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MORPETH RURAL DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1971

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE OF

1971

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH1971To the Chairman and Members of the Morpeth Rural District Council

This is the first report since I succeeded Dr. Dick as Medical Officer of Health in the latter part of the year and so I have little personal involvement with the data recorded.

Vital Statistics There was a Census in 1971 which therefore gave an accurate picture of the District population as opposed to the intercensal years which are estimates only. The population was shown to be 16,750 persons which confirms the depopulation since the peak years in the middle 1960's but the fall has not been as large as estimated - the figure given for 1970 was 16,590 persons.

The crude birth rate was 13.6 live births per thousand population which compares with that for England and Wales of 16.0 per thousand. The birth rate in the District has been below the national rate for seven years but prior to that it approximated fairly closely to it. There was an excess of female to male births in 1971 (117/99) whereas nationally the ratio is reversed and is normally of the order of 106 males / 100 females. Births exceeded deaths during the year - 228 births / 197 deaths.

The crude death rate was 11.8 per thousand population compared with 11.6 per thousand for England and Wales. The local adjusted rate was 13.1 per thousand. Rather more than one quarter of deaths were aged 75 years or over and nearly two thirds were aged 65 years or over. Causes of death were mainly in the expected categories of the pathology associated with old age. Deaths in the District are somewhat distorted by the presence of the large hospital at Northgate and there is, as a result, a higher number of younger deaths than would be expected in a similar district. In the rural population there were four infant deaths all under four weeks of age and three of them under one week of age.

Infectious Diseases The predominant infectious disease was infective hepatitis of which there were 38 cases notified. Two thirds of these occurred in Northgate hospital in the first two months of the year and the remainder in April

sporadically in the eastern half of the District. Infective hepatitis and dysentery are the two diseases which tend to be endemic in large institutions.

Eleven people who had returned from holiday in Spain at the time of a local outbreak of cholera were interviewed and laboratory specimens taken where necessary. One food-handler with some symptoms was temporarily suspended from work.

Ten cases of measles were notified and this is a low incidence. The large epidemics of this illness are being progressively curtailed as a result of routine vaccination of two-year-old children.

One case of acute meningitis was notified from hospital involving a seven-year-old boy.

Immunisation The tables on page 6 show the acceptance rates of various forms of immunisation of infants and schoolchildren. The figures cover the whole of the old Central Area and are not broken down into individual districts. The number of children immunised during 1971 was somewhat lower than that for 1970. The routine procedures are diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, and poliomyelitis. Measles vaccination is an additional form of protection which became available 3 years ago. It has gained a fair degree of acceptability and appears to offer a high degree of protection. Notified cases of measles are almost invariably found, on checking records not to have been vaccinated.

There was a big demand for rubella vaccination for adolescent girls.

During 1971 the Department of Health recommended that smallpox vaccination should no longer be a routine vaccination of infancy. This procedure had been compulsory between 1853 and 1948 but thereafter optional. Worldwide smallpox eradication schemes have reduced the number of endemic countries to fewer than ten. The risk of importation of the disease has progressively fallen in recent years, it can be well controlled by isolation of cases and contacts, and smallpox vaccination does have some risks and is responsible for a small number of deaths.

Ian G.P. Fraser

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

The area of the district was 79,195 acres.

The number of inhabited houses was 5,895
and the number of new houses completed
during the year was 116.

The estimated mid-year population was
16,750, this figure was taken when
calculating the birth and death rate.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males'</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	99	117	216
Illegitimate	7	5	12
Totals	<u>106</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>228</u>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population 13.6

Crude Birth Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor (1.08) 14.7

Illegitimate births per cent of total live births 5

Stillbirths

Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births -

Total Live and Still Births 228

Infant Deaths (Deaths under one year)

Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	2	-	2
Totals	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births 18

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births 9

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births 167

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births 18

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births 13

Perinatal Mortality Rate

Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined
per 1,000 total live and still births

13

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths

-

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births

-

DeathsMalesFemalesTotal

108

89

197

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population

11.8

Crude Death Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor

13.1

CAUSES OF DEATHMalesFemalesTotal

Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach

7

4

11

Malignant Neoplasm - Intestine

6

4

10

Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus

6

2

8

Malignant Neoplasm - Breast

-

2

2

Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus

-

6

6

Malignant Neoplasm - Prostate

1

-

1

Other Malignant Neoplasms

3

4

7

Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms

-

1

1

Diabetes Mellitus

-

2

2

Avitaminoses, etc

1

-

1

Other Endocrine etc Diseases

1

-

1

Mental Disorders

1

1

2

Meningitis

-

1

1

Multiple Sclerosis

1

-

1

Other Diseases of Nervous System

1

4

5

Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease

4

3

7

Hypertensive Disease

2

1

3

Ischaemic Heart Disease

31

23

54

Other Forms of Heart Disease

3

4

7

Cerebrovascular Disease

11

8

19

Other Diseases of Circulatory System

4

5

9

Pneumonia

8

2

10

Bronchitis and Emphysema

7

3

10

Other Diseases of Respiratory System

-

2

2

Appendicitis

-

1

1

Other Diseases of Digestive System

1

-

1

Nephritis and Nephrosis

-

1

1

Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System

1

2

3

Congenital Anomalies

1

-

1

Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc

3

-

3

Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions

-

1

1

All Other Accidents

4

1

5

All Other External Causes

-

1

1

Totals

10889197

INFANT MORTALITY1940 - 1971

Year	Population	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1940	16,580	14	10	71
1945	15,550	18	10	56
1950	17,650	17	9	40
1955	17,860	15	11	26
1960	17,860	16	10	52
1961	17,120	16	10	15
1962	17,510	17	9	17
1963	17,570	16	12	39
1964	17,840	17	11	13
1965	17,950	15	11	7
1966	17,940	13	11	26
1967	17,910	14	9	8
1968	17,400	14	11	16
1969	17,050	13	10	22
1970	16,590	13	11	19
1971	16,750	14	12	18

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infective Hepatitis	38
Measles	10
Meningitis	1
Scarlet Fever	5
Whooping Cough	6
Dysentery	3
Tuberculosis	1

TUBERCULOSIS

One case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified during the year in a man aged 58 years. No associated cases were discovered as a result of investigation of contacts.

IMMUNISATION

The table below shows the age-groups of children given primary immunising courses in the Central Area during 1971.

Form of Immunisation	Year of Birth					Others Under 16 years	Total
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964/67		
Diphtheria	4	545	170	19	16	5	759
Whooping Cough	4	544	167	19	8	-	742
Tetanus	5	545	170	19	16	26	781
Poliomyelitis	4	556	178	19	14	13	684
Measles	2	230	194	85	67	10	588
Rubella	-	-	-	-	-	885	885

Annual Report of the Public Health Inspector.

WATER SUPPLIES

Tynemouth County Borough Water Department are the statutory undertakers for the supply of water to the rural district and ninety seven per cent (97%) of dwellings within the district are provided with piped supplies from this source.

The water which is of good quality, adequate in quantity and maintained to a high standard, is described as being:- Moderate hard with a natural fluoride content varying from 0.1 to 0.2 parts per million and a lead solvency of 0.2 parts per million.

The supply is chlorinated and regularly tested by the undertakers but in addition routine samples were collected throughout the area by the department and of 52 collected and sent for examination, three only returned suspicious results. In each case, check samples collected one week later were found to be satisfactory.

The remaining three per cent (3%) of dwellings within the district obtain water from private sources, i.e. shallow wells, springs and bore holes etc. These supplies generally are adequate in quantity but not all they might be in bacteriological quality hence the need for regular routine sampling. Throughout the year a total of 85 samples were collected for bacteriological examination from 38 private water sources.

Eighteen of the sources thus examined returned satisfactory results and required no further action by the department, but as results from the other twenty sources were below standard in varying degrees, they entailed further investigation and advisory visits to effect improvements which were then checked by repeat sampling.

All samples collected are bacteriologically examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The following table indicates the numbers of dwellings and their estimated population within the respective parishes of the rural district, supplied with water from public and private sources.

PARISH	No of DWELLINGS	MAINS SUPPLY		PRIVATE SUPPLY	
		Houses	Estim Pop	Houses	Estim Pop
Cresswell	70	70	210	Nil	Nil
East Chevington	1265	1265	2895	Nil	Nil
Ellington	468	468	1337	Nil	Nil
Hartburn	70	66	198	4	10
Hebron	119	87	269	32	90
Hepscott	155	154	460	1	2
Longhorsley	192	165	495	27	76
Longhirst	148	148	404	Nil	Nil
Lynemouth	829	829	2487	Nil	Nil
Meldon	76	76	225	Nil	Nil
Mitford	131	120	341	11	28
Netherwitton	88	57	173	31	80
Pegswood	891	891	2686	Nil	Nil
Thirston	155	113	339	42	127
Tritlington	71	48	144	23	59
Ulgham	931	931	2721	Nil	Nil
Wallington	144	136	391	8	24
West Chevington	32	32	98	Nil	Nil
Widdrington	60	60	181	Nil	Nil
	5895	5716	16054	179	496

Five of the dwellings listed, (estimated population eleven) still lack an internal piped supply. Two of these are served by standpipes from the public main supply and the remainder from private sources.

In addition, some 760 inmates of a large hospital in the rural district are supplied with water largely from the hospitals own private supply. This water is regularly checked and is of good quality.

Approximately one third of the hospitals total water requirement is obtained from the public mains and, should their own source fail for any reason, the whole of the demand (approx. 15 million gallons annually), can be met from the public mains.

SEWERAGE

Details of a scheme for improvement of the sewerage and sewage disposal systems for Ellington and Lynemouth Villages were amended and re-application submitted to the Department of the Environment for approval. The amended scheme was approved and it is anticipated that a 'Stage 1' part contract will be let early next year.

An extension to the sewer with provision for storm water was installed at Widdrington Station, to cater for further development in that area and a scheme for extending the sewage disposal works at Longhorsley Village for similar reasons, is being prepared.

It is unfortunate that there is still no mention of the provision of a sewerage system to the Tranwell area of the district.

DRAINAGE AND CONVERSIONS

One application under the provisions of section 47, Public Health Act 1936, for grant aid toward the cost of converting a conservancy type closet to water carriage was received and granted. The property concerned was in Meldon Parish.

Most works of this nature continue to be executed under the provisions of the Housing Acts 1949/69, by way of 'Standard' or 'Discretionary' Grants and eight water closets, together with other amenities, were provided by these means.

At the end of the year it was estimated that less than twenty conservancy type closets, serving approx. 0.3% of the dwellings stock of the district remain in use.

SEPTIC TANK EMPTYING SERVICE

This essential service, inaugurated in May 1965 to cater for the sewage systems of private dwellings unable for various reasons to be connected to public sewers, continued to operate satisfactorily throughout the year and the 1000 gallon capacity vacuum tanker vehicle engaged on the service travelled 5,913 miles during the year and emptied 326 tanks serving a total of 531 dwellings.

In addition to the annual free service to domestic premises, the vehicle was engaged on other rechargeable works and time spent by the operator on these services was as follows:-

	<u>Percentage</u>
Free Service, (Including holidays, sickness and vehicle repairs and maintenance)	75.6
Rechargeable works and sewerage	24.4
<u>Cost of service</u>	
Expenditure	£ 2185. 68
Income	£ 1019. 82
Nett Charge to District	£ 1165. 86

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The refuse collection service was satisfactorily maintained throughout the nineteen parishes of the rural district during the year without any disruption from weather, labour or mechanical breakdown.

Demand for collection and disposal of bulky household discards maintained a gradual growth and as these items have to be catered for outside of normal collection schedules, this adds to the service costs.

Despite the excellent collection service provided, indiscriminate dumping of garden and household rubbish in woodland areas of the district and on roadside verges continued and would appear to be a situation impossible to combat.

COLLECTION VEHICLES

The collection vehicles in regular use are of specialist manufacture by Messrs. Shelvoke and Drewry Ltd. Letchworth and are as set out under:-

<u>Reg. No. & Date</u>	<u>Type of Vehicle</u>
TJR 55 1961	12 cu.yd. Fore & aft tipper
WNL 141 1962	16/18 " " " "
CJR 624B 1964	50 " Pakamatic Compressor
HNL 654D 1966	35 " " "
RNL 629G 1969	35 " " "
ATY 603K 1971	50 " Revopack "

The last mentioned vehicle was brought into operation on the 1st November at which time the oldest vehicle was taken out of service and sold as scrap.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

For economic reasons, collected refuse continues to be disposed of by dumping on to sites as near as possible to the sources of its production and existing disposal sites at East Chevington, Causey Park, Lynemouth and Pegswood, continued to be used and maintained to the best possible standards within the limits imposed by plant and labour.

One man operating a tractor mounted, hydraulically operated shovel is employed full time on tip management.

Increasing volumes of combustible materials in the collected refuse create difficult compaction problems and a constant fire hazard and on two occasions during the year, fire on the Pegswood disposal site, made necessary the employment of heavy mechanical plant to successfully smother the fires and remove a possible smoke hazard to traffic on an adjoining highway.

Informal action under the provisions of section 75 Public Health Act 1936, resulted in the provision and/or renewal of 89 standard dustbins. In addition, 68 dustbins were renewed to Council owned dwellings and 56 dustbins were supplied to private persons.

Visits for this purpose and for the investigation of complaints and the supervision of plant and personnel were made on over 300 separate occasions.

Service statistics and costs

Distance covered by vehicles	28,418 miles
Estimated weight of refuse handled	11,230 tons
Average weight of refuse per dwelling	1 ton 18 cwts
NETT COST OF SERVICE	£ 32,723. 42
Cost per ton handled	£ 2. 91
Cost per dwelling per annum	£ 5. 54
Cost per head of population	£ 1. 95
Cost to rates in the £	£ 0. 06

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 & Caravan Sites Act 1968

Holiday caravanning continued to maintain its popularity and 73 visits were made during the season to the several sites for purposes of control and regulation in the interest of the occupants.

There are four holiday caravan sites within the rural district, all are situated within two miles of the coast, and all are provided with modern amenities up to model standard requirements and cater for 510 caravans.

A further holiday site, for which planning permission was obtained and a license issued to cater for 100 caravans in a quiet rural area of the district, was never developed.

The demand for residential caravan sites within the district was never great and, where an individual applicant received a planning permission to such a proposal, usually restricted to short and limited periods, a license was issued under section 269 Public Health Act 1936, to cover the period of the permission granted in each case.

At the end of the year two caravans only were in residential occupation and the following table indicates the current situation with regard to caravans in the rural district:-

	<u>HOLIDAY</u>		<u>RESIDENTIAL</u>	
	No of Sites	No of Caravans	No of Sites	No of Caravans
Council owned & Controlled	1	260	-	-
Existing Licenced	4	246	-	-
Licenced not Developed	1	100	-	-
Renewed Licences	8	11	2	2
New Licences	NIL	-	-	-

Gypsies have never posed a serious problem in this district although the more rural parts have on occasions been occupied by itinerant families for short periods whilst they explored the possibilities of the area.

It is for this reason that no serious effort is made toward the provision of a site or sites for these families as required under the provisions of the 1968 Act.

Prevention of Damage by Pest Act 1949

Under the provisions of this Act, a full time operative is employed to fulfil the Councils' obligation to ensure that their district is relatively free from vermin infestation and for this purpose regular surveys were made of all surface properties. In addition a bi-annual test baiting of all sewerage systems in the district was undertaken.

A free service is provided to householders where infestation has occurred and occupants generally are most co-operative in notifying the presence of vermin whenever they are observed.

Regular surveys were made of business and agricultural properties throughout the district and treatments provided on a time and materials basis on request and/or action enforced where necessary.

The importance of proofing against infestation continued to be stressed and circulars indicating those points in properties requiring special attention, are freely available.

Assistance was also given for destruction of wasps nests (4) and eradication of cockroaches, ants, clover mite and woodworm on each of two occasions.

The following table is a copy of the annual return to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, on the rodent control work of the department during the year.

	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1. No. of properties in the district.	5895	612
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	168	74
(b) Number infested by		
(1) Rats	108	48
(ii) Mice	40	20
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	246	63
(b) Number infested by		
(1) Rats	145	22
(ii) Mice	24	6

Sewers No evidence of infestation in any system.

Tabular Statement of Housing for the year 1971

Number of houses completed during the year

(a) By Local Authority	116
b) By any other Housing Authority	NIL
c) By Private Persons	66

Closing and Demolition

1) Houses demolished in Clearance Areas	180
2) " " not in " "	2
3) " closed, not demolished	20
4) Any other houses permanently discontinued as dwellings and not included above.	1

Repairs

Houses made fit

5) By informal action	120
6) By owners, following statutory notice	NIL
7) By Local Authority in default of owners	1
8) Demolition Orders revoked after reconstruction	NIL

Slum Clearance Programme

Housing Act 1957

Part III Houses still to be cleared	95
" II Houses likely to be subject to Demolition or Closing Orders.	20
Are any unfit houses likely to remain after 1973?	YES
Approximate number (if known)	250

Housing Acts, 1969 - 71

<u>A. General Improvement Areas</u>	<u>No of Areas</u>	<u>No of Houses</u>
Areas declared during the year	NIL	NIL
<u>B. Privately Owned House Improvement</u>	<u>No of separate houses in G.I.As.</u>	<u>Others</u>

1. Discretionary Grants

a) Applications submitted during year	NIL	35
b) Improvements completed by end of year	NIL	21
c) Approximate average grant per house of (b)	£762	
d) Total number of houses improved with grant aid since 1949	715	

Standard GrantsDuring the year Total to date

a) No. of separate houses for which grants have been made: 10 112

b) No. of houses so provided with

(i) Bath or shower NIL 80

(ii) Wash hand basin NIL 82

(iii) Hot water supply NIL 70

(iv) Water closet 8 102

(v) Sink NIL 55

c) Council House Improvements

No of Council-owned properties improved with exchequer assistance

NIL 1

<u>Standard Grants</u>		<u>During the year</u>	<u>Total to date</u>
a)	No. of separate houses for which grants have been made:	10	112
b)	No. of houses so provided with		
	(i) Bath or shower	NIL	80
	(ii) Wash hand basin	NIL	82
	(iii) Hot water supply	NIL	70
	(iv) Water closet	8	102
	(v) Sink	NIL	55
c)	Council House Improvements		
	No of Council-owned properties improved with exchequer assistance	NIL	1

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODMILK SUPPLY

Control of licensing and use of the Special Designations, "Untreated", "Pasteurised" and "Sterilized", remain with the Northumberland County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority and all milk sampling within the district is undertaken by the County Health Inspector.

Seventeen samples collected by this office throughout the rural district during the year were as follows:-

From distributors within the Rural District

Pasteurised Milk	10
Untreated Milk	2

From distributors outside of the Rural District

Pasteurised Milk	3
Untreated Milk	2

These samples satisfied the prescribed tests in every case.

Brucellosis

Three samples of milk were collected during the year from herds providing milk for retail sale in its raw or untreated state, as recommended in Ministry of Health circular 17/66 for purpose of screen testing for brucellosis.

The result was, *Brucella-abortus* negative in each case.

FOOD PREMISES

Food premises within the district number 107 and by type of business this number is made up as follows:-

Grocers and General Dealers	46
School Kitchens and Dining Rooms	16
Public Houses	12
Licensed Clubs	11
Butchers	3
Industrial Canteens	3
Fried Fish Shops	4
Hospitals and Institutions	2
Cafes	5
Bakers	2
Chemists	2
Slaughterhouses	1

Of these premises 34 are registered under the requirements of Section 16, Food and Drugs Act 1955, as under:-

Sale of Ice Cream	29
Manufacture and sale of Ice Cream	2
Manufacture of sausage and preserved meats	3

Visits to food premises were made on 259 occasions and a satisfactory standard of hygiene was maintained.

Meat and Other Foods

The one privately owned slaughterhouse in Lynemouth continued to be used but no oxen have been slaughtered on these premises since April 1971.

The premises are improved to the standard required by the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 and were well maintained.

All animals slaughtered were inspected in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963.

Details of Animals Slaughtered and Examined

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
No Killed	107	Nil	Nil	643	227
No Examined	107	Nil	Nil	643	227
<u>All Diseases Except Tuberculosis or Cysticerci</u>					
Whole Carcasses	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Part Carcasses	17	Nil	Nil	3	10
Percentages	15.9%	Nil	Nil	0.47%	0.44%
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>					
Whole Carcasses	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Part Carcasses	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentages	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<u>Cysticerci Only</u>					
Whole Carcasses	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Part Carcasses	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentages	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

In addition the following articles of food examined on retail and other premises were found to be unfit for human consumption and surrendered to the Public Health Inspector.

Beef	120 lbs
Pressed Beef (Canned)	16 lbs
Ham and Pork (Canned)	4 lbs - 7 ozs
Turkey (Frozen)	15 lbs - 6 ozs
Cod Fillets	60 lbs
Cheese Slices	2 lbs - 13 ozs
Fruit and Vegetables (Canned)	25 lbs - 2 ozs
Curry Powder	8 ozs

Slaughter of Poultry Act

Coming into force on 1st January 1970 this Act requires that all poultry intended for human consumption, except in the case of Jews and Muslims, shall be slaughtered instantaneously by either decapitation or dislocation of the neck or other approved method of stunning.

It is the duty of the Local Authority to maintain a register of

such premises. There are no such premises in the Rural District.

Slaughter of Animals Act 1955

Five applications for renewal of licences to slaughter food animals under the requirements of Section 3 of the Act were received and granted.

All Businesses				
Business Name	Address	Species	Part	Percentage
Whole Carcasses				
Part Carcasses				
Percentage				
Slaughterhouses Only				
Whole Carcasses				
Part Carcasses				
Percentage				
Quarantine Only				
Whole Carcasses				
Part Carcasses				
Percentage				

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAYS PREMISES ACT 1963

The total number of registered premises at the end of the year was 48, which was a reduction of three on the number registered on the previous year. Of this total one was a new registration.

All premises received a general inspection and in all a total of 109 visits were made for various purposes of the Act.

The following table is a copy of the information supplied to H.M. Inspector of Factories for the year ending 31st December 1971.

Class of premises	No of premises registered during year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	No of registered premises inspected during year
Offices	Nil	9	9
Retail Shops	1	27	27
Wholesale Shops & Warehouses	Nil	2	2
Catering Establishment & Canteens	Nil	9	9
Fuel Storage Depot	Nil	1	1
	1	48	48

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES

<u>Class of Workplace</u>	<u>No. Persons Employed</u>
Offices	31
Retail Shops	90
Wholesale Shops & Warehouses	2
Catering Establishments & Canteens	63
Fuel Storage Depots	1
Total	187
Total Males	61
Total Females	126

No application for exemptions regarding space, temperature, sanitary convenience or washing facilities were received during the year.

Statutory action for infringements of the Act was not necessary as these were few in number, of a minor nature and remedied by informal action.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1968

No applications for licence under the Act were received.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964

Two applications for registration as Scrap Metal Dealers were received during the year and certificates issued. Three registrations were renewed at the end of the three year period and these together with seven existing registrations made a total of twelve registered dealers within the rural district at the end of the year.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

There was a total of 62 premises within the area registered under the requirements of the Factories Act 1961. Four of the premises registered lacked mechanical power.

There are no outworkers in the area.

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES	
Class of Workplaces	No. Persons Employed
Offices	31
Retail Shops	30
Wholesale Shops & Warehouses	5
Catering Establishments & Canteens	63
Fuel Storage Depots	1
Total	187
Total Males	61
Total Females	126

No application for exemptions regarding space, temperature, sanitary convenience or washing facilities were received during the year.

FACTORIES ACT 19611. Inspections

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4,& 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	4	4	Nil	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	41	41	Nil	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	17	17	Nil	Nil
Total	62	62	Nil	Nil

2. Defects Found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp-ector (4)	By H.M. Insp-ector (5)	
Want of cleanliness(S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACT 1901

1. Inspections

Particulars	Number on Register	Number of	
		Inspections	Written Notices Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 are to be enforced by the local authority	4	4	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority	41	41	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	17	17	Nil
Total	62	62	Nil

2. Defects found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found	Number of cases in which defects were found	
		Notified to H.M. Inspector	Notified to H.M. Inspector
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Want of cleanliness (2.1)	1	1	-
Overcrowding (2.2)	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (2.3)	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (2.4)	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (2.5)	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (2.7)	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-
(b) Unsanitary or defective	1	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-



