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BOROUGH OF STOURBRIDGE  
WORCESTERSHIRE



ANNUAL REPORT  
ON THE WORK OF THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
FOR THE YEAR  
1970

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
COUNCIL HOUSE,  
STOURBRIDGE.



B O R O U G H   O F   S T O U R B R I D G E

Mayor

Alderman G.C.P. Lycett V.R.D., J.P.

Deputy Mayor

Councillor J.A.H. Edmonds

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor K.R. Ison

Deputy Chairman

Councillor A.J. Taylor

Alderman E.W.L. Tye C.C.  
Councillor K. Harris  
Councillor W.T. Hollis  
Councillor D.J. Jones  
Councillor W.E. Knowles  
Councillor R.S. Millsum

Councillor Mrs. M. Perrins, J.P.  
Councillor D. Ranceford-Hadley  
Councillor B. Simpson  
Councillor H.R. Stephens  
Councillor D.J. Taft

Medical Officer of Health

J. Twomey, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., D.T.S.&H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Vacant

Chief Public Health Inspector, also Inspector under Petroleum and Shops Acts

\*T.H. Meredith, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of S.I.B.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

\*J.W. Billingham, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of S.I.B.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

\*G.H. Stone, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of S.I.B.

\*W.J. Hemmings, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of S.I.B.

\*G.S. Perks, Cert. of P.H.I.E.B.

..R.L. Noons, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Dip. P.H.I.E.B.

Pupil Public Health Inspector

K.W. Rock

Clerical Staff

Mrs. J.M. Latham  
Mrs. J.L. Baker  
Miss E.R. Foxall

Rodent Officer

G.H. Corbett

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\* Smoke Inspectors Certificate

\* Certificated Meat and Food Inspector



REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

General

Attest: D. C. Jones, Secretary, N. Y. C. C.

Financial

Attest: J. A. Jones, Treasurer

Executive

Board

Attest: J. A. Jones, President

Committee

Attest: J. A. Jones, Chairman

Attest: J. A. Jones, Secretary  
Attest: J. A. Jones, Treasurer  
Attest: J. A. Jones, President  
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ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
for 1970

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Stourbridge

Vital Statistics

For the first time in many years the estimated mid-year population shows a small decrease (80) when compared with the corresponding figures in the previous year. As the number of births exceeded that of deaths by 350 in 1970 the fall in population, if correct, must be accounted for by migration from the Borough. It must be pointed out, however, that the mid-year population figure is an approximation only.

The birth rate and death rate (crude and adjusted) are both slightly higher than national figures. The infant mortality rate is, once again, lower than the corresponding figure for England and Wales. The death rate for illegitimate infants under one year is 59 as compared with a national rate of 26 but it should be taken into account that this figure represents the number of illegitimate deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births and in point of fact the total number of illegitimate infant deaths in Stourbridge was 3, a figure too small on which to base a meaningful comparison.

Once again, there has been no death of a woman as a result of childbirth, or abortion, an achievement for which all concerned with the maternity services are to be congratulated.

Causes of Death

Diseases of the heart and blood vessels once again took the greatest toll of life, accounting for 331 out of a total of 603 deaths. This is similar to trends in previous years and it may be said that the causes of mortality in general contain few surprises.

Tragically, however, the number of deaths from lung cancer, stands at 36, an all-time high level. As shown in the table on page 10 and the graphs on page 9 there has been a steady and inexorable increase in this condition in the Borough since 1950, before which time it was comparatively rare. It is well known that the main cause of lung cancer is cigarette smoking. The total of lung cancer deaths is bound to increase further unless cigarette smoking is reduced, and national trends suggest that the brunt of the increase is likely to fall on women who have, in general, adopted the cigarette habit more recently than the male sex.

It may perhaps be taken as a sign of the times that out of a total of 7 deaths in the 15-24 year age group, 4 were caused by motor vehicle accidents, demonstrating at the same time the danger on the roads and the relative immunity of young people today from killing diseases as distinct from accidents.

Infectious Diseases

The most worrying event of the year was a low-grade but prolonged epidemic of infective hepatitis, mainly involving school children and largely confined to the Wollescote and Lye areas, but not to the children of any one school in other group. School staff made every possible effort to stop the spread of infection by instruction and supervision of children in hand hygiene despite inadequate and unsuitable washing facilities in some schools, a matter to which I referred in my report for the year 1969.

The incidence of measles was rather high in 1970, probably because of the shortage of measles vaccine, which was not fully rectified until June. Now that routine vaccinations have been resumed it will be of interest to see if the disease is eradicated in the country. Vaccination of 13 year





old girls against rubella (german measles) was commenced to protect the unborn children in the future.

### Venereal Disease

These diseases are not notifiable and the local incidence is not known but national statistics show a considerable increase in gonorrhoea and this is reflected in the number of Worcestershire patients treated in hospital clinics for this condition as shown in the following table.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cases of Gonorrhoea</u>
1949	98
1950	52
1951	44
1952	78
1953	61
1954	29
1955	31
1956	33
1957	34
1958	37
1959	27
1960	57
1961	64
1962	44
1963	64
1964	94
1965	102
1966	90
1967	81
1968	100
1969	124
1970	134

Hopes in the 1950's that gonorrhoea was disappearing have been sadly disappointed and the high post-war incidence is now being exceeded. Control of the disease is rendered difficult by the fact that it sometimes causes no symptoms in females though they can transmit the infection to others and are themselves liable to suffer later ill-effects notably sterility.

Anyone having reason to suspect that he or she is suffering from any venereal disease may attend the Special Clinic, The Guest Hospital, Dudley (Telephone Dudley 53037) when investigations can be carried out and treatment given if necessary. Needless to say, strict confidentiality is observed. With modern methods treatment is highly effective and has also become much less unpleasant and prolonged.

### Deputy Medical Officer of Health

This post was not filled during the year.

### Acknowledgments

I would like to express my appreciation for the support and co-operation I have received from the Mayor, the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee, the Town Clerk, the Chief Public Health Inspector, the other Chief Officers of the Council and the staff of the Public Health Department, I am also deeply grateful to Dr. C. Starkie, Medical Officer of Health, Kidderminster, for having made himself available to deal with emergencies during my occasional absences from the district.

J. Twomey  
Medical Officer of Health





SECTION A

Statistics and Social Conditions

The Area of the Borough is	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,631 Acres
Viz: Stourbridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,920 "
Lye and Wollescote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,025 "
Pedmore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,269 "
Amblecote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417 "
Number of domestic properties at 1st April, 1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,410
Rateable value at 1st April, 1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,329,563
Sum represented by a penny rate 1970/1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£9,471

General Statistics for the Year

Population, estimated mid-year 1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,210
Birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.3
Adjusted Birth Rate	"	"	"	...	...	...	17.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000	"	"	"	...	...	...	11.5
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000	"	"	"	...	...	...	12.3
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.0

Vital Statistics - Mothers and Infants

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	953
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.3
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.0
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.3
Total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	960
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.8
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	59.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.6
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.4
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.6
Figures for England and Wales (Provisional)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infant Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.0
Neo-natal Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.0
Perinatal Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.0
Maternal Mortality (including Abortion)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age

	M	F	TOTAL
Legitimate	8	5	13
Illegitimate	3	-	3
	11	5	16

Deaths of Infants under Four Weeks of Age

Legitimate	7	3	10
Illegitimate	3	-	3
	10	3	13

Deaths of Infants under One Week of Age

Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	3	-	3
	7	1	8





POPULATION - STOURBRIDGE

Table I

	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population increase over previous year</u>
1970	18.3	52,210	-80
1969	17.4	52,290	320
1968	16.9	51,970	670
1967	17.6	51,300	1,550
1966	17.1	49,750*	3,190
1965	17.3	46,560	650
1964	17.0	45,910	1,050
1963	16.8	44,860	850
1962	17.8	44,010	1,150
1961	17.2	42,860	1,850
1960	16.3	41,010	750

\*This includes increase in population due to Local Government re-organisation, and inclusion of part of the Urban District of Amblecote within the Borough.

INFANT DEATHS - 1970

Table II

<u>Primary Cause</u>		<u>No. of Cases</u>
I	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-
II	Other Disease of Digestive System	-
III	Congenital Anomalies	4
IV	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	7
V	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	3
VI	All other Accidents	2

STILL-BIRTHS CAUSES OF DEATH

Table III

		<u>No. of Cases</u>
I	Placental defects	1
II	Ante Partum Haemorrhage	1
III	Asphyxia	2
IV	Congenital Malformation	
V	Macerated Foetus	2
VI	Cause unknown	1

Table I

Year	Birth Rate	Population	Population increase over previous year
1970	18.3	51,210	-30
1969	17.4	50,200	200
1968	16.9	51,070	670
1967	17.6	51,300	1,230
1966	17.1	48,700*	2,100
1965	17.3	46,200	630
1964	17.0	45,010	1,030
1963	16.8	44,800	830
1962	17.8	44,010	1,120
1961	17.2	42,800	1,630
1960	16.3	41,010	730

\*This includes increase in population due to local Government re-organization, and inclusion of part of the Urban District of Ashmore within the borough.

Table II - 1970

Primary Cause	No. of Cases
I	-
II	-
III	4
IV	7
V	3
VI	2

Table III - 1970

Primary Cause	No. of Cases
I	4
II	1
III	2
IV	1
V	1
VI	1

## DEATHS

Males	...	322
Females	...	281
		<u>603</u>

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ... 11.5  
Adjusted Death Rate " " " ... 12.3  
Death Rate for England and Wales (provisional) ... 11.7

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
B19(2) Malignant Neoplasm - Oesophagus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(3) Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
B19(4) Malignant Neoplasm - Intestine	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
B19(5) Malignant Neoplasm - Larynx	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	3
B19(6) Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
B19(7) Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	6
B19(8) Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B19(9) Malignant Neoplasm - Prostate	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
B19(10) Leukaemia	M	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	14	-
B19(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	3	-
B46(1) Other Endocrine Etc. Diseases	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
		2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1





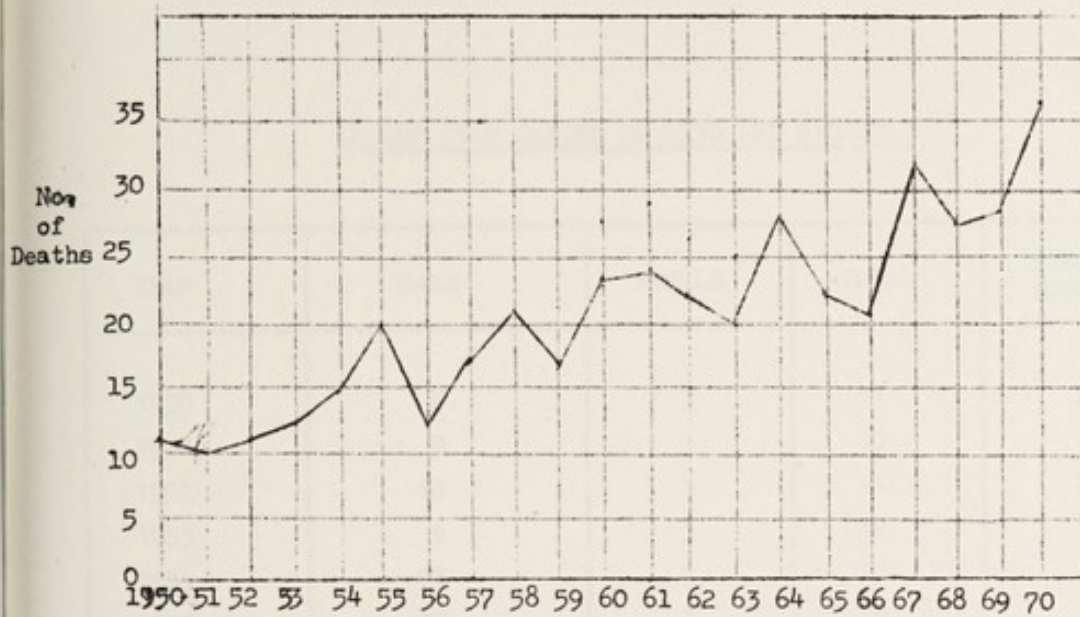




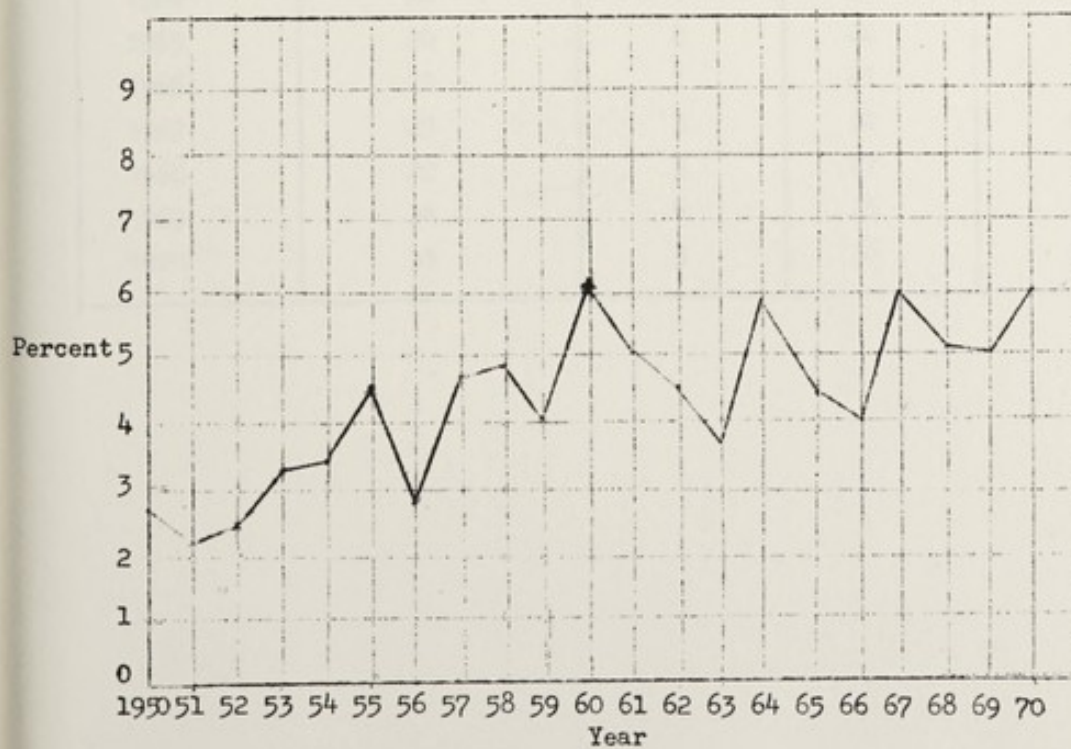


CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
B46(8) Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B46(9) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B46(11) Diseases of Musculo-skeletal system	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
B42 Congenital Anomalies	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
B43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B45 Symptoms and Ill defined Conditions	F	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BE48 All other Accidents	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BE49 Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
BE50 All Other External Causes	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	322	10	1	1	3	5	3	12	24	67	98	98
	F	281	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	10	20	50	188





DEATHS FROM CANCER OF  
LUNG AND BRONCHUS  
1950 to 1970



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS





DEATHS FROM CANCER OF LUNG AND BRONCHUS

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS
1950	8	3	11	2.72%
1951	9	1	10	2.2%
1952	10	1	11	2.55%
1953	9	3	12	3.39%
1954	13	2	15	3.57%
1955	17	3	20	4.4%
1956	10	2	12	2.8%
1957	15	2	17	4.5%
1958	20	1	21	4.9%
1959	14	3	17	4.1%
1960	15	8	23	6.16%
1961	21	3	24	5%
1962	20	2	22	4.4%
1963	15	5	20	3.6%
1964	26	1	27	5.9%
1965	20	2	22	4.3%
1966	20	1	21	4%
1967	29	3	32	6.07%
1968	22	5	27	5.03%
1969	24	4	28	5%
1970	33	3	36	6%

RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DATE	NAME	AGE	SEX	HEIGHT
1901	...	...	...	...
1902	...	...	...	...
1903	...	...	...	...
1904	...	...	...	...
1905	...	...	...	...
1906	...	...	...	...
1907	...	...	...	...
1908	...	...	...	...
1909	...	...	...	...
1910	...	...	...	...
1911	...	...	...	...
1912	...	...	...	...
1913	...	...	...	...
1914	...	...	...	...
1915	...	...	...	...
1916	...	...	...	...
1917	...	...	...	...
1918	...	...	...	...
1919	...	...	...	...
1920	...	...	...	...
1921	...	...	...	...
1922	...	...	...	...
1923	...	...	...	...
1924	...	...	...	...
1925	...	...	...	...
1926	...	...	...	...
1927	...	...	...	...
1928	...	...	...	...
1929	...	...	...	...
1930	...	...	...	...

STOURBRIDGE INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND INFANT MORTALITY FIGURES 1960 - 1970

DISEASE	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Scarlet Fever	3	1	3	4	15	9	36	21	20	8	33
Whooping Cough	3	-	3	2	10	7	15	3	4	3	40
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) New Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Measles	196	23	493	272	346	482	228	864	6	988	2
Meningococcal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (Post Infectious)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	7	-	-	9	-	7	9	14	-	9
Food Poisoning	2	2	7	-	3	2	1	1	2	5	18
Pneumonia	-	-	2	-	-	5	3	8	7	5	24
Infective Hepatitis	53	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	16.8	11.0	11.39	17.0	18.8	9.8	25.5	14.6	22.8	16.2	22.4
Neonatal Mortality Rate "	13.6	9.0	7.9	11.0	15.3	3.7	21.6	10.6	12.7	10.8	22.4
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births and stillbirths	15.6	24.0	23.57	25.0	30.0	20.6	41.1	20.9	26.2	26.4	46.5





AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

DISEASE	A G E S									Total No. of Cases	Cases Admitted to Hospital
	Under 1 year	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and Upwards	
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	8	28	48	106	4	-	4	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	1	28	13	3	2	4	2	-	-
TOTALS	8	29	51	137	19	3	3	4	2	1	257



TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1970

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20 ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 ...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
30 ...	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 ...	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
40 ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 ...	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 ...	5	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	14	5	2	1	4	-	-	-

Summary of Cases of Tuberculosis on the  
Register at the end of 1970

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. of Cases on Register, 1st January, 1970.	54	27	9	9
No. of Cases notified for the first time during the year under the Regulations	12	5	2	1
No. of Cases first heard of otherwise than by primary notification	2	-	-	-
No. of Cases removed from Register in a previous Quarter which have been restored to Register during the Quarter	-	-	-	-
	68	32	11	10
No. of Cases removed from Register during the year	16	5	4	-
No. of Cases remaining on Register at the end of the year	52	27	7	10





## SECTION B

### GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

#### Public Health Officers

Particulars of the Public Health Officers, together with information as to their qualifications, are set out on page 1.

#### Laboratory Facilities

Examination of clinical material (sputum, swabs &c) is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Royal Infirmary, Worcester. This applies also to consumer samples of milk, water and ice-cream. Producer samples of milk and water are examined bacteriologically by the County Laboratory, Worcester, in addition to all chemical samples of food, drugs and water.

#### Clinics and Treatment Centres

There are seven centres in the Borough as follows:- Westhill Clinic, Hagley Road, Stourbridge; St. Michael's Church Hall, Westwood Avenue, Norton; Assembly Rooms, Meriden Avenue, Wollaston; Community Centre, Wassell Road, Wollescote; Orchard Lane, Lye; Pedmore Lane Clinic, Pedmore Lane, Pedmore, and the Methodist Rooms, High Street, Amblecote.

## SECTION C

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### Water Supplies

The water supply has been satisfactory in quantity and quality throughout the year, apart from a bad result to one sample, and restrictions on the use of hoses in June. An immediate follow-up to the poor sample from the supply in question proved satisfactory as did subsequent samples.

18,410 houses and 52,210 people are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses. There are no households supplied by means of standpipes.

No fluoride is added to the water supply in the area, but the natural fluoride content is 0.2mg/l.

The water is not liable to plumbo solvent action.

I should like to thank Mr. R.C. Bregazzi, C. Eng., F.I.Mun.E., M.I.W.E., Chief Engineer of the North West Worcestershire Water Board for the above report.

#### Drainage and Sewerage

I should like to thank Mr. B. Hartley, B.Sc. (Eng.), M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., Manager of the Upper Stour Main Drainage Authority for the following report on the drainage and sewerage of the district.

" The duplicate sewer from Brook Road, Lower Swinford, to the Stourbridge Corporation Refuse Tip has now been completed and there is adequate capacity for the foul water flow from this drainage area.

The new sewage treatment works at Roundhill Kinver will be completed in August/September 1971 at a cost of £1.5 million.

A new 54" link sewer is now under construction and nearing completion. This will connect the main outfall sewers from Stourbridge to the new Roundhill Sewage Treatment Works. Although this works was officially designed to deal with the sewage flow from the Brierley Hill and Kingswinford area, it is of sufficient capacity initially to deal with most of the present flow from the Stourbridge area also. The balance of this flow will continue to be treated on the Whittington Sewage Irrigation farm.

## SECTION 2

### GENERAL EXAMINATIONS OF WATER SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR

#### Public Health Officer

Particulars of the Public Health Officer, together with information as to their qualifications, are set out on page 7.

#### Laboratory Facilities

Examination of chemical, bacteriological, and physical properties of water is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, 100, Victoria Road, Worcester. This office also examines samples of milk, water, and ice-cream. Products of milk and water are examined bacteriologically by the County Laboratory, Worcester, in addition to all chemical samples of food, drugs, and water.

#### Supply and Treatment Works

There are seven works in the Borough as follows:—  
1. The North Water Works, 100, Victoria Road, Worcester.  
2. The South Water Works, 100, Victoria Road, Worcester.  
3. The Central Water Works, 100, Victoria Road, Worcester.  
4. The East Water Works, 100, Victoria Road, Worcester.  
5. The West Water Works, 100, Victoria Road, Worcester.  
6. The North Water Works, 100, Victoria Road, Worcester.  
7. The South Water Works, 100, Victoria Road, Worcester.

## SECTION 3

### ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR

#### Water Supplies

The water supply has been satisfactory in quantity and quality throughout the year, apart from a few small interruptions on the 1st and 2nd of June. An investigation followed up to the cause of the interruption proved satisfactory as did subsequent analyses.

18,410 gallons and 25,570 gallons were supplied by the water works to the houses. There are no houses in the Borough of Worcester.

No fluorides are added to the water supply in the town, but the natural fluoride content is 0.25 p.p.m.

The water is not liable to chemical pollution.

I should like to thank Mr. H. G. Hargrave, C. Eng., F.I.W.E., M.I.W.E., for his report on the water supply for the year.

#### Drinking and Sewage

I should like to thank Mr. H. G. Hargrave, C. Eng., F.I.W.E., M.I.W.E., for his report on the drinking and sewage for the year.

The drinking water from the North Water Works, 100, Victoria Road, Worcester, is supplied to the houses. The water is not liable to chemical pollution.

The new sewage treatment works at North Water Works will be completed in August/September 1937 at a cost of £1.5 million.

A new 24" main sewer is now under construction and nearing completion. It will connect the main sewer from the North Water Works to the new North Water Works. Although this sewer was originally designed to deal with the sewage from the North Water Works, it is now being used to deal with the sewage from the new North Water Works. The balance of the sewer will continue to be used for the sewage from the North Water Works.

" The Drainage Authority have instructed consulting engineers to prepare a comprehensive report on the Western Drainage Area which includes Stourbridge and the western parts of Dudley. This report will contain detailed technical recommendations and estimates of cost for the main drainage and sewage treatment capital works up to the year 2000. It is anticipated that this report will be available in July or August, 1971. "

#### SECTION D

Housing work is referred to in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

#### SECTION E

##### Inspection and Supervision of Food

Details of the inspections carried out during the year will be found in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.





ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
for  
1970

To: The Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors  
of the Borough of Stourbridge.

Mr. Mayor, Councillor Mrs. Perrins and Gentlemen,

Although little new legislation came into operation during the year, the effects of the Housing Act, 1969, became apparent. There were more applications for grants, and of these a greater proportion were for improvement grants. No general improvement areas were declared because of the financial situation, but preliminary surveys were commenced, combining housing and smoke control information.

The temporary shortage of solid smokeless fuel did not affect the Borough's existing smoke control areas.

Consumer protection in relation to food continued to play an important part in the duties of the Department, with meat and food inspections, sampling, food hygiene and the investigation of complaints, all receiving constant attention.

Dealing with noise, that intangible but extremely annoying pollutant, took time and thought. A start was made on measuring general noise levels, so that comparisons can be made when considering new proposals or new complaints, and as a means of demonstrating changes - either for better or for worse.

It is interesting to compare this work with that mentioned in the Annual Report of sixty years ago, to see what progress has been made. At that time, the day-to-day work of the Department concerned itself with rather more earthy matters - cowsheds, suitability of wells, tipping of wheelbarrows of refuse on pavements, etc. Meat inspection was somewhat hit and miss, with an inspection of a cow "heard to have been brought into the town in a float, and suffering from a stiff knee". In addition to this, nine other "lots" of meat were condemned - a far cry from the thousands of animals slaughtered and the tons of meat condemned at the present time. In the local schools were problems from hat pegs too close together - presumably a problem of infestation rather than convenience - and "sloppy" playgrounds. House improvements were aimed at bringing sinks and water into houses and there was mention of a boiler/bath which would serve as clothes boiler, bath and table. Concern was also expressed of three problems likely to arise - "the question of unnecessary smoke being discharged into the atmosphere will have to be faced" - "a zealous watch must be kept upon spaces in order that the area shall not become cramped for air and light in the near future" and - "It is some years since any complaint was received about the pollution of the Stour ..... but passing through the manufacturing districts before reaching here it sometimes becomes polluted with acid and other waste". That the concern was well founded is evident from subsequent legislation, and the present condition of the Stour.

Since 1911, we have advanced from 53 cowsheds to one dairy, in which milk is pasteurised, cream is separated, butter and ice cream are manufactured, and there is a small laboratory which constantly monitors the efficiency of the pasteurisation and the bacteriological quality of the product. Water is piped throughout the Borough, and an unsatisfactory sample is unheard of. People in general no longer tip wheelbarrows of refuse on to the footpath, but anti-social individuals put rubbish into the boot of the car and pollute the countryside, despite the availability of the Civic amenities tip. The problems of amenities in schools have altered, but their cure still depends upon finance. The few landlords left can now build a new bathroom and kitchen with the aid of up to





£1,000 in grant and can increase the rent to amounts as high as £3 per week, against the boiler/bath/table and 3s. 9d. (old pence) per week of 1911. So far as the three anticipated problems are concerned, the question of unnecessary smoke has been faced and is virtually cured, the Planners are zealously watching air and light space, and the Stour is improving, thanks to the attention of the Severn River Board.

Despite this evidence of improvement, the current report contains details of other problems, as serious as the problems of 1911, but more difficult to cure or contain - problems of food hygiene, of the control of constituents of modern foods, of constantly increasing noise, of processes which pollute the atmosphere with invisible products, of curing some of the environmental conditions inherited from the Industrial Revolution. In short, it is evident that public health is, and in all probability, always will be, a progressive matter. The raising of standards is not as rapid nor as drastic as many public health inspectors would wish, but there is evidence that environmental improvement, which phrase covers the work which the public health inspector has been carrying out for many decades, is in one of its fashionable phases, and in such phases the foundations for much future progress can be laid.

I should like to express my appreciation of the support and co-operation I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, the Town Clerk and other Chief Officers. I should also like to thank the staff of the Department for their help and willing support.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen  
Your Obedient Servant

T.H. MEREDITH  
Chief Public Health Inspector





PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following data on inspections is given in accordance with Article 25(20) of the Public Health Officers' Regulations, 1959:-

Inspection of houses under Public Health Acts	...	277
Re-inspections " " " " "	...	160
Inspection of houses under Housing Regulations	...	1,151
Re-inspections " " " " "	...	403
Houses in multiple occupation (visits and revisits)	...	17
Housing improvements	...	574
Drainage	...	439
Bakehouses	...	23
Food premises (retail)	...	314
Food preparation premises	...	79
Food vehicles	...	20
Factories	...	258
Clean Air Act - industrial	...	37
- domestic	...	228
- measurement	...	279
Licensed premises and clubs	...	105
Miscellaneous	...	360
Slaughterhouses	...	816
Petroleum	...	166
Rats and mice	...	1,124
Refuse tips	...	58
Sampling (food, drugs and water)	...	284
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	...	201
Shops re: unfit food	...	87
Scrap metal dealers	...	13
Tents, vans and sheds	...	36
Filthy and verminous premises	...	3
Notifiable diseases	...	118
Water supplies	...	11
Noise abatement	...	108
Swimming baths	...	52

PRELIMINARY NOTICES

A total of 313 Preliminary Notices were served during the year. These gave particulars of defects and recommendations as to the repairs etc., necessary to remedy the defects.

	<u>No. of Premises</u>
General defects of houses	25
Factories Act	4
Food Hygiene Regulations contraventions	83
Clean Air Act - contraventions	12
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	172
Markets, Stalls and Vehicles	17
	<hr/>
	313
	<hr/>



STATUTORY NOTICES 1970

The following Statutory Notices were served during the year:-

<u>Public Health Act, 1936</u>	<u>No. of Notices</u>	<u>No. of Premises Affected</u>
Abatement of Nuisances (S.93)	31	31
Maintenance of Public Sewers (S.24)	3	3
Provision of water to Flushing Appliances (S.45)	1	1
Filthy Premises (S.83)	1	1
<u>Public Health Act, 1961</u>		
Persons undertaking Demolition (S.29)	32	32
Neglected Sites	2	2
<u>Housing Act, 1957</u>		
Houses capable of repair (S.9)	2	2
Notices to Quit (S.22)	34	34
Time and Place (S.16)	45	45
<u>Housing Act, 1961</u>		
Defects and facilities (S.15)	1	1
Direction Order (S.19)	1	1
<u>Housing Act, 1964</u>		
Final Improvement Notices (S.17)	3	3
Notices of Tenants' Representations (S.19)	18	18
<u>Clean Air Act, 1956</u>		
Adaptations (S.12)	3	3

HOUSING ACT, 1957

1. Action in Respect of Individual Unfit Houses

<u>(a) Houses in respect of which demolition orders were made</u>		<u>No. of Houses</u>
Park Street, Stourbridge.	1,2,3,5	4
Bank Street	5	1
Vicarage Road, Wollaston.	143	1
Vicarage Road, Amblescote.	2,3,4,5,6,7	6
Pedmore Road, Lye.	1	1
Heath Street	5,7,9,11,13	5
Star Street, Lye.	1	1
Cemetery Road, Lye.	116,118	2
Hill Street, Lye.	30,31,32,33	4
Bromley Street, Lye.	9,9a,10,11,59	5
Belmont Road, Wollescote.	41,42	2
		<hr/>
		32



# STATISTICAL REPORT 1937

The following Statutory Notices were served during the year:-

Public Health Act, 1936		No. of Notices	No. of Premises Affected
Abatement of Nuisance (8.15)	31	31	31
Maintenance of Public Nuisance (8.15)	3	3	3
Provision of Water to Flushing Appliances (8.15)	1	1	1
Wiring Premises (8.15)	1	1	1
Public Health Act, 1936			
Persons undergoing Detention (8.15)	35	35	35
Regulated Sites	2	2	2
Housing Act, 1937			
Houses capable of repair (8.15)	3	3	3
Notice to Quit (8.15)	34	34	34
Land and Place (8.15)	42	42	42
Housing Act, 1936			
Defects and Repairs (8.15)	1	1	1
Distraction Order (8.15)	1	1	1
Housing Act, 1936			
Final Improvement Notice (8.15)	3	3	3
Notices of Tenants' Representations (8.15)	18	18	18
Clean Air Act, 1936			
Adaptations (8.15)	3	3	3

## HOUSING ACT, 1937

Action in respect of Individual Notice

(a) Notices in respect of which Detention orders were made		No. of Notices
12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	100

(b) Undertaking Not to Relet (Section 16(4))

High Street, Lye.	30	1
Stourbridge Road	76	1
		<hr/> 2

(c) Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made

High Street, Lye.	29	1
Hall Street, Oldswinford.	11	1
Collis Street, Amblecote.	174, 176, 178	3
Belmont Road, Wollescote.	16	1
Bromley Street, Lye.	24, 68, 69, 70, 71	5
Vicarage Road, Lye.	84	1
		<hr/> 12

(d) Houses in respect of which Closing Orders on parts of houses were made

Rear 278 Stourbridge Road.	1
Rear 280 Stourbridge Road.	1
Balds Lane Tavern, Balds Lane.	1
	<hr/> 3

2. Houses which became void

Demolition Orders	41
Closing Orders	5
Clearance Orders	38
Part Closing Orders	2
	<hr/> 86

3. Sections 30 and 60

Thirteen applications were received under Section 30 for well maintained payments in respect of houses dealt with by individual action. Ten payments were approved and three were refused.

In some cases payment was approved to the tenant, on the grounds of partial good maintenance. Unfortunately, in some of these cases the site value exceeded market value, and so no payment could be made. This appears to be unfair on the good tenant.

4. Sections 31 and 61 (as amended)

Four supplementary payments, totalling £3,425 plus surveyors' and legal fees, were made to owner/occupiers. The amended provisions for owner/occupier supplements have substantially increased slum clearance costs.

5. Section 69

One certificate of fitness was issued.



HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

HOUSING ACTS, 1964 and 1969

Improvement Grants

(a) Improvement Grants

22 Improvement Grants totalling £7,867 were approved.

12 Improvement Grants totalling £4,119 were paid.

Three applications were refused, two on the grounds of insufficient life and one because the house already complied with the twelve points standard.

(b) Standard Grants

37 Standard Grants totalling £8,841 were approved.

34 Standard Grants totalling £7,099 were paid.

Seven applications were refused, four on the grounds of insufficient life, three on the grounds that the houses already possessed the standard amenities.

(c) Improvement Loans

9 loans totalling £2,937 were approved.

During the year the Council's scheme for maturity loans was approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, but no such loans were made during the year.

Compulsory Improvement Areas

Three final improvement notices were served.

In each case alternative accommodation was offered to the tenants; in one case this was accepted, in another case the work has been carried out, and in the final case the owner has taken no action to date.

Tenants' Representations for the Improvement of Houses

19 representations were received from tenants.

4 representations were refused.

8 preliminary notices were served.

7 immediate improvement notices were served.

3 purchase notices were received.

Two houses which were purchased were improved to the twelve points standard. One house was resold to the occupier.

(i) Qualification Certificates

Number of applications received	27
Number of applications refused	2
Number of certificates issued	13

(ii) Combined applications for Improvement Grants/Qualification Certificates

Number of applications received	7
Provisional certificates issued	-
Qualification certificates issued	-

(iii) Combined applications for Standard Grants/Qualification Certificates

Number of applications received	4
Provisional certificates issued	3
Qualification certificates issued	3





## Housing Act, 1969

FOOD AND DRINK ACT, 1955

There was a slight increase in the overall number of grants approved, but the proportion of standard grants to improvement grants showed a marked change, with increased emphasis on improvement grants.

Applications for qualification certificates were relatively few, probably due to the cost of repairs which are often found to be necessary and the period of years over which the increased rents come into operation. Combined applications for grants and qualification certificates have also been few in number. In both cases (i.e. repairs and improvements) the long term investment is good, but elderly owners in particular are not inclined to incur such expenditure.

Preliminary surveys were carried out on potential general improvement areas, and the Council provisionally approved two areas for further investigation. The Ministry film on Area Improvement was shown to the Council.

## Houses in Multiple Occupation

There is a fluctuating number of some 40 houses in multiple occupation in the Borough, largely in the Lye area.

Notices under Section 15 and 19 were served in respect of one house. The service of these notices arose as a result of continued inspections, not of complaints.

There is co-operation with the local fire brigade in respect of means of escape in case of fire.

The prosecution under Regulation 9 (a) of the above Regulations was in the process of being dealt with at the end of the year.

## General

It would be pleasant to report that all food premises and all food handlers were satisfactory, but unfortunately this is not so. Many premises and food handlers could be held up as good examples, but there are still premises where minimum standards are looked upon as minimum standards - something to be aimed at with no great hope of achievement and with no great effort. There is also a regrettable tendency on the part of some food handlers to justify their faults by comparing them with alleged worse faults being perpetrated elsewhere, apparently on the principle that it is proper to serve or sell dirty food if someone else is serving or selling dirtier food.

There has been a steady improvement in the conditions of licensed premises, although facilities for customers' hygiene have, and there seems to be a deep seated antipathy to glass washing machines. Many licensed premises now have satisfactory facilities for the preparation of meals and in other cases ready prepared sandwiches are purchased for resale.

In the case of the restaurant in respect of which proceedings were instituted, the Council took the unusual step of opposing the issue of a restaurant licence, on the grounds that there was insufficient space to store the stocks involved and that the general conditions were unsatisfactory. The police also made representations and no licence was issued.

Regular visiting, discussion, education, and in some cases enforcement, are still very necessary if reasonable standards are to be maintained.

## Meat and Other Foods - Inspection

5 tons 1 cwt. 73 lbs of food other than meat inspected in slaughterhouses was condemned and disposed of under controlled conditions at the Council's tip.

Under the Imported Food Regulations, 1962, sealed containers are sent to a wholesaler in Cambridge direct from the docks, and it is necessary to inspect the several tons of food involved. Providing prompt notification is received there are few problems other than the length of time involved in carrying out the inspections. Complications can arise where there is delay and perishable goods are involved.

March 1969

There was a slight increase in the overall number of grants applied for, but a proportion of standard grants to improvement grants showed a marked change, with increased emphasis on improvement grants.

Applications for qualification certificates were relatively low, probably due to the cost of repairs which are often found to be necessary and the period of time over which the improved rents come into operation. Combined applications for grants and qualification certificates have also been low in number. In both cases (i.e. repairs and improvements) the long term investment is high, but early owners in particular are not inclined to incur such expenditure.

Preliminary surveys were carried out on potential general improvement areas, and the Council provisionally approved two areas for further investigation. The majority of the improvement was shown to the Council.

#### Use in Multiple Occupation

There is a fluctuating number of some 40 houses in multiple occupation in the Borough, largely in the 15c area.

Notices under Section 15 and 19 were served in respect of one house. The advice of these notices arose as a result of continued inspections, not of complaints.

There is co-operation with the local fire brigade in respect of means of escape in case of fire.



FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Food Premises by Types

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	5
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	48
Cafes, Canteens	...	...	...	...	96
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	19
General Stores and Groceries	...	...	...	...	124
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	85
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	105
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	4

A total of 1,618 visits were made to food premises. All of the premises comply with Regulations 16 and 19. No certificates of exemption have been issued.

Legal proceedings were instituted in the following cases:-

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The proprietor of a restaurant was prosecuted in respect of conditions in the kitchen, and the conditions of the sanitary accommodation. He was convicted on seven counts of contraventions of Regulations 5, 6, 14, 16, 18, 21, 23 and fined a total of £45 with six guineas costs. One charge was dismissed, three were found not proven.

One prosecution under Regulation 9 (e) of the above Regulations was in the process of being dealt with at the end of the year.

General

It would be pleasant to report that all food premises and all food handlers were satisfactory, but unfortunately this is not so. Many premises and food handlers could be held up as good examples, but there are still premises where minimum standards are looked upon as maximum standards - something to be aimed at with no great hope of achievement and with no great effort. There is also a regrettable tendency on the part of some food handlers to justify their faults by comparing them with alleged worse faults being perpetuated elsewhere, apparently on the principle that it is proper to serve or sell dirty food if someone else is serving or selling dirtier food.

There has been a steady improvement in the conditions of licensed premises, although facilities for customers' hygiene lags, and there seems to be a deep rooted antipathy to glass washing machines. Many licensed premises now have satisfactory facilities for the preparation of snacks and in other cases ready prepared sandwiches are purchased for resale.

In the case of the restaurant in respect of which proceedings were instituted, the Council took the uncommon step of opposing the issue of a restaurant licence, on the grounds that there was insufficient space to store the stocks involved and that the general conditions were unsatisfactory. The police also made representations and no licence was issued.

Regular visiting, discussion, education, and in some cases enforcement, are still very necessary if reasonable standards are to be maintained.

Meat and Other Foods - Inspection

5 tons 1 cwt. 73 lbs of food other than meat inspected in slaughterhouses was condemned and disposed of under controlled conditions at the Council's tip.

Under the Imported Food Regulations, 1968, sealed containers are sent to a wholesaler in Stourbridge direct from the docks, and it is necessary to inspect the several tons of food involved. Providing prompt notification is received there are few problems other than the length of time involved in carrying out the inspections. Complications can arise where there is delay and perishable goods are involved.





### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

213 samples of various foods (including samples of milk, ice cream, butter, cream, artificial cream and meat) were submitted for examination.

24 samples, other than ice cream, proved unsatisfactory to a greater or lesser degree. The most serious were a sample of boiled ham which contained *Salmonella anatum*, and a sample of corned beef containing staphylococci. Fresh cream consisting of 16 samples of pasteurised cream, two of cream doughnuts and three of cream cakes were contaminated to a degree which did not make them actually harmful but which indicated the extreme care which must be exercised in handling and storing this type of product.

An illustration of the value of selective routine bacteriological examination came when cooked meats in a shop selling a range of these goods were found to be contaminated by salmonella organisms. Subsequent tests showed one of the shop assistants to be infected. The incident was used as an example in discussions with management and staff of similar shops.

The results of the ice cream samples were as follows:-

Grade	I	II	III	IV
Ice Cream	50	7	10	6

### CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

186 samples were taken during the year of which 15 proved unsatisfactory.

Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observation
Chicken pies	Informal	Deficient in meat	Discontinued production
Steak and Kidney pies	Formal	Slightly deficient in meat	Discontinued production
Steak and Kidney pies	Informal	Slightly deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified
Hamburgers with gravy	Informal	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified
Milk Bar	Informal	Misleading description	Manufacturer notified Labelling changed
Bottle of Shandy	Informal	Under Proof	Manufacturer notified Discussing problem with brewery.
Steak and Dumpling with gravy	Informal	Slightly deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified
Minced steak with gravy	Informal	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified
Fruit Drink	Informal	Low content of fruit juice	Manufacturer notified
Blackcurrant Flavour Drink	Formal	Excess saccharin content	Manufacturer notified
Stewed steak with gravy	Informal	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified

# EXAMINATION OF THE SAMPLES

257 samples of various foods (including samples of milk, ice cream, butter, cream, artificial cream and meat) were submitted for examination.

50 samples, other than ice cream, proved unsatisfactory to a greater or lesser degree. The most serious were a sample of boiled ham which contained Salmonella anatum, and a sample of corned beef containing streptococci. Fresh cream consisting of 10 samples of pasteurized cream, two of cream containing three of cream cakes were contaminated to a degree which did not make them actually harmful but which indicated the extreme care which must be exercised in handling and storing this type of product.

An illustration of the value of selective plating bacteriological examination came when cooked meats in a shop selling a range of these goods were found to be contaminated by salmonella organisms. Subsequent tests showed one of the shop assistants to be infected. The incident was used as an example in discussions with management and staff of similar shops.

The results of the ice cream samples were as follows:-

Grade	I	II	III	IV
Ice Cream	20	7	10	6

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

186 samples were taken during the year in which 15 proved unsatisfactory.

Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Abnormality or Irregularity	Observation
Chicken pie	Informal	Deficient in meat	Discontinued production
Steak and kidney pie	Formal	Slightly deficient in meat	Discontinued production
Steak and kidney pie	Informal	Slightly deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified
Hamburgers with gravy	Informal	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified
Milk bar	Informal	Misleading description	Manufacturer notified Labeling changed
Bottle of Shandy	Informal	Water Frost	Manufacturer notified Discontinued production Problem with brewery
Steak and kidney with gravy	Informal	Slightly deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified
Roasted steak with gravy	Informal	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified
Fruit drink	Informal	Low content of fruit juice	Manufacturer notified
Blackcurrant Flavour	Formal	Excess potassium content	Manufacturer notified
Roasted steak with gravy	Informal	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified



<u>Article</u>	<u>Formal or Informal</u>	<u>Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity</u>	<u>Observation</u>
Cornish Pastie	Informal	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified Formula changed
Fruit Drink	Formal	Low content of fruit juice	Manufacturer notified Description altered
Ginger Beer	Informal	Contained cyclamatic acid sweetner	Manufacturer notified Now discontinued
Cornish Pastie	Informal	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified

#### FOOD COMPLAINTS

16 complaints of unsatisfactory food were received. Once again moulds were the most frequent cause, and mouldy articles included four types of meat pie, two of cheese, one each of bread and cake, frozen pastry and of a floating mould within a fruit drink. Other complaints were of string in chocolate and bread, discoloured cakes, and most serious of all, an insect in a tart, a cigarette end in a sausage, and a finger dressing in a sausage.

Legal proceedings were instituted under Section 2 of the Act in the following cases:-

Glass tube in butter (complaint in 1969) - fined £10 plus 8 guineas costs.  
Mouldy steak and kidney pie - fined £50 plus 6 guineas costs.

Proceedings in respect of a cigarette end in a sausage were withdrawn, due to contradictory evidence on the question of the purchase of the article.

All complaints are thoroughly investigated, and the investigations have a desirable effect on retailers and manufacturers, even when no legal action is taken. Complainants are notified of the final results of their complaints and we, in Health Departments, would be delighted if more were brought to us.





100% meat inspection was maintained at the three small and one large slaughterhouses in the Borough.

There was a further reduction in the number of animals slaughtered and a fluctuation in the type of animal slaughtered, unfortunately without a corresponding alteration in the number of hours worked in the slaughterhouse. The increase in the number of sheep slaughtered was due in part to ewes, and this in turn was reflected in the finding of cysticercus - a parasite not found over the past ten years in the Stourbridge slaughterhouses.

An aspect of slaughterhouse work which is often overlooked by members of the public is the necessity for enforcing the Prevention of Cruelty Regulations. These cover feeding, watering, cleaning, separating horned and fractious cattle etc., and the penalties for contraventions are similar to those contained in the Hygiene Regulations. There is all too often a tendency to neglect lairages on the grounds that the animals are going to die anyway, and this tendency has to be carefully watched.

Meat inspection	2,354	100	100	100	100	100
Animals slaughtered						
Whole carcasses examined	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part of organs was examined	375	88	-	2,347	1,000	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculous and cysticercus	22.25	37.48	-	13.04	37.38	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses examined	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part of organs was examined	-	-	-	-	30	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.63	-
Cysticercus						
Carcasses of which some part of organs was examined	9	-	-	4	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with cysticercus	0.12	-	-	0.02	-	-



MEAT INSPECTION

No. of slaughterhouses in the Borough	4
No. of licensed slaughtermen	18
No. of animals slaughtered	24,470
No. of animals inspected (ante and post-mortem)	24,470
Total weight of meat and offal condemned	6 tons 17 cwt. 14 lbs.
Total weight of meat treated for Cysticercus Bovis	Nil

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows and Calves	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	2,594	116	10	17,147	4,603	-
Number inspected	2,594	116	10	17,147	4,603	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercus</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	10	4	-
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	576	68	-	2,241	1,614	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercus	22.2%	58.6%	-	13.0%	37.2%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	30	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.65%	-
<u>Cysticercus</u>						
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	9	-	-	4	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with cysticercus	0.35%	-	-	0.02%	-	-





### WATER SAMPLING

97 bacteriological and three chemical samples of town water were submitted for examination. Three samples were found to be unsatisfactory.

Two samples of water other than drinking water were submitted for analysis - one from a cellar and one from a paddling pool. Both results indicated sewage pollution. In the case of the paddling pool arrangements were made to drain and clean the pool, and to refill with town's water.

<u>Physical Characters</u>		Colourless pH. 7.6
Solids in Solution (Dried at 180°C)	... ..	440
Solids in Solution after Ignition	... ..	295
Chlorine present as Chloride	... ..	47
Hardness Non-Carbonate as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	... ..	50
Hardness Carbonate	... ..	180
Hardness Total	... ..	230
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	... ..	Trace
Albuminoid Nitrogen	... ..	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen	... ..	12
Nitrite Nitrogen	... ..	Trace
Permanganate Value (4 hours at 27°C)	... ..	0.25
Free Carbon Dioxide	... ..	17
Total Residual Chlorine	... ..	Nil

Supplies were satisfactory both as regards quantity and quality. The water is not liable to plumbo solvency, and fluoridation does not take place. The latter is due to the fact that several local authorities receive water from the North West Worcestershire Water Board, but some disagree with fluoridation.

### SWIMMING BATHS

The Council's swimming baths comprise one covered and one outdoor pool, which are interconnected.

The pools' measurements are:-

Indoor pool: 25 yds. x 10 yds. with a depth of 6 ft. to 3 ft. 6 ins.  
Outdoor pool: 33½ yds. x 10 yds. with a depth of 10 ft. to 3 ft. 6 ins.

both baths being heated.

The source of the water is a private well, with facilities for chlorination (if required) in the rising main to a storage tank. The water is treated by filtration and chlorination, with a four hour changeover in the indoor pool and a six hour changeover in the outdoor pool.

During the year 84 samples (56 bacteriological and 28 chemical) were submitted for examination to the County Analyst and the Public Health Laboratory. In addition to these checks the chlorine and p.H. values of the water is checked at intervals during the day with a colorimeter. Owing to the relatively small size of the indoor pool there is a tendency for a build up of organic impurities to occur at peak periods, and consequently it is necessary to exercise vigilance over the chemical quality of the water in order to ensure satisfactory conditions at these times.

The general cleanliness of the pools, surrounds and dressing rooms was also satisfactory.

# WATER ANALYSIS

By bacteriological and physico-chemical analysis of town water were submitted for examination. These samples were found to be unsatisfactory.

Two samples of water other than drinking water were submitted for analysis one from a cistern and one from a public pool. Both facilities indicated bacteria. In the case of the public pool arrangements were made to drain and clean the pool, and to supply with town's water.

Chemical	Physical	Temperature
440	...	4-10 in solution (Total at 70°C)
225	...	Solids in solution after heating
40	...	Chlorine present as Chloride
30	...	Hardness Non-Carbonate as CaCO <sub>3</sub>
180	...	Hardness Carbonate
220	...	Hardness Total
Trace	...	Ammoniacal Nitrogen
221	...	Nitramine Nitrogen
15	...	Nitrate Nitrogen
Trace	...	Nitrite Nitrogen
0.25	...	Permanganate Value (4 hours at 70°C)
17	...	Free Carbon Dioxide
221	...	Total Dissolved Chlorine

Supplies were satisfactory both as regards quantity and quality. The water is now liable to physical pollution, and contamination does not take place. The latter is due to the fact that several local wells with a recent water from the North West Waterworks Water Board, but none also with fluoridation.

## SWIMMING BATHS

The Council's swimming baths comprise one covered and one outdoor pool, which are interconnected.

The pools' measurements are:-

Indoor pool: 25 yds. x 10 yds. with a depth of 5 ft. to 5 ft. 6 ins.  
Outdoor pool: 25 yds. x 10 yds. with a depth of 10 ft. to 5 ft. 6 ins.

Both baths being heated.

The source of the water is a private well, with facilities for chlorination (all required) in the rising main to a storage tank. The water is treated by filtration and chlorination, with a four hour changeover in the indoor pool and a six hour changeover in the outdoor pool.

During the year 50 samples (25 bacteriological and 25 chemical) were submitted for examination to the Council's Analyst and the Public Health Laboratory. In addition to these checks the chlorine and p.H. values of the water is checked at intervals during the day with a colorimeter. Owing to the relatively small size of the indoor pool there is a tendency for a build up of organic material in the water at peak periods, and consequently it is necessary to exercise vigilance over the chemical quality of the water in order to ensure satisfactory conditions at these times.

The general cleanliness of the pools, surrounds and dressing rooms was also satisfactory.



### CLEAN AIR ACTS, 1956 and 1968

The end of 1970 showed the first "official" shortage of solid smokeless fuels, and a number of smoke control orders in other parts of the country were suspended. It was not found necessary to do this in Stourbridge, although no new Areas were commenced.

#### Industrial

On the industrial front there were few complaints, and routine observations showed little nuisance. Firms of scrap merchants caused intense black smoke in burning of rubber, paint and cable covering, but these firms rapidly complied with the Act. Typical complaints included the carry over of water from cupola spark arrestors; grit and soot from a Lancashire boiler; acid fumes from metal cleansing; nitrogen dioxide fumes; fly ash from incinerators; smoke from a waste wood burning vertical boiler. Each complaint was promptly dealt with, often with immediate results, but in every case there was a follow through.

There were consultations with heating engineers, architects and plant manufacturers over questions of heights of chimneys and capabilities of furnaces, but few furnaces of a capacity above  $1\frac{1}{4}$  million B Th U's were installed.

#### Domestic

The No. 26 (Hodge Hill) Smoke Control Order came into operation on the 1st October, 1970. This covers a large number of pre war Council houses, and will have a beneficial effect comparable with the No. 20 (Norton) Smoke Control Order. From Stevens Park the effect is very marked, with the houses sloping up to Wychbury Hill to give an ideal view of smokeless domestic chimneys.

Number of Smoke Control Areas in operation	27
*Number of dwellings at date of declaration	6,288
Number of acres	1,396

\*This number has increased considerably due to new housing development.

### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Complaints were on the same lines as in the past, and included noise from gas making plant, open cast mining, road breakers, ventilating machinery, the manufacture of large metal tanks, groups and discotheques, elevating machinery, and dogs barking. There was also a complaint of distant noises in the night, which require more tact than technical knowledge to investigate and cure.

As a result of observations of road breaking equipment representation was made by the Council to the Association of Municipal Corporations for more effective control to be sought.

Much thought has been given to means of controlling noise from groups and discotheques, in order to achieve a situation in which the young people who apparently enjoy noise levels of 110 dBA, can be reconciled with the inhabitants of the neighbourhood but with little success. To control practice sessions is even more difficult because of the intermittent and repetitive nature of the sound. A further complication is that in many cases the halls being used are Church halls, or community centres, where finance to carry out sound insulation cannot be made available. It is also ironical that in most cases each side sees the other's point of view. The number of groups and the number of young people attending discotheques indicates that thought should be given when considering sports and leisure centres, to the provision of rooms or halls which are efficiently sound insulated and suitable for use for this purpose.

In the main industrial area of Lye a noise level survey was carried out to assess the general background level of noise, for comparison and reference purposes. The survey covered a bank holiday period as well as normal working days, in order to obtain a true background noise level as well as the normal weekday background. This survey will gradually be extended throughout the Borough, and will be valuable in assessing complaints arising as a result of new factories or alterations in existing factories, and in considering applications under Planning Legislation for industrial development.





ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION  
Clinic - Orchard Lane, Lye

	Smoke Filter		Sulphur		Ins. rain	Deposit Gauge		
	Microgrammes/ Cubic Metre		Volumetric Analysis So <sub>2</sub> Microgrammes Cubic Metre			Tons per square mile		
	Highest	Average	Highest	Average		Total Undissolved Matter	Total Dissolved Matter	Total Solids
Jan.	274	63	411	154	4.02	10.93	12.29	23.22
Feb.	273	67	273	95	2.36	9.21	5.66	14.87
March	129	51	220	137	2.40	10.13	5.77	15.90
April	126	37	185	85	2.72	13.03	5.43	18.46
May	71	28	251	85	2.44	25.48	5.20	30.68
June	47	22	161	86	0.59	23.30	3.41	26.71
July	24	14	73	45	1.81	8.78	3.88	12.66
August	61	28	140	71	3.98	6.19	6.43	12.62
Sept.	110	29	115	67	1.18	6.03	3.15	9.18
Oct.	200	54	260	96	1.81	7.35	6.46	13.81
Nov.	97	50	180	82	4.53	3.71	5.24	8.95
Dec.	335	96	210	82	1.22	3.48	4.44	7.92

See graph overleaf

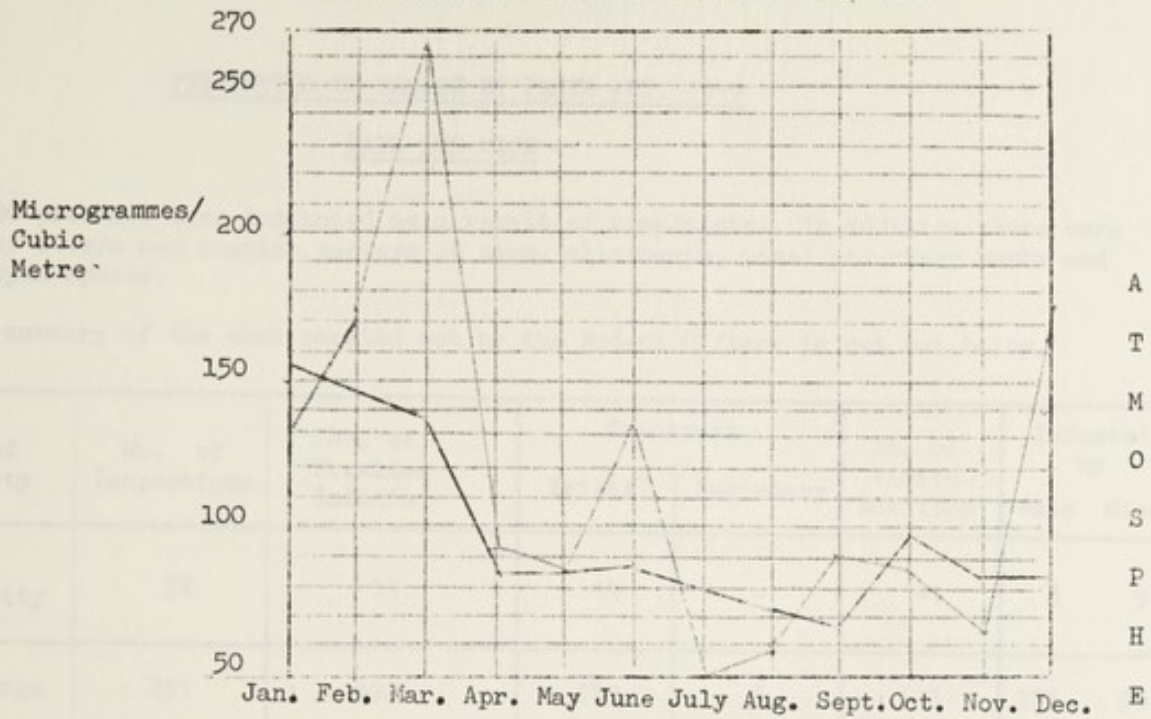
# ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Climate - Continental, dry

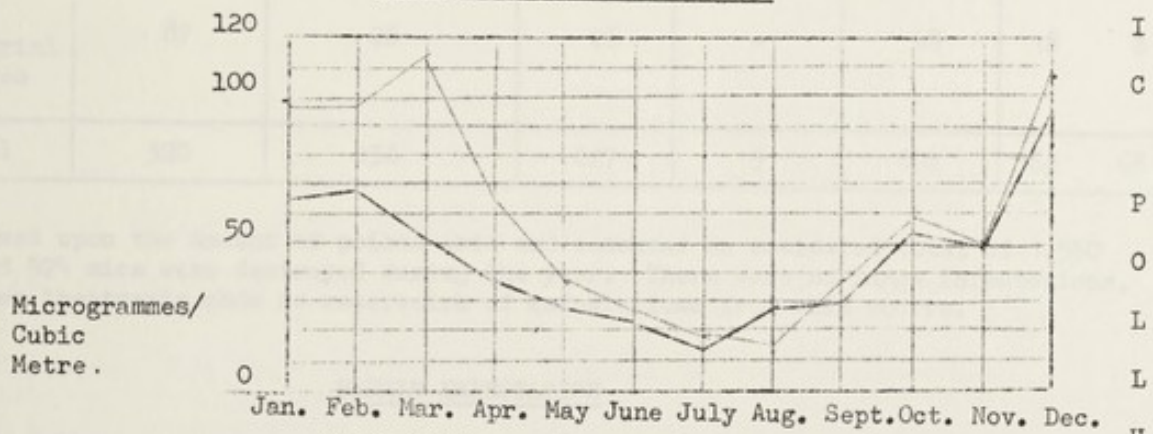
Station	Station Meter		Volcanic Meter		Inc. rain	Deposits gauge		
	Highest	Average	Highest	Average		Total Unaltered Matter	Total Dissolved Matter	Total Solids
101	270	63	177	134	4.02	10.93	12.59	23.52
102	273	67	273	95	5.36	9.31	3.66	12.97
103	159	31	250	137	5.40	10.73	3.97	14.70
104	156	37	182	82	5.75	12.03	2.43	14.46
105	71	28	157	62	5.44	22.45	2.50	24.95
106	47	12	167	86	0.33	23.30	3.47	26.77
107	24	16	23	42	1.87	8.38	3.88	12.26
108	64	28	140	77	2.96	6.19	6.43	12.62
109	110	59	112	67	1.75	6.03	3.72	9.75
110	200	54	260	96	1.87	2.32	6.46	13.8
111	97	30	180	82	4.32	2.31	2.24	4.55
112	332	96	210	82	1.52	2.48	4.44	6.92

See graph opposite

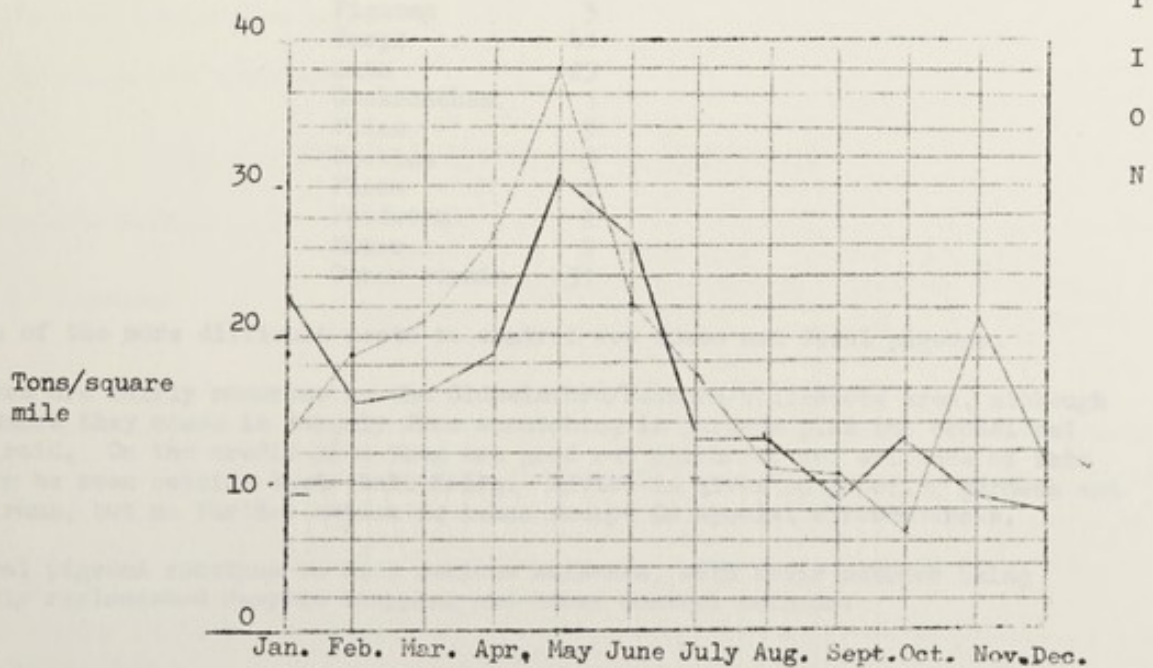
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION



Volumetric Analysis - Sulphur Dioxide  
Average daily reading/month



Smoke filter - Average daily reading/month



Deposit gauge - Total Solids/month

(Dotted lines show 1969 results)





PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

RATS AND MICE

390 premises were inspected as a result of complaints. In addition there were tests of sewers and routine surveys of tips, allotments, canal and river banks and other open spaces.

A summary of the work carried out by the Rodent Officer is set out below.

Type of Property	No. of Inspections	No. of Premises Infested	Treatment		No. of Visits Entailed	Infested by	
			Initial	Secondary		Rats	Mice
Local Authority	52	14	14	-	41	8	5
Dwellings	251	192	187	5	603	173	55
Business and Industrial Premises	87	26	26	-	48	18	8
Total	390	232	227	5	692	163	68

Based upon the amount of poison laid and consumed an estimated total of 1,550 rats and 574 mice were destroyed during the year. There were no large infestations, and sewer treatments show no reservoirs of infestations from this source.

VERMIN INFESTATION

The following treatments were carried out against vermin:-

Pigeons	3
Wasps	41
Ants	23
Cockroaches	1
Flies	5
Beetles	3
Fleas	5
Woodworm	2
Mites	1
Other vermin	31

Two of the more difficult pests to control are foxes and feral pigeons.

Foxes are fairly numerous in the Oldswinford/Pedmore/Wollescote area, although the nuisance they cause is largely from scratching in gardens plus the occasional poultry raid. On the credit side they are good rat catchers, and evidence of this can often be seen outside their bolt holes. Advice is given on proofing gardens and chicken runs, but no further action is taken except in special circumstances.

Feral pigeons continue to be a serious nuisance, with their numbers being constantly replenished despite trapping and other control methods.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS AND DISEASE

WATER AND MICE

7500 pounds were inspected as a result of complaints. In addition there were 2000 pounds of water and routine surveys of pipes, sidewalks, canal and river banks and other areas.

A summary of the work carried out by the Resident Officer is set out below.

No. of Inspections	No. of Pounds Inspected	Treatment		No. of Water Inspected	No. of Mice Inspected
		Primary	Secondary		
25	14	-	14	41	5
25	195	2	193	60	25
87	55	-	55	18	8
Total	300	2	257	119	38

Based upon the amount of pounds inspected and consumed an estimated total of 7,500 pounds of water were destroyed during the year. There were no large infestations, however treatment show no evidence of infestation from this source.

VERMIN INSPECTION

The following treatments were carried out against vermin:-

3	Pigeons
41	Wasp
25	Ants
1	Cockroaches
2	Flies
2	Beetles
2	Flies
2	Woodworm
1	Mites
37	Other vermin

Two of the more difficult pests to control are feral pigeons.

Pigeons are fairly numerous in the Oldham/Bolton/Wigan area, although because they are largely from surrounding areas the numbers are not high. On the credit side they are good for manure, and evidence of this is often to be seen outside their roosts. Little is done to control them and no further action is taken except in special circumstances.

Feral pigeons continue to be a serious nuisance, with their numbers being constantly replenished despite trapping and other control methods.



# PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION ACT) 1928

100 licences were issued as follows:-

- 69 to store Petroleum Spirit only
- 11 to store Petroleum Spirit and Cellulose
- 17 to store Petroleum Mixtures in containers
- 2 to store Petroleum Mixtures in bulk
- 1 to store Petroleum Spirit in containers

These licences authorised the storage of 281,280 gallons of petroleum spirit and 303,160 gallons of petroleum mixture. Four licences were cancelled during the year and two were transferred.

Licence fees amounted to £416.

Tests of tanks other than new tanks were as follows:-

No. of tanks tested	No. which were satisfactory	No. failed	No. discontinued (other than those failing test)
2	2	-	5

## OTHER LICENCES

Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	6
Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963	...	...	...	...	1

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

201 visits, which included 175 general inspections and re-inspections were carried out. Every newly registered premises received a general inspection.

As a result of the co-ordination of inspections, food shops are now inspected under all appropriate Acts at the same time. The number of visits shown above represent visits made exclusively under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

Five accidents were reported.

No exemptions were granted.

TABLE A - REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises (1)	Number of premises newly registered during year (2)	Total No. of registered premises at end of year (3)	No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during year (4)
Offices	13	208	20
Retail Shops	11	458	42
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	2	32	8
Catering Establishments Open To the Public, Canteens	-	98	18
Fuel Storage Depots	-	1	1
TOTALS	26	797	89



PETROLEUM (CONSERVATION ACT) 1953

100 licences were issued as follows:-

- 59 to store Petroleum Spirit only
- 17 to store Petroleum Spirit and Gasoline
- 17 to store Petroleum Mixtures in containers
- 5 to store Petroleum Mixtures in bulk
- 1 to store Petroleum Spirit in containers

These licences authorized the storage of 587,280 gallons of petroleum spirit and 305,100 gallons of petroleum mixture. Four licences were cancelled during the year and two were transferred.

Licence fees amounted to £416.

Tests of tanks other than new tanks were as follows:-

No. of tanks tested	No. which were satisfactory	No. failed	No. discontinued (other than those failing tests)
5	5	-	2

OTHER LICENCES

Pet Animals Act, 1951 ..... 6  
Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1903 ..... 1

OTTEN, RIVERS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1952

504 visits, which included 175 general inspections and re-inspections were carried out. Every newly registered premises received a general inspection.

As a result of the co-ordination of inspections, food shops are now inspected under all appropriate Acts at the same time. The number of visits shown above represents visits made exclusively under the Otten, Rivers and Railway Premises Act.

Five accidents were reported.

No exemptions were granted.

TABLE A - REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	(1)	Number of premises newly registered during year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during year
		(2)	(3)	(4)
Licence		13	208	20
Food Shops		11	428	42
Off-licence Shops, Winehouses		5	32	6
Leisure Establishments Open to the Public, Casinos		-	98	18
Public Houses		-	1	1
TOTAL		26	767	87

TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS) TO REGISTERED PREMISES

201
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TABLE C - ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	1,036
Retail Shops	1,411
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	240
Catering Establishments open to the public	337
Canteens	11
Fuel Storage Depots	4
TOTAL	3,039
Total - Males	1,072
Total - Females	1,967

Legal Proceedings

Authority was given to prosecute in one case, but it was not found necessary to do so.

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	25	37	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	313	221	12	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	338	258	12	-





CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars  (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found  (2)	Remedied  (3)	Referred To H.M. Insp- ector (4)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1			-
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	11			-
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)					
TOTALS	12	12	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work (1)	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply list (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing (Making apparel) etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	-	-	-	-	-



# CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Found	Bottled	No. of cases in which defects were found		No. of cases in which defects were found
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1			
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unsanitary					
Temperature (S.3)					
Insufficient ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.5)					
Sanitary arrangements (a) Insufficient (b) Unsanitary	11	11			
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)					
TOTALS	12	12	-	-	-

REPORTING DATE: 1961  
Part VIII of the Act

SECTION 122  
(Sections 122 and 124)

Name of work	No. of outworkers in district	No. of outworkers in district	No. of outworkers in district	No. of outworkers in district	No. of outworkers in district	No. of outworkers in district
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Washing (Mending, etc.)	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	-	-	-	-	-

