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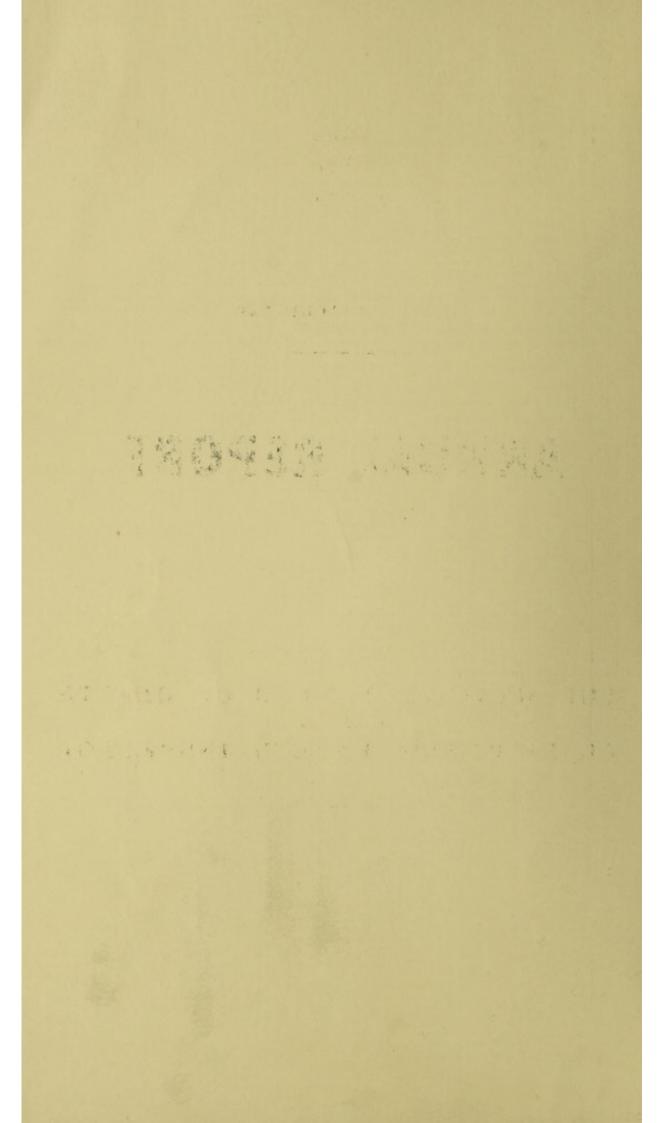
CITY OF CHICHESTER



ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



CITY OF CHICHESTER

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health and The Chief Public Health Inspector for the Year 1969

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Members of the City Council at 31st December, 1969

Councillor Samuel J. Watson (Mayor)

Councillor James A. R. Seddon (Deputy Mayor)

Alderman	н.	Bel	11	Councillor	W. Brookes
"	J.	M.	Gilbert	"	Mrs. E. E. Butler
"	C.	J.	Newell	"	G. W. Gumbrell
	W.	G.	S. Pope	"	F. Heald
11	E.	R.	Stephens		A. W. Ingram
11			Welch	"	J. R. Nelson
				no no	R. F. Oates
				Section 1	W. J. O'Reilly
				"	R. D. Osborn
					T. H. Siggs
				11	Mrs. K. F. Smith
				11	L. E. G. Smith
					G. E. Tullet
				"	Major C. J. Westlake
				"	P. F. Weston

The Committees chiefly concerned with matters of public health are as follows:-

_					-					
- 62	-	-	ú		4		4-	-	-	-
C	u	ш	ш	ш	_	w	ы	e	e	3

Functions

(a)	Public Health & Housing
	(details of membership
	are shown below)

(b) Highways

(General public health matters (Housing (Public mortuary (Public Conveniences

(Street cleansing (Refuse collections and disposal

(Sewers

(Sewage disposal (Cesspool emptying

Public Health & Housing Committee at 31st December, 1969

The Mayor

Councillor T. H. Siggs (Chairman)

Alderman H. Bell

C. J. Newell

E. R. Stephens 11

Councillor J. W. Gumbrell

A. W. Ingram 11

R. F. Oates

11 Mrs. K. F. Smith

11 G. E. Tullet

P. F. Weston

Staff of the Public Health Department

(Also Medical Officer of Health for Bognor Regis U.D.C.; Departmental and School Medical Officer West Sussex County Council, and Consultant Venereologist and Consultant Venereologist -Chichester & Graylingwell Group)

Medical Officer of Health: D. Warren Browne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M., & H.

Chief Public Health Inspector: T. C. Ward (a)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector: R. Marsdin (a)

Chief Clerk:

Mrs. B. J. Ayres

Clerical Staff Miss L. M. Berry (commenced 3.2.69.) Mrs. Clarke (employment ceased 30.6.69.) New houses completed during the year combered 128,

Rodent Operator/Disinfector: A. T. White for their spiendid achievement is delivering 22,763 main chromognate the

(a) Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and other foods.

Infectious Diseases. Measies rotalled SA (see page 11). Itiefest

Public Health Department, Greyfriars, North Street, Chichester.

September, 1970.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Chichester.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances on the City. The Chief Public Health Inspector's report is included (coloured sheets).

Population. The estimated population for 1969 was 20,740, which is an increase of 30 over the previous year. Total births (224) fell yet again to a post war record low, giving a corrected birth rate of 11.2 per thousand population. This is a significant indication of the wider use of the oral and other contraceptives. The illegitimate births numbered 12, giving a rate of 5.0 which compares with 7.5 for West Sussex as a whole and 8.0 for England and Wales.

Deaths numbered 331, which was 53 fewer than in the previous year. It can be seen that although deaths exceeded births by 107, the total population figure rose by 30. This increase of population was due, presumably, to new residents moving into the City.

Housing. New houses completed during the year numbered 128, (see page 22). The number of dwellings in the City at 31st March, 1970 totalled 6,702 of which the Local Authority owned 1,951.

Meals on Wheels. Once again I should like to thank the W.R.V.S. for their splendid achievement in delivering 25,243 meals throughout the year. This represents an increase over the previous year of 7,366 meals served to residents. In addition 3,075 meals were served to the Sunray Club.

Infectious Diseases. Measles totalled 44 (see page 11). It is anticipated that the introduction of measles prophylaxis vaccine will shortly reduce the incidence to negligible proportions.

D. WARREN BROWNE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The City is chiefly a residential and administrative centre with outlying agricultural parts. It lies almost in the centre of Chichester Rural District, in the coastal plain of West Sussex, between the South Downs and the sea, which is some seven miles from the centre of the City.

Industries are varied in nature and not concentrated in any one sector, apart from the Industrial Estate being developed by the Council to the south of the Portsmouth-Brighton railway line. There are no large industries which might have a prejudicial effect on the health of the City inhabitants.

General Statistics

Area in Acres				
1961 Census Population (as April, 1961)			 	20,124
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (mid	1968).	 	20,710
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (mid	1969).	 	20,740
Number of inhabited dwellings (according to				
Rate Books at 1st April, 1969)				
Rateable Value (at 1st April, 1969)				
Estimated product of a Penny Rate (1969/70)			 	£4,975

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

Table 1

CHICHESTER CITY									Birth Rate per 1,000 Population			
Total number (after adjustment for transfers)						Birth rate per 1,000 Pop. Wes		West	Sussex	olfal A		
Year	Total	S M	ex F	Illegi No.	timate %	Crude	Corr.	Rural Dists.	Urban Dists.	England & Wales		
1968	240	130	110	14	5.08	11.6	12.0	18.7	15.2	16.9		
1969	224	123	101	12	5.0	10.8	11.2	18.1	15.1	16.3		

Table 2

CH	ICHESTER	CITY		Rate per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths			
Total number (after adjustment for transfers)				Chichester City	England & Wales		
Year	Total	M Se	ex F	7227 2033	NOTES TO		
1968	6	3	3	24.3	14.0		
1969	4	1	3	18.0	13.0		

Table 3

Deaths

	CI	HICHEST	ER CITY		WEST S	SUSSEX	ENGLAND & WALES	
	l deaths ent for		r adjust- ers).	per	h Rate 1,000 lation		ate per opulation	Death Rate per 1,000 population
Year	Total	M S	ex F	Crude	Corr.	Rural Dists.	Urban Dists.	a sved Idgle
1968	384	158	226	18.5	10.0	9.5	10.6	11.9
1969	331	160	171	16.0	9.4	9.1	10.1	11.8

The natural decrease in population, i.e. the excess of deaths over births was 107.

The chief causes of deaths, in order of frequency, were:-

(i)	Diseases of the heart and	1968	1969
	circulatory system	193	156
(ii)	Respiratory diseases		
	(excluding tuberculosis)	77	71
(iii)	Neoplasms (cancer)	72	69

Of total deaths, 258 occurred in persons aged 65 years or over, and, of these 166 were of persons aged 75 years or over.

A table at the end of this Section shows the age, sex distribution and causes of death during 1969.

Table 4

Maternal Deaths

Chichester City		Mater	Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live					
Year Total Deaths	Chichester	Chichester West Sussex						
	City	Rural Districts	Urban Districts	& Wales				
1968	Nil	- 1	0.4		0.24			
1969	Nil	-	0.4	-	0.19			

Table 5

(Death of Infants under 1 year)

Inf	ant Deat	hs:	Chic	hester City	Rate per 1,000 live Births				
Year	Total	Se M	F	Illegitimate	Chichester City	West RDs.	Sussex UDs.	England & Wales	
1968	4	3	1	0.81	16.6	14.5	14.1	18.0	
1969	3	2	1	1	13.0	14.0	16.0	18.0	

Neonatal Mortality Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks

Infa	nt Death	s: C	hiche	ester City	Rate per 1,000 live births			
Year	Year Total S		ex F	Illegitimate	Chichester City	West Sussex	England & Wales	
1968	2	2	50	Ne years 1960	8.3	10.0	12.3	
1969	3	2	1	1	13.0	10.1	12.0	

Early Neonatal Mortality Deaths of Infants under 1 week

Infa	nt Death	s: C	hiche	ester City	Rate per	r 1,000 live b	irths
Year	Total	S	ex F	Illegitimate	Chichester City	West Sussex	England & Wales
1968	2	2	-	2	8.3	8.8	10.5
1969	3	2	1	1	13.0	8.7	10.0

Perinatal Mortality Stillbirths & Deaths under 1 week

Still	der 1 we	Death ek:	S Chi	ichester City	Rate per	r 1,000 live b	irths
Year	Total	S	ex F	Illegitimate	Chichester City	West Sussex	England & Wales
1968	8	5	3	- 1	33.4	22.8	25.0
1969	7	3	4	1	31.0	22.0	23.0

Table 6 below gives details of age, sex and cause of death of the 4 infantile deaths in 1969.

Table 6

Cause of death	Age	and sex analy	sis	To	tal
cause of death	7 hours	8 hours	2 days	М	F
Prematurity	1 (F)	1 (M)	1 (M)	2	1
Congenital Abnormalities	1	18	- 81		
Respiratory Disease					
TOTALS:	1 (F)	1 (M)	1 (M)	2	1

It will be seen from the above table that these 3 infantile deaths occurred within the first four weeks of life; this compares with 2 such deaths in 1968.

This classification includes all deaths registered as being due to cancer, malignant and lymphatic neoplasms, ephithelioma, sarcoma, etc.

The total number of deaths in the City during 1969 from all forms of cancer was 69 a decrease of 3 compared with 1968.

The death rate from this cause per 1,000 population is 3.3 (3.5 in 1968) which compares with a rate (provisional) of 2.3 For England & Wales for 1969.

The mortality from cancer for the years 1960/69 inclusive is set out below:-

Table 7

I	Year	Deat	ths	Total	Death rate per
	rear	Males	Females	Total	1,000 population
I	1960	24	18	42	2.2
I	1961	30	26	56	2.9
L	1962	19	26	45	2.3
I	1963	27	25	52	2.6
ı	1964	23	23	46	2.2
I	1965	25	29	54	2.6
L	1966	28	29	57	2.8
I	1967	25	26	51	2.5
1	1968	35	37	72	3.5
	1969	32	37	69	3.3
L				THE RESERVE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	

In the following table, the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shown for the year 1969:-

Table 8

Lung	Bronchus	Br	east	Stor	mach	Other	sites	То	tal
M	F	М	F	М	F	M	F	М	F
11	6	-	8	1	6	20	17	32	37

Deaths from cancer for the year 1969 by age groups (male and female) were as follows:-

Table 9

Age Grou	р	Mal	е	Fema	le
1 - 4	8-XUO	1	493	ioil 9-	
5 - 14	-00	-		10 F	
15 - 24		1		1	
25 - 34		1	-	-	
35 - 44		27 -		-	1000
45 - 54		13-		5	Desir
55 - 64		11		8	10.7
65 - 74		11		8	BAZLE
75 and upwards		8		16	
Total		32		37	

Table 10

	Under	and meens			200		10010				×	F Local
Causes of Death	4 weeks	l year	1-4 5-	14 15 - 2	24 25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	75 and over		
1. Meningococcal Infection			'	1		1		,		,	1	1
2. Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	-	1	1	0.	1	1	1	- 1	,	7	3	2
3. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	-	1	1	1	1		3	1	3	-	9
4. Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	200	-	-	1	-	1		2	2	7	2	3
		1	1	1	1	1	2	00	9	1	11	9
Neoplasm,		1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	8
7. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1	1	1		1	1		,	7	1	1
	1		1	1	1	1		-	1		2	-
		-	1	1	1	,	-	1	2	1	3	1
10. Other Malignant Neoplasms	1		1 -	1		1	1	2	9	00	7 1	10
11. Diabetes Mellitus		,	'	1	1	-	L	1		,	1	1
12. Avitaminoses, etc.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	1	-	-
13. Other Diseases of Blood, etc.	1		1	1		-		,	,	-	1	
14. Mental Disorders	-	1	1	1	1	1	,	1	3	C	2	2
15. Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4
	1	1	1						2		2	-
17. Hypertensive Disease	1	9	1	-			1.	7	-		2	
18. Ischaemic Heart Disease			-	1			2	6	20		43 3	
	1		L	1	-	-	-	1	.5	13	- 10	11 16
20. Cerebrovascular Disease	1	1	1	1	1	-		2	12			
21. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	1	- 1	1	,	,		2	3	10	00	8 16
22. Influenza	L	1	-		1	-	1	1	1			
23. Pneumonia			1	1	1	1	2	4	15		22 3	
	,			ı		1	1	2	0	4	2	2 10
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System		To a contract of	10	1	-	-		-	7		2	1
26. Peptic Ulcer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	n	2
27. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
28. Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	1	1	1				,	1	1	1	1
29. Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue		1	-	1	1	1				1	1	-
30. Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System		,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31. Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	6	-	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	2	1
32. Motor Vehicle Accidents		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	-	-
33. All Other Accidents	Tolde-close	TATE V SIG	I.	ı	1	1	1		1	4	7	en
34. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1		-	-		-	1	-	1		1	+
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	3	,	1	0	7	8	177	24	00	166	160 1	171 33

Table showing Vital Statistics for the Years 1960 - 1969

		4
8		3
4	9	7
	¢	IJ
ū		4
	1	ä
	ń	
	8	苁

_			-						-	-	-
Natural	decrease in population	Decr. 45	Decr. 60	Decr. 41	Decr.122	Incr. 7	Decr. 48	Decr. 38	Decr. 47	Decr.144	Decr. 107
Cancer	Death	2.2	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.5	3.5	3.3
Cancer Deaths	Total	42	56	45	52	95	54	57	51	72	69
cer	Ex.	18	26	26	25	23	29	29	26	37.	37
Car	×	24	30	19	27	23	25	28	25	35	32
Infant	Death	31.1	14.6	15.3	4.0	38.6	14.6	6.6	16.2	16.6	13.0
Infant Deaths	Total	80	7	4 -	1	11	4	3	4	7	3
ant	Dis	5	-1	2		2	2	-	2	-	-
Infi	M	3	3	2	1	9	2	2	2	3	2
rate	Corr.	10.31	10.5	10.1	11.4	8.1	9.1	9.7	8.0	10.0	9.6
Death rate	Crude	15.87	17.1	15.5	1.61	13.7	15.7	16.5	14.2	18.5	16.0
Total Deaths	Total	302	334	302	374	278	322	341	294	384	331
al	(III	162	188	185	206	150	187	197	153	226	171
Tot	M	140 162	146	117	168	128	135	144	141	158	160
Birth rate	Corr.	14.3	14.9	14.2	13.4	14.6	13.9	15.2	12.5	12.0	11.2
Birth	Crude	13.5	14.1	13.4	12.9	14.05	13.4	14.6	12.0	11.6	10.8
live	Total	257	274	261	252	285	274	303	247	240	224
Total live births	F	130 127	133	131	115	128	118	151	131	110	101
Tol	M	130	141	130	137	157	156	152	116	130	123
To time to	Population	19,030	19,480	19,540	19,560	20,280	20,490	20,700	20,640	20,710	20,740
200	Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
					1.						

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifiable Infectious Diseases

Routine enquiries to trace the source of infection are made immediately on receipt of a notification of infectious disease and advice given to parents as to home nursing, exclusion from school, etc. Where desired disinfection is carried out, either terminally or on removal of the patient to hospital.

Table 12

1	Originally	FOT			1	Age G	roups				
Disease	notified	Under 1	to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 plus	Total
Dysentery	2	60	04	-	-	-	1	1	30/	tolak	2
Food Poisoning Infective	1	-	-	-	1	659	1000		ng ba	- uni	1
Hepatitis	6	-	-	-	1	-	_	3	2	olal	6
Measles	44	-	7	12	21	3	1	-	-	Tax	44
Tetanus	12 1 30	15	-	-	-	298	040	1	19-50	0-00	1
TOTAL	54	-	7	12	23	3	2	5	2	-	54

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year. Generally oral vaccine continued to be used.

DIPHTHERIA

No cases of the disease were notified during the year, the last notification being in 1954 (the only confirmed case in the past 22 years).

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The West Sussex County Council, as the local health authority, is responsible for immunisation programmes, and with new procedures and immunisation techniques (and particularly the use of a computer for routine organisational and statistical purposes), every encouragement and assistance is given to parents to ensure that children receive combined protection against the more serious infectious diseases. Triple antigen vaccine against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus has simplified the immunisation programme. Measles vaccination is now available routinely for children in the second year of life and to susceptible children up to school-leaving age. Details of the numbers of children under 16 vaccinated during the year are given in Table 14.

Table 13

Tuno			Age d	istribu	tion		- 3 U/O - Z	Totals
Type:	0- mths	3- mths	6- mths	9- mths	1- year	2- years	5-15 years	notals
Primary		1	1	14	117	5	3 ·	140
Re- Vaccination	- 0	-	1	4 - 2	-5	-8s -301	652	652

SMALLPOX

	Ch	ildren	born	in yea	irs	Others	A717oH
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962- 1965	under age 16	Total
Diphtheria/Tetanus Completed primary courses Reinforcing doses	in the	- 2	1	1	4 296	6 92	11 391
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/ Tetanus Completed primary courses Reinforcing doses	1 -	46 140	93	7	200	1	48 240
Poliomyelitis Completed primary courses Reinforcing doses	1 -	47 140	1 93	1 7	3 291	1 32	54 563
Tetanus Completed primary courses Reinforcing doses	1	-	-		-	1 12	1 12
Measles Completed primary courses	13 3		15	12	30	77	134

TUBERCULOSIS

One case was added to the Register during the year. This was a new notification and was Pulmonary.

Seven cases were removed from the Register during 1969, five having recovered, and the other two having died from causes other than Tuberculosis. The figures are further analysed below.

Table 15

	F	ulmo	nary es	No	n-Pu	lmonary		Total cases (all forms)				
na justinostino dilless i	·M	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total			
No. on Register at 31st December 1968	28	24	52	1	3	4	29	27	56			
Additions -	10	GREE GREE	os due t	1000	103	gande, a	i zari	1391	- denings			
New notifications	16	1	1	-	-	Day John	0 25	1	1			
Transfers from other areas	100	-	raheu m	The last	40	0 419549	1-0	-	ellased (L savia			
TOTALS	28	25	53	1	3	4	29 .	28	57			
Removals -			Marie P.									
Transfers out	-	100	3630 01	-	-	-	-	-	Ter -			
Recovered	3	2	5	-	-	- France	3	2	5			
Died (from causes other than Tuberculosis)	1	1	2	-	-	10-11	1	1	2			
No. on Register at 31st December, 1968	24	22	46	1	3	4	25	25	50			

TUBERCULOSIS (continued)

The following table shows the mortality from Tuberculosis (all forms) in Chichester and in England and Wales, during the past five years. (Figures supplied by the Registrar-General):-

Table 16

	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	ths er 5		tal	Tuberculosis (all forms) Death Rate per 1,000 population					
INTET LE	Pulm.	Non- Pulm.	Pulm.	Non- Pulm.	Chichester	England & Wales				
1965	-	6811	-	3200	DATE TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	0.05				
1966	-	-	1	-	0.05	0.05				
1967	10.63	1521	-	1	0.05	0.04				
1968	-	-	000-00	2	0.09	0.04				
1969	-	-	-	-	-	0.04				

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Set out below are the details of information relating to the weekly half-hour visits throughout the year of the X-Ray Unit which is based at Portsmouth. These visits are primarily intended to enable patients referred by their own doctor to have an X-Ray as quickly as possible.

I am indebted for this report to Dr. J.D. Lendrum, the Medical Director of the Unit.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY 1969 - CHICHESTER

mber X-Rayed:	Male	Female	I	Cotal
Industry & General Public Unit	1185	721	=	1906
General Practitioner Service Unit	736	683	=	1419
	1921	1404	= 1	3325
mber X-Rayed in Groups:				
aber x-kayed in Groups:				
G.P. Referrals	632	472	=	1104
	632 12		-	1104
G.P. Referrals Positive Reactors		12		24
G.P. Referrals	12	12 900	=	100000

Findings:	Male	Female	1	Total
Significant pulmonary T.B.	1	-	=	1
Pulmonary T.B. requiring out-patient				
supervision only	, 6	1	22	7
Primary carcinoma bronchus	4	1	=	5

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Hospitals

A comprehensive treatment and consultant specialist service for residents of the City and surrounding district is provided by the following general and other hospitals which are administered by the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board:

(a) General (Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester (St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester

(b) Infectious Disease Hospital

(c) Chest (Aldingbourne Chest Hospital, Norton, (Near Chichester.
(Bognor Regis Chest Hospital Annexe.

(d) Maternity Zachary Merton Maternity Home, Rustington
(A considerable number of confinements also
take place in the Maternity Department of
St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester)

(e) Mental Graylingwell and Summersdale Hospitals Chichester.

2. General medical and dental services

General medical, dental and ophthalmic services are provided in the area under arrangements made by the National Health Executive Council for West Sussex.

3: Laboratory Service

The Public Health Laboratory at Priorsdean Hospital, Milton Road, Portsmouth undertakes all routine bacteriological and virological work for this department, and it is a pleasure to record my appreciation of the efficient service and helpful and willing co-operation afforded by the Medical Director, Dr. Payne, and his staff. A daily collection by road enables specimens to reach the laboratory from Chichester with the minimum delay.

4. Ambulance and Hospital car service

For the City and surrounding district, a directly-administered service is operated by the West Sussex County Council.

Local Health Authority Services

A full range of personal health services is provided in the City by the West Sussex County Council. Details are given below:-

(a) Nursing and Midwifery Domiciliary midwifery and general nursing services are available to all who require them.

(b) Maternity and Child Ante and post natal and infant welfare clinics are held each week at the Health Centre, together with relaxation classes for expectant mothers.

(c) School Health Minor Ailments, Aural, Child Guidance, Eye, Orthopaedic and Speech Therapy Clinics are in operation.

5. Local Health authority services (continued)

(d) Home Help Service

The County Council operate a directlyadministered service. A Neighbourly Help Scheme has been brought into operation to utilise the services of neighbours unable to work the set hours of home helps.

(e) Vaccination and immunisation.

Facilities are available, either at the Health Centre or by general practitioners at their surgeries, for protective vaccination against smallpox, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and measles. BCG vaccination of school children aged 13 and over is carried out (where parents so desire) in those cases where Mantoux skin-tests have indicated an inadequate resistance to tuberculosis infection.

(f) Chiropody

A directly-provided chiropody service for the aged, physically-handicapped and expectant mother groups is available on a sessional basis.

6. Other facilities

(a) Family Planning

Advice is available at a family planning and sub-fertility clinic held, under arrangements made by the Family Planning Association, every Monday between 7 and 8.30 p.m. at the Health Centre.

(b) Venereal Disease

Clinics are held on Wednesday evenings and Saturday mornings at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester. Additional diagnostic and treatment facilities are available at St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth and at Worthing Hospital.

(c) Nursing Homes

One nursing home in the City, with accommodation for 8 medical or chronic patients is registered by the County Council under Section 187, Public Health Act, 1936.

7. National Assistance Act, 1948 and 1951

(a) Section 47 - Removal of persons in need of care and attention

During the year it was happily not found necessary to have recourse to the compulsory powers for removal to hospital, etc., of persons found to be in need of care and attention. With the close and ready co-operation of the geriatricians and almoners at hospitals, together with the health and welfare services of the County Council, admissions were arranged to local hospitals by tactful persuasion in those difficult cases where patients were not at first prepared to leave their homes.

(b) Section 50 - Assisted burials

No arrangements were made during 1969 for burials under this section of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

8. Meals on Wheels

The W.R.V.S. continued to provide lunches to many of our residents. The numbers are as follows:-

January - December 1968

Served	to	residents	in	the	City	7,210
Served	to	residents	in	the	Rural District	7,592
					Total	14,802

January - December 1969

Served to residents in the City	11,247
Served to residents in the Rural District	10,921
Served to Sunray Club	3,075
stodal a vesqued and algorithm Total	25,243

WATER SUPPLY

The following report on the City's water supply for the year is supplied by Mr. L.J. Simpson, Engineer to the Portsmouth Water Company.

Sources of Supply, Treatment and Sampling Results

The public water supply to the City is all derived from the chalk of the South Downs by means of wells, boreholes, and adits at Fishbourne, Funtington and Lavant Pumping Stations. The supply was satisfactory, both in quality and quantity, throughout the year.

The raw waters were free from any tendancy towards plumbo-solvent action. They underwent continuous purification before being pumped either directly into the distribution system or into the storage reservoir at Lavant.

At all three sources treatment consisted of the application of chlorine in minimum quantities except at Fishbourne where a higher dose of chlorine was applied followed by de-chlorination by sulphur dioxide to a normal chlorine residual.

All the three Stations supplying the City are under automatic operation with supervisory control.

During the year 65 samples collected from the distribution system within the City were examined, together with 234 samples of treated water derived from the same source but taken outside the City. Additionally, 78 samples of untreated water were examined in the Company's laboratory.

All the samples of treated water were reported to be of the highest standard of bacterial purity indicative of a wholesome water suitable for public water supply purposes.

The total hardness of the supply varied from 250 p.p.m. (Funtington source) to 280 p.p.m. (Fishbourne Source). The average total hardness of the City's supply being 255 p.p.m. of which the permanent hardness was between 30 and 40 p.p.m.

During the year there were 187 connections to the public water supply and 19 disconnections, making a net increase of 168.

The number of dwelling houses in the City of Chichester supplied from public water mains, direct to the house is 6,910.

The fluoride content of all the raw waters is less than 0.1 p.p.m.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Chichester is drained as far as possible on the separate system of main drainage (i.e. rain water is drained separately from soil water).

The Sewage Disposal Works, the outfall from which discharges into Chichester Harbour, are situated at Appledram.

Cesspool Drainage

The majority of houses in the City are on main drainage, but in the unsewered areas there are approximately 180 properties with cesspool drainage. During the year 580 emptyings of cesspools were carried out by the Council, 4 free emptyings being allowed per year for each premises.

Public Cleansing

Trade refuse is collected from shops and offices in the main streets twice weekly. A weekly domestic collection is operated; disposal being the Corporation's controlled tip at Westhampnett Road, where a programme of in-filling of disused gravel pits is continuing.

Street cleansing is carried out daily in the main streets and at frequent intervals in other streets using a mechanical sweeper supplemented by manual orderlies when necessary.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES

There are no registered common lodging-houses in the City.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

Continued use was made during the year of the facilities provided by the public mortuary, which include refrigerated storage. An arrangement is in operation for bodies from Chichester, Midhurst and Petworth Rural Districts to be admitted, mainly where post-mortem examinations are subsequently carried out. The following table summarises and analyses the admissions during the year.

Table 17

	Reason	for admission:	Total	
acti in	Awaiting burial	For post-mortem examination		
Chichester	1	24	25	
Chichester R.D.C.	- Avenue	66	66	
Midhurst & Petworth	1	24	25	
Others	- See See Spinish	32	32	
TOTALS:	2	146	148	

Legislation which relates to Public Health and which actively involves the Staff of the Public Health Department in their day-to-day work.

Housing Acts, 1936, 1957, 1961 & 1964 & 1969 Public Health Acts, 1936 & 1961 Rent Acts, 1957 & 1965 Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966 Chichester Corporation Act, 1938 Noise Abatement Act, 1960 Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 Clean Air Act, 1956 Shops Act, 1950 Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 Factories Act, 1961 Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953 Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959
Building Regulations, 1965 Building Regulations, 1965 Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957 Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 & 1959 Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958 Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 Pet Animals Act, 1951 Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963 National Assistance Act, 1948 Licensing Act, 1961 Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act, 1951 Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968

BYE-LAWS

List of Bye-Laws in force in the City which relate to Public Health:-

Number	Description	Date of Confirmation							
1.	New Street and Buildings	April,	1936						
2.	Common Lodging-Houses	May,	1936						
3.	Markets	May,	1936						
4.	Mortuary	May,	1936						
5.	Nuisances	May,	1936						
6.	Offensive Trades	May,	1936						
7.	Slaughter-houses	May,	1957						
8.	Sanitary Conveniences	June,	1936						
9.	Dogs Fouling Footways	October,	1936						
10.	Houses let in Lodgings	June,	1937						
11.	Buildings	February,	1939						
12.	Pleasure Fairs	February,	1939						
13.	Houses let in Lodgings	May,	1939						
14.	Refuse tips	October,	1939						
15.	Water - Prevention of waste,								
	Undue Consumption, Misuse or								
	Contamination	March,	1950						
16.	Handling, Wrapping and Delive:	ry of							
	Food and Sale of Food in the op		1950						
17.	Buildings	October,							
18.	Deposit of Litter	September,	1954						
19.	Parking of Cars on Grass Verg	es							
	and Traffic Islands	September,	1954						
20.	Dogs Fouling Footways	June,							

T. C. WARD, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. Chief Public Health Inspector

SECTION V

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

No clearance areas were declared. During the year confirmation was received in respect of four clearance areas comprising fourteen houses. Nine individual houses were represented as being unfit for habitation and seven tenants of unfit properties were rehoused. At the end of the year a clearance area comprising three houses was outstanding.

It is considered improbable that any unfit houses will be represented for inclusion in clearance areas within the forseeable future. Since 1946 well over five-hundred houses have been dealt with, either as individually unfit or under Part III of the Housing Act. Some four-hundred and fifty have been demolished whilst the remainder have been, or are being reconditioned with the aid of improvement grants, to continue a useful life.

There are however a number of properties which are likely to be the subject of closing or demolition orders but the main emphasis must now be directed towards the rehabitation of some nine-hundred city houses lacking basic amenities and in varying stages of disrepair. The provisions of the Housing Act 1969 enabling both improvements and essential repairs to attract grant aid should prove an added inducement to owner/occupiers who wish to improve their houses. In the case of tenanted properties, however, there is much less incentive for owners to carry out works of improvement.

Improvement of Houses

During the year twenty-nine applications for improvement grants, (three discretionary and twenty-six standard) were approved. Of the standard applications approved, twelve were for extended grants.

	Sta	ndard	Extende	ed Standard	Discretionary				
	o/occ.	tenanted	o/occ.	tenanted	o/occ	tenanted			
Applications received and approved	8	6	9	3	1	2			
Dwellings improved	6	4	5	7	1	1			
Amounts paid in grants	£1	1,236	£	3,319	£	700			
Average grant per house		£124		£277	£	350			

Two further houses were improved following the service of preliminaty notices under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1964.

Housing Act 1961 and 1969 Houses in Multiple Occupation

This type of accommodation is present in the City to a limited extent only. Unfortunately, these properties are, in the main, fairly old and lack some or all of the basic amenities and usually do not come to the knowledge of the department until the lettings have taken place. Following inspections action is taken where unsatisfactory standards are found, i.e. disrepair, inadequate lighting or ventilation, insufficient washing facilities, sanitary conveniences, means of heating and facilities for the storage, preparation and cooking of food. Where water closets are shared between different families, there is a serious public health hazard. When overcrowding conditions are found, action can be taken to reduce the number of occupants and/or lettings. The fire authority is consulted when it is considered that properties are inadequately protected against fire risks.

Six houses are recorded as being used for multiple occupation at the present time. Five others have reverted to single occupation following representations or recommendations.

Rent Act 1957

One application was received for a certificate of disrepair and the owner's undertaking to carry out the necessary works was accepted.

Housing Act 1969

The Housing Act 1969 amended the law with regard to rents payable for certain dwellings in good repair and provided with certain amenities or improved with the assistance of improvement grants.

Three certificates of provisional approval were issued in respect of three combined applications for qualification certificates and improvement grants.

Overcrowding

No action was necessary during the year.

Public Health (Recurring) Nuisances Act 1968

This Act provides Local Authorities with more effective powers to deal with statutory nuisances which although abated are likely to recur on the same premises. A prohibition notice may be served whether or not an abatement notice has been served under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Housing Statistics

Houses erected during the year

By local authority \dots By private enterprise																
										1	0	ta	1		12	8

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year

Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	131
Number of inspections made for this purpose	372
Number of dwellings (included under the above sub-heading) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	32
Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	9
Number of dwellings (exclusive of those referred to	

Action under Statutory powers during the year:

(Rendered fit by informal action)

under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in

all respects reasonably fit for human habitation

(i) Repairs

No statutory action under either the Housing Act, 1957 or the Public Health Act, 1936, was necessary to secure the repair of unfit houses.

(iii)	Demolitic	on and Closing Orders - Housing Act 195	7
	(a)	as a result of formal or informal	1
	(b)		7
	(c)	Number of unfit houses closed under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1)	9
	(d)	Number of unfit houses closed under Section 17(3) and 26	-
	(e)	Parts of houses closed under Section 18	-
	(f)	and undertakings cancelled	5
	f defects d		

eclairs

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drugs Act, 1955
The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960
The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966

Whilst food premises are improving with new methods of packaging and temperature controlled cabinets, the old-fashioned virtues of clean handling by assistants, and clean premises must remain as priority requirements. The work involved in keeping the preparation rooms, kitchen and store rooms clean is not easy, and shopkeepers find these tasks are avoided by some shop and cafe workers. In the larger stores especially, this can be a problem. In some cases a member of the staff has to be detailed to do this work in addition to his normal employment. In others it has been found a good idea to enlist the aid of an active old age pensioner who will spend a few hours each day collecting up discarded boxes, and generally helping to keep the premises clean and tidy. If a certain amount of pride can be engendered in the right person, the transformation at the rear of premises can be remarkable. Complaints of unclean premises become rare, and the threat of rodent and fly infestation dramatically reduced when waste is speedily removed and stored in proper containers.

At the height of the season, problems of fly and wasp infestation occur. The staff in food shops are more than usually busy and tend to overlook the odd fly or wasp. If they do take notice the first reaction is to reach for an aerosol fly spray, which if used in the vicinity of open food can cause contamination. This method of dealing with flying insects is to be deprecated and any of the apparatus used in shops which emit sprays and vapours is not encouraged by this department. Although there is to my knowledge no evidence of harmful effects to human beings inhaling these chemicals, on aesthetic grounds alone, their use is objectionable.

There is now on the market a method of controlling flying insects incorporating an electrified grid onto which the flying marauders are attracted and suffer electrocution. This seems to be a far better way of dealing with this problem, than by sprays and vapours.

Thirty complaints regarding food or food premises were received and dealt with. Thirteen referred to the following complaints.

	Complaint	Action Taken/Remarks
1.	Mouse droppings in bread roll	Dough found contaminated by mouse droppings early morning, by the baker, had been withdrawn from production and disposed of. Inspection confirmed presence of mice in the flour loft. Bait and traps laid caught 5 mice. Infestation cleared and measures taken to mouse-proof the store as far as practicable to prevent re-infestation.
2.	Bad Fish (Slaith or Coal fish)	Shop visited, no other fish affected. Fish disposed of. Slight decomposition. Customer refunded.
3.	Mouldy meat pies	Manager of the food concern interviewed. Found that meat pies in stock were 8 days old. Manager reprimanded by Company and instructed on proper stock rotation.
4.	Mouldy chocolate	Bakery owner admitted eclairs were affected.

He withdrew 8 doz. from sale after noticing

eclairs made the previous day were mouldy as a result of storage in a hot damp atmosphere. New storage arrangements made to prevent a recurrence.

Complaint Action Taken/Remarks Sediment deposited Chief Chemist of Company concerned visited, under lid of canned inspected the can. Sediment found to be Ginger Beer normal food constituent, i.e. ginger. Unsound minced Investigation revealed that pie had been delivered to the shop 6 days before sale. steak pie Shelf life two days. Correspondence between the department and multiple store concerned, resulted in a refrigerated cabinet being provided. Instructions given on stock rotation. Inspected and found to be fit for human Unsound frozen chicken consumption. Complainant notified. Unsound tin of On inspection found to be fit for human Grapefruit segments consumption. Complainant notified. Natural discoloration due to "Record" potatoes. Purple colour of Not detrimental to health. Affected crisps are potato crisps usually removed at factory, because of consumer resistance. 10. Brown loaf containing Owner of bakery interviewed and asked to exercise greater care in the future. Foreign grey material matter found to be white dough from moulding machine. 11. Sliced loaf "Monilia sitophila" mould. Slicing machine covered by pink blades treated with methyl alcohol to obviate mould future occurrence. 12. Dirty milk Dairy management informed; employees informed. bottle Greater vigilance to be exercised to endeavour to avoid recurrence. 13. Fly alleged present Cafe inspected and ice-cream factory informed. in ice-cream sundae Both take steps to combat flies, and have hygienic premises. Greater vigilance to be exercised in the future. Mobile Food Shops inspected. Registered food premises

There are four known ice-cream vans operating in the City which were

	(a)	Under Section 92, Chichester Corporation Act, 1938	
		Preparation or manufacture of sausages, preserved potted etc. meat	500
	(b)	Under Section 8, Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949	
			3
r		pections of registered food premises were carried out during under:-	the
		ifacture of sausages, potted or preserved food 28	

yea

Regulations 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

relating to the provision of wash-hand basins and sinks applies as follows:-

Type of Premises	No.	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
Bakehouses and Confectioners	33	33	30	30
Butchers	18	18	18	18
Cafes and restaurants (excluding public houses and hotels with restaurant facilities)	30	30	30	30
Dairies	3	3	3	3
Fish shops (including 4 fish-frying premises)	7	7	7	7
Greengrocers, grocers & general stores	63	63	63	63
Staff canteens	25	25	23	23
Licensed clubs	13	13	13	13
Public Houses and hotels (including 8 with restaurant facilities)	45	45	45	45
Private hotels	4	4	4	4
Hospitals, private schools, Church kitchens Food factories	12	12 4	12 4	12
TOTAL:	257	257	252	252

Milk supply

U.H.T. milk is sold in the City, in addition to pasteurised, homogenised, sterilised, farm bottled, Channel Islands and South Devon milk. This is milk which has been subjected to ultra heat treatment (270°F) for a least one second. It is homogenised and will keep unopened without refrigeration in aluminium packs for up to five months.

There is one pasteurising plant in the City, the output being 10,000 gallons per day rising to 15,000 gallons per day during the summer months. Skimmed milk is also pasteurised and concentrated 32.5%. Cottage cheese is produced, and yoghourt output is 100,000 cartons per week. Surplus skimmed milk is powdered and goes for manufacture of baby foods, chocolate, etc.

Dealers' licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960, are issued by the West Sussex County Council, as the Food and Drugs authority and operate for a five year period from the date of issue.

Brucella Abortus

No samples of raw milk were examined during the year. All locally produced supplies are sent for pasteurisation.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no processing plants of this type in the City.

Poultry Inspection Slaughter of Poultry Act, 1967

The Chief Public Health Inspector and the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector were appointed the authorised officers of the City Council to enter premises to ensure compliance with the Act. There are, however no poultry processing establishments in the City.

The Meat (Sterilization) Regulations, 1969

These regulations state that all meat found unfit for human consumption and all knacker meat has to be sterilised before it is sold.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Noise

Total number of complaints received

Total number investigated

2	2	
2	2	

Noise Abatement Act 1960

Section 1

Number of nuisances confirmed

Number of nuisances remedied informally.

Number of abatement notices under Section 1

Number of nuisance orders under Section 1

INDUSTRIAL	COMMERCIAL	DOMESTIC	TOTAL
7	3	- 10	10
7	3	Chisquidale	10
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

The most common causes of complaint were:-

Motor vehicle repair works
Road breakers
Traffic noise
Factory noises
Computer extract fan and humidifier
Building Conractor's machinery
Refrigerator motors.

Noise Abatement

Noise affects communities everywhere and as an unfortunate by-product of civilisation it is increasing at a tremendous rate with the growth of industry and road traffic.

There has been no lessening in the frequency of complaints and fortunately it has been possible, in all cases, to eliminate or reduce noise levels to acceptable standards. There is, however, an outstanding complaint of noise emanating from premises outside the City, from racing or sports cars being tested on a former motor racing circuit. The noise being experienced is intermittent, occurs at infrequent and sometimes lengthy intervals and mostly ends by mid-afternoon. The background noise level, in the area from which the complaints arise, is below 40 dBA and as the average noise level when cars are speeding around the circuit is around 60 dBA with peaks in excess of this figure it is not surprising that residents feel aggrieved.

A meeting with the operators of the circuit has been held. They are aware of the inconvenience to residents that could be caused by, and alive to the implications that might result from excessive use of the track and have therefore limited its use to what they consider to be essential testing, ceasing by 5.00 p.m.

The same residents also complain of the noise from light aircraft using grass runways inside the same perimeter track but of course the Noise Abatement Act excludes from its provisions the noise or vibrations from aircraft.

For several years a small dry cleaning factory in a residential area of the City, had been a source of complaints in regard to noise and fumes from the operation of a steam generator used in connection with the steam presses. The building was of poor construction and a schedule of necessary works submitted to the owners was so extensive that it was suggested to them that it might be advantageous for the operations to be transferred to their main factory outside the City. This was eventually agreed and during 1969 the premises ceased to be used for their original purpose to the great satisfaction of all concerned. It is now hoped that the future use of the buildings will accord more with predominantly residential nature of the area.

Maximum permitted noise levels continue to be attached, where appropriate to planning consents, where factories are to be established, extended or change of use granted in or adjacent to residential areas. This is proving to be the most hopeful development to date, and one that should eventually result in far reaching improvement in environmental conditions.

Plans

Plans for new buildings or improvements and alterations to existing ones are referred to this department by the City Surveyor where they relate to food premises, factories or offices and shops. Inspections and recommendations are then made to ensure that any necessary alterations are incorporated in the plans to comply with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, the Factories Act, 1961 and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Clean Air Act 1956

Ten complaints dealt with were concerned with burning of rubbish at the rear of factories, and bonfires.

Section 3 of the Act, requires that new furnaces shall be, so far as practicable, smokeless, and that proposals to install such furnaces shall be given to the Local Authority. No such proposals were received during the year.

No smoke control areas exist in the City at the present time.

Chimney Heights

Information on chimney heights applicable to one proposed factory site was given to a developer during the year.

It was necessary to investigate complaints concerning oil fumes from a furnace chimney, as a consequence of which a truncated cone was fitted with the object of increasing the efflux velocity to assist in the more efficient dispersal of gases.

Public Health Act, 1961 - Section 74

Pigeons continue to foul and deface buildings in the City. Pigeons can carry a variety of diseases and create conditions which encourage mites, flies, carpet beetles and other pests.

For these reasons, trapping was continued and approximately 200 ferral pigeons were accounted for in the City centre. During the past five years some 450 pigeons have been caught.

As pigeons congregate in different areas, fresh trapping sites have to be found to deal with them. The siting of the traps is decided after careful survey of the area. No other species of bird is caught. Small birds undoubtedly frequent the sites, but are free to walk in and out of the traps at will.

The practice of coating ledges etc., with jelly-like compounds to discourage pigeons roosting appears to me to be of doubtful value. It is expensive, effective for a limited period only and does nothing to reduce the pigeon population which moves to adjacent unprotected buildings that have hitherto been free.

Camping Sites and moveable dwellings

There are no licensed sites in the City. One showman's site is in use, mainly in the winter months.

Offensive Trades

No nuisances were reported during the year from offensive trades.

Shops Act 1950

Inspections are carried out periodically and when inspections are made in connection with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 and the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 guidance is given to shopkeepers and queries answered on problems arising on the administration of this Act.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

During the year inspections of premises continued. Details of the work, together with particulars of registrations, accidents reported and investigated, are listed below.

(A) REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTION

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	
Offices	4	172	62
Retail shops	6	237	39
Wholesale shops, warehouses	2	18	6
Catering, establish- ments open to the public, canteens		40	22
Fuel Storage depots		1	1 1 Section
TOTALS:	12	468	130

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES (HOISTS AND LIFTS) REGULATIONS 1968

Came into operation on the 28th May 1969.

These regulations provide the same safeguards for lifts in offices, shops and railway premises as are provided for lifts in factories.

(C) ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
(1)	(2)
Offices	1,401
Retail shops	1,802
Wholesale departments, warehouses	163
Catering establishments open to the public	285
Canteens	24
Fuel storage depots	1
Total	3,676
Total Males	1,497
Total Females	2,179

(E) PROSECUTIONS Number instituted and completed during the year...Nil

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contravention found	s	Section	Number of Contravention found	s
4	Cleanliness	4	13	Sitting facilities	-
5	Overcrowding	-	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-
6	Temperature	1	15	Eating facilities	-
7	Ventilation	-	16	Floors, passages and stairs	3
8	Lighting	-	17	Fencing exposed parts of machinery	_
9	Sanitary conveniences	1	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	-
10	Washing facilities	4	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
11	Supply of drinking water	-	24	First Aid	4
12	Clothing accommodation	-		Other matters	6
	Total			2	3

REPORTED ACCIDENTS

		ber rted	Total No.				
Workplace	Fatal	Non- Fatal	gated	Prose- cution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No Action
Offices	-	-	-	1	-	•	12 <u>12</u>
Retail Shops	-	6	6	-	-	2	4
Wholesale shopes Warehouses	1	7	7	1	-	i	6
Catering establish- ments open to pub- lic, canteens	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-	-	11-	ogio - sten	-
TOTALS	-	14	14	-		3	11

ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS

	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale Ware- houses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel storage depots
Machinery	-	-	-	- 50	
Transport	-	00-	100-10-10	Antzen II s	-
Falls of persons	-	3	1	- 715	-
Stepping on or striking against object or person	-	1	-	non orwell name of the	-
Handling goods	-	-	6	1	
Struck by falling object	-	-	-	- 1500	\ -
Fire and explosions	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	- EX. 0.3	oge t
Use of hand tools	-	1	-	and the late of	
Not otherwise specified	-	1	-	To the said	1023

No fatalities were reported

NOTIFIABLE ACCIDENTS

An accident is notifiable if all the following conditions are fulfilled:

- 1. it occurs in premises to which the Act applies;
- 2. it is not reportable under any other enactment;
- 3. the injured person is employed to work in the premises; and
- it causes death to the injured person, or disables him for more than three days from doing his usual work.

GENERAL

The following is a summary of visits and inspections carried out during the year:-

1.	Public Health and Housing Acts			
	Number of complaints received and dealt with			
	Drainage of premises			
	Houses let in multiple occupation/let in lodgings			
	Improvement grants and/or Qualification certificates			
	Infectious disease enquiries			
	Inspections and re-inspections of houses - Rent Act 1957			
	Other inspections			
	Aged persons			8
	Swimming pool			25
2.	Food Premises - Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960			
	Food and Drugs Act, 1955			
	Number of complaints received and dealt with			30
	Bakers and confectioners			49
	Butchers			69
	Cafes and restaurants			86
	Canteens			40
	Dairies			20
	Fish shops			22
	Food factories			50
	Grocers, greengrocers, general stores			102
	Hospitals and schools			17
	Hotels and licensed premises			57
	Mobile food shops			3
	Sports and social clubs			2
	Visits re examination of unsound food			
	Visits re preserved food, ice-cream			28
	Sloe Fair	• • • •		2
	The following unsound food was surrendered and destroyed from	who	oles	ale
	and retail premises in the City	ons	Cwt	s lb
	Fresh meat and offal		5	66
	Canned foods	1	5	53
	Frozen foods		6	31
	Other foods		2	101
		-	_	
		2	0	27
3.	Shops Act, 1950			
	Number of complaints received and dealt with			. 7
	Employment of shops' assistants, young persons, hours of closi			
	Sunday trading, etc			60
4.	Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963			
	Number of complaints received and dealt with			5
	Number of complaints received and dealt with			14
	Cleanliness, drinking water, first aid, lighting, sanitary	***		14
	accommodation seating space, temperature, ventilation,			
	washing facilities			141
	HOUSER TOTALTO			
5.	Clean Air Act, 1956			
	Number of complaints received and dealt with			10
	Inspections			42

6.	Noise Abatement Act, 1960
	Number of complaints received and dealt with
7.	Factories Act, 1961
	Number of complaints received and dealt with
8.	Rodent Control (Statistics for the 12 months ending 31.12.69.)
	Surface infestations
	(i) Number of properties inspected following notifications or for survey purposes
	(iii) Total number of inspections made under (i) and (ii) above 2,760 (iv) Number of infestations dealt with:-
	(a) at private dwelling houses 212 (b) at business premises 17 (c) at Corporation property 6 (d) at farms -
	5 block treatments were carried out.
9.	Disinfection and disinfestation
	Number of disinfection treatments carried out:-
	After infectious disease
	Number of disinfestation treatments carried out:-
	(a) Bed Bugs
	(i) Council houses
	(b) Other Vermin (i) Council houses - (ii) Other premises - 6
10.	(i) Council houses
10.	(i) Council houses
10.	(i) Council houses
	(i) Council houses

FACTORIES

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961. Section 153(1)

Part 1 of the Act

When visits of inspection are made to factories under the provisions of the Factories Act, opportunity is taken to inspect also for nuisances, pests and vermin, noise and clean air requirements. Where factories provide canteens, these are inspected at the same time to ensure compliance with food hygiene regulations.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector)

	Number	Number of				
Premises (1)	on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)		
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	12	3				
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec- tion 7 is enforced by the Local Authority		79	2			
(fii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	6	6	2			
TOTAL	159	88	4	Mar-		

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

1/3/02/2017	Number	Number of cases in				
Particulars (1)	Found	Remedied	Refe To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	which prosecutions were instituted (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	4 P. (10)	1102100	400	
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	9 - 9 19	105-00	11 12 100		
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	_	-	-	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4	1	1	-	-	-	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.5)	-	A - A	-	-	-	
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient (b) Unsuitable or	-	-	-	-	4	
defective (c) Not seperate for	2	2	-	3	-	
sexes Other offences against the Act (not including	-	-	-	- 2		
offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL	6	6	-	3	-	

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

	Sec	Section 133			Section 134			
Nature of work		cases of default sending	prosecu- tions for failure		Notices served	Prose- cutions		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
Toys (wooden)	4	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL	4	-	-	-	-	-		

THOMAS C. WARD

Chief Public Health Inspector.

