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BOROUGH OF MONMOUTH



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1956

Council Offices
Monmouth.

E. N. DOWELL. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

MONMOUTH BOROUGH COUNCIL

Mayor

Councillor J. B. Breakwell, J.P.

Deputy Mayor

Alderman N. C. Elstob, M.A., J.P.

ALDERMEN

Mr. S. H. Bowen J.P.

Mr. C. Hancocks

Mr. B. Partridge

COUNCILLORS.

Mr. W. L. Bigham

Mr. D. E. J. Pope

Mr. J. H. Dew

Lady Twiston-Davies, J.P.

Mr. D. L. Edwards

Mr. G. E. Smith

Mr. R. H. George, J.P.

Mr. R. P. B. Thomas

Mrs. V. M. Griffin

Mr. E. I. Willis

Mr. T. J. Griffiths

Town Clerk - R. Wallis, A.I.M.T.A.

Public Health Committee

Chairman - Councillor G. E. Smith

Alderman B. Partridge

Councillor Mrs. V. M. Griffin

Councillor J. H. Dew

Councillor Lady Twiston-Davies, J.P.

Councillor D. L. Edwards

Councillor E. I. Willis

Public Health Staff

Medical Officer of Health

E. N. Dowell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.

Surveyor & Public Health
Inspector

W. J. H. Biddle, M.I.Mun.E.,
A.R.San.I.

Additional Public Health
Inspector

W. A. Haigh, M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B.

BOROUGH OF MONMOUTH



18 St. James' Street,
MONMOUTH.

September, 1957.

To:-

The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Monmouth
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report
on the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough for
the year ended 31st December, 1956.

The health of the Borough is satisfactory.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank
Mr. Biddle and Mr. Haigh for their help and co-operation.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

E. N. DOWELL

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF MONMOUTH



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STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

<u>Area (acres)</u>	7,101
<u>Population</u>	
Estimated mid-year population	5,710
Number of inhabited houses	1,927
Rateable Value (31st March, 1956)	£32,266
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£121.18.8d

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	39	41	80
Illegitimate	3	3	6

The highest number of live births recorded in the last six years was 111 in 1952 and the lowest was 82 in 1953.

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

There were 3 still births in 1952 and 1953.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	-	1	1

The following is a list of infant deaths under one year of age, giving age at, and cause of, death:-

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| (i) Female - 40 mins. | 1.a. Cerebral Haemorrhage |
| | b. Birth Injury |
| | c. Breech Presentation |
| (ii) Female - 14 hrs. | 1.a. Cerebral Compression |
| | b. Sub-arachnoid Haemorrhage |
| | c. Fracture of vault of skull |

- (iii) Male - 1 day 1.a. Prematurity
- (iv) Female - 2 weeks 1.a. Broncho-pneumonia
2. Prematurity

In 1953 there was one death of an infant under one year and in 1951 there were five deaths.

DEATHS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths	30	42	72

There were 63 deaths in 1953 and 81 in 1951. For the seventh consecutive year there were no deaths due to Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion. As opposed to 21 in 1954 and 11 in 1955, there were only 4 deaths attributed to Coronary Disease. There were 4 deaths attributed to malignant neoplasm of lung, bronchus.

Of the total deaths, 39 were 70 years or over at time of death.

Table II gives a classification of the causes of death and the number attributed to each cause.

Natural increase - the number of births exceeds the number of deaths by 14.

GENERAL EPIDEMIOLOGY

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified. This is the fifth consecutive year in which no notifications were received.

Diphtheria Immunisation

As stated in my Annual Report for 1955, immunisation with the combined vaccine was commenced in the area in May of that year.

Of the 89 children born in 1955, only 44 of these were immunised by the end of 1956. This percentage of immunisation is still too low. The target is not less than 75% of babies immunised before their first birthday.

Of the children born in 1956, 20 were immunised by the end of the year.

Immunisation was not discontinued this year during the season of Poliomyelitis.

Scarlet Fever

For the third consecutive year no notifications were received.

Measles

As was expected following the 206 notifications of 1955, the number of notifications was low - it was one.

Whooping Cough

As in 1955, ten notifications were received. There was one in 1954 and 19 in 1953.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough was commenced in the area in May, 1955.

Poliomyelitis

As in 1955, 1953, 1952, and 1951, no notifications were received. One notification was received in 1954 but this was not confirmed.

Food Poisoning

No notifications were received.

Primary Notifications of Tuberculosis for 1956

The following were the notifications of new cases received during the year:-

(i)	Female	age 56 years	Lungs
(ii)	Female	age 27 years	Lungs
(iii)	Female	age 53 years	Lungs
(iv)	Male	age 17 years	Lungs
(v)	Male	age 16 years	Lungs
(vi)	Male	age 45 years	Lungs
(vii)	Female	age 59 years	Lungs

There were five primary notifications in 1955 but in the previous year 19 notifications were received.

In 1955 and 1954 no deaths were attributed to any form of Tuberculosis; this year, there was one death of a male attributed to Respiratory Tuberculosis.

Four patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were re-housed during 1956.

DEATHS IN MONMOUTH BOROUGH, 1956

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	5
Diabetes		1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	4	6
Coronary disease, angina	1	3
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1
Other heart disease	1	9
Other circulatory disease	4	4
Pneumonia	3	3
Bronchitis		1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum		1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	3
Motor vehicle accidents	1	
All other accidents	1	1
Suicide		2
Homicide and operations of war		2
All causes	30	42

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

Disease	Age Groups of Cases Notified							Total of all ages
	Under 1 yr	1 2	3 4	5 9	10 14	15 24	25 and over	
Diphtheria								
Scarlet Fever								
Cerebro-spinal Fever								
Pneumonia								
Acute Poliomyelitis								
Enteric Fever								
Encaphalitis Lethargica								
Dysentery								
Ophthalmia Neonatorum								
Puerperal Pyrexia								
Measles and German Measles				1				1
Whooping Cough	1	4	2	3				10
Erysipelas								
Other Diseases								
Total	1	4	2	4				11

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The main water supply of the town is supplied by the Wales Gas Board, Monmouth Gas & Water Undertaking. There are three separate sources of supply:-

- (1) High Pressure. Buckholt.
- (2) Low Pressure. Buckholt.
- (3) River from Mayhill

(1) High Pressure, Buckholt Supplies 110,000 galls.
per day

Source

The known source is a spring in an opening in the rock formation in a large quarry situated in woodland owned by the Monmouth Gas & Water Undertaking. This land is fenced off.

The possibility of contamination at source is reduced to animal wild life, there is a well-worn badger or fox track to source. The gathering grounds consist of:-

- (a) Woodland
- (b) Agricultural land forming sides of hill

As spring is near top of a syncline in the rock formation it is possible that there may only be contamination from this agricultural land during heavy rainfall.

Bacteriological samples of raw water have shown faecal contamination both in dry and wet periods.

Collection, Purification and Distribution

Water from gathering grounds drains to inaccessible chamber buried under road, and to collecting chambers within boundary of plot of land owned by Company.

The water is piped from these collecting chambers to storage tanks.

Chlorine solution is drip fed into storage tanks via 1" galvanised pipe, which requires periodic descaling.

The chlorinated water passes from storage tanks to main to Buckholt Water Works. Here it is filtered and passed out to town mains.

At Highfield Road this supply is fed into 75,000 gallon storage tanks which feed Osbaston and town, including Kymin, via hydrostat, and Wyesham.

- (2) Low Pressure, Buckholt. Supplies 95,000 gallons per day

Source

The origin of source is unknown, gathering grounds probably Buckholt Woods.

This source is permanently contaminated as woods are open.

Collection, Purification and Distribution

Spring waters collect in chamber by side of road below Cider Mill Cottage and is piped to Buckholt Water Works. Here it is chlorinated, then passed through slow sand filters and into the town mains. These mains go across country, to Leasbrook Lane and feed Dixon Road etc.

Water Works, Buckholt

These consist of

- (1) High Pressure filter
- (2) Two slow sand filters
- (3) Drip feed chlorination. Chlorine solution made from chloride of lime.

- (3) Mayhill Supply. Supplies 125,000 gallons per day

This is mainly river water pumped.

Water Works consist of

- (1) Storage tank, 245,000 gallons
- (2) Two slow sand filters
- (3) Chlorination tanks
- (4) Clean water storage, 12,000 gallons

The water passes through sand filter, is chlorinated by drip feed in clean water storage tanks.

Data

Mayhill Clean Water Storage	12,000 gallons
Osbaston " " "	75,000 gallons
Mayhill Storage	245,000 gallons

Consumption

(1)	Mayhill	125,000 gallons
(2)	High Pressure	110,000 gallons
(3)	Low Pressure	95,000 gallons

Total 330,000 gallons

Approximately 51.1 gallons per head per day when 40,000 gallons per day used by Laundry is deducted.

Considering

- (a) Number of houses without Water Closets
- (b) Number of houses without baths
- (c) Number of houses sharing taps

this consumption is high, and suggests need for extensive investigations for leaks.

The supply was regularly sampled for bacteriological examination and of 29 samples taken 25 were satisfactory and 4 unsatisfactory.

Generally the water is fresh and pleasing to the palate and is of moderate hardness.

20 samples were taken from other supplies, 17 were unsatisfactory, and users were advised to boil water before drinking

ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLY IN MONMOUTH

	<u>H.P.</u>	<u>L.P.</u>	<u>Mayhill</u>
1. Appearance	Clear	Clear	Clear
2. Taste and Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Colour	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
4. pH Value	7.1	7.4	8.3
5. Free Chlorine	-	-	-
6. Total Solid Residue (dried at 180C)	(parts p. million)		
	320	290	180
7. Suspended Matter (dried at 105C)	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. Chlorine as Chloride	14	21	14
9. Ammoniacal Nitrogen (Free Ammonia expressed as N.)	0.03	0.008	0.03
10. Albuminoid Nitrogen (expressed as N.)	0.02	0.008	0.15
11. Nitrate Nitrogen (expressed as N.)	6.94	4.1	0.8
12. Nitrite Nitrogen (expressed as N.)	0.001	0.001	0.01
13. Total Alkalinity (as Calcium Carbonate)			
14. Hardness (Total)	218	233	153
15. Hardness (Temporary)			
16. Hardness (Permanent)			
17. Lead			
18. Zinc			
19. Oxygen Absorption from Permanganate Solution in 4 hrs. at 27C	0.15	Nil	
20. Free Carbon Dioxide	-	10	-

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

25 new houses were connected to the sewer. 3 new houses to septic tanks and 4 improved houses were connected to septic tanks.

Sewage disposal is by settling tanks and contact beds.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

There is alleged pollution from the Council's Sewerage Purification Beds.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There are 1,812 premises with Water Closet accommodation of which 1,530 are on the main drainage system, 239 are served by cesspools and septic tanks, and 43 by bucket closets.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The area of collection remains the same as for previous years.

Weekly collections are made in the town, and fortnightly in outlying areas. Some of the business premises receive more frequent calls.

Whilst a large number of householders use proper lidded bins for the storage of House Refuse, quite a number use receptacles which are inadequate, insanitary and unsightly and cause litter in the streets. It is suggested that remedial measures be taken.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse disposal is at the tip at Brooksholme, Osbaston. The tip is sprayed and dressed regularly with insecticide.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S VISITS
DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1956.

<u>Nature of Visit or Inspection</u>	<u>Total</u>
Water Supply	88
Drainage	302
Stables and Piggeries	5
Common Lodging Houses	1
Tents, Vans and Sheds	42
Factories	90
Workshops	8
Bakehouses	7
Public Conveniences	1
Refuse Collection	276
Refuse Disposal	5
Rats and Mice	24
Schools	7
Shops	1
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	117
Licensed Premises	24
<hr/>	
<u>Under Public Health Acts</u>	
No. of Houses inspected	2
Visits paid to above Houses	24
<u>Under Housing Acts</u>	
No. of Houses inspected	67
Visits paid to above Houses	122
<u>Overcrowding</u>	
No. of Houses inspected	1
Visits paid to above Houses	-
<u>Verminous Premises</u>	
No. of Houses inspected	3
Visits paid to above Houses	6
<hr/>	
Inquiries in cases of Infectious Disease	3
Visits re Disinfection	1
<hr/>	
<u>Inspection of Meat</u>	
Visits to Slaughterhouses	355
Visits to Shops and Stalls	29
Visits to Other Premises	2
Visits to:	
Butchers	56
Fishmongers & Poulterers	6
Grocers	34
Greengrocers & Fruiterers	7
Dairies and Milkshops	4
Ice-Cream Premises	5
Restaurants	37
Market Stalls	1
Canteens	6
<hr/>	
Carried forward	1,769

Brought forward	<u>Total</u>	1,769
<u>Visits in connection with Sampling</u>	MEAT & FOOD INSPECTION	
Milk - Bacteriological		43
Ice-Cream		12
Food & Drugs Samples - Bacteriological		2
Miscellaneous Food Visits		6
Unsound Food		21
Total		<u>1,853</u>

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of houses owned by the Local Authority:-

(1) Under the Housing Acts	397
(2) Other Powers	9

Number of houses erected during the year:-

(1) Total	27
(a) By Local Authority	22
(b) By Other Bodies and Persons	5
(2) With State Assistance under Housing Acts:-	
(a) By Local Authority	Nil
(b) By Other Bodies or Persons	Nil

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for defects (under Public Health Act or Housing Acts)	69
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	146

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 their Officers	19
---	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

(1) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936	Nil
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	6

3. (2) Proceedings under Public Health Acts
- (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied Nil
 - (b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notice
 - (i) By the Owners Nil
 - (ii) By the Local Authority in Default of Owners Nil
- (3) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936
- (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil
 - (b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 10
 - (c) Undertakings given and accepted Nil
- (4) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 and Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1953
- (a) Number of separate houses or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 1
 - (b) Number of separate houses or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the house or room having been rendered fit Nil
- (5) Clearance Areas 2

69 houses were inspected during the year, 2 under the Public Health Acts and 67 under the Housing Acts.

Notices served to remedy defects were as follows:-

	Verbal	Intimation	Statutory	Total
Housing Act	Nil	12	6	18
Public Health Act	18	7	Nil	25
Total	18	19	6	43

4. Improvement Grants

Applications	Granted	Completed
9	9	8

Of the 8 completed, four were for tenanted houses and consisted of installation of drainage system, bathroom and toilet, hot and cold water and new kitchen.

The remainder were owner/occupiers; two were complete renovation and two were for septic tanks and hot water systems.

SWIMMING POOLS

One only, owned by Monmouth School; not open to the public.

Six samples of bath water were submitted for bacteriological examination - three were satisfactory and three unsatisfactory.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND FLEAS

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| (1) Number of Council Houses infested | 3 |
| (2) Number of Private Houses infested | Nil |

All were satisfactorily treated with contact insecticide.

SCHOOLS

All schools are on the main sewerage system, and all schools are on the main water supply. Samples of milk and water were taken periodically.

PRIORY STREET BOYS' SCHOOL

The ventilation and lighting in this school is very poor.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(1) Milk Supply

43 visits have been paid to Dairies and Milkshops.

Number of Retail Purveyors:-

- | | |
|------------------|-----|
| (a) Resident | 7 |
| (b) Non-Resident | Nil |

Six Retail Purveyors hold licences for the sale of Designated milk:-

Sterilised Milk	Nil
Tuberculin Tested Milk	6
Pasteurised Milk	3
Pasteurised Milk (Supplementary Licences)	Nil
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Ditto)	Nil
Sterilised Milk (Ditto)	Nil

(2) Cleanliness and Bacteriological Examination

Forty-two samples were submitted to the County Bacteriologist for examination and report. The results are shown in the following table.

	T.T.Pasteurised Milk and Pasteurised.		Tuberculin Tested Milk		Ungraded Milk	
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Methylene Blue	15	3	22	2	-	-
Phosphatase	18	-	-	-	-	-

(3) Examination for Tubercle Bacilli

In addition, 10 samples were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. They were collected from dealers within the Borough. The 10 samples were negative.

(4) Two samples of frozen egg and two tins of canned milk and meat were submitted and found satisfactory, except for tinned milk. The milk, however, had been taken out of sale.

Ice-Cream

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations came into force on the 1st May, 1947. These Regulations prescribe the method by which Ice Cream should be manufactured. The occupiers of all registered premises within the Borough are aware of the requirements of these Regulations.

There appears to be a growing tendency for the sale of pre-packed ice cream in the town, and this should be encouraged as there is much less risk of contamination.

2 samples of pre-packed ice cream submitted for bacteriological examination proved Grade 1.

12 samples of ice cream manufactured by local people were submitted for bacteriological examination. 5 were Grade 1, 2 were Grade 2, 2 were Grade 3, 3 were Grade 4.

Total number of premises registered	24
(a) Number registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream	5
(b) Number registered for storage and sale of ice cream only	19
Visits of inspection in connection with above	5

Meat Inspection and Other Foods

355 visits were paid to the Slaughterhouse for purposes of meat inspection.

31 visits were also paid to Shops for inspection of meat.

Slaughterhouses

The facilities for storage of hides and skins is very poor, but every endeavour is made to minimise the objectionable sight of these skins.

The premises are regularly sprayed with contact insecticides, and skins and bins dusted with insecticide powder in an effort to reduce the nuisance from flies. The individual slaughterhouses, stock pens and hanging rooms drain to a trapped gulley connected to the sewer. Spillage over this gulley grid does take place but this is swilled off the causeway with water; thus any blood or manure which may find its way into the river is very much diluted and causes little pollution of the river.

During the year 892 heifers and steers, 3 cows, 5814 sheep and lambs, 1548 pigs and sows, 167 calves, were inspected.

788 lbs. of meat and 1742 lbs. offal were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

The following miscellaneous foodstuffs were also condemned:-

Wet and Smoked		Fish	24 tins
Fish	3 stone	Bacon	5 lbs.
Meat	167 tins	Tomatoes	401 tins
Fruit	141 tins	Milk	154 tins
Vegetables	201 tins	Miscellaneous	207 tins

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	892	3	167	5814	1548
Number inspected	892	3	167	5814	1548
All diseases except Tuberculosis:-					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	87	1	Nil	105	23
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	9.7	33%	Nil	1.81	1.5
Tuberculosis only:-					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	1	Nil	Nil	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	.68	Nil	Nil	Nil	.51
Cysticercus Bovis	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Food and Drugs Sampling

This work is carried out by the Weights and Measures Inspector.

51 samples were taken, consisting of 30 milk samples and one each of the following:-

Malt Vinegar.	Butter.	Lard.
Self Raising Flour.	Cake Mixture.	Sponge.
Icing Sugar.	Orange Crush.	Mincemeat.
Saccharin.	Table Jelly.	Horseradish Sauce.
Parsley and Thyme	Ground Almonds.	Gelatine.
Stuffing.	Coffee.	Beans in Tomato
Fish Paste.	Culinary Essence.	Sauce.
Tomato Ketchup.	Sandwich Spread,	

One ice-cream sample was also taken.

The Public Analyst certified all these samples with the exception of 5 samples of milk, to be up to the standards required.

With regard to the 5 samples of milk not up to standard, it was found that the first sample was deficient in fat and solids not fat. "In Transit" samples were taken and one was also found to be in the same condition. "Appeal to Cow" samples were then taken, three of which were deficient in fat thus proving the original sample as Genuine but of abnormal composition.

Distribution of Food Premises by Trades

Butchers	12	Fishmongers	2
Greengrocers	6	Grocers	11
General	19	Hotels	5
Guest Houses	4	Licensed Premises	35
Clubs	4	Schools	7
Fish & Chip Shops	3	Cafes	9
Bakers	3	Miscellaneous	3
	—		—
	51		72
	==		==
<u>Total</u>		<u>123</u>	

Premises Registered under Foods & Drugs Act, 1955. S.16

Ice Cream Premises	24
Fish & Chip Shops	3
Sausage and Cooked Meats	9

The following number of visits were paid to registered food premises:-

Ice Cream Premises	17
Fish & Chip Shops	12
Sausage and Cooked Meats	18

All school canteens were inspected and a report was submitted to the County Medical Officer of Health.

Film - 'Food Without Fear'

The film 'Food Without Fear' was shown to an audience of about 60 people.

Disposal of Condemned Food

The unsound food from shops is disposed of at the Refuse Tip, Brooksholme, by incineration.

Condemned offal and carcasses are sent to Newport for digestion to produce fertilizer.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947 - 1952

There are 5 persons holding registrations for the manufacture of ice cream. Of these, three only are at present manufacturing ice cream.

Two of these permanently use the Complete Cold Mix method. The one manufacturer who did use Pasteurizing plant had difficulties with thermometers and changed to the Complete Cold Mix method.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

Inspections were carried out on all school canteens, hotels, and many other businesses. It was found in many instances that the main defect was the absence of separate wash hand basins and hot and cold water. In cases where the shops are family run, with living premises at rear and over, the wash hand basins etc. in bathrooms were taken as satisfying the regulations.

One difficulty experienced is that of interpretation and use of Regulation 25. The excuse offered being that "sandwiches had only just been cut" or the article "had this minute" been received or used.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	*(1)	*(2)	*(3)	*(4)	*(5)
Number of properties in Local Authority's District	8	1683	179	1862	32
Number of properties inspected as a result of (a) Notification	-	25	-	25	-
(b) Survey under the Act	8	167	39	214	-
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by					
Rats (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor)	1	33	3	37	-
Number of infested properties treated by L.A.	1	33	3	37	-

- *(1) - Non-agricultural type - Local Authority
- *(2) - Dwelling Houses (inc. Council houses)
- *(3) - All Other (inc. business premises)
- *(4) - Total of Columns (1), (2) and (3)
- *(5) - Agricultural type

Maintenance Treatment for Rats in Sewers

Number of Manholes baited	155
Number of Manholes showing prebait take	12
Number of manholes showing complete prebait take	12
Schemes of baiting used (Consecutive days or 1st, 3rd and 5th days)	Consecutive

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted.
		Inspections	Written notices	
Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	18	Nil	Nil
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	38	80	1	Nil
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local Authority (ex.out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	46	98	1	Nil

2. 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 separate "cases".)

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)					
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
a. Insufficient					
b. Unsuitable or defective	6	7	Nil	1	Nil
c. Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
Total	6	7	Nil	1	Nil

