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FELIXSTOWE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the


MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

SANITARY INSPECTOR

for year

1952



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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS AND STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

C.H. Imrie, T.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector

Robert Greenwood, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerk.

Mrs. R. Glazer.

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The Chairman and Members,  
The Felixstowe Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting herewith my Annual Report for 1952 which has been prepared on the lines of previous reports in accordance with Ministry of Health instructions.

The vital statistics for Felixstowe for 1952 are satisfactory on the whole but the Death Rate of children under one year is rather higher than one might expect.

Infectious disease cases were very few and were largely not of a serious type. The number of Tuberculosis cases on the register continue to rise but this is probably due to better ascertainment. The Tuberculosis Death Rate remains below the level for the country as a whole.

I would like to express my gratitude to both Councillors and Officials for their continued assistance during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

C.H. IMRIE

Medical Officer of Health.



## STATISTICS

### General Statistics

1. Area of District in Acres	4,281
2. Number of inhabited houses	4,562
3. Density of population - persons per acre	3.51
4. Average number of persons per house	3.3
5. Rateable Value of District	£160,443
6. Sum represented by Penny Rate	£654

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### Vital Statistics

#### Summary Covering Five Years

	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
Population	15,210	15,200	14,680	14,330	13,630
Live Birth Rate per 1000 population	15.45	14.01	17.23	17.72	20.61
Still Birth Rate per 1000 population	0.52	0.46	0.40	0.34	0.29
General Death Rate per 1000 population	12.03	14.40	13.55	14.09	11.8
Infantile Death Rate (under 1 year) per 1000 Live Births	42.5	37.3	27.66	11.81	31.57



1. LIVE BIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	111	110	221
Illegitimate	5	9	14
			235

Live Birth Rate per 1000 population - 15.45  
 Comparability factor applied - 15.3  
 Live Birth Rate, England & Wales - 15.3

2. STILL BIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	5	8
Illegitimate	-	-	-
			8

Still Birth Rate per 1000 population - 0.52  
 Still Birth Rate, England & Wales - 0.35

3. DEATHS ALL CAUSES

Male	Female	Total
89	94	183

Death Rate per 1000 population - 12.03  
 Comparability factor applied - 9.4  
 Death Rate, England & Wales - 11.3

5. DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL & OTHER MATERNAL CAUSES

NIL



6. DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR

Male	Female	Total
7	3	10

Rate per 1000 Live Births - 42.5  
 Rate per 1000 Live Births, England & Wales - 27.6

7. DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER FOUR WEEKS

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	5	2	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
			7

8. CAUSES OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR

Disease	Male	Female
Prematurity	3	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	-
Congenital Defects	-	1
Broncho Pneumonia	2	-
Congenital Specific Disease	1	-
Asphyxia	-	1
TOTAL	7	3



9. CAUSES OF DEATH

Code No.	Disease	Male	Female	Total
1	Tuberculosis Respiratory	2	-	2
2	Tuberculosis other	-	-	-
3	Syphilitic Disease	1	-	1
4	Diphtheria	-	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6	Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8	Measles	-	-	-
9	Other infective & parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	2	6
11	" " lung & Bronchus	3	-	3
12	" " breast	-	2	2
13	" " uterus	-	3	3
14	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	9	10	19
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1
16	Diabetes	-	2	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	9	17	26
18	Coronary disease, angina	23	10	33
19	Hypertension with heart disease	2	11	13
20	Other heart diseases	8	20	28
21	Other circulatory disease	4	4	8
22	Influenza	-	-	-
23	Pneumonia	2	1	3
24	Bronchitis	2	-	2
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
26	Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	-	-	-
27	Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	1	-	1
28	Nephritis & nephrosis	-	1	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	1	1	2
32	Other defined & ill-defined diseases	11	5	16
33	Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
34	All other accidents	2	3	5
35	Suicide	1	-	1
36	Homicide & operations of war	1	-	1
	TOTALS	89	94	183



## 10. AGE AT DEATH

0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90+
11	3	1	-	3	-	5	16	28	56	47	13

### COMMENT ON STATISTICS

#### POPULATION

The estimate of the 1952 population of Felixstowe supplied by the Register General approximate to that for the previous year.

#### BIRTH AND DEATH RATE

The Birth Rate and Death Rate compare well with the rates for the country as a whole. In the cases of the Death Rate, however, the comparability factor reduces the rate (for purposes of comparison with other cases only) to ~~94~~ 9.4 which is appreciably lower than most Death Rates.

#### INFANTILE DEATHS

During the year there were 10 infantile deaths compared with 8 in the previous year. This gives a rate of 42.5 per 1000 live births, a figure higher than any since 1947 in Felixstowe.

Of these deaths it will be seen that 4 were associated with prematurity while 7 lived 3 days or less. While the causes of neo-natal deaths are not in all cases understood it is generally agreed that much depends on the antenatal care of the mother and in the case of premature babies on the facilities for dealing with them at and after birth.

The Birth and Death Rates compare well with those for other districts and for England and Wales.

#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

It will be seen from the tables that during 1952 Felixstowe was remarkably free from notifiable disease, a total of only 32 notifications being received.



MONTHLY TOTALS OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Infective Hepatitis										2	1	2
Measles			4	3				1		2	3	7
Pneumonia												1
Poliomyelitis											1	
Scarlet Fever										2		
Whooping Cough						2						1

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

NON-TUBERCULOSIS

	Age in Years									Total	Total	Total	Total
	0-1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-	1952	1951	1950	1949
Infective Hepatitis			1	2	1	1				5	-	-	-
Measles	2	2	4	12						20	371	44	12
Pneumonia						1				1	1	1	1
Poliomyelitis						1				1	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever				2						2	2	14	14
Whooping Cough			3							3	8	16	26



TUBERCULOSIS TABLES FOR 1952

	MALES		FEMALES		Total
	Pulm	Non Pulm.	Pulm	Non Pulm.	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register on 1st, January, 1952.	35	13	29	8	85
Number of cases notified under Regulations for the first time during the year.	3	1	1	2	7
Number of cases restored to the Register having been removed in a previous year.	-	-	-	-	-
Number of cases added to the Register and brought to notice otherwise than by primary notification.	5	-	5	-	10
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year.	5	1	2	2	10
Number of cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year.	38	13	33	8	92



REASONS FOR REMOVAL FROM T.B. REGISTER

Reasons	Male	Female	Total
Recovered	2	1	3
Removed to other Districts	3	1	4
Died	2	1	3
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>

OCCUPATION OF CASES ADDED TO REGISTER

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Housewife	-	5	5
Storeman (retired)	1	-	1
Child	2	-	2
Tailors Assistant	1	-	1
No Occupation	1	-	1
Not known	4	3	7
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>

TUBERCULOSIS RATE & TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE  
OVER QUINQUENNIAL PERIOD

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Tuberculosis Rate per 1000 population	4.2	4.6	4.7	5.5	6.0
Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1000 population	0.29	0.73	0.12	0.0	0.18
Total Deaths from Tuberculosis	4	2	2	0	3



## HOUSING

### Housing Statistics

Number of inhabited houses (approx)            4562  
Average number of persons per house            3.3

	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
New houses built by the Council	63	76	56	48	76
Houses built or converted privately	24	9	16	13	18
TOTALS	87	85	72	61	94

Although house building by the Council has been carried on steadily since the war there was by the end of 1952 no sign that the demand was decreasing. It would appear that Felixstowe's popularity and attraction as a place of residence are out of proportion to its ability to provide accommodation.

### HEALTH EDUCATION

Over a period of more than 70 years a great mass of legislation has accumulated, all aimed at improving in one way or another the general standard of health of the nation. While this covers really every aspect of our environment and well-being it is inevitable that the highest standards of health can never be achieved by legislation alone as we are ultimately dependant upon the intelligent co-operation of each individual member of the community to make positive progress towards our goal. This has been widely realised for a considerable time and efforts usually in the form of poster and leaflet propoganda have been employed by most authorities.

During the year, in an attempt to foster interest in this subject, I have given a number of lectures and demonstrations to meetings of various organisations including study groups, parent-teacher associations, women's institutes and mothers clubs. I found that there is considerable general interest in all matters appertaining to health but also a surprisingly great amount of ignorance and superstition.



NEW LEGISLATION, ETC.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1952

Came into operation 1st May, 1952 and revoke the regulations of 1930 but make similar provisions for the notification of tuberculosis modified to accord with the structure and administration of the service now being provided by the National Health Service Acts.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc) Amendment Regulations 1952

Came into operation 5th May, 1952 and prescribe certain requirements to be observed in the manufacture of ice cream.

The Public Health (Meat) (Amendment) Regulations 1952

Came into operation 31st August, 1952 and amend the previous regulations to include within its provisions asses, horses and mules.



SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL

	Sunshine hours	Rainfall inches
January	83.4	2.3
February	83.7	.85
March	95.5	2.56
April	195.8	.618
May	244.9	1.34
June	209.7	1.22
July	201.0	.82
August	198.1.	2.55
September	148.5	4.65
October	129.2	1.38
November	71.4	.40
December	67.2	2.26

Average hours of sunshine per day  
 Total inches of rainfall for year

1952	1951	1950
4.7	4.7	4.4
20.95	26.19	18.93

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

C.H. IMRIE

Medical Officer of Health.



FELIXSTOWE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1952

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

163 Complaints were received during the year.

147 Notices were served, 145 informal and 2 statutory.

WATER SUPPLY

Details of the source of the Town's water supply and its treatment were given in full in last year's report. Samples have been taken regularly in all parts of the district during the year and submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination.

The following is a copy of the chemical analysis of a sample taken from the public mains in October.

The Counties Public Health Laboratory  
66, Victoria Street, London S.W.1.

Analysis of a sample of water labelled 'Tap in Town Hall Lobby, from Felixstowe Town Supply' received from the Felixstowe Urban District Council on 9th October, 1952.

Chemical Results in parts per Million

Appearance - Very faint opalescence with a few mineral particles

Colour	Filtered	Nil	Turbidity	Less than	3
pH.....		7.7	Odour.....		Nil
Electric Conductivity			Free Carbon Dioxide.....		4
		.....455			
Chlorine present as			Total Solids.....		305
Chloride....		30	Alkalinity as Calcium		
			Carbonate....		145
Hardness...Total.	210..	Carbonate..145.	Non-Carbonate...		65
Nitrate Nitrogen....		4.5	Nitrite Nitrogen.....		Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen.		0.000	Oxygen Absorbed.....		0.30
Albuminoid Nitrogen.		0.000	Residual Chlorine....		Absent
Metals.....Iron...		less than 0.03....	other metals absent.		



This sample is reasonably clear and bright in appearance on the alkaline side of neutrality and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character but not unduly so, contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution and it is of very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis, these results are consistent with a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

(signed) Gordon Miles  
16th October, 1952.

Six samples of the Town's water were submitted for bacteriological examination all of them being reported as being highly satisfactory. Samples were taken from private water supplies as follows:-

Felixstowe Dock Company's Private Supply

This supply is from a land spring and is piped about two miles to the Dock where it is sold to ships calling there up to an amount averaging about fifty tons of water per week. Up to about three years ago this water was sold raw but then came under suspicion and the Dock Company put in a chlorinating plant. The supply is abundant and passes from the land spring into a large concrete tank. Because some of the samples again became below standard this year the tank was examined and thoroughly cleaned out, re-rendered provided with a new roof and a concrete surround and improved in other ways. The total number of bacteriological samples taken at the Dock was 13, 5 of them being unsatisfactory. All the later samples taken since the alterations to the tank show good results.

Girls' Boarding School  
Boys' Boarding School

These two schools are supplied separately from deep bores and a sample taken from each and submitted for bacteriological examination gave good results.

Dairy using its own deep well supply

1 sample - bacteriological findings excellent.



### Bore supplying cowshed, farm cottages and school.

1 sample - bacteriological findings **satisfactory..**

A sample was also taken from a well on a site proposed to be used for camping. The results showing evidence of gross faecal pollution, the proposal to use this well has been abandoned.

### Extension of Water Main

During the year Company's mains were extended under a guarantee from the Council to serve the properties on Ferry Road between Old Felixstowe Church and Cliff Road. Several of the dwellings on this road and an Elementary School have previously been reported as being supplied by wells liable to pollution and it is hoped that all these properties will be connected to this new main early in the New Year.

### Roadside Tea Kiosk

4 samples were taken from a refreshment hut which was not connected to the water mains and where water was carried in tanks and stored inside the hut for making tea. Although the bacteriological findings of this water did not show evidence of harmful pollution, plate counts were extremely high and the proprietor of the hut was required to take certain precautions as regards sterilising and protecting the water. Arrangements have been made to provide Town's water to this refreshment hut before the opening of the next holiday season.

### Well Water Cyanosis

3 samples were taken from houses with well water for nitrate estimation. 2 were returned free of nitrate and one with a proportion of 17 parts per million. All were regarded by the analyst as safe supplies from this point of view.

### HOUSING ACTS

30 informal notices and 2 statutory notices were served under these Acts during the year.



SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Houses inspected - Public Health and Housing Acts.....	41
Re-inspections re-execution of works.....	200
Drains inspected.....	147
Drains tested.....	11

INSPECTIONS RE SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Bakehouses.....	41
Fishfryers.....	47
Ice cream premises. Inspections and visits for samples...	50
Dairy premises. Inspections and visits for samples.....	34
Slaughterhouses. Inspections of carcasses.....	16
Butchers premises.....	87
Cafes, Restaurants, sausage manufacturers and food preparing premises generally.....	129
Food Poisoning investigations.....	2
Food condemnations.....	84
Visits re water supplies and sampling.....	69

INSPECTIONS OF PREMISES UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Beach Hut sites.....	70
Keeping of Animals.....	30
Overcrowded and vermin infested houses.....	18
Refuse storage and removal.....	14
Camping sites.....	147
Sanitary defects and nuisances.....	115
Smoke observations.....	6
Septic tank installations.....	28
Sanitary accommodation (Sufficiency).....	8
Swimming Pool.....	2

MISCELLANEOUS ACTS

Factory Act.....	105
Shops Act.....	31
Pet Animals Act.....	16
Mosquito Control.....	10
Infectious Disease Control.....	16
Rodent infestation (agricultural land).....	7

TOTAL 1581



SHOPS ACT 1950

On the 1st August, 1952 the Council accepted delegation of the powers and duties of the County Council under Section 38 of the above Act, and are now responsible for lighting, heating, ventilation, sanitary accommodation, provision of washing facilities and facilities for taking of meals in shops.

No. of Shops Inspections        - 26  
 Notices Served                    - 6

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 & 1948

PART I OF THE ACT

I. INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities. (Workshops)	27	17	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Factories)	77	56	5	-
Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	104	73	5	-

Part 2 of the Table overleaf



2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of Cases				in which prosecutions were instituted.
	in which defects were found			Referred to HM by HM insp- insp- ector ector	
	Found	Remedied			
Want of Cleanliness	5	2	-	1	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Sufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>NIL</b>



## CAMPING SITES

The number of sites licensed for camping under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 269 during the year is shown below:

Licences to use land as sites for moveable dwellings	Total No. of Vans thereon
9	237
Licences to erect vans on particular sites	Total No. of Vans thereon
7	7

One application was refused.

There are eight licensed caravans in the district for the occupation of persons with no other homes, and one unlicensed van (within the curtilage of a dwelling house). The six holiday camping sites accommodate from 7 - 138 caravans. All our caravan sites have town's water available and three of them have water closet sanitation. The remainder have chemical closets emptied by the Council three times per week at the height of the season. These camps were all well conducted during the year and were not the subject of complaint at any time.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### MILK AND DAIRIES

There are four registered dairies in the district, three of them are dealing in designated milk. Licences for special milks issued during the year were:-

Dealer in Tuberculin Tested	-	2
Dealer in Pasteurised	-	1
Pasteurisers (Licensed by the County Council)	-	2



DESIGNATED MILK

No. of Samples Taken	Type	Results	Methylene Blue Test
17	Pasteurised	Satisfactory - 15	Over $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
		Unsatisfactory - 2	Under $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
14	Tuberculin Tested	Satisfactory - 14	Over $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.
<u>31</u>			

B. Coli was present in 9 of the pasteurised milk samples. All milk sold in the Urban District is either tuberculin tested or pasteurised.

In addition to the milk samples 6 milk bottles were sent for bacteriological examination. 4 were unsatisfactory, 2 were satisfactory.

Total No. of visits to dairies - 35

Biological Examination of Milk 1952.

- (a) Number of samples examined.....5
- (b) Number found to contain tubercle bacilli.....0
- (c) Number found to contain brucella organisms...0

ICE CREAM

There are six manufacturers in the district and forty-nine registrations for the sale of ice cream. Other premises, hotels, cinemas, clubs, etc., sell ice cream but are not required by law to register.



The following table shows how many samples of ice cream were taken and how they were graded in the laboratory.

The Retailer's Code Nos. are the same as previous years, 3, 5, 8, 12 and 13.

Locally Produced Ice Cream

Satisfactory samples - 19 (Grade 1 = 17 Grade 2 = 2)  
 Unsatisfactory " - 7 (Grade 3 = 5 Grade 4 = 2)  
 Total = 26

Ices Manufactured Outside the District

Satisfactory samples - 6 (Grades 1 and 2)  
 Unsatisfactory " - 2 (Grades 3 and 4)  
 Total = 8

Coliform bacilli was not present in any sample.

MEAT INSPECTION

The five slaughterhouses in the district have not been used since the war except for the slaughter of an occasional householders pig. 3 slaughtermen are licensed under the Slaughter of Animals Act.

Carcases Inspected during 1952

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	-	-	-	-	8
Number Inspected	-	-	-	-	8

No condemnation of carcasses or offal were made.



PARTICULARS OF FOOD CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Tinned, Bottled or Packed goods.

Commodity	No. of Tins, Bottles or Packets
Milk	8
Meat	89
Fish	11
Preserves	17
Fruit	187
Vegetables	44
Baby Food	7
Soup	8
Fruit Pudding	2
Pudding Mixture	1
Porridge Oats	1
Tomato Sauce	1
Paste	1
Sausages	9
Synthetic Cream	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>399</b>

(b) Goods not Tinned or Bottled.

Commodity	Weight
Meat	965lbs 2oz.
Fish	206lbs 4oz.
Biscuits	100lbs
Prunes	27lbs 4oz.
Cakes	13lbs 9oz.
Currants	34lbs
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13150lbs 3oz.</b>



FOOD PREPARING PREMISES 1952

In 1952 the new Clean Food Bye-Laws were adopted by the Council. During the year 129 visits were paid to food preparing premises which included cafe kitchens, sausage making premises and everything from whelk boiling to sweet manufacturing. In addition 41 visits were paid to bakehouses, 47 to fishfryers and 50 to ice cream manufacturers, making a total of 268 inspections.

Notices were served for the following defects:-

- (a) To provide or improve staff hand washing facilities.....10
- (b) Protect food from contamination by animals.....1
- (c) Provide ventilated space between sanitary conveniences and food preparing room.....1
- (d) To improve food storage accommodation.....3
- (e) Re lack of cleanliness of premises, plant or utensils.....3
- (f) To display hand washing notices as required by Bye-Laws.....5
- (g) To provide mains water to roadside snack bar.....1
- (h) Premises found to be unsuitable for the storage or preparation of food and voluntarily closed.....2

Food preparing premises were dealt with at length in last year's Annual Report. Generally speaking staff hand-washing facilities in local cafes are deficient, most of them using the sinks used for washing and cleaning of vegetables, etc., which are, of course, often not available when needed for personal washing. Some cafes have wash-hand basins in the W.C.'s but these are often so situated that a constant hot water supply cannot be easily supplied to them and has to be carried in from the kitchen, which is often not done. A number of cafes have no separate staff lavatories. Every kitchen should have a separate wash-hand basin with constant hot water so that the staff may wash their hands a dozen times a day if necessary.

This is not required specifically by the law as it stands at present. We are, however, gradually improving conditions behind the scenes in local restaurants.



## PESTS ACT 1949

### Rat and Mice Destruction

Our present arrangements for rat destruction are that we give free treatment to private houses and charge for business premises. We receive from the Ministry 50% of the expenditure incurred in this service including time spent on surveys and inspections. It is now obligatory for the occupier of any premises to notify the local authority when it comes to his knowledge that rats and mice are living on, or resorting to, his land in substantial numbers.

The result of a survey of all farm lands, 14 in number, in the district is as follows:-

Number apparently clear.....	3
Reasonably well serviced by occupier.....	4
Serviced by the Council's Rat Catcher.....	6
Infested and being dealt with by occupier.....	1

232 complaints were received during the year all relating to minor infestations. Premises treated were:-

312	private houses
20	business premises
18	Council properties

The sewers were treated during the year. The first treatment took place in January when there were no complete takes of bait laid in 18 manholes. In July 49 manholes were baited and partial takes recorded in areas previously found to be clear. The entry of rats to the sewers in this area was traced to the surface and treated accordingly.

### SWIMMING POOL

The Swimming Pool at Manor House was not used during the 1952 summer season.



PUBLIC HEALTH SHELLFISH REGULATIONS 1934.

Whelks are obtained from Cobbold's Point and Shingle Street and are sent in considerable quantities to London. None is obtained from grounds liable to pollution. The whelks are cooked before despatch to market. Winkles can be obtained from the estuary of the Orwell where pollution is possible but they are not gathered for trade purposes.

DISINFECTIONS

91 Disinfections of rooms, bedding, etc., were carried out during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT GREENWOOD  
C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

South Beach Mansion,  
Bent Hill,  
FELIXSTOWE.

Sanitary Inspector.

July 1953.

