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BOROUGH OF OSWESTRY

Shirley

Annual Report

ON THE WORK OF THE

Public Health Department

FOR THE YEAR

1959



OSWESTRY -- SHROPSHIRE

Situated close to the Welsh Border, Oswestry is predominantly a market town and agricultural centre, largely bilingual and with many activities and interests. The Smithfield is one of the leading markets, whilst the Agricultural Show is one of the biggest one day events of its kind. Apart from the shops which serve a population of 40-50,000, the railway repair sheds and maintenance services are the biggest employers, although light industries are being attracted by the surroundings and the adaptability and availability of local labour. Oswestry is a pleasant town in which to live, where strangers quickly find a sense of belonging.

Area (acres)	2,180
Population	11,230
Inhabited Houses (Rate Book)	3,471
Rateable Value	£162,062
Product of Penny Rate	£660.0.0

OSWESTRY BOROUGH COUNCIL
(As at December, 1959)

MAYOR:

Councillor A. A. De Vere Beauclerk J.P.

ALDERMEN:

Barlow, J., M.B.E., J.P.

Bristow C.

Hundley E. M.

Campbell, S. G. D., B.E.M., J.P.

Morley F.A.

Pritchard, H. E.

COUNCILLORS:

Cherrington W. J.

Davies, G. A.

Davies, J. W. T.

Edwards, S. H.

Francis, T. M.

Green, Dr. P. G.

Howells, D. J.

Jackson, C. V.

Nicholls, H. W.

Pritchard, W. T.

Roberts, W. J.

Symon, Mrs. P. C. M.

Turner, L. D. E.

Watkin, W.

Williams, C. G.

Wilkes, G. H.

TOWN CLERK:

Jones Bird, H.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN:

Councillor T. M. Francis.

MAYOR:

Councillor A. A. De Vere Beauclerk, J.P.

ALDERMEN:

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Campbell, S.G.D., B.E.M., J.P.

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Nicholls, H. W.

Roberts, R.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

C. B. McARTHUR, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Public Health Department, 8, Oswald Road, Oswestry.

Tel: Oswestry 2588.

Public Health Inspector:

R. J. LEWIS, F.A.P.H.I., CERT. MEAT INSP., DIP. R.I.P.H.H.

Clerk to the Department:

MISS L. WILLIAMS.

Pupil to the Public Health Inspector:

D. BOWES.

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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COULCILLORS OF THE
OSWESTRY BOROUGH COUNCIL

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors,

I beg to present for your perusal the Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1959.

The contents include information requested by the Minister of Health.

The Live Birth Rate (16.38) again shows a small increase - 184 babies having been born during the year. Still-births numbered 3, but 6 babies died under the age of 1 year, 3 being premature infants.

Deaths numbered 129 (Death Rate 11.48) and here cancer (22) and diseases of the heart and blood-vessels (68) are the commonest causes of death. Two hundred cases of infectious disease notified included 165 cases of measles (1959 was expected to be an epidemic year but a smaller number of children were affected than in 1957), 9 cases of dysentery, and 14 cases of pneumonia.

Immunisation and vaccination against infectious disease was offered, and in many cases urged. Poliomyelitis vaccination of infants, children, and young people (including all expectant mothers) was continued. Unfortunately it was only when a prominent footballer died of poliomyelitis that those his age realised that after all they might be affected. The B.C.G. vaccination is now being offered to all students as well as to school children aged 13 and over.

Health Education is carried out by displays in the Health Office window, distribution of leaflets, copies of "Better Health Magazine" in the Doctors' Surgeries and above all by constant imparting of information and advice by the Staff during the course of almost every visit made. Reference to the report of the Health Inspector will show how patient work is bearing fruit.

The Slum Clearance Area (1957) still remains in the planning stage, and none of the houses have yet been demolished. Unfortunately minimal repairs are being done to houses then declared unfit for human habitation as their condition deteriorates. Those who are living there constantly wonder when the longed for day of transfer to a new house will come for them. They find that others on the housing list (but not living in condemned property) are rehoused, and who can blame those who feel embittered? Flats for Old Age Pensioners are in progress of erection at Swan Lane, the upper storeys being used for maisonettes.

The Swimming Baths have been improved, and a filtration plant is now in operation which enhances the appearance of the water. Unfortunately limited space has prevented the installation of foot-baths prior to entering the water, and individual lockers for bathers belongings.

A long dry summer taxed the resources of the gathering ground at Penygwely, and we were fortunate that Oswestry could make good the deficiency by purchasing additional water from the Liverpool Corporation supply.

Home Safety is a subject on which we are asked to inform the public.

Accidents in the home are all too frequent, those resulting from fire being most frequent. With the co-operation of the Fire Service and local traders a "Guard that fire" week was held. One result was a greatly increased sale of fireguards, and we hope that awareness of the constant hazard will remain in many homes.

New legislation included the making of Milk & Dairies Regulations and the Slaughterhouse Reports Order.

The slaughterhouse run by the Oswestry & District Wholesale Meat Supply Co. Ltd., although relatively small, supplies most of the meat consumed in the town and surrounding district and also sends some meat to Ellesmere and Wales. Inspection has been carried out by the Health Inspectors of the Borough and Rural District on alternate weeks. During the few years since the Company was formed improvements have been made which result in a satisfactory, though not commodious, slaughterhouse.

The Home Help Service is operated by the County Council, and I would like to place on record the excellent and thoughtful service given by Mrs. Williams (the Organiser) and the Home Helps. All for whom they work are most grateful for the Service.

I would like to place on record my thanks for the assistance given in the compiling of this report and throughout the year in the Health Department by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Lewis, the pupil Health Inspector, David Bowes, and last, but not least, Miss Williams. My colleagues in other departments of the Council have also been

forthcoming with information and advice whenever requested.

As this is my last report during my term as Medical Officer of Health I wish to thank the Council for this opportunity given me to serve the citizens of the Borough in addition to services given during the past 22 years to the children in school. This dual service makes for a fuller understanding of their lives, problems and achievements. I see my old school children now established with young families.

It is with a sense of regret that I have tendered my resignation. I greatly appreciate the co-operation received during the past years from the members and officials of the Borough of Oswestry.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

C. B. McARTHUR,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
8, Oswald Road,
OSWESTRY.

July, 1960.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959.

<u>Live Births.</u>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	101	76	177
Illegitimate	4	3	7
	105	79	184

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population 16.38

Live Birth Rate after correction by comparability factor . . 16.22

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births . . . 3.8

<u>Still Births.</u>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	1	2	3

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births . . . 16.0

<u>Total Live and Still Births.</u>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	102	78	180
Illegitimate	4	3	7
	106	81	187

<u>Infant Deaths (deaths under one year).</u>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	3	3	6

Infant Mortality Rates.

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births 32.6

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births 33.9

Illegitimate deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births 0.0

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks).

Total neo-natal deaths per 1,000 total live births . . . 27.17

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week).

Total early neo-natal deaths per 1,000 total live births 21.7

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week).

Combined deaths per 1,000 total live and still births 37.4

Maternal Mortality (including abortion).

Number of deaths Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births 0.0

	Male	Female	Total
<u>Deaths from Measles</u> (all ages)	-	-	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) . . .	-	-	-
Deaths from diarrhoea	-	-	-
Deaths from all other causes	61	68	129
Death Rate per 1,000 population			11.48
Death Rate after correction by comparability factor			11.36

BIRTHS, DEATHS, STILL BIRTHS, INFANT MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY

FOR THE YEAR 1959

	Live Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Still Births	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births
OSWESTRY M.B.	184	16.38	129	11.48	3	16.0	6	32.6	-	0.63
COUNTY OF SALOP (1958)	4,686	15.67	3,334	11.15	109	22.73	90	19.21	2	0.42
ENGLAND AND WALES	750,170	16.5	527,574	11.6	15,889	20.7	16,471	22.0	291	0.38

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSE.	OSWESTRY M.B.	1958
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Measles	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	4	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	9
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1
Diabetes	-	-
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	18	11
Coronary disease, angina	22	26
Hypertension with heart disease	2	1
Other heart disease	22	23
Other circulatory disease	4	11
Influenza	7	-
Pneumonia	7	3
Bronchitis	7	5
Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
Congenital malformations	2	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	13
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1
All other accidents	-	1
Suicide	2	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-
All causes	129	115

INFANT MORTALITY

District	Under 1 day	1 - 7 days	7 days - 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total	Combined total	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		
OSWESTRY M.B.	- 1	2 1	- 1	- -	1 -	- -	- -	3 3	6	32.6

NEO-MORTALITY

District	Deaths of infants under 1 month	Percentage of total infant deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
OSWESTRY M.B.	M. F. Total 2 3 5	83	27.17

CANCER

District	Deaths		Total	Rate per 1,000 Population
	M.	F.		
OSWESTRY M.B.	10	12	22	1.95
COUNTY OF SALOP (1958)	280	233	513	1.716
ENGLAND & WALES	51,783	45,333	97,116	2.14

Deaths from Cancer in England & Wales numbered 97,116 during 1959, and once again cancer of the lung and bronchus took an increasing share in this cause of death: over 1,000 more men (18,181) and 100 more women (2,882) died from this cause.

In Oswestry 4 out of the 22 deaths attributable to cancer were due to this cause (18.2 %).

Smokers like to think that general air pollution or motor exhaust fumes are potent causes of lung cancer rather than cigarette smoke, but statistics show that it is only in a few isolated cities that such is the case. For any given patient it matters little whether a factor has contributed to or caused a disease. The elimination of this factor will lead to reduction of the disease. In this sense, smoking, and especially cigarette smoking, is to be regarded as the most important factor in the development of lung cancer. Present incidence data (Wynder. B.M.J.) indicate that 80% of all lung cancer occurring in males today would not have occurred were it not for tobacco smoking, and that about 10% of males over the age of 25 who smoke in excess of 20 cigarettes daily will develop lung cancer by the age of 75.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE TABLE

Disease	Dysentery		Deaths		Food Poisoning		Deaths		Measles		Deaths		Pneumonia		Deaths		Polio-myelitis (NP)		Puerperal Pyrexia		Deaths		Scarlet Fever		Deaths		Whooping Cough		Deaths	
OSWESTRY M.B.	9	-	1	-	165	-	14	-	1	-	2	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	1	

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Dysentery	-	-	-	3	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	2	-	4	2	11	115	28	2	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Poliomyelitis (NP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Age	Dysentery		Food Poisoning		Measles		Pneumonia		Polio-myelitis (NP)		Puerperal Pyrexia		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2-	-	-	-	-	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3-	-	1	-	-	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-	1	-	-	1	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	2	1	-	-	40	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
10-	-	-	-	-	6	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
15-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
25-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not known	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	5	-	1	80	85	11	3	1	-	2		1	3	2	2

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The following received their Second injection in 1959:

District	Children born 1959-1943		Young persons born 1933-1942		Expectant Mothers		Others	
	C.C.	G.P.	C.C.	G.P.	C.C.	G.P.	C.C.	G.P.
OSWESTRY BOROUGH	291	322	313	48	13	-	125	45

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The following received their Third injection in 1959:

District	Children born 1959-1943		Young persons born 1933-1942		Expectant Mothers		Others	
	C.C.	G.P.	C.C.	G.P.	C.C.	G.P.	C.C.	G.P.
OSWESTRY BOROUGH	971	840	390	49	8	5	91	33

SMALLPOX VACCINATION, 1959

District	Percentage of children under the age of 1 year vaccinated	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	Over 14	Total	Re- vacci- nations
OSWESTRY BOROUGH		112	10	8	8	8	146	20

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATIONS, 1959

District	Under 5	5-14	Total	Re-inforcing injections
OSWESTRY BOROUGH	107	17	124	73

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION, 1959

District	Total Number of children Immunised
OSWESTRY BOROUGH	105

TETANUS IMMUNISATION, 1959

District	Total Number of children Immunised
OSWESTRY BOROUGH	47

B.C.G. VACCINATION, 1959

School	Consent Forms given out	Refusals	# No. of Consents received	# No. of Children skin tested	# Skin Test Readings		No. Vaccinated	# Re-mantoux	
					Pos.	Neg.		Pos.	Neg.
Oswestry Boys' High	78	6	72	67	8	59	58	56	1
Oswestry Girls' High	197	5	192	176	29	84	136	108	-
Oswestry Technical	34	4	30	28	8	18	15	45	-
Oswestry Boys' Modern	69	3	66	50	8	35	31	70	-
Oswestry Girls' Modern	235	21	214	172	18	148	146	68	2
Oswestry R.C.	11	-	11	8	1	7	7	9	-
<u>Private Schools</u>									
Bellan House	12	4	8	7	1	6	6	2	-

Discrepancies in figures in columns marked # are due to absentees.
A proportion of the pupils come from Oswestry Rural District.

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications during 1959.

	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Civilian cases	1	1	1	1	2	2
Service cases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	1	1	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	2	2	1	1	3	3
Cured	2	-	-	-	2	-
Left District	1	1	-	1	1	2
Deaths	-	1	-	-	-	1

Number of cases on Register at the end of the year :-

Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
50	34	4	11	54	45

Number of Primary Notifications during the year - 4

Death Rate per 1,000 population (Respiratory Tuberculosis)

ENGLAND & WALES 0.076

The reduction in incidence of infectious disease is one of the triumphs in Public Health work. Health education has made a contribution here. In the case of tuberculosis four lines of approach contribute

- 1) vigilance to discover early cases and screening of contacts;
- 2) the discovery and use of Antibiotic drugs;
- 3) better housing conditions and better food;
- 4) B.C.G. Vaccination.

The effect of using antibiotics in the period of infectivity means that in most cases the length of stay in sanatorium has been reduced to a few months instead of one or two years, and consequently it is now possible to admit cases within a few days of diagnosis.

The incidence of new cases is greatest among people of older years. Whereas we used to find the teenage girls and young women as the group most frequently infected during recent years the chief incidence is among men aged 55 or over. In many cases there may have been a slight infection during youth which healed, but has recurred as a result of bronchitis, influenza, or some debilitating condition. "Smokers' cough" and chronic bronchitis require careful investigation.

B.C.G. vaccination is now offered to all children aged 13 years, and to contacts of confirmed cases of tuberculosis and is accepted in nearly all cases. Should the skin test show that no primary tuberculous infection has yet occurred the child is vaccinated with B.C.G. and presently a second skin test is made to confirm that protection has been conferred.

Healthy living conditions i.e. adequate food (including a sufficiency of milk, milk products and meat), ample rest and sleep, exercise and fresh air, and the absence of overcrowding in the home, all contribute towards building up a body resistant to infections of all kinds.

No visit of the Mass X-ray Unit for public sessions has been possible this year.

CLINICS AND HOSPITALS IN THE DISTRICT

TUBERCULOSIS: The Physician attends at:-

The Clinic, Upper Brook Street, Oswestry, every Friday
from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

The Chest Clinic, Copthorne Hospital, Shrewsbury, every
Wednesday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

VENEREAL DISEASE: Facilities for treatment - Clinics

No.1, Belmont, Shrewsbury, as follows:-

Females : Mondays - 3.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
 : Thursdays - 5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.

Males : Tuesdays }
 : Fridays } - 6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.

The aforementioned Clinics and the following Hospitals are administered by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board which was constituted in accordance with the National Health Service Act.

Oswestry and District Hospital.

Copthorne Hospital, Shrewsbury, treats cases of Enteric Fever, Meningitis, Acute Poliomyelitis or Acute Encephalitis.

Monkmoor Hospital, Shrewsbury, admits other cases of infectious diseases such as Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, etc.

Other Hospitals which provide accommodation are:-

The County Council Hospital, Cross Houses, Shrewsbury.

The Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury.

The Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, Shrewsbury.

The Robert Jones & Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry.

AMBULANCE SERVICES

Under the National Health Service Act it became the duty of the County Council, the Local Health Authority, to make provisions for securing that ambulances and other means of transport are available for the conveyance of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness and expectant mothers or nursing mothers, from places in their area to places in or outside their area.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury. Telephone : Shrewsbury 4684.

The Bacteriologist is Dr. A. C. Jones, and the Pathologist is Dr. G. Grant.

This Service undertakes work for local authorities free of charge in so far as it is relevant to diagnosis. It is invaluable particularly in the expeditious dealing with the bacteriological examination of food samples.

NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

The National Blood Transfusion Service Unit based on Birmingham visits Oswestry twice each year when a large number of public spirited citizens attend.

New volunteers are constantly required to take the place of those leaving the district or reaching 'retiring age', and to keep pace with the ever increasing demand for blood transfusion as a part of Hospital treatment.

The Shrewsbury Office has kindly supplied the following figures:-

	<u>Attended</u>	<u>Bled</u>
Oswestry 1959	265	242

These figures include donors resident in the Oswestry Rural District. Those of us who have received blood transfusions for ourselves or a member of our family owe a debt of gratitude which no money can repay to these donors.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to the Water Engineer for the following notes on water supply, etc.

Rainfall at the Penygwely Reservoirs for the year was 38.18 inches.

This compares with an average of 38.00 inches during the Standard Period 1881 to 1915.

Consumption for the year was 153,422,500 gallons.

(1) Number of premises supplied from public water: 3,981

(2) Number of population supplied from public mains: 11,160

(a) direct to premises (1) 3,964

(2) 11,101

(b) by means of standpipes (1) 17

(2) 51

Nature of supplies to remaining houses:

13 houses supplied by private systems

8 houses supplied by wells

4 houses supplied by Liverpool supply

1 house supplied by Rural District supply

The houses supplied by wells are isolated dwellings on the outskirts of the town some considerable distance from the mains.

The water has been satisfactory both in quality and in quantity. The Corporation gathering grounds and impounding reservoir at Penygwely, together with the storage reservoirs at Mount Road do not normally provide a sufficient supply for the requirements of the town, but it is possible to augment this by drawing 250,000 gallons per day from the Liverpool Corporation Lake Vyrnwy Aqueduct, this latter supply being obtained under powers granted by an Act of Parliament.

The treatment given consists of an average period of seven days storage followed by rapid filtration with the prior addition of lime and coagulant, lime and calgon after filtration, and chlorinated by the Chloramine system.

The water supply to all parts of the town is constant and more than 99% of all dwelling-houses have direct supplies or standpipes within easy distance.

REPORTS OF ANALYSIS

Ref.O/RV/20 (Raw Water).

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance: Faint opalescence with a slight yellow-brown deposit.

Microscopical examination: Mainly asterionella with mineral matter,
traces of organic debris, some other
diatoms, protozoa and chlorophyceae.

Turbidity: 5

Colour: 27

Odour: Nil

pH: 7.4

Free Carbon Dioxide: Trace

Electric Conductivity: 75

Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C: 55

Chlorine present as Chloride: 5

Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate: 15

Hardness: Total: 25

Carbonate: 15

Non-carbonate: 10

Nitrate Nitrogen: 0.3

Nitrite Nitrogen: Less than 0.01

Ammoniacal Nitrogen: 0.000

Oxygen Absorbed: 2.7

Albuminoid Nitrogen: 0.11

Residual Chlorine: ...

Metals: Iron: 0.16, Zinc, Copper, Lead and Manganese:- Absent.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of colonies	1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 20-22°C.
developing on Agar	720 per ml.	780 per ml.	1400 per ml.
Presumptive Coli-	Present in	Absent from	Probable number
form reaction	10 ml.	1 ml.	25 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type I)	10 ml.	1 ml.	25 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	

This sample shows only slight opalescence and deposit. The water is neutral in reaction, very soft in character, has a comparatively low content of mineral constituents and it is free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. The colour is appreciable but not pronounced and organic quality is satisfactory for this raw water. Similarly, bacterial impurity indicative of contamination by matter of excremental origin is limited to a very moderate number of Bact. coli. No exceptional difficulty would be expected in the treatment of the water for the production of a public supply.

Ref. O/R/21 (Tap Water).

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance: Bright with a very slight deposit.

Microscopical examination: Mineral matter and a few diatoms.

Turbidity: Less than 3

Colour: 10

Odour: Nil

pH: 7.2

Free Carbon Dioxide: 2

Electric Conductivity: 80

Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C: 60

Chlorine present as Chloride: 5

Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate: 15

Hardness: Total: 30

Carbonate: 15

Non-carbonate: 15

Nitrate Nitrogen: 0.6

Nitrite Nitrogen: Absent

Ammoniacal Nitrogen: 0.000

Oxygen Absorbed: 0.70

Albuminoid Nitrogen: 0.040

Residual Chlorine: Absent

Metals: Iron, Zinc, Copper, Lead and Manganese: Absent.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of colonies developing on Agar	{ 1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 20-22°C.
	{ 0 per ml.	1 per ml.	1 per ml.
Presumptive Coli-form reaction	{ Present in	Absent from	Probable number
	{ \neq 100 ml.	50 ml.	1 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type I)	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	
\neq Aerogenes Type I			

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The water is very soft in character and has a comparatively low content of mineral constituents. It is practically free from colour, of very satisfactory organic quality and it is also of satisfactory bacterial purity consistent with a wholesome condition and suitability for drinking and domestic purposes because coliform organisms are limited to minimal number and Bact. coli are absent from among them. In carrying coliform organisms, however, this sample just falls short of the highest standard normally recorded for water sampled from the distribution system.

26th June, 1959.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Number of premises connected to public sewers	3,943
Number of premises connected to satisfactory private sewage disposal or treatment works	43
Number of premises without satisfactory means of sewage disposal	11

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Number of Wards in the town	6
Number of Wards where refuse is collected	6

Method of collection: By direct labour.

Method of disposal: Controlled tipping.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

Number of premises connected to public sewers	1,747
Number of premises connected to satisfactory private sewage disposal or treatment works	43
Number of premises without satisfactory means of sewage disposal	11

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

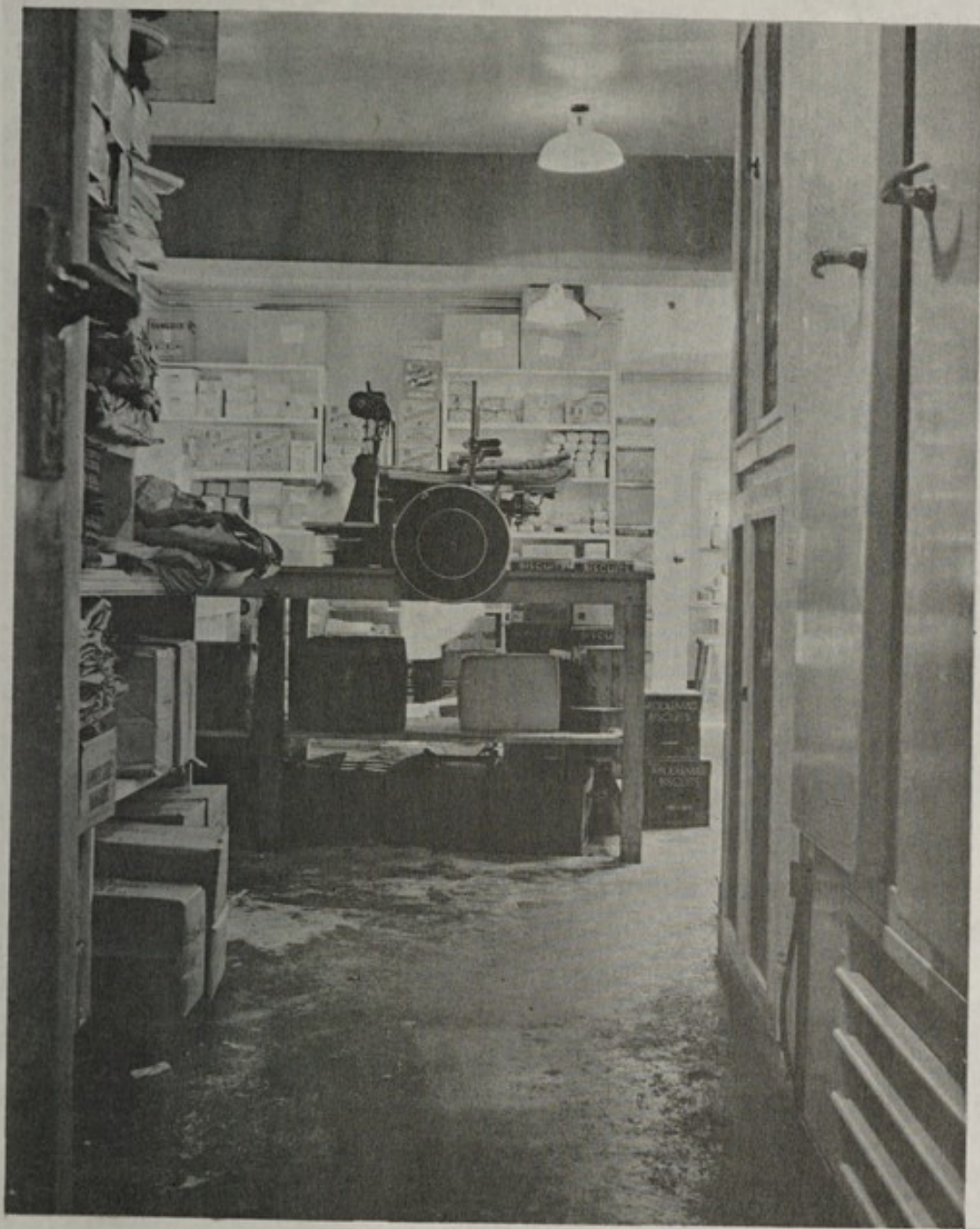
Number of works in the town	1
Number of works where refuse is collected	1
Method of collection: by direct labour	
Method of disposal: Controlled tipping	



Free hot-water handwashing facilities in unattended public convenience.



Shop-back improvement (a) "before".



Shop-back improvement (b) "after".



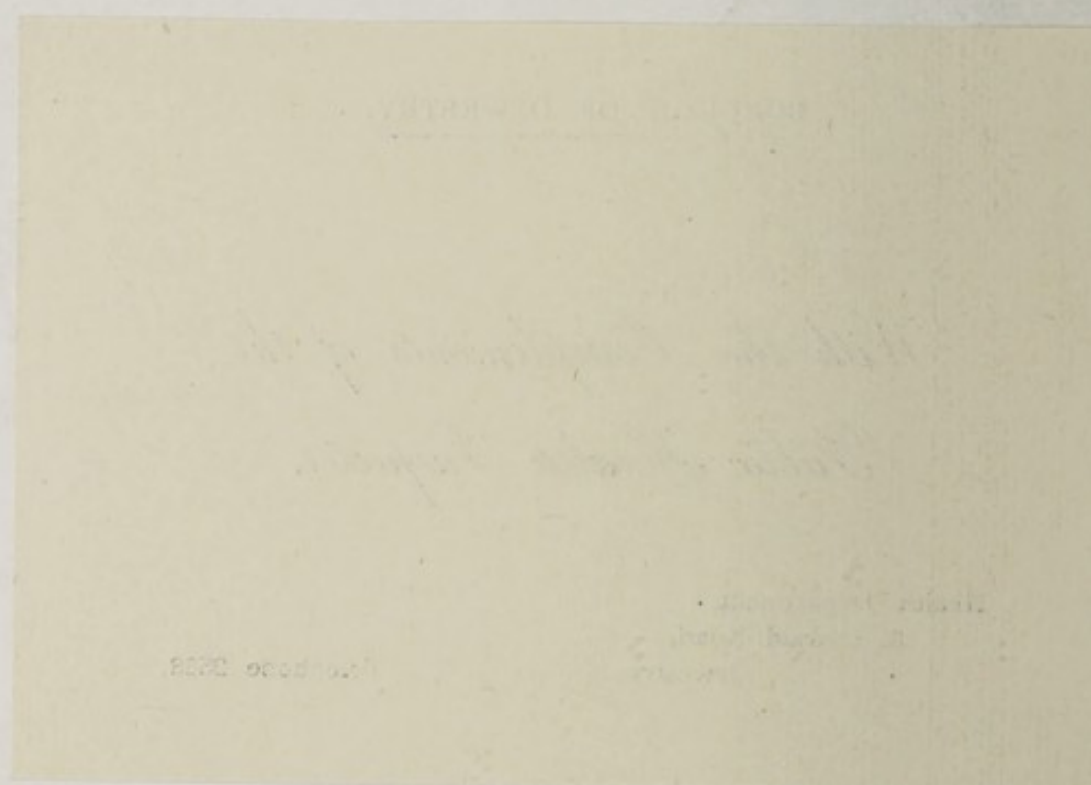
Protection of open food with screens of adequate size.

BOROUGH OF OSWESTRY.

*With the Compliments of the
Public Health Inspector.*

Health Department,
8, Oswald Road,
Oswestry.

Telephone 2588.



REPORT
OF
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The end of 1959 coincided with my completion of 7 years service as the Borough Public Health Inspector and as the following pages are but part of the total picture for these 7 years it would seem opportune to consider what the Council and the Health Department have achieved in that time. In the field of food hygiene steady progress has been made, including the rebuilding of three grocery shops and extensive alterations in other types of food premises. Housing has been concerned with the demolition of houses that were first condemned before the war and with No.1 Clearance Area, which is a large one for a town of this size and will play its part in the improvement and development of the town.

Modern insecticides and pesticides have made the control of all types of vermin much more effective and this has resulted in the virtual disappearance of houses infested with bed-bugs or fleas, though the common cockroach is a nuisance in certain parts of the town and houses infested with the garden ant present a problem which is sometimes not easily solved. Surface rats are enough of a rarity for their presence to be immediately reported to me and the public are becoming more conscious of the ravages of the mouse.

The declaration of Shropshire as an attested area and of this part of the county as an area in which only heat treated or T.T. milk can be sold has been reflected in the meat inspection figures for condemnations due to tuberculosis, these being at a very low level. A new problem,

namely, infestation with *Cysticercus bovis* has taken precedence over Tuberculosis as the major cause of concern to the meat inspector and to the butcher. The position of the meat inspector is not made any easier by the fact that the majority of cases arise from cattle that have been allowed to drink from a stream which takes the outfall from a public sewage works, the tapeworm eggs passing straight through sewage works without losing their virility. The wet season of 1958 resulted in the heavy condemnation of livers affected with fluke during 1959.

The Atmospheric Pollution figures taken in this small market town have formed part of the national survey which is the basis for future legislation and action and credit is due to the Council for having the foresight to find the money for the smoke filter apparatus.

The scheme for hiring dustbins has been operating for 6 years and has proved the wisdom of spending a small amount of capital in order to increase the efficiency of refuse collection and of the administration relating to the provision of dustbins.

The use of the Health Department window for health education purposes has I feel, proved its value by bringing before the public, services and equipment which are available for their protection, and has enabled the department to carry out the work of public relations which is being increasingly recognised as an integral part of the work of the local authority health department.

All that has been achieved over the past 7 years is a result of the

team-work arising from the financial and other support of the Health Committee and Council and the vast amount of clerical work carried out in the department.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

R. J. LEWIS,

Public Health Onspector.

FOOD HYGIENE AND FOOD STANDARDS

An important part of the routine work of inspectors concerns the examination of food premises where food is stored, prepared and sold in order to protect the health of the consumer from infections which can arise from contaminated food. The inspection of a food premise is carried out under the powers of entry laid down in the Food & Drugs Act, 1955; and entry is for the enforcement of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955 and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. Principally, on inspection attention is paid to the following points.

1. General state of cleanliness and decoration.
2. Condition of assistants working on the premises.
3. Facilities for washing up, hand washing and toilet facilities.
4. Refrigeration and other conditions of food storage.
5. The presence of flies, mice, rats or other vermin.
6. Condition of working surfaces, and general repair of premises.
7. General methods of handling foodstuffs and possibilities of contamination.
8. Compliance with Acts and Regulations in other matters.
9. "On the spot" health education in food hygiene.

The work resulting from the application of these standards will be dealt with under sub-headings.

(a) Bakehouses.

Baking bread and confectionery 4. (One of these closed at the end of the year).

Baking confectionery only 4. (Three are in connection with cafe's).

The reduction to 5 of premises solely baking and selling bread and confectionery shows a continuance of the trend for the small "one man" bakehouse to close in the face of rising costs and the competition from the multiple bakeries. Even in a market town such as Oswestry a very high proportion of the bread consumed is produced many miles away and transported by road. Inspection of bakehouses shows that the remaining premises are well run, improvements are being planned, and increasing attention is being given to hygiene.

(b) Cafe's and Hotels.

There are 29 hotels, cafe's, coffee rooms, snack bars and factory canteens in the Borough; three of the cafe's are in very old half-timbered buildings, and one hotel has a long coaching history. Nevertheless modern ways are combined with old structures, and in the town as a whole

24 of the catering premises have refrigerated storage.

4	"	"	"	"	dishwashing machines which steam sterilise.
3	"	"	"	"	double-unit sterilising sinks.
15	"	"	"	"	use a recognised steriliser-detergent for washing up.

(c) Fish Friers.

There are 8 fish frying establishments, 3 of these belonging to one Company who have centralised preparation in a separate building, chipped potatoes being distributed in polythene tubs, this centralisation having eliminated preparation in inadequate cellars of three frying establishments. This Company also delivers prepacked fish and chips in calor gas oven vans to the country areas. All frying establishments have refrigerated storage for fish. An attempt has been made to discourage the practice of reheating cooked meat pies in fish frying establishments.

(d) Wet Fish Shops.

There are 4, none of which are of the open display types. Two of the shops have a refrigerated display cabinet.

(e) Butchers Premises.

There are 18 in the Borough, 4 of them being multiple and 14 family businesses. A feature is the wider use of refrigeration as display cabinets, window bottoms and deep freeze cabinets in addition to the chill room or box.

One butcher in the town prepacks meat for sale in other shops, including a multiple store, and a company which slaughters in Ellesmere R.D.C. runs a packing establishment in this area.

Slaughtering is carried out at the rear of two of the shops. Meat manufacturing rooms in butchers premises have continued to

receive careful attention, and improvements are gradually being made and planned. At a time when the marketing of meat and more especially meat products is undergoing the changes of centralisation, bulk production, and marketing by all types of retail food shops, it is understandable that the small butcher moves forward slowly and carefully on improvements involving considerable capital. During the year there were no complaints received regarding cooked meat products, or any indication that they had been the cause of food poisoning.

(f) School Canteens.
County Council.

There are 5 kitchens producing meals, two of them for delivery to a number of schools. The standard of hygiene maintained by school canteens is very high, and it is galling to hear local general practitioners, who know little or nothing of the conditions, intimating that the school canteens are the source of the very infectious Sonnei Dysentery (*Shigella sonnei*), which the Ministry of Health report is not very likely to be spread by food.

Private.

There are 4 attached to boarding schools, two of which were inspected.

(g) Greengrocers - 17.

A feature of this trade is the increasing sale of prepacked frozen foods besides vegetables. Cakes, Chickens, Fish and Chips,

are examples of what the "greengrocer" can now sell from his frozen foods cabinet.

(h) Sweet Shops - 28.

(i) Licensed Houses.- 39.

During the year improvements were made at a number of houses in order to bring them to the standard desired by the Licensing Justices and the Council. All houses have hot and cold water for washing glasses, and are using sterilising detergents. The use of mechanical extraction fans is becoming greater, whilst the provision of inside toilets in the place of those outside is being done where the building allows.

(j) Market Halls.

The retail market is split between the Cross and the Bailey Head. At the Cross, the covered hall has 3 butchers stalls, 2 cheese and grocers stalls, a snack bar, 8 regular greengrocers stalls, a sweet stall, a cake stall, and the group of country women who avail themselves of the charter privilege of paying tollage on whatever articles they bring to sell, usually vegetables, flowers, butter and poultry. During 1959, a definite and determined effort was made to ensure that poultry displayed in the market was covered, and if possible in a polythene pack. This was because the housewives have a great desire to feel an open chicken on a market stall, and the birds sold were

getting a great deal of handling.

Handwashing facilities are provided in the end of the market which is tiled for the butchers.

At the Bailey Head, there are a cheese, a cake and a sweet stall in the Powis Hall, and greengrocers and a grocer outside, washing facilities being provided in the Powis Hall. The grocer sells only prepacked goods from the side of a van, all of them proprietary and mainly well known brands which are bulk bought and not of the 'salvaged' type stock. One vendor of salvaged tinned goods spent one day on the Bailey Head, was not found until he was packing his lorry in the evening and was warned of the consequences of selling unsound goods, which some of the tins on the lorry appeared to be. The vendor was so eager to demonstrate the quality of his goods that he distributed sound tins amongst the street sweepers who were just finishing work, much to their surprise and delight. This trader has not been seen in Oswestry a second time.

(k) Hotels.

Improvements were put in hand at two hotels. At one, new kitchen tables have been provided, and a washing up sink provided in a lounge used as a bar when dances are held. At the other general improvements were agreed with the owners and were in preparation at the end of the year.

(1) Milk & Dairies.

Oswestry is in a designated area, which means that all milk sold must be Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested or Sterilised.

No. of registered dairies	3
No. of dairymen and 'milk shops' holding dealer's licences for designated milk	8
No. of dairymen holding supplementary licences for designated milk	6
No. of dairymen holding producer/dealer licences for T.T. milk . .	1

Of recent years there has been a change from locally produced and bottled milk to the sale of milk produced and bottled away from Oswestry in large plants and sold locally by milk retailers. The bulk of milk sold in the town now comes from three sources

- (i) Whitchurch Dairy (Pasteurised, T.T., Sterilised).
- (ii) North Staffs. Dairy (Pasteurised, T.T., Sterilised).
- (iii) Wrexham Dairy (Pasteurised, T.T., Sterilised).

Even in a market town like Oswestry, there is only a very limited amount of milk that is produced and bottled on local farms. This bulk handling of milk does keep the process to premises that are concerned only with handling milk, and where the bottle washing and plant sterilising is a well organised routine. In addition, the pasteurisation of the bulk of the milk eliminates certain pathogenic organisms which may be found in milk produced from T.T. herds.

(m) Ice Cream.

No Ice Cream is produced in the Borough. Fifty-nine premises are registered for the sale of ice cream, most of them selling the article in the wrapper in which it is placed at the factory. Mobile vans have to be inspected frequently to ensure that where loose ice cream is sold the van carries washing facilities and facilities for sterilising servers.

(n) Mobile Shops.

(1) Grocery - 3 operate in the town, mainly on Council Estates.

Last summer two of them had refrigerated storage for cooked meats and bacon, and hand washing facilities.

(2) Greengrocery - 3 of these are normally operating. Sometimes there is a tendency to spread from greengrocery to other goods, and this must be watched. Unfortunately last year, a company that runs both a grocery van and a greengrocery van was selling vegetables on the grocery van and groceries on the vegetable van, and they were frequently on the same estate at the same time.

(o) Health Education - Food Hygiene.

(a) Kitchen Staff.

Special talks were given to the kitchen staffs at Woodside and the Girls Modern School and Oswestry School, and also to the staff at an hotel.

(b) General.

A talk on public health was given to two clubs in the town.

MEAT INSPECTION

The table on page 43 details the animals slaughtered for human consumption in the Borough, and the results of inspection. These animals were slaughtered at three premises, one of which is owned by a joint wholesaling Company formed by Oswestry butchers. At these premises in Willow Street, during 1959, the Rural District Council inspectorate did duty on alternate weeks, and the total kill is made up as follows:-

Kill at Willow Street inspected by R.D.C.

Cattle 808, Calves 25, Sheep 5,990, Pigs 2,343.

Kill at Willow Street inspected by Borough

Cattle 757, Calves 24, Sheep 5,024, Pigs 1,934.

Details of Condemnation by Borough Inspector.

1. <u>Tuberculosis.</u>	<u>Heads</u>	<u>Livers</u>	<u>Lungs</u>	<u>Other Offals</u>	<u>Weight lbs.</u>
(a) Cattle.	4	2	2	-	128
(b) Pigs	110	3	3	-	1,562
2. <u>Fascioliasis (fluke).</u>					
(a) Cattle.	-	95 Part 90	-	-	1,330 360
(b) Sheep.	-	61	-	-	90
3. <u>Cysticercus Bovis.</u>					
Cattle.	3	3	3	3	129

Details of Condemnation by Borough Inspector (Cont.).

<u>4. Other Hydatid Cysts.</u>	<u>Heads</u>	<u>Livers</u>	<u>Lungs</u>	<u>Other Offals</u>	<u>Weight lbs.</u>
(a) Cattle.	-	6	4	-	108
(b) Pigs.	-	1	4	-	11
<u>5. Pyogenic Abscesses.</u>					
(a) Cattle.	-	1	-	-	14
(b) Pigs.	2	-	-	-	28
<u>6. Fevered Conditions.</u>					
(a) Sheep. - Carcase & offals.					34
(b) Pigs.	-	5	5	-	36
<u>7. Jaundice & Immaturity.</u>					
(a) Calf carcase & offals.					24
				Total	<u><u>3,854</u></u>

MEAT INSPECTION

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,877	-	104	13,664	4,421
Number inspected	1,877	-	104	13,664	4,421
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	528	-	1	223	77
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	28.1	-	1.9	1.6	1.7
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	11	-	-	-	211
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.59	-	-	-	4.8

Cysticercus Bovis localised (carcasses frozen) - 5

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

There are two very common fallacies about smoke pollution.

- (1) That atmospheric smoke comes from factories;
- (2) that atmospheric smoke pollution occurs only in big cities, especially the industrial ones.

By the establishment of a smoke filter station in 1957, Oswestry Borough Council have helped to provide the National information which shows that over a population-figure of 5,000 the density of atmospheric pollution varies - but does not increase relative to population. This fact was brought home to me quite strongly at the beginning of 1959 when, to check my assessment of smoke stains which had been read on a 'comparable scale', I sent the Oswestry readings for December 1958 to Coventry to be 'read off' on a piece of equipment which this Council did not then possess. The Chief Public Health Inspector of Coventry sent, together with the correct readings for my stains, the readings for the City centre of Coventry for the same period. Taken with similar scientific apparatus, these readings showed that on most days, and on the average throughout the month of December 1958, the low level smoke pollution in the centre of Oswestry was greater than in the centre of Coventry. Why should this be ? Because the density of domestic dwellings is much greater in the centre of Oswestry, and it is domestic dwellings that produce the greater part of smoke pollution.

A smoke filter apparatus can serve two purposes

- (1) To record smoke pollution as part of the national survey.
- (2) To help to educate the general public in the presence, causes and cure, of smoke pollution.

To further the second object, the equipment was dismantled from the site in the top of the Health Department in October 1959 and was used in two window displays dealing with Clean Air, the first in the Health Department window and the second in the Gas Showroom window. At the beginning of 1960 the pump was resited at the Boys' Secondary Modern School on the southern fringe of the town, to demonstrate any possible difference between the town fringe and the town centre.

The provision by the Council of a photo reflectometer for accurately determining the value of smoke stains indicates the interest the Health Committee and Council take in this work of the Public Health Inspectorate. In the future there must be positive action in the form of smoke control zones, which should, initially, cover the town centre. This will be much more practical and realistic as the conversion from steam to diesel locomotives takes place on the railway, which runs very near to the town centre.

The Council's interest was also shown if only indirectly, by the conversion to oil-heating in the Guildhall and the Public Baths - the latter chimney having been previously a frequent "black smoke" offender due to the weekly emptying of the baths, now converted to a continual filter, and the need to burn coal on Saturday night to quickly raise the temperature of the

water ready for Sunday morning bathing.

Filter pump readings for 1959 :-

January	48.74	milligramms	per	100	cu.	metres.
February	24.5	"	"	"	"	"
March	19.4	"	"	"	"	"
April	11.6	"	"	"	"	"
May	9.8	"	"	"	"	"
June	3.19	"	"	"	"	"
July	3.08	"	"	"	"	"
August	3.89	"	"	"	"	"
September	10.31	"	"	"	"	"
October	}	Used for Display.				
November						
December						

SHOPS ACTS

The hundred and seventy shops which do not handle food are mainly small establishments, and generally conditions are quite good. Many close at five o'clock in the evening and the remainder at 5.30 so that the control of working hours does not present a problem, and the major part of the work is concerned with maintaining and improving facilities such as toilets, staff-rooms, and cloak-rooms. Proposed legislation on non-industrial places of employment will give greater strength where it is needed.

RODENT CONTROL

The Joint Committee between the Rural District Council and the Borough for rodent control continues, and during 1959 two operatives were employed on inspection work, the free treatment of domestic dwellings, the treatment of business premises on a contract or charge system, and the treatment of sewers. In the Borough experiments were made with the use of muslin bags baited with Warfarin. Generally, infestations of rats were at a low level and those of mice not extensive.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

One treatment was carried out for a very minor infestation of bed-bugs, and a determined effort was made to control cockroaches in one road by the treatment of the under-floor space with B.H.C. fumigators.

CINEMAS

The two Cinemas in the town are inspected annually and a certificate issued which is submitted to the Magistrates.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

During the year the policy of providing free hand washing facilities was extended to the Beatrice Street conveniences, which are unattended but are used extensively by road travellers who are appreciative of the Council's efforts. In addition, anti-frost electrical wiring was installed along the Beatrice Street water pipes. The free hand washing facilities in the Market Street conveniences now have the pull-on type of automatic roller towel as they are locked at 5 o'clock.

The overall position of public conveniences in the town was considered in view of possible alterations to Market Street building, the Smithfield and the Bailey Head, and it is essential that the provision of modern conveniences to meet both the needs of town pedestrians and travelling motorists should **not** be long delayed.

HOUSING

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1959.

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. ...	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 ...	-	-	-
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts ...	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED	Number		
(8) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1- and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(9) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority	33	////
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	1	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	-	-
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	////

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at end of year	Number of houses	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation	(1)	(2)
(a) under Section 48	6	4
(b) under Section 17 (2)	-	-
(c) under Section 46	-	-
(15) Licensed for temporary occupa- tion under Sections 34 or 53	-	////

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of houses	Number of occupants of houses in column (1)
	(1)	(2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year	-	-

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

PART I OF THE ACT

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	14	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	94	25	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	108	27	2	-

2.- CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

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. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-

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. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT
Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel) Making etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	-
) Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Lace, lace cur- tains and nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hang- ings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-plate	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur pulling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and Steel cables and chains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart gear	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, latches and keys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacks	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Racquet and tennis balls	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags	-	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea picking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feather sorting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc., of buttons etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and Sweetmeats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas stock- ings, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

