

[Report 1960] / Medical Officer of Health, Pembroke R.D.C.

Contributors

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Pembroke Rural District Council

ANNUAL
REPORT



OF THE
DISTRICT
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1960

Medical Board of Health

ANNUAL
REPORT

DISTRICT
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT

P E M B R O K E R U R A L D I S T R I C T

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR
1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,
Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Wisbey and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the district for 1960.

The health of your district during the year 1960 has been good, the infant mortality and death rate being lower than that for the county and for the country as a whole.

One of the most serious public health problems is still the shortage of water but the Twycross and St. Mary out Liberty areas are in a better position than formerly.

Housing

Plans are being made for further housing development, particularly at Lydstep and Jameston, where the demand for increased housing accommodation is pressing. Penally is also to be considered but it is difficult to find a suitable site. In the meantime, progress is being made throughout the district to improve housing accommodation by means of grants.

Careful attention is being given to further sewerage schemes. The one for Penally has been put into operation and it is hoped that connections can be made before the 1961 season commences. In addition, further consideration is being given to the scheme for Angle.

Again I would like to emphasise how important a part the Public Health Inspector plays in the maintenance of the conditions suitable for healthy living. Much work has been done to implement the recommendations made under the Food and Hygiene Regulations and conditions have improved.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the council and its officers for their continued courtesy and co-operation and to include in this my thanks to my clerk, Miss V.K. Pickard, for all her help.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

P. M. Bowen

PHYLLIS M. BOWEN, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H.

The Guildhall,
Tenby.

Tel: Tenby 2589

FENNELL'S REPORT

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR

1920

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Wilsby and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the District for 1920.

The health of your district during the year 1920 has been good, the infant mortality and death rate being lower than that for the county and for the country as a whole.

One of the most serious public health problems is still the shortage of water but the Corporation and St. Mary and Liberty have made a better position than formerly.

Housing

There are still many slums for further housing developments, particularly at Ladbroke Grove and the district for housing. Housing is a problem, possibly in the district but it is difficult to find a suitable site. In the housing program it has been throughout the district to improve housing accommodation by means of grants.

Great attention is being given to further housing schemes. The one for Bayswater has been put into operation and it is hoped that similar schemes can be made before the year 1921 commences. In addition, further consideration is being given to the scheme for Ladbroke.

Again I would like to emphasize how important a part the Public Health Inspector plays in the maintenance of the conditions suitable for healthy living. Much work has been done to implement the recommendations made under the Food and Drugs Regulations and conditions have improved.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Council and the officers for their continued help and co-operation and to thank in this way for the help of Mrs. V.L. Stokard, for all her help.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,
F. H. Fennell
FRANK H. FENNELLS, M.B., B.S.,
L.D.S.P., D.P.H., D.S.P.

The Council,
1920.
Tel: 2550

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

Resident Population (Registrar General's Estimate).....1960.....

.....6,440.....

	<u>Pembroke</u> <u>R.D. 1960</u>	<u>Pembroke</u> <u>R.D. 1959</u>	<u>County of</u> <u>Pembroke</u>	<u>England</u> <u>& Wales</u>
Live Births	117	92		
Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	18.2	14.3	18.8	17.1
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births	2.6	6.4	4.2	
Still Births	3	2		
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	25.0	21.3	28.9	19.7
Total Live and Still Births	120	94		
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	2	3		
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)				
- total	17.1	32.5	29.3	21.7
- legitimate	17.5	34.7	28.2	
- illegitimate	nil	nil	54.05	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 month) (per 1,000 Live Births)	17.1	21.7	24.2	
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week) (per 1,000 Live Births)	17.1	21.7	22.5	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week and Still Births combined) (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	41.7	43.47	50.8	
Maternal Deaths	nil	nil	nil	
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	nil	nil	nil	

The infant mortality rate shows a decrease on last year's figure and is also lower than the rate for the County of Pembroke and for England and Wales. There were two deaths of infants under one year of age, one from asphyxia at five days and the other from congenital malformations at nine hours.

Deaths	73	64		
Death Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	11.3	9.98	12.5	11.5

The general death rate shows a slight increase again this year but still remains lower than that for the County of Pembroke and for England and Wales. Heart disease again accounted for the highest number of deaths from any one cause, having caused 17 of

VITAL STATISTICS

Resident Population (Registrar General's Estimates).....1950.....

.....6,440.....

	County of Perthshire	Perthshire A. R. 1950	Perthshire N. R. 1950	
Live Births	18.8	18.3	17.7	Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 pop.)
Still Births	1.2	1.1	1.2	Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)
Total Live and Still Births		19.4	18.9	Total Live and Still Births
Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 year)		2	2	Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 year)
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)		10.3	11.3	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)
- total	20.7	20.2	21.7	- total
- legitimate	20.2	19.7	21.2	- legitimate
- illegitimate	0.5	0.5	0.5	- illegitimate
Neonatal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 month) (per 1,000 live births)	20.2	19.7	21.7	Neonatal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 month) (per 1,000 live births)
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 7 days) (per 1,000 live births)	22.5	21.7	23.1	Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 7 days) (per 1,000 live births)
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 7 days and still births combined) (per 1,000 live and still births)	20.8	19.7	21.7	Perinatal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 7 days and still births combined) (per 1,000 live and still births)
Maternal Deaths	nil	nil	nil	Maternal Deaths
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	nil	nil	nil	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)

The infant mortality rate shows a decrease on last year's figure and is also lower than the rate for the County of Perthshire and for England and Wales. There were 10 deaths of infants under one year of age, one from congenital malformation and the other nine congenital malformations at nine months.

Deaths
Death Rate (per 1,000 pop.)

County of Perthshire	11.2	10.8	11.2
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The general death rate shows a slight increase again this year but still remains lower than for the County of Perthshire and for England and Wales. Heart disease again accounted for the highest number of deaths from any cause, having caused 17 of

the 73 deaths. Of the 11 deaths from cancer, only 1 was due to cancer of the lung. Approximately 67.12% of the total number of deaths occurred in persons aged 70 years and over and of these, 36.7% occurred in persons aged over 80 years.

<u>Causes of death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
TOTAL (All causes)	44	29
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	2	-
" " " lung, bronchus,	1	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	3
Leukaemia, aleukaemia,	-	2
Diabetes	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	2	9
Coronary disease, angina,	7	2
Hypertension with heart disease	1	-
Other heart disease	4	3
Other circulatory disease	5	4
Influenza	1	1
Pneumonia	-	1
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	-
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	1	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
Congenital malformations	1	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	-
All other accidents	3	1
Suicide	2	-

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Measles	7
Respiratory Tuberculosis	2
Scarlet Fever	7
Pneumonia	5
Food Poisoning	16
Whooping Cough	1

TUBERCULOSIS

No deaths occurred during the year from tuberculosis. Two new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified and one was transferred from another area.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

B.C.G. Vaccination B.C.G. Vaccination of contacts and school leavers continues to be carried out in the district. During 1960, 110 school leavers (i.e. pupils aged thirteen years and over) were skin tested and of these 99 required vaccination. The Chest Physician, Dr. Llewelyn Davies, also vaccinates contacts at the Chest Clinic.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

Vaccination Records were received during the year of

the 75 deaths of the 41 deaths from cancer, only 1 was due to cancer of the lung. Approximately 75% of the total number of deaths occurred in persons aged 70 years and over and of these, 36% occurred in persons aged over 80 years.

Causes of Death	Male	Female
TOTAL (All causes)	44	22
Malicious neoplasms of stomach	2	
" lung, bronchus	1	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	2	
Leukemia, lymphoma	1	
Diabetes	1	
Vascular lesions of circulatory system	1	
Coronary disease, angina	1	
Hypertension with heart disease	1	
Other heart disease	1	
Other circulatory diseases	1	
Influenza	1	
Tuberculosis	1	
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	1	
Hypertension of prostate	1	
Genital neoplasms	1	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	0	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	
All other accidents	1	
Excluded		

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Measles
 Respiratory Tuberculosis
 Diphtheria
 Typhoid
 Food Poisoning
 Whooping Cough

TUBERCULOSIS

No deaths occurred during the year from tuberculosis. Two new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified and one was transferred from another area.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

B.C.G. Vaccination - B.C.G. Vaccination of contacts and school leavers continues to be carried out in the district. During 1960, 110 school leavers (i.e. pupils aged thirteen years and over) were skin tested and of these 55 required vaccination. The Chest Clinic, Dr. Llewellyn Davies, also provides contacts of the Chest Clinic.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1948

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

Yackington - Records were received during the year of

61 primary vaccinations and 9 re-vaccinations.

Immunisation Records were received of 138 diphtheria immunisations and 179 reinforcing injections, and also of 92 immunisations against whooping cough.

Both vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough are carried out by the local practitioners and at the clinics. The local practitioners are paid by the County Council on receipt by your Medical Officer of the record cards.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

During the year permission was granted by the Ministry of Health for inclusion in the vaccination scheme of everyone over the age of six months. This work has continued both at the clinics and in the schools and it has meant much additional work for the County Health Department.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47:- Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

No action was necessary under this section.

There were fortunately very few shortages throughout the year, due partly to improvements carried out following the exceptionally dry summer of 1957, and also to the fact that there were estimated to be fewer hollingsworths in the district.

Waterworks and Distribution Schemes

Scheme in Progress

Low Water/Retaining/Underground/Sea Water Extension

This scheme was practically completed by the end of the year with the installation of automatically controlled electric pumps capable of augmenting the supply to St. Mary Out Liberty, as well as serving the isolated farms in the vicinity.

Sea Water Retention

Electrically Operated Retention Schemes

These works were fully operational in the spring, and although the first tanker did not berth at the Terminal until August, supplies were in the meantime afforded to the Company for various testing purposes.

The maintenance van, M.F. Hall, was completed on January 15th and commenced duties on January 18th. The plant is functioning satisfactorily and there were no breakdowns or shortages.

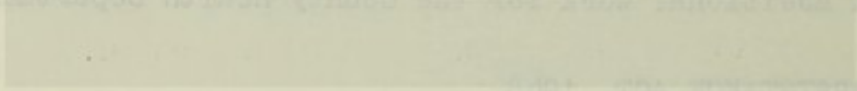
Electrically Operated

The electrically operated submersible pump at St. Mary Out Liberty, Devonport, functioned satisfactorily and work was virtually completed on the conversion of the high level reservoir

of primary vaccinations and 2 re-
vaccinations.
Reactions were received of 135 days-
these vaccinations and 178 re-
injection reactions, and also of 32
injections against whooping cough.
Both vaccination against scarlet fever and vaccination
against diphtheria and whooping cough are carried out by
the local practitioners and of the clinic. The local
practitioners are paid by the County Council on receipt by
your Medical Officer of the return cards.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIO-MYELITIS

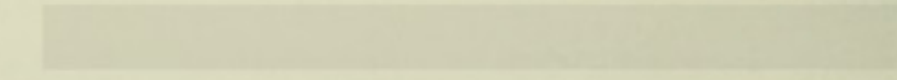
During the year vaccination was carried out by the
Ministry of Health for polio in the vaccination centres
of every six years of age. This work has been
carried out in the County Council and is now
being carried out by the County Health Department.



NATIONAL VACCINATION ACT, 1926.

Section 17- However to enable parents of persons in
need of care and attention

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REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1960

WATER SUPPLY

Details of the Water Supply are as follows:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Houses Connected</u>	<u>Standpipes</u>
Angle	81	2
Bosherston	23	-
Carew	152	10
Castlemartin	39	4
Cosheston	95	3
Hodgeston	14	2
Hundleton	65	7
Lamphey	142	1
Manorbier	165	8
Nash	7	3
Penally	153	3
Redberth	22	1
Rhoscrowther	21	-
Stackpole	61	-
St.Florence	78	2
St.Mary out Liberty	94	1
St.Petrox	7	-
St.Twynnells	13	-
Warren	6	1

General Report

There were fortunately very few shortages throughout the summer months, due partly to improvements carried out following the exceptionally dry summer of 1959, and also to the fact that there were estimated to be fewer holidaymakers in the district.

Waterworks and Distribution Mains

Schemes in Progress

Ivy Tower/Brickyard/Gumfreston/New Hedges Extension.

This scheme was practically completed by the end of the year with the installation of automatically controlled electric pumpsets capable of augmenting the supply to St. Mary Out Liberty, as well as serving the isolated farms in the vicinity

B.P.Tanker Terminal

Stembridge Waterworks and Wogaston Reservoir.

These works were fully operational in the spring, and although the first tanker did not berth at the Terminal until August, supplies were in the meantime afforded to the Company for various testing purposes.

The maintenance man, Mr.W.Hall, was appointed on January 13th and commenced duties on January 18th. The plant is functioning satisfactorily and there were no breakdowns or shortages.

Lydstep/Penally Areas

The electrically operated submersible pump at Red House Hill, Manorbier functioned satisfactorily and work was virtually completed on the conversion of the high level reservoir

at Penally, together with the village ring mains.

Lanehead to Ferryway, Coshaston

Work on this scheme commenced towards the end of the year with the delivery of the pipes. The scheme also involves the erection of an elevated storage tank at Lane Head which will also serve as a balancing reservoir for the village.

Lawrenny

Pipes and fittings delivered on site enabled a start to be made on this scheme before the end of the year.

Angle Supply Improvement Scheme Wogaston to Hubberton, Reservoir

Authority to proceed with this scheme was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Carew: Freestone-Pisgah Locality Elevated Storage Tank

Plans were put in hand to proceed with this work as soon as authority had been received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Hundleton Village to Hundleton School

This scheme was virtually completed before the end of the year, but the new pumping plant was not in operation.

Warren Elevated Tank

The introduction of the recently repaired elevated tank at Warren proved most useful and eliminated seasonal shortages in the Castlemartin area.

Samples of Water sent for Bacteriological Examination during 1960 were as follows:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Doubtful</u>
Private Supplies and Wells	3	-	-
Public Supplies	8	-	-
Proposed Public Supplies	-	-	-

SEWERAGE

Schemes Completed Milton/Carew Cheriton Scheme

A further one property was connected to the sewer, making a total of 27. The only remaining unconnected property will be connected following the completion of the road improvement scheme.

Carew Village Scheme

Instructions were given to a private contractor by the

at Family, together with the village and others.

Inspection of Buildings, Goshwari

Work on this contract commenced towards the end of the year with the delivery of the plans. The contract was awarded the execution of an elevated cessway tank at Lamu Head which will also serve as a drainage reservoir for the village.

Inspection

Plans and fittings delivered on site enabling a start to be made on this scheme before the end of the year.

Annual Family Inspection Report
Work done in 1950

Authority to proceed with this scheme was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

General Inspection - Family Health
General Inspection Report

Plans were put in hand to proceed with this work as soon as authority had been received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Healthier Village to Healthier School

This scheme was originally completed during the end of the year, but the new building plan was not in operation.

Water Supply

The introduction of the recently completed elevated tank at Warden proved most useful and eliminated seasonal shortages in the Goshwari area.

Supply of water for the pathological examination during 1950 were as follows:-

Pathological Laboratory Hospital

Private Supplies and Wells	3
Public Supplies	5
Proposed Public Supplies	-

REFERENCE

General Inspection
Healthier Village to Healthier School

A further one property was connected to the sewer making a total of 27. The only remaining unconnected property will be connected following the completion of the road drainage work scheme.

Water Supply

Inspection was given to a private contractor by the

owner of the remaining eight unconnected properties and it was expected that work would commence in the early part of next year.

Manorbier Village Scheme

The total number of properties connected to the sewer remains at 51.

Schemes in progress

Penally Village

At the end of the year, the bulk of the scheme had been completed and preparations were put in hand to ensure a prompt start to be made on the conversions and connections to the public sewer.

Schemes under consideration

During the year, progress on preliminary investigations was made with a view to the sewerage of Jameston Village, Manorbier and Angle Village. It was hoped that the Jameston scheme could be commenced during the following year which would enable an early start to be made on the proposed housing redevelopment scheme for the village.

HOUSING

Council Housing Sites in Progress

Milton Village, Carcw

Four bungalows were under construction on this site, and were intended for the re-housing of four families affected by a road improvement scheme in the village.

Lydstep Village, Manorbier

Four bungalows were under construction at Lydstep at the end of the year.

Sites under consideration

Plans were put in hand to erect 8 bungalows at St. Florence and a further 6 bungalows on two sites at Angle.

The council were also negotiating for the acquisition of Air Ministry land at Lamphcy with a view to its early development as a Council housing site.

Unfit Houses

Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954

Section I proposals

The following report and form of further proposals were submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government at the end of the year.

owner of the remaining eight unenclosed properties and it was suggested that work would commence in the early part of next year.

Manchester Village Report

The total number of properties connected to the sewer remains at 24.

Roberts in Progress
Trenton Village

At the end of the year, the bulk of the sewer had been completed and preparations were made in hand to ensure a prompt start to be made on the connections and connections to the public sewer.

Roberts under consideration

During the year, progress on preliminary investigations was made with a view to the re-opening of Trenton Village, Manchester and Apple Village. It was noted that the Manchester scheme could be commenced during the following year which would enable an early start to be made on the proposed housing redevelopment scheme for the village.

WARRINGTON

Comwell Housing Sites in Progress

Winton Village, Warrington

Four proposals were under consideration on this site and were intended for the re-opening of four families effected by a road improvement scheme in the village.

Leather Village, Warrington

Four proposals were under consideration at Leather at the end of the year.

Six water consideration

Plans were put in hand to erect 6 houses at St. Florence and a further 6 proposals on the site of Apple. The council were also negotiating for the acquisition of an 11/2 acre site at Leather with a view to the early development as a Comwell housing site.

Warrington Report

Warrington Housing and Rent Act, 1958
Section 1 proposals

The following report was sent to the Minister of Housing and Local Government at the end of the year.

SLUM CLEARANCE

Under Section I of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 the Council submitted, in 1955, a return to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, showing an estimated number of 200 unfit houses within the Rural District. At that time it was considered it would take at least fifteen years to demolish or close these properties, and that some 60 properties could be dealt with during the first five-year period ended December, 1960.

The Minister now requires local authorities to review their progress, and where the current five-year programme has been completed, further proposals for the next one to five years should be submitted to the Minister.

Local Authorities are reminded that Slum Clearance must for some years to come, remain one of the major housing commitments, and the Minister asks for the continued vigorous support of all local authorities.

When considering progress, the Council will no doubt take into account the fact that only 25 new Council Houses were completed during the period, and that no new Council Houses have been completed since August, 1957, a period of almost 3½ years.

It will be seen from the suggested form of further proposals attached to this report that in fact only 42 houses have been demolished or closed, but it is necessary to take into consideration unfit properties which have been completely repaired and modernised with or without the aid of a grant. Approximately 100 properties have been modernised since 1954, mainly with the aid of a grant and of these, it is considered that 26 were, before reconstruction, classified as unfit for human habitation.

It will be seen therefore, that in effect, there are now 68 fewer slums in the district, and the Council may therefore feel that the present programme has been satisfactorily completed.

Subject to the Council's approval, it is therefore recommended that the form of further proposals should now be submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

21st December, 1960

Housing Act, 1957. Section 2

Form of Further Proposals

Local Authority PEMBROKE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

County Pembroke.

Part I. The total problem

- | | | |
|------|---|-----|
| (i) | Estimated number of houses remaining unfit for human habitation | 132 |
| (ii) | Period of years which the Council think necessary for securing the demolition of all houses in (i) | 10 |

Part II.	Action already taken	
	Number of houses demolished or closed since 1.1.56, including unfit houses owned by local authorities and those in unfitness orders	42
Part III.	Further proposals for action in the next 5 years	
	(i) Number of houses to be demolished in clearance areas	-
	(ii) Number of houses to be demolished elsewhere	70
	(iii) Number of houses to be patched and retained for temporary accommodation ...	nil
Date	Clerk of the Council. Tudor House, Pembroke, Pems.

Housing Improvements

26 applications for housing improvement grants were received and approved under the 1949 - 1957 Housing Acts, and the total number of dwellings so improved and completed at the end of the year was 18.

Private House Construction

15 new dwellings were completed, and at the end of the year a further 10 were under construction.

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

Total No. of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	29
No. of dwelling houses inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1925 & 1932 included in previous column.	-
No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	5
No. of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation (exclusive of those in previous column).	6
No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers.	5

Number of houses demolished or closed since 1937, including 1937 houses owned by local authorities and those in witness orders

Part III. Further proposals for action in the next 2 years

(i) Number of houses to be demolished in witness orders

(ii) Number of houses to be demolished in witness orders

(iii) Number of houses to be retained and retained for temporary occupation

Date: Director of Public Health, London

Housing Statistics

26 applications for housing improvement grants were received and approved under the 1937 - 1939 Housing Acts, and the total number of dwellings so improved and completed at the end of the year was 15.

Private House Construction

15 new dwellings were completed, and at the end of the year a further 10 were under construction.

IMPROVEMENT OF DWELLING HOUSES SINCE THE YEAR

Total No. of dwelling houses improved by housing grants (under Public Health or Housing Acts)

No. of dwelling houses improved and completed under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1937 & 1938 included in previous column.

No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state of danger - one or instances of death as a result of the house being in a state of danger.

No. of dwelling houses found not to be in a state of danger - reasonably fit for human habitation (exclusive of those in previous column).

No. of defective dwelling houses reported to the Council of Public Health by the local authority or other officers.

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING YEAR

Housing Act, 1936. Sections 9, 10 & 16.

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. -

No. of dwelling houses rendered fit after service of formal notices (By Owners). -

Public Health Acts

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. 6

No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices (By Owners). -

Housing Act, 1936. Sections 11 & 13.

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made. -

No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders. -

Housing Act, 1936. Section 12.

No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made. -

Housing Act, 1936. Part IV - Overcrowding.

No. of dwelling houses overcrowded at end of year.	Not Known
No. of families dwelling therein.	"
No. of persons dwelling therein.	"
No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during year.	3
No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during year.	3
No. of persons concerned in such cases.	9

SANITARY INSPECTION

No. of complaints received.	48
No. of defects or nuisances discovered.	40

Summary of Inspections

Dwelling Houses:-

No. of inspections arising from housing applications.	12
No. of inspections under Housing Act, 1936.	19
No. of inspections in connection with Improvement Grants.	31
No. of inspections under Public Health Act.	28

Drainage	35
Infectious disease enquiries and disinfections.	4
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	74
Schools	14
Factories (including bakehouses)	19
Shops (including ice-cream premises)	34
Refuse Disposal	71
Water Supplies	221
Miscellaneous	190

SECTION III - STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR

Section 1.10 - 1.15

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served regarding repairs.

No. of dwelling houses reported for repair services of local notices (By Council).

Public Health Act

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served regarding defects to be repaired.

No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of local notices (By Council).

Section 1.16 - 1.21

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made.

No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders.

Section 1.22 - 1.25

No. of separate tenements or independent rooms in respect of which notices were served.

Section 1.26 - 1.30

No. of dwelling houses constructed at end of year. For 1930
No. of tenements existing therein.
No. of garages existing therein.
No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during year.
No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during year.
No. of persons accommodated in such cases.

SECTION IV - MISCELLANEOUS

No. of deaths registered.
No. of deaths or unknown discovered.

Summary of Inspections

Dwelling Houses -

No. of inspections arising from housing applications.
No. of inspections under Housing Act, 1930.
No. of inspections in connection with removal of premises.
No. of inspections under Public Health Act.
Drainage.
Infected persons and disinfection.
Tents, Vans, Stalls, etc.
Schools.
Travellers (including bus-stops).
Shops (including ice-cream parlours).
Retail premises.
Water supplies.
Miscellaneous.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Only one slaughterhouse is licensed within the district and the output is restricted to the needs of one butcher only.

Regular inspections were made and condemnations were confined almost entirely to parasitic conditions of the liver.

The following list shows the number slaughtered up to the end of the year.

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>&</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed	91	-	34	599	86	-
Number inspected	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>All diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis and</u> <u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	31	-	-	24	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following report was considered and approved by the Council during the year.

Slaughterhouse Act, 1958.

Report on Slaughterhouse Facilities.

INTRODUCTION.

Under Section 3 (1) of the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, the Council are required to review, and after consultation with such organisations as appear to represent the interests concerned, to report to the Minister on ---

- (a) The existing and probable future requirements of the district for slaughterhouse facilities having regard to the needs both of persons requiring the use of such facilities and of other persons; and
- (b) The slaughterhouse facilities which are or are likely to become available to meet those requirements.

The Rural District comprises some 49,000 acres and has a population of 6,400. It has common boundaries with the Boroughs of Pembroke and Tenby, and with the Narberth Rural District.

There is only one private slaughterhouse within the district, and its throughput is limited to the requirements of the occupier, a family butcher, who is also the only retailer living in the district. This slaughterhouse is situated in the N.E. corner of the Rural District, and consequently supplies only a fraction of the population. The rest of the district is supplied by mobile butchers and retailers in the adjoining districts.

STATISTICS

Only one investigation is listed within the district and the report is forwarded to the Board of Health only.
Newly reported cases were not and investigations were continued almost entirely on previous conditions of the district.
The following list shows the number investigated up to the end of the year.

	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Other Diseases
Number killed	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number investigated	1	1	1	1	1	1
<u>All diseases except</u>						
<u>diphtheria and</u>						
<u>scarlet fever</u>						
Number investigated	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number killed	1	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Diphtheria only</u>						
Number investigated	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number killed	1	1	1	1	1	1

The following report was submitted and approved by the Council during the year.

Smallpox and Typhoid

REPORT ON SMALLPOX AND TYPHOID

INTRODUCTION

Under Section 2 (1) of the Smallpox Act, 1902, the Council are required to review and advise the Government with such organizations as appear to represent the interests concerned, as regards the district in ---

(a) The existing and probable future requirements of the district for smallpox vaccination having regard to the needs both of persons returning from the rest of Great Britain and of other persons; and

(b) The smallpox vaccination status of persons likely to become available for vaccination.

The Rural District Councils cover 1,000 acres and has a population of 1,000. It has good connections with the Borough of Farnham and with the County of Surrey.

There is only one private smallpox vaccination district, and this is situated in the parish of the Council, a family doctor, who is the only person living in the district. This smallpox vaccination is done in the R.D. Council of the Rural District, and is done by a doctor only a fraction of the population. The rest of the district is supplied by public doctors and is called in the following districts.

CONSULTATION

The following is a list of organisations and local authorities communicated with by letter:-

National Farmers' Union, Haverfordwest.
Messrs. Hughes and Saunders, Pembroke Dock.
The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Kilgetty.
Fatstock Marketing Corporation, Cardiff.
Mr.V.King Thomas, Carmarthen.
Mr.W.Collins, Narberth.
Mr.J.R.Bennion, Pembroke.
Narberth Rural District Council.
Tenby Borough Council.
Pembroke Borough Council.

In no case has there been any written representations or observations received.

CLASSIFICATION OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Premises which already comply with all the requirements of the construction regulations.	NIL.
Premises in use which the authority expect to comply by the recommended date.	1 .
Premises in use which the authority expect not to comply by the recommended date.	NIL.
Premises not in use but for which a licence is in force, or was in force at some time during the 12 months preceding the submission of the report.	NIL.
Outstanding applications for new Slaughterhouse licences.	NIL.

It is not proposed to supply a new public slaughterhouse in the Rural District.

REVIEW OF FACILITIES

The present slaughtering requirements of the district are largely met by the one private slaughterhouse in Carew parish, one public slaughterhouse in Pembroke Borough, private slaughterhouses in the Rural District of Narberth, the Fatstock Marketing Corporation and the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

The greater part of the population are supplied by mobile butchers, not one village being large enough to support its own family butcher. The summer population, swollen by the influx of holidaymakers is also readily and easily supplied by this present method.

The remainder of the inhabitants journey to Pembroke, Tenby and Saundersfoot.

It is unlikely that slaughtering requirements will differ in the future, as there is not only a relatively stable resident population, but that transportation of meat supplies to the consumer involves the need for a number of retailers, supplied in their turn by the facilities mentioned in paragraph 1.

Should it ever become necessary, the one private slaughterhouse is large enough to cater for the whole of the district. Such conditions are however, unlikely to arise in view of the transportation difficulties in supplying a population of less than 7,000 scattered in an area of over 75 square miles.

No written representatives or observations have been received contrary to the recommendations in the report.

The following is a list of organizations and local authorities contacted with a view to:-

- National Farmers' Union, Haverhill
- Meaters, Butchers and Bakers, Haverhill
- The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Haverhill
- Haverhill Marketing Corporation, Haverhill
- Mr. V. King Thomas, Haverhill
- Mr. W. Collins, Haverhill
- Mr. J. H. Bennett, Haverhill
- Haverhill Rural District Council
- Tony Borough Council
- Haverhill Borough Council

In no case has there been any written representations or observations received.

CLASSIFICATION OF REPRESENTATIONS

- Representations which already comply with all the requirements of the consultation regulations.
- Representations in use which the authority expect to comply with the regulations later.
- Representations in use which the authority expect not to comply with the regulations later.
- Representations not in use but for which a licence is in force, or was in force at some time during the 12 months preceding the submission of the report.
- Outstanding applications for new representations.
- It is not proposed to apply a new public representation in the Rural District.

REVIEW OF FACILITIES

The present slaughtering requirements of the district are largely met by the one private slaughterhouse in Green parish, one public slaughterhouse in Haverhill Borough, private slaughterhouses in the Rural District of Haverhill, the Haverhill Marketing Corporation and the Co-operative Wholesale Society. The greater part of the population are supplied by public butchers, and one village being likely to support its own family butcher. The nearest population, supplied by the influx of holidaymakers is also readily and easily supplied by this present method.

The remainder of the inhabitants journey to Haverhill, Tony and Buntingford.

It is unlikely that slaughtering requirements will differ in the future, as there is not only a relatively stable resident population, but that the concentration of such supplies to the consumer involves the need for a number of retailers supplied in their turn by the facilities mentioned in paragraph 1.

Should it ever become necessary, the one private slaughterhouse is large enough to cater for the whole of the district. Such facilities are however, unlikely to arise in view of the transportation difficulties in supplying a population of less than 7,000 scattered in an area of over 20 square miles.

No written representations or observations have been received contrary to the recommendations in the report.

RECOMMENDED DAY

It is suggested that the 1st April, 1961, should be recommended to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as the appointed day for the purposes of the Act.

It is considered that a minimum period of six months should be allowed to the one licensee to enable him to obtain estimates of cost and execute the necessary work to comply with the Construction Regulations and to install a stunning pen in accordance with the requirements of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

22nd September, 1960.

J.E.CRIDDLE.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Appendix

1. (a) Address of premises. Pisgah, Lawrenny Road, Kilgetty. (Parish of Carew).
 - (b) Name and address of Occupier. Mr. J. B. Cole, Pisgah, Lawrenny Road, Kilgetty.
 - (c) Approximate total area of site. 2 acres.
 - (d) Approximate floor area of -
 - (i) covered lairage 140 sq. feet
 - (ii) slaughterhall 300 sq. feet
 - (iii) hanging space Included in slaughterhall.
 - (iv) chill room Nil. Heat transferred direct to cold store in shop.
 - (v) work room 60 sq. feet.
 - (e) Grazing land Approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres.
2. Works required to bring up to date.
 - (1) Bases for the retention of manure, and for the emptying of stomachs and intestines
 - (2) Locked store for condemned meat.
 - (3) Provision for storage of hides and skins.
 - (4) Stunning pen.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The house to house refuse collection service, which has now completed its fourth year, is functioning satisfactorily and has not given rise to any complaints. The disposal of refuse at the Lamphey site has been carried on

It is suggested that the 1st April, 1961, should be recommended to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as the appointed day for the purposes of the Act. It is considered that a minimum period of six months should be allowed for the one licence to enable the owner to obtain estimates of cost and receive the necessary work to comply with the Construction Regulations and to install a slanting pen in accordance with the requirements of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

J. H. O'NEILL

22nd September, 1960.

FURFELD HEALTH INSPECTOR

Appendix

1. (a) Address of premises.

Blanch, Lannan, Road, Sligo City (Part of Garra).
- (b) Name and address of Occupier.

Mr. J. B. O'Leary, Blanch, Lannan, Road, Sligo City.
- (c) Approximate total area of site.

2 acres.
- (d) Approximate floor area of -
 - (i) covered entrance 240 sq. feet
 - (ii) slaughterhall 300 sq. feet
 - (iii) hanging space included in slaughterhall.
 - (iv) office room 111 sq. feet (transferred direct from site in map).
 - (v) staff room 60 sq. feet.
 - (e) Grazing land approximately 1 acre.
2. Works required to bring up to date.
 - (1) House for the retention of manure, and for the storage of skins and intestines
 - (2) Staff's store for manure and
 - (3) Provision for storage of hides and skins.
 - (a) Slanting pen.

HEALTH INSPECTOR

The house to house refuse collection service, which has now completed the fourth year, is functioning satisfactorily and has not given rise to any complaints. The disposal of refuse at the beach site has been carried on

without causing a nuisance in the neighbourhood. As of before, litter bins are provided at the main beaches, and these are regularly emptied.

CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

There has been a steady increase in the number of holiday caravan sites within the district. In all there are now 27 seasonal sites licensed for a total of 1,367 pitches, and during the summer, a survey revealed that there were in fact 1,448 pitches occupied during the peak period at the beginning of August.

In September, the following review of the development of caravanning was considered by the Council with the object of limiting further development in areas of saturation, and coastal districts.

A Review of Caravanning in the Rural

District of Pembroke

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into effect on the 29th August, 1960. Before considering the Act it is desirable that the Council should review the development of caravanning and camping within the district.

Prior to 1955, camping during the summer season was on a strictly limited scale, and in most cases, consisted of campers who, either themselves or their parents, had "attached" themselves to farms, and had in fact, become annual visitors and personal friends of the farmer in question. Sub-letting was unheard of, for the most part, as the accommodation consisted of tents and often no rent was asked because of personal friendships. Such long-standing friendships still exist, and are without doubt symbols of goodwill, and tributes to the hospitality of Pembrokeshire farmers. At some future date, it may even be considered expedient to de-centralise established camping areas by encouraging small sites of not more than five caravans, particularly where the caravan owners wish to retain their caravans, for their own personal use. Such sites would obviously need to be considered on their merits, and due regard would have to be given to effective screening.

A certain amount of organised camping also took place, and here again, the same sites have continued to be used year after year.

It is noticeable however, that in the main, the holiday-maker is attracted to sites adjacent or as near as possible to the beaches, and one of the main problems facing the Council is the future control of both existing and new coastal sites.

In reviewing existing sites, the following information and suggestions are given and refer to localities rather than individual sites.

St. Mary Out-Liberty

There is little doubt that camping in this parish has reached saturation point, and whether further camping is controlled or not, the congestion is such that the popularity of this district will become less and less. Indeed, it is con-

without causing a nuisance in the neighborhood, as of
before, listed him as provided at the same address, and
these are necessarily supplied.

CARAVAN AND GARDEN SITES

There has been a steady increase in the number of
holiday caravans sites within the district. In all there
are now 27 seasonal sites licensed for a total of 1,307
places, and during the winter, a survey revealed that
there were in fact 1,000 places occupied during the peak
period at the beginning of August.
In September, the following review of the development
of caravanning was considered by the Council with the object
of limiting further development in areas of recreation, and
general districts.

A Review of Caravanning in the Rural

District of Exeter

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960
was introduced on the 23rd August, 1960. Before consideration
the Act it is desirable that the Council should review the
development of caravanning and existing sites in the district.

Prior to 1955, camping having the summer season was on
a strictly limited scale, and in most cases, consisted of
campers who either themselves or their guests, had occupied
themselves as tents, and had in fact, become annual visitors
and seasonal friends of the owners in question. Substantial
use was made of, for the most part, in the occupation and
sites of tents and often in fact was called because of year-
annual tenting. Such long-standing tenting sites still ex-
ist, and are without doubt valuable as a result, and evidence
to the hospitality of Devonshire farmers. At some future
date, it may even be considered expedient to be controlled
established camping areas by concentrating tent sites at not
more than five caravans, particularly where the summer season
is able to retain their caravans, the full and seasonal use.
Such sites would obviously need to be controlled as their
status, and the regard would have to be given to effective
provision.

A certain amount of organized camping sites took place,
and here again, the same sites have continued to be used year
after year.

It is noticeable however, that in the main, the holiday
sites are situated in sites adjacent to or near as possible to
the beaches, and one of the main problems facing the Council
is the future control of both existing and new seasonal sites.

In reviewing existing sites, the following information
and suggestions are given and refer to localities rather than
individual sites.

St Mary Out-Lyings

There is little doubt that camping in this particular
reached saturation point, and whether further camping is con-
trolled or not, the competition is such that the popularity of
this district will become less and less. Indeed, if it con-

sidered fair comment that the class of holidaymaker has changed, probably due to some sites catering for quantity rather than following a policy of selectivity. It is therefore suggested that operators should be required to improve their sites, and on the larger sites, to set about planting shrubs and trees to break up the mass effect of the caravans. Whilst it may be possible in some sites to permit extensions, further camping development in this parish should not be allowed.

It is interesting to note that all the beaches here are free from caravans.

Penally

The site at Court Farm is the only one giving concern from a planning aspect, and under the new law, it will be necessary for the operator to apply for planning consent before the issue of a licence by the Council. Further camping in this parish could be considered but suitable sites are restricted to lands north of the Penally - Lydstep road, and for some inexplicable reason, this locality has not been very popular with the campers. Part of the Lydstep Haven site is in this parish, and although very large, is highly organised and cleverly landscaped. One or two small corners of this site could however, be improved.

Manorbier

Lydstep Haven, although a private beach, is open to the public who are charged a fee for car parking. The southern section of the site is in this parish and is well screened. Whilst the land undoubtedly lends itself to this sort of development, the site operator has given considerable thought to detail.

Manorbier Beach has presented a difficult problem; here again, some campers have parked their vans near the beach for some considerable time, much to the annoyance of the general public wishing to avail themselves of this lovely beach.

The Manorbier Castle site, it is understood, is to be closed down at the end of the 1964 season, and if negotiations between the National Park Committee and the estate agent are successful, it may be possible to provide car parking facilities in lieu of the site, and the Council could acquire the toilet block for use as a public convenience.

It should be possible to extend other existing sites near the village without detriment to amenity, and without hardship to campers wishing to stay as near as possible to the village and beach.

Lemphey - Freshwater East

Although this beach is the most popular in the district both for holidaymakers and local inhabitants from Pembroke and district, caravanning on nearby sites detracts from the natural beauty. Unlicensed camping on the burrows has in the past been difficult to control, and when the Caravan Club developed its site, it was hoped that there would be noticeable improvements. Little has been done however to landscape the site, and although the site is exposed one would have thought that of all organisations, the Caravan Club would have set a higher standard.

... It is interesting to note that all the beaches here
are free from seaweed.

Beach

The site of Beach Park is the only one giving access
from a pleasure aspect, and under the new law it will be
necessary for the operator to apply for planning consent
before the issue of a license by the Council. Further con-
sidering in this regard would be considered but not after
are restricted to limits north of the boundary - indicated road,
and for some insignificant reasons, this locality has not been
very popular with the public, and although very large, it is
also in this regard, and although very large, it is
argued and already indicated. One of the main reasons
of this site would however, be ignored.

Manorville

Lyttelton Haven, although a private beach, is open to
the public who are charged a fee for the parking lot.
southern section of the site is in this regard and is well
served. Whilst the land undoubtedly lends itself to this
sort of development, the site operator has given considerable
thought to detail.

Manorville Beach has presented a difficult problem;
here again, some operators have proved that even when the
beach for some considerable time, much to the advantage of
the general public wishing to avail themselves of this type
of beach.

The Manorville Beach site, it is understood, is to be
closed down at the end of the 1960 season, and it is
between the National Park Committee and the Council, and
successful, it may be possible to provide a parking facil-
ities in lieu of the site, and the Council could acquire the
collet block for use as a public amenity.

It would be possible to extend other existing sites
near the village without detriment to scenery, and without
necessarily to require planning to any extent, it is possible to
the village and beach.

Lyttelton - Beach

Although this beach is the best point in the dis-
trict both for holidaymakers and local residents, the
Council and District, arrangements are being made between
from the natural beauty. This is a major concern on the part
has in the past been difficult to control, and the
District Council developed the site, it was hoped that there
would be no further improvements. Little has been done
ever to improve the site, and although the site is
one would have thought that all improvements, the Council
and Council have not a slight improvement.

At East Trewent, planning consent will be required before the issue of a licence, and it may well be that improvements to the lay-out might permit further pitches to be occupied.

At Upper Portclew, there would not appear to be much objection to an extension to this site, which, from a planning aspect is more secluded than the other two sites.

Bosherston - Broadhaven

It will be remembered that the site at trevalen Downs has not been licensed since 1958, although unauthorised camping has continued. At Broadhaven, an application by the Stackpole Estate was refused after very careful consideration.

Strict control must now be exercised, and this very beautiful area must be preserved in its natural state.

Castlemartin/Angle : Freshwater West

Unlicensed camping on Gupton Burrows has progressively increased over the years, giving a very untidy effect to this unspoilt and undeveloped area. Application has however, now been made by the occupier of Gupton Farm for a small hidden site of 5 caravans, the owners of which do not sub-let.

The licensed site on Broomhill Burrows is situated a quarter-of-a-mile from the beach, but its exposed position renders it most difficult for the growing of shrubs. It may be possible however, to delineate and break-up the site with gorse, or elder.

Angle - West Angle Bay

The licensed site is well screened from the beach, and attempts have been made by the occupier to plant shrubs and trees. Difficulty has been experienced again due to the exposed position, and also due to the fact that the land is used for grazing during the winter.

Further caravanning should be discouraged owing to the limited resources and services in the village.

Lawrenny - Lawrenny Quay

As yet there is little demand in this locality and the one licensed site is well screened. Further development in this locality might need to be restricted on account of inadequate water supplies.

Inland Sites

The only inland site is at Milton, and although this site is in fact on a backwater of the Carew River, there has not been any great demand for pitches.

Conclusion

Although it may be difficult to forecast future trends in camping, it will be noticed that the fine weather of 1959 attracted the most campers and that the wet summer of 1958 interrupted the steady upward trend. The 1960 figures show a slight tailing off in the number of occupied pitches, and part of the reason may well be due to past congestion on the popular sites.

At East Trenton, planning consent will be required before the issue of a license, and it may well be that proposals to the lay-out might be subject to further consideration.

At Upper Portobello, there would not appear to be much objection to an extension to this site, which has a fine view across the river.

Portobello - Brackenbury

It will be remembered that the site at Portobello Down has not been licensed since 1958, although a license was granted in 1958. It is proposed, as mentioned above, by the Brackenbury Estate was released after very careful consideration.

Strict control must now be exercised, and this very beautiful area must be preserved in its natural state.

Portobello - Brackenbury (cont.)

Unlicensed building on Upper Portobello has progressively increased over the years, giving a very unattractive appearance to this unspoiled and undeveloped area. Licenses have not, however, been made by the Council at Portobello for a small number of 2 cottages, the number of which should be limited.

The licensed site on Brackenbury Down is situated a quarter of a mile from the beach, but the exposed position renders it most suitable for the growing of shrubs. It may be possible however, to delineate and protect the site with a fence, or other.

Portobello - West Side Bay

The licensed site is well detached from the beach, and attempts have been made by the Council to limit building and trees. However, there has been considerable development in the exposed position, and also due to the fact that the land is used for grazing during the winter.

Further development should be discouraged since the limited resources and services in the village.

Portobello - Portobello Quay

As yet there is little demand in this locality for the one licensed site is well screened. Further development in this locality might need to be restricted on account of the inadequate water supplies.

Portobello - Island Site

The only island site is at Portobello, and although this site is in fact on a peninsula of the River, there has not been any great demand for it.

Portobello - Portobello

Although it may be difficult to forecast future trends in building, it will be noticed that the site numbers are 1958. It is proposed that the site be licensed in 1958. It is suggested that the site be licensed in 1958. It is suggested that the site be licensed in 1958. It is suggested that the site be licensed in 1958.

Conclusion (continued)

This rapidly expanding tourist industry must however be prevented from spoiling the natural beauty spots and sewage pollution-free beaches that are, after all, the main attractions that Pembrokeshire has to offer. This does not mean that the industry cannot be allowed to expand, but further expansion must also be accompanied by a greater effort by all site operators to provide a better service. This can only be brought about by a more personal attention to detail, further capital investment, and an efficient management commensurate with the needs of this vital industry.

The Rural District Council, although the licensing authority, are still the delegate planning authority, and will therefore play an important role in deciding future caravanning development and policy for the district.

There is undoubtedly some urgency about this problem and the need to work closely with the Local Planning Authority is most vital.

Although every new application will be considered on its merits, the declaration of future policy can do much to clarify any uncertainty, particularly with regard to the limitation of further caravanning in areas of saturation and in coastal districts, where enjoyment of the beaches should be safeguarded for the use of all holidaymakers as well as local inhabitants.

Finally, the attention of the Council is drawn to the fact that the definition of a caravan does not include a tent.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk and Dairies Orders

No. of registered retailers	8
No. of inspections	24

Dairymen

Licensed to use the designation Tuberculin Tested 8

Condemned Food

It was found necessary to condemn the following:-

2 tins of boneless cooked ham (25lbs.4 ozs.)

RODENT CONTROL

The service was further expanded during the year. Housing sites, sewers and refuse tips were regularly inspected and treatments carried out whenever necessary. Additional contracts were obtained on agricultural holdings, and as in the previous year the service was self-supporting.

This rapidly expanding tourist industry must however be prevented from exploiting the natural beauty spots and scenic attractions that characterize the area. It is essential that the industry should be allowed to expand, but that its expansion must also be accompanied by a program of development by all operators to provide a better service. This can only be brought about by a more personal attention to detail, further capital investment, and an efficient management commensurate with the needs of this vital industry.

The Royal District Council, through the licensing authority, are still the delegate planning authority, and will therefore play an important role in deciding future environmental development and policy for the district.

There is undoubtedly some anxiety about this problem and the need to work closely with the local planning authority is most vital.

Although every new application will be considered on its merits, the restriction of future policy should be given priority and importance, particularly with regard to the limitation of further development in areas of restriction and in coastal districts, where enjoyment of the landscape should be safeguarded for the use of all inhabitants as well as local inhabitants.

Finally, the attention of the Council is drawn to the fact that the definition of a caravan does not include a tent.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF LAKES

Milk and Dairy Orders

No. of registered retailers
No. of inspections

Dairymen

licensed to use the designated Tolerant in Trench 5

Goodman's Food

It was found necessary to conduct the following:-
2 tons of business cooked was (Sutton, case).

ROBERT GORTNER

The service was further expanded during the year. Housing sites, sewers and related items were inspected and treatment carried out wherever necessary. Additional contracts were obtained on contractual holdings, and during the previous year the service was self-sustaining.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

INSPECTIONS

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2, 3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	2	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	13	17	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	-	-	-	-
total	15	19	-	-

J. E. CRIDDLE,

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

INVESTIGATIONS

Class	Number of Investigations	Number of Cases	Number of Deaths	Number of Hospitalizations
(i) Investigations in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5 are enforced by local authorities.	2	2	-	-
(ii) Investigations in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	17	17	-	-
(iii) Other investigations in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	-	-	-	-
Total	19	19	-	-

2. 2. 1964
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



