

[Report 1956] / Medical Officer of Health, Brynmawr U.D.C.

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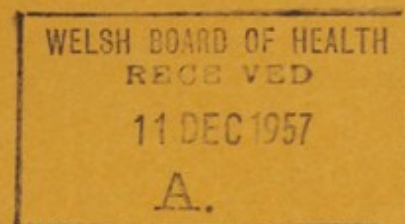
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**THE BRYNMAWR
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

The ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Public Health Inspector



Year ended 31st December, 1956.

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BRYNMAWR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1 9 5 6

	-	Councillor E. J. Panton (January to May)
Chairman of the Council	-	Councillor E. J. Curtis (May to August)
	--	Councillor Max Holley (August to December)
Vice-Chairman	-	Councillor J. R. Morgan
Chairman of the Public Health, Housing & Highways Committee	-	Councillor Max Holley

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MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

North-Eastern Ward

Councillor G. H. Jayne
Councillor Max Holley
Councillor J. R. Enoch

South-Eastern Ward

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

Central Ward

Councillor Gurnos Jones
Councillor E. J. Panton
Councillor E. J. Curtis) Part Year
Councillor G. Phillips)

Western Ward

Councillor J. H. Lewis
Councillor W. G. Tucker
Councillor M. L. Slade
Councillor F. J. Sims

Southern Ward

Councillor Mrs. M. Pryce
Councillor A. Rees
Councillor J. R. Morgan
Councillor Mrs. W. Grubb

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OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health - Dr. J. Tate, M.B., BCh.,
for the Southern Combined M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Districts of Breconshire

Public Health Inspector - D. A. Jones, C.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.,
and Inspector of Meat A.I. Hsg.
and Other Foods

Meat Inspector - J. Russell Parry, M.P.H.I.A.,
C.R.S.H., A.M.I.P.H.E., Cert.S.I.B.

A N N U A L R E P O R T

 o f t h e
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
 t o t h e
BRYNMAWR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

For the Year 1956

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To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of
The BRYNMAWR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report upon the sanitary circumstances of the district, the health of its people, and the work of the Public Health Department for the Year 1956.

The Registrar General's population figure for the urban area is 6,350.

This year has seen many changes in the composition of the Council Members and Staff.

January 1st, 1956, saw Mr. F. C. Holdstock commence his duties here as Surveyor to the Council only for him to terminate his appointment on January 31st for private reasons.

Mr. David Bevan was away for the whole year, due to illness.

On February 20th, Mr. J. Russell Parry took up his appointment as Meat Inspector at the Brynmawr Slaughterhouse. This post had been vacant for a period exceeding twelve months when Mr. D. Herrington ceased his duties there. This interim period threw the extra work of meat inspection on Mr. D.A. Jones, your Public Health Inspector, which he endeavoured to do in addition to his other duties. As you will appreciate, this was an impossible task, but by a system of detention by the slaughterhouse, some measure of inspection was achieved.

Mr. J. R. Galt was Acting Surveyor until Mr. G. J. Evans took up his appointment as Surveyor on April 1st, 1956.

On September 17th, 1956, Mr. R. G. Wilkinson commenced his duties as Clerk and Chief Financial Officer to the Council. Prior to his appointment, Mr. T. G. Jones, the Deputy Clerk had carried on the duty of Acting Clerk and Acting Chief Financial Officer from July, 1955, when Mr. Bevan ceased work due to illness.

Slum Clearance became a major issue during the year, and on December 31st, 1956, Mr. Goronwy Jones commenced duties in the Health Department to assist in this work.

In August, 1956, Councillor Mrs. W. Grubb took her seat as representative of the Southern Ward.

Councillor E. J. Curtis relinquished his seat as Councillor and the Chairmanship of the Brynmawr Urban District Council upon his election as County Councillor on October 9th, 1956. Councillor Max Holley was elevated to the Chair for the remainder of the year.

In November, Councillor G. Phillips took his seat as representative of the Central Ward.

The general health of the District during the year has been very good with an absence of any serious epidemic disease.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified was small, these cases being promptly admitted to Sanatoria by the Chest Physician.

It had not been necessary to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 during the year.

It is my desire to express my sincere thanks to the members of the Council for their co-operation in all matters connected with the health of the District.

Yours faithfully,

J. TATE, M.B., B.Ch.,
M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health for the
Southern Combined District of
Breconshire.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE URBAN AREA

Brynmawr is situated at the head of the Western and Eastern Valleys of Monmouthshire and on the main Merthyr-Abergavenny road; this road links up with the Midlands and West of England.

The workers are mainly employed in the coal-mines and steelworks of the adjoining industrial valleys. During recent years there has been considerable factory development on the border of the town - a large modern factory has been erected (known as The Brynmawr Rubber Company), and employees are drawn from Brynmawr and the neighbouring areas. In addition, a modern Boot and Shoe making factory and three Board of Trade standard type factories have been erected, and although these are situated outside the town's boundary, they employ considerable numbers of Brynmawr people.

Within the area, there are two fairly large factories, one producing Tufted Chenile Products, and the other Ladies Raincoats. There is a small type factory occupied by the East Wales Co-operative Boot Repairs, Ltd.

These industrial developments are a great boon to Brynmawr and the adjoining areas.

The housing problem remains a most urgent matter, as indeed it is an urgent national problem.

There are a large number of applications for new housing accommodation before the Council, and new applications are being continually received.

A large percentage of existing houses are occupied by more than one family, and there are a considerable number of sub-standard dwellings and many properties which should be considered for demolition action. The exposed position of the district and the heavy rainfall has the effect of making dampness a serious problem, particularly in the older type of house which is of solid stone-wall construction and not provided with damp-proof courses. The majority of these houses are let at a very low rental and numbers of property owners cannot afford to carry out extensive re-conditioning which would involve many years of profit rental. However, owners are being prevailed upon to repair and improve their properties, and the Public Health Inspector is continually taking action to secure essential repair works, and in some cases improvements to existing houses.

The Council is energetically proceeding with plans for the provision of new housing accommodation, and during the year, had completed the erection of 13 new houses on the Twyncynghordy Estate, and work in hand on a further 13 houses. The position regarding housing at the end of December, 1956 was as follows:-

Total No. of dwellings according to Rate Book on December 31st, 1955	...	...	...	2010
No. of Council-owned houses built during 1956	...	...	...	13
No. of places converted into flats by the Council during 1956	...	...	...	NIL
No. of new private houses built during 1956	...	...	...	<u>3</u>
TOTAL	...	...	...	<u>2026</u>

No. of houses demolished during 1956	10		
No. of houses closed during 1956	<u>3</u>		<u>13</u>

TOTAL No. of dwellings in area on 31/12/56 ... 2013

No. of Council-owned dwellings ... 534

Rateable Value of District ... £44,815

Product of a Penny Rate for the Financial Year ended March 31st, 1956 ... £145

Rates in the £:

General Rate ... £1. 3s. 6d.
Water Rate 10d. in the
£ with a minimum of 10/-
50% extra for Trade Purposes.

Area of District in Acres ... 1,454 acres

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Birth Rate

Live Births:

	<u>Total 25</u>	<u>Males 14</u>	<u>Females 11</u>
Legitimate	22	12	10
Illegitimate	3	2	1

Showing a Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population of 3.93 as compared with 14.9 in 1955.
Number of Births in County of Breconshire was 825, giving a corrected Birth Rate of 14.65.

Still Births:

	<u>Total NIL</u>	<u>Males NIL</u>	<u>Females NIL</u>
Legitimate	NIL	NIL	NIL
Illegitimate	NIL	NIL	NIL

Number of Still Births in County of Breconshire was 18

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Death Rate

The number of deaths during the year was:-

	<u>Total 80</u>	<u>Males 52</u>	<u>Females 28</u>
Being a crude death rate per 1,000 of the population of 12.5 and a corrected death rate of 13.75. This compares with a death rate of 9.97 in 1955.			

The Comparability Factor for the area as compiled by the Registrar General for 1956 is 1.10.

The total Deaths in County of Breconshire was 715, giving a corrected Death Rate of 12.69.

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Maternal Death Rate

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis	...	NIL
Other Maternal Causes	...	NIL

Infantile Mortality

Death of Infants under one year of age:-

	<u>Total 4</u>	<u>Males 2</u>	<u>Females 2</u>
Legitimate	4	2	2
Illegitimate	NIL	NIL	NIL

Being an Infant Mortality Rate of 0.63 per 1,000 of population.
The Breconshire County Council Infantile Mortality Rate being 26.66.

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CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	NIL	NIL
Syphilitic Disease	NIL	NIL
Diphtheria	NIL	NIL
Whooping Cough	NIL	NIL
Meningococcal Infections	NIL	NIL
Acute Poliomyelitis	NIL	NIL
Measles	NIL	NIL
Other infective and parasitic disease	NIL	NIL
Malignant Neoplasm of stomach	NIL	NIL
Malignant Neoplasm - lung bronchus	5	NIL
Malignant Neoplasm - breast	NIL	1
Malignant Neoplasm - uterus	NIL	NIL
Other malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	3	NIL
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	NIL	NIL
Diabetes	1	1
Vascular Lesions of nervous system	4	6
Coronary disease, angina	2	3
To be Carried Forward ...	18	12

CAUSES OF DEATH (Continued)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Brought Forward	18	12
Hypertension with Heart disease	3	1
Other Heart disease	10	6
Other circulatory disease	NIL	NIL
Influenza	NIL	NIL
Pneumonia	1	1
Bronchitis	9	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	NIL	NIL
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	NIL
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	NIL	NIL
Nephritis and nephrosis	NIL	NIL
Hyperplasia of prostate	NIL	NIL
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	NIL	NIL
Congenital malformations	NIL	NIL
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	3
Motor vehicle accidents	1	NIL
All other accidents	NIL	NIL
Suicide	3	NIL
Homicide and operations of war	<u>NIL</u>	<u>NIL</u>
All Causes	<u>52</u>	<u>28</u>

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BRYNMAWR URBAN AREA, 1956

(Including Inward & Outward Transferable Deaths)

Cause of Death	Males	Females	TOTAL	Under 4 Weeks	4 wks - 1 yr	1-5 yrs.	6-15 yrs.	16-25 yrs	26-35 yrs	36-45 yrs	46-55 yrs	56-65 yrs	66-75 yrs	Over 75 yrs.
Tuberculosis respiratory	3	1	4						1		2		1	
Tuberculosis other														
Syphilitic disease														
Diphtheria														
Whooping Cough														
Meningococcal infection														
Acute Poliomyelitis														
Measles														
Other Infective & parasitic D.														
Malignant neoplasm, stomach														
" " Lung/Bronchus	5		5								2	1	2	
" " Breast		1	1									1		
" " Uterus														
Other Malignant & Lymphatic neoplasms	3		3								1		1	1
Leukaemia & Aleukaemia														
Diabetes	1	1	2									1		1
Vas. Lesions of nervous system	4	6	10	1							1	1	3	4
Coronary disease Angina	2	3	5									2		3
Hypertension with Heart Dis.	3	1	4										1	3
Other Heart diseases	10	6	16							1	1	1	3	10
Other circulatory diseases														
Influenza														
Pneumonia	1	1	2											2
Bronchitis	9	5	14								1	2	5	6
Other disease of respiratory S.														
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	1		1											1
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea														
Nephritis and nephrosis														
Hyperplasia of prostate														
Pregnancy, childbirth abortion														
Congenital malformation														
Other defined & ill-defined D.	6	3	9	3				1			1	1	1	2
Motor vehicle accidents	1		1							1				
All other accidents														
Suicide	3		3								2	1		
Homicide & operations of War														
TOTALS ...	52	28	80	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	11	11	17	33

PUBLIC ANALYST

Dr. G. V. James, M.B.E.,
69 Dock St., Newport, Mon.
(Newport 63035).

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

Dr. Gray,
The Public Health Laboratories,
County Hall, Newport, Mon.
(Newport 65431).

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Breconshire County Council
have stationed an ambulance in
George St., Brynmawr. If this
ambulance is engaged, the call
is passed to the ambulance
stationed at Crickhowell, Brec.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE

The Clinic is situated at
Bailey St., Brynmawr, and is
attended by the County Medical
Officer of Health and his
assistant Medical Officers,
and by Nurse E.G.Morgan, the
Health Visitor. There are 3
other County Council Midwives
in this District.
(Brynmawr 254).

WELFARE

The District Welfare Officer,
Mr. John Davies, has an office
in Bailey St., Brynmawr, and
also lives in the town. The
Breconshire County Council have
facilities for Part III Accom-
modation under the National
Assistance Act at the Cockcroft
House, Hay. No cases were dealt
with under Sect.47 of the Act
during this year.
(Brynmawr 268).

ISOLATION HOSPITALS

Infectious diseases requiring
hospitalisation are admitted to
Gelligaer Isolation Hospital,
or to Alt-yr-yn Isolation
Hospital, Newport, Mon.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

Arrangements for Diphtheria Immunisation of children are carried out by the School Medical Service of the Breconshire County Council.

Number of Cases of Notifiable Diseases, other than Tuberculosis, notified during the year:

Disease	Breconshire Cty. Council TOTAL	Brynmawr U.D.C.		
		Total No. Notified	Males	Females
Scarlet Fever	30	8	3	5
Whooping Cough	83	9	3	6
Diphtheria	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Measles	38	8	3	5
Pneumonia	14	5	3	2
Meningococcal Infection	3	NIL	NIL	NIL
Poliomyelitis	2	1	1	NIL
Encephalitis	1	1	NIL	1
Dysentery	18	NIL	NIL	NIL
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	NIL	NIL	NIL
Small Pox	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Paratyphoid Fever	4	NIL	NIL	NIL
Enteric Fever	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Food Poisoning	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Erysipelas	5	2	NIL	2
Chicken Pox	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Malaria	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Other notifiable diseases except Tuberculosis	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Infectious and Other Diseases
Notified During 1956

Age and Sex Classification

Ages	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles	
	M	F	M	F	Paralytic		Non.Para.		M	F
Under 1 yr.				2						1
1 year										
2 years			1	2						1
3 years									2	
4 years				1						1
5 - 9 yrs.	2	3	2	1	1				1	2
10 - 14 years		2								
15 - 24 years	1									
TOTAL (All Ages)	3	5	3	6	1	-	-	-	3	5

Ages	Acute		Acute Encephalitis				Erysi- pelas		Tuberculosis			
	Pncumonia		Infect.		Post Inf.				Respity.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 yrs.				1						1		
5-14 yrs.										1		
15-44 yrs.	1							1	2	1		1
45-64 yrs.	1	1							1			
65 & Over	1	1						1				
TOTAL (All Ages)	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	3	-	1

TUBERCULOSIS

During 1956 there were 34 Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 8 Notifications of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the County of Breconshire.

Number of Cases on Register at Dec.1955				Cases notified during 1956				Deaths from Tuberculosis			
Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.	
43		6		6		1		4		NIL	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
26	17	2	4	3	3	-	1	3	1	NIL	NIL

FOOD POISONING

I am pleased to report that there were no cases of food poisoning during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

School children were vaccinated in selected groups by the School Medical Service of the Breconshire County Council.

I wish to again express my appreciation to members of the Council for their co-operation during the year of this Report.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,

J. TATE, M.B., BCH., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health to the
Southern Combined Districts of
Breconshire.

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PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Public Health Department,

Council Offices,

(Telephone: Brynmawr 220)

BRYNMAWR, Brec.

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on
the work done in my Department for the year ended December 31st,
1956.

Yours faithfully,

D. A. JONES, C.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.,
A.I.Hsg.,
Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply:

The District is supplied with water from an impounding reservoir known as Carns Mound Reservoir, owned by the Council and situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north east of the town. The supply can be augmented by pumping water into the reservoir from the Ffynnon Gisfaen Springs at Clydach Valley.

The water is subject to slow sand filtration, three filter beds are provided.

The reliable output of the reservoir is estimated at about 120,000 gallons per day, but probably during rainy periods about 300,000 gallons per day could be relied upon.

The pumping station at the Gisfaen Springs in the Clydach Valley was served by an 80 H.P. Blackstone Diesel Engine designed to yield 12,000 gallons per hour. This old pump was rapidly becoming worn out, the actual output being about 10,000 gallons per hour maximum, and was subject to frequent breakdowns. In mid July, the old pump was removed and replaced by a 60 H.P. Sigmund electric pump and motor, yielding 12,000 gallons per hour. This pumps against a head of 640 feet through a 6" main delivering to the reservoir, the main leaving the reservoir being 7" in diameter.

At the beginning of the year the consumption figure was about 56 gallons per head per day, this figure including water used for manufacturing purposes. On the 2nd May, 1956, a Waste Water Inspector was appointed, and numerous leakages in the mains were detected, which were immediately remedied. As a result of these and other measures, the daily consumption figure was, at the end of the year lowered to 45 gallons per head per day.

A new chlorination house was built, sited to give approximately 30 feet extra head of water at point of dosage. The chlorinating plant was installed and commenced operating on the 12th July, 1956. Repeated checks were necessary to ensure that this plant was operating efficiently, and largely by empirical means this problem was overcome during the weeks following installation and mid September.

The Council's Engineer and Surveyor is responsible for control of the reservoir, pumping station and mains connected in the supply of water to the Urban District.

The Public Health Inspector takes periodical samples and these are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Newport for bacteriological examination.

Sampling

During 1956, ninety-seven (97) samples of water were taken for various purposes as follows:-

For Bacteriological examination	...	86 samples
For Chemical analysis	...	7 samples
For Free Chlorine Content examination	...	4 samples

These were taken from the following sources for:-

Samples taken from	Bacteriological Examination	Chemical Analysis	Free Chlorine Content
Gisfaen Springs	5	1	-
Council's Mains	68	1	2
Reservoir (raw)	1	1	-
Cornish Pond	2	2	-
Swimming Pool	-	-	2
Other Springs	10	2	-
TOTALS	86	7	4

Results of Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination

Samples taken from	Satisfactory	Slight Contamination		Contaminated	
		Faecal	Non-Faecal	Faecal	Non Faecal
Gisfaen Springs	-	2	1	2	-
Council Mains	37	8	9	11	3
Reservoir (raw)	-	-	-	-	1
Cornish Pond	-	-	2	-	-
Other Springs	-	-	3	7	-
TOTALS	37	10	15	20	4

The majority of unsatisfactory samples were taken prior to the 6th September, 1956, that is, the date when the setting of the chlorinating plant was finally corrected. Before the new plant was installed, chlorination was accomplished by hand dozing with calculated amount of "chloros", occasionally resulting in unsatisfactory samples. As mentioned earlier, it took some time to adjust the setting of the chlorinating plant to give maximum efficiency. Of 28 samples taken in September to December, 24 were satisfactory, 3 showed slight contamination, and 1 was contaminated.

Results of Samples Taken for Chemical Analysis

The samples taken from the reservoir, Gisfaen Springs, and the Council's mains were satisfactory, and were useful in determining plumbo solvency, palatability, chlorine demand, etc.

The other four samples taken from the Cornish Pond and other Springs were to determine the suitability of the water for an untreated supply for manufacturing purposes. These proved satisfactory for the purpose.

Results of Samples for Free Chlorine Content

Two samples were taken from the Council's mains during the period of setting the dosage of chlorine of the new plant.

Two samples were taken from the Swimming Baths immediately a complaint was received of an injury to a child bather of the use of excessive chlorine in the Baths. The Analyst reported that the amount of Free Chlorine was not abnormal.

Swimming Baths

Regular visits were made to the Open Air Baths during the season with frequent checks on the conditions of the water in the baths. The chlorine content of this water is assessed thrice daily by the Baths Superintendent. The Surveyor's Department is responsible for the maintenance of the Baths and plant whilst the purity of the water is, of necessity, a Public Health matter, and both departments co-operate to achieve the best possible results.

Two samples of water were submitted to the Public Analyst to determine the free chlorine content, and both proved the efficiency of the treatment of the water.

R A I N F A L L

Comparative Figures in Inches

Months	1956	1955	1954	1953
January	14.5	3.60	2.36	1.65
February	0.38	2.54	5.52	2.37
March	5.92.	3.05	5.92	3.63
April	1.89	2.25	1.19	5.81
May	1.98	8.05	3.66	5.81
June	3.64	5.39	8.40	2.62
July	5.75	1.83	3.58	6.11
August	5.78	1.14	5.01	6.06
September	5.86	2.82	6.59	6.17
October	1.57	3.10	9.88	4.30
November	1.36	7.96	15.68	3.25
December	7.15	8.25	4.62	2.83
TOTAL for Yr.	55.79	49.98	72.41	50.61

TESTS FOR PLUMBO SOLVENT ACTION

The water is of a 'soft' character and consequently samples have been submitted specifically for plumbo-solvent tests. The laboratory reports that the solvent action is so slight as to be inappreciable - due to the fact that the lead surfaces become covered with an insoluble coating.

Few lead services are in use, the exception being the use of lead piping in hot water systems.

PARTICULARS REGARDING WATER SERVICES
IN THE URBAN DISTRICT

Total number of Dwelling houses in the area	...	...	2013
Population	...	...	6350
Number of Dwelling Houses supplied from public water mains	...	...	1982
Estimated number persons supplied	...	...	6252
Number of Dwelling Houses <u>not</u> supplied from mains	...	...	31
Estimated number persons <u>not</u> supplied from mains	...	...	98

In all dwellings supplied from the public water mains, the service is direct to the house - there are not any properties served by stand-pipes.

The houses not supplied from mains are properties widely separated in isolated parts of the urban area, and are sited, in most instances, above the level of the reservoir. These houses take supplies from mountain springs, which are periodically inspected, and every possible precaution is taken to prevent contamination.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The whole town, with the exception of a few cottages situated in isolated parts of the district, is served by public sewers.

In some of the older parts of the town, the sewers are brick-built and have been in existence for a great many years. The system is 'combined', the sewers taking both foul sewage and storm water.

The sewage is purified at a Sewage Disposal Works owned by the Local Authority and the effluent discharged into the River Clydach. These Works were built in 1924, and have been well maintained, but will probably need to be enlarged at some future date.

Periodical samples of sewage effluent are taken for examination as a check upon the operation of the Plant.

PUBLIC CLEANSING -
REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The Council operate a thrice weekly collection of refuse from all parts of the town, and a daily collection from a large part of the town, and disposal is by means of controlled tipping designed to level sites of disused workings of outcrop coal seams, which are numerous in the area.

The Blaenavon Road tipping was discontinued in late 1955, and in January 1956, the Council commenced tipping refuse on the site known as "The Patches".

One three ton Karrier is employed full-time, and one S/D Freighter is employed part-time on the work of refuse collection.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The work of rats and mice destruction had proceeded satisfactorily and has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of the above Act.

Two maintenance treatments of the town's sewers have been completed, and the results are summarised below:-

Maintenance Treatment carried out during April

Number of sewere manholes baited	...	...	216
Number showing complete 'takes' of bait	...		9
Number showing partial 'takes' of bait	...		81
Number showing 'no take' of bait	...		126

Maintenance Treatment carried out during November

Number of sewer manholes baited	...	218
Number showing complete 'take' of bait	...	27
Number showing partial 'take' of bait	...	106
Number showing 'no take' of bait	...	75

The bait was deposited on the 'benching' of the manhole or upon metal baiting trays fitted to the manhole walls. Each manhole being pre-baited upon alternate days, and on the third day, a proportionate amount of poison was added to the base bait and laid at all points, which had resulted in a take of pre-bait.

Extensive road repairs during October to Worcester Street and Beaufort Street gave rise to a marked increase in the number of complaints of rat infestation in the immediate and adjoining areas to these streets. This necessitated a survey of these areas and treatment of premises infested due to the disturbance caused. The final treatment of these areas in the maintenance sewer treatment, which followed in November, proved satisfactory.

Apart from disturbances of this nature, which arose in this case immediately prior to the maintenance treatment of sewers, that is, at a time when some complaints can be expected, the method advocated by Mr. R. Davies, the Divisional Rodent Officer to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and implemented by the Health Department, has given exceptionally good results. I must again thank Mr. Davies and his Staff for their ready help at all times.

In accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Infestation Control Department), the base bait and poison used are alternated for sewer treatments, and the results prove the efficiency of this change in bait and poison.

The work of Rodent Control in this area is carried out by a part-time operator. This Operator is engaged in other miscellaneous duties, but those of Rodent Control are given priority.

Sewage Disposal Works

Treatments of the town's sewers for the destruction of rats were followed by inspection and test baiting at the Sewage Disposal Plant. A minor infestation responded to treatment.

Refuse Disposal Tip

Periodical inspections were made at the refuse tip. During the year, 24 treatments for the destruction of rats were successfully completed, a total of 288 points being laid. The tip was rather heavily infested, but as a result of treatment, the infestation was cleared. However, regular inspections continued to be made.

Surface Infestations

Every complaint of infestation by rats or mice was investigated, and surveys of the town periodically carried out.

The under-mentioned is a summary of the work completed at surface premises during the year:-

No. of dwelling houses in the area	...	2013
No. of Local Authority premises -		
6 renumerable & 9 non-renumerable	...	15
No. of business premises	...	184
Total number of inspections	...	524
No. of infestations by rats -		
(including re-infestations)	...	212
No. of infestations by mice	...	83
No. of treatments carried out by Loc. Authority	...	295
No. of Informal Notices served requiring		
rat proofing	...	2
No. of cases when rat proofing works		
carried out by informal action	...	4
No. of block treatments	...	NIL

The use of warfain as an alternate poison for treatment of surface infestation has been proved highly efficacious

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FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

The following is a list of trades carried on at factories within the urban area, and a statement where mechanical power is used:-

Type of Trade	Number of Factories	Mechanical Power used	Mech. Power not used
Motor Vehicle Repairs, etc.	8	8	-
Motor Bodies, Vehicle Painting, etc.	2	2	-
Joinery	3	3	-
Boot Repairs	2	2	-
Sausages	1	1	-
Tyre Repairs	1	1	-
Aerated Waters	1	1	-
Letter Press Printing	1	1	-
Raincoats	1	1	-
Tufted Chenille	1	1	-
Cakes (Confectionery)	2	2	1
Bread	1	1	-
	24	24	1

PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION
of THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948
 Inspections for purposes as to health

	No. on Register	Inspections	No. of written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are enforced.	1	1	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced.	24	32	2	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced (excluding out-workers)	2	-	-	-
TOTAL	27	33	2	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Prosecution Instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventiltn.	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	5	3	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	4	-	-	-

PART 8 OF THE ACT: OUTWORK - SECTIONS 110 and 111

There are no 'outworkers' in the urban area.

HOUSING REPAIRS & RENTS ACT, 1954

No applications were received for Certificates for Disrepair under this Act.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspections of Dwelling Houses during the year

- (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts.
(This figure includes inspections for Slum Clearance Survey) approx. 450
- (b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose approx. 570
- (c) Number of dwellings, included under sub-heading (a) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations 1925 and 1936 ... 20
- (d) Number of inspections made for the purpose 20
- (e) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so injurious or dangerous as to be unfit for human habitation. (One hundred and thirty-four houses are to be built to re-house families from slum dwellings. In addition, there are 22 vacant and dilapidated houses to be demolished, making a total of 156
- (f) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive to those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation and subsequently repaired as a result of action by the Local Authority 12

HOUSING STATISTICS

(Continued)

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notices

- (a) Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its Officers ... 27

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(i) No. of dwelling houses in which Notices were served requiring repairs ... NIL

(ii) No. of houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices.

By owners ... NIL

By Local Authority in default of owners ... NIL

- (b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:

(i) No. of dwelling houses in which Formal Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 12

(ii) No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:

By owners ... 12

By Local Authority in default of owners ... NIL

- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(i) No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... 10

(ii) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... 10

(iii) No. of Undertakings accepted that house will not be used for human habitation ... 3

HOUSING STATISTICS

(Continued)

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding

A.	(i)	No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	No figures Available
	(ii)	No. of families dwelling therein	...	...	-do-
	(iii)	No. of persons dwelling therein	...	...	-do-
B.	(i)	No. of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	-do-
C.	(i)	No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	20
	(ii)	No. of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	71
D.	(i)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	-
E.	(i)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding upon which the Medical Officer may consider it advisable to report. Every consideration is given by the Council to families living under overcrowded conditions when considering application for new housing accommodation	...	...	-

Re 4 C.((i) and (ii), the 13 new houses constructed during the year were, by a system of exchange, used to relieve overcrowding within Council houses and flats and in privately owned dwellings. By so doing, the Council were able to relieve overcrowding in a greater number of dwellings than they had new houses, thus utilising their resources to the fullest possible extent; 20 families being re-housed by this method.

The Council consider the problem of overcrowding to be of major importance and are proceeding as rapidly as is possible with the building programme. It is, however, difficult to assess the true position, as most of the newly married couples have to take up residence with their relatives, due to lack of other housing accommodation, often causing overcrowded conditions at these homes. Within a comparatively short time these young families make application to the Council for accommodation, and it is this factor which the Council have to carefully consider when allocating newly erected houses.

The Public Health Inspector investigates all applications for new housing accommodation and reports upon overcrowded conditions to the Housing Allocation Committee.

The Council has decided to build 134 houses, to be allocated solely for re-housing people displaced from slum dwellings. This figure approximates the figure of 137 given the Ministry in the Return made in July, 1955 under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. The original scheme was to complete the programme of re-housing within 15 years, later reduced to 10 years at the request of the Ministry. The Council subsequently decided to expedite this work and hope to complete this stage by mid-1958.

There are several derelict dwellings that require action under the Housing Acts, and these will be included, making a gross figure of 156 houses to be demolished or closed.

In Addition to the Foregoing:

Relets by Council during year	...	...	...	4
No. Statutory overcrowding cases re-housed (Total)				20
No. of persons involved in such cases (Total)	...			71
No. of families morally overcrowded re-housed	...			7
No. of persons involved in such cases	...	...		25
No. of families re-housed not overcrowded but due to unfit houses	...	...	...	NIL
No. of persons involved in such cases	...	...	...	NIL
No. of cases re-housed due to special hardship (Tuberculosis, etc.)	4
No. of persons involved in above cases	13

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SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Number and Nature of Inspections made:

Housing

Complaints received	...	...	...	96
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	96
Houses inspected and recorded	...	...	...	20
Re-visits to properties under Notice	...	...	...	52
Dirty or otherwise unsatisfactory houses			...	6
Disinfestations	...	...	...	4

General Sanitation

Drainage inspections	...	...	...	12
Drain testing	...	...	...	5
Factories	...	...	...	33
Refuse Collections - inspections	...	...	...	4

Infectious Diseases

Enquiries	...	...	...	13
Disinfections	...	...	...	8

Housing Estates

There are 536 Council owned dwellings, consisting of 100 two-bedroomed flats, 50 prefabricated two-bedroomed bungalows, 8 two-bedroomed houses, and 378 three-bedroomed houses

13 new three-bedroomed houses were completed during the year, and a further 13 houses were in course of erection at the end of the year.

Routine inspections of these houses were carried out during the year, and 26 reports were submitted to the Housing Allocation and Housing and Property Sub-Committees.

Dirty premises were dealt with immediately, and were reported in a few cases. Generally speaking, the houses are kept in a clean condition, but the few unsatisfactory tenants rapidly improve under constant supervision. In the few cases reported, the Committee has taken a strong line of action, and this has had the desired effect.

Repairs are reported to the Surveyor's Department when noted, this work largely being done in collaboration with Mr. Galt of that Department.

All premises becoming vacant are inspected for cleanliness and repair by Mr. Galt and I before being re-let. This has a two fold effect, viz that the outgoing tenant leaves the house clean and any repairs he is liable for, are charged to him, and secondly, the state of the premises is known so that any complaint by an ingoing tenant can be properly assessed. This applied to exchanges as well as to re-lets for other reasons.

HOUSING ALLOCATION

At the beginning of the year, it became apparent that the old Register was largely out of date, as it contained entries from 1946. It was considered that many of these had died, re-housed themselves, or moved outside the district without the Council being notified. This old Register contained 451 apparently current applications.

New application forms were drafted and sent to each of these applicants, and this resulted in 208 applications being received by the end of the year. Each applicant, who had previously registered, retained his old number and date of previous application, and this was entered in the new Register, thus ensuring that older applicants were not in any way prejudiced by the change.

All these, and subsequent applications, are classified according to size of family and whether tenants or sub-tenants; coded details are included as to overcrowding, sex overcrowding, medical grounds (particularly regarding Tuberculosis), bad housing and lack of amenities. A minimum residential qualification of eight years is required before the Council can consider an application.

In addition to the compilation of a new application Register, a Register of exchanges has been compiled and contains details of 51 applicants in Council houses who wished to transfer to either larger or smaller houses for various reasons. This has proved its value in the allocation of the 13 houses built during the year, when a total of 20 families were provided with accommodation more suitable to their needs, and thus alleviating a large measure of overcrowding in Council houses caused by the growth of families from the time of their original allocation.

A limited number of houses have been allocated to key-workers in certain local industries on the representations of the Ministries concerned. The bona fides of these workers are very carefully checked in all cases.

The Housing Allocation Committee has shown great care and complete impartiality in this most onerous and difficult task of housing allocation.

The Council are aware that a large number of applicants on the Register occupy slum dwellings. They have resolved to build 134 houses for accommodating families displaced from these houses by the middle of 1958, consequently resulting in a considerable reduction in the number of applications on the Register.

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F O O D

Food Premises

During the year, 164 visits were made to retail food shops and premises where food is prepared, stored or deposited for the purpose of sale.

The undermentioned is a list of such premises:-

<u>Type of Food Premises</u>	<u>Number in Area</u>
Grocers	24
Greengrocers and Wet Fish Shops	9
General Stores	18
Market - covered and open	1
Bakeries	3
Mineral Water Manufacturer	1
Restaurants (including Snack Bars)	8
Butchers' Shops	12
Slaughterhouse	1
Confectioners, etc.	19

F O O D

(Continued)

Food Premises Registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938

Preparation, manufacture and storage of preserved foods (cooked meats, etc., in connection with Butchery Businesses)	9
Fried Fish Shops	3
Manufacture of Ice Cream	1
Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	25

A total of 85 inspections were made at such premises, the Public Health Inspector stressing the need for a high standard of personal hygiene by food handlers.

Byelaws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938

Byelaws for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food are in operation in the urban area. It has not been necessary to take legal action as generally, food traders are co-operative in the question of food hygiene.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947 to 1952

There are 25 registered retailers and one manufacturer of Ice Cream within the urban area. The retailers obtain supplies mainly from the large Ice Cream Companies who have depots sited in various parts of the country, from which frequent deliveries to small traders are made. The one manufacturer uses the heat treatment method and his apparatus conforms to the requirements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations. All premises in the district conform to legal requirements and are registered in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Acts.

Routine inspections are made to all premises having regard to hygienic conditions and legal requirements.

Milk Supply

There are 9 persons licensed as Dealers in Pasteurised Milk in accordance with the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, and 2 Dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

All milk sold in the area is 'pasteurised' and supplied mainly by large Dairy Companies having Pasteurisation Plants in the neighbouring towns. There is one such Dairy within the urban area.

Inspections at Dairies

During the year, 23 visits were made to Dairies for inspection of plant, utensils and premises. The trade is most co-operative in the question of clean milk production, and it was not necessary to resort to legal action in any instance.

Laboratory Examination of Milk Supplies

23 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination during the year, and the results are summarised below:-

Number of samples conforming to the standards for Pasteurised Milk	...	20
--	-----	----

Number of samples <u>not</u> conforming to the standards	...	3
--	-----	---

The 3 unsatisfactory samples were reported to the Foods and Drugs Inspector in Brecon.

Licensed Hotels and Inns

There are 24 Licensed Houses in the urban area, and routine inspections have been carried out at all premises, particular attention being given to sanitary accommodation, methods of cleansing of glasses, and condition of cellars, etc.

Market

Regular stallholders handling food are:-

Fresh Meat	...	...	...	6 stalls
Cooked Meat	...	...	...	6 stalls
Cakes and Confectionery	...			3 stalls
Shell Fish	...	...	...	1 stall
Sweets	...	...	...	1 stall
Tinned Goods		...	...	2 stalls
Poultry	...	...	...	6 stalls
Greengrocers		...	...	40 stalls

In addition, 5 stalls sell fresh meat occasionally, about 20 sell eggs regularly, and the number of poultry dealers at certain periods amounts to about 25.

Each Fresh Meat, Cooked Meat, Cakes and Confectionery and Poultry stall has been provided with screens or other means of securing the prevention of contamination of exposed food.

Various minor offences were dealt with by verbal warnings, with the exception of one case where written notice was served.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

This Act, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1956, is an Act consolidating several Acts on this subject.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

These Regulations made by the Minister under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, made a great advance in the provisions applicable to the production, handling, storage and sale of food. Several provisions are new, and their interpretation not altogether as clear and lucid as might at first appear. No doubt, "case law" will settle several points of administration in the near future. Some work has been done to make these Regulations effective, but with Slum Clearance becoming a major issue, little time can be spared for this very important work.

Inspection of Foodstuffs

During routine inspections at food premises, the undermentioned foods were examined and found to be unfit for human consumption:-

Apples 25 tins; Apricots 25 tins;

Beef Steak 13 tins (13 lbs); Beans 24 tins;
Beef Steak Puddings 4 tins (4 lbs);

Cheese 18 lbs; Cherries 21 tins; Cranberries 1 tin;
Cream 1 tin; Coconut 10 lbs; Condensed Milk 5 tins;
Corned Beef 47 tins (104 lbs. 8 oz.);
Curried Vegetables 3 tins;

Evaporated Milk 27 tins;

Grapefruit 8 tins;

Ham $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; Ham (Cooked) 5 tins (71 lbs. 1 oz.);

Jam 2 jars; Jellied Veal 10 tins (60 lbs.);

Kippers 14 lbs.;

Lambs Tongues 6 tins (4 lbs. 8 oz.);
Luncheon Meat 1 tin (7 lbs.);

Minced Beef Loaf 6 tins (4 lbs. 8 oz.);
Minced Meat Loaf 7 tins (5 lbs. 4 oz.);
Mint Sauce 6 bottles;

Oranges 17 tins; Ox Tongue 1 tin (6 lbs.);

Inspection of Foodstuffs (Continued)

Peaches 71 tins; Pears 87 tins; Peas 27 tins;
Pickles 21 jars; Pies 8 tins; Pilchards 6 tins;
Pineapples 34 tins; Plums 14 tins;
Pork & Beef 1 tin (6 lbs);
Pork Brawn 1 tin (12 oz.);
Pork Luncheon Meat 7 tins (28 lbs. 9 oz.)

Raspberries 8 tins; Red Cabbage 3 jars;
Rhubarb 5 tins;

Salmon 2 tins; Sausage (Beef) 114 lbs;
Sausage (Pork) 75 lbs; Shrimps 13 lbs. 8 oz.;
Soup 8 tins; Steak & Gravy 5 tins (5 lbs.);
Stewed Steak 9 tins (9 lbs.);
Strawberries 12 tins;

Tomatoes 130 tins.

In no case were any of these foodstuffs exposed for sale, and all were voluntarily surrendered by the Retailers.

All such unsound foods are, under strict control, conveyed to the refuse tip and buried well below the surface in such a manner as to prevent any access to them by any person or animals.

Food and Drugs

The Breconshire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for the Brynmawr Area, and I am indebted to Mr. G. E. Bastin, the Chief Food and Drugs Inspector for the following information:-

No. of Milk Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act	...	11
--	-----	----

No. of Samples of other Foods and Drugs	...	34
---	-----	----

Food and Drugs (Continued)

In addition to the above samples:-

Bacteriological Samples of Milk supplied to Schools	18
Samples taken at Pasteurisation Plants	12

All of the above samples complied with the statutory standards.

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HEATHCOTE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

In July, 1954, Government Control of the Slaughterhouse under the Ministry of Food ceased, and the complete control of the premises taken over by Messrs. Weeks (Brynmawr) Ltd., as a Wholesale Meat Supply Company. This continued until the 13th November, 1955, when the Fatstock Marketing Corporation took over part of the business as follows. - The Fatstock Marketing Corporation became responsible for supplying live-stock "on the hoof", and Messrs. Weeks (Brynmawr) Ltd. purchasing the dead meat "off the hook" from the Fatstock Marketing Corporation, Messrs. Weeks (Brynmawr) Ltd. being in charge of all sales to retail butchers. Lairage and slaughtering are controlled and managed by Messrs. Weeks (Brynmawr) Ltd. as Contractors to the Fatstock Marketing Corporation.

The Heathcote Slaughterhouse has a very high "throughput", supplying about 130 shops, mainly in the urban districts of Abertillery, Blaenavon, Brynmawr, Ebbw Vale and Nantyglo and Blaina, and the rural district of Crickhowell. In addition, it caters to some retail butchers in the urban districts of Abercarn, Cwmbran, Gelligaer, Pontypool, Rhymney, Risca and Tredegar, the County Borough of Merthyr Tydfil, and the Abergavenny rural district.

Occasionally, some meat is sent to Coed Herbert Slaughterhouse near Neath, and to Newport.

The cost of Meat Inspection is borne by the six Local Authorities forming a Joint Committee, these being:-

Abertillery U.D.C.
Blaenavon U.D.C.
Brynmawr U.D.C.
Crickhowell R.D.C.
Ebbw Vale U.D.C., and
Nantyglo and Blaina U.D.C.

Food and Hygiene (Continued)

The Meat Inspector, Mr. J. Russell Parry, took up his duties on the 20th February, 1956, his appointment being a full time one. This post had been vacant for over a year, and during this period, I endeavoured to spare as much time as possible for this important work, but it was impossible to cover these additional duties efficiently.

It may be mentioned here that some shops in the area are partly supplied from places outside, such as Abergavenny Farmers, Maesycymmer Slaughterhouse, and Newport Cold Stores. Some imported meat passes through the Heathcote Slaughterhouse for delivery to retail butchers.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED
HEATHCOTE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

KILLING FIGURES FOR 1956

TYPE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Steers & Heifers	506	365	381	425	342	325	338	348	376	456	428	373
Cows & Bulls	92	33	24	11	12	18	14	17	13	10	20	9
Calves	72	61	158	123	138	78	92	106	109	136	90	44
Sheep & Lambs	2036	1133	949	828	1673	2275	3165	3683	3153	3975	2828	2503
Rams & Ewes	8	6	5	9	21	21	27	34	56	45	65	33
Pigs	941	972	1030	943	670	500	485	540	755	902	880	1041
Sows & Boars	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-

TOTALS:-

Steers and Heifers 4663

Cows and Bulls 273

Calves 1207

Sheep and Lambs 28201

Rams and Ewes 330

Pigs 9659

Sows and Boars 6

CONDENSED MEAT AND OFFAL FOR 1956
(Weight given in Pounds)

Month	Cattle Killed	Beef	Beef Offal	Calves Killed	Veal	Calves Offal	Sheep Killed	Mutton	Sheep Offal	Pigs Killed	Pork	Pigs Offal
Jan.	598	1605	4296	72	-	-	2044	40	431	942	228	13
FEB.	398	1481	3430	61	-	-	1139	3	55	972	277	34
MARCH	405	1494	4957	158	41	-	954	65	82	1031	582	307
APRIL	436	2203	5136	123	2	-	837	47	62	943	266	259
MAY	354	1488	4266	138	40	28	1694	74	59	670	234	104
JUNE	343	129	2154	78	-	-	2296	10	54	501	88	76
JULY	352	790	3074	92	23	10	3192	76	156	487	108	82
AUG.	365	390	2910	106	56	-	3717	91	154	540	275	157
SEPT.	389	363	3128	109	-	7	3209	180	197	756	182	104
OCT.	466	747	3121	136	22	8	4020	19	240	902	367	166
NOV.	448	468	2694	90	-	-	2893	79	86	880	267	151
DEC.	383	115	2430	44	-	-	2536	101	175	1041	309	241
TOTALS	4936	11273	41596	1207	184	53	4936	785	1751	9659	3183	1694

HEATHCOTE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Steers & Heifers	Cows & Bulls	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Ewes & Rams	Pigs	Sows & Boars
No. Killed	4663	273	1207	28201	330	9659	6
No. Inspected	4503	247	1191	27669	325	9357	6
All Diseases Except Tuberculosis and Cystercercosis:-							
Whole Carcasses Condmd.	4	4	5	18	6	4	-
Carcs. in which some part or organ was Condemned	2026	137	29	634	170	901	-
Percentage of Number Inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cystercercosis	44.8	55.5	2.5	2.3	52.3.	9.6	0.0
Tuberculosis Only							
Whole Carcs.Cmd.	6	-	1	-	-	-	-
Carcs. of which some part of organ was Condemned	204	12	-	-	-	243	-
Percentage of Number Inspected affected with Tuberculosis	4.5	4.7	0.09	-	-	2.6	-
CYSTERCERCOSIS:							
Carcs. of which some part of organ was Condemned	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcs. submitted to treatment by Refrigeration	15	-	-	-	-	-	-

N.B. Approximately 20% of meat was inspected from 1/1/56 to 19/2/56 and 100% thereafter.
Meat Inspector commenced duties on 20/2/56.

No horses were slaughtered.

CARCASE MEAT AND OFFAL

TOTALS CONDEMNED

TOTAL Carcase Meat Condemned ... 15,425 lbs.
TOTAL Offal Condemned ... 45,094 lbs.
TOTAL Weight of Meat and Offal Condemned 27 tons. 1 qr. 11 lbs.

Disposal of Condemned Meat and Offal

Meat and Offal found to be unfit for human consumption at the Slaughterhouse is stained green before being collected by Messrs. J. H. Fairclough, Ltd., Newport, who are authorised buyers.

Inedible Offal is collected by Newport Corporation and processed by them into pig food.

Slaughter of Animals Act

The number of slaughtermen licenced by the Council on the 31st December, 1956 was 15, most of which are employed at the Heathcote Slaughterhouse in various capacities.

C O N C L U S I O N

The Public Health Department gratefully acknowledge and appreciate the co-operation received from other Departments of the Council, and is indebted to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their support and consideration extended during the year of this Report.

Yours obediently,

D. A. JONES.

Public Health Inspector.

I N D E X

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