUSEHOLD REFUSE

Trade refuse is collected weekly. In the summer months extra can be taken from all trades who agree to contribute to the Trade Refuse Scheme.

This is based on the amount of refuse collected, the first bin being collected free of charge, and a charge of 10/- per annum is made for each bin in excess of one. Trade refuse from small businesses is usually collected in one bin, which is sufficient to meet normal requirements, and refuse is collected free of charge.

51 traders contributed to the Trade Refuse Scheme, and a total of £58. 0. 0d was collected during the year.

We continue to use two Bedford trucks for this purpose, the man power per vehicle being one driver and one loader to one vehicle and one driver and two loaders to the other. Both drivers assist in loading the vehicle with one driver and one loader being employed in the centre of the town, and the other vehicle on the outskirts of the town. During the year we have had the advantage of having a third vehicle for general purposes, which has on occasions proved to be exceedingly useful for refuse removal.

House refuse is collected weekly from all dwellings other than on Alnwick Moor.

All refuse is tipped on the East Cawledge Park site, where 1 tip attendant is permanently employed.

No salvage is collected, and all waste paper is burnt at the tip. No record is kept of weights of refuse collected.

### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The only major works carried out to existing sewers during the year was the extension of the system to include the Clayport North West Area.

The only part of the Urban District where the sewerage may be regarded as unsatisfactory is that known as Alnwick Moor, from Clayport Bank Top to the Reigham Quarry. If the proposals of the redevelopment of the Shepherds Rest area for housing should go forward, it is possible that we will then be in a position to extend the sewers to include this area, and in addition, probably part of the Rugley Road.



The new Sewage Disposal Works have had a further year of operation with quite good results.

On occasions, we have had unsatisfactory samples, but I emphasise that the degree of dissatisfaction was so small as not to be regarded as a matter of extreme importance.

Our consulting engineers are in contact with the River Pollution Board, and they hope at an early date to find a method of completely eradicating these complaints.

The staff employed continues to be one Superintendent and two labourers.

#### RODENT CONTROL

One part-time rodent operator is employed for approximately 12 - 15 hours per week on this work.

Treatments continue to be given free of charge to all domestic premises, and a charge, based on time and materials, is made to all business premises.

Two sewer treatments were carried out and no new areas of infestation were found.

There were no infestations of ship rat.

	Type of Property			Agricultural
	Non-Agricultural			
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All others (including business premises)	
Number of properties in district	8	2413	463	30
Number of properties inspected	8	67	39	3
Total inspections including re-inspections	18	70	42	5
Number of properties inspected and which were found to be infested by:-				
(a) Rats	3	13	5	3
(b) Mice	1	22	7	-
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	4	32	6	1
Total treatments carried out, including re-treatments	10	35	7	1

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 TO 1959

1. Inspections

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Secs. 1. 2. 3. 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	5	5	3	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	49	10	5	-
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	10	5	2	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>

2. Defects Found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	2	2	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act:- First Aid Boxes	1	1	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

3. Outwork

There were two outworkers notified as engaged in making and altering wearing apparel.

Both premises were satisfactory.



NUMBER OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADEFood and Drugs Act, 1955

Slaughterhouses - demolition	4	
Butchers Shops - meat inspections (including poultry)	21	
Food premises - inspections (Food Hygiene Regulations)	66	
Food premises - food inspections	20	
Ice-cream - regulations and samples	3	
Dairies	<u>1</u>	115

Public Health Act, 1936

Drainage	174	
Water Supply and sampling	17	
Building byelaws	66	
Public Conveniences	3	
Nuisances	56	
Verminous Premises	5	
Sanitary Accommodation (Public Houses)	4	
Refuse removal and refuse tip	14	
Defective W.C's	7	
Dustbins	5	
Squatters	8	
Ditches	1	
Defective Yard Surface	1	
Offensive Smells	7	
Food Poisoning	1	
Insects	<u>1</u>	370

Housing Acts

Inspections - valuations for advances	22	
- improvement grants	5	
1957 Act - house inspections (Sec. 3)	101	
- repairs (Sec. 9)	15	
- enumerations (Clayport North West Area)	4	
- rehousing " " "	2	
- unfit houses (demolition)	40	
- unfit houses (Closing Orders)	24	
- overcrowding	<u>5</u>	218

Factories Acts 1937 and 1948

Inspections - factories with mechanical power	24	
- factories non-mechanical power	10	
- building sites etc.	<u>12</u>	46

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Surveys, treatments and revisits	53
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Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

Caravans, sites and owners of sites	6
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<u>Miscellaneous - Including Interviews</u>	129
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<u>TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT</u>	<u>937</u>
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## PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS - NOTICES SERVED

	Informal	Complied with	Statutory	Complied with	Executed in default by Local Authority
<u>Public Health Act, 1936</u>					
Sec. 39 - drainage	5	5	-	-	-
45 - W.C's	4	4	-	-	-
75 - Dustbins	4	4	-	-	-
89 - Urinals	2	2	-	-	-
93 - Nuisances	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Housing Act, 1957</u>					
Sec. 9 - Repairs	15	15	-	-	-
Totals	31	31	-	-	-

Public Health Act, 1936

Houses disinfested re vermin 3

Blocked drains cleared 21





