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Contributors

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NEWMARKET RURAL DISTRICT

in the

Administrative County of Cambridgeshire

and Isle of Ely

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

for

1968

B. W. M. MACARTNEY

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

Medical Officer of Health

Newmarket Rural District Council

Shire Hall

Cambridge

Tel. No. Cambridge 58811

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GENERAL STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area: Land	80,856 acres
Water	245 acres
Number of Parishes	22
Rateable Value (1.4.69)	£605,859
Sum represented by a penny rate for the year	£2,406
Estimated number of inhabited houses	8,600
Estimated mid-year Home Population	22,500
Census Population 1961	20,879
Birth Rate	16.1
(Corrected)	16.4
Death Rate	11.6
(Corrected)	10.6
Infant Mortality Rate	22.1

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN

Councillor K. P. Leonard

COUNCILLORS

E. Cooper Bland
 R. S. T. Bowden, Dip., Bact., M.R.C.V.S.
 J. H. Budden
 F. S. Fuller
 A. F. Gathercole
 W. J. Gidney
 Rev'd. J. B. Goodchild
 Mrs. S. Horwood-Smart
 Col. D. R. B. Kaye, D.S.O., J.P.
 J. L. Newman
 H. Plamer, J.P.
 R. B. Taylor
 L. G. Warren
 Mrs. M. West

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health	P. K. Sylvester, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H., D(Obst.), R.C.O.G. (until 31st August 1968) B. W. M. Macartney, B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H., D.C.H., D(Obst.), R.C.O.G. (from 1st September 1968)
Chief Public Health Inspector	D. Howells, F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspectors	F. H. Mason, A.R.S.H. J. Townsend, A.R.S.H.
Clerk	Mrs. S. E. Morley

To the Chairman and Members
of the Newmarket Rural District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1968, prepared in accordance with Department of Health and Social Security Circular 1/69 dated January, 1969.

Vital Statistics

I succeeded Dr. P. K. Sylvester as Medical Officer of Health on 1st September, 1968 and I would like to take this opportunity to record my thanks to him for the clear and concise manner in which he passed on the responsibility and in particular to express my appreciation for the advice on the Public Health affairs of the District which he constantly made available to me during my early months of office, much to the benefit of the Department, the Council and the people of the District.

The estimated mid year population of 22,500 indicates an estimated increase of population of 240 which is lower than in the previous 3 years. There were 102 more births than deaths in the District. Both the Birth Rate and the Death Rate have followed the national trend with a slight reduction in the Birth Rate and a slight increase in the Death Rate; that is to say, a Corrected Birth Rate of 16.4 (16.6) and a Corrected Death Rate of 10.6 (10.1).

Again there was a slight increase in the number of deaths caused by malignant disease 48 (41), but what is more significant is that these conditions accounted for a slightly larger proportion of deaths, 17.3% (16.9%) - although it must be admitted that with the small numbers involved in a district of this size, not too much weight can be given to this. Nevertheless it does bear out the thesis that as disease of more immediate and simpler cause comes under medical control, an increasing number of deaths will be caused by disease of multiple, complex and long term causation. In view of the very large variety of malignant disease it is regrettable to have to inform you that no less than 9 of these deaths, that is 20% were caused by lung cancer. I observe also that 8 deaths were due to stomach cancer, so that nearly 40% of deaths due to malignant disease in this district occurred in organs that are on the receiving end of tubes which begin at the mouth.

No less than 76 persons died of Ischaemic Heart Disease - that is 29.2% of all deaths occurring in the District were caused by this condition. Two thirds of them occurred in men, but whereas all the women effected were over 65 years old, 12 men were under that age and one of them was under 25 years old. We need to remember that death being an indisputable fact can be recorded but that illness is far more difficult to record statistically, nonetheless I do not think that I need to argue the point that most causes of deaths also cause a great deal of ill health. Quite apart from the personal tragedies that lie behind the figures, the wastage to the productive population is considerable from this cause alone. I think that it is unlikely that we will ever be able to control all the individual causes of multifactorial disease but this does not excuse us from taking what steps we can, there is rightly great concern about the fact and effects of addiction to drugs such as heroin, but the morbidity and mortality of this multifactorial disease pales into insignificance besides the effects of cigarette smoking, still a socially acceptable form of addiction, that undoubtedly plays a part in the causation of bronchitis, lung cancer and ischaemic heart disease.

The Infant Mortality Rate is still apparently on the wrong side of the National Rate, but with numbers as small as they are, the difference need not be regarded as significant. 8 infants died under the age of 1 year and 5 of these in the first week of life, congenital anomalies inconsistent with separate life and not, as yet, amenable to surgery, and prematurity being the commonest causes.

It is always a pleasure to note that no woman died in childbirth.

Infectious Disease

The record of infectious diseases, notified, reveals nothing very remarkable. The number of cases of measles seems very low even for an off-peak year, I am not in a position to account for this.

No case of food poisoning was notified and only one case of sonne dysentery. It would be nice to believe that this reflects the true state of affairs, but as the report on Food Poisoning and Salmonella Infections in England and Wales 1967, Enid Vernon, Pub. Hlth. Lond. (1969) 83, 205-223, indicates the British people, on the whole, accept the home produced varieties of these conditions, rather as they accept everything else, without making a fuss, and it is possible that the majority of incidents of these infections are neither reported or investigated.

The year saw the introduction of Public Health (Infectious Disease) Regulation 1968 which brought the list of notifiable disease up to date, excluding some whose significance belongs to a by-gone age, and including tetanus, infective hepatitis and leptospirosis. The latter two are of particular interest as the clinical diagnosis is by no means easy and so often impossible without laboratory help, they are diseases, however, that are probably responsible for considerable morbidity. The Regulations also extend the powers of the Medical Officer of Health in the carrying out of his duty to prevent the spread of infectious disease, including food poisoning.

The Environment

The control and improvement of the environment so as to safeguard and promote the public health forms the greater part of the work of the Department, and is very fully reported and commented upon by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The Council continues to persue an active policy towards the housing of elderly people and plans have been prepared for a scheme at Cheveley, similar to that which was completed at Fordham in 1967.

The fact that no less than 89 informal notices had to be served in 1967 following the implementation of the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls, Delivery Vehicles) Regulation 1966 on 1st January 1967, is a salutary comment on the standards of food handling that the public are prepared to tolerate. It is most satisfactory to note that the action of the Chief Public Health Inspector on this matter has brought about a distinct improvement.

The Ely, Mildenhall and Newmarket Water Board provide all parts of the District with a sufficient water supply, of excellent quality, by modern standards, apart from a deficiency of fluoride content.

It is as important to dispose satisfactorily of solid and fluid waste, as it is to supply wholesome food and water. While in no way detracting from the considerable progress in sewage disposal schemes, the continuing presence of wholly untreated sewage in some village dykes remains to spur to greater endeavour.

The Council, the Chief P. H. I. and the Personnel of the refuse collecting teams are to be congratulated for being the first Authority for miles around to introduce a really hygienic method of refuse collection and at the same time providing a back door service. Naturally a project of this size has to be phased, but a start was made in 1968 and the expansion of the service is proceeding satisfactorily. The steady banishment of the unsightly kerbside dustbins should receive nothing but public acclaim. Disposing of the refuse, once it has been collected, presents a difficult problem, but again, the Council has put itself in the vanguard of progress by entering into negotiations with the Newmarket Urban and Mildenhall Rural District Councils with a view to a joint venture in a really modern method of refuse disposal.

I am sure that Dr. P. K. Sylvester, who was Medical Officer of Health for the greater part of 1968 would wish me to record his thanks, along with my own, to Mr. Howells, and to Mr. Mason, Mr. Townsend and other members of the staff, for the excellent team work that they have displayed in the efficient discharge of their many duties.

I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee and of the Council for their welcome and help.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
B. W. M. Macartney

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR
(The mid-year home population is used
for the statistical calculations)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Live Births</u>			
Legitimate	172	176	348
Illegitimate	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>
	<u>178</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>362</u>

Birth rate per thousand estimated population	16.1
Birth rate corrected by comparability factor (1.02)	16.4
Birth rate per thousand population (England and Wales)	16.9

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

Rate per thousand live and still births	5.5
Rate per thousand live and still births (England and Wales)	14.0

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Deaths</u>	151	109	260
Death rate per thousand estimated population			11.6
Death rate corrected by comparability factor (0.92)			10.6
Death rate per thousand population (England and Wales)			11.9

<u>Infant Mortality</u>	Deaths of infants under one year of age		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	4 (3)	4 (3)	8 (6)
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>4 (3)</u>	<u>4 (3)</u>	<u>8 (6)</u>

(Death of infants under four weeks of age are shown in brackets)

Infant Mortality rate (Infant deaths under one year per thousand live births)	22.1
Infant Mortality rate (England and Wales)	18.0
Neonatal Mortality rate (Infant deaths under four weeks) per thousand live births)	16.5
Early Neonatal Mortality rate (Infant deaths under one week per thousand live births)	13.8
Perinatal Mortality rate (Still births and deaths under one week combined per thousand live and still births)	19.2
Legitimate Infant Mortality rate per thousand legitimate live births	23.0
Illegitimate Infant Mortality rate per thousand illegitimate live births	Nil
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.9%
Maternal deaths (Deaths ascribed to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion)	Nil
Maternal Mortality rate per thousand live and still births	Nil
Deaths from cancer (all ages)	45
Deaths from tuberculosis (all ages)	Nil
Ischaemic Heart Disease	76 (57)

* 1967 figures in brackets

CERTAIN COMPARATIVE RATES

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
* Birth Rate	15.6	14.4	16.9	15.8	17.8	17.6	18.4	17.3	17.4	16.3	16.1
* Death Rate	10.6	10.9	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.2	10.6	11.4	9.8	10.9	11.6
Infant Mortality Rate	16.2 (5)	17.5 (5)	5.9 (2)	15.1 (5)	18.6 (7)	32.3 (12)	5.1 (2)	8.0 (3)	5.2 (2)	24.8 (9)	22.1 (8)

* These rates are uncorrected. (The figures in brackets are the number of infant deaths in each year).

TABLE CLASSIFYING DEATHS UNDER AGE GROUPS

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Under 4 weeks	3	3	6
4 weeks and under 1 year	1	1	2
1 and under 5	-	1	1
5 and under 15	-	1	1
15 and under 25	2	-	2
25 and under 35	4	1	5
35 and under 45	1	1	2
45 and under 55	7	5	12
55 and under 65	24	10	34
65 and under 75	44	29	73
75 and over	65	57	122
Totals	151	109	260

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Medical Officer of Health

Under arrangements made by the Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely County Council under Section III of the Local Government Act, 1933, the Medical Officer of Health to the Ely Urban District Council, Ely Rural District Council and Newmarket Rural District Council is combined with the appointment of Senior Medical Officer to the County Council by securing for the appointment a full time Medical Officer from 1st September, 1968.

Public Health Inspectors

During the year Mr. Howells continued as Chief Public Health Inspector assisted by Mr. Mason and Mr. Townsend.

Laboratory Facilities

Chemical and bacteriological examinations of water are made by the Public Analyst at Cambridge. The Public Health Laboratory, Cambridge, undertake bacteriological examinations of milk and bacteriological examinations of water samples, and all necessary examinations in cases of infectious diseases.

Hospitals

There are no General Hospitals situated in the area. Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are sent to Cambridge City Isolation Hospital.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (Infectious Disease) REGULATIONS, 1953

No action has been necessary relating to "Carriers" of food poisoning infections.

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES ACT, 1960

To date this Council has not received notice of any persons or firms within this district who are keeping or using radioactive material.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 31 (as amended)

Meals on Wheels

The meals-on-wheels service provided at Soham and Burwell has continued, and the same is also true for the service provided at Bottisham through the W. R. V. S. Our thanks are once again due to all those persons who have given up some of their time to make this possible.

Section 47

No action was necessary under this Section during the year.

Section 50

No action was necessary under this Section during the year.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS, 1968

Age in Years	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Poliomyelitis		Dysentery	Measles	Totals
			Paralytic	Non-Paralytic			
Under 1 year	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
1 -	-	1	-	-	-	2	3
2 -	-	1	-	-	-	2	3
3 -	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
4 -	-	3	-	-	-	2	5
5 - 9	-	9	-	-	1	7	17
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
25 and over	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	20	-	-	1	18	39
1967 Totals	3	3	-	-	-	271	277

Age in Years	Acute Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Para- typhoid	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Totals
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
1967 Totals	-	-	2	-	-	-	2

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Number of Cases on Register at commencement of year	31	23	5	5	36	28
2. Number of Cases notified for first time during year under Regulations	2	-	-	-	2	-
3. Cases restored to Register	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Cases added to Register otherwise than by notification under Regulations						
(a) Transferred from other Districts	-	1	-	-	-	1
(b) From Death Returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Number of Cases removed from Register	1	1	-	-	1	1
6. Number of Cases remaining on Register at end of year	32	23	5	5	37	28

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

D. HOWELLS, F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H.,
Chief Public Health Inspector, Newmarket Rural District Council
Council Offices,
Park Lane,
Newmarket.

Tel. No: Newmarket 2362

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The following is a summary of the inspections carried out during 1968.

Slaughterhouses and Butchers' Shops	814
Bakehouses	30
Food Premises registered under Section 16, Food & Drugs Act, 1955	285
Canteens and Cafes	58
Licensed Premises	159
Food Vehicles	21
Miscellaneous Food Premises	301
Offices and Shops Act Visits	134
Factories	42
Public Cleansing	646
Infectious Disease Enquiries	25
Drainage and Sewerage	702
Sewage Disposal Plants	4
Caravan Sites	175
Dwellinghouses (including re-visits)	371
Re Improvement Grants	133
Water Supply (excluding visits for sampling)	65
Swimming Pools	123
Nuisances (including re-visits)	209
Noise Abatement	15
Schools	35
Animal Boarding Establishment	3
Clean Air Act	7
Re Civic Amenities Act	43
Miscellaneous	248
Total	4,648

Number of Samples taken:-

Drinking Water	106
Ice Cream	6
Specimens Collected	17
Informal Notices Served	53
Statutory Notices Served	Nil

PARISH STATISTICS

Parish	Acreage	Population (1961 Census)	Rateable Value at 1.4.69	1d. Rate Product 1968/69
			£	£
ASHLEY	2,225	465	8,030	31
BOTTISHAM	2,854	975	49,155	199
BRINKLEY	1,303	204	6,957	28
BURROUGH GREEN	2,272	289	4,865	18
BURWELL	7,010	2,734	130,652	526
CHEVELEY	2,559	1,624	44,486	175
CHIPPENHAM	4,301	366	7,787	30
DULLINGHAM	3,387	520	10,718	42
FORDHAM L. A.)	4,331	1,709	49,397	196
FORDHAM N. L. A.)			422	2
ISLEHAM	5,230	1,392	24,911	96
KENNETT	1,431	340	14,181	57
KIRTLING	3,126	357	5,826	22
LODE	3,133	607	11,959	47
REACH	1,134	269	3,726	14
SNAILWELL	2,034	216	4,949	19
SOHAM	12,999	5,077	133,041	531
STETCHWORTH	2,891	514	15,060	60
SWAFFHAM BULBECK	4,110	633	14,852	58
SWAFFHAM PRIOR	4,889	634	11,586	45
WESTLEY	1,149	165	2,160	8
WICKEN	3,965	655	9,658	35
WOODDITTON	4,768	1,134	31,754	127
GAS)
ELECTRICITY)
DISTRIBUTION			9,727	40)
ELECTRICITY)
GENERATING)
TOTALS	81,101	20,879	605,859	2,406

HOUSINGHouses not included in Clearance Areas

DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS

(1)	Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17, Housing Act, 1957	42
(2)	Unfit houses closed under Sections 16 and 17, Housing Act, 1957	3
(3)	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Nil
(4)	Houses on which Demolition Orders were made	7

REPAIRS

HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

(5)	After informal action by Local Authority	27
(6)	After formal notice under Public Health Acts	
	(a) by owners	Nil
	(b) by Local Authority	Nil
(7)	After formal notice under Housing Act, 1957	
	(a) by owner	Nil
	(b) by Local Authority	Nil

ACTION TAKEN DURING THE POST-WAR PERIOD

Parish	Demolished		Outstanding Orders on Existing Houses			Parts of Buildings Closed	Purchased by N.R.D.C.	D.O's etc. Cancelled
	Houses	Hutments	D.O's	C.O's	U/T			
ASHLEY	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
BOTTISHAM	48	12	-	1	1	-	5	15
BRINKLEY	12	-	-	-	2	-	9	-
BURROUGH GREEN	17	-	-	-	1	-	13	-
BURWELL	55	-	5	2	6	-	-	10
CHEVELEY	14	-	-	2	1	-	-	2
CHIPPENHAM	5	-	2	-	-	-	2	1
DULLINGHAM	31	-	2	-	2	-	8	-
FORDHAM	36	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
ISLEHAM	49	-	9	7	5	-	-	4
KENNETT	8	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
KIRTLING	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
LODE	13	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
REACH	9	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
SNAILWELL	8	37	-	1	-	-	-	2
SOHAM	106	-	7	2	7	6	-	4
STETCHWORTH	9	-	-	1	-	-	4	-
SWAFFHAM BULBECK	14	-	6	2	2	-	-	4
SWAFFHAM PRIOR	15	-	8	-	3	-	-	1
WESTLEY								
WATERLESS	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WICKEN	17	-	3	1	2	-	-	-
WOODDITTON	21	-	2	2	-	-	4	3
TOTAL	512	49	48	23	37	7	45	53

New Dwellings

During the year, 169 dwellings were constructed by private enterprise and it is interesting to note that seventy five of these were built in the parishes of Burwell and Fordham. Although Woodditton is still not sewered, twenty-four dwellings were privately built.

The Council built 8 two bedroom old persons' bungalows and at the end of the year fourteen two bedroom bungalows were under construction at Soham.

NEW DWELLINGS CONSTRUCTED DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS

Year	By the Local Authority	By Private Enterprise	Total
1959	36	34	70
1960	37	67	104
1961	68	84	152
1962	36	100	136
1963	33	145	178
1964	64	211	275
1965	62	244	306
1966	42	180	222
1967	45	200	245
1968	8	169	177
Total	431	1,434	1,865

Housing of Old People

A shortage of accommodation for old people is still with us, although this need has been given considerable priority over a number of years. Plans have been prepared for seventeen grouped old persons' bungalows at Cheveley, along with Wardens and communal accommodation. A similar scheme was completed at Fordham in 1967 following the provision of old persons' units at Soham and Burwell.

Council Houses

The building of new Council properties and the management of 2,223 houses is under the control of Mr. M. E. Moore, the Engineer and Surveyor.

A further 36 pre-war Council houses have been provided with bathrooms, leaving only 30 dwellings out of the 706 which formed the modernization programme. After 1969, no Council house should lack a bathroom and piped hot water.

Partial central heating continues to be installed which, along with wall and roof insulation, provides a marked improvement in comfort conditions at a reasonable cost to the tenants.

Two "Airey" type 3 bedroom dwellings have been converted to form four old persons flatlets at Isleham and Chippenham.

During the post war period, 83 Council dwellings have been sold to sitting tenants or other suitable applicants in addition to the many new properties which have been built by the Council for sale.

Housing Improvements - House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959
and Housing Act, 1964

The Improvement Grant scheme is given full publicity by the Health Department, a good supply of booklets are available and personal visits are made to advise owners on schemes which would attract a Standard or Discretionary Grant.

The following statistics are of interest:-

(a) Number of houses on which Improvement Grants were paid:-

	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Discretionary Grants	23	25	33	37	54	44
Standard Grants	41	25	35	44	48	48

(b) Amount Paid in Grants:-

Discretionary Grants	£7,785	£7,920	£10,430	£10,830	£15,180	£12,335
Standard Grants	£8,202	£10,783	£6,315	£7,633	£6,819	£5,929

(c) Number of Properties improved since the Act came into force:-

Discretionary Grants	701
Standard Grants	389

(d) Amount Paid on (c):-

Discretionary Grants	£173,844
Standard Grants	£61,549

(e) Average Discretionary Grant during 1968 £338 per house
Average Standard Grant during 1968 £200 per house

The above figures do not include 676 Council dwellings which have been modernised with the aid of grants. No housing improvement areas have been declared.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

The following information summarises the licensing figures:-

New site licences granted	4
Site licences renewed	12
Site licences expired and not renewed	12
Planning refusals	3
Total number of licensed sites	46
Total number of vans permitted to occupy licensed sites	88

There are now two sites at Soham, each licensed for the stationing of 16 residential caravans. Each standing is provided with a water closet, store, water supply and drainage system connected to the public sewer. Access roads and footpaths are up to a satisfactory standard and the licence holders comply with the conditions attached to the licence. These sites are the largest in the area, most sites being occupied by one van only.

Gypsies and Other Travellers

Itinerants still frequent the area in reasonably small numbers and a few have settled on their own plots as winter quarters, but the situation has not seriously deteriorated. Most of the travellers are engaged on casual agricultural work and the area is reasonably free from unsightly and unauthorised scrap metal dumps.

A comprehensive report relating to itinerants throughout the County was prepared by the County Welfare Officer and this information, along with details provided by this department should prove helpful to the County Council when considering Part II of the Caravan Sites Act, 1968. This Act calls for the establishment of adequate sites for gypsies but Part II has not yet come into operation.

Rent Act, 1957

No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair and no Certificates are in operation.

Clearance of Unfit Dwellings

Substandard dwellings are being brought up to standard, demolished or closed and twelve families were rehoused from unfit properties. Forty-two houses were demolished and three closed, bring the following interesting statistics to light:-

Number of pre-war Houses:-

Private and Council	<u>6,061</u>
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Since 1945:-

Demolished, closed or purchased and vacated	611
Improved with the aid of a grant	1,090
Council Houses Modernised	<u>676</u>
	2,377 *

= 37.5% of pre-war houses

* This figure does not include the many houses which were modernised by private owners without the aid of a grant and does not reflect the number of pre 1939 houses which already have modern conveniences.

Occupied dwellings which are scheduled as unfit and cannot be made fit at a reasonable expense	47
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Now that improvement grants are to be increased, and there is still a demand for small cottages, the interpretation of the term "reasonable expense" becomes even more difficult. The enthusiastic purchaser will spend £1,500 to £3,000 on the reconditioning of a dwelling, which in some cases can amount to virtual rebuilding.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Slaughterhouses

The three licensed slaughterhouses at Soham, one at Fordham and one at Burwell continue to operate and all carcasses and offals are inspected by the two additional public

health inspectors. Every carcass is stamped in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. Carcass wiping cloths are now prohibited and suitable sprays have been installed. Four informal notices were served.

Carcasses and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part
during the Year 1968

	Cattle not Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs not Sows	Sows	Sheep and Lambs	Horses
Number killed and inspected	526	-	-	1,853	40	821	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:-</u>							
Whole carcass condemned	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	99	-	-	85	3	11	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	19.0	-	-	4.1	7.5	1.3	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:-</u>							
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	0.49	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis:-</u>							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcass submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Meal and Offal Condemned

	Bovine	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs
Complete Carcasses	1	1	-
Forequarters (part)	2	-	-
Hindquarters	2	-	-
Heads	3	7	-
Lungs	-	11	-
Livers	68	69	9
Half Livers	28	1	-
Hearts	1	17	-
Mesenteries	1	11	-
Kidneys	1	3	-
Hocks	-	6	-
Trimming etc.	28 lbs.	48 lbs.	14 lbs.

Other foods condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

28 lbs. Ox Liver at Butchers' shops
 49 lbs. Coalfish Fillets at a school kitchen
 1 Chicken
 6 cwt. New Potatoes
 221 items of Frozen Food

The frozen food was surrendered following the breakdown of a refrigerator in a grocery store.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933-1958

Slaughtermen's licences renewed	-	sixteen
New licences issued		none

Not all licensed slaughtermen are actively engaged in slaughtering and some part-time men are licensed by other local authorities.

No action was necessary under the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

These Regulations apply to the following premises within the rural area:-

Bakehouses	8
Butchers	13
Grocer and General	63
Fish and Chips	3
Cafes and Snack Bars	3
Sweets and confectionary	9
School and L. A. Kitchens	12
School Meals	16
Hotels	1
Factory Canteens	3
Licensed Premises	66
Racecourses	2
Supermarkets	1
Miscellaneous	5
Total	205

Regular routine visits are made, advice is given, and close liaison with tradesmen results in a generally good standard throughout the district. Refrigeration, prepacking, piped hot water and hygienic premises are of outstanding importance but all this falls by the wayside if food handlers neglect the simple precaution of scrubbing their hands, not once but many times during the day.

On the subject of refrigeration, one might ask why most deep freeze cabinets and display counters are not provided with well displayed thermometers, as used in at least one well known multiple store. It is submitted that many shopkeepers still have something to learn about correct storage temperatures of different commodities, the avoidance of mould growth and rotation of stock. Unfortunately, the Regulations are far too weak in this respect.

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles)
Regulations, 1966

These Regulations came into force on the 1st January, 1967 and the service of 89 informal notices during that year has brought about a distinct improvement.

The following notices were despatched during 1968:-

Regulation	Subject	No. of Informal Notices
13	Display of Name	4
16	Handwashing	2
17	First Aid	2
18	Facilities for Washing Equipment	1
22	Receptacles for Waste	1

Ice Cream

This commodity can be regarded as one of our safest foods by reason of the fact that, by its very nature, it must be stored under cold conditions. Manufacture and packing is performed on registered premises and retailing is subject to strict hygiene rules. Soft ice cream is delivered in hermetically sealed tins and the mobile salesman must ensure that his equipment is cleansed and sterilized daily. The casual hiring of ice cream vehicles by persons not fully trained in food hygiene leaves much to be desired but this has not created a particular problem during the year.

Six samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and subjected to the Nethylene Blue Test. Five were reported as Grade 1 and one as Grade 2.

Registered Food Premises

The following premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

(a)	Sausage and Cooked Meat Premises	21
(b)	Fried Fish Shops	3
(c)	Premises used for the storage and sale of ice cream	81
(d)	Premises used for the manufacture of ice cream	1

Four new registration certificates were issued during the year and 285 visits were made to the above premises.

One fish frying establishment was removed from the register under the provisions of Section 19 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Milk

All milk production is under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and only designated milk is allowed to be retailed in the area. Sixteen dairy farms are registered. There are no registered dairies in the area other than those attached to dairy farms.

Poultry

There are no poultry processing premises within the district but most of the butchers prepare poultry for sale at Christmas time. It is emphasised that poultry evisceration and carcase jointing should be kept poles apart and, even more important, the equipment must never come into contact with cooked meats.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district and no samples have been submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test.

Licensed Premises

159 visits have been made to the 66 licensed premises within the area to ensure compliance with current legislation. One occupier was called upon to improve his standard of management and the solution has been brought about by his departure from the area.

Bakehouses

The eight bakehouses in the area continue to produce excellent bread and confectionery. Thirty visits were made during the year and two informal notices were served.

Knacker's Yard

There are no licensed knacker's yards in the area.

Prosecution

A complaint was received relating to the delivery of a bottle of milk containing a mouse. The local retailer purchased the milk from a dairy outside the area, where it was pasteurised and bottled. The dairy owners were prosecuted under Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and were fined £20 plus 8 guineas costs after a plea of guilty.

Dogs in Food Shops

Circular 25/68 was issued by the Ministry of Health in August. In the Minister's view, the Food Hygiene Regulations give local authorities adequate powers to deal with any risk arising from the presence of dogs in food premises because the food trader must "take all such steps as may be reasonably necessary to protect the food from risk of contamination". In other words, dogs will not be banned from food shops but traders will be encouraged to display a notice, signed by the Medical Officer of Health, requesting customers not to bring dogs into the premises. From time to time we hear of householders who permit their pets to use domestic utensils, cups and plates and this, along with fondling at meal times, should be severely discouraged.

The Imported Food Regulations, 1968

These Regulations, which came into operation on the 1st August, 1968, contain measures for the protection of public health in relation to imported food.

WATER SUPPLY

The Ely, Mildenhall and Newmarket Water Board was formed six years ago and they completed the last of their capital schemes during the year. All parishes enjoy an adequate and wholesome supply which is chlorinated at the underground sources and checked regularly for bacteriological and chemical contamination.

In the more isolated areas, some farms, studs and cottages rely on private supplies and these are generally satisfactory although improvements have been necessary from time to time.

The occupiers of 48 dwellings still rely on public stand pipes for a domestic water supply.

The Board's Engineer undertakes the collection of raw samples and these are submitted to the public health laboratory for examination at monthly intervals. Full chemical analysis is performed annually.

Some bacteriological contamination which came to light in the Isleham boreholes, supplying Ely, resulted in prompt liaison between the Board and this department. Nearby cesspools and drains were abolished and the Council's cesspool emptier has provided a regular service by pumping out a temporary steel tank, sited above ground and used as a sewage storage chamber. The drains are about to be connected to the Isleham sewerage scheme via a pump and quarter mile of pipeline.

The following samples were collected by the public health inspectors and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory:-

Water Sampling during 1968

Sample	Main Supplies		Private Supplies		Total
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Bacteriological	91	-	8	7	106

Unsatisfactory samples from private supplies were dealt with as follows:-

- (a) Connected to public mains - 3 dwellings including one public house.
- (b) The September flooding resulted in the gross pollution from a borehole which was the only water supply at a country house sited on the boundary of the district. Prompt action by the owner, on the advice of this department, provided a wholesome supply following continuous pumping and complete chlorination of the bore, roof tanks and all pipe lines.

Water Consumption

	Chippenham Pumping Station	Swaffham Prior Pumping Station	Bottisham Pumping Station	Lower Links Pumping Station
Average daily output over year	Gallons 477,492	Gallons 115,703	Gallons 147,349	Gallons 126,469

Typical Results of Analysis of Public Supplies

Test	Chippenham	Swaffham Prior	Bottisham	Lower Links
Physical Characters	Good	Good	Good	Good
Reaction	pH 7.3	pH 8.2	pH 8.1	pH 7.0
Parts per million				
Chloride	30.0	240	138	34.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Absent	0.02	0.20	Absent
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Oxygen absorbed in 3hrs. at 37°C	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.20
Nitrate Nitrogen	10.0	2.6	0.1	9.7
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Poisonous Metals	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Total Hardness	300	80	60	350
Iron	Absent	Absent	0.08	0.14
Fluoride	Less than 0.1	0.15	0.15	Less than 0.1
Bacteriological Examination				
Coliform organisms in 100 mls	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing at 37°C	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing at 21°C	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Work on village sewerage schemes continued and the following notes summarise the present position.

Swaffham Prior and Reach Scheme

This scheme came into operation early in the year and a good proportion of drain connections have been carried out.

Isleham Scheme

The sewers and disposal plant are operational and dwellings were being connected at the end of the year.

Kirtling Scheme

This scheme commenced and good progress was being made in early 1969.

Ashley, Cheveley and Woodditton Schemes

Following further technical investigations relating to sites, existing infiltration, etc. the designs will be finalised by the Council's Engineer.

Wicken and Upware Scheme

The Council's Consultants have this scheme in hand.

Woodditton Scheme

A further 24 new dwellings were built in this unsewered parish in 1968 a proportionately higher figure than any other part of the district. Comments about the urgency of this scheme are an annual feature in this report and, in the meantime, heavy ditch pollution continues.

Soham Fringe Areas

The Consulting Engineers are preparing the tender documents for this scheme and it is anticipated that work will commence in 1969.

Remaining Parishes

There is nothing to add to last year's report other than a statement of the obvious. Having regard to the fact that modern amenities result in about 25 gallons of sewage per person/day, and with our thoughts on the pollution of underground water supplies, the septic tank and cesspool must be abolished as soon as possible in favour of properly designed sewage plants in all but isolated areas.

Amenity Survey

A door to door survey was carried out in the sewered area of Lode during April and the following information obtained:-

(a)	Total dwellings on line of sewer	217
(b)	Dwellings connected and provided with water closets	185 (85.26%)
(c)	Dwellings provided with primitive sanitation	25 (11.52%)
(d)	Dwellings where cesspools are still in use	7 (3.22%)
(e)	Dwellings not provided with bathrooms	49 (22.58%)

The above figures present an unsatisfactory picture but negotiations with owners have since brought about an improvement. Six of the cottages under (c) were either unoccupied or unfit.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Collection of Household Refuse

Three vehicles, manned by three drivers and six loaders, provided a weekly kerb-side service in all parishes up to September, when the parish of Fordham was placed on

the new sack system of collection from the back doors. This improved service required the employment of an additional loader for one day a week. Polythene bin liners are used as expendable refuse receptacles and the scheme was extended to Soham before the end of the financial year. British standard dustbins are supplied to Council houses but all private householders bear the responsibility of providing their own bins. This results in a variety of shapes and sizes but the refuse collectors have coped with this problem remarkably well.

Although a reduction in the number of loads was recorded, brought about by improved vehicles, there was increase in mileage owing to the necessity for hauling most of the refuse to the Woodditton dump. Overall fuel consumption increased but there was little change in the mileage per gallon.

Two types of refuse vehicles gave a practical demonstration for three days each and an order was placed for a new 60 cub. yard Shelvoke & Drewry "Pakamatic" to replace an old "Fore and Aft" vehicle. Bulky household refuse is collected by special arrangement on request.

All men are provided with protective clothing but depot facilities fall far below the standard called for in the Working Party Report on "Refuse Storage and Collection". Plans for a new depot have been prepared by the Council's Surveyor and work on this should commence in the near future.

Refuse Disposal

Like most local authorities we have a pressing refuse disposal problem. Last year's comments are still applicable but a Joint Sub-Committee has now been formed between this Council, Newmarket Urban and Mildenhall Rural Councils and at the time of writing this report negotiations are proceeding with a view to a joint refuse disposal plant being brought into operation as soon as possible. 796 cub. yards of cover soil was transported to the Reach dump, no cover soil being available on site. Two private firms were charged for the unauthorised dumping of trade waste on the Council's dumps but private householders have been informed by newspaper advertisements that facilities are available for the disposal of household refuse.

The Council's Rodent Officer pays particular attention to the dumps and routine spraying during the warmer months avoids serious pest infestations. Bulldozing is carried out by private contractor but the tips are far from "controlled".

Civic Amenities Act, 1967

From the 27th July, 1968, every local authority had a Statutory duty to remove abandoned motor vehicles. If the vehicle is sited on private land, the occupier can object to its removal and from there the matter is closed. Other refuse may also be removed.

Twenty three vehicles were found to be apparently abandoned and were dealt with as follows:-

Removed by owners on request	11
Removed by Council for destruction	2
Parked on Council car parks - referred to Surveyor	4
On Private Land - no further action	6
Total cases investigated	23

One owner was charged the cost of removal.

We are fortunate in having a well established scrap metal merchant in the area who is willing to deal with disposal on our behalf but enquiries and notifications to various interested parties is extremely time consuming.

Scrap Metal

It is the Council's policy to provide an occasional collection of metal from private householders on a parish basis. Owing to pressure of work, this service did not continue during 1968.

Salvaged Materials

	Year ended 31st March, 1969						Year ended 31st March, 1968					
	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	137	10	2	870	3	7	109	15	1	623	0	11
Ferrous Metals	4	6	0	25	18	6	2	10	2	10	13	0
Non-Ferrous Metals		13	2	33	15	0		18	1	59	11	7
Rags and Sacking	5	16	1	164	14	10	4	12	3	116	0	0
Sundries										10	16	0
Miscellaneous Iron	2	4	1	4	8	6	26	10	2	64	19	6
Totals	150	10	2	1,099	0	5	144	7	1	885	1	0

The selling prices of waste paper at the end of the year was £6.10s.0d. per ton for mixed waste and £7.0s.0d. for newspaper. All men shared a waste paper bonus of £462.

Cesspool Emptying

The Cesspool Emptier is still fully occupied in spite of the extensive sewerage programme which has been carried out by the Council.

Clearances during the last five years

Year Ended March	Private		Council			Total Loads
	Cesspools Cleared	Loads	Cesspools Cleared	Sewage Plants	Loads	
1969	870	1,041	234	484	1,226	2,267
1968	747	919	347	284	1,120	2,039
1967	677	814	427	112	1,251	2,065
1966	609	791	458	145	1,610	2,401
1965	682	938	478	138	1,943	2,881

One annual free service is provided in unsewered areas on request and 597 clearances were carried out. Further visits are charged at the rate of £1 per load. The cartage of sewage sludge from treatment plants is undertaken on the Engineer's behalf but this task is rapidly becoming greater than the public health department can perform and alternative arrangements are urgent. The disposal of cesspool contents gives cause for concern. Sewers cannot be used for this purpose, farmers will not accept the sewage during most months of the year and the refuse dumps become intolerable when used as sewage lagoons.

Chargeable work came under the following headings:-

Private Householders	£502
Housing Management	£528
Sewerage	£718
	<u>£1,748</u>

Statistics for the year ended 31st March, 1969
compared with previous year

Refuse Collection and Disposal

	March 1969	March 1968
Total Mileage	34,313	32,224
Refuse Collected - loads	1,337	1,350
Nett cost of service	£19,011 ‡	£15,159
Cost per load - collection and disposal	£14.4s.5d.	£11.4s.7d.
Annual cost per 1,000 population	£852.10s.3d.	£679.15s.6d.
Vehicle Costs - including renewals	£4,311	£3,502
Cost per Mile	2s.6d.	1s.11d.
Vehicles - actual running costs	£2,743	£1,949
Vehicles - actual running costs - cost per mile	1s.7d.	1s.2d.
Fuel consumed:- gallons -Derv	3,763	3,298
Average mileage per gallon	9.1	9.77
Income from salvage sales NETT	£637 *	£582 *

* After deducting men's bonus

‡ Including £631 Retirement Gratuity

Cesspool Emptying

Total Mileage	15,142	14,973
Cost of Service	£2,864	£2,662
Number of loads cleared	2,267	2,039
Cost per load - collection and disposal	£1.5s.3d.	£1.6s.1d.
Fuel consumed - gallons	1,382	1,277
Fuel consumption per load - gallons	0.609	0.626

Chargeable work amounted to £1,748

Deficit to General Rate £1,116

GENERAL INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

At the end of the year, 111 premises, employing 373 persons, were entered in the public health department's register, as detailed below:-

Table A - Registrations		
Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at the end of year
Offices	4	25
Retail Shops	2	74
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	3
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	1	7
Fuel Storage Depots	-	2
Totals	8	111

B. Number of Visits of all kinds to registered premises 134

Table C - Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace	
Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	88
Retail Shops	223
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	44
Catering Establishments open to the public	15
Canteens	-
Fuel Storage Depots	3
Total	373
Total Males	149
Total Females	224

Informal notices served during 1968

1

All offices attached to registered factories are excluded from the above figures because the inspection of these premises falls within the duties of H. M. Factory Inspectors. We have now reached the ludicrous situation of the Factory Inspector inspecting a factory along with its sundry equipment, the office and its sanitary accommodation and the other amenities and washing facilities in the factory but leaving this department to administer Section 7 of the Factories Act, 1961, which calls for adequate sanitary accommodation in the factory part of the establishment. An amendment of the law is overdue.

EXEMPTIONS

No exemption certificates have been applied for during the year.

ACCIDENTS

No accidents were reported during the past year.

PROSECUTIONS

There have been no prosecutions for non-compliance with the Act during the year.

Swimming Baths and Pools

As always, close liaison continued between this department and head teachers where pools have been installed at schools. 123 visits were made to the 15 pools in use during the summer, tests were made for residual chlorine and pH, and advice was given where required. Most of the pools have a capacity of 8,000 gallons and are provided with various types of filters and liquid chlorine injectors. Hand dosing of chlorine was resorted to when maintenance of an adequate residual proved to be difficult. A much larger pool, with a capacity of 74,000 gallons was constructed at Soham, for the combined use of the Grammar School and Village College pupils, and this is provided with a modern fully automatic filtration and chlorination plant.

There are no public swimming pools in the area other than the pool in the adjoining Urban District.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

It is fitting to record in this report that our late Rodent Officer, Mr. K. Taylor, retired from the Council's employ at the end of June after 19 years service. His place was taken by Mr. J. Orriss.

2,272 inspections and re-inspections of various premises were made during the year and the rodent officer dealt with 329 infestations. A free service to private householders is still provided. During the latter part of the year, the sharp increase in the rat population demanded constant vigilance.

Disinfestation and Disinfection

The Council's Rodent Officer dealt with the following complaints:-

Flies	16,	Wasps	9,	Ants	3.
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Both refuse dumps receive regular treatment by spraying or dusting with suitable insecticides.

Derelict Buildings

The roof of one derelict building was removed and the walls made safe following the service of a Statutory Notice under Section 27 of the Public Health Act, 1961.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

No applications were received for licences to keep pet shops.

Clean Air Act, 1956

All plans showing the installation of industrial boilers are passed on by the Council's Surveyor for our comments. Chimney heights, having regard to fuel consumption, receive careful attention but atmospheric pollution is not a problem with which we have to contend. No nuisances were reported.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Noise nuisances have not been apparent although three complaints were made relating to barking dogs. In one case, the breeding kennels were transferred to a more remote part of the district and the other two complainants were advised to consult the County Council where powers are available under Byelaws relating to noisy animals.

A sound level meter is jointly used by the public health inspectors in three adjoining rural districts.

We are pleased to report a liaison which has been brought about between the department and the County Planning Officer when proposals involving noise are submitted.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

There are no premises registered in the area.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

One establishment is licensed for the boarding of 25 dogs and one for eight cats.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1968 for the Rural District of Newmarket in the County of Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely.

Prescribed Particulars of the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are enforced by Local Authorities (i. e. factories not having mechanical power)	7	5	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the L. A. (i. e. factories having mechanical power)	65	33	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the L. A. (excluding outworkers' premises)	8	4	-	-
TOTAL	80	42	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
			To H. M. Inspector (4)	By H. M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temp. (S. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S. 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	6	-	2	-

