

[Report 1968] / Medical Officer of Health, Chailey (Union) R.D.C.

Contributors

Chailey (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1968

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RURAL DISTRICT OF CHAILEY
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the
Year Ended 31st December, 1968

Public Health Department,
The Grange,
Southover,
LEWES,
Sussex.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHAIRSY

ANNUAL REPORT

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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Public Health Department,
The Grange,
Buckover,
L25 3JL,
Glasgow.

CHAILEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
CONSTITUTION AT DECEMBER 31st, 1968

Chairman: Surgeon Rear-Admiral
R. W. Mussen C.B., C.B.E.

Mrs. D. E. Anness	Mr. M. L. Hinde
Mr. G. A. Averill	Mr. R. H. Lohoar
Mrs. A. E. Debenham	Mrs. M. B. Page
Major H. L. Edwards O.B.E.	Mr. C. J. Parker
Mr. R. S. Elphick	Mr. A. N. C. Price
Mr. H. W. Greatrex M.M.	Mrs. E. M. Quibell
Mr. J. G. Heriot	Capt. D. Rex-Lloyd

Chairman of the Planning Committee

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:-

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The Grange,
Southover,
Lewes.

Telephone No. Lewes 4282

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Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:-

C. W. Mann, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:-

G. A. Price, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
D. J. Hamer, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
A. A. Welch, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Meat Inspector:-

R. A. Smart, R.S.H. Certificate in Meat Inspection

Rodent Operator:-

R. Hatherley

Office Staff:-

Miss Lade
Miss Bonwick

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Mr. R. S. Eshelick
Mr. H. W. Greville M.M.
Mr. J. G. Harlow
Mr. M. J. Hinde
Mr. R. H. Lohar
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Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:-

G. W. Mann, M.R.S.M., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:-

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D. J. Baker, M.R.S.M., M.A.P.H.I.

A. A. Nelson, M.R.S.M., M.A.P.H.I.

Head Inspector:-

R. A. Gatt, B.S.H. Certificate in Meat Inspection

Robust Operator:-

R. Hetherly

Office Staff:-

Miss Lade

Miss Gandy

To the Chairman and Members of the Chailey Housing and Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the state of public health and the sanitary circumstances of Chailey Rural District for 1968.

The vital statistics of the area compare very favourably with those for England and Wales and do not call for any special comment.

Some 243 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year and of these 204 were measles. Out of the remaining cases, 25 were dysentery. These cases occurred sporadically throughout the district and appear to be a part of a generalised increase in notifications in this part of Southern England. None of the other cases of infectious disease call for comment. Routine measles vaccination was started for children in the second year of life and for susceptible children up to school leaving age who have neither been immunised nor had natural measles. It is unlikely that vaccination played much part in reducing the number of measles cases in 1968. It will be interesting to see if there is any reduction in the 1969 figures which will have to be compared with those for 1967, the last measles year (364 cases). One new case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified during the year.

The scheme to eradicate Brucellosis from British herds continues to make slow progress and only a small proportion of herds are as yet brucella free. It will take several years to approach complete eradication. Two cases in this district are worthy of note. In each case although the milk from the herd was being sent for pasteurisation, a certain amount of raw milk was being consumed by the cowmen and their families. It was only when the human cases of brucellosis occurred that the Public Health Department became aware of the infection in the herds. This information had been known to the Veterinary Surgeons for some time previously and if this information had been made available to the Medical Officer of Health, advice to the cowmen about the handling of infected animals, materials and the consumption of raw milk may have been able to prevent these two human cases of brucellosis.

Another cause for concern is danger of the spread of Anthrax from knackers yards. Twice during the year, a carcass infected with anthrax was opened up and in one case, some of the meat was removed before the presence of anthrax was confirmed. Any danger of the spread of anthrax would be eliminated if all meat leaving a knacker's yard had to be stained and sterilised. At present, staining only is required and this is not an adequate safeguard. Representations have been made to the Ministry to amend the regulations so as to make sterilisation obligatory.

Attention is drawn to the number of deaths from cancer of the lung (15). Although this is the lowest figure in this Rural District for several years, throughout England and Wales this largely preventable disease is killing more and more people each year. The total for 1967 for England and Wales was 28,188 compared with 12,396 in 1949. The number of deaths from this cause is rising by about 1,000 a year at the present time. The medical profession is convinced, though not entirely, since some doctors still continue to smoke cigarettes, that the cause of these premature deaths is cigarette smoking. Doctors have reduced their smoking considerably more than any other group of people and statistics are showing conclusively that the number of deaths from lung cancer in doctors is now falling. Amongst smokers there is also an increased rate of heart disease, of bronchitis and of cancer of the bladder.

The year has seen another very substantial Council house building programme completed. A total of 103 units of accommodation were completed compared with 122 in 1967. This has again enabled many urgent cases of housing need to be accommodated although the number of families remaining on the waiting list continues at a high level. 338 private houses were built in 1968 compared with 351 in 1967. In addition, 35 houses were modernised by the use of improvement grants (39 in 1967) during the year.

The year under review has been comparatively quiet as regards activities by the gypsies. The outstanding event was the decision by the County Council and a neighbouring Rural District to provide a small permanent site for about six families. Additional sites may be required to deal with more families, but at long last progress has been made towards solving some of the problems created by gypsies.

A warning should be sounded about the staffing in the Public Health Department. In this Rural District there is a meat inspection problem of considerable magnitude which although it is covered by the Meat Inspector and by one of the Health Inspectors, nevertheless makes substantial demands on the time of the other inspectors. In addition, the extensive work in connection with the new development throughout the district, particularly drainage, sewers and sewage disposal throws an additional burden on the health inspectorate. You will see from the summary of visits that out of a total number of visits of seven thousand, almost three thousand were in relation to drainage, sewage works and sewers. On the other hand when visits to food premises are considered, 238 premises received only 226 visits during the year. I submit that this is much too low a figure for the safety of the health of the inhabitants of the area and that consideration should be given to additional help in the Public Health Department. At times when the staff is under pressure it is the routine visits which tend to be neglected.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation to the Members of the Council for the help and support I have received from them during the year. My thanks are also due to Mr. Kent and his staff for their valuable assistance, and to the other officials of the Council for their courtesy and co-operation.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

J. L. COTTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

(a) GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	64,216
Population (Registrar General's estimate (for mid-year 1968))	29,240
Population (1931 census)	16,167
Population (1951 census)	20,715
Population (1961 census)	23,475
Net increase of population during year	950
Number of inhabited houses 1931	3,154
Number of inhabited houses 1951	6,205
Number of inhabited houses 1961	7,945
Number of inhabited houses 1968	11,189
Rateable Value (1st April, 1968)	£1,503,982
Product of a penny rate 1968-69	£6,200

(b) VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>CHAILEY</u>	<u>ENGLAND</u>	
	<u>R.D.</u>	<u>& WALES</u>	
1. <u>Births & Birth Rates</u>			
Live births	399		
Live birth rate per 1,000 population (crude)	13.6	16.9	
* Corrected birth rate	18.1		
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.3		
Still births	7		
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	17.2	14.0	
Total live and still births			
	Male	Female	Total
Live births			
Legitimate	198	176	374
Illegitimate	14	11	25
	Totals: 212	187	399
	Male	Female	Total
Still births			
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	-	1	1
	Totals: 4	3	7
2. <u>Deaths & Death Rates</u>			
Deaths	495		
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude)	16.9	11.9	
* Corrected death rate	8.6		

SECTION I

Infant deaths
(deaths under 1 year of age)

	Male	Female	Total		
Legitimate	5	1	6		
Illegitimate	-	-	-		
	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>		
				<u>CHAILEY</u>	<u>ENGLAND</u>
				R.D.	& WALES
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			15.0		18.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			16.0		
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			-		
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)			12.5		12.3
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)			10.0		10.5
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)			27.1		25.0
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			-		
Number of deaths			-		198
Rate per 1,000 live and still births			-		0.24

* In order to compare death rates and birth rates in different parts of the country, the Registrar General supplies comparability factors for every district, so as to adjust for irregularities regarding age and sex in the local population. Applying a comparability factor of 1.33 to the crude birth rate of 13.6, the adjusted rate becomes 18.1 which is above the rate for England and Wales at 16.9. Similarly a comparability factor of 0.51 applied to the death rate makes the adjusted rate 8.6. This is lower than the rate of 11.9 for England and Wales.

POPULATION

The population of the Rural District of Chailey for the last ten years is as follows:-

Year	Population	Births	Deaths	Birth Rate	Adjusted Birth Rate	Death Rate	Adjusted Death Rate
1959	21,350	273	343	12.8	15.0	16.1	9.8
1960	21,630	270	401	12.5	14.6	18.5	11.5
1961	22,870	327	384	14.3	15.0	16.8	11.9
1962	23,500	331	416	14.1	14.8	17.7	12.2
1963	24,020	338	428	14.1	17.6	17.8	10.7
1964	25,120	375	430	14.9	18.7	17.1	10.3
1965	25,600	389	463	15.2	19.0	18.1	9.8
1966	27,430	347	487	12.7	16.6	17.7	9.0
1967	28,290	398	436	14.1	18.5	15.4	8.3
1968	29,240	399	495	13.6	18.1	16.9	8.6

The population shows an increase of 950 over the figure of 28,290 for 1967. The population figures are the Registrar General's mid-year estimate in each case.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No case of maternal mortality was recorded in the Chailey Rural District during 1968. The last case of maternal mortality in the District occurred in 1949, since when 5,797 births have taken place.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Six infant deaths occurred during 1968. This gives an infant mortality rate of 15.0. However, in small populations too much importance should not be attached to these figures since a difference of one death makes a very large variation in the rate per 1,000.

BIRTH RATE

The crude birth rate for 1968 was 13.6 per 1,000 population. This is above the yearly average for the district and represents 399 live births. Applying the area comparability factor of 1.33 the adjusted rate becomes 18.1 which is higher than the rate for England and Wales at 16.9.

DEATH RATE

The crude death rate for 1968 was 16.9 per 1,000 population. The adjusted rate is 8.6 which is below the figure of 11.9 for England and Wales. The average age at death of Chailey residents was 73.8 years.

Highest age at death was 101 years

Lowest age at death was 13 hours

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

		% of deaths
(1) Disease of the heart and circulatory system	211	42.3
(2) Cancer (all sites)	67	13.4
(Cancer of lung or bronchus accounted for)	15	3.0

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Action was taken on one occasion during the year under the above legislation to remove to hospital a very old man who was suffering from grave chronic disease and was unable to devote to himself and was not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention. The request for the removal came from the patient's own doctor since he refused to agree to go to hospital. The patient's condition continued to deteriorate after admission and he died within a few days.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total Under 4 Weeks										
		All Ages	4 Weeks	& Under 1 Year	1-5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
Other Tuberculosis incl. Late Effects	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
Malignant Neoplasm Lung Bronchus	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	6
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Malignant Neoplasm Uterus	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms Etc.	M	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	6	6
	F	15	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	5
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes Mellitus	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Avitaminoses Etc.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Endocrine Etc. Diseases	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anaemias	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System Etc.	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	F	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Hypertensive Disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	60	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	12	17	27
	F	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	16	64
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8
	F	21	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	17
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	17
	F	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	30
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	11
Influenza	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
	F	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	17

SECTION II - DEATHS IN THE AREA

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & Under 1 Year	Age Groups													
					1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 & over
Pneumonia	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	8
	F	18	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	14
Bronchitis & Emphysema	M	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	6
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Asthma	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Peptic Ulcer	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Intestinal Obstruction & Hernia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nephritis & Nephrosis	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases Genitro Urinary System	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Congenital Anomalities	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth Injury	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Difficult Labour Etc.	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	4	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other Accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other External Causes	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	225	4	1	-	2	1	1	4	10	32	67	103					
	F	270	1	-	2	1	1	1	2	5	17	57	183					

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Public Health Facilities of the Local Authority

During the period under review the Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District of Chailey also acted as Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Lewes and the Urban Districts of Newhaven and Seaford.

One Chief Public Health Inspector with four Public Health Inspectors and a whole time Meat Inspector carried out duties in the Rural District during the year. In May, 1968 the Pupil Public Health Inspector gave up his post to enter the administrative side of Local Government. The post has not been refilled.

2. Laboratory Facilities

These are provided at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton.

3. Ambulance

This service is supplied by the East Sussex County Council and is covered from the Lewes depot. Cases from Ditchling and Wivelsfield are transported by the service stationed at Haywards Heath, and those from South Heighton, Peacehaven, Tarring Neville, Piddinghoe and Telscombe, by the service stationed at Newhaven.

Both infectious and non-infectious cases are conveyed in the same ambulances and arrangements are in being for the disinfection of ambulances, bedding, clothing etc., after use for the transport of an infectious case.

The East Sussex County Council provides facilities for the transport of tuberculosis patients.

4. Nursing in the Home

As in previous years, the East Sussex County Council, as empowered by Section 25 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, has arranged for this service to be provided by the East Sussex County Nursing Association through the District Nursing Associations.

5. Hospitals

The two hospitals in the area are Chailey Heritage (Craft School and Hospital) and Pouchlands Hospital. The former is a 'long-stay' hospital for physically handicapped children who are admitted from all parts of the British Isles and the latter is largely devoted to the care of the chronic sick. Hospitals dealing with acute cases and Specialist Services are available in Lewes, Brighton and Cuckfield. The Management Committees involved are the Brighton and Lewes Group and the Mid-Sussex Group and both are in the area of the South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are admitted into Foredown Hospital, Portslade. Any case of smallpox occurring in the district should be sent to the River Hospitals, Longreach, Dartford, Kent.

6. Clinics and Treatment Centres

The following is a list of clinics and treatment centres available during 1968 for residents of the district:-

Description and Situation	Day and Time of attendance	By whom provided
Child Health Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	2nd, 4th and 5th Tuesday afternoon 2 - 4 p.m.	East Sussex County Council
Toddlers Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	2nd, 4th and 5th Tuesday in every month 2.30 p.m.	East Sussex County Council
Speech Therapy Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Every Monday morning and every Thursday and Friday all day	East Sussex County Council
Child Guidance Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Every Wednesday by appointment	East Sussex County Council
Cytology Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	1st & 3rd Thursday in the month 10 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. 1st 2nd & 3rd Wednesday 6 p.m. (As necessary)	East Sussex County Council
Chest Clinic, Victoria Hospital, LEWES.	By appointment Monday 2p.m. Wednesday 9.15 a.m. Friday 11.15a.m. once a month	Regional Hospital Board
Dental Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Monday to Friday by appointment	East Sussex County Council
Nervous Disorders Clinic, Victoria Hospital, LEWES.	Tuesday from 2.15 p.m. onwards	Regional Hospital Board
Chailey & Hamsey Child Health Clinic, Parish Room, CHAILEY.	4th Thursday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Peacehaven Child Health Clinic, Church Hall, Bramber Avenue, PEACEHAVEN.	1st & 3rd Tuesday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Toddlers Clinic, Church Hall, Bramber Avenue, PEACEHAVEN.	2nd Wednesday in every month	East Sussex County Council
Plumpton Child Health Clinic, Village Hall, PLUMPTON.	3rd Thursday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council

Description and Situation	Day and Time of attendance	By whom provided
Barcombe Weighing Centre, Parish Hall, BARCOMBE.	3rd Wednesday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Ditchling Weighing Centre, Village Hall, DITCHLING.	3rd Tuesday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Newick Weighing Centre, Village Hall, NEWICK.	1st Wednesday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Ringmer Weighing Centre, Parish Room, RINGMER.	2nd and 4th Tuesday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Wivelsfield Weighing Centre, Reading Room, WIVELSFIELD.	1st Thursday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council

7. Provision for dealing with the needs of the Mentally Disordered

Under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959, the East Sussex County Council makes provision for dealing with the needs of the mentally disordered. The provision of care in psychiatric hospitals is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

East Sussex County Council	Monday to Friday by appointment	Mental Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.
Regional Hospital Board	Tuesday from 2.15 p.m. onwards	Nervous Disorders Clinic, Victoria Hospital, LEWES.
East Sussex County Council	4th Thursday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	Challey & Hamsey Child Health Clinic, Parish Room, CHALLEY.
East Sussex County Council	1st & 3rd Tuesday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	Peacehaven Child Health Clinic, Church Hall, Graham Avenue, PEACEHAVEN.
East Sussex County Council	2nd Wednesday in month every month	Toddlers Clinic, Church Hall, Graham Avenue, PEACEHAVEN.
East Sussex County Council	3rd Thursday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	Rampton Child Health Clinic, Village Hall, FLIMPTON.

SECTION III

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY

The Statutory Water Authorities serving the area are the:-

Mid-Sussex Water Company
Brighton County Borough Council

Water is abstracted for public supply from deep wells at Balsdean, Offham, Norton, Falmer, Ditchling and from the River Ouse through an intake above Barcombe Mills.

The water supplied to the district has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity though some complaints were still being received that water from Barcombe was unpalatable. This was due partly to a high rate of chlorination and the Water Company have experienced difficulty from time to time in the treatment of the river water. The matter has been investigated by the Water Research Association who confirmed that the musty earthy nature of the water occasionally experienced is due to actinomycetes which are always present in soil. The Water Company have carried out full scale trials using activated carbon to overcome the problem and regular mains flushing is also carried out.

Details of analyses of samples of water taken in the district are as follows:-

Mid-Sussex Water Company

(a) From various points in the supply area and from (b) treated water at Poverty Bottom, Offham Pumping Station and Barcombe Pumping Station:

	<u>Poverty Bottom</u>	<u>Offham</u>	<u>Barcombe</u>
Bacteriological and Coliform Samples	37	7	29
Chemical Samples	7	3	22
Fluoridation of water supply	Nil		
Natural Fluoride	Less than 0.1 p.p.m.		

In each case the chemical samples taken were reported as representing a moderately hard water of excellent organic purity and low salinity which was attractive in appearance.

Similarly all the bacteriological samples were satisfactory. The reports stated that the bacteriological condition was excellent and the water as sampled was pure and wholesome and suitable for public supply.

Brighton Corporation

The main areas served by Brighton Corporation Water Department are Falmer and Telscombe principally from the sources at Falmer, Balsdean and Southover Pumping Stations.

Details of samples taken from these sources are as follows:-

	Number of samples examined	No. showing presence of coliform in 100 ml. or less	No. showing presence of E. coli in 100 ml.	No. showing coliform absent from 100 ml.
<u>Balsdean P.S.</u>				
Raw	52	4	2	48
Chlorinated	303	0	0	303
<u>Falmer</u>				
Raw	51	3	3	48
Chlorinated	302	4	1	298
<u>Southover</u>				
Raw	0	0	0	0
Chlorinated	565	3	0	562

Chemical samples are taken regularly from each source and found to be satisfactory. Fluoride (f) content is less than 0.1 p.p.m.

Details of water supplied to dwellings in the district are as follows:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Public Main</u>	<u>Private Supply</u>
Barcombe	512	2
Beddingham	120	31
Chailey	769	-
Ditchling	693	-
East Chiltington	136	1
Falmer	80	-
Glynde	88	29
Hamsey	287	1
Iford	78	65
Kingston	288	-
Newick	675	2
Peacehaven	3,268	-
Piddinghoe	98	-
Plumpton	457	-
Ringmer	1,415	-
Rodmell	135	-
St. Anne Without	24	-
St. John Without	30	-
Southease	20	-
South Heighton	233	-
South Malling Without	53	6
Streast	66	-
Tarring Neville	18	-
Telscombe Cliffs & East Saltdean	2,296	-
West Firle	149	50
Westmeston	99	-
Wivelsfield	586	1

All houses supplied from public mains are supplied direct to the houses but the private supplies include a number of private wells.

The completion of the public water main to serve Beddingham and parts of South Malling and Glynde has resulted in a marked reduction in the number of properties obtaining their water supply from private wells, many of which were known to be polluted.

2. SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Barcombe - The foul sewer has been extended during the year to serve the redevelopment to take place at Mount Pleasant and a number of existing properties.

Chailey - Preparatory works for the design of new sewers and sewage works to serve South Chailey are now well in hand and should be submitted for Ministry approval early in 1969. At present there are five small sewage disposal plants serving small groups of dwellings. Despite this, the majority of the properties drain to individual cesspools which overflow to adjoining ditches giving rise to considerable pollution. Most of the cesspools are very small having been constructed at a time when the houses had no amenities other than a sink and a W.C. and water consumption per house was accordingly low. These unsatisfactory conditions can only be remedied by a comprehensive sewage system for the area.

Falmer - Works of laying main drainage to serve the whole of Falmer Village will be completed early in 1969.

Newick - The Consulting Engineers are proceeding with the design of the extension required to Newick Sewage Works to accommodate the development of 28 acres of land at Newick Rough and deal with the drainage from the Dairy at Sheffield Park which is to be pumped to the main sewage works.

Peacehaven - Telscombe - Further sewers were laid under Private Street Work Acts during the year.

In September the Brighton Intercepting and Outfall Sewers Board received the report from their Consulting Engineers regarding the survey and recommendations for the Portobello Outfall Works.

Wivelsfield - Work on the laying of new sewers to serve St. George's Retreat and other properties on Ditchling Common; the new and existing development at South Road together with a new pumping station and extensive alterations to the existing sewage works were started during the year.

Sludge Disposal

Further discussions have been held with Officers and members of the Lewes Borough Council and it is to be hoped that decisions will shortly be taken on the type and programme to be adopted.

3. REFUSE COLLECTION

The Council continue to operate a fortnightly refuse collection service more than 50% of which is kerbside collection.

During the year the new refuse tip at Newhaven became operational and this is now used in conjunction with the Newhaven Council to dispose of refuse from the coastal parishes and to eliminate the longer haul to Lewes which had been a growing problem with ever increasing development taking place along the coast.

The refuse from the remaining parishes continues to be disposed of in conjunction with the Borough of Lewes.

At North Chailey a disused railway cutting was approved for the disposal of industrial waste by a Specialist Contractor.

Considerable difficulties were experienced at first with indiscriminate dumping taking place and it was necessary to advise the Contractors that legal proceedings would be instituted unless the refuse was tipped in an approved manner. Since that time the Company have shown every consideration and the cutting is now almost filled with little or no nuisance having been caused.

4. LITTER CAMPAIGN

The free service offered by the Council for the removal of bulky litter has again been well used and a total of 936 collections were made during the year, this figure being almost 50% up on the previous year.

Twenty-six abandoned cars were collected and disposed of during the year.

The Council resolved to institute a system of street cleansing during 1969, the details of which are to be agreed with the East Sussex County Council.

5. DUSTBINS

The dustbin hire scheme continues to prove a useful service. At the end of the year some 2,493 dustbins were out on hire.

6. CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE

During the year 3,854 cesspools or septic tanks were emptied amounting to 8,169 full loads. These figures show a considerable increase over 1967, and reverse the tendency of the last few years. It remains to be seen whether new sewers will keep pace with the development in the district.

7. NUISANCES

The majority of nuisances brought to the attention of the Council were dealt with informally and in most instances abatement of the nuisance was secured by these means. Only in four instances was it necessary to resort to statutory action.

The principal nuisances in respect of which informal notices were served were in the following categories:-

Overflowing Cesspools	12
Defects to houses	5
Insanitary premises	3
Blocked ditches	8
Blocked or defective ditches	4
Smell nuisance	1
Dumping of manure	1
Dumping of pig carcasses	1
Tipping of industrial refuse	2

8. HOUSING

4 further 35 houses were improved during the year with the aid of grant. In addition to these, 39 applications for improvement grant were approved though the works were not completed during the year. These figures are almost identical to those for 1967 and show a steady programme of improvements throughout the district.

Progress in dealing with unfit houses was also steady and 12 houses were the subject of action under Section 16 of the Housing Act 1957.

A number of informal notices were served during the year requiring defects to be remedied to individual unfit houses.

New development carried out in the district during the year was:-

Peacehaven, Telscombe Cliffs and East Saltdean:-

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Private Dwellings	198	199	180
Council Dwellings	-	83	55
Remainder of District:-			
Private Dwellings	169	152	158
Council Dwellings (including 28 dwellings for old people)	43	39	48
	<u>410</u>	<u>473</u>	<u>441</u>

9. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS APPROVED

	Rented	Tied	Owner Occupied	Total	
Approved to Decr. 1954	7	25	6	38	
Completed 1954	5	25	7	37	
Approved 1955	26	56	18	100	
Completed 1955	8	35	16	59	
Approved 1956	9	60	17	86	
Completed 1956	13	59	11	83	
Approved 1957	9	48	20	77	
Completed 1957	8	50	9	67	
Approved 1958	2	22	13	37	
Completed 1958	10	25	16	51	
Approved 1959	35	28	19	82	
Completed 1959	16	23	4	43	
Approved 1960	14	21	32	67	
Completed 1960	24	26	19	69	
Approved 1961 Discretionary	2	17	16	35	) 49
Standard	-	7	7	14	
Completed 1961 Discretionary	5	22	29	56	) 61
Standard	-	-	5	5	
Approved 1962 Discretionary	25	5	15	45	) 58
Standard	7	2	4	13	
Completed 1962 Discretionary	9	6	11	26	) 35
Standard	2	2	5	9	
Approved 1963 Discretionary	27	4	7	38	) 52
Standard	7	1	6	14	
Completed 1963 Discretionary	21	7	11	39	) 59
Standard	11	-	9	20	
Approved 1964 Discretionary	22	13	9	44	) 49
Standard	-	-	5	5	
Completed 1964 Discretionary	36	11	9	56	) 66
Standard	3	1	6	10	
Approved 1965 Discretionary	16	18	11	45	) 51
Standard	1	-	5	6	
Completed 1965 Discretionary	14	13	6	33	) 36
Standard	1	-	2	3	
Approved 1966 Discretionary	11	8	9	28	) 37
Standard	-	1	8	9	
Completed 1966 Discretionary	17	10	11	38	) 42
Standard	-	-	4	4	
Approved 1967 Discretionary	10	17	8	35	) 37
Standard	-	-	2	2	
Completed 1967 Discretionary	10	10	15	35	) 39
Standard	1	-	3	4	
Approved 1968 Discretionary	9	9	15	33	) 39
Standard	3	-	3	6	
Completed 1968 Discretionary	5	14	12	31	) 35
Standard	2	-	2	4	

10. HOUSING ACT 1957

Total number of dwelling houses inspected during the year under Public Health Act and Housing Act.....747

Number of Notices served under Section 9 of Housing Act 1957.....Informal..... 14
Statutory..... 1

Number of dwellings demolished..... 26

Number of Notices served under Section 16 of the Housing Act 1957..... 12

Number of dwellings reconditioned with Improvement Grants... 39

Applications, Rent Act 1957.....Notices served..... 0
Notices cancelled... 0

11. TRANSPORT

The Council's fleet of vehicles comprises:-

- 7 Refuse collection vehicles
- 5 Cesspool emptying vehicles
- 2 6 cwt. vans
- 2 6 cwt. trucks
- 1 G.P. tipper lorry
- 1 Mini pick up truck
- 2 12/18 cwt. trucks
- 1 Land Rover
- 1 Ferguson tractor
- 1 30 cwt. van loading trailer

The new vehicle depot at the Lewes Industrial Estate was completed during the year. This depot will be used only for the garaging of the vehicles, the storage of oil, petrol etc. and to provide changing facilities for the workmen. All vehicle maintenance will be carried out at the Depot at Southover. Negotiations are also proceeding for the maintenance of Lewes Borough vehicles to be carried out by the Council's staff and for the sale of petrol to the Borough for these vehicles.

12. MEAT INSPECTION

A total of 60,249 animals were slaughtered in the district during the year. The continuing increase in the throughput at the Ringmer Slaughterhouse was offset by a corresponding decrease at the Wivelsfield Slaughterhouse. This was largely due to staffing difficulties and to building works carried out in the latter part of the year, which inevitably caused some disruption in the day to day working of the premises.

These works are to extend the Wivelsfield Slaughterhouse to provide additional chilling and cold storage facilities; meat cutting room; additional offices and changing rooms. When completed home killed and imported meat handled by the Company at their Horsham Depot will be transferred to Wivelsfield and handled simultaneously with fresh meat carcasses from the slaughterhouse. This together with the increase in staff which will become available should lead to an improved standard of operation, greater efficiency, and in consequence an improvement in hygiene.

It should be reported that the Regulations prohibiting the use of wiping cloths in slaughterhouses which became operative from November 1st, did not bring about the improved methods of carcass cleaning hoped for.

Although public health personnel hold the view that water spraying equipment at present available on the market is much more effective and hygienic than any other alternative to the wiping cloth - the present Regulations do not enable a Local Authority to demand the installation of these appliances.

Both slaughterhouse occupiers have provided disposable paper towels as an alternative. The use of one towel to one carcass only still calls for rigid supervision and does not at present appear to eliminate the use of unhygienic communal water container.

In consequence, a bacteriological investigation into the probability of the water used with paper wipers is being undertaken, and at the same time an improved type of carcass cleansing process is being considered in the department, which it is hoped will be acceptable to the Ministry and the meat trade if trials in the slaughterhouses are successful.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed.....	5,907	491	1,637	15,824	36,390	-
No. inspected.....	5,907	491	1,637	15,824	36,390	-
<u>All Diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci. Whole carcasses and organs condemned.....</u>						
	2	6	16	12	102	-
<u>Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....</u>						
	2,691	286	19	1,510	5,557	-
<u>Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.</u>						
	45.6%	59.3%	2.2%	9.6%	15.6%	-
<u>T.B. only whole carcasses & organs condemned.....</u>						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....</u>						
	2	-	-	-	66	-
<u>Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.</u>						
	.03%	-	-	-	.18%	-
<u>Cysticercosis Whole carcasses condemned.....</u>						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....</u>						
	110=1.1%	6=1.4%	-	-	-	-
<u>Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.</u>						
	5=.09%	-	-	-	-	-

Meat Certified as unfit for human consumption

Cattle other than Cows

<u>Complete carcase and offal:</u>	Acute Septic Peritonitis	1
	Septicaemia	1
<u>Part Carcasses:</u>	Foreshins	1
	Forequarters and parts	3
	Hindquarters and parts	2
	Heads and Tongues	111
<u>Offal:</u>	Lungs	392
	Hearts	58
	Liver and part Livers	2,688
	Kidneys and Knobs	19

Cysticercus bovis

Heads	77
Hearts	44
Diaphragms	6
Carcasses submitted to refrigeration	5

Cows

<u>Complete carcase and offal:</u>	Acetonaemia	1
	Acute Septic Metritis	1
	Acute Septic Peritonitis	1
	Oedema - poor physical condition	1
	Pyrexia	2
<u>Part Carcasses:</u>	Foreshins	2
	Forequarters and parts	1
	Hindquarters and parts	9
	Heads and Tongues	10
<u>Offal:</u>	Lungs	44
	Hearts	2
	Liver and parts	280
	Kidneys and Knobs	17

Cysticercus bovis

Heads	5
Hearts	2

Calves

<u>Complete carcase and offal:</u>	Immaturity	3
	Jaundice	1
	Pyæmia (incl. Joint-ill)	7
	Pyrexia	3
	Septicaemia	1
<u>Part carcasses:</u>	Shoulders	1
	Hindlegs	3
	Forequarters and parts	1
<u>Offal:</u>	Lungs	11
	Hearts	1
	Livers and part Livers	3
	Kidneys	8

Sheep

<u>Complete carcase and offal:</u>	Acute septic pleurisy	1
	Abscesses and Oedema	1
	Oedema and Emaciation	8
	Poor physical condition	1
	Septic injuries	1
<u>Part carcasses:</u>	Shoulder and forelegs	3
	Hindlegs	14
	Forequarters and parts	9
	Hindquarters and parts	7
<u>Offal:</u>	Lungs	116
	Hearts	9
	Plucks	4
	Livers and part livers	1,510
	Kidneys and Knobs	6

Pigs

<u>Complete carcase and offal:</u>	Acute swine erysipelas	2
	Acute and diffuse peritonitis	2
	Chronic arthritis - poor physical condition	6
	Extensive and severe bruising	1
	Malignant neoplasms	1
	Moribund imperfect bleeding	2
	Osteomyelitis	6
	Pyæmia - multiple abscesses	38
	Pyrexia	4
	Septic pneumonia and pleurisy	5
	Septic pleurisy and peritonitis	22
	Septic injuries	5
	Septic arthritis	3
	Septic mastitis	1
	Septicæmia	4
<u>Part carcasses:</u>	Heads	241
	Hindlegs	218
	Forelegs - shoulders	118
	Hindquarters and parts	93
	Forequarters and parts	61
<u>Offal:</u>	Lungs	4,553
	Lungs and hearts	766
	Plucks	413
	Livers and part livers	1,432
	Kidneys	118

13. CARAVANS

There is one Council owned site providing accommodation for 174 caravans and a number of private licensed sites in the district comprising:-

1	Site at South Heighton	accommodating	200	caravans	-	Holiday
1	" " Peacehaven	" " "	70	"	-	Part Holiday
						Part Residential
1	" " Streat	" " "	6	"	-	Holiday
1	" " Chailey	" " "	3	"	-	Residential
1	" " Chailey	" " "	2	"	-	Residential
1	" " Barcombe	" " "	2	"	-	Holiday
1	" " Ditchling	" " "	2	"	-	(Gypsy)
22	" accommodating	.....	1	"		

The site at South Heighton for 200 holiday caravans was opened during the year.

14. MILK AND DAIRIES

Routine sampling of untreated milk continued throughout the year from all producer/retailers and for the third successive year there was no evidence of Brucella Abortus in any of the samples. Routine examinations were also carried out for the presence of antibiotics and were found to be satisfactory in every case.

In two instances, however, it came to the department's notice that cowmen had become infected with Brucellosis and although the milk from the farms concerned was being sent for pasteurisation raw milk was being consumed by the cowmen and their families. Advice was given to the cowmen regarding the handling of infected animals, materials and the consumption of raw milk, but it was apparent from the investigations carried out that a number of animals in the herd were being treated for Brucella Abortus for some months prior to the cowmen becoming infected.

Now that the Brucella eradication scheme is in operation perhaps it can be hoped that a closer co-operation can exist between the Veterinary Surgeon treating the diseased animals, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Local Authorities in order that all concerned may be made aware of outbreaks of infectious disease such as Brucella Abortus as soon as they are evident.

15. PETROLEUM ACTS

A number of routine inspections were made of the licensed installations and of disused underground tanks. The Council adopted the new recommendations of the Home Office and incorporated them into their Licence Conditions as from 1st January, 1969.

16. FOOD AND DRUGS

A total of 226 inspections of food premises were carried out during the year, and although a number of contraventions were observed compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations was secured by informal notice. No legal proceedings were necessary.

A number of complaints were received of food unfit for human consumption. These included:-

- 2 x 10 lbs. tins Lambs Livers - decomposition
- 28 lbs. frozen Norwegian Skate - decomposition
- Quantity of food condemned because of breakdown of refrigeration equipment.
- Maggot found in packet of breakfast cereals,
- Milk bottle cap found in a bottle of farm bottled milk.

(b) The food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960:-

	No. of premises	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. of premises to which Reg. 19 applies	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
General Grocers	39			
Post Office and Stores	22			
Bakers Shops	5			
Butchers	12			
Greengrocers	6			
Sweets & Confectionary	14			
Public Houses	36			
Cafes	17			
Clubs	3			
Chemists	3			
Dairies	4			
Egg Packing Station	1			
Fish Shops	4			
Hotel and Guest House	4			
Off Licence	5			
Racecourses	1			
Miscellaneous	82			
		All premises comply with Regulation 16 and 19 relating to the provision of wash-hand basins and sinks.		

(c) Meat from Knackers Yard

A further matter which gave cause for concern was the disposal of meat from knackers yards. For the second time in twelve months a carcass affected with Anthrax was brought to the knackers yard at Ringmer. In each case the animal was opened up and in the first instance much of the carcass meat was taken away from the premises in the boot of a private car before the condition was confirmed. In both cases, but for the experience and initiative of the knackerman in recognising the disease and calling for confirmation, the carcasses would have been cut up and sold retail for pet food with all the attendant handling that would have occurred on domestic premises.

Such risk can only be eliminated if all meat from knackers yards (which is by definition unfit for human consumption) is sterilised before leaving the premises.

(d) Poultry Inspection

All premises known to keep poultry were written to during the year pointing out the requirements of the Food Hygiene Legislation and requesting information to ascertain which premises also slaughtered and dressed poultry. Of the 173 premises circulated only 9 were found to slaughter and dress poultry and seven of these only at Christmas. The remaining two premises have been inspected and recommendations made to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations. No system of regular inspection of the poultry has yet been instituted.

17. SUMMARY OF VISITS

House inspections under Housing Regulations..	135
Other inspections of houses not included above ..	612
Visits in connection with nuisance ..	258
Visits in connection with Meat Inspection ..	818
Visits to Dairies and Milk Premises..	37
Visits re Drainage ..	1864
Visits to Food Premises..	226
Houses where drains are tested ..	635
Samples taken for analysis:- Milk ..	16
Samples taken for analysis:- Water ..	15
Samples taken for analysis:- Ice Cream ..	-
Samples taken for analysis:- Effluent ..	-
Samples taken for analysis:- Faeces..	4
Samples taken for analysis:- Food & Drugs ..	1
Visits in connection with Water Supplies ..	74
Visits to sewage Outfall Works and Sewers ..	1037
Visits in connection with Infectious Disease ..	81
Rooms fumigated, disinfected - fleas, flies and insects..	-
Visits to Refuse tips and in connection with Refuse Collection ..	231
Visits under Petroleum Acts ..	84
Visits in connection with Salvage ..	-
Visits under Factories' Act..	18
Miscellaneous Visits ..	657
Visits in connection with Clean Air Act..	16
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises..	50
Visits in connection with Animal Boarding Establishments ..	2
Caravan Sites etc. ..	191
Poultry Premises ..	-
Diseases of Animal (Waste Food)..	-
Noise Abatement..	4

18. RODENT CONTROL

Visits for purpose of Survey ..	1547
Visits for purpose of treatment..	528
New infestations found ..	262
Estimated number of Rats killed..	1027
Estimated number of Mice killed..	335
Infestations cleared ..	240
Infestations in course of treatment..	255
Infestations of insects etc. treated ..	126

19. CLEAN AIR ACT

Only two approvals were given under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1957 for the installation of boiler plant rated at more than 55,000 B.T.U.'s/hr.

Planning application was received during the year for the construction of a new cement works just outside the boundary of the Borough of Lewes in the parish of South Malling Without. Discussions took place with the Alkali Works Inspector and subsequently observations were put to the Planning Authority regarding the possible pollution which may occur.

20. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following table summarizes the work carried out by the Department in 1968:-

Class of Premises	Number of Premises Registered during the Year	Total number of Registered Premises at the end of the year
Offices	2	29
Retail Shops	1	68
Wholesale Shops	-	3
Catering Establishments	-	15
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered premises by work place.

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	115
Retail Shops	199
Wholesale Departments	18
Catering Establishments	181
Fuel Storage Depots	-
TOTAL	513
Total Males	194
Total Females	319

21. FACTORIES ACT

Inspections:-

Particulars	No. on Register	Inspections	No. of written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	9	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities.....	60	12	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (Excluding Out-Worker's Premises)	15	-	-	-
	84	12	2	-

22. NEW AND RENEWED LICENCES ISSUED

To Store Petroleum	72
" " Carbide of Calcium	1
" " Cellulose	2
" Slaughter Animals	14 plus 1 provisional
" Use premises as Slaughterhouses	2
" Use premises as Knacker's Yard	1
For Moveable Dwellings	16
Animal Boarding Establishments .	9

DEATHS	ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL	CASES NOTIFIED	DISEASE
		304	Malaria
		2	Scarlet Fever
		6	Whooping Cough
		2	Pneumonia
			Dysentery
		2	Food Poisoning
		1	Acute Nephritis (Post Infectious)
		1	Infective Lambiasis
		243	TOTAL

In 1967 the total of notifications received was 406. The fall in number to 243 this year was mainly due to the decrease in malaria notifications from 304 to 204. The decrease in the number of malaria notifications was to be expected, as malaria epidemics usually occur in alternate years. It is pleasing to report that no case of either poliomyelitis or diphtheria occurred during the year. There is nothing particularly significant in the increase in the number of notifications of dysentery from 2 to 6. This figure is made up of a number of sporadic cases throughout the district. They were part of a generalised increase in this part of Southern England.

SECTION IV

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

1. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

A total of 243 cases of infectious disease were notified in the Chailey Rural District in 1968. The details are as follows:-

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED	NUMBER OF CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL	DEATHS
Measles	204	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-
Whooping Cough	6	-	-
Pneumonia	2	-	-
Dysentery	25	-	-
Food Poisoning	2	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (Post Infectious)	1	-	-
Infective Jaundice	1	-	-
TOTAL	243	-	-

In 1967 the total of notifications received was 406. The fall in number to 243 this year was mainly due to the decrease in measles notifications from 364 to 204. The decrease in the number of measles notifications was to be expected, as measles epidemics usually occur in alternate years.

It is pleasing to report that no case of either poliomyelitis or diphtheria occurred during the year. There is nothing particularly significant in the increase in the number of notifications of dysentery from 5 to 25. This figure is made up of a number of sporadic cases throughout the district. They were part of a generalised increase in this part of Southern England.

The following figures relating to Vaccination and Immunisation are supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health, East Sussex County Council.

2. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	Children born in years:-						TOTAL
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961 1964	others under age 16	
A. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION IN THE AUTHORITY'S AREA (including temporary residents) DURING 1968	192	187	15	5	7	1	407
B. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED A SECONDARY (REINFORCING) INJECTION (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) DURING 1968	-	67	203	20	316	124	730

Since immunisation was first introduced there has been a dramatic fall in the number of cases of diphtheria and also in the number of deaths from diphtheria. During 1968 in England and Wales there were no deaths from diphtheria and seventeen cases compared with no deaths and nine cases in 1967. To prevent this disease from spreading once again it is vital to maintain a high standard of immunity in the community. I cannot urge parents too strongly to ensure that their children are protected against this disease since almost all the cases and deaths occur amongst non-immunised children. It has become all too common to regard diphtheria as a disease which no longer occurs and to think that there is no need to have children immunised. This is a very dangerous practice and every child should be immunised during infancy and again at the start of school life.

3. WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTAL
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961 1964	others under age 16	
A. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE COMPLETED A PRIMARY COURSE (normally three injections) OF PERTUSSIS VACCINE (singly or in combination) IN THE AUTHORITY'S AREA DURING THE YEAR 1968	192	184	14	4	5	-	399
B. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED A SECONDARY (REINFORCING) INJECTION DURING 1968	-	64	163	14	25	3	269

The following figures relating to Vaccination and Immunisation are supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health, East Sussex County Council.

4. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The following persons were vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox in 1968:-

AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION	0 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 15 years	TOTAL
Number Vaccinated	3	7	2	6	189	98	18	323
Number Revaccinated	-	-	-	-	-	4	58	62

International Certificate of Vaccination

346 certificates requiring the signature of the doctor to be authenticated were dealt with during the year.

Since immunisation was first introduced there has been a dramatic fall in the number of cases of diphtheria and also in the number of deaths from diphtheria. During 1968 in England and Wales there were no deaths from diphtheria and seventeen cases compared with no deaths and nine cases in 1967. To prevent this disease from spreading once again it is vital to maintain a high standard of immunity in the community. I cannot urge parents too strongly to ensure that their children are protected against this disease since almost all the cases and deaths occur amongst non-immunised children. It has become all too common to regard diphtheria as a disease which no longer occurs and to think that there is no need to have children immunised. This is a very dangerous practice and every child should be immunised during infancy and again at the start of school life.

3. MEASLES COUGH IMMUNISATION

YEAR OF BIRTH	TOTAL	
	under age 16	16 and over
1968	192	184
1967	184	176
1966	176	168
1965	168	160
1964	160	152
1963	152	144
1962	144	136
1961	136	128
1960	128	120
1959	120	112
1958	112	104
1957	104	96
1956	96	88
1955	88	80
1954	80	72
1953	72	64
1952	64	56
1951	56	48
1950	48	40
1949	40	32
1948	32	24
1947	24	16
1946	16	8
1945	8	0
1944	0	0
1943	0	0
1942	0	0
1941	0	0
1940	0	0
1939	0	0
1938	0	0
1937	0	0
1936	0	0
1935	0	0
1934	0	0
1933	0	0
1932	0	0
1931	0	0
1930	0	0
1929	0	0
1928	0	0
1927	0	0
1926	0	0
1925	0	0
1924	0	0
1923	0	0
1922	0	0
1921	0	0
1920	0	0
1919	0	0
1918	0	0
1917	0	0
1916	0	0
1915	0	0
1914	0	0
1913	0	0
1912	0	0
1911	0	0
1910	0	0
1909	0	0
1908	0	0
1907	0	0
1906	0	0
1905	0	0
1904	0	0
1903	0	0
1902	0	0
1901	0	0
1900	0	0

SECTION V

TUBERCULOSIS

In 1968 four cases of pulmonary and one case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified. One death due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis occurred. Of the cases notified, three pulmonary cases were transfers into the area which had previously been notified elsewhere, and one new case was notified in the area during the year. The non-pulmonary case recorded was a transfer into the district. Details are given in the following table, 'transfers in' being indicated by 't.i.'.

AGE PERIODS	1968 - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY							
	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	1 t.i.	-	-	1 t.i.	-	-	-	-
35	-	1 t.i.	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	1 t.i.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
65 & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	-

NUMBER OF CASES ON THE REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1968

Pulmonary	Males		Females		Total
	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	
67	7	61	6	141	

Whereas at 31st December, 1967, the number of cases on the register was:-

71	9	64	6	150
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SECTION THREE - TUBERCULOSIS

In 1968 four cases of pulmonary and one case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified. One death due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis occurred. Of the cases notified, three pulmonary cases were transferred into the area which had previously been notified elsewhere and one new case was notified in the area during the year. The non-pulmonary case recorded was a transfer into the district. Details are given in the following table, 'transfers in' being indicated by 't.i.'.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES						DEATHS	
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	1 t.i.	-	-	1 t.i.	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-39	1 t.i.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
40-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70-74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75-79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80-84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85-89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90-94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95-99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	1	-	1	-	1	1	-

NUMBER OF CASES ON THE REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1968

Total	Males		Females	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
67	7	60	6	61
71	9	62	6	65

Whereas at 31st December, 1967, the number of cases on the register was -



