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BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR

1971

J. A. SLATTERY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health
Area Medical Officer, Mid-Essex
Divisional School Medical Officer, Mid-Essex*

N. T. HUDSON, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector



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BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE OF THE BOROUGH FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1971/72

Chairman:

ALDERMAN H. PRYCE

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR Mrs. E. M. KING

Members:

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR COUNCILLOR J. H. C. ROOTS

ALDERMAN C. A. ALLSOP	COUNCILLOR L. GOODIER
ALDERMAN Mrs. J. M. ROULSTON	COUNCILLOR F. L. RICHARDSON
COUNCILLOR T. S. BEVERTON	COUNCILLOR J. T. STRATFORD
COUNCILLOR M. J. CRUMPEN	COUNCILLOR Mrs. D. V. TIBBENHAM
COUNCILLOR Mrs. H. W. DOWN	COUNCILLOR E. R. VAN TROMP

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH

Medical Officer of Health:

J. A. SLATTERY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Clerk: MRS. W. BALDWIN

Chief Public Health Inspector: N. T. HUDSON, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector: H. C. ORMEROD, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

T. A. DAWKINS, C.R.S.H.

J. V. KAYE, C.R.S.H.

A. BATES, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., (*Resigned 12th April, 1971*)

D. J. BENNETT, C.R.S.H., (*Appointed 1st June, 1971*)

Authorised Meat Inspectors: J. FEENEY, B. EDWARDS

Inspector of Premises: A. R. BROWN

Administrative Assistant: R. F. HILLIARD

Clerk/Typist: MRS. M. POLLARD

Public Analysts for the Borough:

J. H. HAMENCE, F.R.I.C.

P. S. HALL, F.R.I.C.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1971

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once again I have the honour to present my report for the year which has ended. 1971 brought no unusual morbidity.

The estimated mid-year population was 58,050. There were 1,077 live births and 532 deaths. The natural increase in population is the difference between these figures, and amounts to 545. If this figure is added to last year's population the population in 1971 would be 58,385, rather more than the Registrar General's estimate.

The adjusted birth rate is 16.9, just a fraction higher than the previous year. The fall in the national birth rate was also brought to a halt in 1971. However, it is hardly necessary to add that the population, both nationally and locally, has been rising every year that the birth rate has been falling, because in each of these years there has been an excess of births over deaths. Since 1967 the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births in Chelmsford has been falling. This pleasing trend was abruptly reversed in 1971, in which year the illegitimate births rose to 50, almost one-twentieth of the total. I think most would agree that even today the illegitimate child is born with a considerable handicap. One hopes that health education will eventually help to reduce this serious social problem.

The infant mortality rates are higher than those quoted for 1970, but these figures are liable to considerable fluctuation when applied to relatively small populations.

There was no outbreak of notifiable infectious disease during the year. Cases of measles occurred throughout the year, but although it was the infection most commonly notified there were fewer cases than in 1970. The objective of the measles vaccination programme is total eradication of the virus from our community, and I hope for nothing less. In the last few years a great deal of attention has been paid to the epidemiology of non-communicable disease. The collection of reliable statistics for mortality and morbidity has enabled useful comparisons to be made between communities living in very different conditions in many parts of the world. We are now beginning to appreciate that the incidence of some disease conditions varies very much from area to area. This in turn has enabled us to postulate environmental causes of disease and to realise that there are several or many factors upon which the development of a disease depends. Some of these environmental factors can be controlled by the individual, whilst others require concerted action by the community.

Community action is needed to secure fluoridation of water supplies and to reduce pollution of the atmosphere. The connection between lung cancer, together with other conditions of the heart and lungs, and cigarette smoking,

is beyond dispute. The individual controls his future in this respect. Lack of exercise and excessive weight are related to the development of heart disease and arthritis, and here again it is for the individual to protect his own future. Less well known is the connection between coronary heart disease and drinking water—the available evidence strongly suggesting that hard water protects against coronary failure.

If you examine the causes of death you will note that there were 20 deaths from cancer of the intestine. These cancers form a group nearly as large as the lung tumours. Are they preventable as is lung cancer? The evidence suggests that they are. The condition is rare in rural communities where diet is simple and unrefined, but common in Western cultures where diet is processed and has a low residue. The evidence is too lengthy to review here, but points to the conclusion that we could rid ourselves of bowel cancer and other afflictions of the intestines by returning to the less refined diet upon which our forbears thrived. The one useful measure any one of us can take immediately is to eat bread made from wholemeal flour in place of white bread.

Cancer of the uterus killed 3 women in 1971. The cervical cytology test detects precancer of the cervix. We do not fully understand all the problems concerning cancer of the cervix, but one thing is certain; no woman who has a regular test will die of the disease.

Of the 132 deaths from malignant conditions possibly as many as 50 could have been prevented by the application of simple health measures of which we are now aware.

In two years from the time of writing there will be no medical officer of health. However, the need for health education is as great as ever and will be a continuing challenge to the community physician of the future.

I would like to state my appreciation for the encouragement I have had from the Chairman of the Public Health Committee throughout the year, and for the support and co-operation of Mr. Hudson and his department.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. SLATTERY

Medical Officer of Health

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1971

6

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Total all Ages</i>	<i>Under One Year</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-44</i>	<i>45-64</i>	<i>65 and over</i>
Late Effects of Respiratory T.B. ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Tuberculosis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	18	—	—	—	—	—	6	12
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine ...	20	—	—	—	—	1	8	11
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	26	—	—	—	—	—	7	19
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	14	—	—	—	—	1	7	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
Leukaemia ...	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms ...	34	—	—	—	—	4	10	20
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Diabetes Mellitus ...	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	5
Other Endocrine, etc. Diseases ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Anaemias ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Multiple Sclerosis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hypertensive Disease ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Ischaemic Heart Disease ...	132	—	—	—	—	—	30	102

Other Forms of Heart Disease	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14
Cerebrovascular Disease ... ..	...	...	...	64	—	—	—	—	2	8	54
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	...	...	...	28	—	—	—	—	1	6	21
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	33	1	1	1	—	—	—	30
Bronchitis and Emphysema ... ..	...	...	...	17	—	—	—	—	—	2	15
Asthma ... ..	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Peptic Ulcer ... ..	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	...	...	...	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	...	...	...	5	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System ...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System ...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital Anomalies ... ..	...	...	...	6	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. ...	...	...	...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes of Perinatal Mortality ...	...	...	...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions ...	...	...	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	...	...	...	12	—	—	—	3	3	1	5
All Other Accidents ... ..	...	...	...	8	2	—	—	1	2	—	2
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries ...	...	...	...	9	—	—	—	—	2	3	4
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ... ..	...	...	...	532	21	1	3	9	21	114	363

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

AREA (in acres)	4,772
POPULATION 1971	58,050 (Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid-year) Census, 1963—49,810
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (end of 1971) according to Rate	
Books	19,429
RATEABLE VALUE (1st April, 1971)	£3,748,038
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE (year ending 31st March, 1971)	
	£15,580

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

CHELMSFORD				ENGLAND & WALES
	Males	Females	Totals	
Live Births	586	491	1,077	783,165
Stillbirths	4	7	11	9,898
Total live and stillbirths	590	498	1,088	793,063
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	13	8	21	13,726
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	12	7	19	9,113
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age	11	5	16	7,750
Deaths at all ages ...	283	249	532	567,345
LIVE BIRTH RATES				
Live births per 1,000 home population			18.6	16.0
Area comparability factor ... ..			.91	1.0
Local adjusted birth rate			16.9	
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate ...			1.06	
INFANT MORTALITY RATES				
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births			19	18
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births			18	12
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births			15	10
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE				
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week			25	22
combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths				
DEATH RATES ALL AGES				
Deaths per 1,000 home population			9.2	11.6
Area comparability factor			1.21	1.0
Local adjusted rate			11.1	11.6
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate ...			.96	1.0

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY (*see page 3*).

The following Personal Health services are provided within the Borough by the Essex County Council:—

Child Health Centres

Essex County Health Services Clinic, Coval Lane, Chelmsford	Thursdays at 2 p.m.
Trinity Church Hall, Trinity Road	1st and 3rd Mondays at 2 p.m.
St. John's Hall, Vicarage Road, Chelmsford	Mondays at 2 p.m.
Chelmsford Free Church, Pentland Avenue, Chelmsford (Woodhall Estate)	2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 2 p.m.
Essex County Health Services Clinic, ... Springfield	Thursdays at 2 p.m. and 2nd and 4th Mondays p.m.
Essex County Health Services Clinic, Moulsham Lodge Estate, Chelmsford	Tuesdays 9.30 a.m. to 1½ noon and Wednesdays at 2 p.m.
Church Hall, Forest Drive, Chelmsford ...	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Tuesdays at 2 p.m.
Essex County Health Services Clinic, Melbourne Avenue, Chelmsford	Every Friday at 2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics

St. John's Hospital, Wood Street, Chelmsford	Tuesdays at 9 a.m. Thursdays at 9.30 a.m. Fridays at 1.30 p.m.
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Cervical Cytology Clinic

Coval Lane, Chelmsford	1st, 2nd and 4th Thursday mornings (By appointment)
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Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes

Coval Lane, Chelmsford	Friday and Wednesday afternoons (By arrangement only)
Melbourne Avenue, Chelmsford	2nd and 4th Tuesday afternoons
Moulsham Lodge, Chelmsford	Friday afternoons
Springfield Green, Chelmsford	Wednesday afternoons

Chest Clinic

Broomfield Hospital, Chelmsford	Mondays and Wednesdays 9.30 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. Thursdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. B.C.G. Clinic—1st Thursday in every month (By appointment)
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School Clinics

Coval Lane, Chelmsford	2nd and 4th Mondays 10 a.m.
Melbourne Avenue, Chelmsford	2nd Tuesday 10 a.m.
Moulsham Lodge, Chelmsford	...	...	4th Thursday afternoons.

Audiology Clinic

Springfield Health Services Clinic, Springfield Green, Chelmsford	2nd and 4th Wednesdays p.m.
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Ophthalmic Clinic

Coval Lane, Chelmsford	Tuesdays a.m. and Wednesdays all day (By appointment). Fridays a.m.
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Dental Clinics

Coval Lane, Chelmsford	Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. (By appointment)
Melbourne Avenue, Chelmsford	...	...	Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays (By appointment)
Moulsham Lodge, Chelmsford	...	...	Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays (By appointment)
Springfield Green, Chelmsford	Mondays and Thursdays (By appointment)

Child Guidance Clinic

146 Broomfield Road, Chelmsford	By appointment
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Chiropody Clinics

Coval Lane, Chelmsford	Monday, Tuesday and Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Thursday morning 9 a.m. to 12 noon
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Melbourne Avenue, Chelmsford	Wednesday mornings and afternoons (By appointment)
Moulsham Lodge Health Services Clinic, Chelmsford	...	...	Thursday mornings (by appointment)
Springfield Health Services Clinic, Springfield Green, Chelmsford	...	...	Monday mornings (by appointment)

Speech Therapy Clinics

Coval Lane, Chelmsford	...	...	Tuesdays all day and Fri- days p.m. (By appoint- ment)
Melbourne Avenue, Chelmsford	...	...	Mondays and Fridays a.m. (By appointment)

Immunisation Clinics

Coval Lane, Chelmsford	...	...	1st Monday 2 p.m.
Melbourne Avenue, Chelmsford	...	...	4th Friday 2 p.m.
Springfield Green, Chelmsford	...	...	3rd Friday mornings

F.P.A. Clinics

Coval Lane, Chelmsford	...	...	For appointment phone be- tween 6.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. Monday to Thurs- day only. Chelmsford 51671
Melbourne Avenue, Chelmsford	...	...	For appointment phone be- tween 9.30 and 11 a.m. Friday only. Chelmsford 56430
Springfield Green, Chelmsford	...	...	For appointment phone be- tween 9.30 and 11 a.m. Tuesday only. Chelms- ford 59474

Health Visitors

There are four Health Visitors based at the Essex County Health Services Clinic, Coval Lane, Chelmsford (telephone 51671), one at Melbourne Clinic (telephone 56430), two at Springfield Green Clinic (telephone 59474) and four at the Health Services Clinic, Moulsham Lodge Estate (telephone 55394). These ladies are Public Health Nurses whose duties consist in attending at various County Council Clinics and Child Welfare Centres, where they give advice as Health teachers, with an expert knowledge of the care of young children. They also carry out health work in the schools as School Nurses. The most important part of a Health Visitor's work, however, consists in visiting the homes of the people, where she gives advice on health matters concerning the family as a whole. She can also form a most important connecting link between the family and the facilities provided by the Local Health Authority and the General Practitioner Services under the National Health Service Act.

HOME NURSE/MIDWIVES

The following is a list of Home Nurses and Midwives who are working in the Borough:—

Home Nurses

- Mrs. J. Allen (Part-time), 47 Ongar Road, Writtle.
Tel. Gt. Oxney 509
- Mrs. M. L. Blackburn (Part-time), 46 Pennine Road, Chelmsford.
Tel. 4663
- Mrs. J. A. Bloom, 55 Main Road, Broomfield.
Tel. Broomfield 8206
- Mrs. L. M. Crockhart (Part-time), 119 Baddow Road, Chelmsford.
Tel. 61610
- Mrs. V. E. Davies, 43 Gilmore Way, Gt. Baddow. Tel. 71895
- Mrs. C. Duffy, 26 Wood Dale, Gt. Baddow. Tel. 73649
- Mrs. M. Falkner, 21 Archers Way, Galleywood. Tel. 74258
- Mrs. N. K. Griffiths (Part-time), 2 Days Close, Writtle.
Tel. Writtle 298
- Mr. J. D. Howell, 9 West Lawn, Galleywood.
Tel. Chelmsford 71710
- Mrs. M. B. Palmer, 127 Springfield Park Avenue, Chelmsford.
Tel. 52354
- Mrs. R. Pullan (Part-time), 7 Bells Chase, Gt. Baddow. Tel. 72031
- Mrs. E. Stonebank, 9 Barnard Road, Galleywood.
Tel. Chelmsford 72302
- Mrs. M. K. Thurgood, 12 Tylers Close, Chelmsford. Tel. 56943
- Mrs. E. B. Tripp, 31 Crescent Road, Gt. Baddow.
Tel. Chelmsford 72180

- Mrs. J. A. Whyte (Part-time), 18 Hampton Road, Gt. Baddow.
Tel. 74257
- Mrs. E. J. Young, 132 Long Brandocks, Writtle. Tel. Writtle 228
- Mrs. B. Marshall now works as District Nurse Liaison Officer—
Chelmsford Hospitals Group. Tel. 54791 ext. 17.

Midwives

- Mrs. J. A. Brooks, Police House, Boreham. Tel. Boreham 730
- Mrs. J. H. J. Brough (Part-time), Warden's House, Mildmay Hall,
Rainsford Road, Chelmsford. Tel. 55017
- Mrs. A. W. Burrows, 1 Kirkman Road, Galleywood.
Tel. Chelmsford 71414
- Mrs. D. Coomber (Part-time), 22 Nabbott Road, Chelmsford.
Tel. 63111
- Mrs. J. Dow, 3 Hornbeam Close, Chelmsford. Tel. 58653
- Mrs. J. E. Falkner, 21 Archers Way, Galleywood. Tel. 74258
- Miss E. A. Martin, 1 Epping Close, Chelmsford. Tel. 54132
- Mrs. D. Nayler, 24 Larch Grove, Chelmsford. Tel. 51181
- Mrs. M. B. O'Dwyer, 159 Barnard Road, Galleywood.
Tel. Chelmsford 72528
- Mrs. V. A. Pastakia, 69 Lower Anchor Street, Chelmsford.
Tel. 62543
- Mrs. D. G. Sherrington, 14 Pembroke Place, Chelmsford.
Tel. 51387
- Mrs. C. Taylor, 542 Galleywood Road, Chelmsford. Tel. 56413
- Miss P. Wells, 67 School Lane, Broomfield. Tel. Broomfield 519
- Mrs. S. H. Whiddett, 5 Pertwee Drive, Gt. Baddow. Tel. 72900

Part-time District Auxiliaries

- Mr. G. Barratt, 31 Mendip Road, Chelmsford.
- Mrs. M. Bird, 95 Longmead Avenue, Gt. Baddow. Tel. 73984
- Mrs. E. E. Collicot, 145 Avon Road, Chelmsford.
- Mrs. M. R. Hickman, 15 Westbourne Grove, Chelmsford.
Tel. 59906
- Mrs. J. Mickleburgh, 248 Rainsford Road, Chelmsford.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

This service is provided by the Essex County Council and operates from Coval Lane, Chelmsford. Telephone No. 51131.

DAY NURSERY, Waterloo Lane, Chelmsford

A forty-place Day Nursery is provided, and admission is by application to the Matron.

LABORATORY SERVICES

Laboratory Services are provided by the Essex County Council at the Public Health Laboratories, Chelmsford & Essex Hospital, New London Road, Chelmsford, and the Counties Public Health Laboratories, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Treatment is available at Chelmsford & Essex Hospital, London Road, Chelmsford on Wednesday afternoons 3.30-6 p.m. and Friday mornings 9.30-11.30 a.m.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

The Essex Association for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped operates from 90 Broomfield Road, Chelmsford (Telephone No. Chelmsford 57309), where application can be made by physically handicapped persons requiring assistance.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The South Essex Waterworks Company, already the largest water undertaking in Essex in accordance with the provisions of the Essex Water Order, 1970, with ramifications stretching from the Stour to the Thames, amalgamated with the Southend Waterworks Company and assumed the title of the Essex Water Company on 1st July, 1970.

Under the same Order the water undertakings of the Borough of Maldon, the Urban District Councils of Burnham-on-Crouch and Witham, and the Rural District Councils of Chelmsford and Maldon were transferred to the Company on 1st April, 1971, and under a further Order the water undertaking of the Chelmsford Borough Council was also added to the Company on that date.

NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

By the Chelmsford Borough Council:

St. Anne's Court (Warden supervised)—

Bed Sitting-room Bungalows	...	...	...	...	8
One-bedroomed Flats	...	...	...	...	30

Tusser Court (Warden supervised)—

One-bedroomed Flats	...	...	...	...	32
Two-bedroomed Flats	1

Watchouse Road (Galleywood) Estate—

Three-bedroomed Houses	12
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Readers Corner Estate, Great Baddow—

Three-bedroomed Houses	71
Two-bedroomed Flats	12
One-bedroomed Flats	24

Total	...	190
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By private development:

Total	...	296
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PUBLIC CLEANSING

There has been no alteration in the method of refuse collection during the year.

SEWERAGE

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the district are reasonably adequate.

The Brookend Sewage Disposal Works are slightly overloaded, but a major scheme of extending the Works is in progress, which, when completed, will overcome this deficiency.

Properties in Private Road and Butts Way are served by cesspools, and the design of a sewerage scheme and pumping station is in progress, and it is hoped that it will soon be possible to put this scheme in hand.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1971

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Chelmsford Borough Council*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the following report on work carried out during 1971.

The past year has been one where more time was spent on housing than on any other aspect of the work of a Public Health Inspector. One of the positive steps taken to prevent the decay of houses and the surrounding environment was the declaration by the Council of the first General Improvement Area, in the Crompton Street locality in which 140 dwellings were included. Before the area was declared, house-to-house visits were made and it was at this stage when the very satisfactory involvement with people commenced. Critics of Improvement Areas mention the virtual lack of compulsion. This is not true but good relations with people is by far the more satisfying and challenging approach. With the improvement of the environment I am confident that the people in the area will become more and more anxious to improve and maintain their houses. Already evidence of goodwill and anxiety to achieve this object is apparent.

There are still a number of houses occupied by two or more families where facilities are shared. At best these houses provide shelter and at worst they bring misery and discontent to the occupiers. Special Grants are available for improvements but applications are few. Self-contained accommodation is the constant aim of the families involved.

Since the coming into operation of the Housing Act, 1969, there have been 159 applications for Qualification Certificates and when a Certificate has been issued the house is fit, in good repair and has been provided with an indoor sanitary convenience, a bath, wash basin and hot and cold water.

A pleasing activity during the year was the involvement with the Chelmsford Technical High School who are constructing equipment which will enable the Council to participate in the country-wide scheme for measuring sulphur dioxide and smoke pollution from the atmosphere. The measurements, which will be taken at the school will also give an idea of the amount of pollution in Chelmsford.

Steady progress has been made with the constant aim for cleaner food. 1,547 inspections were made at food premises and 344 of food stalls. Improvements were carried out following informal requests. Too many complaints of mouldy foods show bad stock rotation. The manufacturer almost always codes his foods but so very often the code is not understood by the retailer and when these codes are in the form of perforations they cannot be read at all

until the wrapper has been removed from the food. The conscientious retailer takes care to code his packed perishable foods. More and more people are becoming interested in clean food as is evident by people taking the trouble to bring complaints to my office and also the increasing number of invitations to talk to groups of people. I would like to see food traders anxious to ensure staff training in food hygiene practices. Meat inspection is thorough and the carcasses and organs of all of the 76,488 animals slaughtered at the three slaughter-houses were inspected in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations.

Members of the public have co-operated fully in reporting infestations of rats and mice. The number of complaints of rats has decreased and treatment ensures efficient extermination of these pests. However, mice infestations present a different picture. These pests can cause the same damage as rats and can be injurious to health. Poison baits known as "Warfarin" act as an anti-coagulant and until recently have been effective for both rats and mice. I am satisfied that this poison is not generally effective against mice in Chelmsford. It is unfortunate that people are still able to buy this product for mice treatment. The number of visits and complaints in connection with mice infestations has increased and control becomes more and more of a problem.

In concluding my report I appreciate the opportunity to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, for their continued support and encouragement. I have considered the co-operation of Dr. Slattery and my fellow Officers to be complete and most helpful. Lastly, I am aware that much of the work shown to have been carried out has involved the participation of all of the members of my staff who have continued to work hard and above all shown interest in the duties with which they are involved.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

N. T. HUDSON

Chief Public Health Inspector

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

The figures set out below include the number of inspections and the amount of work carried out at dwelling houses. Inspections are made for several different purposes and include inspections for defects following complaints, for consideration for clearance area and demolition order procedures, inspections following applications for qualification certificates and improvement grants. Inspections are also made of houses in multiple occupation and following requests for advice from owner/occupiers.

It is due to the ready co-operation of many owners that a considerable amount of work is completed without the necessity to proceed by way of Statutory powers.

1. INSPECTIONS OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

(1) (a) Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects:—					
Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	91
Housing Act	...	...	...	...	965
					1,056
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose:—					
Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	172
Housing Act	...	...	...	...	1,039
					1,211
(2) Number of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation					
...	...	...	...	...	27
(3) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation or in a state of disrepair:—					
Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	12
Housing Act	...	...	...	...	15
					27

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit or repaired in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority's Officers:—

Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	13
Housing Act	...	...	...	...	26
					39

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

Proceedings under Section 9, 10, 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1) Demolition orders issued	...	...	...	...	5
(2) Demolition orders complied with	...	...	...	...	1

(3) Houses closed	4
Parts of Buildings Closed—Houses	2
(4) Houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted in lieu of orders	1
(5) Houses demolished following undertakings in lieu of orders	—
(6) Houses made fit following undertakings in lieu of demolition orders	1
(7) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(8) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By the Local Authority in default of owners	—

*Summary of Inspections Made and Work Carried Out
as a Result of Notices Served or Recommendations made*

Housing Act, 1957

Informal Notices issued	15
" " complied with	26

Public Health Act, 1936

Informal Notices issued	12
" " complied with	13

Inspections Made and Recorded

Houses	1,056
Tents, Vans and Sheds	6
Water Supplies	21
Infectious Disease	28
Ponds, Ditches and Watercourses	7
Dirty and/or Verminous Houses	18
Public Conveniences	1
Places of Entertainment	6
Yards and Passages	3
Effluvia	7

Inspections Made and Recorded (Cont.)

Dustbins	24
Drainage Inspection	293
Accumulations of Refuse	183
Keeping of Animals	42
Drain Tests	17
Swimming Pools	55
Insect Infestations	88
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	10
Outworkers' Premises	17
Nuisances on land	12
Noise Nuisances	112
Shops	10
Clean Air Act:—	
Smoke Observations	20
Inspection of Installations	3

Work Carried Out

Ceilings provided or repaired	5
Floors repaired or renewed	9
Windows repaired or renewed	15
Sash cords renewed	8
Roofs repaired	19
Internal wall plaster repaired	14
Staircase repaired	8
Drains cleansed	26
Internal walls rendered with impervious material	14
Eaves Gutters and Fallpipes repaired	14
External walls repaired	19
W.C.'s repaired or renewed	4
Chimneys repaired	6
Yards/Paths repaired	1
Houses provided with Horizontal D.P.C.	2
Natural Lighting improved	4
Water Services repaired	2
W.C.'s repaired or renewed	6
Drains repaired or reconstructed	7
Satisfactory Food Store provided	1
Smoke Nuisances abated	3
Door and door frames repaired	2
Rainwater Fallpipes repaired or renewed	10
Satisfactory Cooking Facilities provided	3

Work Carried Out (Cont.)

Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Additional underfloor ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sink W.P. repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fireplaces repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Dustbins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Inspection Chambers repaired/reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Houses provided with Vertical D.P.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

Clearance Areas

Progress with the four-year clearance area programme commenced in 1967 and deferred pending the coming into operation of the Housing Act 1969 has continued. Details are set out below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Properties</i>	<i>Present Position</i>
1967	59, 60 and 61 Moulsham Street; 308, 310 and 312 Springfield Road; 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17 Maltese Road; 1 and 2 Sycamore Cottages; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 Railway Street; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 Railway Square	Demolished
1968	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 Rochford Road	Demolished
	237 Broomfield Road; 1, 3, 5 and 7 Patching Hall Lane	Demolished informally
	27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 Townfield Street	Clearance Order modified excl. No. 27
	14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 Lower Anchor Street	Clearance Order confirmed
1969	66, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Widford Road ...	Demolished
	15, 17, 19 and 21 Springfield Green ...	Demolished after Demolition Orders
	140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154 and 156 Baddow Road	Improved and made fit
	178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194 and 196 Springfield Road	Demolished
1970	42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64 and 66 Arbour Lane	Compulsory Purchase Order made
	111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137 and 139 Broomfield Road	Compulsory Purchase Order confirmed
	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 Primrose Hill	Demolished
	28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 St. John's Road	Clearance Order modified excl. No. 28

Housing Act, 1969—Qualification Certificates

The following details relate to applications for certificates received and refer to houses having controlled tenancies:—

Applications for Qualification Certificates received	...	...	51
Qualification Certificates granted	...	...	46
Qualification Certificates granted after Certificates of Provisional Approval	...	...	7
Applications for Certificates of Provisional Approval received	...	...	29
Applications resubmitted for Certificates of Provisional Approval received	...	...	6
Certificates of Provisional Approval granted	...	...	35

Housing Act, 1969—General Improvement Area

On the 17th March, 1971, the Council declared an area situated about one mile to the south-west of the town centre, bounded by Writtle Road to the south side, Waterhouse Lane to the west, Marconi premises to the east and land under development for warehouses to the north to be a General Improvement Area. The area comprises 140 dwellings and proposals are in course of consideration for the improvement of the environment of the area.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

112 visits were made in connection with 38 complaints of noise nuisances. The types of noises varied from industrial and commercial noises (16), to roadwork construction (8), and domestic and other noises (14). Investigations are often lengthy and involve evening and early morning investigations. In the case of roadworks, operators are often guilty of omitting to use mufflers on road drills. Some noise is necessary for the proper functions of business but all too often care is not taken in reducing noise to an acceptable level by methods which are not costly. Vendors of ice cream appear to be aware that chimes cannot be used before noon and after 7 p.m. but all too often are unaware that nuisances must not be created between noon and 7 p.m.

It became necessary to apply to the Court for an Abatement Order in the case of noise from crowing cockerels. The Order was not complied with and a fine of £10 was imposed.

SAFEGUARDING OF FOOD SUPPLIES

A considerable amount of time is spent by the Public Health Inspectors and the Authorised Meat Inspectors in carrying out their duties under this section of the work of the department. The figures given on this and following pages are merely statistics which do not give a true and complete picture of the constant efforts to ensure that all food during its storage, preparation and sale is clean, safe to eat and of a satisfactory quality.

All plans submitted in connection with proposed new premises and alterations to existing premises are inspected in detail and occupiers are encouraged to seek advice. During inspections at food premises and food stalls no effort is spared to bring about improvements and it is pleasing to be able to record that all of the work carried out was achieved by informal approach.

The number and types of food premises are given below. At many of these premises several types of business are carried on but the main trade only is mentioned and, therefore, the number of premises can be ascertained and compared with the number of inspections carried out. The number of food stalls is not recorded because a number of these include food vehicles coming into the district from other areas. Frequent inspections are made of the stalls at the Chelmsford Retail Market.

Number of Premises and Inspections made.

					<i>No. of Premises</i>		<i>No. of Inspections</i>	
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	34
Butchers	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	176
Cafés and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	233
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	73
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	21
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	24
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	39
Grocers	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	263
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	59
Ice cream premises/Confectioners	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	87
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	87
School Canteens	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	77
Factory Canteens, Warehouses, stores and other miscellaneous premises	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	374
Food Stalls	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	344
Informal Notices Issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
“ “ complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136

Work Carried Out

Articles and/or equipment repaired ... ..	...	...	...	9
Articles and/or equipment cleaned ... ..	...	...	...	21
Containers protected from contamination ... ..	...	...	...	1
Cupboards or cloakrooms provided for outdoor clothing ... ..	...	...	...	4
Ceilings repaired ... ..	...	...	...	2
Clean clothing provided ... ..	...	...	...	15

Work Carried Out (Cont.)

Containers provided for waste food	5
Food protected from risk of contamination	31
Floors cleansed	12
First Aid materials provided	10
Hand washing notices displayed	15
Name and address displayed at stalls	8
Food rooms suitably ventilated	3
Food rooms suitably lighted	1
Persons refrained from using tobacco	1
Sanitary conveniences cleansed or put in order	5
Sanitary conveniences lighted and/or ventilated	2
Suitable constant water supply provided for hand washing	4
Soap, towel and/or nail brush provided	8
Suitable facilities provided for washing equipment	1
Hot and cold water provided for washing at stalls	1
Intervening ventilated lobbies provided	2
Rooms cleansed and/or decorated	20
Wash hand basins provided	1
Wash hand basins cleansed or repaired	1

Registrations

Premises registered for sale of ice cream	167
Persons registered as Vendors of ice cream	187
Premises registered for manufacture of ice cream	6
Persons registered for manufacture of ice cream	7
Premises registered for manufacture of cooked meats, etc.	52

The following unsound food has been surrendered as unfit. It has been collected and destroyed (where salvage is impracticable):

	<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Meat at slaughterhouses	50	6	64
Meat at wholesale premises/retail shops		5	63
Cooked meat and meat products		2	9
Canned meats		2	54
Other canned foods	6	14	51
Fish (fresh)			14
Frozen foods due to cabinet breakdown		13	56
Other foods	2	1	32

Bacteriological Examination

The following are details of samples of food and food equipment submitted for bacteriological examination:—

					<i>Samples Taken</i>		<i>Satisfactory</i>		<i>Unsatis- factory</i>
Ice cream	...	...	...	...	133	...	122	...	11
Cream	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	—
Milk	...	...	...	...	192	...	191	...	1
Meat Products	...	...	...	...	91	...	91	...	—
Milk Churn Rinses	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	—
Milk Bottles	...	...	...	...	15	...	14	...	1
Bakers confectionery	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	—
Fish Products	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	—
Eggs	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	—

Five of the unsatisfactory samples of ice cream were taken from mobile vehicles, two from canteens at industrial premises and four from retail premises. The samples were of loose ice cream and follow-up samples proved satisfactory after attention to equipment cleaning.

One milk sample failed the Methylene Blue Test and this matter was taken up with the retailer concerned. All subsequent samples taken were found to be satisfactory.

There is no prescribed legal standard for tests on milk bottles but a high standard is the aim. After one unsatisfactory result, follow-up samples were found to be satisfactory.

Analysis of Food

Details of samples tested or submitted for analysis by the Public Analysts for the Chelmsford Borough are given below:—

					<i>Samples Taken</i>		<i>Genuine</i>		<i>Not Genuine</i>
Milks	...	...	...	...	93	...	91	...	2
Ice cream	...	...	...	...	9	...	7	...	2
Sausages and other meat products	...	...	...	...	56	...	54	...	2
Cordials/Minerals	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	—
Bakers Confectionery	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	—
Bread	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	—
Salad Cream	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	—
Wines and Spirits	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	—
Other Miscellaneous Foods	...	...	...	...	34	...	33	...	1

The Statutory Standard for Milk is 8.5% solids non-fat and 4% butter fat in the case of Channel Islands milk, and 3% butter fat in the case of other milk. The average solids non-fat was 9.4% and in the case of 29 samples of Channel Islands milk the average butter fat was 4.8%. In the case of the other 62 samples the average butter fat was 3.9%.

Following a series of complaints concerning milk with an oily taste two samples were submitted for analysis. The report of the Public Analyst indicated samples had a slight but distinct odour of petroleum distillate but sensitive tests showed no evidence of any significant contamination but there may have been some slight contamination possibly of metal foil used for bottle capping.

Two samples of ice cream were found to fail to comply with requirements of the Ice Cream Regulations, 1967. Ice cream and ice cream powder held by the retailer were immediately withdrawn from stock and an alternative source of supply was arranged. The wholesaler confirmed that the Italian ice cream powder used in their product would be replaced by another powder as it did not comply with the Ice Cream Regulations.

The two samples of meat products found not to be genuine were samples of minced meat. One sample contained sulphur dioxide in contravention of the Preservatives in Food Regulations and one was found to contain a small admixture of starchy cereal. In each case the matter was taken up with the producer and follow-up samples gave satisfactory results.

Food Complaints

I set out below a list of all customer food complaints received during the year:—

<i>No. of Complaints</i>		<i>No. of Complaints</i>	
Mould growth on bread ...	9	Home brewed ginger beer	
Mould growth on cheese ...	4	without flavour ...	1
Mould growth on meat pies	4	Dirty milk bottles ...	4
Mould growth on baked		Stain on loaf of bread ...	3
beans ...	1	Oily taste in milk ...	2
Mould growth on cheese		Foreign body in flour ...	1
spread ...	1	Misdescription of frozen meat	1
Mould growth on mince tarts	1	Staining on salad cream jar	1
Mould growth on yoghurt ...	1	Wire in sausages ...	1
Mould growth on frozen peas	1	Bone in tin cured pork ...	1
Mould growth on apple turn-		Glass in tin minced beef with	
over ...	1	onion ...	1
Mould growth on cream		Maggots in bacon, margarine,	
dessert ...	1	sausage roll ...	3
Foreign matter in loaf of		Ham with strong odour ...	1
bread ...	3	Glass in baby food ...	1
Metal, plastic, string, insect in		Sherry containing worm ...	1
bread ...	4	Creamed rice with odour ...	1
"Watery" milk ...	1	Sour cream ...	1
Discoloured sausages ...	2	Unfit eggs ...	1
Foreign matter in cereal ...	2	Bacon containing muslin ...	1

"Fly blow" on sausages ...	1	Garden peas containing insect	1
Bacon with Odour ...	2	Unfit chicken pieces...	1
Stale green pepper ...	1	Tins of ox tongue in blown	
Foreign object in rice ...	1	condition ...	1
Foreign object in milk ...	1	Tinned fruit with paraffin	
Coley fish sold as Cod ...	1	taste ...	1
Stain on lunch tongues ...	1	Cheese roll containing insect	1
Foreign matter in butter ...	1	Solidified evaporated milk ...	1
Metal in sweet confectionery	1	Foreign material in bun ...	1
Cream gateau without filling	1	Unfit cheese ...	1
Unfit herrings ...	1	Fruit pie containing stone ...	1
Yoghurt containing part fruit		Drinking chocolate contain-	
kernel ...	1	ing frass and moth ...	1
Baked beans containing insect	1	Unusual taste to potato crisps	1
Cake containing date stone...	1	Tinned plums containing	
Unfit roasted peanuts ...	1	maggots ...	1
Tomato containing maggot...	1	Fish and chips with unusual	
Foreign object in frozen peas	1	odour ...	1
Decomposed chicken ...	1	Chocolate containing maggot	1
Mexican corn containing		Sausages with unusual odour	1
chewing gum ...	1	Dates tasting of oil ...	1
Doughnuts containing cigarette		Unfit fish fingers ...	1
filter tip ...	1		

It is disconcerting to have to report an increase in the number of complaints received. The variety of complaints is considerable and many indicate carelessness in manufacture and stock rotation. Food retailers should take special care in ensuring that perishable foods are rotated correctly in order that the customer buys fresh foods. Foreign bodies indicate faulty manufacture and people who make and prepare food should spare no effort in pursuing systems of overcoming risks to the consumer. I welcome complaints which afford an opportunity to investigate causes and suggest improvements which are often accepted and implemented by manufacturer and retailer.

Legal Proceedings

It became necessary to institute legal proceedings during the year and the following are the details:—

Food & Drugs Act—Section 2. A manufacturer was found guilty of making a Cracked Wheat Loaf containing a piece of metal and was fined £25 with £5 costs.

A retailer was found guilty of selling margarine contaminated with blood and living maggots and was fined £10 with costs and witnesses' fees amounting to £39.81.

Food & Drugs Act—Section 8. A manufacturer was found guilty of selling bread affected with mould growth and was fined £10 with £5 costs.

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations. A stallholder was fined £5 plus £1 costs for smoking whilst handling open food.

Meat Inspection

There are three privately owned slaughterhouses in the Borough, the largest being modern in construction and was completed in 1966. There are two Authorised Meat Inspectors and it will be seen that 76,488 animals were killed compared with 66,690 last year. The carcasses and organs of all slaughtered animals were inspected.

The times of slaughter are reasonable and there has been no necessity to apply any form of control.

The reasons for complete rejection of pig carcasses were due to Pyaemia (38), Septicaemia (23), Moribund (10), Jaundice (3), Emaciation (2), Fevered (2), Congestion (2), Uraemia (1), Oedema (1), Extensive Bruising (1).

The number of cases of cysticercus bovis decreased from 22 to 18. Carcase freezing was carried out in each case.

All unfit meat was disposed of in the manner required by the appropriate Regulations.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND REJECTED

	Cows	Bullocks Heifers	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected ...	190	13,028	118	23,751	39,401
All diseases except Tuberculosis— Whole carcasses rejected ...	1	2	5	4	83
Carcasses of which some part or organ was rejected ...	7	3,405	6	1,826	7,568
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	4.2	26.2	9.1	7.7	19.4
Tuberculosis only— Whole carcasses rejected ...	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was rejected ...	—	1	—	—	516
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	0.008	—	—	0.01
Cysticercosis— Carcasses of which some part or organ was rejected ...	—	18	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	—	18	—	—	—
Generalised and totally rejected ...	—	—	—	—	—

The weight of meat rejected amounted to 50 tons, 6 cwts., 64 lbs.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

In addition to the Council-owned swimming bath and pool there are 5 school swimming pools. Fifty-five visits were made to ensure that satisfactory sterilisation of the water was being carried out. Advice is readily given in order to ensure that the water in the pools remain suitable for use by the school children.

PEST CONTROL

The Outside Assistant spends much of his time on pest control work. He is provided with a light van in which to carry his equipment. The Council's free service to householders continues and members of the public co-operate in reporting infestations. It is the reporting of these infestations which assists with the prevention of spread of rats, mice and other pests. No formal action had to be taken under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act. The Council's sewers were treated once during the year necessitating the placing of bait in manholes.

Rodent Control

Properties inspected for rats and mice	717
Properties found to be infested by rats	359
Properties found to be infested by mice	228
Number of visits made	3,284

Difficulties continue to be experienced in the control of mice. Treatment by use of "Warfarin" has very little effect and the use of Alpha Chloros where the temperatures are high is limited in success. Zinc Phosphide is used as an alternative bait. I am of the opinion that many problems arise following unsuccessful attempts by householders when Warfarin has been purchased from the various shops.

Insect Pests

Pests destroyed during the year include crickets, carpet beetles, flies, wood boring beetles and cockroaches. The number of wasps nests destroyed increased from 330 to 447 and 69 houses were treated for ant infestations. There has been a tendency for infestations of fleas to increase and 46 separate treatments were carried out.

PETROLEUM ACTS

99 premises are licensed for the storage of petroleum spirits. Each underground storage tank is subject to a periodic ullage test and newly installed tanks are pressure tested after installation. During the year 76 tanks were tested and 321 visits were made to stores and installations to ensure compliance with the Licensing Conditions. 29 informal requests were made for improvements and 19 requests had been complied with at the end of the year which involved requirements from the previous year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Inspections

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	8	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local Authority	188	195	10	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	28	37	9	—
TOTAL	222	240	20	—

Defects

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	7	5	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	18	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	2	2	1	—	—
TOTAL	20	25	1	—	—

Outworkers

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel } Making etc.,	11	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and Furniture hangings ...	8	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	19	—	—	—	—	—

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Summary of Registrations, Inspections, Contraventions and Work carried out during the Year ended 31st December, 1971

Class of Premises	No. of Premises Registered during the year	Total Registered Premises at end of year	No. of Registered Premises receiving one or more general inspections during 1971
Offices	40	338	103
Retail Shops	46	420	90
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	7	59	14
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens ...	5	91	25
Fuel storage Depots	—	2	2
	98	910	234

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to
Registered premises under the Act 917

Persons employed in registered premises							No. of Persons
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,394
Retail Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,635
Wholesale departments, warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	510
Catering Establishments open to the public	...	...	...	...	...	...	550
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Fuel Storage Depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
							<hr/>
Total Males	4,578		Total Females	4,591			9,169
							<hr/>

Analysis of Contraventions and work carried out

Detail		Contraventions Found Remedied		Detail		Contraventions Found Remedied	
Cleanliness	...	—	—	Floors, passages & stairs	...	7	7
Overcrowding	...	—	1	Fencing exposed machinery	...	2	2
Temperature	...	1	—	Provision of Thermometers	...	31	29
Ventilation	...	5	4	Notices	...	34	34
Lighting	...	9	7	First Aid General Provision	...	19	13
Sanitary Conveniences	...	12	7				
Washing facilities	...	10	8				
Drinking Vessels	...	—	—				
Eating facilities	...	—	—				
Hoists & Lifts Regs.	...	9	9				
The remedial work mentioned above relates to contraventions found during 1970/71						<hr/> 139	<hr/> 121

Accidents

During the year there were 14 non-fatal accidents reported.

The Act requires the occupier of any premises to notify forthwith any accident occurring on the premises which:—

- (a) causes the death of a person employed to work on the premises, or
- (b) disables any such person for more than three days from doing his usual work.

The causes of accidents were classified as follows:—

No. of Accidents	Cause classification
5	Handling goods
3	Falls of persons on the same level
3	Falls of persons on or from fixed stairs
2	Use of hand tools
1	Striking against object







