

[Report 1950] / Medical Officer of Health, Brynmawr U.D.C.

Contributors

Brynmawr (Wales). Urban District Council.

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BRYNMAWR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
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ANNUAL REPORT OF
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR
1950.

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
BRYNMAWR.

August, 1951.

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BRYNMAWR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman, 1950
Vice-Chairman, 1950
Chairman, 1950

Councillor Wilfred Jones, J.P.
Councillor J.R. Enoch
Public Health, Housing & Highways;
Councillor Wilfred Jones, J.P.

Members of the Council elected in May 1949

North East Ward.

Councillor W. Nuth
Councillor M. Holley
Councillor J.R. Enoch

South Eastern Ward.

Councillor W. H. Sutherland
Councillor E.J. Williams
Councillor W.B. Williams

Central Ward

Councillor G. Jones
Councillor E. Panton
Councillor E. Curtis

Western Ward.

Councillor W. Jones
Councillor W. Phipps
Councillor J.E. Jones
Councillor F.J. Sims

Southern Ward.

Councillor Mrs. C.M. Gardner
Councillor W.M. Jenkins
Councillor J.R. Morgan
Councillor W.C. White.

Public Health Officers of the Local
Authority.

Medical Officer of Health
Southern Combined Districts
of Breconshire

Dr. J. Tate, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.P.
D.P.H.
Appointed 1st March, 1950.

Sanitary Inspector and
Inspector of Meat and other
Foods.

E.T. Hall, M.S.I.A., Certificate
R.S.I.,

MEMBERS WHOSE NAMES ARE NOT KNOWN

Chairman, 1950	Councilor Alfred Jones, J.P.
Vice-Chairman, 1950	Councilor J.P. Jones
Chairman, 1950	Public Health, Housing & Highways
	Councilor Alfred Jones, J.P.

Members of the Council elected in May 1949

<u>North East Ward</u>	<u>South East Ward</u>
Councilor J.P. Jones	Councilor J.P. Jones
Councilor A. Hall	Councilor E.L. Williams
Councilor J.P. Jones	Councilor E.L. Williams
<u>Central Ward</u>	<u>South West Ward</u>
Councilor J.P. Jones	Councilor W.M. Jones
Councilor E. Jones	Councilor W.M. Jones
Councilor E. Jones	Councilor J.P. Jones
<u>West Ward</u>	<u>North West Ward</u>
Councilor J.P. Jones	Councilor W.M. Jones
Councilor J.P. Jones	Councilor W.M. Jones
Councilor J.P. Jones	Councilor J.P. Jones
Councilor J.P. Jones	Councilor J.P. Jones

Public Health Officers of the Council

Medical Officer of Health	Dr. J. T. Jones, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.
Health and Sanitation Officer	E.P.M.
at the Council	Appointed 1st March, 1950.
Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Hous and other	E.T. Hall, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.
Public Health	E.T. Hall

To the Chairman and Members of
the Brynmawr Urban District Council.

Madam & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report upon the Sanitary circumstances of the District, the health of the people and the work of the Public Health Department, during the year 1950.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the District is 6625.

I wish to tender my thanks to the Members of the Council for their helpful consideration and co-operation in all matters affecting Public Health.

I am,
Mr. Chairman, Madam & Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
J. Tate
M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.
for Southern Combined Districts
of Breconshire.

To the Chairman and Members of
the Hyattsville Urban District Council.

Members & Gentlemen,

I have the honor to present the Annual Report upon the
Sanitary circumstances of the District, the health of the
people and the work of the Public Health Department, during
the year 1930.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of
the District in 1929.

I wish to tender my thanks to the Members of the Council
for their helpful consideration and co-operation in all matters
affecting Public Health.

I am,
Mr. Chairman, Members & Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
J. L. Linn
M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health,
for Southern Districts
of Hyattsville.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Brynmawr is situated at the extreme top of the Western and Eastern Valleys of Monmouthshire and on the main road from Merthyr to Abergavenny linking up with the Midlands and West of England. It has been mainly a dormitory town for many years the workers being employed in the nearby mines and steel works. Recently there has been considerable factory developments on the border of the town.

A large factory to be occupied by the Brynmawr Rubber Company is nearing completion and when fully operating, work will be available for approximately 1600 persons. The major portion of this factory is outside the boundary of the urban area and employment will be drawn from Brynmawr and the neighbouring areas. In addition, a modern boot and shoe making factory has been erected outside the boundary and also three standard type factories. These are now in production.

Within the area there are two fairly large factories one producing tufted chenille products and the other, ladies raincoats, whilst there is a smaller factory occupied by the East Wales Co-operative Boot Repairs, Ltd.,

These industrial developments are a great boon to Brynmawr and the adjoining areas and predicts future prosperity for these areas.

The housing problem is still a very serious matter in the town, a large percentage of the existing houses are occupied by more than one family and there are a large number of sub-standard houses and many properties which should be considered for demolition action.

The Council is energetically pressing with plans for new housing accommodation, but are experiencing considerable difficulty in the completion of existing programmes. Contractors are unable to proceed as rapidly as desired due to shortage of building labour. Difficulties are also being experienced in obtaining sites for further development.

The total number of post-war houses completed is 102, which includes 50 Aluminium prefabricated type bungalows. Under construction at the end of the year were a further 15, one of these being a combine house and shop. Immediate erection is to be commenced upon 14 three-bedroomed type houses and 40 two-bedroomed type flats.

Tenants for new houses are selected by means of a Points Allocation Scheme adopted by the Council so as to allocate houses to families in greatest need - condition of existing accommodation, overcrowding, health circumstances all rating for 'points' award.

In addition, the Brynmawr Housing Society has erected 35 permanent dwellings to house 'key workers' of the new factories in the district. It is interesting to note that these houses are served by a district heating scheme, which, it is believed is the first of its kind in South Wales.

The exposed position of the area has the effect of making dampness a serious problem. A large number of working class dwellings in the district are badly in need of extensive repair works and improvement, but numbers of property owners can ill afford to carry out extensive re-conditioning, which will involve many years of profit rental. However, owners are being prevailed upon to improve their properties, but these works are not being carried out expeditiously due to shortage of building labour, financial difficulties and the fact that builders are inclined to give priority to larger contracts.

Every effort is being made by the Sanitary Inspector to secure repair and improvement to existing properties.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1950 according to the Rate Books was 1873.

The Rateable Value of the District is £21,631.

The product of a Penny Rate for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1950 is £81.


Rates in the £.	General Rate.....	£1.	6.	0.
	Water Rate.....		1.	6.
			-----	-----
		£11	7.	6.
			-----	-----

The number of published books at the end of 1880 according
to the table was 1875.

The Retrosive Value of the History is 1871, 1871.

The product of a young man, the Historical Year ending
1880, 1880 is 1871.

Notes in the 2. General History..... 1871, 1871.
Notes in the 2. General History..... 1871, 1871.
Notes in the 2. General History..... 1871, 1871.



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Extracts from the Vital Statistics

Birth Rate.

Live Births.

Legitimate - Total 99 Males 53 Females 46
Illegitimate - Total 3 Males - Females 3
Showing a Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated population
of 14.6 as compared to 17.7 in 1949.

Still Births.

	Total	3	Males	2	Females	1
Legitimate:-	Total	3	Males	2	Females	1
Illegitimate:-	Total	-				

Death Rate.

The number of deaths during the year was:-

Total 90 Males 50 Females 40

Being a Death Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated resident population
of:- 13.6 as compared to 12.3 in 1949.

Maternal Death Rate.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis Nil

Other Maternal Causes Nil

Infantile Mortality.

Deaths of Infants under one year:-

Legitimate:- Total 1 Males - Females 1

Illegitimate:- Total - Males - Females 1

Total:- - Males - Females 1

Causes of Death

	Males	Females
Tuberculosis		
Pulmonary	4	1
Tuberculosis		
Non-Pulmonary	-	-
Syphilitic		
disease	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-
Meningococcal		
infections	-	-
Acute		
poliomyelitis	-	-
Measles	-	-
Other infective and		
parasitic diseases	-	-
Malignant neoplasm		
stomach	4	2
Malignant neoplasm		
lung bronchus	-	-
Malignant neoplasm		
breast	-	-

Expenditures from the Vital Statistics

Births

Live Births

Legitimate - Total 22 Males 22 Females 22
 Illegitimate - Total 2 Males 2 Females 2
 Showing a birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population
 of 14.6 as compared to 17.7 in 1942.

Still Births

Legitimate - Total 2 Males 2 Females 2
 Illegitimate - Total 2 Males 2 Females 2

Death Rate

The number of deaths during the year was:-
 Total 20 Males 20 Females 20
 Showing a death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population
 of 12.5 as compared to 12.5 in 1942.

Maternal Death Rate

Deaths from Maternal Causes:-
 Spontaneous and Post-abortion Deaths Nil
 Other Maternal Causes Nil

Infantile Mortality

Deaths of Infants under one year:-
 Legitimate - Total 1 Males 1 Females 1
 Illegitimate - Total 1 Males 1 Females 1

Causes of Death

Causes of Death	Males	Females
Ischaemic	4	1
Non-Ischaemic	-	-
Cerebral	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-
Measles	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-
Polio	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	-	-
Malignant neoplasms	2	-
Benign neoplasms	-	-
Accidents	-	-
Unrecorded	-	-

<u>Causes of Death(Continued)</u>		
	Males	Females
Malignant neoplasm uterus	-	-
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	5	6
Leukaemia aleukaemia	-	-
Diabetes	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	4	11
Coronary disease angina	6	1
Hypertension with Heart disease	1	3
Other heart disease	3	6
Other circulatory disease	4	-
Influenza	-	-
Pneumonia	2	-
Bronchitis	7	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	2
Motor vehicle accidents	-	1
All other accidents	2	-
Suicide	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-
All causes	<hr/> 50 <hr/>	<hr/> 40 <hr/>

Formulas	Males	Females
Malicious poisoning	-	-
Other poisoning	5	0
Leukemia	-	-
Diabetes	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	4	11
Coronary disease	6	1
Hypertension with heart disease	1	0
Other heart disease	2	0
Other diseases	4	-
Influenza	-	-
Pneumonia	2	-
Thrombosis	7	0
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-
Hepatitis and nephritis	-	1
Hyphema of prostate	1	-
Protrusion, cellulitis, abscess	-	-
Constitutional deformities	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	0
Motor vehicle accidents	-	1
All other accidents	2	-
Suicide	1	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-

SECTION B.

Laboratory Facilities:- Public Health Laboratory, County Hall,
Newport.
Ambulance Facilities:- Monmouthshire & Breconshire County
Councils.
Nursing in the home:- Breconshire County Council.
Clinics & Treatment Centres:- Monmouthshire & Breconshire County
Councils.
Hospitals:- Welsh Regional Hospital Board and
North Mon. Management Committee.

SECTION C.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

The responsibility for Diphtheria immunisation now comes
under the County Council.

The incidence of infectious diseases was low. The health of
the general public is very good and there was no epidemic during
the year.

SECTION B.

Laboratory facilities:-	Public Health Laboratory, County Hall, Newry.
Accommodation facilities:-	Workhouse, Newry & Banbridge County Council.
Training in the home:-	Workhouse, Newry & Banbridge County Council.
Clinics & Treatment Centres:-	Workhouse, Newry & Banbridge County Council.
Hospitals:-	Welsh Hospital, Newry and Newry Home, Banbridge County Council.

SECTION C.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious and other Diseases.

The responsibility for the prevention and control of infectious diseases lies with the County Council. The incidence of infectious diseases is low. The health of the general public is very good and there was no epidemic during the year.

Notifiable Diseases other than Tuberculosis
during the year 1950.

Diseases	Total Cases notified	Total Deaths	
		Males	Females
Scarlet Fever	13	-	-
Whooping Cough	Nil	-	-
Diphtheria	Nil	-	-
Measles	16	-	-
Pneumonia	12	2	-
Meningococcal infection	Nil	-	-
Poliomyelitis	1	-	-
Encephalitis	Nil	-	-
Dysentery	Nil	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Nil	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	Nil	-	-
Small Pox	Nil	-	-
Paratyphoid Fevers	Nil	-	-
Enteric Fever	Nil	-	-
Food Poisoning	Nil	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-
Chicken Pox	Nil	-	-
Malaria	Nil	-	-
Other Notifiable Disease (Except Tuberculosis)			
Disease	Nil	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases.						Deaths.					
Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	Pul.,	Non Pul.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Pul.	Non Pul.,
7	7	2	-	14	2	4	1	-	-	5	-

I remain,
Yours faithfully,

J. TATE.

Medical Officer of Health
Southern Combined Districts
of Breconshire.

Section D.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. Water.

The District is supplied with water from the Reservoir on the Llangattock Mountain, which is fed from the upland gathering grounds. When the need arises, this supply is augmented by pumping a supply of water into the Reservoir from the Ffynnon Gisfaen springs at Clydach Valley, by means of a Blackstone Engine which pumps 12,000 galls. per hour. It was not necessary to resort to pumping during the year.

The Supply is, therefore, satisfactory in quantity, particularly as it can be augmented from the Clydach Springs.

The water is chlorinated after sand filtration and is of a satisfactory quality. Frequent samples are taken from the raw water reservoir, storage tanks and household supplies and submitted for Bacteriological examination.

Water.

During 1950, twenty-three samples of drinking water were submitted for bacteriological examination and two samples for chemical examination were submitted from the Ffynnon Gisfaen Springs. The Spring water is only used in time of drought, when it is pumped to the Reservoir for purification.

The results of sampling are summarised below:-

<u>Date of sampling</u>	<u>Water Sampled.</u>	<u>Result of bacteriological examination</u>
2/1/50.	Raw water from reservoir	Evidence of contamination by coliform bacilli of the non-faecal type.
"	Raw water from filter beds.	" " "
"	Water from storage tanks	" " "
"	Household supply	Bacteriologically satisfactory
17/5/50	Raw water from reservoir	Slight contamination with organisms of the non-faecal type.
"	Water from storage tanks	Slight contamination with organisms of the faecal and non-faecal type.
"	Household supply	Slight contamination with organisms of the non-faecal type.
"	Household supply	Slight contamination with organisms of the non-faecal type.
26/7/50	Household supply	Evidence of gross faecal contamination.
"	" "	Evidence of contamination with organisms of the non-faecal type.
"	" "	Evidence of gross contamination by organisms of the non-faecal type.
9/8/50.	Water from storage tank at reservoir	Evidence of slight contamination with organisms of the non-faecal type.
"	Household supply	Satisfactory
"	" "	"
"	" "	"
"	" "	Evidence of slight contamination with organisms of the non-faecal type.
11/10/50	Water from storage tank	Contamination by coliform bacteria of the non-faecal type

REPORT ON THE SANITARY INSPECTOR
EASTWYD CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

J. Water.

The District is supplied with water from the Reservoir on the Glanstock Mountain, which is fed from the upland gathering grounds. When the need arises, this supply is augmented by pumping a supply of water into the Reservoir from the Elyon Reservoir at Elyon Valley, by means of a Hydraulic Engine which pumps 12,000 gallons per hour. It was not necessary to resort to pumping during the year.

The supply is, therefore, satisfactory in quantity, particularly as it can be augmented from the Elyon Springs.

The water is obtained after sand filtration and is of a satisfactory quality. Frequent samples are taken from the raw water reservoir, storage tanks and household supplies and submitted for bacteriological examination.

Water.

During 1920, twenty-three samples of drinking water were submitted for bacteriological examination and two samples for chemical analysis were submitted from the Elyon Reservoir Springs. The Springs are only used in time of drought, when it is pumped to the Reservoir for filtration.

The results of sampling are summarized below:-

Date of sampling	Water Sampled	Result of bacteriological examination
2/1/20	Raw water from reservoir	Evidence of contamination by coliform bacilli of the non-faecal type.
"	Raw water from filter beds	"
"	Water from storage tanks	"
"	Household supply	Bacteriologically satisfactory
12/5/20	Raw water from reservoir	Slight contamination with organisms of the non-faecal type.
"	Water from storage tanks	Slight contamination with organisms of the faecal and non-faecal type.
"	Household supply	Slight contamination with organisms of the non-faecal type.
"	Household supply	Slight contamination with organisms of the non-faecal type.
22/7/20	Household supply	Evidence of gross faecal contamination.
"	"	Evidence of contamination with organisms of the non-faecal type.
"	"	Evidence of gross contamination by organisms of the non-faecal type.
9/8/20	Water from storage tank at reservoir	Evidence of slight contamination with organisms of the non-faecal type.
"	Household supply	Satisfactory
"	"	"
"	"	"
11/10/20	Water from storage tank	Evidence of slight contamination with organisms of the non-faecal type.

<u>Date of sampling</u>	<u>Water Sampled</u>	<u>Result of bacteriological examination.</u>
11/10/50.	Household supply	Satisfactory
"	"	Slight contamination with organisms of the non-faecal type.
"	"	Satisfactory.
6/11/50	Household supply	Slight contamination with colli-form organisms of the faecal and non-faecal types.
"	"	"
"	"	Satisfactory.

As a result of the most unsatisfactory reports received during June, immediate investigations were carried out and it was found that the Chloropump was functioning in a spasmodic manner, consequently the Water Engineers, Messrs. Paterson & Co., Ltd., were called in to put the Plant in proper order and subsequent samples proved to be more satisfactory.

The Engineers recommend the moving of the Chlorination Plant to a point lower down on the main, so that a more positive head of water could be obtained and this would result in a more efficient operation of the Chloropump.

Samples taken from Ffynnon Gisfaen Springs (untreated water)

Two samples were taken for Chemical analyses and these proved to be satisfactory but of nine samples taken for bacteriological examination, all proved unsatisfactory, being contaminated by organisms of the faecal and non-faecal types.

Tests for Plumbo-solvent action.

The water is of a "soft" character and realising the possible plumbo-solvent action, special samples have previously been submitted, specifically for splumbo-solvent tests.

The Public Analyst for the County of Monmouth reported:-

"As a result of the experiments made I am of opinion that the Brynmawr water as supplied to householders exerts an appreciable solvent action on a fresh surface of lead during the first 24 hours, this feature being common to many other supplies. The lead, however, becomes gradually covered with an insoluble coating and after four days the solvent action becomes so slight as to be inappreciable."

Samples also submitted to the County Health Laboratory at Newport were report upon as follows:-

"These three samples of water all have a considerable action on a freshly polished surfac. of lead during the first 24 hours, the action decreasing on subsequent days and on the fourth day being of no significance, owing to the lead having become covered with a protective layer of insoluble material".

It must be stated that few lead services are in use in the area, the exception being possible use of lead in hotwater systems and even in these cases it is satisfactory to note that an insoluble coating is formed on such lead services.

Particulars regarding water services in the Urban Area.

Total number of dwelling houses	1873
(Estimated Population)	6625
Number of dwelling houses supplied	1827
from public water mains	
(Estimated number of persons supplied)	6445
Number of dwelling houses <u>not</u> supplied	46
from mains	
(Estimated number of persons <u>not</u> supplied)	180

In all dwelling houses supplied from the public water mains, the service is direct to the house - there are not any properties supplied by means of standpipes.

It will be noted that the percentage of dwelling houses in this area not served by public water services is 2.5% while the percentage of population not served is 2.7%

The dwellings not supplied are properties widely separated in isolated parts of the Urban Area, and situated above the level of the Reservoir. These houses and farms take supplied from mountain springs and these are periodically inspected.

Swimming Bath.

The Council own a fairly large Swimming Bath, the water for which is purified by the Continuous Filtration Process, and separate Chlorination Plant.

During the year two samples of this water were submitted for bacteriological examination and both samples proved to be satisfactory.

Frequent inspections were carried out to ensure that the Bath was properly conducted and no danger to public health existed.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The whole town, with the exception of a few cottages situated in isolated parts of the Urban Area, is served by public sewers. The sewage is purified at a Sewage Disposal Works, owned by the Authority and the effluent discharged into the River Clydach.

PUBLIC CLEANSING - REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The system of refuse disposal is by tipping, designed to level sites of dis-used workings of out-crop coal seams, which are numerous in this area.

From figures supplied by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor the estimated weight of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year was approximately 3916 tons. One S/D Freighter being employed full-time and one other vehicle part-time, on refuse collection.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Number and Nature of Inspections made.

Number of complaints received	222
Number of complaints investigated	222
Number of visits re cases of Infectious Disease	23
Number of disinfections after " "	3
Number of inspections of dirty and/or verminous premises	6
Number of disinfections of verminous premises	2
Number of inspections of property under Notice	24
Number of drainage inspections	65
Number of drains tested	5
Number of visits re. movable dwellings	2
Number of visits to Slaughterhouse	137
Number of visits to Food shops and Market	101
Number of visits to food preparing establishments	63
Number of visits to places of Public Entertainments	4
Number of visits re Rats and Mice infestation (Inspections)	49
Number of visits re Refuse Collections & Disposal	4
Number of visits re Piggeries	4
Number of visits re Dairies	12.
	12

SECTION E.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. INSPECTIONS OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1)(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for Housing Defects (Under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	220
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	461
(2)(a) Number of dwellings (included under sub head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 and 1936.....	151
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	151
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so injurious or dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	See page 3
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive to those referred to under the preceding sub head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation and subsequently repaired as a result of informal action by Local Authority	60

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its Officers.....	60
--	----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Proceeding under Sections 9,10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in which notices were served requiring repairs.....	Nil
(2) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after the service of Formal Notices.	
(a) By Owners.....	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.	Nil
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	19
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices.	
(a) By owners.....	12
(b) By Local Authority in default of owner.	

Many difficulties were experienced in remedying defects in houses. Contractors were generally anxious to carry out repairs for owner, but were delayed owing to labour shortage.

(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
---	--

(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.
(continued).

(1) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	.....	3
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	.....	4
Undertakings accepted that house will not be used for human habitation	.....	Nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	.....	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit	.....	Nil.

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV - OVERCROWDING.

(a) 1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year.	.....	See Section A.
2. Number of families dwelling therein	"	" " " Page 3.
3. Number of persons dwelling therein	"	" " "
(b) Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	"	" " "
(c) 1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	.....	18
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases.....	.....	99
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.	.....	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer may consider it advisable to report.	..	The Points Allocation Scheme of this Council includes an award in respect of overcrowded families.

Lack of housing accommodation has made this problem one of major importance.

The building programme for this year is 15 houses under construction and an early start is to be made on the erection of 14 three-bedroomed houses and 40 two bedroomed flats. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining Contractors who will undertake the erection of Council Houses. Due regard is given to overcrowded families when selecting tenants.

House to House Inspection of Council Owned Houses.

Routine inspections have been carried out at the Council's Housing Estate during the year, and any verminous or dirty premises noted were dealt with immediately after inspection.

Unsatisfactory tenants are kept under close observation by the Sanitary Inspector.

Lists of necessary repairs required were passed to the Surveyor's Department for attention.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

This Table is enclosed by request of the Minister of Labour and National Service to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 128 (3) of the Factories Act, 1937, to be furnished in their annual reports with respect to matters under Part I and Part VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council. It is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the report.

Further copies can be supplied on application to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Headquarters, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

1950 **Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in Respect of the Year 1949** for the * **URBAN DISTRICT** of **BRYNMAWR** in the County of **BRECON.**

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT

—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities... * *	1	24	55	6	-	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	-	-	-	-	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority † (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	-	-	-	-	3
TOTAL		24	55	6	-	

—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	M/c line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	M/c line No.
		Found	Remedied	Referred			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	(7)	(8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	4	-	1	-	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)							
(a) insufficient	9	1	-	-	1	-	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	1	-	-	1	-	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	1	1	-	1	-	12
TOTAL	60	7	5	-	4	-	60

* e.g. Metropolitan Borough, County Borough, Borough, Urban District, Rural District.

† i.e. Electrical Stations [Section 103(1)], Institutions. (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering.

** Wide differences exist in the lists kept respectively by the Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectors of factories of the numbers of factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 of the Factories Acts, 1937 are enforced by Local Authorities. It is requested therefore that Local Authorities should, as soon as can conveniently be arranged, compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Section 110			Section 111			M/c line No. (9)
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (5)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (6)	Notices served (7)	Prosecutions (8)	
Wearing apparel { Making, etc. ...	13							13
Wearing apparel { Cleaning and washing ...	14							14
Household linen ...	15							15
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	16							16
Curtains and furniture hangings ...	17							17
Furniture and upholstery ...	18							18
Electro-plate ...	19							19
File making ...	20							20
Brass and brass articles ...	21							21
Fur pulling ...	22							22
Iron and steel cables and chains	23							23
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels ...	24							24
Cart gear ...	25							25
Locks, latches, and keys ...	26							26
Umbrellas, etc. ...	27							27
Artificial flowers ...	28							28
Nets, other than wire nets ...	29							29
Tents ...	30							30
Sacks ...	31							31
Racquet and tennis balls ...	32							32
Paper bags ...	33							33
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ...	34							34
Brush making ...	35							35
Pea picking ...	36							36
Feather sorting ...	37							37
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	38							38
Stuffed toys ...	39							39
Basket making ...	40							40
Chocolates and sweetmeats ...	41							41
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	42							42
Textile weaving ...	43							43
Lampshades ...	44							44
TOTAL ...	70							70

Signature

J. TATE,

Medical Officer of Health

Date 4th September, 1951.

NOTE.—The Factories Act, 1937 (S.128), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to report specifically on the administration of the matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with those matters, to the Minister of Labour and National Service; this copy should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Headquarters, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Ministry of Labour and National Service the portions which do not relate to the matters above mentioned.

Dirty and /or Verminous Premises
and Eradication of Bed Bugs.

During the year 12 visits were made to dirty or verminous premises and as a result of such visits a slight improvement was noted in the condition of these dwellings.

However, these few problem families are a source of trouble to the Sanitary Inspector.

The report below shows action taken for the eradication of Bed Bugs.

	Infested	-	Nil.
<u>Council Houses.</u>	Disinfested	-	Nil.
	Infested	-	Nil.
<u>Other Houses.</u>	Disinfested	-	Nil.

All infested premises are visited by the Sanitary Inspector who decides on methods of disinfection to be adopted. Bed Bugs are usually dealt with by fumigation followed by spraying with liquid insecticide.

In cases where any re-infestation occurred, further treatments were given.

FACTORIES 1937.

The following is a list of trades carried on at Factories within the Urban area and a statement, whether or not mechanical power is used:-

	No. of Factories	Mechanical Power used	No Mechanical Power used.
Printing.	1	1	-
Cellulose spraying	1	1	-
Boot & Shoe repairing	2	2	-
Beer Bottling	1	-	1
Mineral Water manufacture	1	1	-
Bakehouses	5	5	-
Tufted Chenille Products	1	1	-
Ladies Raincoats	1	1	-
Motor Vehicle repairs	7	6	1
Motor Body Building & Painting	2	2	-
Joinery	2	2	-
	24	22	2

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The work of Rats and Mice destruction has proceeded satisfactorily and has been carried out in accordance with the above Act.

The maintenance treatments of the towns sewers have been completed and the results are as follows:-

Ninth Maintenance Treatment.

Number of sewer manholes baited	.....	117
Number of manholes showing complete takes of bait.	.....	45
Number of manholes showing partial takes of bait.	.....	36
Number of manholes showing no take of bait.	.....	36

Tenth Maintenance Treatment.

Number of sewer manholes baited	.....	116
Number of manholes showing complete takes of bait.	.....	50
Number of manholes showing partial takes of bait.	.....	28
Number of manholes showing no take of bait.	.....	38

The bait base was deposited on the benching of the manholes or upon metal trays fitted to the manhole wall. Each manhole being pre-baited upon alternate days and on the third day of treatment a proportionate amount of poison was added to the Base Bait and laid at all points showing a 'take' of pre-bait.

The work was carried out by the Rodent Operator assisted by a Labourer. This Operator is engaged in other miscellaneous duties but those of Rodent Control are given priority.

The results of both treatments are highly satisfactory and it is my opinion that successful sewer treatments result in a lessening of infestation in surface premises.

In accordance with an instruction issued by the Ministry of Agriculture (Infestation Control Division), the Base Bait and Poison used are alternated for sewer treatments. In the 9th maintenance treatment, the Base Bait was Sausage Rusk and Zinc Phosphide as Poison, whilst for the succeeding treatment the baiting materials were Bread Mash and Arsonic.

The results shown above prove the efficiency of this change in Base Bait and Poison.

Sewage Disposal Works.

Treatments of the town's sewers were followed by treatments at the Sewage Disposal Plant and it was proved that this Plant was heavily infested, takes being recorded at 100 points for the two treatments (54 and 46 respectively). Both treatments were successfully completed.

The presence of infestations at the Works does indicate the importance of carrying out treatments immediately after sewer treatments, so as to prevent possible re-infestation of the sewers and drains in the town.

Refuse Tip- Station Road.

Periodical inspections were made and test-baiting carried out at the Refuse Tip. I am pleased to report that no infestation was noted.

Surface Infestations.

Every complaint of infestation by Rats or Mice was investigated and surveys of the town periodically carried out.

The undermentioned is a summary of the work carried out at surface premises during the year:-

Total number of Business Premises in the town	147
Number Inspected (including re-inspections)	105
Number found to be infested and treated	29
Total Number of Private Dwelling Houses	1842
Number Inspected	195
Number found to be infested and treated	55

Re-inspections are made to properties previously infested

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

Milk Supply.

The Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949.

The Milk(Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

The Milk(Special Designations (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

The Duties Regarding the control of Milk Production is now the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The operation of the Regulations in so far as they relate to the distribution of Milk remains the responsibility of the Local Authority and I believe that co-operation with the trade is desirable to improve still further the quality of the Milk supplied to the public.

During the year 12 visits were made to dairies in the area. Instructions and advice being given to Milk Distributors regarding the precautions to be taken to prevent any contamination of milk supplies. It was not necessary to resort to Legal Proceedings in any instance.

There are 14 Milk Distributors registered by the Council, 11 of whom sell Designated Milk(Pasteurised) whilst the remaining 3 Distributors sell Undesignated Milk. 33 samples of milk were submitted for Bacteriological Examination during 1950 with the following results:-

Milk Sampled.

Results.

2 Samples Undesignated Milk	1 Satisfactory Report
	1 Unsatisfactory report.
25 Samples Pasteurised Milk	22 Satisfactory
	3 Unsatisfactory
6 Samples T.T. Milk	3 Satisfactory
	3 Unsatisfactory

With regard to the unsatisfactory reports, the matter was taken up with the Producers. In the case of the Undesignated milk and in the other cases copies of reports were forwarded to the Licensing Authority in whose area such milks were produced.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938. LICENCED HOTELS AND INNS.

There are 24 Licenced Houses in the Urban Area. Routine inspection have been carried out, particular attention being given to:-

1. Sanitary accommodation for both sexes.
2. Condition of beer cellars and stores.
3. Arrangements for the cleansing of glasses.

A great deal of improvement has been achieved in the provision of additional and improved sanitary accommodation and the provision of hot water facilities in the Bars. However, still further improvements are desired at a few houses and it is the intention of Council to continue action in these matters.

The Brewery Companies, who own the majority of houses in the area are co-operating with the Council, as they are anxious to improve their premises.

Food Premises.

During the year 170 visits were made to shops and premises where food is stored, prepared or exposed for sale and the following is a list of such premises with the Urban Area.

Milk Supply.

The Milk & Dairy Department (previously a separate Milk Department) was established in 1943. The Milk & Dairy Department (previously a separate Milk Department) was established in 1943.

The Milk & Dairy Department is responsible for the supervision of the Milk & Dairy Department.

The operation of the Milk & Dairy Department is under the supervision of the Milk & Dairy Department.

During the year 1943 visits were made to various Milk & Dairy Departments.

There are 14 Milk & Dairy Departments in the Milk & Dairy Department.

Health.

Milk Supply.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Milk & Dairy Department | 2. Milk & Dairy Department |
| 1. Milk & Dairy Department | 2. Milk & Dairy Department |
| 2. Milk & Dairy Department | 2. Milk & Dairy Department |
| 2. Milk & Dairy Department | 2. Milk & Dairy Department |
| 2. Milk & Dairy Department | 2. Milk & Dairy Department |
| 2. Milk & Dairy Department | 2. Milk & Dairy Department |

With regard to the Milk & Dairy Department, the Milk & Dairy Department is responsible for the supervision of the Milk & Dairy Department.

Food and Drink Act, 1943.

There are 14 Milk & Dairy Departments in the Milk & Dairy Department.

1. Milk & Dairy Department
2. Milk & Dairy Department
3. Milk & Dairy Department

A great deal of improvement has been achieved in the Milk & Dairy Department.

Food Inspection.

During the year 1943 visits were made to various Milk & Dairy Departments.

Type of Food Premises.Number in Area.

Grocers	24
Greengrocers & Wet Fish Salesman	9
General Stores	16
Market - covered and open.	1
Bakers	5
Mineral Waters Factory	1
Fish Friars	3
Restaurants including Snack Bars	6
Butchers	12

Inspection of Foodstuffs.

During the routine inspection of food premises the following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered by the Retailers.

Foodstuffs condemned being unfit for human consumption.

Canned Foodstuffs	1027 tins.
Imported Beef(condemned at W.M.S.C. Depot, Brynmawr)	34 lbs.
Home Killed Beef(Done Taint)	192 lbs.
Canned Corned Beef	72 lbs.
Bacon	41 lbs.
Bottled Foodstuffs	26 lbs.
Sausage	19 lbs.
Brawn	8½ lbs.
Dried Fruits	20 lbs.
Jollies	6 pkts.
Pastry Mixture	156 pkts.
Cereals	27 pkts.
Cheese Trimmings	29½ lbs.
Wet Fish	70 lbs.
Home Killed Lamb	7 lbs.

In no case were any of these foods exposed for sale and these unsound foods capable of being used for salvage purposes were so utilized. The Ministry of Food having issued instructions regarding the salvaging of certain type of unsound foodstuffs.

Ice Cream.

There are 7 Retailers and 2 Manufactureres of Ice Cream within the Urban Area. The Dealers obtain supplies from areas outside the Urban District and with regard to the 2 Manufacturers, use the Heat Treatment method of manufacture whilst the remaining manufacturer uses a Cold Mix.

The apparatus used by man factureros conforms to the requiromer of the Ice Cream(Heat Treatment) Regulations of 1947 and all premise conform to legal requirements and are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

In addition, there are several Ice Cream vehicles coming into this area from adjoining districts and I am of the opinion that there is need for a strict control and supervision of these street traders as the possibility of contamination is even greater than in the case of retail sales from registered premises within the district.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The Government Authorised Slaughterhouse situated at Brynmawr supplies Meat to five Local Authorities, viz:- The Urban Districts of Brynmawr, Blaenavon, Nantyglo & Blaina, Abertillery and Abercarn. These Authorities have set up a Joint Committee, the function of such Committee being to make an appointment of a suitably qualified Sanitary Inspector, whose duty shall be solely that of Meat Inspection at the Slaughterhouse.

The table given below shows the number of animals slaughtered and inspected, together with particulars of Meat and Offal condemned during 1950.

	Cattle excl. cows	Cows only	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
No. of animals slaughtered	2351	1179	476	19759	473
Number inspected	2351	1179	476	19759	473
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned not including Tuberculosis.	296	792	-	2178	18
Whole Carcases condemned for disease not including T.B.	1	19	-	18	1
Percentage of number inspected affected by disease other than Tuberculosis	12.6	68.6	-	9.8	4
Whole carcasses affected by T.B.	7	30	1	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned for T.B.	142	305	-	-	2
Percentage affected by T.B.	6.3	28.4	0.2	-	0.6

Detailed Monthly Statement upon
Meat Inspection Work.

Animals Slaughtered at Brynmawr.

1950 Month	Cattle excl. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs.
Jan.	44	41	-	1782	9
Feb.	77	64	3	792	6
March	48	98	5	416	3
April	88	51	1	225	184
May	113	96	1	464	230
June	159	53	-	1387	14
July	145	80	27	1528	4
Aug.	198	105	1	2129	5
Sept.	468	245	30	3322	2
Oct.	357	118	141	3504	4
Nov.	316	148	180	2325	2
Dec.	338	120	87	1885	10
Total	2351	1179	476	19759	473

<u>Weight Condemned for Tubercular Infection.</u>				<u>Weight Condemned for Disease other than Tuberculosis</u>			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Jan.		3	-	1	-	3	5
Feb.		14	-	-	12	2	17
March		14	3	-	14	-	12
April	1	-	8	-	7	1	1
May	1	1	2	-	15	3	5
June	1	1	1	-	10	2	11
July	1	9	-	-	17	3	26
Aug.	1	10	2	-	18	3	6
Sept.	3	9	-	2	11	-	18
Oct.	2	-	-	2	12	2	27
Nov.	2	15	2	3	6	-	8
Dec.	1	4	1	3	7	1	26
Total.	17	4	3	17	15	1	22

Total Condemnations of meat and offal:-

35 tons. 0 cwts. 0 qrs. 27 lbs.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The number of Slaughtermen on the Register at 31st December, 1950, was 24 but only 8 of these are employed as Slaughtermen at the Government Authorised Slaughterhouse at Brynmawr.

I am,
Mr. Chairman and Members,
Yours obediently,
E.T. Hall,
Sanitary Inspector.

