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BOROUGH OF FALMOUTH

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

C. W. J. HINGSTON,

M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.)

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

J. A. HACKING,

M.A.P.H.I.

**For the Year ending
31st DECEMBER, 1965**



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1965

The MAYOR OF FALMOUTH : Councillor S. A. Hooper.

Chairman : Councillor F. J. Offord.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor S. Robinson.

Alderman Miss E. M. Frost, Councillors N. Fittus, C. Madden,
T. R. F. Tucker, K. H. Williams and W. R. Williams.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

C. W. J. HINGSTON,

M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.)

Chief Public Health Inspector :

J. A. HACKING, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

W. F. CLARK, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

C. D. BOUGH, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk :

Mrs. D. Leeson

BOROUGH OF FALMOUTH

ANNUAL REPORTS

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Medical Officer of Health

C. W. J. HINGSTON,

M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.),

Health Area Office No. 3,

The Leats, TRURO, CORNWALL (Telephone Truro 2202)

and

Chief Public Health Inspector

J. A. HACKING, M.A.P.H.I.,

Municipal Offices, FALMOUTH, CORNWALL

(Telephone Falmouth 691)

For the Year ending

31st DECEMBER, 1965

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Services for the Borough of Falmouth for the year of 1965.

May I be permitted to point out that any comments I have to make with regard to the Control and Incidence of Infectious Diseases, Vital Statistics, and the provision of Personal services administered through the Area Office at Truro as it affects this district is done in retrospect on figures provided for me for the period when I was not your appointed Medical Officer of Health, and am therefore at some disadvantage with regard to lack of personal knowledge of events during the year 1965. However, I should like to thank those officials and members of various Councils who have made my task easier by furnishing me with their background knowledge of events under review, I wish to thank the clerical staff at The Leats for their help and Miss V. M. Graham, Assistant County Nursing Officer who has provided me with valuable information on the personal services, and all the help I have received from the Health Visitors and Nurses and Midwives in the district. Apart from the expected higher incidence of Measles and the outbreak of Sonne dysentery mainly limited to the school age population, I am happy to report that the year was a healthy one.

I have the honour to be

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant

G. W. J. HINGSTON

Medical Officer of Health
Borough of Falmouth

FALMOUTH

Statistics and Social Conditions 1965 (1964 figures in brackets)

Area in acres	1,893	
Estimated population, 1965	17,400	(17,320)
Inhabited houses, 1965	5,740	(5,640)
Inhabited houses, 1931	2,916	
Rateable value	£749,856	(£737,539)
Product of penny rate	£2,975	(£2,938)
Houses built or building since 1945 ..	1,694	(1,588)
Families on waiting list for houses ..	485	(457)
Rainfall 1965 inches	48.9	(37.03)
Rainfall, average of past 80 years inches	43.9	
Sunshine 1965 hours	1475.9	(1450.2)
Sunshine, average of past 80 years hours	1697.8	

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

Males 140 (136)	Females 133 (127)	Total 273 (271)
Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor 1.15 (1.15)		
Birth Rate, per 1,000 population, Falmouth		18.0 (18.0)
Birth Rate, per 1,000 population, England and Wales		18.1 (18.4)

Illegitimate live births

Males 13 (12)	Females 15 (10)	Total 28 (22)
Percentage of total live births . . .		10.2 (8.1)

Stillbirths

Males 1 (2)	Females 1 (3)	Total 2 (5)
Stillbirth rate, per 1,000, Falmouth ..		7.2 (18.1)
Stillbirth rate, per 1,000, England and Wales		15.8 (16.4)

- Causes of stillbirth - 1. Unknown (1 case)
2. Prematurity (1 case)

Deaths

Males 124 (117)	Females 150 (104)	Total 274 (221)
Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor,		0.82 (0.87)
Death rate per 1,000 population, Falmouth		12.9 (11.1)
Death rate per 1,000 population, England and Wales		11.5 (11.3)

Deaths of Infants under 1 year

Males 4 (3)	Females 2 (1)	Total 6 (4)
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births, Falmouth		21.9 (14.1)
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, England and Wales		19.0 (20.0)

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age

Males 4 (3)	Females 2 (1)	Total 6 (4)
-------------	---------------	-------------

Deaths in Infants under 1 week of age

Males 3	Females 2	Total 5
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Perinatal Mortality Rate

Number of Stillbirths plus number of deaths under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and stillbirths, Falmouth	25.4
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths, England and Wales	26.9

The figure of 25.4 for 1965 as compared with 29 in 1964 represents a total decrease of two deaths in the year, i.e. 3 less stillbirths, but 1 more death in the first week of life.

This measure represents the combined effect of Congenital abnormalities leading to stillbirth, the effects of obstetric skill in preventing injury at birth to the child which may result in death within the 1st week, and the effects of skilled paediatric care in dealing with such cases as prematurity, infection, and congenital abnormality in the 1st week of life. Thus it is a measure of Congenital, Obstetric and Paediatric factors. The age and parity of the Mothers; diet during pregnancy; and the quality of the medical and nursing services all help to determine this rate. Deaths from congenital malformation reflect the genetic and social background of the Mother rather than the standard of obstetric care.

Cause of Death in 1st week of life

1. Prematurity (2 cases)
2. Multiple Congenital defects (2 cases)
3. Respiratory Distress Syndrome (1 case)

Maternal Deaths - Nil.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES SINCE 1950

<u>Year</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>
1950	14.8	11.1	33.3
1951	15.1	10.8	33.2
1952	14.4	9.5	26.3
1953	15.9	10.6	15.9
1954	14.9	12.1	30.6
1955	14.9	11.9	8.5
1956	17.0	10.9	15.4
1957	16.1	12.3	8.1
1958	15.9	11.9	12.3
1959	15.7	12.3	20.7
1960	15.0	12.1	43.4
1961	19.1	13.8	22.6
1962	14.6	12.5	17.1
1963	17.5	15.7	11.3
1964	18.0	11.1	14.1
1965	18.0	12.9	21.9

VITAL STATISTICS

	MALES			FEMALES		
	Total	Legit.	Illegit.	Total	Legit.	Illegit.
Live Births	140	127	13	133	118	15
Still Births	1	1	-	1	1	-
Deaths of Infants						
Under 1 year of age	4	3	1	2	2	-
Under 4 weeks of age	4	3	1	2	2	-
Under 1 week of age	3	2	1	2	2	-

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	3	-	-
	F	-	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	2	-	-
	F	4	-	-
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	6	-	-
	F	1	-	-
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast.	M	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1	-	-
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	14	-	-
	F	12	-	-
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-
16. Diabetes	M	2	-	-
	F	1	-	-
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	16	-	-
	F	40	-	-
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	37	-	-
	F	18	-	-
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	4	-	-
	F	12	-	-
20. Other Heart Disease	M	13	-	-
	F	27	-	-
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	6	-	-
	F	4	-	-
23. Pneumonia	M	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-
24. Bronchitis	M	7	-	-
	F	-	-	-
Totals carried forward	M	110	-	-
	F	129	-	-

AGE IN YEARS								
1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	3
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	7
-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	27
-	-	-	1	1	5	10	10	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	1	9	22	41	36
-	-	1	-	3	3	11	26	85

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year
Totals brought forward	M	110	-	-
	F	129	-	-
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea	M	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	M	3	2	-
	F	2	1	-
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	7	2	-
	F	10	1	-
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	1	-	-
	F	3	-	-
34. All Other Accidents	M	2	-	-
	F	1	-	-
35. Suicide	M	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-
<u>TOTAL ALL CAUSES</u>	M	124	4	-
	F	150	2	-

AGE IN YEARS

1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
-	-	-	1	1	9	22	41	36
-	-	1	-	3	3	11	26	85
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1
-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	4
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
-	-	1	3	1	10	25	42	38
-	2	1	1	4	5	14	29	92

There is an increase in the numbers dying from Vascular Accidents to the brain i.e. 56 compared with 28 in 1964. Diseases of the Heart including deaths from Coronary disease account for more deaths than any other single factor, the majority being elderly people. The total number of deaths exceeded births by 1 only, yet the population increased over 1964 due to population movement in and out of the Borough was 80.

Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases notified per quarters ending :-

	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1
Measles	14	29	331	6
Dysentery	-	255	47	-
Primary Pneumonia	2	1	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-
Tuberculosis	1	-	4	-
Acute Rheumatic Fever	1	-	-	-

Of the 302 Dysentery cases reported in Falmouth, 208 were confirmed by Laboratory Diagnosis. The outbreak started on 11th May and cases continued to be reported till 22nd September. These dates are those when the confirmed laboratory cases were reported. As in all outbreaks when a case is found who complains of diarrhoea, all close contacts are examined and a case may be found to harbour this organism who has never had diarrhoea or any other complaint suggestive of dysentery. These symptomless carriers are often an important cause of spread of the disease. The 208 are therefore confirmed known cases with symptoms and also other symptomless cases found to harbour the organism without any illness. In 94 cases reported to the Medical Officer of Health, no organism was found. Of these 302 cases reported as dysentery, 151 occurred in 5 schools in Falmouth of the 5 to 10 years age group, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of these in the Infant Schools. No doubt the spread of this organism is easily perpetuated by failure to maintain a sufficiently high standard of personal hygiene amongst the younger age groups. If in school the standard of hygiene i.e. hand washing after going to the toilet, is lowered and not kept up with strict disciplinary conditions, the spread of this organism is likely to occur through a school, and from the school it is able to pass to parents and relatives at home. By taking effective measures to deal with toilet

hygiene in these schools, the numbers decreased and the outbreak eventually came to an end. Sufficient toilets and regular disinfection of toilet seats; the use of paper towels, and adequate hot water and soap must be provided. The discipline imposed by the teachers upon the young pupils especially in infant schools must be assured. The provision of a single wash basin within each classroom near the door so that children returning from the lavatory can carry out the procedure of washing their hands in full view of the class before returning to their desks, is one way of getting the younger child to get used to this simple, but essential rule of hygiene. If this is taught in early years as a normal routine, the lesson is learnt for life.

I wish to thank Dr. G. Barrow, Director Public Health Laboratory Service, Truro, for providing me with much of the information regarding the numbers of Sonne Dysentery in the district during the year.

The Measles figures indicate the usual alternative seasonal trend and until such time as mass immunisation against this virus disease is accepted in this country as it has been already in other countries, this alternate year periodicity will no doubt continue.

Respiratory - Tuberculosis

The Tuberculosis cases were reported in the following age groups:-

- 1 female aged 55-64 years
- 1 female aged 75 years
- 1 male aged 65-74 years
- 2 males aged 35-44 years

No non-pulmonary cases were notified during the year 1965.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

I. Provision for Mothers and Young Children (Sec. 22)

Child Welfare Clinics - Falmouth

The number attending the Falmouth Clinic was 3423. The number of sessions were 52, thus the average attendance per session was 65, as compared with 69 in 1964. However, an extra two sessions were held in the year under review.

Dental (includes Penryn)

Dental treatment was given to expectant mothers and children and figures relating to these attendances can be seen in the following table:-

	<u>Expectant Mothers</u>	<u>Pre-School Children</u>	<u>School Children</u>
Inspected	8	56	1998
Offered treatment	8	37	1323
Treated	17	35	626
Attendances	54	53	1962

Ante-natal clinics were held at the Infant Welfare Centre and 48 sessions were held in the year.

Six courses of eight lectures each were given by County Nurse/Midwives on Mothercraft and Relaxation, and were well attended. The demand for expert advice in family planning rose during 1965 and a weekly family planning clinic was started, there being 50 such sessions in the year. The local Organiser was Mrs. L. Rodgers of Falmouth.

II. Midwifery Services (Sec. 23)

155 Home deliveries were undertaken in 1965, compared with 164 in 1964. Although the number of home deliveries decreased, the number of midwifery visits increased. This was mainly due to the increased number of early discharges from hospital which results in increased responsibility and work for the Nurse/Midwife in the early neonatal period. Medical aid was required in 27 home delivery cases.

Since the Bolitho Maternity Home in Penzance has become a Part II Training School for Pupil Midwives, Falmouth has been allocated a pupil every three months for the period of District Midwifery Training. This is an added interest to the midwives concerned and is also a considerable help during the holiday period when every pair of hands counts. We are indeed grateful for this beneficial relief.

III. Health Visitors (Sec. 24)

The work of the Health Visitors increased considerably during the year and many more visits were paid to young children at their homes, 6457 compared with 5004 in 1964. The high incidence of Sonne Dysentery already mentioned under the Infectious Disease section accounted for 858 extra visits not included in the above figure. 16 visits were made on grounds of infection where the case required close supervision.

897 visits were made to old persons and due to the extra work incurred, it was found necessary to appoint an extra part time Health Visitor.

Because of the shortage of residential accommodation on a long term basis for the elderly, great importance must be attached to the domiciliary care of the elderly, Home Helps and Home Aids, Home Nursing, Chiropody and the Meals Service are of vital importance in the successful domiciliary care of the senior citizens in the community.

At the end of April, two domiciliary Nurse/Midwives replaced Miss Lawrence and this allowed Mrs. Myles to act as relief for the whole area.

32 talks and demonstrations on matters of Health and Hygiene were undertaken by the Health Visitors during the year.

IV. Home Nursing (Sec. 25)

10,876 visits were made by the Home Nurses to 250 general nursing cases and 202 old persons, this compares with 11,493 visits in 1964 to 281 general nursing cases. Many of these general nursing cases require injections apart from general nursing care.

V. Vaccination and Immunisation (Sec. 26)

Primary immunisation with Triple Vaccine.

1964

	<u>Ages 0 - 1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Total</u>
Clinic	45	38	3	-	-	86
G.P.'s	76	89	18	10	3	196
Total	121	127	21	10	3	282

Boosters

Clinic	5 - 9 years	-	103
	over 9 years old	-	122
G.P.'s	5 - 9 years	-	56
	over 9 years old	-	20

1965

	<u>Ages 0 - 1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Total</u>
Clinic	35	54	5	1	5	100
G.P.'s	55	71	11	6	1	144
Total	90	125	16	7	6	244

Boosters

Clinic	5 - 9 years old	-	101
	over 9 years old	-	86
G.P.'s	5 - 9 years old	-	41
	over 9 years old	-	12

As has been found in other districts in this Health Area, the tendency is for more children to get their first immunisations aged 12-24 months rather than in the first year as is the more common practice. The proportion of Primary Triple Immunisation undertaken by G.P.'s was 59% in 1965 and 69% in 1964. Oral polio was given as a primary course of immunisation to 990 children in the whole Health Area No. 3, and the number vaccinated in Falmouth was 127. These figures represent totals given by both family doctors and County Clinic personnel.

V. Ambulance Service (Sec. 27)

This service is under direct County Control through the Ambulance Headquarters and thus no report on the day to day administration is given.

VI. Prevention - Care and After Care (Sec. 28)

Tuberculosis - New cases of Tuberculosis notified -

<u>Age</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
0 - 5	-	-
5 - 15	-	-
16 - 24	-	-
25 - 44	2	-
45 - 64	-	1
65 +	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3	2

There were no new cases of non-pulmonary forms notified in 1965.

The Mobile X-ray Unit made 4 special visits to this Health Area and surveys and examinations were carried out on ships crews, dock personnel and also in Truro City and the staff of a hospital within the area. In all, some 2,600 persons were X-rayed and 10 of these were referred for further investigation. The Mobile X-ray team attends Falmouth Welfare Clinic twice monthly for referred cases from doctors and for carrying out further tests on students and children found to have a positive reaction to the Heaf skin test, and for the general public.

B.C.G. protection against Tuberculosis was given to 364 children within the Health area, and to a further 60 contacts of known Tuberculosis cases who were susceptible to this infection.

As regards long term immigrants who enter this Health Area, all are visited by a Health Visitor soon after arrival, and after registering with a family doctor are persuaded to have their chest X-rayed, as a precaution against Tuberculosis. As immigrants often come from countries where the incidence of Tuberculosis is much higher than here, this safeguard of the immigrant seeking work in this country is essential, if the incidence of Tuberculosis in this country is to be further reduced.

Two Health Visitors spend much of their time in the Prevention, Care and After-Care Service associated with this disease, and the regular follow-up of cases to ensure the maintenance of a sputum negative state under continuous chemotherapy on a domiciliary basis is of vital importance.

139 immigrants from no less than 10 different countries entered this Health Area in 1965. Most were associated with the catering trade, especially those from European countries and from Hong Kong.

I am happy to say that none showed evidence of active Tuberculosis.

Geriatric prevention and After-Care

Compulsory admission to Residential Care.

Under Sec. 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, 1951 amendment - one elderly lady was taken into care under this Act because she was aged and infirm and physically incapacitated and unable to obtain for herself or from others, proper care and attention.

Yellow Fever

The Leats is a registered centre for this immunisation and during 1965, 296 cases were immunised prior to going abroad.

Medical Loans

A supply of domiciliary aids for the incontinent is available through the Health Area Office and other equipment required in the home such as bed pans, urinals, and bed rests are obtained through the British Red Cross Society.

Walking aids of various design may also be obtained for temporary loan through the British Red Cross Society till the patient receives such permanent aids through the National Health Service Hospital Service.

Chiropody

Domiciliary treatment is arranged through the Old People's Welfare Committee via the County Council. Patients contribute 2/6d. per session the remainder being paid by grants from the Old People's Welfare Committee and the County Council.

VII. Home Help (Sec. 29)

73 cases were given assistance in the home from this service during the year.

B O R O U G H O F F A L M O U T H

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1965.

Work proceeded during the year in accordance with the Council's Slum Clearance Programme, until November when the Council resolved to suspend the programme for six months so that tenants from houses already dealt with could be rehoused, as it became apparent administrative work was outstripping the rehousing programme. An enquiry regarding one area was held in March and the Minister confirmed the Council's Clearance Order. Inspections and control of houses in multiple occupation was continued and a better standard of housing achieved in the several houses dealt with.

The paper sack scheme of refuse collection was extended early in the financial year, by equipping most of the dwellings in the Borough with a paper sack stand, involving the department in a great deal of administrative work. The first collection to the majority of dwellings began early in June and by the end of the year the refuse collection service had settled into a regular routine.

Offices and shops continued to occupy a great deal of time, confirming the need for the recent legislation to improve these premises, undoubtedly many will not be registered until a visit has been made to remind the occupiers of their obligation to do so where they employ staff for more than 21 hours per week.

The building of a swimming pool, not under the control of the Council, prompted the making of byelaws to ensure hygienic conditions are maintained at the pool and it is hoped that the byelaws will be confirmed in time for next year's holiday season.

I am indebted to Mr. R. G. King, F.I.M.T.A., Borough Treasurer, Mr. B. J. Sweeney, M.I.Mun.E., A.R.I.C.S., I.M.Inst.H.E., Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer, Mr. J. R. C. Finlayson, A.I.Hsg., Housing Manager, and to Mr. G. A. Carlyle, Transport Inspector, for the information supplied regarding Finance, Water Supply and Sewerage, Housing and Transport respectively and to Dr. V. E. Whitman for his advice and support, and I take this opportunity to wish Dr. Whitman a happy and long retirement. My thanks also to Dr. T. D. Lewis who was appointed temporary Medical Officer of Health in October and to the staff for their loyal support and co-operation during the year and for their contribution to the report.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. HACKING

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

INSPECTIONS AND INTERVIEWS

Public Health and Housing Acts

Dwellings (including Council houses)	95
Other matters	158
Houses in Multiple Occupation	110
Slum Clearance	186
Re-inspections	218
Infectious Disease	47
 <u>Drainage</u>	
Inspections	374
Smoke Tests	132
Water Tests	111
Colour Tests	8
Choked drains and sewers	104
No. of lengths of drain water tested	241
No. of lengths of drain Smoke/Air Tested	377
Places of Entertainment	3
Public Conveniences	238
Refuse Tips	310
Rodent Control	1,822
Trevethan Depot	129
Overcrowding	7
Caravan Sites	37
Tent Sites	6
Waste Foods Order	10
Seamen's Lodging Houses	2
Shops Act	11
Clean Air Act (including Byelaws)	94

Water Samples	7
Pet Shops	5
C. Bovis	10
Hairdressers	6
Milk Registrations	5
<u>Food Premises</u>	
Food Premises - Registered	83
Food Premises - Non-Registered	198
Licensed Premises	30
Stalls and Mobile Shops	22
Unsound Food	67
Food Complaints	40
Food Delivery vehicles	2
Ice Cream Sampling	48
Deposited Plans	23
Disinfestation/Disinfection	63
No. of "No Access" visits	212
Refuse Collection Vehicles	217
Paper Sacks	540
Factories	41
O.S.R.P. - Interviews	63
Accidents	7
Offices	39
Shops	140
Wholesale Dept./W'houses	2
Catering Establishments	28
Staff Canteens	-
Fuel Storage Depots	-
Miscellaneous	196

Medical Officer of Health	32
Owners	67
Chairman	14
Refuse Collection	159
Builders	165
Architects	29
Solicitors	9
TOTAL	5,582

Miscellaneous

Attendances at Committee	39
Local Land Charges Supplementary Enquiries	416
Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts and Housing Acts Enquiries	100
Deposited plans examined	252
Preliminary Notices served	146
Statutory Notices served	27

Complaints

The following complaints were received and were dealt with during the year:-

Obstructed drains and sewers	85
Unsatisfactory housing conditions	63
Defective drains	6
Overcrowding	7
Insect Pests	8
Offensive accumulations	32
Caravan/camping sites	6
Keeping of animals	5
Rodent infestation	236
Food and Food Premises	14

Housing Act, 1957 and Public Health Act, 1936

As a result of informal action, repairs have been carried out to 23 houses and to 9 after formal action.

Improvements effected:-

Dwelling Houses

Roofs repaired	13
Eaves gutters and fall pipes repaired	3
Walls and ceilings repaired	5
Windows repaired	6
Rooms disinfested (Mostly Council houses following vacation as a precautionary measure)	188
Floors relaid or repaired	2
Dampness remedied	8
Waterclosets repaired	2

Cesspools

Cesspool emptyings	732
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Drainage

Obstructed drains cleansed	42
Obstructed interceptors cleansed	38
Drains repaired	12
Sewers cleansed or repaired	5

Water Supply

The Water Supply Undertaking for the Borough is municipally owned and administered by the Council's Water Committee through the Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer.

The supply originates from gathering grounds of gravel and peat sub-soil in an area along the valley from Long Downs through Mabe and Treverva down to Penryn.

The water is stored in two main reservoirs for which impounding dams have been constructed and there are also two supplementary reservoirs which are not normally in service but their capacity can be drawn upon in emergency.

The total storage capacity is in the region of 390 million gallons and the reliable yield of the catchment area is 2.1 million gallons per day.

Qualitative and bacteriological control of the water is achieved by:-

- (a) Coagulation and sedimentation by the aluminium sulphate and chalk method;
- (b) Pressure filtration through sand and gravel;
- (c) Injection of chlorine and lime to the filtered water.

Regular monthly bacteriological analyses of the water going into supply are carried out by the County Public Health Laboratory Service. Chemical analyses are made at half-yearly intervals.

During the period under review, the water in supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Weekly bacteriological examinations are made of raw water and water from mains and the results show that consistently pure water is put into supply. Chemical analysis reveals a pure water with a total hardness of about 60 parts per million and a pH of around 7.5. The water is not liable to have a plumbo-solvent action.

There are no premises within the borough supplied from standpipes.

The comparatively recent new and up to date methods of treatment have operated satisfactorily during the year, and extension of the water main system has taken place to incorporate a number of new Housing Estates.

The average daily consumption during the year ended 31st December, 1965, was 1,190,000 gallons per day.

The number of domestic and trade supplies in the Borough is now 6,331 against 6,203 in 1964.

Sewerage

Disposal of the whole of the sewage of the Borough is by means of sea outfalls at Middle Point, Gyllyngvase and Penance Point. At four positions the sewage is raised to higher levels namely, North Parade, Prince of Wales' Pier, Riviera Hotel, and the rear of the Swanpool. Sewage ejectors are employed for this purpose but at the Prince of Wales' Pier the ejector is supplemented by pumps.

The Falmouth Borough Council receives sewage from Penryn and from the village of Mabe into its main sewer to the south of Trescobeas Road whence it flows via the Swanvale valley trunk sewer to the works at Swanvale and thence to sea at Pennance Point.

The Council has adopted its consulting engineers' report on improvements to the sewerage system in the western part of the borough. These will include the abandonment of the sea outfall at Swanpool Point and the diversion of sewage from there to the Pennance Point outfall. Kerrier R.D.C. are proceeding with a scheme for the main drainage of Budock and Mawman which will include pumping stations at Maenporth and Pennance Mill and tidal storage tanks at Pennance Mill. The latter are also to be used by this Council in connection with the drainage of nearby parts of the borough. Sewage from the Kerrier R.D.C. scheme is to be discharged via this Council's sea outfall at Pennance Point.

Vermin and Insect Pests

Four houses were disinfested for fleas, and twenty-seven wasp nests were destroyed.

Rodent Control

In connection with the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, 292 cases were dealt with, 214 in respect of brown rats and 78 in respect of mice. There were no infestations of black rats.

Warfarin was chiefly used for the destruction of rats and mice.

Co-operation has been maintained with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Infestation Control Division and the Cornwall Agricultural Committee, Pest Department.

One full-time operative was employed until he retired in June, when a new operative was appointed to carry out this work on a part-time basis in conjunction with other work.

No charges were made for treatment carried out at dwelling houses.

Particulars of the work carried out during the year are as follows:-

Complaints	237
Inspections	1,822
Premises treated	292
Warfarin baits laid	1,290
Warfarin baits taken	1,157
Manholes baited	90

Sewer Treatment

The annual test baiting of sewers was carried out during the year followed by two maintenance treatments at six monthly intervals. In each case there was no take of bait.

Shops Act

The Council is responsible for the administration of the Shops Act, 1950, and during the year an Order was made under Section 40 suspending during the period from the 1st June to the 30th September, 1965, the obligation to close on the weekly half-holiday for all classes of shops.

An Order was also made under Section 41 extending the closing hours of all shops to 10 p.m. during the period commencing 1st June to the 30th September, 1965.

Under Section 51 of the Shops Act, 1950, which relates to Sunday Trading, an Order was made concerning shops engaged in the sale of any article required for the purpose of bathing or fishing, photographic requisites, toys, souvenirs and fancy goods, books, stationery, photographs, reproductions and postcards, allowing these shops to open between the hours of 9 a.m. and 8 p.m. during the period commencing 30th May to 27th September, 1965.

Control of Movable Dwellings

There are nine licensed sites with accommodation for 196 caravans (of which 96 are residential) and 50 tents; one of the sites is reserved exclusively for camping and no caravans are permitted.

All the sites have sanitary conveniences, washing and bathing facilities and are provided with main water supply and dustbins.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .	58	35	6	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	4	-	-
Total	63	41	6	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred 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	-	-	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	7	3	-	5	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	3	-	5	-

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

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) Making Apparel) etc.	3	-	-	-	-	-

HOUSING

Erection of Houses

The number of private dwellings built during the year totals 106.

Housing Act, 1957 - Slum Clearance

In accordance with the Council's slum clearance programme, two houses were dealt with by making closing orders, one area of two houses was dealt with as a clearance order and another as a compulsory purchase order involving eight properties. It is hoped the orders will be confirmed during 1966 and the nine families rehoused by the Council during the year. Two clearance orders made during 1964 were confirmed during 1965 but the tenants were not rehoused by November and, in fact, as some tenants of properties dealt with by demolition or closing orders during 1958 and 1964 had not been rehoused, the Council resolved in November to postpone all proposed slum clearance work for six months, pending the rehousing of tenants from properties already dealt with. This is a matter for regret, since the properties which should have been dealt with by slum clearance action are undoubtedly unfit and tenanted.

Overcrowding

(a) No. of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	3
No. of families dwelling therein	6
No. of persons dwelling therein	25
(b) No. of new cases of overcrowding reported	1

(c) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved	3
No. of persons concerned	16
(d) Particulars of any case in which a dwelling has again become overcrowded	Nil

Housing Act, 1961 - Houses in Multiple Occupation

No. of visits and re-visits made	110
No. of houses dealt with informally	7
No. of houses dealt with formally	2
No. of houses made subject to Management Regulations (requiring service of notices under Sections 12, 14 and 15)	2
No. of houses dealt with under Section 16 informally	1
formally	1
No. of houses where Management Orders revoked	2

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Ice Cream

During the year, 40 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, 32 were certified as Grade I, 7 as Grade II and 1 as Grade IV.

Milk

All milk sold in the Borough is pasteurised, sterilised or untreated.

There are 37 registered distributors, and regular samples are taken by the County Council sampling officers.

Food and Food Premises

16 complaints were received regarding food and food premises, 1 warranted court action, 6 resulted in warning letters being sent and in 8 cases no further action was taken. In one case, the complaint was referred to the County authority. One person was fined £3 for the use of tobacco in a room in which there was open food and one complaint regarding a dirty milk bottle resulted in a fine of £10.

The total number of food premises in the Borough is 460 including hotels and guest houses, all of which are regularly inspected, resulting in improvements at 42 premises during the year. No attempt is made to keep separate records of the various trades involved since many, particularly the supermarket type of shop, represent several trades.

Surrendered Food

55 certificates were issued in connection with unsound food, the following being condemned:-

Meat	3,966 lbs.
Cooked Meat and Meat Products	373 lbs.
Canned Meats	312 lbs.
Fish	111 lbs.
Other Foods	1,689 lbs.
	<hr/>
	6,451 lbs.

The method of disposal of condemned food is collection by the Council and final disposal by burial at the Council's controlled tip.

Byelaws Relating to Hairdressers and Barbers

During the year, inspections of hairdressers' and barbers' premises were made and it is pleasing to note that the high standard reached during last year has been maintained.

Cinemas

These places of public entertainment were inspected during the year and gave no cause for complaint.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

During the year, inspections of plant and equipment were made and premises kept up to standard by informal action.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

This Act continued to occupy a considerable amount of time, both on inspections and in administration, particularly at the end of the year when light readings were called for. Comparing the number of premises receiving a general inspection during the year with the number of visits made (page 20), it will be readily seen that each property dealt with received several revisits, checking work done, meeting architects and builders both on site and at the office, etc.

Registrations and General Inspections

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>No. of premises registered during the year</u>	<u>Total No. of registered premises at end of year</u>	<u>No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</u>
Offices	10	63	22
Retail Shops	23	135	39
Wholesale shops, warehouses	2	4	1
Catering establishments open to the public	7	22	7
Fuel storage depots	1	1	-
Total	43	225	69

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>No. of persons employed</u>
Offices	365
Retail Shops	860
Wholesale departments, warehouses	19
Catering establishments open to the public	224
Canteens	5
Fuel storage depots	9
Total	1,482
Total Males	509
Total Females	973

Cysticercus Bovis

Bovine carcasses affected with Cysticercus Bovis were sent by other local authorities to various cold stores within the Borough and a check was made to ensure that in each case the carcass was held for the requisite number of days at the correct temperature.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Public Conveniences in the Borough are:-

<u>Site</u>	<u>Accommodation</u>		
	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	
Greenbank Gardens	+ 1 W.C.	+ 1 W.C.	2 Urinal Stalls
Prince of Wales Pier	7 W.Cs	4 W.Cs	9 Urinal Stalls
Webber Street	5 W.Cs	Nil	Nil
Moor	Nil	3 W.Cs	14 Urinal Stalls
Quarry	2 W.Cs	1 W.C.	3 Urinal Stalls
Custom House Quay	4 W.Cs	+ 2 W.Cs	5 Urinal Stalls
Grove Place	Nil	2 W.Cs	8 Urinal Stalls
* Castle Hill	Nil	1 W.C.	2 Urinal Stalls
Castle Drive	2 W.Cs	1 W.C.	2 Urinal Stalls
Cliff Road	2 W.Cs	+ 1 W.C.	2 Urinal Stalls
Gyllyngvase Beach	10 W.Cs	4 W.Cs	10 Urinal Stalls
Cemetery	+ 1 W.C.	+ 1 W.C.	3 Urinal Stalls
Swanpool Beach	3 W.Cs	2 W.Cs	1 Urinal Stall
Kimberley Park	1 W.C.	+ 1 W.C.	2 Urinal Stalls
Gyllyngdune Gardens	2 W.Cs	1 W.C.	3 Urinal Stalls
Recreation Ground	+ 4 W.Cs	+ 2 W.Cs	6 Urinal Stalls

+ Washing facilities provided during the year.

* Demolished during the early part of the year.

A new public convenience at Castle Beach was in course of construction during the year and it had been hoped it would have been completed in time for the summer season, so that the existing unsuitable conveniences at Castle Drive could be demolished. Unfortunately, the new convenience was not completed by the end of the year. It was resolved that a new public convenience at Maenporth should be built during 1966.

All the conveniences listed above are cleansed daily, four have a daily caretaker and two are attended in the season only.

Those conveniences which were not equipped with washing facilities previously, had then provided during the early part of the financial year, so that all conveniences had washing facilities by June, except Castle Drive Gents. which was awaiting demolition.

238 visits of inspection have been made to the various conveniences.

CLEANSING SERVICES

Cesspools

There are 90 premises connected to 69 cesspools; in addition, seven caravan sites are each served by cesspools and in all there are 79. 57 of these are emptied monthly by the Council's cesspool emptier free of charge, the rest are emptied as required.

One 1,100 gallon capacity cesspool gully emptier is manned by two men, and is used on gully emptying one day per week and on cesspit emptying four days per week. The vehicle was hired to a neighbouring authority during the summer months for one day per week.

Mileage, 1964	7,903
Mileage, 1965	5,927

Refuse Collection

Last year the Council decided, because of the large number of premises in the Borough which were without proper refuse receptacles, to experiment with a paper sack scheme of refuse collection to some 500 premises. It was resolved during that year to extend the scheme to the rest of the town, excluding the central shopping area where a thrice weekly collection operates.

The new sack units, fixed to concrete stands and fitted with guards to protect the sacks from animals, were issued during April and May to some 5,000 dwellings and refuse collection by paper sacks was commenced in early June, the byelaws for refuse collection being amended accordingly. Most of the teething troubles were over by the end of the year and it is hoped that the scheme will justify the large and continued expenditure over the year, which is, of course, offset to some extent, by savings in manpower. During August the difficulties caused by traffic, even during the early morning in the town centre, necessitated a 6.30 a.m. start to the day's work and some thought will have to be given to increasing the number of collections to this congested part of the town, since refuse must be cleared before shoppers throng the busy streets, as all refuse is removed via the front entrances.

Three vehicles are employed in collection and the total mileage covered was 16,700.

All vehicles are staffed by a driver and three fillers; before the introduction of the paper sack scheme a driver and four fillers were employed.

Due to mechanical failures and for the purpose of inspection and maintenance, the three refuse collection vehicles were not available for 119½ working days; of these, 23 days were lost while awaiting spare parts.

Refuse Disposal

All refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping at the Council's tip at Trescobeas.

A David Brown 40TD Forward Loading Shovel is used for disposal purposes.

The arrangement with a neighbouring authority for the acceptance of refuse, approximately 30 tons per week, was renewed for a further twelve months at an increased charge of £12.18.0. per week.

The number of loads of refuse disposed of is as follows:-

Karrier Dual Tip 'A' ("Spare" vehicle)	..	396
Karrier Dual Tip 'B'	1039
S & D Dual Tip 'A'	897
S & D Dual Tip 'B'	994
Other Council vehicles	990
Penryn Borough Council	1372

This represented approximately 9,000 tons.

	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
	£	£
Refuse Collection	190	23,684
Refuse Disposal	704	4,056

