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BOROUGH OF HIGH WYCOMBE

ANNUAL REPORT
1967 on the work of the
Public Health Services

A. J. MUIR, M.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

R. F. SHAPTER, F.A.P.H.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector



BOROUGH OF HIGH WYCOMBE

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Report of the Medical Officer of Health of
to the Public Health Services (General)

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BOROUGH OF HIGH WYCOMBE



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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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Main Office Address

Wingfield Health Centre, High Wycombe

C O N T E N T S

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH

Telephone

* W. WOODS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH

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P. R. GALLAGHER

Administrative Staff

Senior Clerk : Mrs. E. Nunday

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ERIC VOHLER, M.R.C.S., F.I.C.

1 Tudor Street, London E.C.4.

S T A F F

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(Also Medical Officer of Health for Marlow Urban District and High Wycombe Rural District Councils, Area and Divisional School Medical Officer, Bucks County Council)

A. J. MUIR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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* R.F. SHAPTER, F.A.P.H.I.

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Telephone

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Home : High Wycombe 26772

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

* W. WOODWARD, M.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

* J.F. LEAH M.A.P.H.I.

+* G.R. HUGHES M.A.P.H.I.

+* D.F. YARROW

* P.D. TEDSTONE M.A.P.H.I. (appointed 1.12.67)

* Qualified Public Health Inspectors in accordance with the Public Health Officers Regulations and for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

+ Cerificated by the Royal Society of Health as Smoke Inspector.

Student Public Health Inspector

P.H. GALLAGHER

Administrative Staff

Senior Clerk : Mrs. K. Munday

PUBLIC ANALYST

ERIC VOELCKER, A.R.C.S., F.I.C.

1 Tudor Street, London E.C.4.

To : THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF
HIGH WYCOMBE.

I submit my report on the Health Services of the Borough.

During the year 1967 the population increased from 55,170
to 55,890 - a rise of 810.

There were 1,123 live births recorded, 48 fewer than in
the previous year, and of the total no fewer than 102 were
illegitimate, 34 more than in 1966 when there were 48 more
births. The percentage of illegitimate births rose from 5.8 to
9.8.

Only 9 infants died in the first year of life - the infant
mortality rate being 8.8 per 1,000 live births. This is the
lowest ever recorded in the town the previous lowest being 9.4 in
1966. The figure for the Borough is less than half that for the
Country as a whole.

Six of the infant deaths occurred in the first week of
life - the other 3 were after the first month.

There were eleven still births - six fewer than in 1966 the
still birth rate being 9.8 per 1,000 births (live and still).

480 deaths in 1967 exceeded by 22 the number in the previous
year.

As usual most were due to heart and circulatory diseases,
these accounting for 218 or 45.4% of the total. Cancer caused
112 (23.3%) and diseases of the respiratory organs 68 (14%). There
were 29 deaths from lung cancer 24 male and 5 female - the usual
yearly number in the district.

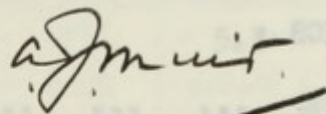
Only two infectious diseases are worthy of mention - there
being 289 notifications of measles and 24 of tuberculosis (20
pulmonary). With facilities for vaccination against measles now
available it may well be that in future reports this disease will
not figure so prominently.

Experience with other infectious diseases would suggest this.

I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Shapter, my fellow officials and staff of the Public Health Department for their help throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health

October, 1968.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Municipal Health Centre,

High Wycombe.

October, 1968.

SECTION 1

STATISTICS :

Area	7,091 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate) ...	55,980
Number of Dwelling Houses	16,703
Rateable Value as at 1.4.67	£3,658,264
Product of a Penny Rate (Actual 1966/67) ...	£14,900

RAINFALL :

Pann Mill, Easton Street	34.03 ins
Mill End Road Pumping Station	33.31 ins

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS :

Live Births :

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
Legitimate	1021	525	496	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ... 20.1
Illegitimate	102	50	52	
	<u>1123</u>	<u>575</u>	<u>548</u>	Adjusted Rate 22.1 18.9

<u>Still Births :</u>	11	9	2	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 16.0
-----------------------	----	---	---	--

<u>Deaths :</u>	480	257	223	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ... 8.6
				Adjusted Rate 7.9 10.3

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES :

	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Death-Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births</u>
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	-
Other Puerperal Causes	Nil	-

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE :

Total number of deaths		9
Death rate of all infants per 1,000 live births		8.0
Number of legitimate infant deaths		9
Legitimate death rate per 1,000 legitimate live births		8.8
Number of illegitimate infant deaths		-
Illegitimate death rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births		-
<u>Neo-natal death rate</u>		
Number of deaths of children under 4 weeks (4 males, 2 females)		6
Rate per 1,000 live births		5.3
<u>Early Neo-natal death rate</u>		
Number of deaths of children under 1 week (4 males, 2 females)		6
Rate per 1,000 live births		5.3
<u>Perinatal mortality rate</u>		
Number of deaths in first week	6	
Number of stillbirths	11	
Total	17	
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births		15.0

DEATHS (ALL AGES) :

Deaths from - Cancer		112
Measles		Nil
Whooping Cough		Nil
Gastritis enteritis & Diarrhoea		4
Total tuberculosis deaths (all cases)		2
Tuberculosis Death Rare (all cases)		0.035
Total Respiratory Tuberculosis deaths		2
Respiratory Tuberculosis death rate		0.035
Total Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis deaths		Nil
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate		-
Total Respiratory Deaths (excluding tuberculosis)		68
Respiratory Death Rate (excluding tuberculosis)		1.21

INFANTILE MORTALITY :

Nine infants under the age of twelve months died during 1967 giving an infantile mortality rate of 8.0 per 1,000 live births.

The following table gives the infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births for High Wycombe and England and Wales for the last ten years :-

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
England & Wales	22.5	22.0	21.7	21.4	21.4
High Wycombe	18.5	12.2	21.0	15.0	16.2

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
England & Wales	20.9	20.0	19.0	19.0	18.3
High Wycombe	17.5	17.2	16.5	9.4	8.0

CAUSES OF DEATH :

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

	1966		1967	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	-	-	2	-
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Diseases	-	1	1	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	1	-	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	7	7	1	4
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lungs, bronchus	27	4	24	5
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	8	-	9
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	3	-	2
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	27	21	33	32
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	2	2	-
16. Diabetes	2	6	-	3
17. Vascular Lesion of Nervous System	17	17	21	34
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	62	49	59	37

The following table gives the infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births for High Wycombe and England and Wales for the last ten years:-

	1957		1958		1959		1960		1966		1967	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease									6	5	7	8
20. Other Heart Disease									10	23	15	18
21. Other Circulatory Disease									12	9	10	9
22. Influenza									-	1	-	-
23. Pneumonia									18	17	19	19
24. Bronchitis									17	4	16	8
25. Other diseases of Respiratory System									4	1	4	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum									2	-	6	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea									-	2	2	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis									-	2	3	3
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate									3	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion									-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformation									5	2	3	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases									15	16	18	14
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents									3	4	5	3
34. All other accidents									5	5	1	6
35. Suicide									3	-	4	2
36. Homicide and Operations of War									-	-	1	-
									<u>248</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>223</u>

S E C T I O N I I

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

HOSPITALS :

The Borough is in the area administered by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board. The hospitals available to local residents are as under :-

<u>General</u>	The General Hospital, High Wycombe Amersham General Hospital Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Aylesbury
<u>Infectious Diseases</u>	Aylesbury Isolation Hospital
<u>Tuberculosis</u>	Sanatorium, Peppard Common
<u>Maternity</u>	Shrubbery Maternity Home, High Wycombe Amersham Hospital Maternity Unit
<u>Mental</u>	St. John's Hospital, Stone, Aylesbury

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME :

This service is provided by the County Council. The local nursing headquarters are at the School Clinic, Priory Road. Student midwives are also given instruction in domiciliary midwifery and are attached to the District Nurse Midwives for a spell whilst doing their "Part II" training at the Shrubbery Maternity Home.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES :

The needs of the district are served by the Ambulance Station in West End Street which caters for an extensive area in and around High Wycombe.

SECTION III

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES :

(a) Administered by the Bucks County Council

Child Welfare Centres	Municipal Health Centre, Tuesdays and Fridays 2.00 - 4.00p.m.
	St. Peters Church Hall, Micklefield Road. Mondays 2.00 - 4.00p.m.
	St. Anne's Church Hall, London Road, Wycombe Marsh. 2nd and 4th Tuesdays 2.00 - 4.00p.m.
	Methodist Church Hall, Rutland Avenue. Tuesdays 2.00 - 4.00p.m.
	Community Centre, West Wycombe. 4th Wednesday 2.00 - 4.00p.m.
	Sands Village Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursdays 2.00 - 4.00p.m.
	St. Andrews Church Hall, Tetteridge. Thursdays 2.00 - 4.00p.m.
	Methodist Church Hall, Deeds Grove. 1st and 3rd Fridays 2.00 - 4.00p.m.
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic	Municipal Health Centre, Tuesdays 9.30 - 11.00a.m.
Dental Clinic	51 Priory Road, (Nursing and expectant mothers and Children under School age)

(b) Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes Municipal Health Centre,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays
2.00 - 4.00p.m.
Fridays 10.30a.m. - 12.30p.m.

Cervical Cytology Municipal Health Centre,
Fridays
6.15 - 8.00p.m.

(b) Administered by Regional Hospital Board

Ante-Natal and Post Natal Out Patients Department,
Wycombe General Hospital.
Tuesdays and Wednesdays
10.00 - 11.00a.m.

Tuberculosis Clinic Chest Clinic,
Wycombe General Hospital.
Wednesdays and Fridays
9.00 - 12.00 noon

Veneral Diseases Clinic Wycombe General Hospital,
Wednesdays and Fridays
Female - 2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Male - 4.30 - 7.00 p.m.

(c) Administered by other Bodies

Family Planning Clinic
(Family Planning Association)

6 Harlow Road, High Wycombe
Mondays 1.15 - 2.45p.m.
Tuesdays and Thursdays
6.15 - 7.45p.m.
Wednesdays and Fridays
9.45 - 11.15a.m.
Fridays (Sub-fertility Clinic)
12.30 - 2.00p.m.

LABORATORY SERVICES :

Facilities are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Oxford.

S E C T I O N I V

PREVALENCE AND CONTRIL OF INFECTIONOUS DISEASES

(a) Notifiable Diseases

The Table on the following page gives the number of cases notified during the year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES TABLE FOR 1967

Disease	Notified Cases								25 and over	Age Unknown
	Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24		
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis :	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Post Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis :	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	289	38	46	44	48	97	8	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	20	-	1	-	-	1	-	7	11	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	320	8	38	47	44	48	103	8	8	16

(b) Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Immunisation against these three diseases is carried out with a combined vaccine but occasionally single or dual vaccines are used.

1,378 children were immunised against diphtheria, 1,376 against tetanus and 1,189 against whooping cough. 1,568 children had re-inforcing doses.

(c) Vaccination against Smallpox

There were 812 primary vaccinations compared with 821 in the previous year. Re-vaccinations numbered 59.

(d) B.C.G. Vaccination (Tuberculosis)

As usual all the secondary schools - including private- were visited and vaccination was offered to the 13 year old group. In the area of the Divisional Executive 1,454 children were tested of whom 1,285 were negative and were vaccinated. This represented a percentage of 88.0 of those tested.

(e) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Oral vaccine is used exclusively and the procedure is incorporated in the normal routine of the clinics.

(f) Tuberculosis

20 cases of pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified compared with 8 and 2 respectively the previous year. There were 2 deaths from the pulmonary form of the disease. Of the 24 notifications 6 were in respect of members of the indigenous population.

(g) Isolation Hospitals

Beds for infectious diseases are available at Aylesbury, Reading and Maidenhead.

SECTION V

TUBERCULOSIS

The Tuberculosis Service is administered by the Regional Hospital Board.

The tables on the following pages give, at a glance, the position regarding tuberculosis in High Wycombe during 1967.

T A B L E I

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

	RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY			GRAND TOTAL
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
No. on register on 1st January 1967	108	67	175	26	16	42	217
No. first notified during 1967	17	3	20	3	1	4	24
No. of cases entered in register other than by notification	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
No. removed from register during 1967							
(a) Died ...	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
(b) Removed from district ...	1	-	1	1	-	1	2
(c) De-notified ...	3	3	6	1	-	1	7
No. remaining on register on 31st December, 1967	118	67	185	27	17	44	229

T A B L E II

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Year	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Deaths	9	6	4	1	2	-	3	1	1	2

T A B L E III

AGE-GROUPS OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS

Age Group	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-20	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
20-25	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
55-65	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	17	3	3	1	2	-	-	-

The above Table gives in full details and number of new cases and the number of deaths of persons on the Register (either from Tuberculosis or other cause) notified during 1967.

S E C T I O N VI

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 : SEC. 47

No action taken during year.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1967

To the Mayor, Aldermen and
Councillors of the Borough of High Wycombe

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Set out on the following pages are the details of the main facets of the work of the department but there are, of course, many items upon which it is impossible to report fully.

For the whole of the year there was a vacancy for one Inspector in the department, and, whilst it is difficult to pin-point exactly where the work must have suffered, there is no doubt that there must have been some loss in inspections and administration throughout the year. Some rearrangement of duties and the greater use of Students, who had obviously gained greater knowledge and experience of the work (especially as one was at the point of qualification), assisted in keeping the lack of efficiency to the minimum.

As one sees the Town Centre Development proceeding apace and the car parks, however many provided, filled within days of being opened, one cannot but reflect upon the fact that the Housing Clearance Programme has allowed the Town Centre Development to proceed upon an absolutely clear site. The Clearance Programme was, however, completely apart from Town Centre Development and one wonders how, in fact, such a development might have progressed had some additional space not been provided by the clearance of unfit houses.

Looking to the future, of course, every shop which is opened in the Town Centre will bring additional work to this department and already plans for the detailed fitting out of premises are scrutinised in order to make sure that ventilation, sanitary accommodation, lighting, heating and other structural matters affected by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act will be adequate. Later the more detailed matters concerning the health of shop workers must be investigated. No doubt too, some premises within the Town Centre will require special administration as far as

food hygiene, food preparation and food and drugs administration are concerned. In dealing with new premises, however, there should be no real difficulties in complying with the various regulations which are applicable.

In April the department was moved from the main Municipal Offices, to Collins House, a move which has emphasised only too well how much my department works in co-operation and close communion with other departments of the Borough. I must be honest and say that I think that there has been some detriment in the proper administration through the move. No doubt force of circumstances made the move essential but I can only hope that, by the end of the three year term which was agreed for the occupation of these premises, if an extension to the main building is not possible, then there will be premises very much nearer to the Municipal Offices in which this department can be housed.

It is with great pleasure that I report the success of Mr. P. Tedstone, a Student in the department, who qualified under the new Diploma Examination as a Public Health Inspector in November and was officially appointed as an Additional Inspector with effect from that date. Whilst he is to be congratulated on his success, thanks must also be expressed to the other Inspectors who gave up their own time, as well as that within "office hours", in coaching him.

I hope Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, that you will find this report of interest both statistically and by way of commentation.

I am,

Yours obediently,

R. F. SHAPTER,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

The following Acts are wholly or partly administered by the Department:-

Principal Acts

- Public Health Acts, 1875 - 1961.
- Housing Acts, 1930 - 1964 (Unhealthy Areas, Unfit Houses, demolition, repair, etc.)
- Food & Drugs Act, 1955. (Including provisions re sampling)
- Clean Air Act, 1956.
- Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Other Acts

- Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.
- Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963.
- Buckinghamshire County Council Act, 1957 (Sections 50, 51 and 52).
- Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960.
- Chepping Wycombe Corporation Act, 1927. Part VII and Sections 101, 102, 104, 105 and 106.
- Explosives Acts, 1875 - 1923.
- Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913 - Regulations 1959.
- Factories Acts, 1937 and 1961.
- Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952.
- High Wycombe Corporation Act, 1946. Part V.
- Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.
- National Assistance Act, 1948. Sections 47 and 50.
- Noise Abatement Act, 1960.
- Oil Burners (Standards) Act, 1960.
- Pet Animals Act, 1951.
- Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.
- Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.
- Rent Act, 1957.
- Shops Act, 1950 - 1965.
- Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1954 - 1958.
- Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

PUBLIC HEALTH (GENERAL)

COMPLAINTS

The investigation of complaints made to the department by householders and residents of the Borough, and indeed, in the case of food complaints from persons living outside of the Borough, is an important duty of the department.

Complaints are always investigated but not always found to be justified; action is taken where statutory powers exist. Often when it is not possible to take action under statutory powers one is able to act as liaison officer between members of the public and a person, or persons, who may be causing some annoyance which has a bearing on our work, even though such annoyance is not laid down as a statutory nuisance.

The table below sets out the complaints received and investigated.

	<u>1967</u>
Accumulations and rubbish	20
Animals kept as to be a nuisance	13
Caravans	2
Clean Air	42
Drainage	64
Dust and obnoxious smells	52
Food and food hygiene	63
Houses let in lodgings	8
Insect Pests	153
Noise	18
Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance	100
	<hr/>
	535
	<hr/>

196 informal notices and 26 Statutory Notices were served.

A number of cases were also dealt with by verbal action and these are not included in the figures.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION

Only 5 visits were made in connection with infectious diseases. 170 library books were disinfected, these were mainly concerned with minor infections. No rooms were disinfected as a result of infectious diseases.

DISINFESTATION

138 Wasps nests were cleared during the year. Five houses were treated for other insect infestations, advice was given in 10 other cases, but no houses required disinfestation for bugs or fleas. The Natural History Section of the British Museum has been helpful on many occasions for the identification of various insects.

DRAINS

Although in many persons' minds the work of a Public Health Inspector is concerned to a very large degree with drains, it will be seen that, in fact, the amount of work concerned with drainage is comparatively little. During the year 52 drains were cleared of obstruction. One per week could not be considered to be a large amount, taking into consideration the number of houses which are within the Borough. On the other hand, the Borough Engineer's Department would also have cleared many private sewers, combined drains and public sewers.

WATER SUPPLY

Despite the fact that the water supply is provided by the Bucks Water Board it is a duty of the department to check occasionally that the water is of the highest purity. Twenty-one samples were taken from various points within the Borough and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Oxford for bacteriological examination and these gave satisfactory results. One unsatisfactory sample was taken from a house with a private supply (following up samples have now shown this to be satisfactory).

Three samples were taken from the main wells supplying the Borough with water and the results of the examination showed the water to be of the highest purity both chemically and bacteriologically. A specimen analysis of the Town's water is appended.

THE COUNTIES PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER received 12.9.67.

from BOROUGH OF HIGH WYCOMBE

Raw Water, Mill End Road Pumping Station, High Wycombe.

Date 11.9.67. 9.30am

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION. (mg./l)

Appearance Bright with a few particles

Turbidity (A.P.H.A., units) less than: 3

Colour (Hazen)

Nil

Odour

Nil

pH

7.2

30

Electric Conductivity

440

Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C

300

Reciprocal Megohms per c.m.

Chlorine present as Chloride 13

Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate 220

Hardness : Total ...

255

...

Non-carbonate

35

Nitrate Nitrogen

5.4

Nitrite Nitrogen

Absent

Ammoniacal Nitrogen

0.00

Oxygen Absorbed

0.10

Albuminoid Nitrogen

0.00

Residual Chlorine

...

Metals Iron: Zinc: Copper: Lead: - Absent

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Sampling bottles are treated to remove residual chlorine if present.

Number of colonies developing on Agar (0 per ml 0 per ml 0 per ml)
(1 day at 37°C. 2 days at 37°C. 3 days at 20 - 22°C.

	Present in	Absent from	Most probable number
Presumptive Coliform reaction	... ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
Bact. coli. (Type I)	... ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
Cl.welchii reaction	... ml	100 ml	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The water is hard in character but not to an excessive degree and it contains no excess of mineral constituents. It is of very satisfactory organic quality and of the highest standard of bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

27th September, 1967.

SIGNED

SWIMMING POOLS

Fifty-three samples of the water at the swimming pools were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year. Of these, forty-nine were completely satisfactory, but four, from the smaller pool showed that, although the water was of sufficient purity for swimming pool purposes and not detrimental in any way to the person who is using the pool, it was not of the high standard which one would expect from a circulating system. As a result of these reports, alterations were made to the pool after it had closed for the season and it is hoped that sampling carried out in 1968 will give perfect results.

One must not be afraid of receiving reports which show that the water is not entirely of the highest degree for it is often the use of sampling procedures which pinpoint at an early stage that some mechanism or system of circulation requires adjustment; even changing circumstances may affect the purity of water in the pools.

In addition to the samples taken from the Corporation pools, twenty-three samples were taken from pools used at schools. One sample early in the season showed it not to be of the highest standard which one would expect from the system used in the pool but advice given to the persons responsible for the running of the pool resulted in satisfactory samples for that particular pool for the remainder of the year.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

(a) MILK SUPPLY

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

Registration

There are sixty-one registered distributors of milk within the Borough; most of these relate to shop premises where the sale of milk is small. The bulk of the milk supply being dealt with by six registered purveyors.

Milk and Dairies (Special Designation) Regulations 1963-5

Licensed Premises

The following Licences were issued in 1967:-

Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) in respect of

(a)	Pasteurised	3
(b)	Sterilised	1
(c)	Ultra Heat Treated	5

The total number of Licences now held is 67.

Bacteriological Sampling

246 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Oxford. Tests were void in 9 cases due to atmospheric shade temperature being too high. Details of the remaining samples are as follows:-

	<u>Samples</u>	<u>Failures</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Supplier A	44	11	25.0
B	65	1	1.5
C	43	6	13.9
D	62	4	6.4
E	23	3	13.0
	<u>237</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>10.6</u>

Suppliers A, C and E still continue to give high percentages of failures. One sample failed out of sixty-five in the case of supplier B which can be ignored, but the milk of supplier D could be improved upon. The

majority of these failures were during the summer months.

Samples are mainly taken from roundsmen, occasionally from shop premises where one might expect a failure to be due to milk being kept in the shop for rather longer periods than by the roundsmen.

Following up samples on a sample which failed often brought satisfactory results, and there was therefore no continuing feature which showed why these failures should occur. The methylene blue test, is a fairly stringent test for the keeping quality of milk and therefore, the failures in these samples do not point to any question of its unfitness.

None of the milk is pasteurised within the Borough and, therefore, the treatment of all milk coming into the Borough is outside the control of this Authority. I am of the opinion, however, that the chief cause of milk failures is due to long hauls of raw milk and bottled milk and that the present system of pasteurising, possibly the day after the collection from the farm, and delivery a day later from that, is the main cause of the failures. The fact that one or two dairies supplying the town with milk can keep regularly consistent figures with very good results would obviously show that there is need for further investigation into the milk supply from the other dairies. This is a matter which must be pursued until we can have consistent results from all the dairies supplying the town.

Summary of Failures

Supplier	Number of Samples	Number of Failures	Percentage of Failures
A	11	1	9.0
B	1	1	100
C	6	0	0
D	4	0	0
E	3	0	0
Total	25	2	8.0

Suppliers A, C and E still continue to give high percentages of failures. One sample failed out of sixty-five in the case of supplier B which can be ignored but the milk of supplier B could be improved upon. The

(b) FOOD SAMPLING:

(Continued) FOOD SAMPLING

Analysis by the Public Analyst

The following Table shows results on samples submitted during the year:-

Article	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Not Genuine
Almonds	1	2	3	-
Baby Food	1	-	1	-
Beans	1	-	1	-
Beetroot	3	7	3	7
Beverages	2	3	5	-
Biscuits	1	-	1	-
Bread	-	2	1	1
Butter	1	4	5	-
Cakes	1	-	1	-
Cake Mix	1	-	1	-
Cereal	1	-	1	-
Cheese	-	2	2	-
Chocolate Coating	-	2	2	-
Christmas Pudding	1	-	1	-
Cocktail Cherries	1	-	1	-
Coconut	-	1	1	-
Cooking Oil	2	-	1	1
Cordials	1	-	1	-
Cream	-	2	2	-
Dairy Cream Trifle	-	1	1	-
Dessert Mixes	2	1	3	-
Flavouring (Almond)	1	-	1	-
Flour	1	-	1	-
Figs	-	1	1	-
Fish	1	-	1	-
Fruit Squash	2	4	6	-
Gelatine	1	-	1	-
Glace Cherries	-	1	1	-
Herbs	2	-	2	-
Ice-Cream	-	7	7	-
Jelly	1	-	1	-
Lemonade Crystals	1	-	1	-
Margarine	-	1	1	-
C/f	30	41	62	9

FOOD SAMPLING (Continued)

Article	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Not Genuine
B/F	30	41	62	9
Marzipan	-	3	3	-
Meat (Minced)	1	-	1	-
Meat Products (Packets)	1	-	1	-
Meat (Canned)	2	1	3	-
Milk	5	-	5	-
Mincemeat	-	3	3	-
Pie Filling	2	1	3	-
Pies (Pork)	-	1	-	1
Preserves	1	4	5	-
Proprietary Medicine	2	6	8	-
Prunes	1	1	2	-
Rice (Flaked)	1	-	1	-
Sauce	1	-	1	-
Sausages	5	-	5	-
Seasoning	-	1	1	-
Soup	1	-	1	-
Spirits	13	-	12	1
Sugar	1	3	4	-
Sugar Confectionery	2	1	3	-
Tomatoes (Peeled)	1	-	1	-
Vinegar	3	-	3	-
Yeast	1	2	3	-
Totals:	74	68	131	11

Unsatisfactory Samples

The seven unsatisfactory samples of beetroot refer to those sent to the Public Analyst as a result of a complaint from a member of the public that beetroot sold in a plastic carton with a cellulose film covering gave her a burning sensation in the mouth and throat after eating the beetroot. The actual beetroot complained of was sent to the Public Analyst and the analysis revealed a high percentage of acetic acid; a following-up sample also showed a high percentage. The investigation of this matter showed that, in fact, the beetroot were being dipped in acetic acid in order to prevent the growth of mould spores from the time of the boiling of the beetroot to their being placed on sale. Investigations into this showed that, in the first case, the methods of production by the firm involved in a large mid-land town required improvement. The question as to whether or not the beetroot were properly labelled was also considered and further samples were taken after the producers of the cooked beetroot had improved their process. Such samples showed a much lower percentage of acetic acid, but nevertheless, it was considered that they should be described in a manner which informed the public that they had, in fact, been treated. At the end of the year, Proceedings were pending concerning this matter. (After a hearing in the Magistrates Court, an Appeal is pending.)

The sample of bread was sent to the Public Analyst as the result of a complaint that it contained foreign matter. This foreign matter was, in fact, found to be a fragment of printed thick paper and in this case Proceedings were taken against the manufacturer and a fine imposed.

The sample of cooking oil was not labelled in accordance with the Food Labelling Order in that, it did not state clearly the type of oil which was, in fact, in the bottle. The Labelling of Food Order laying down the specific name of the food should be on the label, the generic name being insufficient; informal action has resulted in an amended label, complying with the Order.

The pork pie was one which, on analysis, was shown to contain mould spore hyphae, together with another amount of carbonaceous dirt. After much investigation it was decided not to take proceedings in this case, in view of the lack of positive evidence as to when the mould had actually occurred.

The sample of whisky was found to be watered to the extent of 7% and was found to be 65 proof. This was in fact watered whisky, but in view of the defence under Section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 it was decided to take proceedings under the Merchandise Marks Act for having in possession, food to which a false trade description was attached. (Proceedings were pending at the end of the year but, in fact, those proceedings resulted in a fine of £5, together with Advocates Fees and Costs.)

It may appear that, in view of the number of complaints which were received concerning food, more legal action should have been taken. Comment must be made, therefore, on the fact that "complaints" also included instances perhaps better classed as enquiries and some which were made for the purpose of helping towards improved conditions within premises (thereby being more a complaint of food hygiene than food "not of the nature, substance or quality"). Some complaints also concerned imported canned foods where the prosecution of the importer served no useful purpose but where reference to the manufacturers in the country of origin could be of use in discovering reasons for the happenings and improving the conditions, or equipment concerned in the handling. In all cases a report from the manufacturers was called for. Co-operation between retailers, wholesalers, importers and manufacturers is usually excellent.

There were also complaints about food which, to the purchaser, gave thought of negligence but to those well informed in the food business, were natural occurrences. Nevertheless, the food was unappetising to say the least. In this latter group may be placed complaints of such things as a worm (parasitic) in fish, a parasite in liver and an abscess in pork (not detectable on normal meat inspection). The decision of "where to draw the line" on legal action is not always easy. A maggot in an apple is by no means rare, and every housewife knows the difficulty in washing and examining wild blackberries for maggots but a maggot, if found in a tin of blackberries seems to be looked upon with great abhorrence. I do not advocate the selling of tins of fruit in which there are maggots, but somewhere there must be "sweet reasonableness".

A complaint of mould in a can of fruit brought light to the fact that modern packaging methods give rise to peculiar happenings in the retail trade. The practice of packing cans in cardboard cartons gives rise to the use of special sharp knives for the cutting of the cartons. In two

or three instances their use was found to cause a cut through the paper label and partially through the can itself, and in handling formed a minute crack, sufficient to allow air in until the thick syrup again sealed the minute hole. Mould formed on the fruit as a result. No staining of the label was evident and, therefore, no fault detected on normal examination. As a result of complaints arising from this, users of this particular method of opening cartons were advised of the effect which its use could have and a close examination of stocks led to the withdrawal of many "doubtful" cans from sale.

Another interesting case arose from a complaint that there were maggots in soup. The heating of the soup revealed what appeared to be very small maggots floating on the liquid. Microscopic examination in the office however, revealed the "maggots" to be none other than small germinating centres of the split peas, used in the soup, and which became detached in the cooking. A case which proved the necessity of being conclusive in evidence and not jumping to conclusions.

Other complaints included - chocolates discoloured by excess light and heat, sour cream, dirty bread, soft drink with peculiar taste, a fly inside imported cheese, coffee with unusual smell (over roasted).

Whatever the complaint full investigation was made and, where proceedings were not instituted, yet the complaint was justified, it was used to impress upon the persons concerned in the food trade of the need for utmost care.

Apart from the enforcement of various food laws the local authorities are, from time to time, invited to send observations and comments to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (or Committees set up under the Ministry) when legislation is being considered or drafted. During the year suggestions were forwarded concerning the Advertising and Labelling of food. It is not suggested that the observations which were forwarded were the only ones which were dealing with specific points but, nevertheless, it is pleasing to note that the legislators have drafted regulations which appear to cover most of the points raised. Further comments are now being made on the draft regulations.

There is no doubt that the opinions and experience of persons carrying out the enforcement of regulations are helpful in deciding amendments to legislation, as well as requirements for new legislation. The various Committees

set up by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the purpose of ascertaining the views of those from varying sections of the food industry have had an unenviable task to do, even though they may be slightly criticised for the formulas devised for deciding the size of lettering in recent labelling legislation !!

Talks which have been given to various women's meetings during the year have been helpful in forming an opinion as to whether the housewife is being misled in the composition of manufactured foods. There is no reason why food cannot be plainly marked with the true description of the contents without detracting from the attractiveness of a label. Indeed, it can be often found that with the same firm producing commodities of similar types, one label is quite clear and distinct and the other one labelled in such a way that it requires the reading of the wording on three sides of the package before the true contents can be ascertained. It is hoped that proposed legislation will do much to clarify the labelling of food.

(c) FOOD CONDEMNATIONS (OTHER THAN MEAT AT SLAUGHTERHOUSE)

In accordance with usual practice unfit foods from retail shops are surrendered to the local authority in return for a condemnation certificate. This is often necessary in the case of refrigerator breakdowns and other spoilage. During the year the following food was condemned:-

Meat at Retail Shops	5cwt.50lbs.
Cooked Meat & Meat Products	2cwt.76lbs.
Canned Meats	10cwt.44lbs.
Other Canned Foods	2ton 1cwt.35lbs.
Fish (Fresh)	2cwt.86lbs.
Fruit & Vegetables (Fresh)	10cwt.31lbs.
Other Foods	10cwt.71lbs.

(d) LABORATORY TESTING OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

167 samples of milk were tested in the department's laboratory for the percentage of fat and solids-not-fat. Analysis in our own laboratory is a considerable financial saving in analyst's fees. It is however possible for milk to be up to standard in respect of fat and solids-not-fat and yet contain added water. The department's tests are not able to show this, though it may point to some suspicion of it; follow-up samples are taken in such cases, although it was not necessary this year. The chemical quality of milk continues to be very good, the presumptive standard for

milk being 3% fat (4% C.I.) and 8.5% solids-not-fat.

The average contents were as follows:-

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Fat</u>	<u>Solids-not-fat</u>
Channel Island	4.7	9.0
All grades other than Channel Island	3.8	8.8
All grades	4.2	8.9

The solids-not-fat content shows an improvement on 1966.

Five samples of Ice Cream were also examined in the laboratory for fat content and proved satisfactory.

(e) ICE CREAM

Seven registrations were made for the storage and the sale of ice-cream. There are now 160 registered premises, some registrations having been deleted from the Register by reason of the property being demolished or change of use. There is now only one registration for the manufacture of ice-cream and this relates to a small output. Two cafes which need no registration continue to make ice-cream in continuous freezers from complete cold mixes.

Sixty-nine samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination and the results were as follows:-

Grade I	= 35 samples	50.7%
Grade II	= 17 samples	24.6%
Grade III	= 16 samples	23.2%
Grade IV	= 1 sample	1.5%

One would hope that with modern production of ice-cream and the efforts which have been made by local authority officers, the Ministry and the manufacturers concerning the hygienic handling of ice cream, all samples would give results to class them in Grade I and II. Nevertheless, due to sometimes unknown circumstances at production level the occasional sample falls below these standards. More important is the fact that the handling of bulk ice-cream gives results which show that every care has not been taken. Unfortunately, food handlers change from year to year and no previous training is required before persons may be employed in the handling of commodities such as ice-cream. Over half the results in Grade III and that

in Grade IV were from opened cans of ice-cream from which individual portions were sold and shows a need for more careful handling at the point of retail sale. My staff have used sampling as a means of pointing out faults, and instructed staff in the hygienic methods of handling with success.

The six samples of ice-lollies also taken for bacteriological analysis proved satisfactory.

(f) OTHER REGISTERED PREMISES

There are fifty-five other registered food preparing premises within the Borough, mainly for fried fish, sausage manufacturing and the cooking of chicken. No established bacteriological sampling is in force for the products prepared at these establishments.

(g) FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955 - 1960.

Inspection and re-inspection of premises relative to these Regulations were carried out during the year as shown in the list of visits and inspections made. The attention of occupiers was drawn to various provisions by written notice as follows:-

	<u>1967</u>
Lack of wash-hand basins	4 cases
Lack of hot water supply	8 cases
Lack of sinks	3 cases
Lack of lighting and ventilation	2 cases
Lack of cleanliness	7 cases
Disrepair	7 cases
Other provisions	9 cases

The following table sets out the details of food premises with regard to wash-hand basins and sinks.

	No. of Premises	Fitted to comply with Sec.16	To which Sec.19 applies	Fitted to comply with Sec.19
Bakers & Confectioners	13	13	5	5
Butchers	33	31	31	31
Cafes, Canteens & Restaurants	158	153	157	153
Chemists	13	13	12	12
Confectioners	43	42	-	-
Fishmongers	14	14	14	14
Food Manufacturers	9	9	9	9
Greengrocers & Fruiterers	16	15	-	-
Grocers & Provns.	123	122	73	73
Licensed Premises	68	63	63	63
Wholesalers	6	3	1	1

(h) THE FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS 1966.

Much of the work for the enforcement of the above regulations was carried out during 1967. The market stalls in High Wycombe are not greatly concerned with "on the spot" food consumption and the improvement gained under the regulations may not be very apparent to the shopper at a stall. This may also be so because the standards at the food stalls in High Wycombe have been above those which have been apparent in other parts of the country. Nevertheless, fifty-two different contraventions of the Act were found amongst the stalls and delivery vehicles and by the end of the year most of these had been remedied, many vehicles (classed as stalls under the Regulations) from which open food is sold, being equipped with hand-washing facilities. The control of waste paper from market stalls continues to be a problem but waste vegetable matter is now well controlled. It has not been found necessary to take legal proceedings in any instance.

(i) MEAT INSPECTION

Due to the closing of the White Hart Street Slaughterhouse, the amount of meat inspection was slightly reduced. The number of oxen and cows slaughtered was increased and it is the carcasses and organs of these animals that require the most detailed inspection. The figures now shown are perhaps more in keeping with the premises themselves and the greater quantities of sheep

slaughtered in recent years was only possible by the quick dispatch of "hot" carcasses within a very short period of slaughter. The quality of the beef carcasses has improved due to the diminished number of cows as against the increase of oxen.

Animals Slaughtered (Carcases prepared for human consumption)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Oxen	2046	2169	1805	1610	975	1664
Cows	515	421	288	393	1411	938
Calves	117	84	83	70	102	60
Sheep	5028	6393	12293	15347	12002	5764
Pigs	1577	1772	1798	1308	-	-
Goats	-	-	-	11	1	-
	<u>9283</u>	<u>10839</u>	<u>16267</u>	<u>18739</u>	<u>14491</u>	<u>8426</u>

The weight of condemned meat and offal for the year 1967 was:

Beef in carcase	652 lbs.
Beef not in carcase	671 lbs.
Veal in carcase	90 lbs.
Mutton in carcase	1481 lbs.
Mutton not in carcase	16 lbs.
Offal	18742 lbs.
	<u>21652 lbs.</u>

= 9 ton 13 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs.

The fees received for inspection amounted to

£471. 13. 0d.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CARCASES INSPECTED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	1664	938	60	5764	Nil
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercki</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	1	2	35	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	618	444	2	1613	-
Percentage of the number killed affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercki	37.1	47.4	6.7	28.6	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	-	-	-
Percentage of the number killed affected with Tuberculosis	-	.11	-	-	-
<u>Cysticerckosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	10	5	1	-	-
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	10	5	1	-	-
Percentage of the number killed affected with Cysticerckosis	.6	.5	1.7	-	-

TABLE SHOWING CONDEMNED ORGANS OF ANIMALS - I

(other than total animals condemned)

	Heads	Tongues	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Other Organs	Totals
<u>Cattle</u>							
Abscess	1	1	6	-	174	3	185
Actinobacillosis	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Actinomycosis	6	6	-	-	-	-	12
Angioma	-	-	-	-	95	-	95
Bruising	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cirrhosis	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Congestion	-	-	9	-	-	-	9
Distomum Hepaticum	-	-	25	-	745	-	770
Emphysema	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Hydatid Cyst	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
Nephritis	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Pericarditis	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
Pleurisy	-	-	9	-	-	-	9
Pneumonia	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
Cysticercus Bovis	8	8	-	7	-	-	23
	15	15	63	13	1022	6	1134
<u>Calves</u>							
Distomum Hepaticum	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cysticercus Bovis	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
	1	1	-	-	1	-	3

TABLE SHOWING CONDEMNED ORGANS OF ANIMALS - II

(other than total animals condemned)

	Heads	Tongues	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Other Organs	Total
<u>Sheep</u>							
Abscess	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bruising	-	-	1	1	1	1	4
Emaciation	-	-	4	4	4	-	12
Emphysema	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Ill-bled	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
Parasites	-	-	835	-	1624	-	2459
	-	-	842	6	1630	2	2480

SHOPS ACT 1950 - 65

The low number of visits shown in connection with this part of the Act is due to the fact that much of this work is carried out at a time when a shop is being visited for other purposes. The 79 visits shown are, therefore, special visits in connection with the hours of closing or on notices required to be exhibited. There is, in general little trouble concerning the sale of goods outside of permitted hours but it was considered necessary to take Proceedings against one shopkeeper who had received a previous warning. The result was a fine of £1 with the imposition of £7.7.0d. costs.

Apoplexy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Asphyxia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brachycephaly	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cervical Spondylitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chorea	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Croup	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Epilepsy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hydatid Cyst	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nephritis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pericarditis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pleurisy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cysticercus Bovis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	15	15	63	15	1022	6	113	
<u>Calves</u>								
Distemper Hepaticus	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Cysticercus Bovis	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	2
	1	1	4	-	2	-	-	3

TABLE B

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

499

TABLE C

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>Number of persons employed</u>
OFFICES	2029
RETAIL SHOPS	1933
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, WAREHOUSES	383
CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS, OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.	327
FUEL STORAGE DEPOTS	13
	<u>4685</u>
TOTAL MALES	1965
TOTAL FEMALES	2720

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

ANNUAL REPORT

Period Covered 1st January to 31st December 1967

TABLE A

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
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OFFICES	17	164	22
RETAIL SHOPS	23	310	57
WHOLESALE SHOPS, WAREHOUSES.	5	36	14
CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, CANTEENS.	12	35	26
FUEL STORAGE DEPOTS	-	2	2
	<u>57</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>121</u>

TABLE D

EXEMPTIONS - NIL

TABLE E

PROSECUTIONS - NIL

TABLE F

INSPECTORS

No. of Inspectors appointed under
Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act

5

No. of other staff employed for most
of their time on work in connection
with the Act.

NIL.

ACCIDENTS

27 accidents were notified; all were minor ones, the most serious being a broken limb. 19 occurred in warehouses against 8 in retail shops; none were in offices. 11 accidents affected lower limbs, mostly feet and ankles, and 9 the upper limbs, mostly hands. The dropping of articles onto feet, feet run over by trucks and the cutting of hands accounted for the majority of the accidents. Considering that accidents are only notifiable if there has been an absence of at least three days from work, it would appear that even minor cuts or bruises are sufficient to prevent a worker carrying out his or her duties.

NOTICES

55 notices were served drawing attention to various contraventions of the various provisions of the Act and these are listed below:-

<u>Section</u>	<u>Number of Contraventions found</u>
4 Cleanliness	5
5 Overcrowding	nil
6 Temperature	18
7 Ventilation	1
8 Lighting	2
9 Sanitary Conveniences	6
10 Washing Facilities	16
12 Clothing Accommodation	nil
16 Floors, passages & stairs	7
17 Fencing exposed parts machinery	4
24 First aid and General Provisions	53
Total	<u>112</u>

H O U S I N G

(a) HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

Housing Acts 1957 - 1964

During 1967 a total of 165 visits or inspections were made to houses in multiple occupation. The results of these inspections showed that, to some degree, there was a settling down of the immigrant population. It also revealed the growth of families by natural development and, even though this tended to give crowding in some houses, it was a position over which no legal action could be taken and about which position I made comment in my report for 1962 when I said,

"Of course some immigrants have now been in this Borough for three or four years, and some families have been established for that period. In matters of housing the country of origin should matter no more than whether a family comes from Scotland, Wales or Ireland, or other counties of England, and rehousing will have to be considered together with others making housing application and in similar circumstances. The eventual answer to the whole problem is additional accommodation in one form or another, whether privately, collectively or by the local authority. Whatever the manner of additional accommodation the control of letting is important in order that the additional housing provided does not again become overcrowded. The Government's plans for registration of houses-let-in-lodgings could be brought forward advantageously as a house which has to be registered could be controlled from the start."

The Council have, in fact, rehoused many families from houses in multiple occupation to Council owned houses.

(b) CLEARANCE AREAS

During the year 75 families were rehoused from clearance areas and a further 46 houses demolished. Some of these were the remainder of houses in areas dealt with in the main in the earlier years of the clearance programme and, therefore, allows the transference of these areas from the category of "those still needing action" to "those completed".

Four areas of houses were represented for Clearance during the year. For the purpose of the legalities of clearance procedure these had to be dealt with as 13 Clearance Areas and 5 Compulsory Purchase Orders. These areas involved 232 houses and 219 families. Though this number of houses is beyond the 100 planned per year it must be pointed out that some were delayed from 1966 when only 4 houses were declared in one small clearance area and, therefore, efforts were made to catch up on the programme. Inquiries were held concerning each of these areas and the results of these Inquiries were awaited at the end of the year.

The following tables set out the action taken in Clearance procedure since 1957, though Table II has now been condensed by including totals only, for those areas declared before 1st January 1963.

In addition to houses dealt with in clearance 5 were dealt with by means of closure or demolition as "individual unfit houses".

(c) REPAIR

Thirty-six houses were rendered fit as a result of informal action and five as a result of formal action.

(d) STANDARD GRANTS

Thirty-seven applications were received during 1967, mainly from owner/occupiers.

Work was completed on thirty-two houses during the year. The table below sets out the details with regard to the standard amenities:-

	<u>Baths</u>	<u>Food Stores</u>	<u>Hot Water</u>	<u>Wash Basins</u>	<u>W.C.'s</u>
Application for	33	28	35	34	32
Completed 1967	28	22	29	29	27
Completed 1967 (Council houses)	-	-	5	23	1

Total amenities applied for 1967 = 162

Total amenities installed during 1967 = 164

(The figures relative to Council houses have been supplied through the courtesy of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor)

(e) COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no Common Lodging Houses within the Borough.

Name of Area	Date of Declaration	How Declared	Date of Inquiry	Date of Confirmation	No. of Houses of Common Lodging	No. of Families	No. of Families Registered by		No. of Common Lodging Houses
							Local Authority	Total	
ATCROLYN STREET (No. 1)	1861	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2
LOTTESLYDE ROAD	1861	-	-	-	190+15	1775	2	163	163
COLTON ROAD (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12)	1861	V.B.	-	-	23+26	48	7	21	21
DOVE STREET (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12)	1861	V.B.	1864	1865	not a house	house	-	-	20
GORDON ROAD (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12)	1861	V.B.	1861	1865	20 + 7	20	-	20	20
WEST END ROAD (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12)	1861	C.P.O.	1865	1866	23	23	20	27	27
GORDON ROAD (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12)	1861	V.B.	1861	1865	not a house	house	-	-	5
WESTERN ROAD (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12)	1861	C.P.O.	1865	1865	25	25	25	25	25
LEWIS ROAD (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12)	1861	C.P.O.	1865	1865	200	200	187	27	207
WEST WYCOMBE ROAD (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12)	1861	C.P.O.	1865	1865	20	20	187	207	207
SLIPPER STREET (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12)	1861	C.P.O.	1865	1865	20	20	187	207	207
GORDON ROAD (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12)	1861	C.P.O.	1865	1865	20	20	187	207	207
WESTERN ROAD (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12)	1861	C.P.O.	1865	1865	20	20	187	207	207

TABLE I

Clearance Area Programme during 1967, including further action on Areas declared previously

Name of Area	Date of declaration	How Dealt With	Date of Inquiry	Date of confirmation	No. of Houses	No. of Families	No. of Families Rehoused by Local Authority		No. of Houses Demolished
							1967	Total	
Pennington Row)	1957	C.P.O.	1958	1958	84 + 14 not unfit	100	Nil	91	98
Duke Street (No.1) }									
Oxford Road (No.2) }									
Gordon Road (No.1)	1959	C.P.O.	1961	1962	59 + 1 not unfit	58	-	50	59
Gordon Road (No.2)	1961	A.P.	-	-	4	4	-	3	-
Totteridge Road	1961	A.P.	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
Victoria Street (No.1)	1961	-	-	-	3	3	2	2	3
	1960	A.P.	-	-	3	3	-	1	-
c/f					160+15	174	2	149	164

Name of Area	Date of Declaration	How Dealt With	Date of Inquiry	Date of Confirmation	No. of Houses	No. of Families	No. of Families Rehoused by Local Authority		No. of Houses Demolished
							1967	Total	
Queen Street (No.1) b/f	1962	C.P.O.	1962	1963	160+15	174	2	149	164
West End Road (Nos.1,2,3 & 4)	1964	C.P.O.	1965	1966	*23+26 not unfit	49 + 1 house let in lodgings	7	21	10
Gordon Road (No.3)	1964	A.P.	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Bowerdean Road (Nos.1,2 & 3)	1965	C.P.O.	1965	-	29+5 not unfit	36	29	29	-
Desborough Road (No.1)	1965	C.P.O.	1965	1966	12	10	5	5	-
West Wycombe Road (No.3)	1966	C.P.O.	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Slater Street (No.1) & Gordon Road (Nos.4&5)	1967	C.P.O.	1967	1967	22	20	-	-	-
London Road (Nos.1,2,3 & 4)	1967	C.P.O.	1967	-	*21 + 3 not unfit	24	1	1	-
					310+49	354+1	64	232	204

Name of Area	Date of Declaration	How Dealt With	Date of Inquiry	Date of Confirmation	No. of Houses	No. of Families	No. of Families Rehoused by Local Authority		No. of Houses Demolished
							1967	Total	
Kent Street/Park Street b/f	1967	C.A. C.P.O.	1967	-	310+49 *48 + 14 not unfit	354+1 59	64 -	232 -	204 -
Desborough Street(No.1)	1967	C.A. C.P.O.			33	28			
Desborough Street(No.2)	1967	C.P.O.			52	53			
Shaftesbury Street(No.1)	1967	C.P.O.			10	9			
Victoria Street (No.1)	1967	C.P.O.			20	17			
Desborough Street/ Victoria Street	1967	C.P.O.			9	9			
Central Area Redevelopment	1960/ 61	-	1962	-	48	40	3	37	45
Totals:					530+63	569+1	67	269	249

A.P. = Agreed Purchase C.O. = Clearance Order

C.P.O. = Compulsory Purchase Order

* As confirmed

TABLE II

Areas in which action was completed before 1967

AREA	Date of Declaration	No. of Families re-housed by Local Authority	No. of Houses demolished
(a) <u>Totals for Areas completed prior to 1.1.63.</u>		155	175
(b) <u>Other Areas</u>			
Mill Street (No.1)	1958	4	4
George Street (No.1)	1959	1	3
Oxford Road (No.1)	1957	17	19
Baker Street (Nos.1 & 2) and George Street (No.2)	1960	61	70
Bridge Street (No.3)	1962	5	6
Richardson Street	1958	113	124
Bridge Street (No.2)	1958	40	59
West Wycombe Road (No.2)	1961	3	4
Railway Place	1961	35	39
Total:		434	503

RENT ACT 1957

Table showing work carried out during 1967 and since the above Act first came into force:

	Total in 1967	Grand Total
Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	1	158
Decisions not to issue Certificates	NIL	6
Decisions to issue Certificates	1	152
((a) in respect of some but not all defects)	NIL	86
((b) in respect of all defects)	1	66
Undertakings to carry out repairs given by Landlords	NIL	57
Undertakings refused by the Local Authority	NIL	-
Certificates issued	1	93
Landlords' Applications to the Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates	NIL	21
Objections by Tenants to Cancellation	NIL	4
Decisions by the Local Authority to cancel in spite of Tenants' objections	NIL	-
Certificates cancelled	NIL	16

C L E A N A I R

(a) Domestic Smoke

At the end of the year confirmation of the High Wycombe (No.15) Area was awaited there being one objection to the making of the Order.

The following shows the areas in operation at the end of 1967.

<u>Smoke Control Areas</u>	<u>Houses planned</u>	<u>Houses erected to date</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Gomm's Wood	122	122	11.75
Deeds Grove	388	388	56.6
New Road No.1	94	94	10.65
New Road No.2)	145	145	8.4
Castlefield No.1)			10.9
Upper Bowerdean	357	278	39.0
Hicks Farm	1067	984	128.3
Quebec Road	201	201	29.0
*Plomer Hill	120	120	10.0
			(Borough only)
Desborough Avenue	601	543	192.0
North Western	2222	1371	725.0
Western Area (No.12)	1255	1147	750.0
High Wycombe (No.13)	1362	1348	280.0
High Wycombe (No.14)	1244	1137	162.0
	<u>9178</u>	<u>7878</u>	<u>2413.6</u>

* Joint area with Wycombe Rural District Council.

Industrial Smoke

5 notifications were received under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956. There were six contraventions under Grit and Dust emissions, being, four from oil fired and two from wood fired plants and these were dealt with informally.

Chimney Heights

5 new plans were submitted and agreement was reached after consultation with the Engineer and Architect concerned. Three commercial chimneys serving large boiler plants and outside the scope of the Act, were erected during the year but consultations with this department took place in order that the height could be agreed upon.

Address	Houses	Houses	Smoke Control Areas
10.65	94	94	1
10.9	145	145	1
10.1	287	287	1
10.2	301	301	1
10.3	301	301	1
10.4	301	301	1
10.5	301	301	1
10.6	301	301	1
10.7	301	301	1
10.8	301	301	1
10.9	301	301	1
11.0	301	301	1
11.1	301	301	1
11.2	301	301	1
11.3	301	301	1
11.4	301	301	1
11.5	301	301	1
11.6	301	301	1
11.7	301	301	1
11.8	301	301	1
11.9	301	301	1
12.0	301	301	1
12.1	301	301	1
12.2	301	301	1
12.3	301	301	1
12.4	301	301	1
12.5	301	301	1
12.6	301	301	1
12.7	301	301	1
12.8	301	301	1
12.9	301	301	1
13.0	301	301	1
13.1	301	301	1
13.2	301	301	1
13.3	301	301	1
13.4	301	301	1
13.5	301	301	1
13.6	301	301	1
13.7	301	301	1
13.8	301	301	1
13.9	301	301	1
14.0	301	301	1
14.1	301	301	1
14.2	301	301	1
14.3	301	301	1
14.4	301	301	1
14.5	301	301	1
14.6	301	301	1
14.7	301	301	1
14.8	301	301	1
14.9	301	301	1
15.0	301	301	1
15.1	301	301	1
15.2	301	301	1
15.3	301	301	1
15.4	301	301	1
15.5	301	301	1
15.6	301	301	1
15.7	301	301	1
15.8	301	301	1
15.9	301	301	1
16.0	301	301	1
16.1	301	301	1
16.2	301	301	1
16.3	301	301	1
16.4	301	301	1
16.5	301	301	1
16.6	301	301	1
16.7	301	301	1
16.8	301	301	1
16.9	301	301	1
17.0	301	301	1
17.1	301	301	1
17.2	301	301	1
17.3	301	301	1
17.4	301	301	1
17.5	301	301	1
17.6	301	301	1
17.7	301	301	1
17.8	301	301	1
17.9	301	301	1
18.0	301	301	1
18.1	301	301	1
18.2	301	301	1
18.3	301	301	1
18.4	301	301	1
18.5	301	301	1
18.6	301	301	1
18.7	301	301	1
18.8	301	301	1
18.9	301	301	1
19.0	301	301	1
19.1	301	301	1
19.2	301	301	1
19.3	301	301	1
19.4	301	301	1
19.5	301	301	1
19.6	301	301	1
19.7	301	301	1
19.8	301	301	1
19.9	301	301	1
20.0	301	301	1

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING

MATERIALS ACT 1951

Statistics for the year 1967

Licences issued to manufacture	nil
Licences issued to store Rag Flock for re-sale	4
Total number of registrations	83

57 samples of filling materials were taken for analysis as follows:-

<u>Material</u>	<u>Taken</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>	<u>Cause</u>
Woollen Mixture Felt	2	2	-	-
Rag Flock	26	20	6	Excess Chloride
Cotton Felt	10	8	2	Excess Trash
Feathers	9	9	-	-
Other	10	9	1	Excess Trash

7 samples were taken from toys; of these 3 failed the tests. In one case a follow-up sample, formally taken, proved satisfactory. In the other case, the formal sample also failed the tests and the consideration of Legal Proceedings was pending at the end of the year. Other failures were dealt with informally.

The local firm manufacturing felted material from cotton linters and rag flock, closed in July.

EXPLOSIVES ACTS 1875 - 1923

Registration of premises where explosives (fireworks etc.) are stored was carried out as required by the provisions of the Explosives Act, 1875.

The number of registrations for the period ending 30th September, 1967 was 56.

FACTORIES ACT 1937

No. of factories of all types	613
No. of inspections	247
No. of contraventions found	19
No. of complaints received from H.M. Inspector of Factories	8

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY

PESTS ACT 1949

Agreements in force	10
Total complaints received	452
(Agricultural premises	-
(Business premises	161
(Domestic premises	245
(Other premises	11
(Complaints not justified	35
Total visits by Rodent Operators & Students	1852
Total visits by Public Health Inspectors	596

A section of the sewerage system in the eastern end of the town was test baited for rats and was found to be clear.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS 1967

Table showing legal proceedings taken, and results, during
1967:-

Acts, Orders or Regulations under which Proceedings were instituted	Default or Offence	Result
Food & Drugs Act, 1955. Section 2.	Sale of milk not of the quality demanded.	Fined £20.0.0d. Costs £7.7.0d.
Food & Drugs Act, 1955. Section 6(1).	Sale of Pies falsely labelled as to mislead.	Fined £10.0.0d. Costs £10.10.0d. Analyst's Fee £3.18.0d.
Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act, 1951. Section 10.	Excess chlorine in Rag Flock Filling.	Fined £10.0.0d. Costs £7.7.0d. Analyst's Fee £1.13.0d.
Food & Drugs Act, 1955. Section 2.	Sale of bread not of the quality demanded. (2 offences)	Fined £20.0.0d. on each offence = £40.0.0d. Costs £7.7.0d. Analyst's Fee £4.1.1d.
Food & Drugs Act, 1955. Section 2.	Sale of milk not of the quality demanded.	Fined £20.0.0d. Costs £7.7.0d.
Food & Drugs Act, 1955. Section 2.	Sale of sausages not of the quality demanded.	Fined £20.0.0d. Costs £7.7.0d.
Food & Drugs Act, 1955. Section 2.	Sale of sausages not of the quality demanded.	Fined £20.0.0d. Costs £7.7.0d.
Shops Act 1950.	Offence against Section 10.	Fined £1.0.0d. Costs £7.7.0d.
Total fines =		£141.0.0d.
Costs =		£71.11.1d.

V I S I T S A N D I N S P E C T I O N S M A D E

Clean Air Act:	Survey & Misc.	569
	Observations & Visits	310
	Installations	545
Factories Act:	Powered Factories	220
	Non-powered Factories	4
	Building Sites San.Accom.	23
	Outworkers	-
Food & Drugs Act & Food Hygiene Regulations:	Food Manufacturers	44
	General Food Premises	548
	Market Stalls & Mobile Traders	346
	Milk Shops & Dairies	16
	Cafes, Canteens & Restaurants	270
	Miscellaneous	3
	Food Inspection: General Premises	139
	Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection)	824
	Premises Visited	193
	Following up visits	73
	Sampling: Milk	120
	Ice Cream	110
	Swimming Pools	80
Water	34	
Miscellaneous	1	
Housing Acts:	(Clearance	692
	(Housing Inspections	25
	Houses let in lodgings	165
	Overcrowding	6
	Repairs	64
	Standard Grants	291
Merchandise Marks Act:		230
Miscellaneous:		326
Noise Abatement Act:		161
Pet Animals Act:		4
		6436

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following Tables give the prescribed particulars required under the provisions of Section 153(1) of the Factories Act 1961 with respect to matters under Part I and VIII of that Act.

PART I OF THE ACT

I- INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	18	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	595	220	9	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out-workers' premises)	36	23	-	-
Totals:	649	247	9	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	No. of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Prosecutions instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	17	10	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	2	-	-	-
Totals:	19	12	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of Default in sending list to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
<u>Wearing Apparel:</u>						
Making etc.	23	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Upholst-ery	25	-	-	-	-	-
Carding etc., of buttons etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	48	-	-	-	-	-

