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**Contributors**

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Pembroke Rural District Council



ANNUAL  
REPORT

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

1963

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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 1963

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 of the health of the district for 1963. The health of your district during the year 1963 has been good, the infant mortality and death rates being lower than those for the County and for the country as a whole.

Water Supply

This has been a problem in this district for years. The supply problem now rests with the Pembrokeshire Water Board and although this problem is still with us we hope that the Board will do everything possible to solve it soon. As previously, the supply to the Twycross/New Hedges area has caused the most trouble.

Housing

Increased housing will be required now that work has commenced on the Regent Oil Refinery and the necessary plans are being made. In addition, progress is still being made with the aid of the standard and discretionary grants to bring dwellings up to a better standard.

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.

I should 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 for all her help.

I have the honour to be,

The Clinic,  
Penby.

Tel: 2180

Your obedient servant,

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



...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

I am the pleasure to present to you the annual report of the ... of the ... for the year 1955. The health of the ... during the year has been good, the latest ... and the country as a whole.

Very truly yours,

This has been a period in this district for years. The supply problem has been with the ... and ... and ... this problem in order to solve it. The ... will be ... to solve it. As ... the supply to the ... and ... has caused the ...

Sincerely,

The ... has been ... and the ... has ... in ... and ... to ...

Again I would like to ... the ... and ... to ...

I have the honor to be,

Yours faithfully,  
J. H. ...

The ...  
...

# V I T A L   S T A T I S T I C S

Resident Population (Registrar General's Estimate).....1963.....  
 .....6,240.....

	<u>Pembroke</u> <u>R.D. 1963</u>	<u>Pembroke</u> <u>R.D. 1962</u>	<u>County of</u> <u>Pembroke</u>	<u>England</u> <u>&amp; Wales</u>
Live Births	119	84		
Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	19.07	13.5	19.18	18.2
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	.84	7.14		
Still Births	1	1		
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	8.33	11.8	19.45	17.3
Total Live and Still Births	120	85		
Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 year)	1	1		
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)				
- total	8.40	11.9	21.58	20.9
- legitimate	8.47	12.85		
- illegitimate	nil	nil		
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 month) (per 1,000 Live Births)	nil	11.9	13.41	14.2
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week) (per 1,000 Live Births)	nil	11.9	11.66	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week and Still Births Combined) (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	8.33	23.5	30.89	

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	<u>Pembroke</u> <u>R.D.1963</u>	<u>Pembroke</u> <u>R.D.1962</u>	<u>County of</u> <u>Pembroke</u>	<u>England</u> <u>&amp; Wales</u>
Maternal Deaths	nil	nil		
Maternal Mortality Rate(per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	nil	nil	nil	0.28

The infant mortality rate shows a decrease on last year's figure and remains lower than the rate for both the County and the whole of England and Wales. There was only one death of an infant aged under one year and this occurred at the age of eight months from congenital malformation.

Deaths	69	88		
Death Rate(per 1,000 pop.)	11.05	14.1	12.2	12.2

The general death rate also shows a decrease on last year's figure. Heart disease accounted for 26 of the total of 69 deaths and of the 9 deaths from malignant disease 1 was due to cancer of the lung. Approximately 72.5% of the total number of deaths occurred in persons aged over 70 years, and of these, 40% occurred in persons aged over 80 years.

<u>Causes of death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
TOTAL (All causes)	40	29
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	2	1
Malignant neoplasm of lung, bronchus,	1	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	9	5
Coronary disease, angina,	7	6
Hypertension with heart disease	-	1
Other heart disease	6	6
Other circulatory disease	6	-
Bronchitis	1	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-
Congenital malformations	1	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	2
All other accidents	1	-



Maternal Mortality  
 Rate (per 1,000 live  
 and still births)

The infant mortality rate shows a decrease on last  
 year's figure and remains lower than the rate for both the  
 County and the whole of England and Wales. There was only  
 one death of an infant aged under one year and this occur-  
 red at the age of eight months from congenital valvular  
 lesion.

Deaths  
 Death Rate (per  
 1,000 pop.)

The general death rate also shows a decrease on last  
 year's figure. Heart disease accounted for 25 of the total  
 of 69 deaths and of the 9 deaths from malignant disease 1  
 was due to cancer of the lung. Approximately 75% of the  
 total number of deaths occurred in persons aged over 70  
 years, and of these, 40% occurred in persons aged over 80  
 years.

Causes of death		TOTAL (All causes)	
Male	Female	Male	Female
40	29		
2	1	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	
1	1	Malignant neoplasm of lung, bronchus	
1	1	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	
3	2	Various lesions of nervous system	
7	1	Conjunctive disease, meningitis	
1	1	Hypertension with heart disease	
5	1	Other heart disease	
5	1	Other circulatory disease	
1	1	Bronchitis	
1	1	Other diseases of respiratory system	
1	1	Hepatitis and cirrhosis	
2	1	Myocardial infarction	
1	1	Coronary atherosclerosis	
2	1	Other diseases and ill-defined diseases	
1	1	All other diseases	

## NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

74	Measles
35	Scarlet Fever
5	Pneumonia
10	Suspected Food Poisoning

## TUBERCULOSIS

There were again no deaths from tuberculosis this year and neither were any new cases notified.

## 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 the year 1962 91 school leavers (i.e. pupils aged thirteen years and over) were skin tested and of these, 83 required vaccination. Dr.D.Llewelyn Davies, the Chest Physician, also vaccinates contacts at the Chest Clinic.

## MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

The Mobile Unit of the Mass Radiography Service visited the Borough of Pembroke 10 times during the year. The total number of people who availed themselves of this service was 475, and this figure would include residents in the neighbouring rural areas although separate figures are not available.

## NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

## LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

Vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus are carried out by the local practitioners and at the clinics. The local practitioners are paid by the County Council for records received each quarter by your Medical Officer. During 1963 the following records were received:-

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

10. Number of cases reported  
11. Number of cases treated  
12. Number of cases recovered  
13. Number of cases died

RESULTS

There were 10 cases reported from 1945 to 1946 and 11 cases reported from 1947 to 1948.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE

E.D.G. Vaccination  
continued to be carried out in the district. During the year 1945 91 school teachers (i.e. girls aged between 10 and 15 years) were vaccinated and of these, 85 were vaccinated. Dr. D. M. Davies, the District Officer, also vaccinated contacts of the cases.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

The Mobile Unit of the Mass Radiography Service visited the Borough of Plymouth in 1945 and 1946. The total number of people who were vaccinated was 115, and this figure would include of course those who were vaccinated in the district in the previous year. The figures are not available.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICE

Vaccination against measles and mumps continued throughout the year, and during the year 1945 115 children were vaccinated. The local health officer is also in the County Council for measles vaccination. The following figures were received:-



Vaccinations Primary	30	Re-vaccinations	48
Diphtheria Immunisations	84	Re-inforcing Injections	42
Whooping Cough Immunisations	84	Tetanus Immunisations	84

### VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The use of oral vaccine has been found to be very satisfactory, particularly for infants, but the response from the 15-25 age group is still poor.

### 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.

30	Investigation of	Investigation of	Investigation of
40	Investigation of	Investigation of	Investigation of
50	Investigation of	Investigation of	Investigation of

# VACCINATION AGAINST POLIO

The use of oral vaccine has been found to be very satisfactory, particularly in infants, but the response from the 15-25 age group is still poor.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1946

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

No action was necessary under this section.

# REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1963

## WATER SUPPLY

### General Report

The transfer of functions of the water undertaking to the Pembrokeshire Water Board took place as from June 1st, together with the appropriate employees. The change-over was carried out smoothly and in no way affected the service to the public. As far as is known, there were no serious shortages in the district during the summer.

### Waterworks and Distribution Mains

#### Schemes in Progress

#### Wogaston-Speculation-Hundleton Extension

Work was completed on this extension, including the pumping station, enabling a much needed supply being afforded to a scattered agricultural community as well as augmenting the Hundleton Village local supply, prior to the provision of a village Sewerage Scheme.

## SEWERAGE

### Jameston Village

The remaining 10 council bungalows and 7 private properties were connected to the public sewer during the year.

#### Schemes in Progress

#### Angle Village

This scheme was commenced during March. All main sewers and manholes were completed before the end of the year and work was in progress at the treatment works and pumping stations. It was anticipated that the scheme would be completed during the following summer.





### St. Florence Village

The contractors commenced work on this scheme during October and it was anticipated that the works would be completed within eighteen months.

### Lydstap

Work on this scheme was expeditiously carried out, commencement being during June and completion in October. Arrangements were made to connect the various private properties and to commence the required sampling at the treatment works.

### General Progress

Considerable discussion took place on the need to provide public sewers in the various villages, and it was agreed to carry out a comprehensive scheme to include all villages during the next five years or so. During October, approval was given to accept a tender for Rhoscrowther Village, and in December, unconditional planning consent was received in respect of the Broadfield and Twycross Sewerage Scheme.

Progress was also made with regard to Castlemartin Village and final details of the scheme were forwarded to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government at the end of the year.

Also under active consideration were schemes for Freshwater East and Lawrenny, both of which would be required to include for considerable holiday and private development in the near future.

Preparatory work was also commenced on the proposed scheme for Cosheston Village, and a site was provisionally selected for the disposal works.

### HOUSING

Although there were only 4 new council houses completed during the year, the following sites were commenced.

Hundleton	-	4 bungalows
Lamphey	-	14 bungalows
Cosheston	-	4 bungalows





However, it was agreed to hold a special meeting to consider the long term future housing programme, notwithstanding proposals to build at Angle, Penally, Castlemartin, Carcw and Hundleton.

Negotiations also proceeded with a view to acquiring sufficient land for housing in Hundleton to cater for the expected demand from industrial workers coming into the district.

A total of 22 new private houses were completed and a further 27 were under construction at the end of the year.

#### Housing Improvement Grants (Discretionary)

20 applications were received for discretionary grants and a further 8 in respect of standard grants. Altogether, 18 dwellings were so modernised during the year.

#### Unfit Houses

A total of 3 houses were closed during the year.

#### INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

Total No. of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	35
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.	13
No. of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation (exclusive of those in previous column).	20
No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers.	1

However, it was agreed to hold a special meeting to consider the long term future housing programme, notwithstanding proposals to build at Angle, Penally, Gartistown, Garra and Ballymore.

Negotiations also proceeded with a view to acquiring sufficient land for housing in Rushington to cater for the expected demand from industrial workers coming into the district.

A total of 12 new private houses were completed and

### Housing Improvement Grants (Discretionary)

20 applications were received for discretionary grants and a further 8 in respect of standard grants. Altogether 28 dwellings were so modernised during the year.

### Unit Housing

A total of 5 houses were closed during the year.

### INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

Total No. of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts), 32

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 objectionable as to be unfit for human habitation. 13

No. of dwelling houses found not to be in all 20

No. of defective dwelling houses entered in correspondence as referred to by the local authority or their 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. 14

No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices. 8

### 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. "

No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during year. 3

No. of persons concerned in such cases, 11

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES

### The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

The following report was prepared for and accepted by the Council during the year.



ATTACHMENT TO THE REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

HOUSING ACT, 1936, SECTION 11 & 12.

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 11.

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 12.

Public Health Act.

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 11.

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 12.

HOUSING ACT, 1936, SECTION 13 & 14.

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 13.

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 14.

HOUSING ACT, 1936, SECTION 15.

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 15.

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.

No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during year.

No. of persons overcrowded in each year.

REMARKS

The Most Honorable Member for the City of London.

The following report was prepared for and accepted by the Council during the year.

"The introduction of these new regulations should provide the means to give effect to the Government's long standing intention to ensure that all home-killed meat is inspected before it leaves the slaughterhouse. One of the main reasons why this is not at present possible is that an unfair burden of the cost falls on some authorities. The main provisions are as follows:-

- (a) Meat at slaughterhouses must be inspected.
- (b) Meat must not be removed from a slaughterhouse until it has been inspected.
- (c) Meat inspected and passed as fit for human consumption must be marked.
- (d) Local authorities may charge for the inspection.
- (e) The minimum period of notice of slaughter is extended from 3 hours to 24 hours.

To ensure 100% inspection, local authorities are urged to make arrangements with neighbouring authorities or to secure the services of local veterinary surgeons. In exceptional circumstances, veterinary officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food may be able to assist, the present charge being at the rate of 18/9d. per half hour plus travelling expenses.

Local Authorities may charge for inspections at rates not exceeding 2/6d. per bullock, 9d. per calf or pig, and 6d. per sheep, lamb or goat. Where charges are made, such charges must be published in a local newspaper. It is also open to Authorities to negotiate special contracts with a regular trader on a basis which would not exceed the published scale of charges.

There is at present only one slaughterhouse in the district and slaughtering is normally confined to two days per week. Should the Council decide to make a charge for inspections, the current estimated charge would be between £30 and £40 per annum.

As long as the Council approves, written notice of regular slaughter on certain days each week is regarded as adequate compliance with the requirement of notice of slaughter.





The effect of the regulations to the Council is that an arrangement must be made to ensure complete inspection during my absence or inability to carry out meat inspection duties."

As from October, 1963, a 100% inspection was carried out and all meat stamped in accordance with the Regulations.

	<u>Cattle</u> excluding <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> & <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed	133	-	36	1,026	186	-
<u>All diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis and</u> <u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	60	-	-	42	-	-
Tuberculosis only	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cysticercosis	-	-	-	-	-	-

#### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

It has now become accepted that there is a steadily increasing amount of refuse being collected in the country and this is equally true for the Rural District.

Furthermore, adequate recompense and better working conditions for refuse collectors should be the aim of all responsible for this important public service.

Indeed, there is little doubt that further staff will soon be required to cope with the demands on the service, particularly during the summer months.

The problem of litter is becoming serious, particularly near the beaches and on lay-bys, and to this end the Council decided to provide a number of paper sack litter holders for general use in the district.

It is hoped that further holders will be provided

THE EFFECT OF THE REGULATION ON THE COMMODITY

As the effect of the regulation on the commodity is not as extensive as it might be, it is not possible to make an exact comparison of the effect of the regulation on the commodity with the effect of the regulation on the commodity.

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REMARKS CONCERNING THE REGULATION

It has been pointed out that there is a tendency towards a concentration of power in the hands of a few individuals in the country and this is especially true for the Rural District.

Furthermore, the concentration of power in the hands of a few individuals is a result of the fact that the Rural District is a very small area and the number of individuals who are able to influence the Rural District is very small.

Indeed, there is little doubt that the Rural District will soon be reduced to a mere shadow of its former self and the Rural District will be a mere shadow of its former self.

The problem of the Rural District is a very serious one and it is not possible to make an exact comparison of the effect of the regulation on the commodity with the effect of the regulation on the commodity.

It is hoped that the Rural District will be able to provide a better service to the Rural District and it is hoped that the Rural District will be able to provide a better service to the Rural District.



and this method eventually adopted for the normal refuse collection service.

### RODENT CONTROL

This self-supporting service continued to expand and treatments were regularly carried out on housing sites, sewers and refuse tips. As in previous years, a large proportion of farms in the district renewed their contracts with the Council.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### Condemned Food

No food was condemned during the year.

### CARAVANS AND TENTS

Undoubtedly the greatest public health problem was the extensive caravanning and camping throughout the district, and in particular the congestion and saturation in the parishes of St. Mary out Liberty and Penally. Apart from sites where planning appeals were still pending, or negotiations being carried on, the caravan sites were well operated. However, a number of operators took advantage of the loopholes in the 1936 Public Health Act and consequently established tented camping sites on their land, often close to and sharing the amenities of the established caravan sites.

Altogether a total of 26 caravan sites were operating under licence, allowing for a total of 1,184 caravans.

In addition, there were several hundred tents, many of which were sited on or near these caravan sites.



and this method eventually adopted for the normal return  
collection service.

### ROBERT GOTTROU

This self-supplying service continued to expand and  
improvements were regularly carried out on housing sites,  
sewers and water lines. As in previous years, a large pro-  
portion of firms in the district renewed their contracts  
with the Council.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### Condensed Food

No food was condemned during the year.

### CARAVANS AND TENTS

Undoubtedly the greatest public health problem was  
the extensive caravanning and camping throughout the dis-  
trict, and in particular the congestion and sanitation in  
the parishes of St. Mary and Liberty and Fenaby. Apart  
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operated. However, a number of operators took advantage of  
the loophole in the 1955 Public Health Act and consequent-  
ly established tented camping sites on their land, often  
close to and sharing the facilities of the established car-  
avan sites.

Altogether a total of 26 caravan sites were operat-  
ing under licence, allowing for a total of 1,124 caravans.  
In addition, there were several hundred tents, many  
of which were sited on or near these caravan sites.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

1. INSPECTIONS

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspect- ions</u>	<u>Notices</u>	<u>Prosec- utions</u>
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	14	9	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	15	10	-	-

J.E.CRIDDLE,

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

# FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

## 1. INSPECTIONS

<u>Factories</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspected - Notices Issued</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
(1) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	1	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	14	9	-
(111) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>

J. E. CRIDDLE,

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.





