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ST. AUSTELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL

REPORT



of

the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

YEAR

1950

J. G. S. TURNER, C.M.G.,
M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.,
D.T.M.

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ST. AUSTELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

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MR. C. A. THOMAS

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Urban District of St. Austell.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the District for the year 1950.

The conditions prevailing throughout the year have been generally satisfactory and there has been no major outbreak of infectious disease.

I wish to record my thanks to Mr. Watts and to Mr. Sturtridge for their work throughout the year. I wish also to thank Mr. Saunders and the Heads of Departments and their Staffs for co-operation and help. It is a pleasure to record gratitude to members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support.

I have the honour to be, Ladies & Gentlemen,
Yours obedient Servant,

J. G. S. TURNER

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	18,379
Population	...	...	...	...	23,800
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	7,659
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£121,877
Product of a Fenny Rate	...	...	...	...	£480

Rate per 1,000 Population

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	Male	Female	Total	St. Austell	England and Wales
Total	153	169	322)	13.55	
Legitimate	148	159	307)		
Illegitimate	5	10	15)		
	Rate corrected for age distribution.			15.1	15.8

STILL BIRTHS

Total	9	0	9)		
Legitimate	9	0	9)	0.38	0.37
Illegitimate	0	0	0)		

DEATHS

	168	201	369	15.5	
	Rate corrected for age distribution			12.3	11.6

Rate per 1,000 Total Births

MATERNAL DEATHS

	0	0	0	0	0.86
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DEATHS under 1yr. of age (Infantile Mortality)

Total	3	5	8)		
Legitimate	3	5	8)	24.8	29.8
Illegitimate	0	0	0)		

DEATHS under 2 yrs. from Enteritis and Diarrhoea

	0	0	0	0	3.0
--	---	---	---	---	-----

CAUSES OF DEATH

The following is a list of the causes of Death in accordance with the Abbreviated List of the International List of 1948 :-

	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis - Respiratory	4	3	7
2. Tuberculosis - other forms	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	5	4	9
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	1	5
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	6	6
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4	4
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	21	22	43
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	3	4	7
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	22	44	66
18. Coronary disease, angina	22	12	34
19. Hyper-tension with heart disease	3	4	7
20. Other heart disease	39	41	80
21. Other circulatory disease	3	4	7
22. Influenza	1	2	3
23. Pneumonia	3	1	4
24. Bronchitis	4	6	10
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	2	0	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	5	7
29. Hyper-plasia of prostate	4	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18	29	48
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	0	1
34. All other accidents	1	3	4
35. Suicide	0	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	-	1
All causes	168	201	369

The following short table give the percentage distribution of ages at death :-

<u>Age Group at Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
0-1	1.8	2.5
1-59	20.2	15.9
60-69	20.8	20.9
70-79	35.7	35.3
80-89	20.8	20.9
90 and over	0.6	4.5

CAUSES OF DEATH (Contd.)

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

As is to be expected with the survival of the population to older ages a large proportion of deaths are due to tumour growths and to degenerative diseases.

One death was due to an accident involving a motor vehicle and four deaths to other accidents.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Ages in weeks</u>				
	-1	-2	-3	-4	5-52
1. Prematurity	4	-	-	-	-
2. Broncho Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	1
3. Asphyxia neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	7	-	-	-	1

SECTION A

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA - (In acres) 18,379. The district is mixed urban and rural, the main aggregations of population being in St. Austell town, Par, St. Blazey, Tywardreath and Nevagissey. Par and Charlestown are ports dealing mainly with the china clay trade, while Nevagissey deals with the fishing trade. The whole area is popular as a seaside resort and the population is greatly increased during the summer months.

POPULATION - The estimated population showed a very slight increase over that for 1949. The 1950 population was 23,800.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES - According to the rate book, the number of inhabited houses in the district was 7,659, the rateable value being £121,877 which gives £480 for a Penny Rate.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS - The year was cooler and wetter than the average. The following table supplied by the Engineer give the rainfall as recorded in St. Austell :-

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>MONTHLY AVERAGE FOR LAST 50 YEARS</u>
January	2.85	5.50
February	8.51	4.03
March	2.46	3.63
April	2.99	2.84
May	2.15	2.52
June	1.78	3.67
July	4.43	3.37
August	7.26	3.61
September	7.12	3.26
October	2.61	5.28
November	9.82	5.46
December	6.68	5.95
TOTAL	58.66"	49.25
Monthly average	4.89"	4.09
No. of wet days	247	206.5

SECTION I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

1. Medical Officer of Health

Dr. J. G. S. Turner, M.B., B.Sc., D.P.H. - 1st February-31st December.

2. Senior Sanitary Inspector, Petroleum & Shops Inspector

Charles Herbert Watts, M.S.I.A. Cert. R.S.I.
Certified Meat and Food Inspector
Associate membership of the Institute of Sanitary Engineers.

3. Additional Sanitary Inspector

Leslie H. Sturtridge, M.R.San.I., M.R.I.P.H.H., A.G.I.
Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are available at the Royal Cornwall Infirmary where all material for investigation is sent.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN

A supply is maintained at the Health Area Office and can be obtained by Medical Practitioners on request.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

There is a main centre established in St. Austell, with an establishment of three ambulances and two utilicens. In addition St. Johns and the Red Cross maintain voluntary ambulances at St. Austell, St. Blazey and St. Dennis and these are available in emergencies.

The provision of a new ambulance centre is recognised as a necessity in the near future and some preliminary investigation has been made of sites on the outskirts of the town.

The repair and servicing of vehicles by the Fire Service has been satisfactory.

Thanks are due to the Commandants, Officers and Members of the British Red Cross Society and to the Superintendent, Officers and men of the St. Blazey Division of the St. Johns Ambulance Brigade for their continued co-operation and assistance in manning both County and Voluntary Vehicles at night and at week-ends.

Thanks are due also to Mrs. Batchelor, Organiser of the Hospital Car Service and to the many Ladies and Gentlemen, who provided transport on request.

NURSING AND OTHER SERVICES IN THE HOME

These services have worked well. The establishment was increased by two district nurse midwives and is now as follows :-

	District Nurse, Midwife Health Visitor.	Health Visitor (full time)	General Nurse & Midwife	Total
Mevagissey	1	-	-	1
St. Blazey & Tywardreath	3	-	-	3
St. Austell & Treverbyn	2	3	3	8

All nurses in the area have now received training in gas/air analgesia and as circumstances permit they are now sent for further training as health visitors, Queens nurses, or for practical post certificate courses.

Domiciliary Midwifery

Approximately 60% of all births occur at home and provided the home conditions are good and that difficulties are not likely to arise, this is the best place. Gas/air analgesia is every-where available.

Care and After Care

This is confined at present to cases of tuberculosis. Twelve cases were provided for at a cost of £132. 1. 9. to the County Council.

Ante and Post Natal Care

An ante-natal clinic was held weekly at Moorland Road, by a specialist Obstetrician from Redruth. In addition a weekly clinic was held by Midwives.

Infant Welfare

Clinics are held fortnightly at Moorland Road, St. Austell and Par. The attendances averaged 24.4 and 21.5 respectively.

Domestic Help Services

This service which has been most ably organised by Mrs. Brookes has run smoothly throughout the year. A total of 45 persons were helped of whom 18 were maternity cases. The establishment was four full time home helps.

Hospitals

The only hospital in the area is the St. Austell and District Hospital which deals with general surgical and medical cases. Cases requiring

further examination and special treatment are sent to the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro. Maternity cases go to Redruth and infectious diseases requiring isolation or special treatment are sent to the Isolation Division Hospital at Truro. A few of the more infective cases of tuberculosis are sent to Tehidy but accommodation is very limited.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

(a) Clinics held at Moorland Road are as follows :-

Ante-natal & Gynaecology	Every Monday
Orthopaedic	Tuesday
Child Welfare	First, third & fifth Wednesday each month
Speech Therapy	Every Wednesday
E.N.T. Ophthalmia	As required
Dental	Wednesday
Child Guidance	Second & Fourth Wednesday each month
Skin Clinic	Thursday morning.

(b) Clinics held at the Hospital

General Medical & Surgical	Daily
Orthopaedic	Monday - forenoon
Venereal Diseases	Tuesday - afternoon
Tuberculosis	Monday - afternoon

SECTION C

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

WATER

Consumer demands for water were adequately met in all parts of the district. As a result of the heavy rainfall during the summer months it was not necessary to restrict the hours of supply.

Bacteriological examinations have been made regularly both on the raw and treated water from all sources. Traces of contamination have been found at one or two of the sources, but not on the distributing system, indicating that methods of chlorination are satisfactory. One small source was contaminated for a short time and consumers were warned to boil drinking water.

The water supply in the district is soft and the high silica content provides a natural check on plumbo-solvency. Lead pipes are not used on drinking supplies, galvanised iron or copper tubing being the standard materials used throughout the district.

Approximately 95% of the houses in the district have a piped supply and most have water indoors. Very few stand pipes are now maintained by the Council. During the year 37 new connections were made to the mains, and 69 were made at the request of consumers wishing to renew their service pipes. During the year Stenalees and Trenance reservoirs were relined.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

There were no extensive changes to the sewerage system in the Urban District but further survey work continued in the Par and St. Blazey districts with a view to renewing the whole system. A pumping scheme, designed to drain houses outside the system at Bugle has been constructed and put into operation. Sludge pumping machinery has been installed at the Rescorla sewage works.

DISINFECTION

Concurrent and terminal disinfection is carried out as required.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 came into force on March 1st 1950. The important difference between the new and old acts is that Borough and District Councils are now directly vested whereas formerly the vesting was in the County Councils. The two full time rodent operators who are engaged are provided with motor transport.

The work carried out is divided into four sections :-

(a) Private Dwellings

No charge is made and the Local Authority received 50% of the cost from the Ministry. 254 weekly treatments were carried out.

(b) Business Premises

The cost of operations is charged. One hundred and twenty five weekly treatments were carried out.

(c) Sewers

A variable proportion of manholes are baited according to experience. The results are as follows :-

6th. Maintenance	287	manholes baited and takes recorded	113
7th. Maintenance	236	manholes baited and takes recorded	106

(d) Refuse & Sewage Disposal Works

Twenty seven treatments were given to refuse disposal works and twelve weekly treatments to sewage disposal works. River banks and leats which were commonly found to be infested were treated as required.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

This department is under the supervision of the Surveyor. A weekly house refuse collection is in operation throughout the Urban district, but in certain very congested areas in Mevagissey, where there is no storage accommodation, collections are made thrice weekly. Refuse is disposed of at tips at Menagwins, Par and Mevagissey.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Urban area is moderately well served with conveniences which are supervised by the Surveyor's Department. A twice daily cleansing service is maintained in the town area and at Par and Mevagissey.

Schemes have been laid to provide conveniences at, Par, Mount Charles, St. Blazey, Pentewan and Penwithick. At Porthpean Beach the sea wall has been built and a start made with the new conveniences.

There is an urgent need to meet the requirements of holiday makers in the district.

SECTION D

HOUSING

There is still a serious shortage of housing accommodation in the district with an active waiting list for accommodation of 1,255 families, details of which are as follows :-

Number without separate houses (many of which are overcrowded)	800
Number with separate homes	
(a) living in unfit houses	90
(b) Living in overcrowded houses	<u>365</u>
	<u>1,255</u>

A large percentage of the applicants are young married people who have never had homes of their own. There are many instance of unsuitable accommodation even though the houses cannot be declared statutorily unfit or overcrowded within the meaning of the Housing Act 1936.

The classification of the types required is as follows :-

Requiring 1 bedroom type	85
" 2 " "	890
" 3 " "	270
" 4 " "	<u>10</u>
	1,255

It is emphasised that the figures shown do not necessarily reflect the true housing position in the area as many former applicants have withdrawn their claims for houses, owing to their financial inability to meet the rentals charged. Many of these people are living under very bad housing conditions.

The Council now own 1,031 houses and development is still proceeding on three main housing sites. Other sites are being obtained in advance of actual housing allocations from the Ministry of Health.

Details of house construction in the area during 1950 is as follows :-

Dwellings erected by the Council	98
Dwellings erected by Private Enterprise	16

106 houses are still in course of construction by the Council, and 9 by private enterprise.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION
OF FOOD

MILK

Inspection of the retail milk supply delivered throughout the area has been maintained since the coming into operation of the various sets of new Milk Regulations later in the year 1949. Milk Distributors premises have received regular attention and some improvements have been carried out. A number of producers continue to send milk to the Dried Milk Products Factory at Lostwithiel where it is either pasteurised for local needs or chilled and transported to London.

As yet nothing had been done to set up a scheme for the establishment of pasteurising or sterilising plant either by the trade or local authorities within the large St. Austell area.

There are now a substantial number of cowkeepers producing "designated milk" under licence granted by the County Agricultural Committee.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Close attention has been paid to the inspection of meat and other foods destined for human consumption. The Ministry of Food continue to maintain the Abattoir, Tregonissey Road, St. Austell where all animals destined for human consumption are slaughtered by humane methods. Daily inspections are carried out by the qualified inspectors of the St. Austell Urban and Rural District Councils. Towards the end of the year, a report was submitted on the improvements required as regards additional building accommodation for condemned meat, hanging equipment, re-arrangements of hanging offals to facilitate meat inspection duties; water supply and drainage. The Council resolved to forward the report to the Headquarters of the Ministry of Food who through their Livestock Division (Regional) have given the matter their attention. The matter is now receiving the attention of the Ministry of Works.

During the year, steps were taken to encourage those engaged in food trades to become more directly interested in "Food Hygiene". By arrangements with the Management of the Odeon Theatre, St. Austell, the film "Another Case of Food Poisoning" was shown in the third week in June. This work has been followed by a series of talks and the showing of a number of films to representatives of local food trades.

Regular inspections have been carried out at wholesalers and retailers premises which have led to improvements being carried out at some of these establishments by the provision of constant hot and cold water supply, staff mess-rooms and better sanitary accommodation. Details of foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption are contained in the Sanitary Inspector's Report which is appended.

Much attention has been given to the inspection of ice cream both at manufacturers and retailers premises. Sampling was regularly carried out and all samples were submitted to and tested at the Pathological Department, Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro. It is pleasing to note that practically all ice-cream now sold by retail except by restaurants is by the pre-packed method thus assuring much greater protection to the public from the scares of food poisoning.

SECTION E
(Continued)

CARCASES INSPECTED

	Cattle excluding Cows Cows		Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1548	677	1878	5022	311
Number Inspected	1548	677	1878	5022	311
All diseases except T.B. Whole carcasses condemned	2	18	2	6	4
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	974		4	192	12
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	44.7%		0.3%	3.9%	5.1%
Tuberculosis Only. Whole carcasses condemned	10	26	2	-	5
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	379		-	-	15
Percentage or number inspected affected with T.B.	18.6%		0.1%	-	6.4%

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

Disease	1950 Number of Cases	Rate per 1000 Population		
		St. Austell Urban District		England and Wales
		1949	1950	1950
Scarlet Fever	9	1.14	0.38	1.50
Whooping Cough	23	0.13	0.96	3.60
Pneumonia	7	0.08	0.30	0.70
Food Poisoning	3	0	0.13	0.17
Poliomyelitis				
(a) Paralytic	3	0.17	0.13	0.13
(b) Non-paralytic	0	-	-	0.05
Meales	58	7.49	2.44	8.39
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0.04	0.04	-
		Rate per 1000 Total Births		
Puerperal Fever	4	2.97	12.41	5.81
		Rate per 1000 Live Births		
Enteritis & Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	C	0	0	1.90

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following table gives the number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation up to the 31st December 1950.

Age at 31.12.50. i.e. born in year	-1 1950	1 1949	2 1948	3 1947	4 1946	5-9 1941-45	10-14 1936-40	Total under 15
Number immunised	9	151	201	252	203	569	375	1,760
Estimated Mid-Yr. child population 1950	<u>Children under Five</u> 1,888				<u>Children 5-14</u> 3,086			4,974
Percentage	43.4				30.5			35.4

No case of diphtheria was reported during the year and our freedom can be ascribed to immunisation. There is a tendency for immunisation figures to drop as the years of freedom from disease have allowed the public to be less aware of the danger. There can be no safety unless the general level of immunisation is maintained at a higher level than at present attained.

Immunisation can be readily obtained by application to the Family Doctor or to the Child Welfare Clinic.

There were 4 deaths due to pneumonia and 3 from influenza.

It will be seen that there was no abnormal prevalence of any of the common infections.

The first case of Poliomyelitis to occur in the district, an adult male employed in a travelling fair, was acquired outside the county. The other two cases which occurred in children were probably acquired at school. One of the teachers in the school was closely associated with Fowey which had just passed through a sharp outbreak.

No satisfactory conclusion was reached as to the origin of the three cases of food poisoning; one was a visitor, and the other two were dwellers in a caravan.

TUBERCULOSIS

The total number of cases on the register at 31st December 1950 was as follows :-

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
Male	65	14
Females	53	9

These figures give an incidence of 4.97 and 0.97 respectively per 1000 population.

The following table give the age and sex distribution of newly notified cases and deaths for the year 1950 :-

Age Group	Sex	Number of Cases	Percentage
Under 5	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
5-14	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
15-24	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
25-34	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
35-44	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
45-54	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
55-64	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
65-74	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
75-84	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
85-94	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
95-104	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
105-114	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
115-124	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
125-134	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
135-144	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
145-154	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
155-164	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
165-174	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
175-184	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
185-194	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
195-204	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
205-214	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
215-224	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
225-234	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
235-244	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
245-254	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
255-264	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
265-274	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
275-284	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
285-294	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
295-304	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
305-314	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
315-324	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
325-334	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
335-344	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
345-354	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
355-364	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
365-374	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
375-384	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
385-394	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
395-404	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
405-414	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
415-424	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
425-434	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
435-444	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
445-454	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
455-464	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
465-474	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
475-484	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
485-494	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
495-504	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
505-514	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
515-524	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
525-534	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
535-544	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
545-554	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
555-564	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
565-574	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
575-584	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
585-594	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
595-604	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
605-614	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
615-624	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
625-634	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
635-644	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
645-654	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
655-664	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
665-674	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
675-684	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
685-694	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
695-704	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
705-714	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
715-724	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
725-734	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
735-744	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
745-754	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
755-764	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
765-774	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
775-784	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
785-794	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
795-804	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
805-814	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
815-824	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
825-834	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
835-844	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
845-854	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
855-864	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
865-874	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
875-884	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
885-894	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
895-904	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
905-914	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
915-924	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
925-934	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
935-944	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
945-954	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
955-964	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
965-974	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
975-984	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
985-994	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1
995-1004	Male	1	0.1
	Female	1	0.1

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-34	2	3	1	2	1	0	0	0
35-44	3	2	2	0	1	1	1	0
45-54	5	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
55-64	1	1	0	0	-	-	0	0
65-74	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Over 75	1	1	0	0	-	1	0	0
TOTALS	18	17	5	2	4	4	1	0

During the early part of 1950 the town was visited by a Mass Radiography Unit. 1,683 persons were examined and eleven new cases of tuberculosis were discovered and in addition other chest diseases were found in a further 22 persons.

The following table gives some idea of the trend of incidence since 1939 :-

Year	Pulmonary T. B.		Other T. B.	
	Average Annual Numbers. Cases	Deaths	Average Annual Numbers. Cases	Deaths
1939-43	22	11	5	3
1944-48	13	9	1	1
1949	19	9	5	1
1950	35	8	7	1

The increase during 1950 was due mainly to the discoveries of the mass radiography unit.

The fact that the deaths have remained more or less constant would indicate that there has been no great change. The death rate for all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.39 per 1000 population compared with 0.36 for England and Wales.

I would once again emphasise the close relation between this disease and bad housing with overcrowding. Every effort should be made to re-house families and allow adequate segregation of infective cases. In no other way can this disease be controlled.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

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

Premises	No. in Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4,&6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	21	82	Nil	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	121	115	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	12	Nil	Nil	-
TOTAL	154	197	1	-

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	
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	3	3	-	-
(b)unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-
(c)Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act(not including offences relating to Outwork)	4	4	-	-
TOTAL	8	8	-	-

ST. AUSTELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

SANITARY INSPECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR

1 9 5 0

To the Chairman and Members of the St. Austell Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my thirteenth Annual Report for the year ended 31st December 1950.

The work carried out in the Public Health Department during the year under review continued similarly as in previous post war years. The rate of steady activity was of necessity maintained in such a large, important and progressive urban area as St. Austell, which is so centrally situated.

The total number of Inspectorate visits made, 4,769 is again a slight increase on the previous year's records. These visits were principally made in carrying out statutory public health duties under the Housing Acts, Public Health Act, Food and Drugs Acts, and the Factories Act. Duties assigned to the meat inspection services were still carried out at the Ministry of Food Slaughtering establishment situated at St. Austell.

The year was again notable by the coming into force of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 on the 31st March 1950, together with the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Infestation of Food) Regulations 1950. This new Act which repeals the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act 1919 emphasises the primary obligation as being upon the local authority to ensure that, so far as practicable, its area is kept free from rats and mice. Under the old Act the primary duty was laid upon the individual occupier, coupled with a right of the local authority to enforce the requirement upon him.

The principal items of the report are set out in classified order as follows :-

1. SLUM CLEARANCE

It is to be regretted that the Council was again not able to embark upon a slum clearance programme during the year. The pressing need for housing accommodation continues, especially among the younger married families, the majority of whom stress their desires to be granted "two bedroom" accommodation. The Council still have a waiting list of over 1,200 applicants.

2. CONTROL OF CIVIL BUILDING
Housing Reconditioning

Building reconditioning schemes continued to be controlled by Ministry of Works Order No. 802 under emergency legislation. If such schemes were estimated to be within the £100-£500 limits the local authority are responsible for granting a Building Licence upon receipt of

application from the Owner to enable the necessary works to be carried out. Thus 16 applications for building licences were investigated.

3. MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

The duties of meat inspection performed under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations were primarily carried out at the government Abattoir situated at Tregonissey Road. These duties included both anti-mortem and post-mortem inspections. The animal carcasses and offals prepared at this establishment are allocated for human consumption through the butchers group committees, by the Wholesale Meat Supplies Association whose allocation centre is situated in the Market House, Market Street, St. Austell. A total of 9,436 animal carcasses were slaughtered throughout the year this being an increase of 1,028 on the previous year and an increase of 2,087 on the total recorded for the year 1948. All meat carcasses and offals are transported in metal lined permanently enclosed motor transport fitted with hanging rails and sliding hooks, and offals are deposited and carried in specially provided metal containers.

Consequent upon informal action taken reconditioning works were carried out at the meat allocation centre later in the year. These works included laying new concrete floor, providing new 4" stoneware drainage system, cloakroom equipped complete with lavatory basin, electrical hot water heater and laying on of cold water supply. The interior walls of depot were scraped, cleansed and painted two coats with suitable white paint.

Frequent visits have been paid to butchers retail shops and preparing rooms throughout the year, particular attention being paid to vehicles in which meat is delivered to the consumers. The majority of meat-shop premises now have refrigerators installed for better storing of meat and poultry etc.

The following tables shew in detail the number of animals slaughtered during the year and the condemnations made for various causes viz :-

<u>BOVINE</u>	4103
(a) Bullocks	1505
(b) Cows	677
(c) Bulls	43
(d) Calves	1878
Sheep	5022
Pigs	<u>311</u>
TOTAL	<u>9436</u>

Meat Condemned

As a result of the inspections made during the year, the following carcasses and organs were condemned as unfit for human consumption :-

B O V I N E

P I G S

S H E E P

	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Pt. Livers	Livers	Stomachs	Udders	Carcases	Heads	Plucks	Stomachs	Carcases	Heads	Plucks	Livers	Stomachs
STRONGYLUS NEFESCENS															3		
SEPTICAEMIA									1								
TUBERCULOSIS	39	138	244	11		122			5	11	4						
CIRRHOSIS					216	103									1	15	
CAVERNOUS ANGIOMA						162											
DISTOMATOSIS					251	3											61
ABCESSES		2		1		26								2	5	6	
PERICARDITIS	2								1		1						
EXTENSIVE BRUISING	1																
CARCINOMA			1	1		1	1										
DECOMPOSITION													1	2	1		
GANGRENE	1												1				
FATTY DEGENERATION																	4
HYDATID CYSTS																	2
FLUKES																	23
PLEURISY											1				10		
MYOCARDITIS				3													
FEVER & DROPSY	7								1				3				
PNEUMINIA															9		
JOHNES DISEASE							3										
NECROSIS						42											28
MASTITIS								113									
PERITONITIS	4												1				
INFLAMMATION			1	1			10	12	1		4	6					1

B O V I N E

P I G S

S H E E P

W = WHOLE
Rest are
LBS:

	Forequarter Beef	Hindquarter Beef	Shin Beef	Skirts	Beef	Spleens	Leg of Pork	Pork	Shoulder Pork	Leg of Lamb	Flank & Breast Mutton	Forequarter Mutton	Shoulder Mutton
TUBERCULOSIS	5W					3			1W				
INJURY & BRUISING	1W 247	1W 264	16		197		2W 49	4		2W 7		9	1W 44
ABCESSSES					20				1W				
INFLAMMATION	2W	12		3		2					22		
DROPSY													
PLEURISY												1W	

4. OTHER FOODS

Numerous visits have been paid to food storage premises and food shops etc., during 1950 and large consignments of foodstuffs were inspected.

As a result of these inspections, the following items were condemned as unfit for human consumption and were disposed of viz :-

814	tins of Meat	Blown, punctured & decomposition
607	tins of Vegetables	Blown and leaking
696	tins of fruit	Blown and leaking
744	tins of Milk	Blown and leaking
247	tins of Fish	Blown and leaking
58	tins of Jam	Blown
186	tins of soup	Blown and leaking
104	lbs of cheese	Mouldy
35-30	lb cartons dried prunes	Advanced moulds & deteriorated.
44	jars pickles	Fermenting
113	lbs Pork sausage	Decomposition
10	boxes Greek grapes	Fermenting
18	jars Mayannaise	Fermenting
6	jars Sandwich spread	Mouldy
8	tins of coffee	Solidified.

10	tins Colmans Mustard	Mouldy
46	packets pudding mixture and cake flour	Mite infested
7	packets Weetabix	Damp and mouldy
135	lbs Ox tripe	Advanced decomposition
4	tins fruit Juice	Blown and leaking
155	lbs pork	Decomposition
4	meat pies	Decomposition
17	jars Piccililli	Soured and mouldy
86	packets Wheat Flakes	Stale and mite infested
28	lbs Spaghetti	Damp and mites
80	packets pudding mixture	Damaged by water
15	packets Semolina	Mouldy
9	jars Salad dressing	Fermentation
10	packets Parsley	Mouldy
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs luncheon meat	Soured and moulds
50	lbs Greek currants	Fouled by mice in transit
56	meat pies	Soured and moulds
6	packets bun flour	Damaged by water
15	bottles of Mustard sauce	Fermentation
3	packets strength of wheat	Damp and mouldy
7	lbs Danish Blue cheese	Moulds and mites
5	packets beef suet	Moulds
7	packets gravy salt	Liquified
30	packets gravy powder	Damp and moulds
18	packets Dumplings	Damp and moulds
63	packets soup powder	Moulds and mites
26	lbs Macaroni	Damp
146	lbs imported hindquarter beef	Bone taint

Food Catering etc., Premises

A good deal of time has been spent in the supervision of food shops and food preparing premises including restaurant and hotel kitchens and consequently a total of 1,322 visits were made, 79 of which were paid to food preparing and kitchen premises. In the course of these visits, advantage was taken to stress upon managements and staffs the importance of making use of hygienic methods of handling, preparing and storing of foodstuffs and cleansing food containers and all equipment used in the relative branches of the trade. Also it was sought to specially encourage these people to attend the showing of various "Clean Food Films" arranged to be shown at the Odeon Theatre, St. Austell in June. During the end of the year preparations began for arranging a short series of lectures to be given to personnel engaged in the food trades early in 1951.

Improvements Carried Out

Consequent upon informal action taken new and separate sanitary accommodation and cloakroom complete with lavatory basins and electric hot water heater were provided also separate canteen room arranged at one of the larger multiple grocery and provision stores.

The stock rooms on upper floors of another multiple grocery firm were reconditioned, cleansed and rendered rat proof by lining rooms with sheet metal as found necessary.

It is gratifying to record that one of the large wholesale grocery and provision firms who were housed in very unsatisfactory, congested and unhygienic premises situated in the centre of St. Austell, earlier in the year moved into much more suitable and commodious premises situated in the lower part of the town, after new and separate sanitary accommodation, cloakroom and canteen room complete with electrical hot water heater, and new soil drainage system had been provided.

5. ICECREAM(HEAT TREATMENT) REGULATIONS

A total of 84 samples of ice-cream were collected during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratories Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro for bacteriological examination by the methylene blue tests. The results of these examinations were reported as follows.

	32	Samples were in Grade 1
	25	" " " " 2
	13	" " " " 3
	14	" " " " 4
TOTAL	<u>84</u>	

The above total number of samples collected shows a large increase on the number collected in the year 1949. The following table of percentages further prove that a higher standard of bacteriol cleanliness was obtained generally in ice-cream consumed within the urban area :-

	<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>
1949	27%	31.5%	17%	24.5%
1950	38%	30%	15.5%	16.5%

During the year 14 applicants premises were registered upon which to retail ice-cream after such premises were made to conform to the requirements of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act. Thus at the end of the year there were a total of 85 registered premises within the urban district, 9 of which were manufacturing premises.

Frequent visits were paid to manufacturers and retailers premises involving a total of 235 visits. The manufacturers premises were found to be generally well controlled and it is encouraging to record that practically all the retailers deal only in the pre-packed commodity.

6. FISH INSPECTION

During the year 14 consignments of fish were exported these consisting of 736 half-casks and 3,123 quarter-casks,

making a total of approximately 1,378,500 pickled pilchards. The fish were inspected and found to be in good condition, official certificates being issued to that effect.

In addition numerous visits were paid to fishmongers premises inspecting consignments of fish exposed for sale for human consumption and as a result the following were condemned :-

5 - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	stone boxes of Herring Melts -	Decomposition
1 - 3	stone box of Mackerel	"
14 - 3	stone boxes of Herrings	"
66 $\frac{1}{2}$ -	stone of Hake	Decomposition, with soft and flabby flesh.
2 - 5	stone boxes of Hake	Decomposition.
22 lb.	of smoked Haddock	"

7. MILK AND DAIRIES

There are eleven milk "Distributors" dairies situated within the urban area. During the year a total of 55 visits have been paid to these premises. One of the above Distributors was granted a Dealers licence by the Council to bottle Tuberculin Tested Milk and to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" under the provisions of The Milk (Special Designations)(Raw Milk) Regulations 1949.

Pasteurised milk sold under the special designation "Pasteurised" is distributed throughout the urban area by both the respective St. Austell and St. Blazey Co-operative Societies who continue to receive such milk from the Co-operative Wholesale Society Dairy at Penryn where it is both pasteurised and bottled on the premises and despatched to St. Austell daily.

The several Council Schools were supplied with heat treated milk by retailers who held "Dealers" licences to use the designation "Pasteurised" granted by the Council.

There is no milk pasteurising plant installed in the urban area yet, but it is hoped that some of the interests in the distributive milk trade will be alive to the urgent need of such a plant being set up within the area in the not too distant future.

8. FACTORIES ACT 1937

During the year under review communication was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories in accordance with Section 8 (3) of the Act, informing the Local Authority of changes of occupation of fourteen factory premises within the urban area. Of these changes three businesses passed to new managements, five took up new or additional kinds of light industrial work and the remaining six factories were deleted from the Factories List. There were no notifications from H.M. Inspector under Section 9 of the Act during the year.

Sanitary Inspections of factory premises have been made under Parts 1 & 8 of the Act which deals with the Health

(General Provisions) and Homework. Thus a total of 158 visits were made due regard being had as to compliance with the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations 1938.

9. CAMPING SITES

The St. Austell areas appears to become more increasingly attractive to holiday campers, no doubt on account of the splendid coastal scenery which it possesses. All the licenced camping sites were again well patronised during the summer season the peak demand being experienced during the bank holiday weeks of August.

The four licenced sites which continued to operate during the season were :-

"The Winnicks", Pentowan Beach.

"Cheesewarne Farm" - Mevagissey,

Duporth Holiday Camp - Nr. Charlestown.

Par Beach, Par (under the Local Authority's control).

The former owner of the Cheesewarne site was approached during the summer with the view of providing a water carriage system of sanitary accommodation connected to a drainage system for the better sanitation of the site. Plans of such proposals were submitted to and approved by the Council and I am glad to report that the works were commenced in the spring of this present year.

It is difficult to estimate the number of campers resident in the St. Austell Urban Area during the summer season. In addition to the above named licenced sites other sites have been used for organised holiday camping in tents notably by the International Youth Movement who located themselves on well laid out sites situated on the east side of Porthpean Road overlooking the picturesque Porthpean Cliffs and Cove. Also Boy Scout and Girl Guide organisations continued to select the attractive coastal area of the urban district, notably in the Par, Charlestown and Mevagissey areas for summer camping under canvas.

Such organisations as the foregoing upon obtaining the "Certificate of Exemption" from the Minister of Health are exempted from being compelled to camp on licenced sites, such exemptions being provided for under the exemption provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.

There are still a few undesirable encampments of tent dwellers who prefer the "romany" type of life than living in houses. These people live under very insanitary conditions without proper water supply and sanitary accommodation.

During August one such encampment of horse dealers was removed by informal action with police co-operation.

10. RIVERS AND STREAMS

General supervision was given to the several water courses situated in the urban area as to pollution from the disposal of house drainage and refuse in the more rural parts of the district. The time is still eagerly awaited when the proposed new main drainage schemes will be a reality and thus abate much of the present unavoidable rivers pollution. It was encouraging to know that the proposed new main sewerage scheme for the Per-St. Blazey area was treated as priority No.1 by the Council in their endeavours to get all house drainages connected to main sewers and thus alleviate sewage leats in those areas. It is pleasing to report there was no re-occurrence of nuisance from sulphurous smells from the St. Austell White River during the year.

11. ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN

There were no cases of bed bug infestation during the year.

Reports were received of other types of vermin infestation of premises chiefly fleas. Investigations were made in each case and those cases confirmed were readily treated with liquid insecticide solutions containing an approved percentage of D.D.T. base and the pests eradicated. Consequently a total of 51 visits were paid to such premises being a decrease of 34 on the previous year.

12. RODENT CONTROL

As I have already mentioned earlier in this report the new Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 came into force and operated from the 31st March 1950, on which date the old Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act 1919 was repealed. The powers and duties of local authorities in relation to control of rats and mice are to be found particularly in Part I of the Act. The new Act greatly strengthens the powers of the authorities and furnishes them with the means of achieving radical improvement in the control of rats and mice. Under this new legislation it is the duty of the occupiers of premises to give written notice to the Local Authority when they have knowledge that rats and mice are present in substantial numbers. This new requirement is based primarily on recognition of the probable relation of present of rats and mice in particular premises to a general infestation of the locality. The notices required of individual occupiers are intended to furnish evidence which may lead to the source of the trouble, where effective action can be taken by, or to the satisfaction of the local authority.

There fore Rodent Control operations from April 1950 were carried out in the new act and the report of operations is set out in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries prescribed Annual Report Form appended hereto.

13. INFECTIOUS DISEASE

A total of 51 visits were made in connection with the prevention of infectious disease. Each notified case was investigated and the necessary disinfection of premises, bedding etc., carried out. Thus a total of 29 rooms were disinfected.

14. PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

During the year a total of 8 samples of water were collected. Two of these were from a main water supply and the other six from private well sources situated at :-

Billbery, Bugle, Nr. St. Austell.
London Apprentice, St. Austell.
Trehiddle House, St. Austell.
Carveor Moor, Bodelva, St. Blazey.
Cottages, Trethowel Woods, St. Austell (two)

The main water supply was from the Trenance reservoir and the samples were collected upon complaint of matters of suspension in and turbidity of the water from taps at The English China Clay Lovering & Pochin Laboratories, Beech Road, St. Austell, and from a bungalow residence on the Trevarrick Estate, St. Austell.

These 8 samples were submitted for bacteriological analysis to Dr. Hocking, County Pathologist, Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro.

Mulvra Dairy Farm situated on the Pentewan Road was provided with a new private water supply during the year. The existing private well supply situated in back court of farm house did not prove upon analysis to be up to the required bacterial standard of purity. The owner/occupier therefore decided to embark upon a new supply scheme by harnessing a continuously flowing spring outcrop located on his farm which was upon analysis found to be a very pure water. This spring water is lifted by a small ram through a rising main to a new storage reservoir fixed at a suitable height to give gravitation feed to the farm-house, cow shed and dairy where designated T.T. milk is produced and wholesaled to Factory.

15. SCHOOLS

All the schools are under the control of the Cornwall County Education Committee. Occasional visits have been made with regard to the condition and maintenances of sanitary accommodation, and drainage systems. Several of the smaller schools situated in the more rural area of the district are still provided with obsolete systems of lavatory accommodation.

16. STAFF

Until August 1950 the staff of the Health Department consisted of myself and Mr. L. H. Sturtridge only. During the

summer, the post of "Pupil Assistant Sanitary Inspector" was advertised in the local press and consequently M. Jacob was appointed to the position and commenced his duties in August 1950. The assistance so far received from him has been very much appreciated.

17. CONCLUSION

Again I would like to express my sincere thanks to the members of the Council for their consideration and support throughout the year. Also to Dr. Turner for his invaluable help and advice at all times, and to Mr. Saunders, Mr. King and Mr. Sturtridge and all other members of the Staff for their willing co-operation throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

C. H. WATTS

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

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TOTAL

TABLE NO. 2

STATUTORY AND INFORMAL NOTICES

The following table shows the action taken to secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous and injurious to health.

<u>Notices</u>	<u>Not Served</u>	<u>Complied with</u>	<u>Works done by the Council in default</u>
Informal	112	101	111
Statutory	8	2	1

STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR

Public Health Act 1936, Section 44	1
Housing Act 1936, Section 2	1
Housing Act 1936, Section 108	2

TABLE NO. 1

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Housing Visits	...	...	...	...	...	156
Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	730
Drainage Vists	...	...	...	...	...	701
Slaughterhouse Visits	...	...	...	...	...	339
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	1,243
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	79
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	78
Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	55
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	158
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	117
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	64
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	51
Rats and Mice Destruction	...	...	...	...	...	86
Tents Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	78
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	49
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	33
Petroleum and Carbide	...	...	...	...	...	125
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	0
Theatres & Place of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	21
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	235
School Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	10
Building Licences	...	...	...	...	...	16
Special Visits re-complaints	...	...	...	...	...	65
Poultry House inspections	...	...	...	...	...	25
					TOTAL	<u>4,514</u>

TABLE NO. 2

STATUTORY AND INFORMAL NOTICES

The following table shows the action taken to secure the abatement of nuisances and the renewal of conditions dangerous and injurious to health.

<u>Notices</u>	<u>No. Served</u>	<u>Complied with</u>	<u>Works done by the Council in default</u>
Informal	112	101	Nil
Statutory	8	3	1

STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR

Public Health Act 1936, Section 44	4
Housing Act 1936, Section 9	1
Housing Act 1936, Section 168	3

TABLE NO. 3

DRAINAGE, SANITARY CONVENIENCES AND MISCELLANEOUS

1.	No. houses & premises re-drained	...	...	42
2.	Repairs or amendments to existing drains	...	...	49
3.	Drains or gullies unstopped & cleansed	...	...	55
4.	Length in yards stoneware drains laid	...	...	602
5.	Manholes provided	...	...	59
6.	New manhole covers	...	...	50
7.	Intercepting traps fixed	...	...	12
8.	New gulley traps fixed	...	...	83
9.	Soil pipes & vent shafts fixed	...	...	25
10.	Soil pipes & vent shafts repaired	...	...	4
11.	Water tests applied	...	...	21
12.	Smoke tests applied	...	...	26
13.	Length in yards iron drains laid	...	...	51
14.	New W.C. accommodation provided	...	...	46
15.	New W.C. apartments provided	...	...	32
16.	New W.C. pedestals provided	...	...	63
17.	W.C.'s cleansed and repaired	...	...	33
18.	New flushing cisterns provided	...	...	52
19.	Flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	7
20.	Baths provided	...	...	19
21.	Sinks provided	...	...	60
22.	New waste pipes provided	...	...	75
23.	Existing waste pipes trapped	...	...	0
24.	Pail closets and/or middens abolished	...	...	9
25.	Urinals provided	...	...	4
26.	Septic tanks provided	...	...	7
27.	Lavatory basins provided.	...	...	2

TABLE NO. 3

(Cont.)

Miscellaneous

1.	New roofs provided	...	...	18
2.	Roofs repaired	...	...	52
3.	Eaves gutters renewed or repaired	...	...	76
4.	Stack pipes disconnected or repaired	...	...	45
5.	Damp walls remedied	...	...	110
6.	Ventilation under floors provided	...	...	5
7.	Yards paved	...	...	20
8.	Yards repaired.	...	...	5
9.	Floors of rooms repaired	...	...	63
10.	Floors of rooms relaid	...	...	29
11.	Rooms cleansed and redecorated	...	...	89
12.	New windows provided	...	...	34
13.	Windows repaired	...	...	61
14.	Plaster of walls or ceiling repaired	...	...	135
15.	Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	45
16.	Ventilated food stores provided	...	...	4
17.	Staircases provided or repaired	...	...	8
18.	Water service pipes repaired	...	...	14
19.	Dust bins provided	...	...	18
20.	Nuisances - animals	...	...	2
21.	Nuisances - refuse	...	...	3
22.	Bakehouses cleansed	...	...	9
23.	Cowsheds and dairies cleansed	...	...	7
24.	Fish Fryers premises cleansed	...	...	5
25.	Insufficient water supply remedied	...	...	18
26.	Grates, ranges, copper renewed or repaired	...	...	47
27.	Rooms disinfected	...	...	21
28.	Rooms disinfested	...	...	8

TABLE NO. 4
H O U S I N G

<u>1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year</u>	
(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	156
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	630
<u>2. Action under Statutory Powers during the year</u>	
(a) Proceedings under Section 9, 10 & 16 of the Housing Act 1936.	
(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	1
(ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice	
(a) By Owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	1
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts	4
(c) Proceedings under Section 11 & 13 of the Housing Act 1936	Nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act 1936	
(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing Orders were made	Nil
<u>3. Housing Act 1936 - Overcrowding</u>	
(a) Number of dwellinghouses overcrowded at the end of the year	40
Number of families dwelling therein	60
Number of persons dwelling therein	230
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	17
(c) Number of new cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	15
(d) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider to report.	<p>The main problem of two or more normal families in one house still remains and the only answer would appear to be a preponderance of 2 bedroom type houses in future housing schemes as large individual families suitable for 3 and 4 bedroom type houses are steadily decreasing. The number of families living under congested conditions although not overcrowded in a statutory sense should not be overlooked.</p>

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
Report for period 31st March to 31st December, 1950

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY ST. AUSTELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL COUNTY CORNWALL

1. PREVALENCE OF RATS AND MICE

TYPE OF PROPERTY	(i) TOTAL	(ii) Number of properties in Local Authority's Area		(iv) Recorded (Total of (ii)&(iii)	(v) Analysis of Column (vi)		(vii) (iv) Mice only.
		Notified by Occupier	Other- wise dis- covered		Number infested by		
					Major	Minor	
LOCAL AUTHORITY'S PROPERTY	16	16	-	16	3	13	-
DWELLING HOUSE	7050	25	196	221	-	202	19
BUSINESS PREMISES	1550	70	15	85	-	82	3
AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY (app.)	250	1	-	1	1	4	-
TOTAL	8866	112	211	323	4	297	22

2. MEASURES OF CONTROL BY LOCAL AUTHORITY

TYPE OF PROPERTY	No. of properties inspected.	No. of inspections made.	Number of Notices served under Section 4		Number of treatments carried out				Block treatments of properties in different occupancies under Sec. 6 (1) or by informal Agreement.		
			Treatments	Works	By arrangement with Occupier		Under Section 5(1)		Number of Blocks	Surface Number of separate occupancies.	Associated sewers Number of manholes treated.
					Rats x	Mice only	Rats x	Mice only			
LOCAL AUTHORITY'S PROPERTY	16	59	-	-	50	-	-	-			
DWELLING HOUSE	221	261	-	-	155	19	-	-			
BUSINESS PREMISES	85	113	-	-	82	3	-	-			
AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY	1	6	-	-	1	-	-	-			
TOTAL	323	439	-	-	288	22	-	-	10	49	35