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CLACTON
URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Chief Public Health Inspector

for 1964



CLACTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Vice-Chairman:

Mr. D. H. R. Moody.

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Mr. J. E. Webster

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Public Health Committee

Cemetery Committee

Plans Committee

Highways Committee

R. A. STENHOUSE, L.M.S.S.A.(Lond.), D.P.H., R.C.P & S.,
F.R.I.P.H.H.

Medical Officer of Health to the Urban Districts of Clacton,
Brightlingsea, Frinton and Walton, the Rural District of
Tendring and Assistant County Medical Officer.

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Cert R.S.H. Meat and Foods.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer.

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E. H. NORFOLK, Chief Administrative Assistant.

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Miss H. JOHNSON, Clerk.

M. APPLEBY, Pupil Public Health Inspector.

Telephone No:
Clacton 25502

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Clacton-on-Sea,
Essex.

September, 1965.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Clacton Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the state of Public Health in the Urban District of Clacton for 1964.

The population continues to increase at 30,780 an addition of 1,360 as compared with 1,030 in 1963. The birth rate remains at 18.2 which is approximately the same as the national figure, whilst the death rate at 11.0 is below the national rate and slightly less than last year. The infantile mortality rate has also decreased to 17.9, compared with the national figure of 20.0, but as explained in my last report the local figures are apt to fluctuate from year to year. There has been an increase in the number of illegitimate births from 22 to 36. Examination of the table showing causes of death for 1964 indicates that there has been a slight increase in deaths from cancer, including 13 cases of lung cancer. Deaths from heart disease remains about the same, but there is a decrease in deaths from cerebral haemorrhage.

Attendance at the County Clinic for immunisation has continued at a satisfactory level and generally speaking shows an increase in the number of injections given for this purpose. In addition 335 vaccinations against smallpox have been carried out, which includes primary vaccinations of infants and re-vaccination of older children.

During the year there have been 44 cases of infectious disease, as compared with 423 last year, which included the measles epidemic.

The First Aid Post at Pier Gap continues to give a useful and satisfactory service to the public during the holiday season. 1,687 cases were dealt with including 120 lost children.

It is interesting to note that over fifty million additional gallons of water were supplied by the Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company as compared with last year, and that the average daily consumption increased by well over 100,000 gallons. The supply remains satisfactory in quality, and is fully reported on elsewhere in the report.

Progress continues to be made with the various sewerage schemes, and it is gratifying to see that the Jaywick plant is now in operation. It is hoped that it will not be too long before the whole of this area is connected to treatment works. A total of 2544 yards of sewers have been constructed by contract for the Council this year and 3061 yards by private developers.

In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude to the Council, the Public Health Committee, and Officers of the Council for their co-operation during the year. To the Staff of the Public Health Department my thanks for their excellent work which was made more difficult by the long illness of the Chief Public Health Inspector to whom I extend my sympathy, although I am now glad to say that he appears to have completely recovered.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. A. STENHOUSE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL MEMORANDUM

Urban District of	...	...	Clacton
Area in acres	...	...	6,807
Population			
1961 Census	...		27,572
1964 Registrar General's Estimate			30,780
Density of Population per area	...		4.5
Rateable Value	...	£1,571,394	
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	£6,300	
Number of inhabited houses	...	12,750	
Total live births	...	427	
Birth rate (crude)	...	13.9	
Birth rate (corrected)	...	18.2	
Birth rate (England and Wales)	...	18.4	
Number of illegitimate births	...	36	
Percentage of total births	...	8.4	
Total live and still births	...	433	
Total still births	...	6	
Still birth rate	...	13.9	
Still birth rate (England and Wales)	...	16.3	
Total deaths	...	548	
Death rate (crude)	...	17.8	
Death rate (corrected)	...	11.0	
Death rate (England and Wales)	...	11.3	
Death of infants under 1 year of age	...	7	
Infant mortality rate	...	16.4	
Infant mortality rate (England and Wales)	...	20.0	
Infant mortality rate - legitimate	...	17.9	
Infant mortality rate - illegitimate	...	Nil	
Neo-natal mortality rate	...	7.0	
Early neo-natal mortality rate	...	4.7	
Perinatal mortality rate	...	18.5	
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	-	
Maternal deaths	...	-	
Maternal mortality rate	...	-	
Cancer deaths	...	98	
Tuberculosis deaths	...	1	

LIVE BIRTHS DURING 1964

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	179	212	391
Illegitimate	16	20	36
Totals:	<u>195</u>	<u>232</u>	<u>427</u>

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1964 (R.G.)

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	-	1
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	1	1
Cancer	54	44	98
Leukaemia	2	1	3
Diabetes	3	2	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	31	47	78
Coronary Disease, Angina	75	58	133
Heart Disease	32	42	74
Other Circulatory Diseases	20	13	33
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	8	6	14
Bronchitis	22	3	25
Other disease of respiratory system	5	3	8
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	-	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	4	5
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	-	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Congenital malformations	1	2	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	25	38
Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	5
All other accidents	5	5	10
Suicide	3	2	5
Homicide	-	1	1
All causes:	287	261	548

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1964

Under 1 year	7
1 and under 5 years	1
5 and under 15 years	3
15 and under 25 years	2
25 and under 45 years	9
45 and under 65 years	88
65 and under 75 years	164
75 and upwards	274
Total:	548

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total deaths
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	-
Whooping Cough	14	-	-
Dysentery	5	-	-
Measles	15	-	-
Scarlet Fever	9	-	-
Totals:	44	1	-

IMMUNISATION IN 1964

DIPHTHERIA

	Primary Course	Re-inforcing Injection
Age: 0 - 5	374	104
5 - 15	90	692

WHOOPING COUGH

Age: 0 - 5	364	84
5 - 15	41	11

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Age: 0 - 5	335	18
5 - 15	6	224
15 - 26	13	3
Over 26	15	11

SMALL-POX VACCINATION

	Primary	Re-vaccination
Age: 0 - 5	140	4
5 - 15	7	17
Over 15	27	140

TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of cases notified and deaths occurring during the year 1964 are given below:-

Ages in Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 upwards	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Totals:	3	2	-	2	1	-	-	-

Notifications and deaths from Tuberculosis since 1960:-

Year	New Cases	Deaths
1960	7	6
1961	7	2
1962	8	1
1963	4	-
1964	7	1

The following figures give the number of cases on the register at the end of 1964:-

Respiratory Male	76	Non-Respiratory Male	4
Respiratory Female	56	Non-Respiratory Female	12
	<u>132</u>		<u>16</u>

Total Cases: 148.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

Under the provisions of these Acts the Council, through its Medical Officer, is empowered to seek the removal of necessitous cases to a hospital or institution.

No action required during 1964.

Three aged persons - Home Helps provided.

Two aged persons - Visits by Health Visitors.

Three aged persons - Houses cleaned.

One aged person - Admitted to Hospital.

Two aged persons - Re-housed.

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS

Total number of out-breaks	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks attributable to each	Food involved with number of outbreaks associated with each food
Nil	-	-	-	-

LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS OF WATER, FOOD, ETC.

(a) WATER

Examination	Source	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Bacteriological	Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company	54	2	3
Bacteriological	Private	-	-	-

(Also see report, page 12.)

(a) WATER (CONT.)

The suspicious and unsatisfactory water samples were all from roadside standpipes on a private estate. Regular cleansing and sterilization of the taps should result in improved samples.

(b) MILK

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	2	-
Pasteurised	4	-
Pasteurised T. T.	19	-

(c) ICE CREAM

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
25	14	15	24

The sample results show a serious deterioration after last year's slight improvement. A few years ago, an unsatisfactory bacteriological sample of ice-cream was practically unknown.

Now, due to the increased popularity of the soft ice-cream which is sold at a more critical temperature, unsatisfactory samples account for half those taken.

Soft ice-cream machines were installed during the year at many extra premises, and some of the new vendors proved insufficiently aware of the need for thorough and regular sterilization of the machines.

Strong representations were made to all vendors and to the manufacturers of the soft ice-cream mixture; towards the end of the summer better results were obtained and it is hoped that the improvement will be maintained next year.

(d) OTHER FOODS

Food	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Soft Drinks	1	-
Corned Beef	4	-
Corned Beef Tin(Empty)	1	-
Egg, Veal and Ham Galatine	1	-

Food	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Beef	4	-
Pork	4	-
Luncheon Meat	1	-
Ham	3	-
Pork Haslet	1	-
Patum Peperium	1	-
Brawn	2	-
Salmon	2	-
Lamb	1	-
Sausage	1	-
Bacon	1	-
Chicken	2	-
Turkey	1	-
Fruit Pie	1	-
Cornish pasty	1	-
Pork Pies	10	-
Steak Pies	3	-
Steak and Kidney Pies	1	-
Tongue	1	-
Pork and Veal Galatine	1	-
Haslet	1	-
Jellied Veal	1	-
Salmon Spread	2	-
Sardine and Tomato Sauce	1	-

(e) FOOD SAMPLES EXAMINED BY PUBLIC ANALYST

1. Portion of Wood from tea chest and tea. Wood contaminated with red iron oxide powder. Tea not contaminated.
2. Corned Beef. Meat had dark discolouration. Due to action of air.
3. Patum Peperium. Moist condition of paste. Satisfactory.
4. Portion of sandwich loaf. Pieces of black discolouration. Charred dough.
5. Doughnut. Containing a nail.
6. Toffee split. Containing a pen-knife blade.
7. Sponge cherry layer cake. Mouldy fruit.

8. Bottle of milk. Inside of Bottle dirty.
9. Tomato puree. Beetle in tube (Packed abroad)
10. Coconut slice. Contained masses of charred, or burnt, farinaceous material.

After studying the Analyst's reports and other relevant information, the Council decided that no further action was necessary except in the cases of numbers 4 to 8, about which warning letters were sent to the manufacturers.

(f) Other warning letters were sent to traders regarding the following unsound foods which for varying reasons were not submitted to the Public Analyst:-

1. Tree leaf in bottle of milk.
2. Loaf of bread containing rusty metal object.
3. Milk in sour condition
4. Dirty milk bottle.
5. Mouldy cake.
6. Decomposed potatoes.
7. Sausage meat sour.
8. Two loaves of wrapped bread mouldy.
9. Eight Richmond beef sausages decomposed.
10. Two loaves of wrapped bread mouldy.
11. Loaf of bread pecked by bird.
12. Pork pie mouldy.
13. Sliced bread marked probably by grease from machinery.
14. Loaf of bread containing piece of string.
15. Sausage rolls mouldy.

(g)	FAECAL SPECIMENS	Nil	Positive	4 Negative
	NASAL SPECIMENS	Nil	Positive	17 Negative
	THROAT SPECIMENS	Nil	Positive	17 Negative

(h) MACHINE CLEANSSED BOTTLES

Type	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Milk	96	-

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

596,336,000 gallons were supplied during 1964 by the Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company from their Dedham Pumping Station with some assistance from the Company's subsidiary sources at Lawford, Great Bentley and St. Osyth during the summer peak period.

The average daily consumption is 1,629,000 gallons.

Quantity used for domestic purposes	406,846,000
Average daily consumption	1,112,000

Quantity used for trade purposes	189,490,000
Average daily consumption	517,000

10,934 yards of new main were laid in this district during the year.

The supply of water to the district has been satisfactorily maintained both in quality and in quantity.

Samples of raw water are taken quarterly; these are generally for chemical analysis only. Particulars of the maximum and minimum results are recorded below.

The monthly samples at each station are taken after aeration and chlorination and for these both the chemical and bacteriological results are given in the analysis below.

In addition to the above, samples are also taken quarterly of all water stored in the Company's reservoirs, tanks and water towers. These samples are submitted for bacteriological examinations only.

The fluoride content is 1 p.p.m. or more.

There is no evidence of plumbo-solvent action.

At the pumping stations where continuous chlorination is carried out, a test of the chlorine residual is made once per shift (i.e. every 8 hours) a residual of 0.2 p.p.m. of chlorine is maintained. If the water is re-tested and if still low the chlorine dose is raised to give the required residual. This happens very rarely.

If samples taken from storage show high bacterial counts, than a repeat sample is taken for presumptive test, the results of which are known within 48 hours. If the high

count is confirmed the storage reservoir etc. is taken out of service while the contents are thoroughly sterilized with a fairly high dose of chlorine. This is done by injecting chlorine at the booster pump delivery and circulating the water through the reservoir on a closed circuit. The reservoir is then allowed to stand until the chlorine residual has returned to normal and is only brought into service again after another sample has been submitted for bacteriological examination and has been proved satisfactory.

14,000 premises in the Urban District received a supply of piped water.

Parts of Jaywick and the Caravan Camps are supplied by means of 400 standpipes.

The summer population is approximately 80,000.

TENDRING HUNDRED WATERWORKS COMPANY.

DEDHAM WORKS - WATER ANALYSES.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

		1964	
		Maximum	Minimum
Colour	Less than	3	Nil
pH.		7.7	7.5
Electric Conductivity		925	820
Chlorine present as Chloride		144	112
Hardness.	Total	300	290
	Carbonate	275	250
	Non-Carbonate	40	15
Nitrate Nitrogen		0.4	0.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen		0.66	0.03
Albuminoid Nitrogen		0.020	0.000
Metals (Iron)		0.35	0.17
Turbidity	Less than	3	Nil
Odour	slightly chlorinous		Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide		16	10
Total solids		650	530
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate		275	250
Nitrite Nitrogen	Less than	0.01	Absent
Oxygen absorbed		0.30	0.00
Residual chlorine		0.20	0.04

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

		1 day <u>at 37°C.</u>	2 days <u>at 37°C.</u>	3 days <u>at 20°C.</u>
Number of Colonies developing on Agar.	Minimum	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.
	Maximum	1 per ml.	1 per ml.	1 per ml.
		<u>Present in</u>	<u>Absent from</u>	<u>Probable Number</u>
Presumptive coliaerogenes Reaction		- ml.	100 ml.	0 per ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1)		- ml.	100 ml.	0 per ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction		- ml.	100 ml.	

REMARKS.

These samples are practically clear and bright in appearance have a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and are free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It conforms to the highest standard of organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a water which is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

All samples were analysed by the Counties Public Health Laboratories.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

The following is a synopsis of the principal work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1964:-

Inspections (Public Health and Housing Acts)	1,724
Other inspections	3,229
Informal Notices served	243
Informal Notices complied with	154
Formal Notices served	2
Formal Notices complied with	2

The following are the principal improvements obtained:--

HOUSES

Dirty	...	...	2
Overcrowded	...	...	1
Verminous	...	...	2
Damp	...	...	9
Defective brickwork of external walls			1
Defective roofs	...	...	10
Defective plaster of walls and ceilings			2
Defective floors	...	...	1
Defective windows and frames		...	10
Want of ventilation		...	3
Defective doors or door frames		...	7
Defective fireplaces		...	4
Water supply cut off or insufficient			4
Other defects	...	...	8

DRAINAGE

Defective drainage	...	...	8
Stopped drains	...	...	44
Defective sink, waste pipe, etc.			3
Cesspools abolished	...	...	3
Properties redrained to sewer	...	...	2
Other defects	...	...	13

CLOSETS

Structure defective	...	...	2
Broken closet pedestal and pan	...	...	1
Defective flushing apparatus	...	...	5

OTHER NUISANCES

Accumulations	5
Other outside defects	6

DUSTBINS

Defective or insufficient	25
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FOOD PREMISES

Want of cleanliness	4
Want of washing facilities		...	9
Condition of floors	3
Want of hot water	9
Other defects	35
Defects in drainage	6

MISCELLANEOUS	10
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DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Jaywick Sewage Treatment Works: This scheme is now in operation, although there is a certain amount of work still to be completed.

(a) The following new sewers have been constructed by contract for the Council:-

The Avenue	517 lin. yds. S. W. sewer
The Drive	155 lin. yds. S. W. Sewer
The Crescent	191 lin. yds. S. W. Sewer
The Greenway	207 lin. yds. S. W. Sewer
Inglennock and Meadow Close	510 lin. yds. S. W. Sewer
Cornflower Road	317 lin. yds. S. W. Sewer
Willow Way	92 lin. yds. S. W. Sewer
Jasmine Way	85 lin. yds. S. W. Sewer
St. Christophers Way	154 lin. yds. S. W. Sewer
Chilburn Road	316 lin. yds. S. W. Sewer

(b) The following sewers have been constructed by Private Developers:-

Jameson Road	270 lin. yds. combined sewer
Marlowe Estate	350 lin. yds. S. W. sewer
	347 lin. yds. Foul sewer
Seymour Road	90 lin. yds. S. W. sewer
	147 lin. yds. Foul sewer
Frobisher Drive	167 lin. yds. S. W. sewer
	128 lin. yds. Foul sewer
Virginia Close	90 lin. yds. S. W. sewer

Falcon Way	65 lin. yds. S. W. sewer
Pickers Way	170 lin. yds. S. W. sewer
Devon Way	40 lin. yds. S. W. sewer
Sussex Close	30 lin. yds. S. W. sewer
	30 lin. yds. Foul sewer
Norfolk Avenue	235 lin. yds. S. W. sewer
	235 lin. yds. Foul sewer
Suffolk Close	32 lin. yds. S. W. sewer
Fleetwood Avenue	106 lin. yds. S. W. sewer
	106 lin. yds. Foul sewer
Rush Green Estate	405 lin. yds. combined sewer
Cottage Grove	18 lin. yds. combined sewer

(c) Premises redrained, connected to the sewer, and cesspools abolished:-

Burrsville Park	...	2
London Road	...	2

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Number of infested houses	3
---------------------------	---

DISINFECTION

2 rooms, bedding, etc., disinfected.
 2 quantities of bedding, etc., steam disinfected.
 42 library books disinfected.

VERMIN, ETC.

3 caravans fumigated.
 18 rooms fumigated.
 3 houses fumigated.
 50 polling booths disinfested.
 1 wasps' nest destroyed.

The Council have now decided to operate a Wasps' Nest destruction service, at a charge of 10s. Od. per nest. In the case of special difficulty, this charge could be increased, and in certain cases of hardship the charge could be waived.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

Total number of visits to infested properties	1,347
Number of infested properties treated	247
Total number of properties otherwise inspected	2,373

The sewers received a test bait and two treatments during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Premises registered	6
Inspections at premises	34

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

Premises registered	1
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SHOPS ACT, 1950

297 Inspections were made and the requirements of the Act were explained where necessary. 1 defect was dealt with.

During the year, strong representations were made to the Council by multiple grocers and others for a rescission of the Clacton Weekly Half Holiday Order which fixed Wednesday as the early closing day. It was suggested that if Monday became the weekly half holiday, the five-day week for shop assistants could be more easily operated by closing the shops all day on Monday.

Discussions took place with the Clacton Chamber of Commerce and other traders concerned, but it was eventually decided that there was insufficient demand for any change, and no action was taken by the Council to rescind the order.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There are no manufacturers of Rag Flock within the Urban District.

OFFENSIVE TRADES, Public Health Act 1936, Section 107

One registration - Rag and Bone Dealer.

BATHING POOLS

Bathing pools are provided by four of the private companies catering for holiday visitors.

(a) Two pools; one indoor (180,000 gallons) and one outdoor (260,000 gallons) are interconnected. The pools are fed by the town mains, and the main purification treatment is by chlorination. Provision is made for heating the water. There is a complete change of water every ten hours.

(b) One pool, open-air fed by filtered sea-water; the main purification treatment being by means of chlorination. It holds 315,000 gallons, and there is a complete change of water every ten hours.

(c) One pool; open-air, fed by the town main supply; the purification being by chlorination. It holds 60,000 gallons. When necessary, water heating is by gas.

(d) One pool, open air, fed by the town main supply; purification by chlorination. It holds 142,000 gallons.

48 samples of water were submitted from the four bathing pools in the District for bacteriological examination. 38 were satisfactory; 10 samples unsatisfactory.

48 Residual Chlorine Tests were carried out; 38 were satisfactory, and 10 unsatisfactory.

DISEASE OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

Operators licensed	7
Inspections at premises	5

CARAVANS AND CAMPING SITES

Thirteen Camping Sites and one individual moveable dwelling were licensed.

Also, two licences were issued for tented camps.

189 Inspections at camps.

Further discussions took place during the year between the Council and certain caravan site owners regarding the conditions attached to the site licences.

Appeals against the Council's Conditions have not yet been heard in the Magistrates' Court; it may be that the further discussions which are to be held will enable full agreement to be reached between the Council and the site owners in the ensuing year.

Two of the larger caravan sites are in process of conversion to chalets constructed in accordance with the Council's Building Byelaws. The completion of the conversion will take these sites outside the scope of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

During the year, the Council were approached by the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland with a view to the provision of a municipal camping site. The Council were favourably disposed to this, and planning permission is being sought for the use of land in the St. John's Road area near to the boundary with St. Osyth.

NOISE ABATEMENT

38 Inspections.

Investigation into alleged noise nuisance once again proved to be difficult, because of the vagueness of the Noise Abatement Act as to what constitutes a noise nuisance.

Inspectors have spent many hours on the streets outside ballrooms etc. listening to 'Beat Music' often till past midnight in the course of the investigations. In one case the complainants sought an injunction in the High Court against the proprietors of a ballroom because of the noise of the amplified 'Beat Music'; our hopes of some elucidation from the High Court on what constituted a noise nuisance were disappointed.

To assist the inspectors in this difficult task, the Council agreed to purchase a sound-level indicator. This will provide some scientific basis for comparing the amounts of sound produced from various sources.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

44 Smoke observations.

Despite the general cleanliness of Clacton's air, complaints were received during the year regarding smoke emissions from the few laundry chimneys in the area. A word with the laundry managers concerned usually produced the required improvement. Some people will not be satisfied, however, until no smoke is produced, except, of course, by their own domestic fires.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

(a) Registrations and General Inspections:-

Class of Premises.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	84	3
Retail Shops	185	15
Wholesale shops, warehouses	13	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	23	-
Fuel storage depot	3	-

(b) 35 visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises.

(c) Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace.

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	681
Retail shops	1,166
Wholesale depts., warehouses	111
Catering establishments	312
Canteens	24
Fuel storage depots	20
	Total 2,314
	Total Males 982
	Total Females 1,332

(d) Exemptions Nil

(e) Prosecutions Nil

(f) 3 Inspectors appointed under Section 52.

1 other staff employed for most of the time on work in connection with the Act.

Accidents reported Nil

Notices of defects served	12
Total defects	54
Notices abated	Nil
Defects abated	Nil

The introduction of this Act, with the work entailed in its administration, was one of the factors along with the rapid growth of the town which led the Public Health Committee to recommend an increase in the public health inspectorate.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961.

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Reg- ister (2)	Number of Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	131	27	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	12	2	-	-
Totals:	160	31	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars	No. of 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	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowded (S. 2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7.)					
(a)					
Insufficient	1	-	-	1	-
(b)					
Unsuitable or Defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c)					
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	3	2	-	-	-
Totals:	4	2	-	1	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK (Section 133 and 134)

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134
	Number of Outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c) (2)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)
Wearing Apparel, Making etc.	34	-	-	-

6 Inspections at Outworkers' premises.

HOUSING

INSPECTION

Total number of houses inspected for housing defects under Housing or Public Health Acts 330

HOUSING ACTS

Number of Houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	Nil
Houses demolished	...	Nil
Number of Houses in respect of which closing orders were made	...	Nil
Houses closed	...	Nil
Houses inspected for overcrowding or permitted numbers	...	8
Licenses issued in connection with the temporary use of houses by persons in excess of permitted number	...	3

RENT ACT, 1957

Applications for certificates of disrepair Nil

REPAIRS

Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the year as a result of INFORMAL ACTION under the Housing or Public Health Acts ... 151

Public Health Acts - action after service of Formal Notice

Houses in which defects were remedied:-

By Owners	...	2
By Local Authority	...	-

NEW HOUSES AND FLATS ERECTED DURING 1964:-

By Private Enterprise	...	735
By the Council	...	44
		<hr/> 779

Total Houses erected or converted since 1946: 4,936

Applicants for Council Houses

4 applications were supported with medical certificates.

FOOD

The following list shows the number of premises at which food for human consumption is sold or prepared and the number of visits paid to them:

70 Cafes and Restaurants	...	296
10 School Canteens	...	5
29 Butchers' Shops	...	230
14 Fish Friers	...	50
16 Wet Fish Shops	...	20
20 Bread and Cake Shops	...	44
88 General Grocers	...	85
2 Supermarkets	...	35
27 Greengrocers	...	14
33 Hawkers	...	6
3 Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	12
246 Ice Cream Vendors	...	179
7 Bakehouses	...	7
5 Dairies	...	87
90 Milkshops and vending machines	...	86
		<hr/> 1,156

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

One food tradesman was prosecuted under the Food and Drugs Act 1955, Section 8, in respect of a mouldy pork pie. (Case No. 11 in 1963 report.)

A fine of £25 was imposed and an order made for witnesses' expenses amounting to £11. 16s. Od., plus £10 costs.

One Company was prosecuted under the Shops Act 1950, Sections 1 - 14, for contravention of weekly half-holiday closing order.

The case was found proved, a fine of 10s. Od. imposed, and an order made for payment of £1. 1s. Od. costs.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREPARING PREMISES

The number of premises registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act is as follows:

Sausage Meat, Pressed, Pickled and Preserved		
	Meat	44
Sale of Ice Cream	...	243
Manufacture of Ice Cream	...	3
Storage of Ice Cream	...	3

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

All home-killed meat entering the district is inspected at the place of slaughter.

The following list gives details of the diseased or unsound meat and other foods found unfit for human consumption. They were surrendered voluntarily and destroyed or used for animal feeding.

Unsound food dealt with by the Council is disposed of at the Controlled Tip.

		lbs
202 tins of Meat	...	775
26 tins of Fish	...	23
1,238 tins of Fruit and Vegetables		1,750
26 tins of Other Foods	...	27
Meat	...	637
Fish	...	97
Fruit and Vegetables	...	349
483 Packets of Frozen Foods		348

Other Foods	...	lbs
16 tins of Milk		73
Total: 1 ton. 16 cwts. 47 lbs.		

MILK SUPPLY

The milk supply for the Urban District is obtained from three Dairy Companies in the Area and one Dairyman whose premises are situated in the Tendring Rural District.

MILK VENDING MACHINES

Three milk vending machines are installed on forecourts in the district. 5 samples of milk were obtained from these machines. All samples proved satisfactory.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

The following table sets out the number of Registrations in 1964:-

Dairies	...	5
Distributors of Milk	...	85
Milk Vending Machines	...	5

BAKEHOUSES

There are 7 bakehouses in the Urban District. None of them is an underground bakehouse.

7 Inspections were made during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Particulars of samples taken under the above Act in the Clacton Urban District by the Weights and Measures Department of the Essex County Council during 1964:-

Type of Samples	Number of Samples in Urban District	Taken at wholesalers who deliver to District
Milk (including 2 of milk for consumption at schools)	32	-
Milk (including 4 of milk for consumption at schools)	-	10
Butter	2	-
Coffee Mixtures	2	-
Condiments	3	-
Cooked Meats	1	4
Cornflour	1	-
Custard Powder	1	-
Cream Soups	2	-
Desiccated Coconut	1	-
Evaporated Milk	1	-
Ground Almonds	1	-
Honey	2	-
Ice Cream	2	-
Jelly	1	-
Margarine	1	-
Marmalade	2	-
Preserves	2	-
Soups	4	-
Sugar	1	-
Buttered Sweets	-	7
Confectionery	-	1
Sausages	-	4
	<hr/> 62	<hr/> 26

All samples were found to be satisfactory.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

REFUSE COLLECTION

Two continuous-loading refuse collection vehicles were obtained during the year, either of which can be fitted with special lifting gear to deal with bulk storage containers ready for the proposed building of multi-storey blocks of flats.

Although no such flats have yet been built, it is fully anticipated that other premises in the district will be glad to hire the bulk containers for refuse storage when the containers arrive in the new year.

Unfortunately the two new vehicles were not received until after the holiday season, and it became necessary to hire an old refuse collection vehicle from a private garage to help carry us through the season. It was found that even the large manufacturers of such vehicles do not have any standby vehicles which could be lent to local authorities in times of need - a service which would be appreciated by many of the smaller cleansing authorities.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping at the Council's two sites, at Rush Green and at the Sand Pits at the western end of St. John's Road.

The need for additional land for refuse disposal has been reported on in previous years. During the year it became evident that the use-up of land was proceeding far more rapidly than had been anticipated. The expanding development of the town and the changing nature of the refuse are the main causes.

The urgent need for other refuse disposal sites was reported to the Council, who authorised the acquisition of suitable land, if need be outside the district boundary.

As a short-term measure, it was agreed to transfer the Council's Hard Core Depot (adjoining the Rush Green Refuse Disposal Site) to part of the land already tipped on, and to use the Depot for refuse disposal. Planning Permission for this proposed transfer has not yet been received.

Many other possible sites, mainly outside Clacton, have been and are being investigated to meet our urgent need.

It is not clear where the next site for refuse disposal will be; only one thing is clear and that is that the cost of refuse disposal will inevitably go up when the present sites are finished.

In July, a serious fire occurred at the Council's paper-baling shed, Rush Green, which did considerable damage to the buildings plant, electrical installation and stock of baled and unbled paper.

Even by the end of the year, it had not been possible to resume full baling with the power-operated baler. A limited amount of baling was carried out using the small hand-operated baler.

GULLY CLEANSING

The Gully Cleansing and Cesspool Emptying Machine continues to give satisfactory service. Neighbouring Authorities have been pleased to hire this Machine for Gully and Cesspool emptying in their Districts.

STREET CLEANSING

The Johnston Vacuum Cleansing Machine has given such good service that it is hoped that the Council will agree to another of this type when the time arrives for our other non-vacuum sweeper to be replaced.

Here again the Council's expanding programme of making up and adopting private streets places a constantly growing burden on the department.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are 23 Public Conveniences in the District.

During the year the Council considered the question of its future policy regarding public conveniences.

A programme was prepared dealing with the order in which the older and some temporary conveniences should be demolished and replaced with new buildings.

It was also decided to provide free hand-washing facilities in all Council-owned public conveniences, and that electronically-controlled warm-air hand driers should be installed as soon as possible in all the ladies' conveniences. The question of installing this type of hand-drier in the men's conveniences was deferred because of the fear of vandalism.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The atmospheric pollution station is situated in the Public Health Department at the Town Hall. The results obtained from the apparatus are submitted for evaluation to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research at Warren Spring Laboratory, Hertfordshire.

