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**Contributors**

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BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT  
and  
BROMYARD URBAN DISTRICT  
Herefordshire  
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Joint  
ANNUAL REPORTS  
of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
and of the  
Public Health Inspectors  
for the year 1967  
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MEMBERS OF THE BROMYARD RURAL  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

(As at 31st December, 1967)

* J.T. ARNETT (Chairman of the Council)	..	..	..	Stoke Lacy
* J.H. WALLER (Vice-Chairman of the Council)	..	..	Winslow	
* Major M.A. BELLVILLE	..	..	..	Tedstone Delamere
* Mrs. J.M. BIBBINGS	..	..	..	Cradley
* G.J. BOWLER (Vice-Chairman of the Housing and Public Health Committee)	..	..	Bishops Frome	
L.V. BRIGDEN	..	..	..	Cradley
* F. CALE	..	..	..	Cradley
R.G. CARTER	..	..	..	Thornbury with Hampton Charles
J.F. COTTON	..	..	..	Felton
V.O. COX	..	..	..	Norton
H.G. EDWARDS	..	..	..	Wolferlow
F.C.L. ESSENHIGH	..	..	..	Brockhampton
* O.H.M. HERFORD	..	..	..	Bredenbury
* H.C.C. HODGES	..	..	..	Avenbury
* A.L. JAMES (Chairman of the Housing and Public Health Committee)	..	..	Whitbourne	
S. LEIGHTON	..	..	..	Collington
E.T. LEGGE	..	..	..	Little Cowarne
* S. MEREDITH	..	..	..	Ocle Pychard
Commander E.A. NICHOLSON	..	..	..	Edvin Loach, Saltmarsh and Tedstone Wafre
* W.D. PORTER	..	..	..	Acton Beauchamp
* J.L. POWELL	..	..	..	Edwyn Ralph
* T.I. POYNER	..	..	..	Ullingswick
T.L. RICHARDS	..	..	..	Stanford Bishop
* Mrs. A.M. ROBINSON	..	..	..	Linton
* Miss M. SHEPHERD	..	..	..	Whitbourne
L.P. SHUKER	..	..	..	Wacton
* O.J.E. SKYRM	..	..	..	Upper Sapey
* D.J. THOMAS	..	..	..	Pencombe with Grendon Warren
* Mrs. E.M. WALDRON	..	..	..	Much Cowarne
* Rev. W.G. WALTON	..	..	..	Bishops Frome
W.J. VICCARS	..	..	..	Grendon Bishop

\*Members of the Housing and Health Committee

Clerk of the Council: .... J.B. SENIOR, Solicitor.



MEMBERS OF THE BROMYARD URBAN  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

(As at 31st December, 1967)

D.H. EVANS                      Chairman of the Council and Chairman  
                                 of the Highways, Buildings, Public  
                                 Health and Lighting Committee

J.H. DUNNING

H.S. BAYLISS

P.W. DAVIDSON

L.W. DAY

C.J.M. HOWE

F. POLLOCK

Mrs. E.C. POWELL              Chairman of the Finance and General  
                                 Purposes Committee

R.A. PULLEN

G.T. ROSS

A.H. VICK

Clerk of the Council: L.A. FLINT, Ll.B.



STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(As at 31st December 1967)

Medical Officer of Health:

G.D.K. NEEDHAM, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

Westfield Walk,

LEOMINSTER.

(Telephone: Leominster 2049)

Public Health Inspector to the Bromyard Rural District Council:

N.E. WORSALL,

Council Offices,

BROMYARD.

(Telephone: Bromyard 2341)

Public Health Inspector to the Bromyard Urban District Council:

A.A. MAXWELL, B.Sc., M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health: C.A. PREECE

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To the Chairman and Members of the Bromyard Rural  
District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my annual  
statistical report of the Bromyard Rural and Urban districts  
for the year 1967, together with the reports of the two  
Public Health Inspectors for their respective districts.

Both of these reports contain a large  
amount of information which may be of value to members of  
the new Council. My thanks are due to Mr. Worsdall and to  
Mr. Maxwell for providing these reports.

G.D.K. NEEDHAM

Medical Officer of Health

North Herefordshire Public Health Office,  
Westfield Walk,  
LEOMINSTER,  
Herefordshire.

STATISTICS AND VITAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

						<u>R.D.</u>	<u>U.D.</u>
Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	61,114	213
Estimated mid-year home population	..	..	..	..	..	6,870	1,710
Average number of persons per acre	..	..	..	..	..	0.11	8.0
Number of inhabited houses	..	..	..	..	..	2,810	577
Average number of inhabited houses per acre	..	..	..	..	..	0.04	2.7
Average number of persons per house	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	3.0
Rateable value	..	..	..	..	..	£136,192	£57,780
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..	..	..	£515	£214

LIVE AND STILL BIRTHSLive Births

	<u>R.D.</u>				<u>U.D.</u>			
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	61		48	109	Legitimate	9	15	24
Illegitimate	4		7	11	Illegitimate	2	1	3
	<u>65</u>		<u>55</u>	<u>120</u>		<u>11</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>27</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year home population:

Comparability factors: R.D.: 1.15

U.D.: 1.12      1967   1966   1965   1964   1963

Bromyard R.D. (Crude)      17.5   12.2   14.5   13.0   15.1  
 "      (Adjusted)      20.1   14.0   16.7   15.0   17.4

Bromyard U.D. (Crude)      15.8   19.3   14.7   19.0   17.6  
 "      (Adjusted)      17.7   21.6   16.5   21.3   19.7

England and Wales      17.2   17.7   18.0   18.4   18.2

Illegitimate Live Births

Per cent of total live births:

Bromyard R.D.      ..      9.1  
 "      U.D.      ..      11.1  
 England and Wales      ..      \*

Still Births

	<u>R.D.</u>				<u>U.D.</u>			
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1		1	2	Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-		-	-	Illegitimate	-	-	-

\*figure not yet available

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births:

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Bromyard R.D.	16.4	45.4	Nil	21.9	9.6
" U.D.	Nil	Nil	38.5	Nil	Nil
England and Wales	14.8	15.4	15.7	16.3	17.2

#### INFANT DEATH RATES

Early Neonatal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 week old)

<u>R.D.</u>				<u>U.D.</u>			
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	-	-	Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-	Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births:

Bromyard R.D.	..	Nil
" U.D.	..	Nil
England and Wales	..	10.8

Neonatal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks old)

<u>R.D.</u>				<u>U.D.</u>			
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	-	-	Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-	Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births:

Bromyard R.D.	..	Nil
" U.D.	..	Nil
England and Wales	..	12.5

Perinatal Mortality (Still Births and Deaths of Infants under 1 week old)

<u>R.D.</u>				<u>U.D.</u>			
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	1	2	Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-	Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births:

Bromyard R.D.	..	16.4
" U.D.	..	Nil
England and Wales	..	25.4

Infant Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age)

	<u>R.D.</u>			<u>U.D.</u>		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	1	1	Legitimate	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-	Illegitimate	-	-

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 related live births:

		1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Bromyard R.D.	(Total	8.3	47.6	20.0	22.5	19.4
	(Legitimate	9.1	38.0	22.7	23.3	20.6
	(Illegitimate	Nil	200.0	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bromyard U.D.	(Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	62.5	34.5
	(Legitimate	Nil	Nil	Nil	69.0	38.5
	(Illegitimate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
England & Wales	(Total	18.3	19.0	19.0	19.9	21.1
	(Legitimate	*	*	*	19.4	20.8
	(Illegitimate	*	*	*	26.3	26.0

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Total number of Maternal Deaths:

Bromyard R.D.	..	1
" U.D.	..	Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births:

Bromyard R.D.	..	8.2
" U.D.	..	Nil
England and Wales	..	*

DEATHS

	<u>R.D.</u>			<u>U.D.</u>		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total number of deaths from all causes:	40	37	77	3	5	8

\*figures not yet available

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year home population:

Comparability factors: R.D. 0.78

	<u>U.D.</u> 0.92	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Bromyard R.D. (Crude)		11.2	12.2	14.5	13.0	15.1
" " (Adjusted)		8.7	14.0	16.7	15.0	17.4
Bromyard U.D. (Crude)		4.7	15.9	9.4	11.3	15.8
" " (Adjusted)		4.3	15.7	8.6	11.4	15.9
England and Wales		11.2	11.7	11.5	11.3	12.2

### Cancer

	<u>R.D.</u>			<u>U.D.</u>		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total deaths from Malignant Disease:	8	7	15	-	-	-

Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year home population:

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Bromyard R.D.	2.18	3.20	1.02	1.90	2.63
" U.D.	Nil	4.09	1.76	1.19	3.03
England and Wales	*	2.25	2.23	2.20	2.17

### Cardio-Vascular Disease

	<u>R.D.</u>			<u>U.D.</u>		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total deaths from Cardio-Vascular Disease:	23	20	43	2	3	5

Cardio-Vascular Disease Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year home population:

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Bromyard R.D.	6.26	7.13	7.87	6.86	7.32
" U.D.	2.92	8.19	5.29	4.27	7.88
England and Wales	*	5.97	5.95	5.73	5.22

### Respiratory Disease (excluding Tuberculosis)

	<u>R.D.</u>			<u>U.D.</u>		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total deaths from Respiratory Disease:	3	2	5	-	1	1

\*figures not yet available

Respiratory Disease Death Rate per 1,000 estimate mid-year home population:

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Bromyard R.D.	0.73	1.90	1.60	1.46	1.75
" U.D.	0.58	0.60	0.59	1.78	1.21
England and Wales	*	1.60	1.41	1.37	1.71

\*figure not yet available

CAUSES OF DEATH (all ages)Bromyard Rural District

Disease	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1
Meningococcal infection	-	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	6	4	10
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	10	17
Coronary disease, angina	9	3	12
Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1
Other heart disease	5	5	10
Other circulatory disease	2	1	3
Pneumonia	1	2	3
Bronchitis	2	-	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
Congenital malformations	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	2	5
Accidents other than motor vehicle	-	2	2
Totals:	40	37	77

Bromyard Urban District

Vascular lesions of nervous system	1	3	4
Other heart disease	1	-	1
Bronchitis	-	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	-	1	1
Accidents other than motor vehicle	1	-	1
Totals:	3	5	8

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE DURING THE YEAR 1967

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Whooping Cough	8	-	4	5	2	1	-	1	5	2	-	19	47
Measles	74	41	48	27	81	20	17	1	1	-	1	3	314
Scarlet Fever	-	-	4	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	11
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Acute Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	5
Enterococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	189	49	38	-	2	-	2	3	2	-	-	-	285
Food Poisoning	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	10
Tuberculosis:													
Pulmonary	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Non-Pulmonary	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASEBromyard Rural District

Disease	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Whooping Cough	6	13	1	7	16
Measles	90	34	57	205	230
Scarlet Fever	2	1	-	1	1
Erysipelas	-	1	-	-	1
Acute Encephalitis:					
Post-Infectious	-	-	-	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	41	2	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	1	2	-	-
Tuberculosis:					
Pulmonary	2	1	-	1	2
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	1	1	1

Bromyard Urban District

Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	2
Measles	39	38	23	16	116
Dysentery	-	1	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	2	1	-	-
Tuberculosis:					
Pulmonary	-	-	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	1	-

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASENorth Herefordshire

Disease	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Whooping Cough	47	37	5	70	29
Measles	314	271	525	609	507
Scarlet Fever	11	29	12	8	12
Erysipelas	2	4	3	2	3
Acute Encephalitis:					
Infective	-	2	-	-	2
Post-Infectious	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Pneumonia	5	9	3	8	13
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	285	92	6	3	7
Food Poisoning	10	9	8	14	7
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	1	1
Tuberculosis:					
Pulmonary	3	4	8	10	9
Non-Pulmonary	2	3	3	3	1

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47  
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

No action needed to be taken in either of the districts under this section.

TUBERCULOSISBromyard Rural District

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number on Register at 31st December, 1966.	16	19	4	6
New cases notified	1	1	-	-
Recovered	2	1	1	-
Died	1	-	-	-
Died from other causes	-	1	-	-
Number on Register at 31st December, 1967.	14	18	3	6

Year	New Notifications	Total cases on Register	Deaths	Recoveries
1963	2	44	-	2
1964	2	44	2	-
1965	1	46	-	1
1966	1	45	-	2
1967	2	41	1	4

Bromyard Urban District

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number on Register at 31st December, 1966.	5	3	1	-
Recovered	1	-	-	-
Number on Register at 31st December, 1967.	4	3	1	-

Total	New Notifications	Total cases on Register	Deaths	Recoveries
1963	-	8	1	1
1964	1	10	-	-
1965	-	10	-	-
1966	-	9	-	-
1967	-	8	-	1

BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILPUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S SECTION OF REPORTGENERAL

This report will be the last submitted to the Bromyard Rural District Council as it has been constituted for several decades, since the Ministry decided from April 1968, the name shall remain but the area will be increased by the addition of the Parish of Bromyard, which hitherto has enjoyed independent status as an Urban area.

It seems pointless at this late hour to embark upon a review of the successes, failures, ambitions or disappointments concerning the activities of the old Council, and in fact, it would be impertinent to the new Order were an attempt made to project the ideas for the future which the old Order might have believed sacred. Therefore, an attempt is made to draw up a balance sheet as at 31st December, 1967, in the knowledge that no major capital move is likely before vesting day. The usual statistics are given in the most practical manner as in previous years.

Briefly the balance sheet may be drawn up with material assets on the one hand and pipeline (or escalator) projects on the other. Thus for good or ill the new Council will inherit the following undertakings:-

1. Private Housing

A situation which produced nineteen new private dwellings in 1967, against an average of 21 per annum for the previous four years, and compared with seven per annum for five years previous to that, indicates the almost complete lack of pressure to build within the area.

2. Public Housing(a) Buildings and Sites

Number of Local Authority dwellings completed during 1967: Nil

Number of Local Authority dwellings in course of erection at December, 1967: 57

The purpose built Council dwellings with the sole exception of four at Moorend, Much Cowarne, have the usual modern conveniences, including electricity; mains sewerage is restricted to Cradley and Bishops Frome, and satisfactory mains water is available to all save dwellings at Sparrington (8), Evesbatch (4), Ullingswick (9), Ocle Pychard (28), Edwyn Ralph (12), Cricks Green (4), Stoke Lacy (30). A water main is now available at Ocle Pychard.

Public Housing (Continued)

Six dwellings produced by the acquisition of schools and school houses at Acton Beauchamp and Tedstone Delamere have modern facilities including mains water. Twelve miscellaneous dwellings purchased as opportunity arose are nearly all connected to mains water, but with two exceptions none of these dwellings are provided with other facilities. This policy perhaps merits explanation; most of the cottages are low grade clearly not required by private owners, if they were, the Council's price would almost certainly be too low, but they are weatherproof and comfortable. Special cases are housed therein until such time as appropriate and higher grade accommodation becomes available.

In addition, Nunwell Priory in Bromyard (1 dwelling) is owned by the Council and is occupied by a member of the staff.

Maintenance is a continuing problem and far too much expenditure is directly attributable to inferior materials, for example, over one hundred new lights were put into one estate of twentytwo dwellings during a recent repaint. Those houses were not thirteen years old and all had been repainted once (after the first six years) and touched up after a further four years.

There is an excellent maintenance staff of five. All five are handymen; one is particularly experienced in carpentry and another one in painting and a third is a retired builder well versed in all repairs. Transport is limited to one light lorry.

The number of purpose-built Council houses owned by the Rural District Council at December 1967 was 285, which includes 45 within the Bromyard Urban District but excludes dwellings provided from schools and low category dwellings previously referred to.

### 3. Special Housing

In recent years the Council's activity in the field of new dwellings has centred around old people and newly married couples, and real efforts have been made to provide varied accommodation on every site with ten dwellings or so. Thus we have one-bedroomed bungalows at Whitbourne, Fromes Hill and Edwyn Ralph, originally intended for the elderly, available for younger couples or single persons.

Major contributions to special housing for the elderly are at Kirkham Garden (in the U.D.C. area) and at Ocle Pychard. The latter was an exercise in the provision of shared accommodation for bed-sitters; there is a resident Warden with a responsibility for 8 bed-sitters and 4 one-bedroomed bungalows. Capital-wise the three-storey bed-sitter block proved very economical in construction and in heating, the tenants appear to have accepted a shared bathroom and toilet surprisingly well. On the management side it has been demonstrated that these bed-sitters meet the requirements of certain "single" tenants, but they are altogether too small for couples.

Special Housing (Continued)

Kirkham Garden was built to accommodate elderly people within the Urban area and near the shops and other amenities. There are 28 one-bedroom and 4 two-bedroomed flats with pedestrian access only, a centrally heated Warden's block with flat, club-room, two visitors bedrooms, a fully equipped laundry and close by, a further 12 two-bedroom flats for general letting. The flats are centrally heated and provided with hot water, all within the Council's control and included in an overall rental.

The Council is extremely fortunate in the calibre of its two Wardens, and the success of both schemes is in great measure due to their efforts. Kirkham Garden has several built-in advantages over Ocle Pychard

- (a) its situation near a town
- (b) each flat is entirely self-contained and there are no bed-sitters
- (c) it has visitors bedrooms
- (d) the club room provides a central meeting place.

4. Improvement Grants

Nearly 500 dwellings have been improved under the Discretionary and Standard Grants schemes; over 25% of all private dwellings in the area.

The appropriate statistics are as follows:-

Discretionary Improvement Grants, 1967

Number of houses in respect of which applications were made:	.. 13
Outstanding at December 1966:	.. Nil
Number of houses in respect of which grants were offered:	.. 7
Number of houses in respect of which applications were withdrawn or refused:	.. 2
Number of houses in respect of which applications were outstanding at December 1967:	.. 4
Total grant offered in respect of above works:	.. £2,800

Standard Grants

Number of houses in respect of which applications were made:	.. 47
Number of applications withdrawn or rejected:	.. 2
Number of applications approved:	.. 44
Value of grants paid:	.. £4,008.11. 2d.

## 5. Unfit Houses

The results of the Rural Housing survey in 1949 are now completely obsolete and virtually useless. Apart from dwellings subject to grant aid and an unknown number improved without assistance, the decline in the agricultural population has meant a steady abandonment of cottages inconveniently situated and therefore uneconomical to modernise. These cottages are dealt with under the Housing Acts usually as they become vacant and there has been one such case in 1967. Frequently cottages of this nature had been placed in a higher category in 1949.

Enforcement of housing repairs is usually achieved by informal action and where this has proved ineffective recourse has usually been made to Public Health legislation.

## 6. Water Supply

The provision and management of water supply is charged to the Herefordshire Water Board who have established and are developing one of their major intakes, treatment and storage facilities based on the River Teme at Whitbourne. With an intake of this size the Board can supply water to the Bromyard Urban area, to Leominster and Wigmore Rural district, to Ledbury Rural district and shortly to part of the Hereford Rural district.

Bromyard Rural district requires mains water at Munderfield, Stoke Lacy and Ullingswick to achieve trunk coverage, and the Board intend this contract as soon as Ministry consent is forthcoming. Mains extension are a continuing process and have to be related to potential income, a factor which plays an increasingly vital role as the more sparsely populated districts come to notice. Details of properties connected to Water Board mains at 31st December, 1967 are:-

Acton Beauchamp	15	Ocle Pychard	33
Avenbury	4	Pencombe	29
Bredenbury	8	Saltmarsh	1
Brockhampton	3	Stanford Bishop	21
Little Cowarne	15	Stoke Lacy	30
Much Cowarne	22	Tedstone Delamere	12
Cradley	227	Tedstone Wafre	15
Edvin Loach	1	Ullingswick	4
Edwyn Ralph	25	Upper Sapey	34
Evesbatch	8	Wacton	5
Bishops Frome	98	Whitbourne	88
Grendon Bishop	30	Winslow	41
Linton	66	Wolferlow	5
Norton	88	<u>Total:</u>	<u>928</u>

There are no dwellings within the area taking supplies of water from public standpipes. Twenty samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination, and of these 8 were found to be completely satisfactory.

There are no public swimming baths in the district.

## 7. Sewers and Sewerage

Two modern village sewerage systems and disposal works were commissioned in 1967 at Cradley and Bishops Frome.

Bishops Frome scheme is straightforward with a single lift at the disposal works, and the effluent therefrom is bequeathed to the Wye River Board via the River Frome. A certain amount of infill development could take place without further expenditure on sewers or works.

At Cradley, topography did not lend itself to a single sewerage solution, three out-pumping stations were required in addition to a lift at the works where the effluent is passed to the Severn River Board. Unfortunately, this scheme was entirely uneconomic for the number of properties involved and it is to be hoped that new development will in good time partly redress the balance, otherwise other parishes will suffer in two ways:-

- (a) some will be denied sewerage facilities;
- (b) all will be expected to contribute to the "privileged" of Cradley and Bishops Frome etc.

Twenty smaller works serve Council House sites and the effluents therefrom vary from poor to not too good. Some effluents enter ditches and thereby receive abundant land treatment before reaching streams, while others discharge direct to streams and in consequence need careful watching and naturally attract attention from the River Board. Maintenance must be regular and is rather expensive.

## 8. Refuse Collection

A fortnightly collection by paper sacks has operated since December 1966, with a Contractor supplying vehicles and labour. The system is 'backdoor' and covers 91% of all properties in the area.

Advantages of this modern system to the Bromyard area are:

- (1) Reduction in labour requirement which balances cost of sacks and stands.
- (2) Storage is hygienic.
- (3) Backdoor collection in isolated areas is possible.
- (4) Open lorries with one man satisfactory.
- (5) Easier and cleaner for the staff.

This system has since been recommended by a Working Party of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government as one of the two most satisfactory for general use throughout the country and more local authorities are turning over to paper or polythene sacks.

Refuse Collection (Continued)

The Bromyard scheme is unusual in that it is operated under Contract by a family concern - father (spare driver) son and son-in-law. Except immediately after holidays or breakdowns, two open 3-ton lorries are used with one driver-loader each; greater economy in manpower is difficult to imagine and the large capital saving in having traditional multi-purpose lorries as opposed to sophisticated and therefore expensive single-purpose refuse vehicles should be noted.

Disposal is to tip at Warren Wood on Bromyard Downs.

Salvage is not practical in this area and collection of trade waste is not attempted.

9. Hop Picking Accommodation

The estimated figures for 1967 are:

Total number of farms	..	64
Number of farms housing pickers	..	6
Approximate number of pickers housed in 1967, excluding travellers and gypsies	..	67

10. Food

The required statistical information on food premises and inspection, meat and poultry inspection and Factories Acts, follows later.

Activity by your Officer on these matters and on those brought on by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, is lukewarm to put it at its strongest. Food Shops, in the usually accepted meaning, are almost non-existent in this area, and the relevance of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act to this area is slightly doubtful and it is, therefore, not surprising that routine inspection of this nature gets little priority. However, this is not satisfactory and certainly cannot continue when Bromyard with its many offices and shops is added to the area.

(a) Food and Drugs Act

Number of Food Shops	(a) total	..	24
	(b) comply with Regulation 16	..	16
	(c) to which Regulation 19 applies	..	Nil
Number of Public Houses		..	25
Number of ice-cream premises		..	29

Food (Continued)(b) Slaughter of Animals Act

Number of licensed slaughterhouses  
in the district .. Nil

Number of licensed slaughtermen .. 7

(c) Poultry Inspection .. Nil

11. Factories Act, 1961

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sec.1,2,3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by L.A.	1	1	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A.	7	6	1	-
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A.	-	-	-	-

## Cases in which defects were found:

## Sanitary conveniences (S7)

(a) Insufficient 1 case referred by H.M. Inspector.

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134) .. 1

12. Rats and Mice

The Council participated in a scheme operated jointly by Ledbury, Hereford and Ross Rural District Councils administered from Hereford and operating a full contract service. Mr. Tristram is the Officer responsible and he has two experienced rat catchers.

Mr. Tristram comments that the foot and mouth disease epidemic stopped operations towards the end of 1967 and activities on farms were limited to leaving supplies of Warfarin at farm gates. He makes one observation to the farmers - "it costs them more than 10s. Od. to keep one rat for twelve months" ! Perhaps we might secure more contracts if this fact was more widely appreciated.

Now we come to the other side of the Balance Sheet, and listed hereunder are various projects which the old Rural District Council had in mind for completion as opportunity arose. Financial difficulties may impose an indefinite postponement for some of these ideas and in any event, there is always the possibility of the "new" Council having differing thoughts.

### 13. Public Housing

Land for housing purposes is owned by the Council at Quarry Meadow - on the outskirts of Bromyard; also at Whitbourne and Pencombe.

Construction of dwellings began towards the end of 1967 at Acton Beauchamp (3 houses); Bishops Frome (9 bungalows); and Cradley (45 houses, flats and bungalows).

The new scheme at Cradley will provide accommodation for applicants from the general and the old persons' lists; there will be a Warden, Club-room, visitors bedroom, and laundry room, as well as a house for a District Nurse.

A small school at Avenbury was purchased towards the end of 1967 with a view to conversion to housing accommodation as soon as mains water and drainage became available.

Negotiations are in progress for more land at Bishops Frome, Munderfield and Ullingswick, and plans for improvements at four Council houses at Moorend, Much Cowarne, are in course of preparation.

### 14. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Two schemes prepared in outline for Pencombe and Bredenbury have been rejected for the time being by the Ministry.

Provisional schemes for Linton and Whitbourne are with the Ministry, and therefore exposed to the present economic blizzard. The outlook towards these two schemes is not bright and unfortunately any delay on the Whitbourne sewerage plan will certainly put off the housing scheme. This situation has already arisen at Pencombe.

### 15. Commons Management

A subject which in the writer's fifteen years experience in the Bromyard area has invariably caused temperatures to rise and at times tempers to fly !

Leisure in the countryside is now to receive central government attention and in due time some effort will be made to persuade either the Rural District Council or the County authority or both, to introduce more positive steps to accommodate visitors to the Commons. This will bring to notice much wider issues than the old "sheep or bracken" controversy which occupied so much attention a few years ago.

Commons Management (Continued)

Since the Rural District Council became "Lords of the Manor" a considerable area of bracken has been cleared and seeded with grass, a small amount of tree planting has been attempted, an official car park near the Bringsty cricket field has been proclaimed and a continuing effort made to deal with the litter problem. Convenient sites for car-parking demands discussion at times: present experience has tended to point towards the provision of extended lengths of lay-bys at viewing points in the interests of road safety and perhaps this is a problem best met by joint expenditure on the part of the District and County Councils.

16. Private Housing

At December 1967, work was in progress on 34 dwellings but in many cases activity on site was absolutely minimal. Enquiries for building plots reaching the office are few and it is perhaps not without significance that apart from the 34 mentioned above, over sixty further dwellings attracted full planning consents during the past four or five years and were not even begun to be built.

BROMYARD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILPUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S SECTION OF REPORT

This year the report will include two sections, (a) to 31st December 1967, and (b) to 31st March, 1968. Regretfully it will be my final report as Public Health Inspector to the Bromyard Urban District Council which has now been merged with Bromyard Rural District Council. In common with other mergers we usually find changes, and one of the changes in this instance is that I am now declared redundant by the new Council. Only one official will now serve the new authority as Surveyor, Public Health Inspector, etc.

In my report introduction for the 1964 Annual Report I detailed many of the duties falling to the lot of a Public Health Inspector, and I feel as my 'Swan song' it would be as well to give other councillors who did not read the report a brief summary of the duties of a Public Health Inspector.

Since the introduction of the first Public Health Acts the Public Health Inspector (formerly known as the Sanitary Inspector) has been the key contact of local government with the general public. We have Highway authorities for roads, Education Departments for education, Planning Departments for planning, Finance Departments for finance, and Police for the protection of property and maintenance of law, but the Public Health Inspector deals not with one specialised subject but with practically every subject dealing with the public from the cradle to the grave. Very seldom do the routine duties get banner headlines in the Press, or does the average councillor know what is going on. A few years ago an outbreak of dysentery occurred at Brockhampton and Whitbourne Schools, where the writer, owing to the absence of his colleague in the adjoining district, dealt with over 300 cases, made over 400 visits of investigation within a fortnight, and traced and stopped the outbreak of the disease without publicity from the Press or even at the local authority's meeting. These duties were amongst the emergencies that a Public Health Inspector has been trained and qualified to deal with.

In the view of some laymen, the inspection of meat and other foods should be dealt with by veterinary surgeons. Can this be justified? Many of our veterinary officers will admit that after they have done their technical training they have not seen carcasses and offal examined for human consumption. The Public Health Inspector with his knowledge and training in meat inspection receives a similar training to the veterinary officers but not only does his training consist of meat inspection, it also extends to fish and other foods which are far from the calling of the "Vet". Even in the greatest market of the world, London Smithfield, the routine inspection of all foods, even including snakes, birds nests, etc., is carried out by men who are qualified Public Health Inspectors.

Architects design houses, but it is the Public Health Inspector on his inspections who finds the defects in property which is commonly called 'slum property'. As a result of his inspections he refers the reports to his Medical Officer of Health who also inspects the buildings or area concerned; the findings usually confirm that the construction or condition of the properties concerned are a danger to health. Following this there may be a Ministry inquiry into the confirmation of the Order; the Public Health Inspector then has to submit the facts before the inquiry and prove them under cross-examination to barristers or architects or civil engineers, and have his facts correct not only in building construction knowledge, but also in law.

With increasing legislation since the war the law part of the Public Health Inspector's work has increased by more than 250% and each year refresher courses are held to instruct and educate inspectors on new legislation and regulations. The courses which I have attended have proved that more than ever ignorance of the law can be a very serious matter for a local government official in advising his council. Even the legislation has to be checked on decisions that establish 'case law' for the future.

At one time the Public Health Inspector had only one Ministry to deal with, but during the past years we have had added the Ministries of Housing and Local Government, Agriculture, Labour and Defence, with the various departments dealing in specialised subjects e.g., Labour dealing with Factories and Workshops Acts and the Shops, Offices and Railway Premises Acts.

Having spent my adult life in the health services and within 6 years of compulsory retirement when declared redundant, I am certain this will be my final report to a local authority. Looking over the years I have seen progress in many things which have been for the betterment of the people, and other reputed progress which through time has proved to be a fairy dream. To my colleagues of the old Bromyard Urban District Council, I thank them for their cooperation over the years, and to my former chiefs, Dr. Pleydell, Dr. MacKenzie and to my present chief Dr. Needham, I offer my sincere thanks for their cooperation, guidance and assistance to me. To all the members of the old Bromyard Urban District Council I wish to say that although we may not always have agreed in theory, we did agree on principle that Bromyard should progress in the sphere of public health, and in saying good-bye to my former employers, may I add that I shall never forget their loyalty and their personal interest in my well-being.

## 1. Water Supply

Number of houses connected to the mains supplies  
of the Herefordshire Water Board .. .. 629

During the year the samples taken were of a routine nature, and the quality was satisfactory. Complaints regarding the amount of chlorine in the water were investigated, but when tests were made they were found to be within the permitted limit.

### Swimming Baths

There are no public swimming baths in the district.

## 2. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

When the sewage disposal plant was opened at Petty Bridge in May, 1964, the high hopes of a satisfactory sewage effluent was realised, and with the purchase during 1966 of a new sludge pump the effluent at the Three Mills works has also greatly improved.

During the year it was indeed gratifying to receive reports from the Wye River Authority of no complaints regarding the effluent or the condition of the Works. Credit must be given to the Works attendant, who has always performed his duties in a very satisfactory manner, and visits have only been routine: not to investigate complaints. It is also noticeable that the bed of the river is not silted as it was previous to the opening of the works.

## 3. Housing

What is the answer to this problem? Never a day passes but at least one person is interviewed seeking housing accommodation. Can an answer be suggested? It is evident that politicians do not or do not want to realise that homes are needed now more than ever. During the last decade we have had both principal parties in power but their words appear only lip service.

It is admitted we now have statutory grants to provide standard amenities in the older type of houses, and discretionary grants for additions, but who gets the benefits from these grants? The owner-occupier is often hard pushed through rates and taxation to make ends meet and cannot carry out the desired improvements. So today we find the wealthier class taking advantage of these grants for improvement of accommodation for their own workers and still their houses are in the "tied" circle not available for general housing needs.

The answer to the problem if viewed logically is (1) 100% loans to those desiring to own their own houses, and longer periods of repayment, (2) erection of houses by housing associations where an economic rent is paid without cost to the local authority, and (3) economic rents of Council houses.

Today it is found that many of the tenants of Council houses instead of maintaining their homes in the way of their parents and grandparents, find that on complaining to their local councillors, repairs can be done without trouble, and look upon the local authority as fairy godparents.

## 4. Standard Grants

Again the response for these grants has been little, and many of the owner-occupiers feel that if they accept the grants they will automatically have their assessments raised to such an extent that it is uneconomical to apply for the grant.

## 5. Council Houses

The condition of the pre-war Council houses had deteriorated so much that an extensive survey of the structures of the buildings showed that immediate attention was needed to keep them in a fair state of repair. The contract which was completed at the end of the year entailed such work as renewal of the foundation brickwork above the D.P.C., rendering of the walls, and many more defects due to the building materials decaying.

The problem of the gardens slipping towards the houses in the new Ballhurst estate has resulted in retaining walls having to be built.

The general cleanliness of the houses was, with only four exceptions, satisfactory. Again tribute must be paid to the tenants who maintain their homes like palaces, and who, only when structural repairs are required make requests for such repairs.

## 6. Rent Act, 1957.

No action had to be taken under this Act, although three cases were referred to the County Rent Officer for his action.

## 7. Public Cleansing

This service appears to be at a cross-roads on what methods of storing refuse should be used at houses. On one hand we find the Institute of Public Cleansing and its majority of members still favouring the dust-bin collection, on the other hand a minority of members of the Institute and many Health Inspectors favour the paper sack collection.

Whilst I do not wish to enter into a controversy in the matter, I think that economics must be considered. Dustbins can be obtained in quantities for as little as 32/6d. and the heavy plastic bin has proved that its length of life is 3 to 6 years. With paper sack collection the stands alone cost more than this, and we also have the replacement of the paper sacks after each collection.

Whilst one must admit that the sack provides a cleaner collection, it entails a larger vehicle, and is far from ideal for the average content of the dustbins emptied in Bromyard, due to wet refuse. In Bromyard alone, 629 sacks would be needed weekly if one was supplied to each house, or 32,708 sacks per year; this is excluding the business premises.

I may be prejudiced, but as a holder by examination of the testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing, which is the essential qualification for a Cleansing Officer, in the interest of efficiency and economy I favour dustbin storage, collection by proper cleansing vehicles such as used in the Bromyard urban district, with direct labour where complaints can be dealt with speedily and personally.

Public Cleansing (Continued)

At the end of the year a new refuse tip was obtained at a rental of £125 per annum, and it is pleasing to report that the method used of burning all the refuse deposited at the tips was one that the County Animal Health Committee recommended during the recent Foot and Mouth disease outbreak.

8. Caravan Sites

Only one site is licensed in the Urban District. During the year it was subject to a special article on its hygienic condition and amenities by one of the leading publications on caravanning. If all sites were laid out and conducted like the Petty Bridge site, I am certain that the prejudice of the planners and some health authorities would soon disappear, as such a site is a credit and beneficial to the area.

9. Public Conveniences

During the year these were decorated and have been cleansed twice daily, but again the twisted minds of youth of both sexes resulted in two further coats of colouring. Today the vandalism appears to be a habit not an exception: also the petty pilfering especially in the ladies section, where it appears as if certain females when they spend a penny feel entitled to remove the whole toilet roll.

10. Shops, Offices and Railway Premises Act.

Very little work was done under this section, but the amount of circulars and notices received far exceeded any other legislation. Returns in triplicate of 10" x 8" sheets are required quarterly, even though the accident figures may be Nil.

11. Rodent Control

The infestations in the area still remain fairly static, but observations have to be regularly made on the old refuse tip and around the Three Mills sewage disposal plant.

12. Food Inspection and Supervision

The general condition of the food premises within the Urban district showed a high standard of cleanliness and hygiene.

On a survey made it was found that over 95% of the food traders had installed deep freeze cabinets for storage of food, and those who were selling perishable goods had provided cold storage show cabinets or counters. Members of the refrigeration trade organisation have informed me that Bromyard has more refrigeration and coldstore exhibition cabinets in proportion than many larger towns in the adjoining three counties.

Food Inspection and Supervision (Continued)

The serving of refreshment in the Licensed Premises gave no cause for complaint.

The hygiene of all the premises is continually improving without the need of statutory action: informal talks and discussions have obtained the results.

13. Meat Inspection

Only one slaughterhouse operates in the area, and during the year four visits were made by the Regional Veterinary Surgeons, when no cause for complaint was found. The only complaint that can be made regarding the slaughterhouse was that slaughtering took place on only one day per week. If this had been spread to two days per week the slaughterhouse would have been less crowded.

Again I must draw your attention to the fact that all the whole carcasses which were condemned were casualties sent in by the farming community for slaughter, hoping to gain financial recompense on ailing animals on the gamble that they may be passed fit for human consumption.

Eight persons are licensed to slaughter under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933-54. No licences include the slaughter of horses.

## Unsound meat surrendered:

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1.1.68. to 31.3.68.</u>
Abscesses	375 lb.	40 lb.
Actinomycosis	93 lb.	12 lb.
Actinobacillosis	518 lb.	-
Erysipelas	218 lb.	-
Bone taint	118 lb.	67 lb.
Septic metritis	450 lb.	94 lb.
Septic pericarditis	298 lb.	-
Distomatosis	118 lb.	68 lb.
Inflammation	578 lb.	75 lb.
Oedema	431 lb.	-
Parasites	318 lb.	116 lb.
Malignant	624 lb.	-
Tuberculosis	60 lb.	12 lb.
Bruising	294 lb.	37 lb.
Totals:	2 tons, 13 lb.	4 cwt. 73 lb.

## Meat Inspection (Continued)

Carcases and offal found to be unfit in whole or in part and surrendered:

A ..... Cattle excluding cows.  
B ..... Cows  
C ..... Calves  
D ..... Sheep and lambs.  
E ..... Pigs

1967

1.1.68. to 31.3.68.

[illegible]

14. Other Foodstuffs Condemned  
and surrendered by traders

<u>1967</u>		<u>1.1.68. to 31.3.68.</u>	
36 tins Corned Beef	36 lb.	6 tins Corned Beef	6 lb.
82 tins Assorted Meat		8 tins Assorted Meat	-
Products	82 lb.	Products	8 lb.
31 tins Pork Meat	31 lb.	7 tins Pork Meat	7 lb.
237 Assorted Pies	65 lb.	5 tins Soup	5 lb.
85 lb. Sausages	85 lb.	16 tins Tomatoes	16 lb.
54 tins Soup	50 lb.	5 tins Grapefruit	5 lb.
117 tins tomatoes	117 lb.	3 tins Fruit Salad	3 lb.
22 tins Grapefruit	22 lb.	4 tins Pears	4 lb.
14 tins Fruit Salad	13 lb.	3 tins Peaches	3 lb.
12 tins Oranges	12 lb.	12 tins Peas	12 lb.
17 tins Pears	17 lb.	4 tins Evaporated	
21 tins Peaches	21 lb.	Milk	4 lb.
103 tins Peas	103 lb.	2 tins Fish Products	2 lb.
34 tins Evaporated		4 tins Salmon	3 lb.
Milk	28 lb.		
3 tins Creamed Rice	2 lb.		
30 tins Fish products	15 lb.		
18 tins Salmon	9 lb.		
31 lb. Lard	31 lb.		
18 lb. Cooked Ham	18 lb.		
7 lb. Ground Almonds	7 lb.		
56 lb. Sultanas	56 lb.		
51 Assorted Fish	51 lb.		
31 lb. Biscuits	21 lb.		
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Totals:	7 cwt. 108 lb.		78 lb.
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Total amount of Food Condemned:

1967: 2 tons. 8 cwt. 9 lb.      1.1.68. to 31.3.68: 5 cwt. 39 lb.

15. Shops Act, 1950

Only 6 visits were made specifically under this Act during the year. However other visits were made under other laws such as Food Hygiene.

16. Ice-Cream

All ice-cream sold in the area is pre-packed and stored under hygienic conditions on the premises.

17. Types of Food Premises in the district

Bakehouses	..	3
Cafes and canteens	..	10
Grocers and general stores	..	14
Greengrocers	..	5
Retail fishmongers	..	3
Fried fish fryers	..	2
Sweet shops	..	8
Butchers	..	5
Licensed Premises	..	10

During the year 92 visits were made to these premises and everything was found to be in order.

18. Inspection of the District  
Total numbers of Inspections

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1.1.68.</u> <u>to 31.3.68.</u>
<u>Public Health Acts</u>		
Obstructed drains and sewers	10	2
Drainage and sewer tests	34	3
General nuisances	16	5
Dwellinghouses	8	2
Other Premises	1	3
Cleanliness of houses	5	-
Keeping of animals	4	-
Infestation (except Rodents)	3	1
Disinfection	2	-
Water supply	20	5
Moveable Dwellings	32	-
<u>Public Cleansing Service</u>		
Refuse Collection	34	14
Refuse Disposal	73	18
Cesspools	12	6
<u>General Inspections</u>		
Dwellinghouses	31	6
Hotels and places of entertainment	32	6
Public Conveniences	53	12
Others	19	10
<u>Housing Acts</u>		
Standard Grants	6	-
Housing Consolidated Regs.	4	-
Re-inspections of property	32	7
Overcrowding	3	-
Certificates of Disrepair	2	-
Housing applications	14	-
Housing Surveys	28	28
<u>Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949</u>		
Visits	16	2
Revisits	21	2
<u>Factories Act, 1961</u>		
Part I	30	-

Inspection of the District (Continued)  
Total numbers of Inspections

	1967	1.1.68. to 31.3.68.
<u>Shops Act, 1950</u>	92	-
<u>Food and Drugs Act</u>		
Fried fish shops	18	3
Butchers shops	145	15
Grocery & general stores	84	16
Greengrocers & fishmongers	17	4
Bakehouses	40	9
Hotel & catering kitchens	28	8
Other food preparing or serving premises	52	12
Confectionery shops	18	4
Ice-cream sellers	40	4
Licensed Premises	30	5
Slaughterhouses	152	20
Food Delivery vans	23	3
Public food sales	3	-

19. Summary of Repairs and Sanitary Improvements

<u>Interior of Houses</u>		
Sinks renewed	6	-
Windows repaired	10	2
Doors repaired or renewed	7	1
Chimney flues repaired	3	-
Defective gas pipes repaired	4	2
Defective water pipes repaired	12	5
Fireplaces repaired	20	3
Dampness treated	8	1
<u>Exterior of Houses</u>		
Walls repaired	28	1
Gutters repaired	10	2
Leaking roofs repaired	8	1
Defective chimney pots renewed	4	-
Yard paving repaired	10	-
Footpaths repaired	28	-
Outbuildings repaired	8	-
<u>Drainage</u>		
Choked drains or sewers cleared	20	4
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	6	1
Manholes repaired	7	2
Defective W.Cs. repaired	5	1
New inspection chambers	6	2
<u>Sanitary Conveniences</u>		
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	5	1
W.C. pedestals renewed	3	-
W.C. roofs repaired	3	1
W.C. doors repaired	3	1

20. Factories and WorkshopsFactories Act, 1961Inspections

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sec.1,2,3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by L.A.	15	30	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec.7 is enforced by L.A.	-	-	-	-
(3) Other Premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by L.A. (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	1	1	-	1	-
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	3	3	-	1	-

Outwork

Nature of Work: making etc., of wearing apparel.

Number of outworkers in Aug. list required by Sec.110 (1) (c) .. 6



