

[Report 1965] / Medical Officer of Health, Clacton U.D.C.

Contributors

Clacton-on-Sea (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1965

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/vc594g6s>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

4411 (3)

Index.

~~1. Mr. Paterson~~

~~2. Miss Jones, C409, Elephant~~

~~3. Miss Pettit, A224, "~~

4. Library.

ACKD. BY

CLACTON
URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Chief Public Health Inspector

for 1965





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

CLACTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman:

MISS D. A. NICOLLS, B.A., C.C., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

MR. T. W. BILBY.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: MR. C. H. B. PELL, M.A.

Vice-Chairman: MR. E. F. STANLEY.

Mrs. B. Connor

Mr. J. A. Mansfield

Mr. C. F. Markwick

Mr. D. Powis

Mr. J. E. Snow

Mr. J. E. Webster

Mr. A. A. Wolfe

COMMITTEES CONCERNED WITH MATTERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Public Health Committee

Plans Committee

Cemetery 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.

N. HAWKINS, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.H. and S.I.E. Jt. Bd.,
Cert R.S.H. Meat and Foods.
Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer.

J. ROYLE, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.H. and S.I.E. Jt. Bd.,
Cert R.S.H. Meat and Foods.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer.

E. G. HALL, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Cert. R.S.H. and S.I.E. Jt.
Bd., Cert. R.S.H. Meat and Foods
Senior District Public Health Inspector.

F. NICKSON, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.H. and S.I.E. Jt. Bd.,
Cert. R.S.H. Meat and Foods.
District Public Health Inspector.

E. H. NORFOLK,
Chief Administrative Assistant.

MISS E. M. WATTS,
Clerk.

MISS D. E. HICKS,
Shorthand/Typist.

M. APPLEBY,
Pupil Public Health Inspector.

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

Telephone No:
Clacton 25502.

September, 1966.

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

Mr. 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 1965.

The population has now increased to 32, 550 as compared with 30,780 in 1964. Thus the population curve is now showing a steeper gradient than hitherto, indicating a quicker pace towards the estimated population in 1980.

The birth rate is likewise on the increase at 19.0 per thousand of population, and the death rate at 11.5 shows a smaller increase. Illegitimate births are recorded as 46. The infant mortality is higher than last year at 32.2, due to a number of deaths from prematurity occurring in maternity homes outside the district; but as explained in previous reports this figure is liable to fluctuate widely from year to year. Consideration of the table showing causes of death shows a small increase in deaths from cancer including 18 cases of lung cancer. There has been quite a marked increase in deaths from cerebral haemorrhage and respiratory diseases, the latter probably reflects the influenza epidemic in the early spring.

There were 304 cases of infectious disease which included 261 notifications of measles.

Attendances at the County Council Clinics for all kinds of immunisation remained at a satisfactory level. The figures are given elsewhere in the Report and include 685 injections of the combined diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus vaccine and 269 vaccinations against smallpox.

There was an outbreak of food poisoning in the early part of the year at an old people's home, and 27 of the inmates were affected. The illness was of short duration and

not severe and all the cases quickly recovered. The outbreak was due to an organism commonly causing food poisoning in the United Kingdom, and originated in a joint of boiled beef. The necessary measures were taken to avoid a recurrence of the infection.

The First Aid Post at Pier Gap now enlarged to give adequate accommodation for males and females, continues to give valuable service and 1,476 cases were treated for minor injuries and 188 lost children were dealt with. The First Aid Post at Jaywick had to deal with even more cases, that is, 1,551 excluding 35 lost children.

The water supply to the district remains satisfactory in quality and quantity and the results of the various chemical and bacteriological tests are given elsewhere in the Report. It is interesting to note that a saving of over 24 million gallons has resulted this year from the restriction of use of water imposed for car washing and garden irrigation.

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.

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
1965 Registrar General's Estimate			32,550
Density of Population per area	...		4.8
Rateable Value	...	...	£ 1,649,441
Sum represented by a penny rate (Est.)			£ 6,625
Number of inhabited houses	...		13,800
Total live births	...	...	480
Birth rate (crude)	...	...	14.7
Birth rate (corrected)	...	...	19.0
Birth rate (England and Wales)	...	...	18.0
Number of illegitimate births	...	...	46
Percentage of total births	...	...	9.6
Total live and still births	...	...	486
Total still births	...	...	6
Still birth rate	...	...	12.3
Still birth rate (England and Wales)	...	...	15.7
Total deaths	...	...	652
Death rate (crude)	...	...	19.1
Death rate (corrected)	...	...	11.5
Death rate (England and Wales)	...	...	11.5
Death of infants under 1 year of age	...	...	15
Infant mortality rate	...	...	31.3
Infant mortality rate (England and Wales)	...	...	19.0
Infant mortality rate - legitimate	...	...	32.2
Infant mortality rate - illegitimate	...	...	21.7
Neo-natal mortality rate	...	...	18.8
Early neo-natal mortality rate	...	...	16.6
Perinatal mortality rate	...	...	28.8
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	-
Maternal deaths	...	...	-
Maternal mortality rate	...	...	-
Cancer deaths	...	...	108
Tuberculosis deaths	...	...	1

LIVE BIRTHS DURING 1965

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	233	201	434
Illegitimate	21	25	46
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals:	254	226	480
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1965 (R.G.)

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	-	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-	1
Cancer	61	47	108
Leukaemia	1	1	2
Diabetes	1	2	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	58	86	144
Coronary Disease, angina	82	60	142
Heart Disease	32	40	72
Other Circulatory Diseases	12	15	27
Influenza	-	2	2
Pneumonia	15	17	32
Bronchitis	28	7	35
Other disease of respiratory system	8	1	9
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	4	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	1	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-	2
Congenital malformations	3	5	8
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	25	40
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3
All other accidents	2	4	6
Suicide	3	2	5
All causes:	331	321	652

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1965

Under 1 year	15
1 and under 5 years	-
5 and under 15 years	1
15 and under 25 years	2
25 and under 45 years	4
45 and under 65 years	93
65 and under 75 years	208
75 and upwards	329
Total:	652

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total deaths
Erysipelas	3	-	-
Food Poisoning	27	-	-
Measles	261	-	-
Scarlet Fever	5	-	-
Whooping Cough	8	1	-
Totals:	304	1	-

IMMUNISATION IN 1965

	Year of Birth	Primary Course	Re-inforcing Injections
QUADRILIN (DTPP)	1965-1962	8	1
TRIPLE (DPT)	1965-1962	368	218
	1958-1961	12	63
	Others under age 16	-	24
DIP/TET	1965-1962	7	3
	1958-1961	3	79
	Others under age 16	1	5
DIPHThERIA	1958-1961	-	52
	Others under age 16		10
PERTUSSIS	1958-1961	-	1
TETANUS	1965-1962	-	2
	1958-1961	43	82
	Others under age 16	16	137

POLIOMYELITIS

Age:	0 - 5	371	6
	5 - 15	25	260
	15 - 25	9	2
	Over 25	13	Nil

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	Primary	Re-vaccination
Age: 0 - 5	231	4
5 - 15	15	17
Over 15	-	2

TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of cases notified and deaths occurring during the year 1965 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 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
55 - 65	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 upwards	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Totals:	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-

Notifications and deaths from Tuberculosis since 1961:-

Year	New Cases	Deaths
1961	7	2
1962	8	1
1963	4	-
1964	7	1
1965	2	1

The following figures give the number of cases on the register at the end of 1965:-

Respiratory Male	76	Non-Respiratory Male	2
Respiratory Female	55	Non-Respiratory Female	13
	<u>131</u>		<u>15</u>

Total Cases: 146.

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 was required during 1965.

Assistance was given in the following cases:-

Two aged persons	-	Home Helps provided.
Two aged persons	-	Houses cleaned.
One aged person	-	Admitted to Hospital.
One aged person	-	Admitted to a Home.

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS

Causative Agent	General Outbreaks		Foods involved
	No. of separate outbreaks	No. of cases notified or ascertained	
Sal. Welchii	1	27	Salt Beef

LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS OF WATER, FOOD, ETC.

(a) WATER

Examination	Source	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Bacteriological	Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company	67	-	12
Bacteriological	Private	-	-	-

More than half of these unsatisfactory samples were from washing-up sinks, where the proximity of the hot water supply to the cold may have been an adverse factor. Until this has been rectified, it was decided that this supply of water should not be used for drinking purposes.

(a) WATER (CONT.)

The other unsatisfactory samples were from stand-pipes on a private estate and on caravan sites, where sufficient contamination could arise from the tap itself. Regular cleansing and sterilization of these taps produced improved samples.

(Also see report, page 12.)

(b) MILK

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	6	-
Pasteurised	37	-
5 samples of milk examined for antibiotics - all negative.		

(c) ICE CREAM

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
27	10	16	13

The sample results show some improvement on last year's figures when exactly half of the samples were found to be Grades III and IV.

Even so the present figures, which once again are mainly of the soft ice-cream, are far from satisfactory, and they give cause for considerable concern. If the public were aware of these results, the popularity of the soft ice-cream would take a sudden drop or the manufacturers would be far more fastidious in their choice of agents.

(d) OTHER FOODS

Food	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Cream	7	14
Cream Cartons	1	1
Corned Beef	1	-
Beef	1	3
Pork	15	1
Ham	6	1
Brawn	2	1
Sausage	5	-

Food	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Bacon	4	-
Tomatoes, tinned	1	-
Carrots	1	-
Cake	1	-
Cornish pasty	2	-
Meat pie and vegetables	1	-
Steak and kidney pies	3	-
Tongue	2	-
Galatine	1	-
Yogurt	2	-
Jellied veal	2	-
Fish	1	-
Fish fingers	1	-

(e) FOOD SAMPLES EXAMINED BY PUBLIC ANALYST

1. Tinned Peaches. Alleged illness after consumption, contents found to be satisfactory.
2. Tin of Salmon. Glass like substance - crystals of struvite - ammonium magnesium phosphate. Salmon fit for consumption.
3. Cod's Roe. Bitter flavour. Examination showed no evidence of substance likely to give rise to the alleged flavour and that the artificial colouring matter Ponceau MX is one permitted to be used.
4. Toasted Bread. Small shaving of wood embedded possibly from a wooden 'peel', used for placing loaves of bread in the oven.
5. Jar of Jam. Piece of wood in jam.
6. Chocolate Eclair. Mouldy.
7. Sandwiches made from Fruit Loaf. Earwig insect in bread.
8. Nu-Krisps. Unpleasant smell due to rancidity of the oil constituent.

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 and 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. Insect in milk. After depositing into a saucepan. Centipede or Millipede could have been in the saucepan.
2. Dirty Milk Bottle. Rings on inside of bottle caused by high temperature required to sterilise milk in the bottles. This high temperature causes a deposition of milk on the glass and the reason for rings being found on both sides of the bottle is due to the fact that the bottles are laid down during the sterilisation process.
3. Apple Tart mouldy.
4. Bread mouldy.
5. Broken bolt in Scone.
6. Cake mouldy.

(g)	FAECAL SPECIMENS	2	Positive	30 Negative.
	VOMIT SPECIMENS	Nil	Positive	2 Negative.
	NASAL SPECIMENS	1	Positive	5 Negative.
	THROAT SPECIMENS	Nil	Positive	6 Negative.

(h) MACHINE CLEANSSED BOTTLES

Type	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Milk	96	8

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

572,279,000 gallons were supplied during 1965 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 1,568,000 gallons.

Quantity used for domestic purposes	382,194,000
Average daily consumption	1,047,000

Quantity used for trade purposes	190,085,000
Average daily consumption	521,000

11,193 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 given in the analysis 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 overleaf.

In addition to the above, samples are also taken bi-monthly 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 chlorine residual falls below this figure 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, then a repeat sample is taken and submitted to Dr. G. U. Houghton at the South Essex Waterworks Company's laboratory

at Langham 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.

14,788 premises in the Urban District received a supply of piped water.

Parts of Jaywick and the Caravan Camps are supplied by means of 380 standpipes.

The summer population is approximately 80,000.

TENDRING HUNDRED WATERWORKS COMPANY.

DEDHAM WORKS - WATER ANALYSES

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

		1965	
		Maximum	Minimum
Colour	Less than	3	Nil
pH.		7.8	7.5
Electric Conductivity		940	850
Chlorine present as Chloride		148	116
Hardness.	Total	300	280
	Carbonate	285	250
	Non-carbonate	40	15
Nitrate Nitrogen		0.3	0.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen		0.67	0.00
Albuminoid Nitrogen		0.10	0.00
Metals (Iron)		0.40	0.10
Turbidity	Less than	3	Nil
Odour	slightly chlorinous		Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide		17	8
Total Solids		625	550
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate		285	255
Nitrite Nitrogen	Less than	0.01	absent
Oxygen absorbed		0.30	0.00
Residual chlorine		0.14	0.05

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

		<u>1 day</u> <u>at 37°C.</u>	<u>2 days</u> <u>at 37°C.</u>	<u>3 days</u> <u>at 20°C.</u>
Number of Colonies developing on Agar.	Minimum	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.
	Maximum	0 per ml.	3 per ml.	9 per ml.
		<u>Present</u> <u>in</u>	<u>Absent</u> <u>from</u>	<u>Probable</u> <u>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 1965:-

Inspections (Public Health and Housing Acts)	1,918
Other Inspections	3,380
Informal Notices served	404
Informal Notices complied with	328
Formal Notices served	1
Formal Notices complied with	3

The following are the principal improvements obtained:-

HOUSES

Dirty	7
Overcrowded	1
Verminous	11
Damp	15
Defective brickwork of external walls	6
Defective roofs	14
Defective plaster of walls and ceilings	24
Defective floors	3
Defective windows and frames	25
Want of ventilation	1
Defective doors or door frames	13
Defective fireplaces	7
Defective stairs	2
Other defects	18

DRAINAGE

Defective drainage	5
Stopped drains	71
Defective sink, waste pipe, etc.	14
Defective rainwater gutters	9
Cesspools abolished	2
Properties redrained to sewer	3
Other defects	46

CLOSETS

Dirty closets	18
Structure defective	6
Broken closet pedestal and pan	7
Defective flushing apparatus	10
Pail closet defective	1

OTHER NUISANCES

Accumulations ...	...	12
Other outside defects ...	...	7

DUSTBINS

Defective or insufficient	27
-------------------------------	-----	----

FOOD PREMISES

Want of cleanliness ...	...	1
Want of washing facilities ...	...	1
Want of hot water ...	...	1
Want of soap and towels ...	...	1
Want of heating ...	...	1
Want of ventilation ...	...	2
Unsuitable food storage ...	...	1
Defects in drainage ...	...	1
Other defects ...	...	15

OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

Want of heating ...	...	3
Want of lighting ...	...	3
Want of washing facilities ...	...	2
Want of hot water ...	...	4
Want of soap and towels ...	...	2
Want of accommodation for clothing ...	...	3
Want of seats for employees ...	...	4
Absence of adequate first aid equipment ...	...	5
Want of thermometers ...	...	9
Inadequate sanitary accommodation ..	...	2
Absence of handrail to staircases ..	...	5
Absence of machine guard ...	...	1
Abstracts displayed ...	...	5
Other defects ...	...	8

MISCELLANEOUS	16
-------------------	-----	----

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

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

	Foul Sewer (lin. yds)	S. W. Sewer (lin. yds)
Slade Road	-	264
Jubilee Avenue	-	370

	Foul Sewer (lin. yds)	S. W. Sewer (lin. yds)
Gorse Way	420	310
Lake Way	180	90
Sea Way	170	190
Sea Crescent	117	53
Fern Way	155	177
Yew Way	122	142
Tamarisk Way	72	121
Broome Way	316	209
Alton Park Road	-	145
Fleetwood Avenue	-	35
Gorse Lane Industrial Site	326	326
Telford Road	311	311
Brunel Road	160	160
Wade Road	70	70

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

	Foul Sewer (lin. yds)	S. W. Sewer (lin. yds.)
Jaywick Lane (Service Road)	-	250
Chaucer Close	90	90
Tyndale Drive	280	280
Tudor Close	70	70
Aylesbury Drive	-	260
Briarwood Avenue	-	220
Craigfield Avenue	250	320
Kestrel Way	90	302
Ospreys Dale	-	150
Martins Dale	37	30
Robins Dale	83	150
Ravens Way	190	230
Wren Dale	-	43
Hawks Way	-	32
Keith Close	80	90
Coopers Lane Estate	520 lin. yds. combined sewer	
Vermont Close	157 lin. yds. combined sewer	

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

Burrsville	...	...	2
London Road	...	...	1

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Number of infested houses	...	1
Number of infested caravans	...	2

DISINFECTION

Quantities of bedding, etc., steam disinfected	2
Library books disinfected	...
	55

VERMIN, ETC.

Caravans fumigated	...	2
Rooms fumigated	...	2
Houses fumigated	...	6
Offices fumigated	...	3
Wasps' nests destroyed	...	79

This was the first full year of the operation of Wasps' Nest destruction service; there is little doubt that the service proved popular and the people concerned were extremely grateful for the elimination of a serious nuisance.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

Number of properties in District	14,800
Number of properties inspected as a result of notification	244
Number of properties inspected in the course of survey	53
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	1,010
Total number of properties otherwise inspected (when visited for some other purpose)	2,583
Number of <u>infested</u> properties	
treated:-	
	Rats 223
	Mice 26

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

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Premises registered	6
Inspections at premises	30

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

Premises registered	1
---------------------	---

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

Premises registered	1
---------------------	---

DISEASE OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

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

Operators licensed	2
--------------------	---

SHOPS ACT, 1950

352 Inspections were made and the requirements of the Act were explained where necessary. 4 defects were dealt with.

During the year, the provisions of the above-mentioned Act relating to weekly half holidays were amended by the introduction of the Shops (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965.

This Act provides for a shop's early closing day to be selected by the occupier, but contains provisions preventing the occupier from altering the early closing day except after the expiration of three months. The occupier must also keep conspicuously displayed in the shop, so as to be visible from outside the shop at an entrance, used by its customers, a notice specifying the day selected as the early closing day.

There seemed to be no immediate desire for shopkeepers to choose new days for early closing.

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.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

Premises registered	5
---------------------	---

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.

80 samples of water were submitted from the four bathing pools in the District for bacteriological examination. 60 were satisfactory; 20 samples unsatisfactory.

80 Residual Chlorine Tests were carried out: 66 were satisfactory, and 22 unsatisfactory.

CARAVANS AND CAMPING SITES

Thirteen Camping Sites and one individual moveable dwelling were licensed.

Also, two licences were issued for tented camps.

177 Inspections at camps and individual moveable dwellings.

During the year a little progress was made in reaching agreement with some of the caravan site owners regarding the conditions attached to the site licences. Appeals against the Council's Conditions which were previously lodged with the local Magistrates have not yet been heard. The Council are anxious to reach a mutually acceptable decision on all these conditions, but it seems that that relating to hard standings will ultimately have to be resolved in the Court.

After many meetings with solicitors and surveyors acting on behalf of Caravan site owners, when nobody seemed to understand what exactly constituted a satisfactory hard standing, it was a pleasant surprise to find that one site owner had provided excellent concrete hard standing which met

our requirements. Unfortunately it transpired that the owner had converted part of his site to the use of residential caravans and had accordingly provided hard standings.

As this conversion to residential caravans had been carried out without permission, the Council were later involved in a Ministry Inquiry regarding a contravention of the Planning legislation. As there has been no residential caravan sites in our area hitherto, we await the outcome of the Inquiry with considerable interest.

Following representations made by the Camping Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland, urging the provision of a municipal camping site, the Council applied for planning permission to use land in the St. John's Road area near to the boundary with St. Osyth for this purpose. The application was, however, turned down.

NOISE ABATEMENT

69 Inspections.

During the year the pattern of complaints alleging noise nuisance changed somewhat. Previously the majority of complaints had referred to the amplified noise of "Beat Groups" performing late at night.

This year few complaints have been received regarding the Beat Music. At first it was thought that people were coming to accept this sound, but investigations showed that the actual volume of noise was less than last year.

The sound produced by the chimes of mobile ice-cream vendors proved annoying to many people, particularly on Sunday afternoon and in the evening when children were trying to get to sleep. At times four lots of chimes could be heard in competition.

The Council eventually decided to prosecute one such vendor (after several warnings had proved ineffective) who was fined £4 with £1 costs. This had a salutary effect all round.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

35 Smoke observations.

Despite, or possibly because of, the general cleanliness of Clacton's air, complaints continued to come in regarding smoke emissions from laundry chimneys in the district. Complainants seemed particularly bitter that it should have been laundry chimneys which fouled their washing as it hung out to dry.

The solid fuel boilers gave cause for complaint far more often than the oil-fired installations, though when the latter went wrong the resultant trouble was more intensive.

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.

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	95	22
Retail Shops	216	85
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	13	-
Catering Establishments open to public, canteens	28	2
Fuel Storage Depot	3	-

(b) 253 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	816
Retail shops	1,216
Wholesale depts., warehouses	110
Catering establishments	355
Canteens	25
Fuel storage depots	20
	Total 2,542
	Total Males 1,065
	Total Females 1,477

- (d) Exemptions Nil
(e) Prosecutions Nil
(f) 4 Inspectors appointed under Section 52.

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

Accidents reported	4
Notices of defects served	99
Total defects	295
Notices abated	13
Defects abated	56

As expected, the administration of this new Act proved to be burdensome and a great deal of time was taken up in the latter part of the year, after the appointment of an additional inspector, in carrying out the general inspections.

It was found that most employers had done nothing to comply with the Act, having apparently decided to await the visit of the inspector. This list of contraventions was usually a lengthy one, more so with shops than with offices.

A few employers had not even bothered to register, and it seems a pity that this does not constitute an offence if not discovered within six months.

Though it is hoped to complete the initial general inspections by the end of next year, there is a great deal of work to be done on administering this Act for several years ahead.

FACTORIES ACT, 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	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	132	42	7	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	12	-	-	-
Totals:	161	43	7	-

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.)	1	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7.)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	1	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	5	1	-	5	-
Totals:	7	1	-	5	-

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.	40	-	-	-

49 Inspections at Outworkers' premises.

HOUSING

INSPECTION

Total number of houses inspected for housing defects under Housing or Public Health Acts 316

HOUSING ACTS

Number of Houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	Nil
Houses demolished (voluntarily)		4
Number of Houses in respect of which closing orders were made	...	Nil
Houses closed	...	Nil
Houses inspected for overcrowding or permitted numbers	...	19
Licenses issued in connection with the temporary use of houses by persons in excess of permitted number	...	2

RENT ACT, 1957

Applications for certificates of disrepair	Nil
Repairs done as per certificates issued	4
Tenancy changed hands	1

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 ... 328

Public Health Acts - action after service of Formal Notice

Houses in which defects were remedied:-
By Owners ... 3
By Local Authority ... -

NEW HOUSES AND FLATS ERECTED DURING 1965:-

By Private Enterprise ... 747
By the Council ... 14

761

Total Houses erected or converted since 1946: 5,697

Applicants for Council Houses

11 applications were supported on health grounds.

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:

69 Cafes and Restaurants	249
10 School Canteens	3
32 Butchers' Shops	172
16 Fish Friers	38
14 Wet Fish Shops	44
21 Bread and Cake Shops	51
80 General Grocers	74
2 Supermarkets	43
26 Greengrocers	17
35 Hawkers	24
3 Ice Cream Manufacturers	10
248 Ice Cream Vendors	127
8 Bakehouses	23
5 Dairies	29
94 Milkshops and vending machines	113
	<hr/>
	1,017

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Number of premises subject to these Regulations	373
Number of premises fitted to comply with	
Regulation 16	364
Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies	177
Number of premises fitted to comply with	
Regulation 19	176

Number of premises not complying with Regulation 16
by trade categories:-

Butchers	1
Grocers	4
Greengrocers	2
Private Clubs	1
Confectioners (Breadshop)	1

Number of premises not fitted to comply with
Regulation 19:

Butchers	1
----------	---

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	248
Manufacture of Ice Cream	3
Storage of Ice Cream	1

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.
230 tins of Meat	1,409
46 tins of Fish	23
1,093 tins of Fruit and Vegetables	2,034

37 tins of Other Foods	lbs
Meat	55
Fish	246
Fruit and Vegetables	252
136 Packets of Frozen Foods	857
2 gallons of Pickles	504
2 dozen Ices	
18 tins of Milk	

Total: 2 ton. 8 cwts. 4 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 fore-courts in the district. 1 sample of milk was obtained from a machine. The sample proved satisfactory.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

The following table sets out the number of Registrations in 1965:-

Dairies	5
Distributors of Milk	89
Milk Vending Machines	3

BAKEHOUSES

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

23 Inspections were made during the year.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

One Ice-Cream Company was prosecuted under the Noise Abatement Act 1960, Sections 2 (1) and (3). A fine of 10s. Od. was imposed and an order made for payment of £1. 1s. costs.

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 1965:-

Type of Samples	Numbers of Samples in Urban District
Beverages	1
Bread	1
Butter	2
Cereals	1
Coffee Mixtures	1
Cooked Meats	9
Condiments	1
Confectionery	3
Crisps	2
Dried Fruit	3
Dried Vegetables	3
Flour - Plain	1
Flour - Self raising	1
Frozen Foods	1
Fruit Juices	1
Ginger	1
Herbs	1
Ice-Cream	3
Jelly	1
Sausages	2
Spices	2
Sugar	1
Tomato Juice	1
Vinegar	1
Milk	21
	—
	65
	—

All samples were satisfactory.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

REFUSE COLLECTION

There was no change in the fleet of eight refuse collection vehicles during the year under review. The increased capacity of the two continuous-loading refuse collectors obtained last year as replacements helped us to cope with the ever-increasing volume of refuse.

There is still a need for a stand-by vehicle because of the increasing difficulty in getting spare parts for the vehicles. If it had not been for the repairs carried out by our own staff, the refuse collection service would have been seriously impeded during the year.

Delivery dates quoted by manufacturers for new vehicles tend to get longer. This could be serious if we are forced to travel further afield for refuse disposal sites, as several extra vehicles could then be required urgently.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping at the Council's own site at Rush Green.

The urgent need for additional land for refuse disposal has been reported on in recent years. The only land obtained during the year was a small area previously used as a Hard Core Depot - the storage of hard core was transferred to part of the Rush Green Disposal site where tipping was completed.

To provide additional tipping space and a stockpile of covering material for possible use at any refuse disposal site where cover was in short supply, it was decided to excavate at the new site down to the water line. Unfortunately, instead of the anticipated 8 ft - 10 ft depth, water was struck at only 4 ft.

During the year, despite strenuous efforts, little progress was made in acquiring other sites. The proposed acquisition of marsh land sites within the district boundary met with considerable opposition from residents in the area. Many wild statements about the alleged nuisance from refuse disposal sites were given publicity both in the press and on television. It is to be hoped that reason will prevail eventually, and that the Council will be allowed by the Ministry when the Enquiry is held, to carry out a useful

programme of land reclamation by means of properly controlled tipping in this low lying marsh land.

There is little doubt that a new site will have to be found by the end of next year, as our present sites will have been used up by then.

Alternative methods of refuse disposal have been kept under review, but the proponents of these gloss over the considerable expense of providing plant for incineration or pulverization, and the need for land to dispose of what remains after incineration and pulverization.

Repairs to the fire-damaged paper baling plant were completed early in the year; but full operations had not been re-started very long when another (fortunately less serious) fire broke out. This resulted in a serious loss of both baled and unbaled paper.

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

This essential service is carried out by one Johnston Vacuum Cleansing Machine, two pedestrian-controlled Harbilt electric trucks, and four individual hand trucks.

To cope with the rapidly expanding programme of making up and adopting private streets, the Council agreed to the purchase of an additional Johnston Vacuum Cleansing Machine.

In the department, we are all very jealous of the town's good name for its clean streets. We could wish, however, that some of the dog owners had a little more pride in their town's reputation.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are 22 Public Conveniences in the District.

During the year, most of the ladies' public conveniences were fitted with free hand-washing and warm-air hand-drying facilities. This service was appreciated by thousands of visitors, and inevitably is led to a considerable reduction in the use of (and income from) the wash-and-brush-up facilities.

Two of the warm-air hand-driers were burnt out, probably as a result of vandalism.

The programme for the replacement of the older and the temporary conveniences made no progress during the year because of financial considerations. It is to be hoped that some of these unsatisfactory conveniences can be replaced at an early date, as they do little to improve the town's reputation.

