

[Report 1967] / Medical Officer of Health, Falmouth U.D.C. / Borough.

Contributors

Falmouth (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1967

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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, 1967**

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.),

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 312691)

For the Year ending

31st DECEMBER, 1967

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1967

The MAYOR OF FALMOUTH : Councillor N. Fittus.

Chairman : Councillor S. Robinson.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor A. Wilkinson.

Alderman Miss E. M. Frost, Councillors D. J. Benson, A. S. Bevan,
E. Hill, D. C. Thomas 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.,

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

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

Additional Public Health Inspector :

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

Clerks :

Mrs. D. Leeson (Left 11.8.68)

Mrs. J. Boyce (Commenced 9.8.68)

Miss E. M. Porter (Commenced 24.4.68)

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Mr. Mayor, Madam 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 1967.

The year was a healthy one, there being few infectious cases reported with the exception of measles. The estimated mid-year population shows no appreciable change from last year, there being a small proportional decrease in both the number of live births and deaths.

With regard to the Sanitary Services, two points should be mentioned. Many small Authorities, and especially those whose boundaries are limited by the sea, are being faced with the urgent problem of how to extend the life of their disposal tips. The problem of how to improve their existing sewage system also arises.

With regard to small seaside Authorities the concept of using chlorine derived from sea water to purify sewage and dispose of the macerated material out to sea by pumping has proved beneficial to Authorities where there is a shortage of available land large enough to take the standard form of biological treatment works, as this electrolytic process of dealing with sewage needs less space for the plant and is cheaper both to construct and maintain.

As regards extending the life of the refuse tip, the methods available are costly and in themselves raise many problems which are not easy to solve. The time one may use a controlled tip may be extended by reducing the volume of refuse by one tenth by incineration or by one third using pulverisation, - these figures are approximate.

Incineration would seem to be the best answer from the point of view of extending the tip life, but the cost of a plant is high both in capital and in running costs, and unless the plant is large enough to serve a population

of 100,000 or more it is not really economical to run such a system, neither is the Government prepared to consider a grant towards the costs. In Cornwall any such plant designed to serve this population would necessitate many small Authorities having to combine together to reach this population figure, and no doubt wherever it was sited, many of the refuse vehicles would have great distances to travel, and transport costs could run into many thousands of pounds per year.

A pulverisation plant whose capital cost is less than half that of an incineration plant, would therefore seem to be a suitable alternative, but here again the costs would have to be met by various Authorities getting together, and facing the same problems of siting, expensive transport costs, etc., to say nothing of overcoming the many problems raised in obtaining planning permission for a suitable site.

I feel many Authorities now look towards the Government to give them a lead in matters concerning provision of such services as sewerage and refuse disposal, based on the needs of a larger area. There should be legislation with more mandatory and less permissive powers if Regional Administration is envisaged with altered Local Authority Boundaries; indeed it may be the only way to prevent difficulties arising in future as a result of small Authorities being forced to take second best measures now.

This is all the more important as essential services such as these are expensive to undertake, and of necessity demand long term planning which should be looked at from a Regional aspect now.

The same wider outlook based on a Central or Regional Authority is required to tackle the question of Fluoridation of this Country's water supplies, for as long as one Authority can oppose and therefore stop Fluoridation for a large community drawing on the same supply, then this useful measure can and will be postponed for many years in most areas in this Country.

With regard to Health Education, 1967 saw the start of a course of lectures on Food Hygiene given by the Staff of your Public Health Department to the Falmouth Technical College. Candidates came from many occupations but mainly from the catering trade. I am glad to say that all who at the end of the Course took the test set by the Royal Society of Health for the "Certificate in the Hygiene of Food Retailing and Catering", passed the examination.

Before I conclude, I wish to thank the Area Nursing Officer, Miss V. M. Graham, for her help in providing me with the statistical information on the Nursing Services, also the Clerical Staff at The Leats for assisting me in this Report; and the Town Clerk, Mr. Hall and all Chief Officers of the Borough of Falmouth. I wish to thank Mr. Hacking and the Health Inspectorate Staff for their co-operation at all times. Lastly, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support throughout the year.

I have the honour to be
Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant

C. W. J. HINGSTON

Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Falmouth.

FALMOUTH BOROUGH

Statistics and Social Conditions 1967.

(1966 figures in brackets)

Area in acres	1,893	
Estimated population, 1967	17,350	(17,370)
Inhabited houses, 1967	5,942	(5,811)
Inhabited houses, 1931	2,916	
Rateable value at 31.12.67.	£782,011	(£762,634)
Product of penny rate	£3,125	(£2,975)
Houses built or building since 1945	1,817	(1,750)
Families on waiting list for houses	432	(499)
Rainfall 1967 (inches)	41.44	(49.23)
Rainfall, average of past 80 years (inches)	43.9	
Sunshine 1967 (hours)	1542.2	(1585.9)
Sunshine, average of past 80 years (hours)	1697.8	

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

Males 115 (140)	Females 109 (124)	Total 224 (264)
Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor		1.15 (1.15)
Birth rate, per 1,000 population, Falmouth		14.7 (17.4)
Birth rate, per 1,000 population, England & Wales		17.2 (17.7)

Illegitimate Live Births

Males 12 (9)	Females 8 (10)	Total 20 (19)
Percentage of total live births		8.9 (7.1)

Stillbirths

Males 3 (0)	Females 2 (3)	Total 5 (3)
Stillbirth rate, per 1,000 total births, Falmouth		21.8 (11.2)
Stillbirth rate, per 1,000 total births, England & Wales		14.8 (15.4)

<u>Causes of stillbirth</u> -	1. Spinal bifida and prematurity
	2. Eclampsia
	3. Foetal anoxia and post-maturity
	4. Prematurity (2)

Deaths

Males	123 (149)	Females	133 (129)	Total	256 (278)
Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor					0.83 (0.81)
Death rate per 1,000 population, Falmouth					14.7 (12.9)
Death rate per 1,000 population, England and Wales					12.2 (11.5)

Deaths of Infants under 1 year

Males	1 (3)	Females	1 (1)	Total	2 (4)
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, Falmouth					8.9 (15.1)
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, England and Wales					18.3 (19.0)

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age

Males	1 (3)	Females	0 (1)	Total	1 (4)
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Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age

Males	1 (3)	Females	0 (1)	Total	1 (4)
-------	-------	---------	-------	-------	-------

Perinatal Mortality Rate

Number of stillbirths plus number of deaths under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and stillbirths, Falmouth					26.2 (26.2)
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths, England and Wales.					25.4 (26.3)

Cause of Death in 1st week of life:

1. Prematurity - A.P.H.

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
1966	17.4	12.9	15.1
1967	14.7	14.7	8.9

VITAL STATISTICS

	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL
	Total	Legit.	Illegit.	Total	Legit.	Illegit.	
Live births	115	103	12	109	101	8	224
Stillbirths	3	2	1	2	2	0	5
Deaths of Infants							
Under 1 year of age	1	1	0	1	1	0	2
Under 4 weeks of age	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Under 1 week of age	1	1	0	0	0	0	1

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total	Under	4 Weeks
		All Ages	4 Weeks	& under 1 year
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	5	-	-
	F	6	-	-
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	12	-	-
	F	1	-	-
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	3	-	-
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	12	-	-
	F	17	-	-
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-
16. Diabetes	M	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	13	-	-
	F	26	-	-
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	34	-	-
	F	17	-	-
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	2	-	-
	F	5	-	-
20. Other Heart Disease	M	9	-	-
	F	21	-	-
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	1	-	-
	F	4	-	-
23. Pneumonia	M	5	-	-
	F	8	-	-
24. Bronchitis	M	6	-	-
	F	1	-	-
TOTALS CARRIED FORWARD	M	100	-	-
	F	118	-	-

AGE IN YEARS

1- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75 & over

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	2	7	2
-	-	-	1	-	2	5	6	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	5
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	17
-	-	-	-	1	4	13	9	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	6
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	17
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	3	6	25	35	31
-	1	-	3	-	6	13	36	59

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & under 1 year
TOTALS BROUGHT FORWARD	M	100	-	-
	F	118	-	-
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	4	-	-
	F	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	2	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	M	1	-	-
	F	1	-	1
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	5	1	-
	F	7	-	-
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	4	-	-
	F	-	-	-
34. All Other Accidents	M	-	-	-
	F	5	-	-
35. Suicide	M	5	-	-
	F	1	-	-
TOTALS ALL CAUSES:-	M	123	1	-
	F	133	-	1

AGE IN YEARS								
1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
-	-	-	-	3	6	25	35	31
-	1	-	3	-	6	13	36	59
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
1	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	1
-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	1	3	11	31	38	38
1	1	-	3	1	7	14	41	64

Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases for the year 1967,
notified per quarters ending:-

	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	1	3
Measles	36	93	128	3
Acute pneumonia	2	2	-	1
Tuberculosis	1	1	2	-
Erysipelas	-	1	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	1	-

Respiratory - Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis cases were reported in the following age groups:-

<u>Pulmonary</u>	1 Female aged 25-34 years
	2 Males aged 25-34 years
	1 Female aged 45-54 years
	1 Male aged 55-64 years
	1 Female over 75 years
<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	1 Female aged 25-34 years

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 4,012. The number of sessions was 50, thus the average attendance per session was 80 as compared with 71 in 1966.

Dental (includes Penryn)

Dental treatment was given to expectant mothers and children residing in the Boroughs of Falmouth and Penryn during 1967.

Ante-Natal

During 1967, Ante-Natal Clinics were transferred from the Infant Welfare Centre, Falmouth, to General Practitioner's Surgeries because of General Practitioner/Midwife attachment. This scheme is working very successfully to the advantage of patients and nursing staff alike.

Family Planning

Family Planning still continues and Clinics are held weekly at the Infant Welfare Centre.

Mothercraft and Relaxation

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes were well attended at the Welfare Centre: Six courses of eight lectures each were given by County Nurse/Midwives during the year.

II. Midwifery Services (Sec. 23)

One hundred and nine home deliveries were undertaken in 1967 compared with 130 in 1966. Home deliveries show a further decrease in 1967 as compared with 1966, partly due to the present trend of sending first confinements to hospital, but the actual visits to midwifery patients is balanced by early discharge from maternity units. Medical aid was required in 21 home delivery cases as compared with 38 last year.

III. Health Visitors (Sec. 24)

Visits to young children at their homes were 5,121 compared with 5,669 in 1966.

1,053 visits were made to old persons as compared with 1,048 visits in 1966. 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 elderly in the community. Much support has been given by the voluntary agency of the Local Old Peoples Welfare Committee in meeting the needs of the elderly.

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

IV. Home Nursing (Sec. 25)

12,974 visits were made by the Home Nurses to 333 general nursing cases; this compares with 12,886 visits in 1966 to 336 general nursing cases. Many of these general nursing cases require injections apart from general nursing care, and the increased work is mainly due to district nurse/midwife attachment to Doctors' surgeries.

V. Vaccination and Immunisation (Sec. 26)

Primary Immunisation with Triple Vaccine

1966

	<u>Ages 0-1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Total</u>
Clinic	39	47	1	2	2	91
G.P.s	61	83	12	3	4	163
Total	100	130	13	5	6	254

V. Vaccination and Immunisation (Sec. 26) (Contd)
1966

Boosters

Clinic	5 - 9 years old	-	103
	over 9 years old	-	11
G.P.s	5 - 9 years old	-	121
	over 9 years old	-	17

1967

	<u>Ages</u>	<u>0-1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Total</u>
Clinic		54	4	-	-	2	60
G.P.s		56	5	1	2	1	63
<u>Total</u>		<u>110</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>125</u>

Boosters

Clinic	5 - 9 years old	-	442
	over 9 years old	-	203
G.P.s	5 - 9 years old	-	34
	over 9 years old	-	5

577 oral polios were given as a primary course of immunisation to children in the whole Health Area No. 3, and the number vaccinated against smallpox in Falmouth was 67. These figures represent totals given by both Family Doctors and County Clinic personnel.

VI. 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.

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

Tuberculosis - New cases of tuberculosis notified:-

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

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 712 children within the Health Area, and to a further 121 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 to 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 Tuberculosis, 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. Ninety-three immigrants from no less than eleven different countries entered this Health Area in 1967.

Geriatric Prevention and After-Care

No action was taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act with regard to persons in need of care and attention during the year.

Yellow Fever

The Leats is a registered Centre for this immunisation and during 1967, 248 cases were immunised prior to going abroad, compared with 346 in 1966.

Medical Loans

A supply of domiciliary aids for the handicapped is available through the Health Area Office and through the County Welfare Department and the British Red Cross Society.

Chiropody

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

Cervical Cytology

Cytology clinics were held on a weekly basis at the Infant Welfare Centre, Falmouth during 1967. The total number of women examined was 421. Of this number 3 suspicious cases were found; two of these cases were women resident within the Borough of Falmouth.

VIII. Home Help (Sec.29)

One hundred and eighteen cases were given assistance in the home from this Service during the year compared with seventy-nine in 1966. The majority of these cases were people over the age of 65 years.

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, Madam, and Gentlemen,

The administrative work on slum clearance was completed during the year and included three public enquiries. All that now remains to be done is the re-housing of tenants and the demolition or closure of the houses. With the building of houses at Lamb's Lane, it is to be hoped that the re-housing of tenants will not be much longer delayed.

The "delamination" of the plastic coated paper sack stand lids yet again gave cause for concern, but the supplying firm agreed once again to change them, at their expense, this time using galvanised lids. Animal guards were provided early in the financial year to the 500 houses which formed the original "pilot" scheme, and complaints from this source were eliminated. The Council's choice of a guarded unit for the rest of the town, following experience of the unguarded unit, was obviously a wise one.

The shortage of tipping space once again caused the Council to look at other methods of disposal, and it was decided to obtain estimates for the provision of an incineration plant in collaboration with other authorities. Plans were well advanced by the end of the year and a meeting between the technical officers of Penryn, Helston and Falmouth Boroughs, Kerrier Rural District Council and the technical officers of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was arranged for early 1968.

The fouling of footpaths by dogs continues to give rise to many complaints despite the posting of warning notices on litter bins. It was decided to purchase a more permanent type of notice for display in the Borough during 1968. The fine for an offence has been raised from £5 to £20.

I am indebted to Mr. R. G. King, F.I.M.T.A., Borough Treasurer, Mr. B. J. Sweeney, M.I.Mun.E., F.R.I.C.S., 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. C. W. J. Hingston for his advice and support, 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, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. HACKING

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

INSPECTIONS AND INTERVIEWS (By Public Health Inspectors)

Public Health and Housing Acts

Dwellings	96
Other matters	158
Revisits	195
Houses in Multiple Occupation	60
Slum Clearance	236
Overcrowding	5
Infectious Diseases	12
Places of entertainment	2
Disinfestation/Disinfection	47

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises

Interviews	18
Accidents	5
Offices	50
Shops	141
Wholesale Dept./Warehouse	8
Catering Establishments	13

Drainage

General	328
Smoke Tests (visits)	85
No. of smoke tests carried out	103
Water Tests (visits)	129
No. of water tests carried out	236
Colour Tests	13
Choked drains and sewers	150

Food Premises

Food Premises, including licensed premises, hotels, etc.	209
Stalls and mobile shops	15

Unsound food	86
Food complaints	40
Ice cream sampling	63
Clotted cream sampling	85
Milk distributors	4
<u>General</u>	
Public conveniences	227
Refuse Tip	281
Rodent Control	21
Trevethan Depot	72
Caravan Sites	34
Tent Sites	7
Waste Foods Order	3
Seamen's Lodging House	1
Shops Act	10
Clean Air Act (Including Building Regulation M.2) ..	59
Pet Shop	2
Refuse collection vehicles	147
Paper sacks	213
Factories	6
Outworkers	2
Cesspool/gully emptier	147
No. of "no access" visits	194
Home safety	1
Local land charges	2
Deposited plans	27
Hairdressers	5
Water samples	61
Oysters	29
Swimming Pools	42
Miscellaneous	270

Interviews

Medical Officer of Health	.. .. .	22
Owners	.. .. .	87
Chairman	.. .. .	8
Refuse collection	.. .. .	286
Builders	.. .. .	185
Architects	.. .. .	16
Solicitors	.. .. .	6
TOTAL	.. .. .	5,065

Miscellaneous

Attendances at Council and Committee meetings	.. .. .	40
Local Land Charges Supplementary Enquiries	.. .. .	461
Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts and Housing Acts Enquiries	.. .. .	95
Deposited plans examined	.. .. .	219
Preliminary Notices served	.. .. .	39
Statutory Notices served	.. .. .	14

Complaints

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

Obstructed drains and sewers	.. .. .	113
Unsatisfactory housing conditions	.. .. .	56
Defective drains	.. .. .	15
Overcrowding	.. .. .	4
Insect Pests	.. .. .	16
Offensive accumulations	.. .. .	49
Caravan/camping sites	.. .. .	6
Keeping of animals	.. .. .	4
Rodent infestation	.. .. .	268
Food and Food Premises	.. .. .	20
Noise	.. .. .	3
Clean Air Act	.. .. .	11
Sanitary conveniences	.. .. .	6

Holiday accommodation	1
Offensive smells	17
Dead animals	1
Obstruction on footpath	1
Keeping of fowls	2
Refuse collection	4
"Wishing Well", Gyllyngvase Beach	1
Rabbits	1
Unauthorised car and caravan parking	2
Overflowing cesspit	1
Fouling of footpaths by dogs	1

39 informal and 14 statutory notices were served

Housing Act, 1957, and Public Health Act, 1936.

As a result of informal action, repairs have been carried out to 32 houses and to 8 after formal action.

Improvements effected:-

Dwelling Houses

Roofs repaired	6
Eavesgutters and rainwater pipes repaired	1
Walls and ceilings repaired	12
Windows repaired	6
Floors repaired	2
Doors repaired	1
Fireplaces, chimneys and flues repaired	4
Dampness remedied	28
Waterclosets repaired	4
Drains repaired	12
Obstructed drains cleansed	78
Obstructed interceptors cleansed	33
Sewers cleansed	4
Premises disinfested or disinfected	25
Rooms disinfested or disinfected	101
Extra waterclosets installed	1

Accumulations of refuse removed	2
Food Premises	17
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	68
<u>Public Health Acts</u>	
Informal Notices complied with	26
No. of premises affected	32
Statutory Notices complied with	7
No. of premises affected	8
<u>Cesspools</u>	
Cesspool emptyings	767

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. Fluorine present as fluoride - 0.04 parts per million.

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 for the whole area of supply during the year ended 31st December, 1967, was 1.398 million gallons per day.

The number of domestic and trade supplies in the Borough is now 6,743 against 6,984 in 1966. The total number in the Area of Supply is now 9,577.

Sewerage

Disposal of the whole of the sewage of the Borough is by means of sea outfalls at Middle Point, Gyllyngvase and Pennance Point. At four positions the sewage is raised to higher levels namely, North Parade, Prince of Wales' Pier, Riviera Hotel, and the rear of Swanpool. Sewage ejectors are employed for this purpose and at Prince of Wales' Pier a new station has been built with twin ejectors installed to replace the old station.

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 Rural District Council 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 Rural District Council scheme is to be discharged via this Council's sea outfall at Pennance Point.

The Council has considered and decided to adopt a report by its Consulting Engineers to amend conditions at the Middle Point outfall by the installation of an automatic lunar clock controlled valve to provide for retention until discharge at certain agreed tide conditions. Comminution of the sewage is also to be undertaken.

Housing

67 private dwellings were built during the year.

Disinfection and Disinfestation

- 7 premises were disinfected for fleas
- 10 premises were disinfected for cockroaches
- 10 premises were disinfected as a precautionary measure
- 34 wasps' nests were destroyed, including 28 for which a charge was made.

Rodent Control

Treatment at 317 premises was carried out against rats and at 53 premises against mice. In both cases, warfarin was the chief poisoning agent used.

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

Complaints	268
Premises treated	370
Inspections	1,850
Warfarin baits laid ..	1,698
Warfarin baits taken ..	1,600
Manholes baited	140

Sewer Treatment

The annual test baiting of sewers was carried out during the year followed by two maintenance treatments at six monthly intervals. In all, 140 manholes were baited and only 1 "take" of bait was noted.

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 5th June to the 30th September, 1967, 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 5th June, to the 30th September, 1967.

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 28th May to 24th September, 1967.

Control of Movable Dwellings

There are ten licensed sites with accommodation for 178 caravans (of which 99 are residential) and 72 tents, the latter being 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.

Swimming Pool

Byelaws for the control of private swimming pools were introduced in 1966 to ensure hygienic conditions in the one private swimming pool (excluding schools) in the Borough. 39 visits were made and 73 tests carried out for chlorine content and pH value of the water.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	55	5	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	1	-	-
TOTAL	58	6	1	-

2. Number of cases in which defects were found - NIL

OUTWORK

Number of outworkers (required under Sections 133 & 134) - NIL

HOUSING

Erection of Houses

67 private dwellings were built during the year.

Housing Act, 1957. - Slum Clearance

During the latter part of the year the Council approved formal action to deal with the last of the houses in the four year slum clearance programme.

During the year some 25 properties were formally dealt with, and some of the tenants rehoused. 15 of the properties were in 3 clearance areas and in one area there were also 6 shops. Enquiries were held during the year regarding each of the areas which were ultimately confirmed as clearance orders. The rest of the properties involved were dealt with by individual closing or demolition orders. One property on which a closing order had been made during 1966 was rehabilitated and two others, which were in the programme but not formally dealt with, were rehabilitated and removed from the programme.

Overcrowding

(1)	No. of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	.. .. .	Nil
(2)	No. of new cases of overcrowding reported	.. .. .	Nil
(3)	No. of cases of overcrowding relieved	.. .. .	Nil
(4)	Particulars of any case in which a dwelling has again become overcrowded	.. .. .	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

SAMPLING

Ice Cream

During the year 53 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, with the following results.

Grade I	-	28
Grade II	-	14
Grade III	-	8
Grade IV	-	3

Seven samples of water in which servers were stored were submitted, five of which showed scanty growth of either Bact. Coli., Staphylococcus Aureus, micrococci or enterococci. One showed no bacterial growth and one a heavy growth of enterococci. Following advice on more regular changing of water and the use of bactericides the samples improved satisfactorily.

The Grade IV ice cream samples were found to be due to a liquid food colouring used in a complete cold mix. The yellow colouring was shown to contain a heavy growth of Bacterium Alkaligenes and when ceased to be used all results were Grade I.

Cream

155 samples of creams including, whipping, clotted, whipped, single and double were sent to the Public Health Laboratory. On the whole samples were satisfactory from this area but one was found to contain Brucella Abortus. Two papers were produced by the staff of the Public Health Laboratory from their findings of all samples of cream taken in Cornwall.

Oysters

Treated	10	-	Grade I
Untreated	(1	-	Grade I
	(3	-	Grade II

Oysters which were previously only used for private consumption were sent to Smithfield Market during the year. This led to a series of samples being taken both of treated and untreated oysters.

Dr. A. Robinson of the Ministry of Health visited and inspected local treatment plants.

All treated oysters sampled were Grade I and the untreated were either Grade I or Grade II.

Food and Food Premises

10 complaints were received regarding food, 5 warranted court action, 3 resulted in warning letters being sent and in 2 cases no action was taken.

There are 494 food premises including hotels and guest houses, all of which are regularly inspected, resulting in improvements in 17 premises. It was necessary to report to the Council the condition of 3 food premises. Time was allowed in each case to bring the premises up to the required standard before prosecuting, in each case the required standard was achieved without the formality of prosecution. No attempt is made to keep separate records of the various trades involved since many, particularly the supermarket type of shop, represent several trades. All premises have wash hand basins, and sinks or other facilities where appropriate.

Surrendered Food

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

Meat	501 lbs.
Cooked Meat and Meat Products	37 lbs.
Canned Meats	544 lbs.
Fish	2 lbs.
Other Canned Foods	1,483 lbs.
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	2 lbs.
Other Foods	140 lbs.
	<hr/>
Total	2,709 lbs.

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

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.

The importance of the work should not be underestimated since the object of the sterilisation of waste food is to eliminate such diseases as foot and mouth disease, and there would undoubtedly be more outbreaks than the one which occurred if it were not for this order and its strict enforcement.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

This Act continued to occupy a considerable amount of time, both on inspections and in administration. Comparing the number of premises receiving a general inspection during the year with the number of visits made (page 19), 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.

Alterations and improvements were completed on 68 premises.

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices.	6	71	6
Retail Shops.	2	146	5
Wholesale shops and warehouses.	2	6	1
Catering establishments open to the public.	Nil	25	4
Fuel storage depots.	Nil	1	-
Total	10	249	16

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>No. of persons employed</u>
Offices	409
Retail Shops	885
Wholesale departments, warehouses	32
Catering establishments open to the public	213
Canteens	6
Fuel storage depots	9
Total	1,554
Total Males - 552	Total Females - 1,002

13 informal notices were served for the following contraventions of the section shown:-

<u>Section</u>	<u>Regarding</u>	<u>No.</u>
4	Cleanliness	2
5	Overcrowding	3
6	Temperature	5
7	Ventilation	1
*8	Lighting	5
9	Sanitary conveniences	5
10	Washing facilities	4
11	Supply of drinking water	2
12	Clothing accommodation	4
13	Sitting facilities	1
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	1
15	Eating facilities	1
16	Floors, passages and stairs	4
17	Fencing machinery	1
24	First Aid provisions	5
50	Information for Employees	4
	Other matters	4

* In the absence of regulations, occupiers of premises were advised to comply with the Illuminating Engineering Society's Code.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Public Conveniences in the Borough are:-

<u>Site</u>	<u>A c c o m m o d a t i o n</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
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
Maenporth Beach	3 W.Cs	2 W.Cs 4 Urinal Stalls
Castle Beach	3 W.Cs	2 W.Cs 4 Urinal Stalls

227 visits of inspection have been made to the various conveniences, all of which are equipped with washing facilities, and are attended by part-time or full-time attendants.

CLEANSING SERVICES

Cesspools

88 cesspools or septic tanks serve 99 premises. 60 cesspits are emptied regularly and the rest on request. The service is provided free of charge to dwellings and an 1,100 gallon cesspool emptier manned by two men is used an average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ days a week on this work. During the rest of the working week, the vehicle is employed on street gully cleansing.

Mileage, 1966	.. ..	5,987
Mileage, 1967	.. ..	4,220

Refuse Collection

A daily service of refuse bin collection operates in the town centre and the rest of the town receives a paper sack system of collection, which operated quite satisfactorily during the year. The fitting of animal guards to the 500 previously unguarded units at Council Houses where the first trials were carried out, resulted in the elimination of complaints of torn sacks.

Refuse vehicle demonstrations were held in connection with the purchase of a replacement vehicle and it was resolved to purchase a Shelvoke and Drewry 37 cu. yd. Pakamatic vehicle. This should enable the weekly service to be maintained despite the increase in the bulk of refuse which amounted to some 11% during the year, and the increase in the number of new houses which is likely to be about 300 next year with the building of 224 houses at Lamb's Lane.

Three vehicles are in regular use staffed by a driver and three fillers, with one vehicle being kept as "reserve". The total mileage covered by all vehicles was 15,880. Due to mechanical failures and for the purpose of inspection and maintenance, the three refuse collection vehicles were not available for $92\frac{1}{2}$ working days; of these $37\frac{1}{2}$ days were lost while awaiting spare parts or estimates for repair. Monthly Saturday maintenance ensured vehicles were not unnecessarily unavailable.

Refuse Disposal

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

A new Bristol Saunders forward loading shovel was purchased during the early part of the year as a replacement for the David Brown 40 T.D. Shovel formerly used.

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 £14 10s. 0d. per week. However, this arrangement was temporarily discontinued in April and was recommenced in November.

Loads of refuse deposited at tip from Falmouth

Karrier Dual Tip (924 GAF)	(Reserve)	..	442
S & D Dual Tip (308 JRL)	.. .. .	..	1,072
S & D Dual Tip (407 SAF)	.. .. .	..	961
S & D Dual Tip (RRO 867 D)	.. .. .	..	854
Hired transport and demonstration vehicles(cu.yds.)			610

This represents approximately 71,000 cu. yds., an increase in bulk of 11 per cent.

In addition Penryn deposited 468 loads of refuse and 863 loads were received from other Falmouth Council vehicles.

	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Refuse Collection	£358	£29,430
Refuse Disposal	£327	£3,826

