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FELIXSTOWE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR YEAR  
1966



The Chairman and Members,  
Felixstowe Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting to the Council my nineteenth annual report, which has been prepared on the lines required by the Ministry of Health.

It is only a few years ago that Felixstowe was considered mainly as a holiday resort with only a small amount of light industry. This picture, however, is being altered materially by the extremely rapid expansion of the Port facilities and also by the influx of new industries into the town.

This means that a certain amount of reorientation will be required in our view of the health and hygiene needs of the community.

Felixstowe, of course, is not a Port Health Authority and the supervision of the Port area is the responsibility of the Harwich Port Authority. Any big increases, however, in the size and activity of the Port will inevitably attract around it various ancillary activities which will require public health supervision.

With the expanding population in Felixstowe and with the increasing concentration of industry I feel that the time is approaching when additional staff in the Public Health Department will be needed.

I am grateful to the County Medical Officer for the supply of certain statistical material which is included in the report and I would like to thank both Councillors and Officials for their co-operation during the year.


I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

C. H. Imrie

Medical Officer of Health

June, 1967.



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## Population, Births & Deaths

1. The steady growth in population which has been noticeable during the past years has continued. The Registrar General's Estimate of the mid 1966 population was 19210 which is an increase of 750 over the previous year. Increases in this order have been regular over the past years and it is to be anticipated that they will continue over the next few years at least.
2. The live birth rate, was rather lower than the general rate for England and Wales and was also lower than the Felixstowe rate for the previous year. Illegitimate births, however, showed an increase over the previous year.
3. Still births numbered 2 which is the lowest figure for several years and gives a Still Birth rate of 6.0 as against the national figure of 15.4.
4. With regard to Deaths, the general rate was well below that for England and Wales, and compares well with previous years. It might be noticed however that the proportion of female deaths was considerably higher than is usual. Turning to the cause of death, the usual pattern again emerges. The heart and circulatory diseases were most numerous while the malignant diseases came second with a proportionate increase over the previous year. There were however no deaths from puerperal or maternal causes or from infectious disease, while: the number of deaths from accidental causes was exactly half that for the previous year. The number of infantile deaths at 4 weeks rather less than the average for Felixstowe over the past 5 years.

## Notifiable Diseases

1. During the whole of 1966 only 7 statutory notifications of Infectious Disease (non Tuberculous) were received. Of this number 4 related to cases of measles. Measles, as I have mentioned in past reports comes in two year cycles and the small number of cases suggests that a fairly large visitation may be anticipated in 1967.

2. The number of cases of Tuberculosis added to the register during the year was 8, while 12 cases were removed for various reasons. This means that the total number of confirmed cases on our records fell from 76 to 72 during this period.

3. Immunisation against certain infections has continued during the year and I am grateful to the County Council for the following figures which relate to these measures.

	Primary Course	Booster Dose or Revaccination
Diphtheria/Tetanus/Petussis/Poliomyelitis	98	47
Diphtheria/Tetanus/Petussis	136	120
Diphtheria/Petussis	-	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	146
Diphtheria	-	-
Petussis	-	-
Tetanus	34	9
Poliomyelitis (Salk vaccine)	9	27
Poliomyelitis (Sabine vaccine)	149	233
Smallpox vaccination	209	77

4. The regulations which govern the notifications of infectious disease were, in the main drawn up many years ago when conditions were very different from those of present times. At that time infectious disease was rife and epidemics periodically swept the country, accounting for a significant fraction of the deaths and very often claiming children or young persons. The introduction of notification, however, played a part in the long battle against these infections and our present relative freedom from the more virulent of these diseases is due, in some degree, to the control which notification enabled authorities to apply.

5. The modern picture is, however, rather different. Some of the notifiable diseases have ceased to be great health problems and their notification does not contribute in any way to the welfare of the patient or the protection of the community. Examples of such diseases are Erysipelas, Pneumonia, Scarlet Fever and Measles. In my opinion diseases such as these should be removed from the list. On the other hand there are several diseases not on the list about which more information would be helpful. These are diseases which can bring with them dangers and disabilities which will have to be investigated. Tetanus, for example, is said to occur more frequently in East Anglia than elsewhere, but there are no statistics either to support or disprove this. Rubella, with its known danger to pregnant women is another disease in which notification might be useful, while further thought might suggest other diseases where more information as to distribution would help. I would suggest therefore that the time is opportune for a review of the notification regulations.

6. Notification is not, of course, an end in itself, but it provides the sole means whereby we become aware of communicable disease in the community and this is the first step towards uncovering the cause and preventing its spread.

### Housing

1. In general the housing situation has improved considerably in the past year or two. A large proportion of the unsatisfactory houses have been dealt with or have been scheduled for the purpose and building of new houses appears to be approaching the stage of keeping pace with the demand. There is, however, in Felixstowe, a certain amount of property which although at present of an acceptable standard, is beginning to show signs of ageing and will within the coming years need to be kept under observation. In the main these are isolated cases.

2. The somewhat high proportion of elderly people in Felixstowe often require special consideration in housing and these and the disabled who require special facilities are catered for in ways appropriate to their needs.

The number of houses at which defects were rectified in consequence of informal action	7
Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notice.	2
Number of houses made fit under Section 24 of the Housing Act, 1957.	Nil
Number of Demolition Orders made.	2
Number of undertakings accepted not to use dwelling for human habitation.	5
Number of houses demolished.	2
Number of unfit houses awaiting statutory action	
(31.12.66)	49



## Water

While the water supply to Felixstowe continues to maintain adequate standards of purity and is satisfactory in quality I feel that the low fluoride content renders the water less valuable than it might otherwise be. This lack of mineral content could, of course, be easily remedied and such a measure has the support of the Ministry of Health. Unfortunately the County Council as the local Health Authority does not take the same view.

Fluoridation in a situation of this type has been shown to provide a high degree of protection to childrens' teeth without undesired side effects. Indeed it has now been thought in some quarters that it has in addition a beneficial effect on the health and strength of the adult skeletal system in general.

It is hoped that this valuable measure might become available soon.

## Food Hygiene

1. The importance of the highest possible standards in the handling of food from the producer via the wholesaler and retailer to the consumer cannot be overemphasised. While overt cases of food poisoning did not occur during 1966 there were cases of minor infections which were probably carried by food and escaped notice because of the nominal symptoms produced.
2. It is unfortunate that the most elaborate system of hygienic food handling can, by the ignorance or thoughtlessness of a single person, be completely nullified. The remedy lies in supervision and education of the food handlers so that they all understand their responsibilities.
3. On the spot supervision by Public Health Inspectors has great educational value but in my view this could well be reinforced by locally organised courses on the subject of Food Hygiene. Such courses have been run successfully in some areas and might well be of use in Felixstowe especially if run on the principle of discussion groups rather than formal lectures.

### National Assistance Act, 1948

Section 47 of the above Act deals with the removal to hospital of persons who are suffering from disease or are aged, infirm or physically incapacitated and are living in insanitary conditions and are not receiving proper care and attention. Visits were made to two cases but no statutory action was found necessary.

### Staff Medical Examinations

During the year 11 persons were examined in connection with admission to the Council's Superannuation Scheme. It is perhaps worthwhile to note that many authorities are dispensing with this physical examination and are replacing it by a more detailed health questionnaire which is filled in and signed by the candidate. This procedure would appear to have merit.

## Statistics

### General Statistics

1. Area of District in acres	4,281
2. Number of inhabited houses	6,056
3. Density of population - persons per acre	4.50
4. Average number of persons per house	3.17
5. Rateable value of district	£726,834
6. Sum represented by penny rate	£2,780

### Vital Statistics

#### Summary covering Five Years

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Population	17,440	17,860	17,750	18,460	19,000
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	19.09	18.78	13.	16.25	15.
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	.4	.33	.20	.27	.
General Death Rate per 1,000 population	12.38	15.22	13.4	12.35	13.
Infantile Death Rate (under 1 year) per 1,000 live birthss	24.0	26.86	5.9	6.6	13.
Actual number of deaths under 1 year	8	9	2	2	

Live Births

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Legitimate	132	126	258
	Illegitimate	20	12	32
				<hr/>
				290
				<hr/>
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.1			
Birth Rate calculated for comparison with other areas	16.57			
Live Birth Rate, England & Wales	17.7			

Still Births

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Legitimate	-	2	2
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
				<hr/>
				2
				<hr/>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	.10			
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births	6.			
Still Birth Rate, England & Wales	15.4			

Deaths All Causes

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
		115	146	261
Death Rate per 1,000 population	13.58			
Death Rate calculated for comparison	9.67			
Death Rate, England & Wales	11.7			

Deaths From Puerperal and Other Maternal Causes

NIL

Deaths of Infants Under 1 Year

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	-	2	2
Illegitimate	1	1	2
			<u>4</u>

Death Rate per 1,000 live births Legitimate 3.87

Death Rate per 1,000 live births Illegitimate 31.

Death Rate per 1,000 live births, England & Wales 19.

Deaths of Infants Under Four Weeks

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	1	1
			<u>2</u>

Death Rate per 1,000 live births 6.

Deaths of Infants Under One Week

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	1	1
			<u>2</u>

Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births 13.79

Causes of Death Under One Year

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pneumonia	-	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined disease	1	2	3
			<u>4</u>

Cause of Death

<u>No.</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
1. Tuberculosis Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis other	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective & parasitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2	3	1	4	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung & bronchus	4	5	2	3	6	8
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	7	4	7	11
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	3	2	3	5
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic neoplasms	14	16	12	19	26	35
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	2	-	2	-
16. Diabetes	-	-	-	1	-	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	13	14	22	22	35	36
18. Coronary disease, angina	26	31	18	23	44	53
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	-	1	-	2
20. Other heart disease	9	10	15	20	24	30
21. Other circulatory disease	2	5	7	9	9	14
22. Influenza	-	-	1	-	1	-
23. Pnuemonia	7	9	13	13	20	22
24. Bronchitic	5	5	3	3	8	8
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	2	1	1	3	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1	2	2	2
27. Castritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	-	5	1	5
28. Nephritis & Nephrosis	1	1	-	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostrate	2	3	-	-	2	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	1	-	-	-	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	5	9	12	16	17
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	3	-	3	1
34. All other accidents	5	2	4	3	9	5
35. <del>All other accidents</del> <i>suicide</i>	<del>5</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>3</del>	<del>9</del>	<del>5</del>
36. Homicide & operations of war	-	2	1	2	1	2
Totals	100	115	128	146	228	261

Tuberculosis Tables for 1966

Cause of Death

	Male		Female		Total
	Pulm	Non Pulm	Pulm	Non Pulm	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register on 1. 1.66	38	24	6	8	76
Number of cases notified under Regulations for the first time during the year	1	3	-	-	4
Number of cases restored to the Register having been removed in the previous year	-	-	-	-	-
Number of cases added to the Register and brought to Notice otherwise than by primary notification	3	1	-	-	4
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year	6	3	1	2	12
Number of cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year	36	25	5	6	72

Reasons for Removal From T.B. Register

	Male	Female	Total
Recovered	4	4	8
Removed to other districts	2	1	3
Died (not notified as T.B)	1	-	1
			<hr/>
			12

Sunshine and Rainfall, 1966

	Sunshine hours	Rainfall inches
January	29.05	1.577
February	33.35	2.167
March	139.40	0.636
April	107.55	2.691
May	217.15	1.087
June	215.15	2.149
July	183.40	3.900
August	223.45	2.966
September	171.40	0.686
October	78.15	3.874
November	54.40	4.812
December	36.35	2.974

	1964	1965	1966
Average hours of Sunshine per day	4.45	4.28	4.05
Actual inches of Rainfall for year	19.873	29.452	29.519



ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Inspections for the purposes of provision as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupational Prosecc
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	4	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	51	51	14	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	55	55	16	-

There are 55 registered factories in the town, mainly engaged in light engineering.

All factories have been inspected during the year and the premises generally have been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

There is one registered outworker in the town.

(1)	Number of cases in which defects were:-				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S2)	11	11	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	1	1	-	-	-

(1)	Number of cases in which defects were :-				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Outwork)	10	8	-	-	-
Total	24	22	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

Sections 110 and 111

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by section 110(1)(C)	No. of cases of default in sending list to Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to apply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing) Apparel) Making etc. Cleaning & Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains & nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture & upholstery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-plaste	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur pulling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel cables and chains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart gear	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, latches and keys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT CONT.

OUTWORK

Sections 110 and 111

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to apply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Artificial Flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets other than wire nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Racquet & tennis balls	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags	-	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea picking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feather sorting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding etc. of buttons	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas stockings etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	15.	-	-	-







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FELIXSTOWE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR YEAR  
1966





MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL (End of 1966)

Captain G.T. Clarke.

A. Dean, Esq.

\*Miss H.G. Davey. (Vice-Chairman of the Council)

\*\*\*Mrs. M.D. Girling.

\*C.J.J. Grayston, Esq.

A.R. Hake, Esq.

E.G. Hall, Esq.

\*W. Haste, Esq.

S.G. Knight, Esq.

F. Lee, Esq.

\*R.W.J. Palmer, Esq.

\*W.J. Rowland, Esq.

\*F.A. Runnacles, Esq.

\*D.C. Rutterford, Esq.

M.W. Sheppard, Esq.

\*Dr. A. Sherlock.

\*\*T.H. Thompson, Esq.

\*W. Yetton Ward, Esq. (Chairman of the Council)

\*Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee

\*\*\*Chairman of the Public Health and Housing Committee

\*\*Vice-Chairman of the Public Health and Housing Committee

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Joseph Bennett Compton, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

James Marley Yarham, M.A.P.H.I.

CLERK

Mrs. E. North.



To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman,

I have the honour to present my report on environmental health in the Urban District for 1966, including information requested in Ministry of Health Circular 1/67.

With private house-building proceeding at twice the national rate and the population increasing at three times the national average, dock and port facilities expanding, encouraging prospects for better main roadway communications, and a congenial, if not sedate, setting, the town looks to the future with confidence. Moreover, if there is a close connexion between good surroundings and human contentment, between environment and health, Felixstowe is the town to demonstrate it.

The narrative of the report must of necessity skip superficially over a diverse range of environmental matters which touch the life of everyone of us. But, because the Minister of Housing and Local Government himself last September asked public health inspectors to take a personal and scientific interest in coastal pollution and the cleanliness of beaches, and because sewage on the beach may create a nuisance, this topic perhaps deserves special mention. Sampling and inspections have produced no incriminating evidence against the local beaches beyond the odd patch of oil, piece of broken glass or jagged can. This reassurance implies no complacency with our present methods of sewage disposal. It simply justifies refuting allegations of "stinking beaches" and accepting the situation as satisfactory for the time being.

I am grateful for the support given me by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and Council and for the help of fellow colleagues on the staff, and am especially indebted to Mr. Yarham and Mrs. North for their invaluable assistance and excellent services.

Yours respectfully,

J.B. Compton

Chief Public Health Inspector.

"I said it very loud and clear;  
I went and shouted in his ear".

Lewis Carroll : "Alice through the Looking  
Glass".

South Beach Mansion,  
Felixstowe.

January, 1967.



## STATISTICS OF DISTRICT

Area (in acres)	4,281
Estimated Population (mid-1966)	19,210
No. inhabited houses (31.12.66) according to rate books:	6,056
Sum represented by a penny rate:	£2,780
Rateable Value :	£726,834
General Rate : (including County Precept) of 8/9	12/9

### Population

The estimated population of 19,210 represents an increase of 750 over the previous year.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Weather</u>				
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Rainfall (in inches)	29.519	29.452	19.505	20.873	19.079
Sunshine (Average hours per day)	4.05	4.28	4.45	4.26	3.93

### Industry and Unemployment

Table 1 reproduces a Ministry of Labour estimate of the number of employees in the area of the Felixstowe Employment Exchange in mid-1966.

During the year, the number of persons unemployed in the town, represented as a percentage of the total insured population, varied from 3.1 in November to 1.7 in July,

Estimated number of employees (employed and unemployed) in the area of  
Felixstowe Employment Exchange  
in June, 1966

Industry	Males aged 15 and over	Females aged 15 and over	Total Males and Females
Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry.	182	11	193
Engineering & Electrical goods.	415	410	825
Clothing and Footwear.	1	-	1
Timber, Furniture, etc.	4	-	4
Paper, Printing, Food Vehicles, Chemicals & allied industries.	555	331	886
Construction	586	10	596
Gas, Electricity, Water.	94	10	104
Transport and Communications.	442	23	465
Distributive Trades.	306	353	659
Insurance, Banking Finance.	48	31	79
Professional and Scientific Services.	154	472	626
Miscellaneous Services	225	726	951
Public Administration.	254	33	287
Grand Total	3,266	2,410	5,676

## Summary of Inspections

Table 1.

	<u>Total</u>
Houses inspected	415
Re-inspection re. execution of work	468
Drains inspected	67
Drains tested	18
Rent Act, 1957	38
Improvement Grants	146
Infectious Disease Control	8
Pest Control	17
Noise Nuisances	14
Water Supplies and Sampling	63
Beach Hut Sites	26
Overcrowding and vermin infested houses	4
Refuse storage and removal	1
Camping Sites	67
Sanitary defects and nuisances	62
Clean Air Act, 1956	13
Septic Tank installations	2
Offensive trades	1
Food Premises (See Table 0)	885
Meat Inspections	147
Food inspections (excluding meat)	21
Food poisoning investigations	3
Factory Acts	126
Pet Animals Act	5
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	246
Miscellaneous, general	183
	<u>3046</u>



GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Table 1 records the number and purpose of inspections made. Complaints from the public are investigated promptly. Apart from providing a sociologist with a rich vein of research material, their resolution calls for much versatility, not the least of which is a sense of public relations. The vagaries of discontent included a disturbing dawn cawing of a family of pet rooks with a propensity to peck the mortar joints of the brickwork of neighbouring houses; an owner/occupier who, noticing damp patches appearing indoors, was surprised to discover a pond in an adjoining back garden apparently transforming itself into a lake (the overflow from the storage tank in a loft had been discharging full bore for several days); and a flat-dweller worried about "things above going bump in the night".

Action under Statutory Powers

Details of notices served are as follows:

Statute	Informal Notices	Statutory Notices	Complied with in 1966	Outstanding at 31.12.66
(a) Public Health Acts 1936/61	70	18	40	30
(b) Housing Acts 1957/64	9	6	3	6
(c) Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963	204	-	160	44
(d) Factories Act, 1961	16	-	14	2
(e) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960	158	-	115	43
(f) Miscellaneous Acts	9	-	8	1
Totals	466	24	340	126

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, Public Health Act, 1936

Particulars of licences outstanding at the end of the year are:-

Licences to use land as a site for holiday caravans.	Maximum No. of Vans permitted
9	1006
Licences to use land as a site for single caravans	Total No. of Vans thereon
1	1
Licences to use land as a site for tented camping	Maximum No. of Tents permitted
1	6

The problem of residential caravanning causes no serious concern in the Urban District, probably because of the Council's policy of licensing only holiday sites.

### Agricultural Smell Nuisance

Nuisance was caused to nearby residents by the application of liquid poultry battery-house manure to arable land.

The farmer agreed to limit the nuisance by ploughing in the manure simultaneously with its application in the most favourable wind conditions, or by spraying masking deodorants concurrently with its application.

### Noise Nuisances

Though noise can be measured objectively, annoyance - the essence of nuisance - is a subjective reaction.

The use of an unmuffled mechanical road drill was a source of annoyance in one area of the town but the nuisance was quickly resolved by the fitting of muffle covers. Unless the drill has an integral silencer, covers should always be worn in residential areas.

### Fertilizers and Public Health

An authoritative recommendation that workers handling imported dried blood, horn, hoof and bone-meal should be vaccinated against Anthrax recalled the 1959 Committee of Inquiry's opinion that more information should be obtained about the extent of the risk of infection from the use of blood, bone, horn and hoof products among agricultural and horticultural workers and private gardeners.

Despite the small number of cases of human anthrax so far known to have occurred from the use of bone meal fertilizer, each year some hundreds of tons of this potentially dangerous material passes in an unsterilised state through many hands.

### Clean Air

There are five industrial furnaces in the Urban District, three of which and their chimneys were given prior approval under the Clean Air Act, 1956. All but one furnace are using smokeless fuels or are so automatically fired as to operate continuously without emitting smoke.

### The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods)(Vessels) Regulations, 1958

These Regulations make it an offence for a vessel in inland water ways or port and harbour waters to emit dark smoke for longer than a specified period. No contraventions were observed during the year.

## WATER SUPPLIES

### Main Supplies

Water is supplied in bulk by the Felixstowe and District Company, being purified by means of sedimentation, filtration and chlorination.

Samples of water taken and examined during the year are classified in Table 2, and confirm that treatment was in all respects satisfactory.

Table 2.

Supply	Bacteriological Examination		Chemical Analysis	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
Raw untreated water	-	12	-	-
Deep well water (Rushmere)	8	-	-	-
Treated river water (Bucklesham)	24	-	-	-
Town and Sprites Hall	12	-	12	-

The natural fluoride content of the water supplied for domestic purposes is 0.1 parts per million.

### Main and Other Supplies in the Urban District

Table 3 shows the water supplies, number of houses and population served on 31st December, 1966.

Table 3.

No. of Houses	Served by	Population
6032	Mains Supply	19144
8	" (Standpipes)	22
16	Bores and Wells	44

Extensions of mains during the year : 1,758 yards.

### Children's Paddling Pool

Thirteen samples of water were taken from this pool during its use through the holiday season. Three were unsatisfactory. Corrective action was taken immediately on receipt of unsatisfactory reports.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the district are reasonably adequate. The first stage in the construction of a pumping station and laying of an intercepting sewer for the proposed Cliff Estate will probably take place soon, permitting connexion to the sewer of a number of existing cesspool-drained properties in the area. Table 4 indicates the extent of main drainage in the Urban District.

Table 4.

<u>Houses</u>	<u>Provided with</u>
5980	Main Drainage
76	Cesspools/Septic Tanks

Extensions of public sewers during the year : 470 yards.

## HOUSING

### New Dwellings

Figures of houses built in the Urban District since 1945 are given in Table 5.

Table 5.

### New Dwellings Completed

<u>Year</u>	<u>Private Development</u>	<u>Council Development</u>
1945/1950	51	302
1951	9	75
1952	12	64
1953	38	84
1954	64	103
1955	69	85
1956	64	80
1957	49	45
1958	47	41
1959	35	57
1960	68	25
1961	102	-
1962	78	-
1963	76	10
1964	143	18
1965	98	19
1966	128	47
Totals	1131	*1055

\*Thirty-eight Council-owned prefabricated aluminium bungalows were demolished during the years 1964/66. The effective total should therefore be reduced to 1017.

An approximation of the character of the tenancies of the 6056 homes in the district at the end of the year may be obtained from the following estimated percentages projected from the 1961 Census returns:

	<u>Approx. Percentage</u>	<u>No. of Homes</u>
Owner/occupiers	48	2903
Private tenancies	34	2035
Council tenancies	18	1118

At the end of the year, there were 192 applicants on the Council's housing waiting-list, a reduction of 57 on the previous year.

### Existing Dwellings

#### Statutory Action : Unfit Houses

Table 6.

The number of houses at which defects were remedied in consequence of informal action	7
Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notice	2
Number of houses made fit under Section 24 of the Housing Act, 1957	Nil
Number of houses included in in Clearance Area/C.P.O approved	15
Number of Demolition Orders made	2
Number of Closing Orders made	7
Number of undertakings accepted not to use dwellings for human habitation	5
Number of houses demolished	2
Number of unfit houses awaiting statutory action (31.12.66)	49

The fifteen unfit houses included in Clearance Areas and approved for compulsory purchase by the Council after Ministerial Inquiry are sited on land needed for the first phase of the proposed Queen Street/High Street Comprehensive Redevelopment Scheme for central Walton. This is a bold, imaginative scheme which will transform and rejuvenate the neighbourhood. The Council are to be congratulated for not simply looking at the existing houses and buildings but at the environment and its setting. May the new have as much character and community feeling as the old.

## Rent Act, 1957

Details of action taken under the Act are:

Table 7.

Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	12
Number of decisions not to issue Certificates	-
Number of decisions to issue Certificates	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	5
(b) in respect of all defects	7
Number of undertakings given by Landlords under paragraph 6 of the First Schedule	12
Number of undertakings refused by the Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	-
Number of Certificates issued	-
Number of applications pending at the end of the year	-

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The tenant of a house not decontrolled under the Rent Act, 1957, and therefore eligible to apply for a Certificate of Disrepair is in a fortunate position relative to other private tenants. For the past eight years his annual rent has been stabilised at twice the 1939 rental value of the letting, which is reduced by one-third on the issue of a Certificate of Disrepair.

In contrast, formerly decontrolled but now regulated tenancies are let at annual rents from six to eight times their 1939 value. As to the application of the 1965 Act to these tenancies, one example may be a pointer: the weekly rent of a three-bedroomed Victorian terraced house without a bathroom reduced from £5 to 50/-. An identical house next door is "controlled" - the rent 27/-. It seems that the tax-paying owner/occupier is subsidised through tax concessions, the Council tenant through Exchequer contributions (redistributed according to need in rent rebates), and the "controlled" tenant out of the landlord's own pocket unless he neglects his repairing obligations. But the private, "regulated" or uncontrolled tenant pays an unsubsidised rent which gives his landlord a return ranging from fair to lush.

Any landlord who lets residential accommodation on a weekly basis is obliged by law to provide a rent book. The rent book must always contain the name and address of the landlord and the information set out in the Schedule to the Rent Book (Forms of Notice) Regulations, 1965. This information includes particulars of the rent, security of tenure and the

tenant's rights as to the fixing and registration of a fair rent. Failure to provide a rent book and failure to see that the information in it is accurate are criminal offences.

During the course of an ordinary housing inspection, it is customary for the inspector to ask to see the rent book. Experience in 1966 confirmed the absence of rent books in a few cases; but, even where there was a rent book, in not a single instance did it comply with the Rent Book (Forms of Notice) Regulations, 1965. This is, to say the least, astounding; for the Regulations were enacted in November, 1965, and came into operation on the 8th December, 1965. The moral, I submit, is that public information services are quite inadequate, and that present arrangements barely scrape the surface of the problem.

#### Housing Act, 1964

The first Compulsory House-Improvement Area was defined and declared last May. Particulars of this area are recorded in Table 8 and of the compulsory improvement of dwellings outside this area in Table 9.

The problem of this and similar areas in the town is one of sound old houses needing improvement and continued maintenance. Its solution lies in a far-seeing policy of improvement, rehabilitation and conservation not only of the individual houses but of the neighbourhoods. The quality of the environment is just as important as the standard of housing.

During the year, 20 applications for standard grants were approved. The average cost of a bedroom/bathroom conversion, including the provision of a water closet and a satisfactory food store, amounted to £258, and of a similar outbuilding conversion, including the same extra amenities, £536. Two main economic reasons may be adduced to justify the 50% grant from public funds payable: living conditions are proportionately improved, and the day when these old houses will have to be cleared and replaced at public expense is proportionately delayed. This, however, probably ignores the most crucial factor: what the people who live in the houses and give a street or area its character really think.

Table 8.

<u>Improvement of dwellings Inside Improvement Areas</u>		
Areas declared	Number	1
containing total dwellings	"	86
improvable dwellings	"	39
tenanted improvable dwellings	"	23
Preliminary notices served proposing improvement to :	" dwellings concerned	8
: full standard	"	-
: reduced standard	" "	-
Undertakings given	" "	1
Improvement notices served :	" "	3
: Immediate	" "	2
: Suspended	" "	-
: Final	" "	-
Appeals under Section 27	" "	-
Notices withdrawn :	" "	-
: Immediate	" "	-
: Suspended	" "	-
: Final	" "	-
Improvement works completed	" "	1

Table 9.

<u>Improvement of dwellings Outside Improvement Areas</u>		
Preliminary notices served proposing:	No. dwellings concerned	10
improvement to : full standard	"	-
: reduced standard	"	-
Undertakings given	"	5
Improvement notices served	"	4
Appeals against improvement notices	"	-
Improvement notices withdrawn	"	1
Improvement works completed	"	3



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Details of food traders in the District are given in the undermentioned Table.

Table 10.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Type of Business	Total No.	No. of Inspections	No. of Premises fitted to comply with	
			Reg. 19	Reg. 16
Cafes and Canteens	62	228	62	62
Hotels and Guest Houses	83	83	83	56
Bakehouses	4	39	4	4
Grocers	35	153	32	32
Butchers	18	111	18	18
Fruiters & Greengrocers	16	49	16	16
Sweet and Rock Manufacturers	1	5	1	1
Confectioners and Sweetshops	20	17	20	20
Licensed Premises	18	55	18	18
Fish Shops (Fried & Wet)	11	37	11	11
Stalls (inc. Mobile Shops)	46	28	-	-
Dairies	1	1	-	-
Ice Cream Manufacturers	5	6	5	5
Ice Cream Vendors	102	74	102	102
<b>Totals</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>345</b>

Among food-complaint investigations were the following:

(a) Potato Crisps

The sale of blue-pigmented prepacked potato crisps caused the purchaser to query them because stockfeed potatoes have to be treated with a blue dye. Apparently the colour is due to the presence of a natural pigment (anthocyanin) produced in growing potatoes exposed to sunlight. The colouration becomes more marked after frying. Anthocyanin is the same natural pigment that is present in red and black currants and, so far as is known, is completely harmless.

(b) Skate Fillets

A complaint that two fried skate fillets sold retail over the counter an hour previously were unsound and tainted with ammonia was quickly resolved. Whereas ammonia-emitting flesh is generally an unmistakable guide to decomposition, skate do occasionally emit a natural ammoniacal odour even when perfectly fresh and otherwise sound. This has been attributed to the peculiarities of their feed. Never undaunted, there are consumers who actually savour a fresh skate redolent of ammonia.

(c) Steak and Kidney Pie

A small retailer sold a prepackaged family-size steak and kidney pie on a Saturday afternoon to a customer whose fisherman/husband took it with him next day for an alfresco lunch in his boat off Cobbolds Point. Casting the wrapping into the sea, his famished jaws ready for action, he was shocked to perceive a smelly out-of-condition pie. Stoically enduring the intensification of malodour and hunger, he held on to the pie long enough to bring it to the public health department next morning. A check of the codings of unsold pies in stock at the retailer's and invoiced deliveries led to the conclusion that the offending pie was about a week old. A cautionary letter was sent to the retailer with the injunction that pies should be sold within 48 hours of delivery. Guidance on the storage and display of pies was also given.

(d) Flour

A report from the London area that locally milled flour was infested with larvae was followed up. The main vector of insects to mills seems to be the returned flour sack, the fabric of which forms an excellent attachment for larvae and pupae of the mill moth and other insects. The cleaning of returned sacks by suction cleaner is not in itself enough, and should be supplemented by sterilization by heat-treatment, or fumigation in purpose-made chambers. Ideally, the use of non-returnable containers is the answer. The firm in question is making increasing use of 70lb paper bags instead of the 140lb twill sack. A complete changeover of this character takes time and may not be effected for several years.

(e) Frozen Poultry

A prepacked, frozen "Oven Ready Norfolk Chicken" was sold by a local retailer to a housewife early on Saturday morning. The housewife took it home, placing it in its intact plastic bag in her domestic refrigerator, where it remained until 10 a.m., the following day, when it was removed and the plastic bag opened. This released an offensive odour which prompted her to put it on one side and bring it to the public health department next morning.

Investigation at the retailer's revealed that the chickens were normally kept in what was described as a deep-freeze but which, in fact, was a chiller running at an ambient temperature of 32 - 36° F., that they were delivered in an ordinary unrefrigerated van from a central depot of the retailers' and that a couple or so were often displayed in the unrefrigerated shop window. Unfortunately, there was no built-in thermograph or indicating thermometer on the chiller nor automatic warning device as to malfunctioning.

The chicken processor and packer opined that, to remain in prime condition, frozen poultry should be kept in a temperature of not more than 20° F but that, when sold in a shop with inadequate or no refrigeration, should be cleared within 24 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter, depending on the ambient temperature. The retailers undertook to uphold in future the packers' recommendation as to short-storage, quick-sale.

(f) Vermicelli

A local resident bought a packet of vermicelli from a retailer on April 14. She did not open it until June 21, when she found it infested with beetles. The beetles were identified as adult specimens of the species, *Stegobium Paniceum* - a pest of cereal products with a life cycle of about 200 days. A prompt visit to the retailer disclosed pasta in stock similarly infested and stacked on dirty shelving. At the Local Magistrates' Court, the retailer was fined £10 for selling the food, £5 for having in his possession unfit food and £5 for the dirty shelving.

(g) Butter

The entire stock of unsalted Dutch butter at a local shop was found to be rancid and discoloured with mould after a customer had complained she had been sold unwholesome butter. The retailers pleaded guilty to the charge of possessing for sale the unfit butter, and were fined £15.

(h) Rice

A single adult specimen of the Rice Weevil (*Calandra Oryzae*) was found in a half-pound pack of American long-grained rice sold by retail.

A spot check of similar packs on sale at the retailers' did not disclose any other infested packs. A cautionary letter to the packers resulted in the importer raising the matter with the American Rice Council.

(i) Prawn Cutlets

Foreign matter found in prawn cutlets served as part of a meal in a restaurant dining-room was analysed by the Public Analyst, who found that it consisted essentially of gritty siliceous matter, calcium carbonate and small amounts of iron compounds and organic matter. A bacteriological examination failed to isolate any specific food poisoning organism though bacteria of excremental origin were present.

The restaurateur stated that the foreign matter complained of is normally found in the prawn itself. It is : in the excremental tract. Foreign it may not be to the prawn. None the less, foreign it is to the diner, who naturally expects to be served ready-to-eat delicacies free from excremental or other extraneous matter. An assurance of increased vigilance in preparation aimed at preventing a recurrence of the complaint was accepted.

The prawns are imported in a frozen state from an Asian country, and in the past their bacteriological quality has been disquieting for Port Health Authorities; for hand-peeling in tropical conditions has been allied to delay in freezing. Sub-zero storage and speedy consumption after thawing are essential, especially when the prawns are to be served uncooked.

Squeamishness about food and its preparation is not always soundly based. It may derive as much from a quirky hypersensitivity as from maturer considerations of hygiene and decency. The apparent acquiescence of many of the consuming public in the insanitary practices of some food-handlers is no less irrational.

Much improvement has been made in the standard of hygiene locally. All food shops are now provided with hand-washing facilities so that their absence cannot be cited as an excuse for unclean food-handling. What are absent are foot-controlled supply taps, for taps operated by dirty hands before washing soil the hands after washing, and cleaners' sinks with a lift-up rest for a bucket.

### Food Poisoning

There were no cases of food poisoning reported during the year.

### Licensed Premises

All licensed premises have been visited and requests for improvement in facilities made in some cases.

Generally, standards were quite good.

### Transport of Meat

The question of the retail conveyance of meat in vehicles not really suited to the purpose still presents a problem. Nor are wholesale deliveries beyond criticism. Home-killed meat, unlike imported, is transported without a protective covering and carters are occasionally caught dragging it across the floor of the vehicle on which they have trodden.

Meat Inspection

A 100% inspection of all carcasses was achieved at the local slaughterhouse (See Table below).

Table 11.

Carcasses and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or Part

	Cattle			Sheep or Lambs	Pigs	Horses
	Ex. Cows	Cows	Calves			
Number killed	103	-	11	170	90	-
Number inspected	103	-	11	170	90	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	-	1	4	9	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	2	-
<u>Cysticercosis carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned</u>						
	-	-	-	-	-	-

Survey to determine Salmonellae organisms in Slaughterhouse Drains

No. of swabs taken                      5        5  
 No. Positive for Salmonellae    Nil

Salmonellae and Calves

The Divisional Veterinary Officer notified a S. Typhimurium infection of a calf at a local farm. Guidance was given as to rodent control, the dispatch of in-contact stock for slaughter and general sanitary precautions, and emphasis was placed on the need to exclude children and domestic animals from the calf house. The end of the infective period was marked by "operation clean up" - the emptying, cleaning and disinfection of the livestock buildings and their equipment.

Typhimurium is the chief cause of human food poisoning.

Public Health Shellfish Regulations, 1934

Whelks are obtained from Cobbold's Point and Shingle Street, and are cooked before sale.

Two samples of shellfish were taken during the year. The results were satisfactory.

Section 88, Felixstowe U.D.C., Act, 1947

The following registrations have been made :-

- (a) Persons registered as food hawkers - 18
- (b) Premises registered for the storage of food intended for sale from cart, barrow or other vehicle - 16

Milk and Dairies

There are thirty-three registered distributors and one registered dairy in the district, all dealing in designated heat-treated milks.

Samples of Milk and Fresh Cream taken for Bacteriological Examination

Table 12.

No. of Samples Taken	Type	Results
4	Pasteurised Milk	Satisfactory 4 Unsatisfactory Nil
3	Sterilised Milk	Satisfactory 3 Unsatisfactory Nil
27	Pasteurised Fresh Cream	Satisfactory 9 Unsatisfactory 18
5	Yoghourt	Satisfactory 5 Unsatisfactory Nil

The unsatisfactory samples of fresh cream were attributable to overlong storage in shops and at dairies or the alleged presence of thermodurics in the raw milk. Thermodurics in the milk indicate faulty or inadequate cleaning and sterilising of farm milking equipment and utensils, and the Area Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was informed.

## Ice Cream

Samples of ice-cream were obtained from eighteen vendors to assess the hygienic standards of manufacture, distribution and storage. The results are shown in the following Table.

Table 13.

Results	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Satisfactory	10	11	-	-
Unsatisfactory	-	-	4	7
Total number of samples			-	32
Satisfactory			-	21
Unsatisfactory			-	11

The unsatisfactory samples were followed up with advice, guidance and further bacteriological checks of the sub-standard product.

### The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

### Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Food suspected of being unsound is either brought by the complainant purchaser to the Public Health Department for examination or made available for inspection at the food premises concerned.

Table 14 records the foodstuffs examined and declared unfit for human consumption outside the local slaughterhouse.

Table 14.

#### Goods Canned or Packed

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>No. of Cans or Packs</u>
Pressed Ham	33lbs.
Ox Tongues	12lbs.
Corned Beef	12lbs.
Beans	36lbs.
Fruit	49lbs.
Potato Crisps	2 packets.
Sweets	3lbs.
Frozen Foods	254 packets.

#### Goods Not Canned or Packed

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Lambs Liver	10lbs.
Roast Pork	52lbs.
Fish	7lbs.
Potatoes	11 cwt.



BYELAWS - HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

There are twenty-four of these premises in Felixstowe.

No contravention of the Byelaws was detected during the year.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

This Act places a statutory duty on the occupier of any land or buildings to notify the Council of an infestation of his premises by rats or mice. The number of notifications or complaints received during the year was :-

Private Houses	452
Business Premises	37
Waste Land or Neglected Building Plots	1

A summary of work appears in the following Table.

Table 15.

Property	Inspections	Treatment
Private dwellings, Council Houses, Allotments etc.	2,872	764
Farms	40	1
Business Premises	291	40
Council Works & Depots	62	38

Private dwellings are treated without charge. Treatment at business premises is conditional upon the payment of the cost incurred.

Disinfections and Disinfestations

Rooms and Bedding	11
Wasps' Nests Destroyed	41
Bees' Nests Destroyed	4

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

A determined attempt was made to implement the provisions of this Act at local shops and offices. In the main, employers responded excellently and resort to enforcement proceedings was not necessary.

Not all architects submitting plans of proposed new offices and shops to the Council's Engineer and Surveyor for approval seem aware of relevant structural requirements of the Act. Amendments are, however, quickly negotiated and realized in a spirit of sweet reasonableness.

Regulating the working environment of persons employed in shops and offices is a social service with an economic value to the community; for illness, inefficiency and accidents in industry and commerce can often be related to the environment.

Table 16 lists local registrations (excluding family business and factory offices) and general inspections, Table 17 the class of workplace and numbers of persons employed and Table 18 analyses the contraventions discovered.

Table 16.

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of Registered premises at end of year	No. of Registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	12	64	64
Retail Shops	10	149	149
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	-	1	1
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	3	29	29
Fuel storage depots	-	3	3
Totals	25	246	246

Table 17.

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Office	779
Retail shops	522
Wholesale departments, warehouses	7
Catering departments open to the public	148
Canteens	14
Fuel storage depots	20
	<hr/>
Total	1,490
Total Males	708
Total Females	782

Accidents Notified

Four accidents were notified as follows:

1. Strained back while lifting bookcase.
2. Foot caught in revolving door.
3. Box dropped on to left toe.
4. Slipped whilst running downstairs.

Apart from the human suffering involved, accidents lower morale and output probably more quickly than anything else. Prevention aims at getting the worker "safety conscious" rather than "accident conscious" while providing him with maximum personal protection and reducing common hazards.

That accident-prevention should be taken more seriously locally is confirmed by the number of contraventions, listed in Table 18, against Sections 8, 16, 17 and 18. Among the bizarre were long-established family grocers who, spanning a cellar stair-well with a plank in true seadog fashion, would sprightly cavort across it to get to stores on shelving above, and an up-to-date firm of solicitors opting for a candle and matches to light their outdoor sanitary accommodation and, ex animo, a luminous seat and phosphorescent toilet paper!

Table 18.

Analysis of Contraventions

Section		Number of Contraventions Found
4	Cleanliness	42
5	Overcrowding	-
6	Temperature	14
7	Ventilation	-
8	Lighting	25
9	Sanitary Conveniences	7
10	Washing facilities	48
11	Supply of Drinking Water	3
12	Clothing Accommodation	6
13	Sitting Facilities	3
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	5
15	Eating Facilities	-
16	Floors, passages & stairs	60
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	20
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	2
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
24	First Aid General Provisions	49
		284

The practice of cluttering shop doorways and frontages with displays of produce in or on finely balanced trays, decrepit orange boxes, flimsy punnets, ageing sacks and tatty string bags is fortunately confined to only a very small minority of shopkeepers. Apart from inviting fouling by dogs, imperilling toddlers, pram-pushers and the short-sighted, and obstructing the highway or means of escape from fire, these displays are destructive of amenity. Civic pride and common sense alone should be sufficient to stamp out this aberration.

Table 18

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Inspections for the purposes of provision as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupi Prose
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	4	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	51	51	14	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	55	55	16	-

There are 55 registered factories in the town, mainly engaged in light engineering.

All factories have been inspected during the year and the premises generally have been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

There is one registered outworker in the town.

(1)	Number of cases in which defects were:-				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Want of cleanliness (S2)	11	11	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	1	1	-	-	-

(1)	Number of cases in which defects were :-				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Outwork)	10	8	-	-	-
Total	24	22	-	-	-



General Provision of Health and Other Services in the Area

Clinics

Anti-natal (Relaxation and Motherhood)

Trinity Methodist Church Hall, Orwell Road.  
1st and 3rd Wednesday each month 2 - 4 p.m.

Infant Welfare Centres

Trinity Methodist Church Hall, Orwell Road.  
Monday afternoon 2 - 4 p.m.

Salvation Army Hall, High Street ) Alternate Thursday  
St Philip's Church Hall, Wadgate Road ) 2 - 4 p.m.

Home Help Service

Organiser for Felixstowe

Miss K.M. Tillett, Welfare Office, South Beach Mansion.  
Tuesday and Friday mornings 9 - 10 a.m.

Area Welfare Officer

Miss D. Eyles, South Beach Mansion.  
9 - 10 a.m., daily (Monday to Friday)

Rent Officer

K. Harding, Esq., 38, St Matthews Street, Ipswich.  
Telephone : Ipswich 51713.

Rent Tribunal

The Clerk, Shirehall Chambers, Norwich. NOR 66B.  
Telephone : Norwich 22288.

Family Advice Centre

Children's Officer, South Beach Mansion.  
Thursday 2.30 - 5 p.m.

Family Planning

Felixstowe General Hospital.  
Wednesday evening 7 - 9 p.m.



General Principles of the Law of Torts

1.1

Definition of Tort

A tort is a civil wrong which is actionable at law, but which does not give rise to a contract. It is a breach of a duty which is imposed upon a person by the law.

Classification of Torts

Torts are classified into three main categories: (1) Intentional Torts, (2) Negligence, and (3) Strict Liability. Intentional torts are those which are committed with the intent to cause harm to another person. Negligence is a failure to exercise the care that a reasonable person would exercise in similar circumstances. Strict liability is a tort which is committed regardless of the defendant's intent or negligence.

1.2

Intentional Torts

Intentional torts are those which are committed with the intent to cause harm to another person. The most common intentional torts are battery, assault, and false imprisonment.

1.3

Battery is the intentional and unlawful touching of another person without their consent. Assault is the intentional and unlawful attempt to cause harm to another person. False imprisonment is the intentional and unlawful restraint of another person's freedom of movement.

1.4

Negligence is a failure to exercise the care that a reasonable person would exercise in similar circumstances. The most common negligence torts are car accidents, slip and fall accidents, and medical malpractice.

1.5

Strict liability is a tort which is committed regardless of the defendant's intent or negligence. The most common strict liability torts are product liability and abnormally dangerous activities.

1.6

Product liability is a tort which is committed by a manufacturer or seller of a defective product. Abnormally dangerous activities are those which are so inherently dangerous that they require strict liability.

1.7

Product liability is a tort which is committed by a manufacturer or seller of a defective product. Abnormally dangerous activities are those which are so inherently dangerous that they require strict liability.