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NEWTON ABBOT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR  
1967

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H. M. DAVIES,  
M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,  
ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER:  
DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL.  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:  
ASHBURTON U.D.C.  
DAWLISH U.D.C.  
NEWTON ABBOT R.D.C.  
NEWTON ABBOT U.D.C.  
TEIGNMOUTH U.D.C. AND  
PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY  
  
TELEPHONE No. NEWTON ABBOT 3991

6/8 SHERBORNE ROAD,  
  
NEWTON ABBOT.

NEWTON ABBOT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT - 1967

To: The Chairman  
and Members of the Newton Abbot Rural District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present my Report for the year ended 31st December, 1967, together with that of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

During the year the number of live births registered was four hundred and eight and the number of deaths three hundred and eighty-five, giving a natural increase of twenty-three. The Registrar General's estimate of the increase of population was only seventy and it would appear from this that the influx of new residents during the year was only forty-seven. This figure is very hard to reconcile with the tremendous amount of new residential building, which has taken place. This has resulted in an increase in Rateable Value of some thirty thousand pounds.

The remaining vital statistics do not differ much from either those of the County of Devon or the whole of England and Wales and call for no comment.

Regarding the cause of death, well over half the deaths which occurred were due to diseases of the heart and circulation. Ninety-one of the three hundred and eighty-five deaths were due to cancer in one form or the other and it is of particular interest that thirteen males and eight females died of cancer of the lung. The incidence of this disease continues to increase and despite the well known association between lung cancer and cigarette smoking, it seems that little is being done effectively to discourage the young from





taking up this habit. In addition to this, there is almost irrefutable evidence that cigarette smoking has a strong connection with other diseases of the respiratory system and also with coronary thrombosis. An investigation into the whole economics of cigarette smoking would, one would think, be well worth while for although there is a tremendous revenue obtained from the sale of cigarettes, there is also a vast amount of waste, both financial and physical, which must more than counteract the benefits to the Exchequer.

The year 1967 was a year in which the incidence of measles was relatively high and three hundred and forty-eight cases were reported. Whether or not this is an accurate record of the incidence of the disease is very hard to tell, for it is well known that many Doctors do not send in their Notification Certificates, except in those infectious diseases which are regarded as of serious significance. However, one hopes that when the new measles vaccine becomes more universally used, that measles will, like poliomyelitis, smallpox, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, typhoid and tuberculosis, appear only as a rarity.

The facts regarding the low occurrence of infectious diseases indicates the success of the campaign undertaken by the Public Health Service Medical Officers and Family Doctors in the prevention of these diseases by means of vaccination and inoculation. There is no fame or glamour in having seen that thousands of doses of poliomyelitis are given. The results however are far more tangible than those obtained by the sensational procedures in the realms of medicine and surgery of which one reads.

I have in my two previous Reports drawn attention to the urgent need for the renewal and improvement in the sewage disposal systems in many of the Parishes. This problem has had very high priority in the Public Health Committees and it can fairly be said that any delays, which have taken place, are not the fault of this Council, rather to the varying economic situation which necessitates a shut-down on all but the most urgent of capital works. It is to be hoped that the Council will take the opportunity of any lull in the standstill when it occurs.

The duties of a District Medical Officer of Health are concerned with environmental health and it follows that with the low incidence of infectious diseases that the scope of his duties have decreased. In addition there has, over the years, been a gradual improvement both in the standards and also in

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the responsibility taken by the Public Health Inspectors. This factor too has resulted in a decrease in the call on the services of a Medical Officer of Health. It is only about twenty-five years ago that each of the District Councils had its own Medical Officer of Health on a full or part time basis. My illustrious predecessor, Dr. H.B. Mapleton, was employed full time by the Newton Abbot Rural and Urban District Councils and I am sure that he was fully occupied. Conditions over the years have improved and at the present time only about half of my time is devoted to the five District Councils with whom I am associated.

I should like to thank, once again, the Chairman, Councillors and all members of the staff for the help and co-operation received.

*A. Lewis*

Medical Officer of Health

September, 1968





STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres) .....	92,647
Population mid 1967 .....	28,260
Population 1961 Census .....	25,961
Rateable Value as at 1st January, 1967 .....	£801,070
Rateable Value as at 31st December, 1967 .....	£833,647
Product of ld. rate .....	£3,345

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	195	189	384
Illegitimate	11	13	24
	<u>206</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>408</u>
	---	---	---
Crude Live Birth rate per 1000 total population			14.43
Corrected Live Birth rate per 1000 total population			17.31
Crude Live Birth rate per 1000 total population - Administrative County of Devon			13.8
Corrected Live Birth rate per 1000 total population - Administrative County of Devon			17.2
Live Birth rate per 1000 total population - England and Wales			17.2
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)			5.88

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Stillbirth rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths			12.10
Stillbirth rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths - Administrative County of Devon			12.8
Corresponding rate for England and Wales			14.8





### Deaths

The average age at death, from all causes, was found to be 72.34 Years. The average age of all male deaths was 70.15 and for female deaths 74.57 years.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	195	190	385
Crude Death rate per 1000 total population			13.62
Corrected Death rate per 1000 total population			9.94
Crude Death rate per 1000 total population - Administrative County of Devon			14.4
Corrected Death rate per 1000 total population - Administrative County of Devon			9.8
Death rate per 1000 total population - England and Wales			11.2

### Infant Mortality

(Deaths of Infants under one year)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Infant Mortality rate per 1000 related live births			7.35
Infant Mortality rate - Administrative County of Devon			11.32
Corresponding rate for England and Wales			18.3
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births			7.81

### Neonatal Mortality

(Deaths of Infants under four weeks)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1000 related live births			2.45
Neonatal Mortality rate - Administrative County of Devon			7.28
Corresponding rate for England and Wales			12.5



### Perinatal Mortality

(Deaths of Infants under one week)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Perinatal Mortality rate (Stillbirths and deaths of Infants under one week) per 1000 live and stillbirths			14.52
Perinatal Mortality rate - Administrative County of Devon			16.63
Corresponding rate for England and Wales			25.4

### Maternal Mortality

No maternal deaths occurred in the Newton Abbot Rural District during 1967. No maternal deaths occurred within the Administrative County of Devon.

### AGE AT DEATH

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Infants under four weeks	-	1
Four weeks and under one year	1	1
1 - 4	1	-
5 - 14	1	1
15 - 24	1	3
25 - 34	3	-
35 - 44	1	2
45 - 54	17	8
55 - 64	26	21
65 - 74	62	40
75 and over	82	113
	<u>195</u>	<u>190</u>

Total: 385





CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	13	8
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	8
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	24	30
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	2
Diabetes	-	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	25	38
Coronary Disease, Angina	51	28
Hypertension with Heart Disease	4	5
Other Heart Disease	23	22
Other Circulatory Disease	8	17
Pneumonia	4	1
Bronchitis	16	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-
Congenital Malformations	1	2
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	6	13
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	4
All Other Accidents	2	2
Suicide	2	3
	<u>195</u>	<u>190</u>

Total: 385





INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Measles	180	168	348
Pneumonia	-	2	2
Scarlet Fever	7	12	19
Whooping Cough	2	-	2
	<u>189</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>371</u>
			===

TUBERCULOSIS

One case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified during 1967. This occurred in a sixty-eight year old male.

No cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Official action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951, was necessary in one case during 1967.



Annual Report and Summary

Objectives and Challenges

I have great pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the administration of the Department for the year ended 31st December, 1967.

The Tables and Illustrations compiled by the Director of Labour, Housing and Social Department, Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, are included in the report.

The year under review has been a year of continued progress and, taking into account the limited number of staff available, work has progressed remarkably well in the many and various areas of the Department.

A. R. SMITH,  
F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.,  
Inspector of Meat and Foods,  
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Public Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
Kingsteignton Road,  
Newton Abbot.

The year under review has been a year of continued progress and, taking into account the limited number of staff available, work has progressed remarkably well in the many and various areas of the Department.

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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31st DECEMBER, 1967.

The year under review has been a year of continued progress and, taking into account the limited number of staff available, work has progressed remarkably well in the many and various areas of the Department.

I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

*Arthur Smith*

Chief Public Health Inspector





Madam Chairman and Councillors

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the administration of the Department for the year ended 31st December, 1967.

The Tables and Statistics required by the Ministries of Labour, Housing and Local Government, Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, are included in the report.

The year under review has once again been an industrious one and, taking into account the limited number of staff available, work has progressed reasonably well in the many and various duties the Department is called on to undertake. As the carrying out of day to day routine work is more than sufficient to keep a staff of three Public Health Inspectors fully engaged, it is not possible to either extend or increase work as much as I would wish. With a population figure approaching 30,000 this means a ratio of only one Health Inspector, including myself - who's time is very substantially taken up with administrative work as distinct from fieldwork, to every 10,000 persons residing within the District.

The administration of Housing Improvement Grants, transferred from the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, has now been the responsibility of the Health Department for a full working year, and attention is drawn to the detailed summary of this work included in the report. As I particularly noted in last year's report, the shouldering of these duties would inevitably mean a reduction in the amount of attention given to other matters of equal importance, and to underline this I would mention here that a total of over 600 visits have had to be carried out expressly for the purposes of administering Improvement Grants.

Meat inspection at the seven licensed slaughterhouses was fully maintained throughout the period. The number of animals slaughtered and inspected increased by over 70% on the previous year's figure; this resulted in a substantial rise in meat inspection fees received by the Council.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant



Chief Public Health Inspector





## Sanitary Inspection of the District

The number of written and verbal complaints received, investigated and dealt with during the year was one thousand, nine hundred and thirty-seven; and the number of letters dispatched from the office in the same period totalled one thousand, two hundred and fifty-seven.

### Summaries of Public Health Inspectors' Visits

TABLE ONE

#### General Public Health Matters

Water Supplies and Sampling	80
Drainage	190
Stables, Piggeries, etc.	26
Caravan and Camping Sites	152
Refuse Collection and Disposal Matters	300
Rodent and Pest Control	101
Sewage Disposal Works and Sewers	38
Infectious Diseases and Disinfection	33
Factory Act Legislation	42
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	52
Animal Boarding Establishments	40
Scrap Metal Dealers Premises	57
Noise Abatement, Smoke Abatement	32
National Assistance Act	12
Interviews in District	323
Miscellaneous Visits	301
Rodent Operator's Visits	<u>490</u>
Total:	<u>2269</u>

TABLE TWO

#### Housing Visits and Inspections

##### Under Housing Acts

Number of houses inspected	328	
Revisits	300	628

##### Housing Improvement Grants

Number of visits and inspections	626
----------------------------------	-----

##### Overcrowding

Number of houses inspected on complaint	11	
Revisits	25	36

##### Verminous Premises

Number of houses inspected	20	
Revisits	20	40

##### General Housing Matters

Miscellaneous Housing Visits	<u>187</u>
	<u>1517</u>





## Housing Matters

The work of carrying out the inspection of dwelling houses within the Rural District continued throughout the year. The following figures indicate progress achieved:

Unfit Properties Represented	10
Undertakings accepted	14
Dwellings made fit	30
Dwellings demolished	14
Families rehoused by Council	7
Families rehoused privately	6

A total of one thousand, **five** hundred and seventeen visits and inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors in respect of housing matters generally.



Discretionary and Standard Improvement Grants

1967

Discretionary Grants

Number of applications received	20
Number of applications approved (a) owner-occupier	9
(b) other	10
Number of Grants paid after completion of Improvements	10
Total amount paid:	£2628. 0. 0.

Standard Grants

Number of applications received	80
(a) Owner-occupier: (1) Full Standard (normal limit)	22
(2) Full Standard (higher limit)	22
(b) Other: (1) Full Standard (normal limit)	14
(2) Full Standard (higher limit)	22
Grants paid after completion of Improvements	60
Total amount paid:	£9012. 5. 8.

Amenities provided: Fixed baths or showers	58
Wash-hand basins	58
Hot water supplies	58
Water closets	51
Food storage facilities	45

Additional Grant Aided Works.

Number of dwellings	11
Number of bathrooms added	9
Number of piped water supplies installed -	
Number of septic tank drainage systems installed	5





NEWTON ABBOT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

TABLE A - Registrations and General Inspections

Period Covered: 1st January - 31st December, 1967.

Class of Premises	No. of Premises Registered During the Year	No. of Registered Premises at End of Year	No. of Registered Premises receiving a General Inspection During the Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	1	18	-
Retail Shops	4	60	5
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	10	1
Catering Establishments open to the Public, Canteens	-	13	-
Fuel Storage Depots	-	1	-
TOTALS	6	102	6

TABLE B - Number of Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises



TABLE C - Analysis of Recorded Particulars of Persons Employed  
in Registered Premises by Workplace

1967

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
(1)	(2)
Offices	129
Retail Shops	170
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	75
Catering Establishments Open to the Public	55
Canteens	1
Fuel Storage Depots	10
TOTAL	440
Total Males	236
Total Females	204





### Water Supplies

No. of Water Samples taken during 1967	59
No. of Samples equal to Class 1 piped supply	40
No. of Samples showing contamination in some degree	19

Note: A high percentage of the samples taken were derived from untreated springs and streams of private water supplies, etc., thus accounting for the relatively large number showing contamination in some degree.

### Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. Public Health Act, 1936: Section 269.

At the end of the year there were sixty-four licensed caravan sites within the District, of which forty-two were for the stationing of residential caravans only, twelve sites for holiday and touring caravans, and ten mixed sites. There were also three camping sites restricted to the use of tents only, licensed under Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936.

The sixty-four caravan sites provided accommodation for nine hundred and forty-six caravans, and approximately three hundred and seventy-four families were being permanently accommodated on the residential sites.

During the year one hundred and fifty-two visits and inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors to the caravan and camping sites, together with the carrying out of an appreciable amount of office and administrative work in this connection.



FOOD PREMISES - VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

TABLE THREE

Inspection of Meat

Visits to Slaughterhouses	1391	
Visits to other premises	10	1401

Inspection of Food Premises

Butchers' Shops	150	
Bakehouses	19	
Grocery Shops	53	
Stalls and Vans	15	
Ice Cream Premises, Dairies	33	
Food Preparing Premises, Cafes, Hotels, etc.	73	
Licensed Premises	21	364

Food Inspection Visits

Butchers	10	
Grocers, Wholesalers	15	
Miscellaneous Food Visits	33	58

1823

Total visits in respect of TABLES 1, 2 and 3 5988





## UNFIT FOODSTUFFS

During the year the following foodstuffs were surrendered as unfit for human consumption:

- 11 tons 8 cwts. 0 qrts. 9 lbs. Dutch Tomatoes
- 5 tons 7 cwts. 0 qrts. 16 lbs. Dutch Cucumbers
- 2 tons 17 cwts. 3 qrts. 10 lbs. Dutch/Cyprus Carrots
- 17 cwts. 2 qrts. 20 lbs. Dates
- 4,176 African Grapefruit
- 708 Dutch Lettuces
- 31 jars Cranberry Jelly
- 12 lbs. Apricot Pulp
- 18 tins Various Meats
- 26 lbs. Cooking Fat
- 1 Duckling
- 1 Chicken
- 919 packets/tins Miscellaneous Foods



## Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

### Slaughterhouses

The seven licensed slaughterhouses within the Rural District were in continual use throughout the year, and the general standard of hygiene of these premises was reasonably well maintained.

Licences were issued to thirty-one slaughtermen to slaughter animals in accordance with the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

### Meat Inspection

The number of animals slaughtered during the year was 15,787. This figure represents an increase of over 70% on the previous year's total.

In order to maintain the full standard of inspection, in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, a total of 1401 visits were undertaken involving inspections each week day and Sunday throughout the year by the Public Health Officers concerned.

No of animals  
inspected affected  
by disease other  
than Tuberculosis

41,125

79,425

11,524

24,125

25,425

38,225

Tuberculosis only

(i) Whole carcasses  
condemned

(ii) Carcasses of  
animals  
part of which  
was  
condemned

No of animals  
inspected affected  
by Tuberculosis

Cysticercus bovis





TABLE FOUR

CARCASES INSPECTED - NEWTON ABBOT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1967

	CATTLE	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS	TOTALS
NO. KILLED	2855	161	189	7554	5028	15787
NO. INSPECTED	2855	161	189	7554	5028	15787
All diseases other than Tuberculosis						
(i) Whole carcase condemned	5	13	12	38	1	69
(ii) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	1170	101	8	1803	1854	4936
% of animals inspected affected by disease other than Tuberculosis	41.15%	70.80%	10.58%	24.37%	36.89%	38.04%
Tuberculosis only						
(i) Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	42	42
% of animals inspected affected by Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.83%	-
Cysticercus Bovis	16	-	-	-	-	16



TABLE FIVE

CARCASES CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

NEWTON ABBOT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1967

DISEASE OR CONDITION	CATTLE	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS	TOTALS
Bruising - General	-	-	2	-	2
Congestion - General	1	-	1	-	2
Dropsy - General	2	-	5	-	7
Emaciation - Pathological	1	-	13	-	14
Fever - Acute	-	-	1	-	1
Joint-ill	-	4	-	-	4
Mastitis - Acute Septic	-	-	1	-	1
Melanosis - Generalised	-	-	1	-	1
Moribund Carcasses	1	-	1	1	3
Peritonitis - Acute Septic	4	2	4	-	10
Pneumonia - Acute Septic	-	3	4	-	7
Pleurisy - Acute Septic	1	1	2	-	4
Pyæmia	5	1	2	-	8
Redwater Fever	1	-	-	-	1
Septicæmia	1	1	1	-	3
Toxæmia	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	18	12	38	1	69





## Refuse Collection and Disposal

### Operational Statistics for the year 1967.

Area of District (Statute Acres) Land & Inland Water	92,650 Acres
Population at 30th June, 1967 (Estimate)	28,260 Persons
Total weight of Refuse Collected (Estimated)	6,950 Tons
Weight (in cwts.) per 1,000 head of population per day	13.32 Cwts.
Number of Premises from which refuse is collected	10,771 Premises
Premises (as a percentage of total) from which collections are made once weekly	78%
Average haul, single journey, to disposal point	12 miles
Kerbside collection as a percentage of total collection	99%
Total weight of refuse disposed of by Controlled Tipping	6,950 tons
Number of Collection Areas	48
Weekly Collection	27
Fortnightly Collection	21
Monthly Collection	Nil
Quarterly Collection	Nil

#### Collection.

The improved refuse collection services brought into operation in 1966 were greatly appreciated by the public generally, proving that the policy adopted with the aim of ultimately giving a weekly service throughout the whole of the rural area is the right thing to do.

In the year now under review, therefore, the Council, having accepted the principle, took delivery of a further collection vehicle which brought our fleet to six. In consequence, it was possible to make further improvements in the frequency of the normal household collections, whilst during the holiday period June to September additional collections were arranged to keep pace with requests from cafes and hotels where, in the interests of hygiene, it is essential to provide facilities for clearance of accumulations of waste of all descriptions which arises as the result of the holiday trade with an influx of thousands of people from all parts of the United Kingdom.





## Collection (cont.)

Reference to the Table showing Operational Statistics at the beginning of this report on 'Refuse Collection and Disposal' will show that there are 48 collection areas in the district, 27 of which are given a weekly collection and 21 a collection once per fortnight.

To overcome the eyesores often seen throughout the county, I refer to household articles of a bulky nature having been "dumped" on roadside verges, woodland clearings and "over the hedges" of fields, a constant surveillance of such areas is carried out, whilst a single advertisement in the local press to the effect that bulky domestic articles would be removed "upon request" obviously met with the general approval of the public. The result was, in the first instance, several letters of thanks were read from Clerks of Parish Councils, and many requests were made by private persons throughout the rural area, who, judging by their letters, were greatly relieved to find a department willing to co-operate in bringing about improvements in preference to "waving a big stick" at so-called offenders and calling upon them "to do the impossible."

Great interest was shown by the Devon Federation of Women's Institutes in the matter of refuse disposal as the result of a questionnaire received by their secretaries in March, 1967, in which they were requested to give their answers and views to the organiser for subsequent submission to the Working Party set up by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the question of Refuse Disposal, stress being placed on the word 'Disposal' and not on 'Collection'.

I arranged meetings with local branches, and in addition to providing members with a sheet of notes for their guidance, found great interest shown in a visit to our tip at Sandygate, when the disposal methods were more easily explained.

The present trend for all goods to be pre-packed is definitely increasing, and this means that vast quantities of paper and other packing material of a like nature are accumulated with domestic refuse. It is not an exaggeration to say that domestic refuse contains approximately 80% of paper and combustible material.

The method now in operation of affording a "back-door" collection for elderly and infirm persons on the production of a medical certificate has found great favour throughout the area, and has definitely proved a great boon to those unfortunate souls who would, in all probability, accumulate household refuse until it became a nuisance merely on account of their physical inability to move their bins.

## Disposal.

Operations were terminated at the Kingsteignton tip during January, 1967 and the newly acquired area at Sandygate was put into use immediately. Initially some difficulty was encountered on account of the steep-sided depression where tipping was bound to commence, but within one month this was overcome and tipping continued satisfactorily.





## Fly Infestation.

Continual spraying throughout week-ends and during holiday periods controlled to a fairly low level - the fly population, but naturally some complaints were received.

Again it was noted that hoards of flies are brought in with the refuse. Whilst, in the majority of cases, proper refuse bins are provided by householders, there are still many which are unsatisfactory, and I doubt whether the practice of supplying standard bins, as adopted by some local authorities, would provide a satisfactory solution, as it is found that, in many cases, the maintenance of the "Bin" in a household is sadly neglected.

## Litter Collection.

### Lay-bys on Trunk Roads and in Dartmoor National Park.

The concrete tube type litter bins provided in 1965 have proved to be quite satisfactory, but, unfortunately, not altogether vandal-proof; several were "abused" rather than used, and certain baskets and fittings will need replacements.

Clearance is made weekly throughout the year, and twice per week during the holiday period. It is evident that these bins are being more widely adopted and used by local authorities, which is a point upon which we can congratulate ourselves - having "led the way" in the battle against "litter."

### Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

## Rodent Control.

The Council's obligation to test bait and treat all their properties, including refuse tips, sewage disposal works and sewerage systems, has been met - all the systems throughout the district having been regularly surveyed, test baited and treated, as necessary. Following this, maintenance treatments of the sewerage systems and post baiting has been carried out, proving the systems to be virtually clear of infestation. To assist with the sewer treatments additional help was procured from the Surveyor's Department as it is essential to have two men on such work in the interests of safety, and also speed of operation.

All complaints have been satisfactorily dealt with and routine survey of Council owned houses has proved certain infestation to exist, but this has been eliminated by the necessary treatment.

### Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964.

During the year under review there was one application for registration, making a total of 32 registrations since the incoming of the Act. In each case the Police are informed of the registrations as they are made so that they are enabled to carry out their duties according to the requirements of the Act.

There were no prosecutions in respect of any of the dealers during the year.



Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

All the licensed establishments, numbering nine in all, are conducted in a very satisfactory manner, and the operators comply with the varied requirements as to suitable accommodation for the animals boarded, adequate and good food, drink, and bedding. In addition, all the necessary precautions are taken by them to guard against infectious disease among the animals, and against any likelihood of fire. No additional licences were issued during the year.

(1) Sections 4 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	56			
(11) Sections 6 and 7 included in (1) to which 4, 5 is referred by local authority	50			
(11) Other provisions sections 7 to enforced by local authority (excluding sub-sections 7, 8, 9, 10)	12			
	118			

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Referred to L. A. Inspector	Referred by L. A. Inspector		
Overcrowding (2.1)	-	-	-	-	
Inadequate ventilation (2.2)	-	-	-	-	
Inadequate bedding (2.3)	-	-	-	-	
Inadequate ventilation (2.4)	-	-	-	-	
Inadequate drainage of floors (2.5)	-	-	-	-	
Sanitary arrangements (2.6)	-	-	-	-	
(a) Inadequate	-	-	-	-	
(b) Inadequate or defective	-	-	-	-	
(c) Not separate for dogs	-	-	-	-	







Factories Act, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	66	26	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which S.7 is enforced by Local Authority	50	40	9	-
(iii) Other premises Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' Premises)	22	28	5	-
	<u>138</u>	94	14	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H. M. Inspector	Referred By H. M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.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	9	9	-	4	-
(c) Not separate for Sexes	1	1	-	-	-



Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

Sections 133 and 134.

Nature of Work	S.133			S.134		
	No. of Out-workers in August List required by Sections 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices Served	Prose cution
Wearing ) Making Apparel ) etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-
) Cleaning ) and ) Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-







