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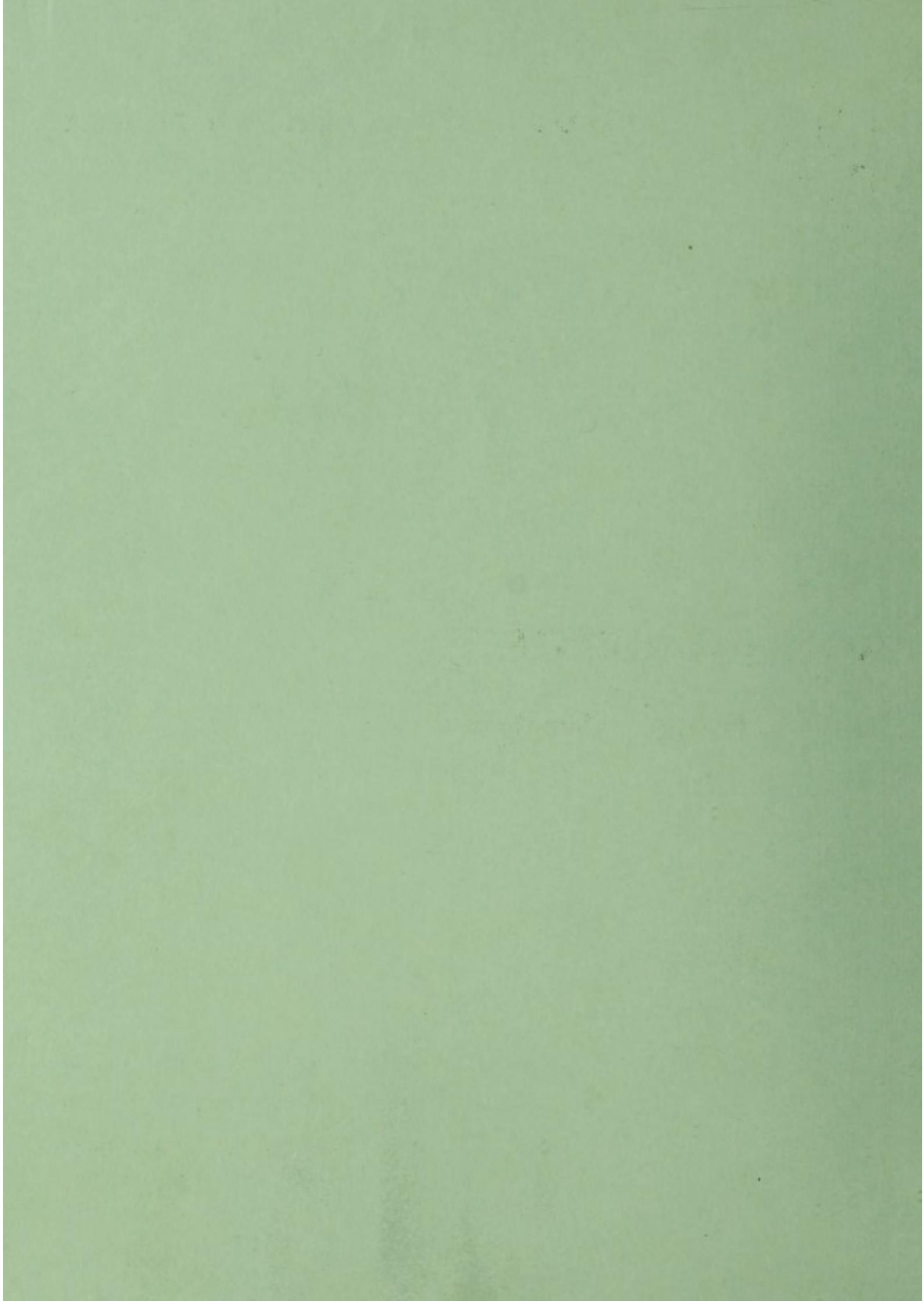
BOROUGH OF HIGH WYCOMBE



ANNUAL REPORT
1969 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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A. J. MUR, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

R. F. SHAFER, F.A.P.H.C.
Chief Public Health Inspector

<https://archive.org/details/b29427940>

* I.F. CHAPMAN, F.A.P.H.I.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Office Address

(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. WILKINSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

C O N T E N T S

Main Office Address

32 Goring Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.

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F. E. WILKINSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Head of Office 1969)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Senior Administrative Officer
A. G. HALL
S. J. WILKINSON, S.C.M.A., M.B., Ch.B.
2, G.D. Road, London E.C.4.

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.

Main Office Address

32 Octagon Parade, High Wycombe.

Telephones

Office : High Wycombe 32861
Home : High Wycombe 27338

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

W. E. ANWYL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H.
(Resigned October 1969)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Senior Administrative Officer : A. G. Hall

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

Office Address

8 Easton Street, High Wycombe.

Telephone

Office : High Wycombe 26100

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

- * J.F. LEAH M.A.P.H.I.
- +* D.F. YARROW
- * K.J. COLDHAM M.A.P.H.I. (appointed 5th May 1969)
- * P.D. TEDSTONE M.A.P.H.I. (left 30th September 1969)
- * P.H. GALLAGHER (qualified 17th June 1969)

- * Qualified Public Health Inspectors in accordance with the Public Health Officers
- + Certificated by the Royal Society of Health as Smoke Inspector.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Senior Clerk : Mrs. K. Munday

PUBLIC ANALYST

ERIC VOELCKER, A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.
1 Tudor Street, London E.C.4.

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES :

Year	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 live births
1968	1	0.8
1969	1	0.8

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

I submit herewith my 25th Annual Report on the Health Services of the Borough.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population in mid 1969 was 57,360 an increase of 470 on the figure for the previous year. With an excess of 720 births over deaths one would think that the increase would have been greater.

There were 1,184 births during the year an increase of 20 on the figure for the previous year. 95 of the births, or 8% of the total, were illegitimate.

Of the 464 deaths - 39 fewer than in 1968 - 213 (46%) were caused by diseases of the heart and circulation, 92 (19.5%) were due to cancer, and diseases of the lungs and respiratory system were responsible for 73 (15.7%). Fifteen deaths of children under one year of age occurred - this gives an infant mortality rate of 13 per 1,000 births compared with the national rate of 18. Eleven of the deaths took place in the first four weeks of life, nine being in the first week.

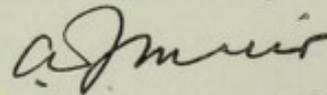
There was very little in the way of infectious diseases in 1969. There were 121 measles notifications - the same as in 1968 and 15 notifications of tuberculosis, most of which were in respect of immigrants - over the past few years this has been the trend.

At the end of the year we quitted the office accommodation at the Municipal Health Centre and are now housed in the middle of the town in the Octagon facing Oxford Street - so ends a Chapter in the life of the Borough Health Services.

I thank all my fellow officials, Mr. Shapter and his staff, also my own staff for their co-operation and help during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

October 1970

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the
M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

32 Octagon Parade,
High Wycombe.

October 1970.

S E C T I O N I

STATISTICS :

Area	7,091	acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate) ...	57,360	
Number of Dwelling Houses	17,978	
Rateable Value as at 1.4.69	£ 4,010,122	
Product of a Penny Rate (Actual 1968/69) ...	16,100	

RAINFALL :

Pann Mill, Easton Street	23.64	ins.
Mill End Road Pumping Station	22.88	ins.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS :

Live Births

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
Legitimate	1089	575	514	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ...
Illegitimate	95	48	47	
	1184	623	561	Adjusted Rate ...

Stillbirths

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
Legitimate	12	4	8	Rate per 1,000 total (Live and still) births ...
Illegitimate	-	-	-	

Deaths

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
	464	248	216	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population

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	1	0.84

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE :

Total number of deaths		15
Death rate of all infants per 1,000 live births		13
Number of legitimate infant deaths		11
Legitimate death rate per 1,000 legitimate live births		10
Number of illegitimate infant deaths		4
Illegitimate death rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births		42
<u>Neo-natal death rate</u>		
Number of deaths of children under 4 weeks (3 males, 8 females)		11
Rate per 1,000 live births		9
<u>Early Neo-natal death rate</u>		
Number of deaths of children under 1 week (2 males, 7 females)		9
Rate per 1,000 live births		8
<u>Perinatal mortality rate</u>		
Number of deaths in first week	9	
Number of stillbirths	12	
	Total	21
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births		18

DEATHS (ALL AGES) :

Deaths from - Cancer		92
Measles		Nil
Whooping Cough		Nil
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhea		Nil
Total Tuberculosis deaths (all cases)		3
Tuberculosis Death Rate (all cases)		0.053
Total Respiratory Tuberculosis deaths		1
Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate		0.017
Total non-Respiratory Tuberculosis deaths		2
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate		0.034
Total Respiratory Deaths (excluding Tuberculosis)		73
Respiratory Death Rate (excluding Tuberculosis)		1.27

INFANT MORTALITY :

Fifteen infants under the age of twelve months died during 1969, giving an infantile mortality rate of 13 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 :-

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
England & Wales	21.7	21.4	21.4	20.9	20.0
High Wycombe	21.0	15.0	16.2	17.5	17.2

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
England & Wales	19.0	19.0	18.3	18.0	18.0
High Wycombe	16.5	9.4	8.0	16.0	13.0

CAUSES OF DEATH :

		1968		1969	
		<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
B.1	Cholera	-	-	-	-
B.2	Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-
B.3	Bacilliary dysentery and amoebiasis	-	-	-	-
B.4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	-	-	1	-
B.5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	-	-	1	-
B.6	Other tuberculosis, including late effects	1	-	1	1
B.7	Plague	-	-	-	-
B.8	Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
B.9	Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
B.10	Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	-	-	-	-
B.11	Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-
B.12	Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
B.13	Smallpox	-	-	-	-
B.14	Measles	-	-	-	-
B.15	Typhus and other rickettsioses	-	-	-	-
B.16	Malaria	-	-	-	-
B.17	Syphilis and its sequelae	-	-	-	-
B.18	All other infective and parasitic diseases	-	2	-	-
B.19(1)	Malignant neoplasm - Buccal Cavity, etc.	-	-	2	4
B.19(2)	Malignant neoplasm - Oesophagus	-	-	2	1
B.19(3)	Malignant neoplasm - stomach	3	4	7	2
B.19(4)	Malignant neoplasm - intestine	-	-	2	5
B.19(6)	Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	28	6	19	2
B.19(7)	Malignant neoplasm - breast	-	7	-	13
B.19(8)	Malignant neoplasm - uterus	-	4	-	3
B.19(9)	Malignant neoplasm - prostate	-	-	5	-
B.19(10)	Leukaemia	1	2	1	4
B.19(11)	Other malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	27	25	10	14
B.20	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	-	1	1	4
B.21	Diabetic mellitus	-	1	3	4
B.22	Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	-	-	-	1
B.46(1)	Other endocrine, nutritional - and metabolic diseases	1	2	-	2
B.23	Anaemias	1	2	1	1
B.46(pt)	Mental disorders	1	-	-	-
B.24	Meningitis	-	-	-	1
B.46(4)	Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	2	1	2	3
B.25	Active rheumatic fever	-	-	-	-
B.26	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	5	2	4

		1968		1969	
		<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
B.27	Hypertensive disease	8	7	8	5
B.28	Ischaemic heart disease	80	49	68	43
B.29	Other forms of heart disease	6	13	12	14
B.30	Cerebrovascular disease	24	37	17	21
B.46(5)	Other disease of the circulatory system	13	13	7	12
B.31	Influenza	3	1	4	4
B.32	Pneumonia	24	23	18	14
B.33(1)	Bronchitis, emphysema	28	7	21	6
B.33(Rem)	Asthma	1	-	-	-
B.46(6)	Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	4	2	4
B.34	Peptic ulcer	3	-	2	-
B.35	Appendicitis	-	-	-	1
B.36	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	2	1	2
B.37	Cirrhosis of liver	-	-	2	-
B.46(7)	Other diseases of the digestive system	1	2	2	3
B.38	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	-	2
B.39	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1	-
B.46(8)	Other disease of the genito-urinary system	2	-	2	3
B.40	Abortion	-	-	-	-
B.41	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	-	1	-	1
B.46(pt)	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	2	-	-	-
B.46(Rem)	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue	-	1	-	-
B.42	Congenital anomalies	5	-	1	4
B.43	Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	2	1	2	5
B.44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	5	1	1	-
B.45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	1	-	1	1
BE.47	Motor vehicle accidents	3	2	6	3
BE.48	All other accidents	3	5	5	2
BE.49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	3	2	4	-
BE.50	All other external causes	2	-	1	1
T o t a l s :		289	234	248	216

SECTION II

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 follows :-

<u>General</u>	The General Hospital, High Wycombe. Amersham General Hospital Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Aylesbury. Marlow Cottage Hospital
<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 time 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 -
2.0 - 4.0 p.m.

Community Centre
West Wycombe
4th Wednesday
2.0 - 4.0 p.m.

St. Peters Church Hall
Micklefield
Mondays
2.0 - 4.0 p.m.

Sands Village Hall
2nd & 4th Thursdays
2.0 - 4.0 p.m.

St. Anne's Church Hall
Wycombe Marsh
2nd & 4th Tuesdays
2.0 - 4.0 p.m.

St. Andrews Church Hall
Totteridge
Thursdays
2.0 - 4.0 p.m.

Methodist Church Hall
Rutland Avenue
2nd & 4th Tuesdays
2.0 - 4.0 p.m.

Methodist Church Hall
Deeds Grove
1st & 3rd Fridays
2.0 - 4.0 p.m.

St. Birinus Church Hall
Cressex Road, High Wycombe.
1st, 3rd & 5th Tuesdays
2.0 - 4.0 p.m.

Immunisation and Vaccination
Clinic

Municipal Health Centre
Tuesdays
9.30 - 11.0 a.m.

Also by computer appointment at all Child Welfare
Centres

Dental Clinic

51 Priory Road
(Nursing and expectant mothers and children
under school age)

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

Municipal Health Centre
Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays 2.0 - 4.0 p.m.
Fridays 10.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.

Cervical Cytology Clinics

Municipal Health Centre
Fridays 6.15 - 8.0 p.m. (appointments)

(b) Administered by Regional Hospital Board

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Outpatients Department
Wycombe General Hospital
Tuesdays and Wednesdays
10. - 11.0 a.m.

Tuberculosis Clinic Chest Clinic
Wycombe General Hospital
Wednesdays and Fridays
9.0 a.m. - 12.0 noon

Venereal Diseases Wycombe General Hospital
Mondays and Wednesdays
Females : 2.30 - 4.0 p.m.
Males : 4.30 - 6.0 p.m.

(c) Administered by Other Bodies

Family Planning Clinic (Family Planning Association)
6 Harlow Road, High Wycombe.
Mondays 1.15 - 2.45 p.m.
Tuesdays and Thursdays
6.15 - 7.45 p.m.
Wednesdays and Fridays
9.45 - 11.15 a.m.
Fridays (Sub-fertility Clinic)
12.30 - 2.0 p.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 CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(a) Notifiable Diseases

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

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES TABLE FOR 1969

	Notified Cases	Under							25 & over	Age unknown
		1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5-9	10-14		
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Post infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	123	2	13	26	20	13	44	1	1	3
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Infective Hepatitis	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals:	161	2	13	26	21	13	54	5	7	17

(b) Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus
Immunisation against these diseases is carried out with a combined vaccine but occasionally single or dual vaccines are used.

1,063 children were immunised against diphtheria,
1,005 against tetanus and 966 against whooping cough.
1,790 children had re-inforcing doses.

(c) Vaccination against Measles

During the year 152 children under 2 years of age were vaccinated against Measles.

(d) Vaccination against Smallpox

There were 1,004 primary vaccinations compared with 924 in the previous year. Re-vaccinations numbered 138.

(e) 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 2,046 children were tested of whom 1,802 were negative and were vaccinated. This represented a percentage of 88.9 of those tested.

(f) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Oral vaccine only is now used and vaccination is incorporated in the normal clinic routine.

(g) Tuberculosis

15 cases of pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified compared with 7 and 5 respectively in 1968. There was one death from the pulmonary form of the disease and two from the non-pulmonary.

(h) Isolation Hospitals

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

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE

GRAND TOTAL	NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
235	48	15	51	8	59	63
20	1-0	-	-	-	-	-
	2-5	-	-	-	-	-
	3-5	-	-	-	-	-
	4-10	-	-	-	-	-
	11-15	-	-	-	-	-
	16-20	-	-	-	-	-
	21-25	-	-	-	-	-
	26-30	-	-	-	-	-
	31-35	-	-	-	-	-
	36-40	-	-	-	-	-
	41-45	-	-	-	-	-
	46-50	-	-	-	-	-
	51-55	-	-	-	-	-
	56-60	-	-	-	-	-
	61-65	-	-	-	-	-
	66-70	-	-	-	-	-
	71-75	-	-	-	-	-
	76-80	-	-	-	-	-
	81-85	-	-	-	-	-
	86-90	-	-	-	-	-
	91-95	-	-	-	-	-
	96-100	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION V

TUBERCULOSIS

The Tuberculosis Service is administered by the Regional Hospital Board.

The tables on the following pages give the position regarding tuberculosis in High Wycombe during 1969.

T A B J E & Co Ld
REPORT ON TUBERCULOSIS

Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Deaths	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Admissions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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 1969	118	69	187	31	17	48	235
No. first notified during 1969	10	5	15	4	1	5	20
No. of cases entered in Register other than by notification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. removed from Register during 1969							
(a) Died	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
(b) Removed from District	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
(c) De-notified	3	4	7	2	-	2	9
No. remaining on Register on 31st December 1969	121	70	191	32	18	50	241

T A B L E II

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Deaths	4	1	2	-	3	1	1	2	1	3

T A B L E I I I

AGE-GROUPS OF NEW CASES AND OF DEATHS

Age Group	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-20	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20-25	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
45-55	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Totals	10	5	4	1	4	-	-	-

The above Table gives in detail the number of new cases and the number of deaths of persons on the Register (either from tuberculosis or other cause) notified during 1969.

S E C T I O N V I

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 : SECTION 47

During the year no action was necessary.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In 1969 the department changed address once again by the move from Collins House, Desborough Road to 8/9 Easton Street. This move I am sure, has brought us back in touch with the people who require the services of the department and seek the advice of its staff. Once again, however, the move was made without outside help, except for the actual removers. The packing up and unpacking being done entirely by the staff of the department and, perhaps, the bulk by the clerical section. There was no grand opening of the newly decorated premises, no sherry party, nor financial recognition for the extra work carried out. I think it is right, therefore, that I should thank my staff publicly for the fine manner in which they undertook the move and kept the work flowing without a shut down on any day.

The difficulties with regard to the temporary shortage of solid smokeless fuels led, unfortunately, to the postponement of the declaration of a further smoke control area within the Borough, but the proposal to deal with an additional number of houses within the next two years in order that the programme may continue as planned, and without loss, from 1972 is, in my opinion, an example which may be followed by many other Councils instead of making the temporary shortage an excuse for deferring programmes and thereby subjecting persons who they represent to a prolonged period of dirty air; forgetting perhaps that the improvement of the health of people was the beginning and basis of local government.

I have not listed in my report the additional regulations which have been made during the year, nor referred to the number of practice notes, government circulars, codes of practice, etc., which have been placed upon my desk during the year. The word "sophistication" is often used today in reference to foodstuffs, be it, therefore, enough to say that "sophistication" takes place in the other duties which are in the purview of my department, and obviously, ever increased study is necessary to cope with the ever changing technological advances. It is for this reason that weekend schools, short courses of training and conferences become so useful, and I am sure that, in allowing members of the staff to attend such meetings on occasions, the Council are improving the service

to ratepayers.

At the time of compiling this report the local papers have carried letters from many persons with differing views concerning the zoning of milk retailers within the Borough. Whilst it is not for me to enter into the economics of the case or the reasons why the various retailers have taken this choice, I consider it relevant to make one or two points concerning the zoning of milk.

In the first place, it is a voluntary arrangement and an "outside" purveyor of milk could come to the Borough and start other rounds; there is no difficulty in obtaining registration for this purpose though, of course, there might be some difficulty in obtaining milk from the large companies which already supply milk within the Borough.

In taking into consideration food complaints there is, in the background, the fact that a customer may change the supplier. It would seem that this right is now deprived in relation to milk deliveries. This position must be taken into consideration when complaints concerning milk are brought to my attention. It may be that customers in future may also feel disposed to complain directly to this department when dissatisfied with the quality or cleanliness of milk delivered.

It is, of course, our duty to enforce the standards of cleanliness, quality and purity of all food, but where there is a monopoly of supply this duty becomes even more important.

I have included additional items in my report for 1969, which I trust will be of interest and use.

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 - 1969 (Unhealth Areas, Unfit Houses, demolition, improvement, repair, etc.)
Food and Drugs Act, 1955. (Including provisions re sampling)
Clean Air Act, 1956 and 1968.
Offices, Shops and 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 and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.
Rent Act, 1957.
Shops Act, 1950 - 1965.
Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1954 - 1958.
Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.
Trades (Misdescription) Act 1968.

PUBLIC HEALTH (GENERAL)

COMPLAINTS

The Department relies to some degree on complaints from the inhabitants of the Borough in order to know where environmental conditions are such as to be a nuisance. The table below sets out the complaints received and investigated during 1969. I would point out, however, that the number of complaints do not mean that there was a separate environmental nuisance in each of these instances. On the one hand, some complaints were unjustified; on the other hand, there were occasions when several complaints were received about the same condition or incident. This is particularly so in the case of noise nuisance and dust and obnoxious smells. Indeed, as far as the latter is concerned, in a period of the year for one month there were telephone calls and complaints concerning the by-products plant in the town where failures in the equipment, coupled with the high humidity prevailing at the time, gave rise to obnoxious odours from the actual plant. I believe that some complaints in this case were perhaps unjustified and arose from a fear of what might happen rather than what was actually prevailing. On the other hand, where a nuisance appears to be continuous, one cannot blame the inhabitants of an area for making strong representations to the department which is responsible for administering the Public Health Acts as applicable to those particular premises and conditions.

As far as the complaints concerning the by-products plant were concerned, however, a meeting was arranged between representatives of the complainants, members of the Health Committee and officers of my department. At this meeting the whole matter was discussed, the difficulties in overcoming the problem were presented and the hopes of the future and the steps which could be taken set out. I believe that this was an exceedingly useful thing to do. It was done quietly and sensibly in order to let each party know the feelings of the other. It is to be hoped that such a series of breakdowns, coupled with such adverse climatic conditions, will not occur again. Nevertheless, the installation of new odour treatment equipment is being considered.

The number of complaints for insect pests included those concerned with wasp nests. It was not possible to carry out all the treatments that were requested. The service for wasp nests is only possible provided that staff

is available and other work is not affected - it is not a statutory obligation of the Council. Unfortunately, during 1969 there were difficulties with regard to outdoor staff and as a consequence not all wasp nests could be dealt with; nevertheless, where treatment was not possible, powder for the eradication of wasps was issued, together with instructions for its use. Apparently this was quite effective and was received well by the people to whom this service was given.

The complaints concerning noise were not related to fifty-six individual noise nuisances and neither were the sixty complaints of Clean Air of sixty different premises, but related to people within areas being concerned about a few particular instances.

There is sometimes a feeling that a local authority will not act unless a number of people get together to make a complaint, but any complaint which is made to the department is fully investigated, though on the other hand, it must be admitted that in noise nuisances there are occasions when a minimum of three complainants, prepared to give evidence in court, are necessary in order to take legal action.

I cannot pass over the question of noise nuisances without mentioning that some concerned the playing of radiograms in the early hours of the morning to the annoyance of neighbours. This is always a difficult matter to deal with and one which in many cases can only be dealt with at Common Law, but in these cases my efforts to take the matter informally through the Liaison Officer of the Immigrant Committee met a cold reception and my attempts to talk it over with representatives of the immigrants were not accepted. Nevertheless, I am pleased to report that in the cases concerned it was not necessary to use formal action. On like matters, however, if it is impossible to take the matter up informally one is forced to look upon the matter more seriously and take any formal action that is possible.

The number of notices served in comparison with the complaints received may seem small, but it must be remembered that much of the work of the department is done by representation and persuasion rather than with the service of notices either informal or statutory. I am of the opinion that there are cases where the establishment of a nuisance would be better dealt with as if it were a punishable offence, rather than the lengthy procedure of having to take action to abate it.

Complaints Received 1969

Accumulations and rubbish	28
Animals kept as to be a nuisance	17
Caravans	-
Clean Air	60
Drainage	98
Dust and obnoxious smells	114
Food and food hygiene	70
Houses in multiple occupation	12
Insect Pests	116
Noise	56
Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance	82
Miscellaneous	38
	<hr/>
	691

40 Informal notices and 6 Statutory Notices were served.

GENERAL HEALTH MATTERS

Infectious diseases - visits made	13
Library books disinfected	117
Wasps nests cleared (plus 13 powder given)	53
Houses treated for other insects	19
Advice given in other cases (insects)	14
Houses disinfested	8
Drains cleared	29

Under this heading it is pertinent to refer to the talks which have been given to various organisations in the town on the work of a Public Health Inspector, including those to students and nursing trainees, where a background knowledge of environmental health work has been useful. In talks to ladies' meetings the slant has been on the work concerning food and these have been illustrated with examples of poor and improper labelling. A series of photographic slides is being built up on the various aspects of our work and these include close-ups of the indistinct labelling on food packets.

Experience has shown that members of the various organisations have been surprised at the varied and numerous duties for which a Public Health Inspector is responsible and the technical training necessary to carry them out.

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. Seventeen 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 sample showed very slight contamination but investigation and follow-up samples showed it to have been of a local nature rather than the supply as a whole.

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.

Thirty samples of the water at the swimming pools were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year. Of these, twenty-eight were of the highest standard, but two from the teaching pool, though not of such high standard, showed that the water was satisfactory and in no way detrimental to persons using the pool.

In addition to the samples taken from the Corporation pools, nineteen samples were taken from pools used at schools. A sample taken early in the season showed the water not to be of the high standard which one would expect from the system used in the pool, but, nevertheless, it showed the water to be quite safe to the users - advice to the pool attendant resulted in the necessary improvement.

The sampling of water from swimming pools at schools is carried out at the request of the Buckinghamshire County Council.

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 the registrations relate to shop premises where the sale of milk is small. The bulk of the milk supply being dealt with by four registered purveyors. One major supplier was taken over during the year by one retailer already delivering in the Borough.

Milk and Dairies (Special Designation) Regulations 1963-5.

Licensed Premises

The following new Licences were issued in 1969:-

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

(a)	Pasteurised	7
(b)	Sterilised	2
(c)	Ultra Heat Treated	3

The total number of Licences now held is 76.

Bacteriological Sampling

269 Samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Oxford. Details of the results are as follows:-

	<u>Samples</u>	<u>Failures</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Supplier A	87	30	34.5
B	49	-	-
C	63	15	23.8
D	61	5	8.2
E	6	-	-
F	1	-	-
G	2	-	-
	<u>269</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>18.5</u>

A further 18 samples were void.

Unfortunately, my hopes for the improved supply with regard to suppliers A and C did not materialise during the year and it will be noted that, though supplier C improved considerably, supplier A's percentage failure was worse. It must be admitted that many of the samples failed during August and early September when, once again, climatic conditions were detrimental, to say the least, to the keeping quality of milk. And these conditions, no doubt, had the effect of bringing the percentage of failures of supplier D to 8.2%. Samples were taken in the main from roundsmen between 9 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. and sent under insulated conditions to the laboratory - the condition of milk on sampling, therefore, was better than the condition of milk when taken from the doorstep by many customers.

The percentage failure quoted for supplier A may be somewhat exaggerated by the fact that a series of samples were taken to follow-up and to ascertain whether the failures were likely to be in deliveries in part or whole of the Borough. In this case, if the normal number of samples were taken, the percentage failure would have been 28.5%.

Representations were made to the dairies concerned with regard to the failures. In some cases reasons for the occasional failure could be accepted but I believe that the climatic conditions experienced during August of 1969 were not unusual for this country; such conditions have been experienced before and will be experienced again. Whilst in the days before pasteurisation and the bottling of milk the housewife may have needed to boil milk to keep it, the modern techniques of handling should be sufficient to prevent milk from failing the prescribed tests.

Perhaps we should drink wine and eat our milk in cheese!?

Another point to be taken into consideration is the fact that, where a supply has been shown to have been unsatisfactory, a greater number of samples are taken at a time when they are likely to fail. When, in fact, such samples fail, the picture is worsened.

The efforts which were made in 1968 to improve the quality of the milk from the "defaulting" producers has not been entirely without result, but it has perhaps taken longer to put remedial measures into effect than was anticipated. These results show the need for so doing.

(b) FOOD SAMPLING

Analysis by the Public Analyst

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

Article	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Not Genuine
Beverages	-	12	12	-
Bread	-	1	-	1
Cakes	-	2	-	2
Cereal	-	1	1	-
Cheese	1	8	9	-
Confectionery	-	2	2	-
Cooking Oil	-	2	2	-
Dairy Dessert	-	1	1	-
Dried Fruit	-	22	20	2
Dried Skimmed Milk	-	19	15	4
Fats	1	1	2	-
Fish Cakes	1	-	1	-
Fruit (fresh)	-	1	1	-
Fruit (canned)	-	1	1	-
Fruit (glace)	-	1	1	-
Fruit Drinks etc.	1	5	6	-
Ice cream	2	5	7	-
Meat Products	2	-	2	-
Milk (fresh)	3	-	3	-
Milk Substitute	-	1	1	-
Mincemeat	-	1	1	-
Pies (Meat) etc.	3	1	3	1
Pickles	-	1	1	-
Potato Mix	-	1	1	-
Preserves	-	2	2	-
Sausages	2	1	2	1
Sausagemeat	1	-	1	-
Spirits	11	4	15	-
Sweet Corn	-	5	5	-
Sweeteners (artificial)	-	2	2	-
Sugar	-	1	1	-
Wine	-	1	1	-
Totals:	28	105	122	11

Unsatisfactory Samples

Chutney

Last year I reported upon negotiation which were continuing concerning the labelling of Tomato and Sweet Pepper Chutney and the word "Rutabaga" being included in the list of ingredients. I am pleased to report that the continuing representations led to the labelling of the ingredients with the word "Swede" in place of "Rutabaga", thus giving a clear indication of the ingredients. Working with the co-operation of another Authority the recipe for this particular chutney was changed and the amount of swede reduced in comparison with that of tomato and sweet peppers and, under these circumstances, the labelling of the chutney as being "Tomato and Sweet Papper" was allowed to continue.

Dried Skimmed Milk

New processing techniques to form granules rather than powder caused the term "instant" to be used and in the early days of its use was manufactured by one company only; now it appears under many different trading labels. The labelling of this product varies widely from "Instant Non Fat Milk - Skimmed", "Instant Low Fat Milk - Skimmed" and "Instant Milk - Skimmed". These refer to precisely the same product, which, in the dried state, contains approximately 0.9% fat. It has been argued also that it is impossible to remove more fat and it is, therefore, to all intent and purposes non-fat milk. One also finds today that with "own labelling" products the production line channels the same product into tins for different companies and bearing different labels. The ridiculousness of the situation becomes apparent when it is known that on one line the product is possibly being labelled as "Instant Non Fat Milk - Skimmed" and on the other line "Instant Low Fat Milk - Skimmed".

Some representations made to "own-label" companies brought a change in labelling to "low-fat" milk instead of "non-fat" but some large companies are either not convinced by the arguments, or adopt an attitude of "We'll change when forced to do so by a High Court decision".

The legal description of the product is "Dried Skimmed Milk" and must bear a statutory declaration that it is not to be used for babies. This statutory declaration and title appears usually on the back of the can in printing much smaller than that on the front. Present Regulations do not

specify the size in which the true description should be printed nor, indeed, its relation to the size of other lettering, provided it is there clearly and distinctly. It is difficult to argue that the term is not clear or distinct. Whether it is truly prominent is another question.

Many persons who are advised to have a fat free diet are of the opinion that that labelled non-fat is a different product to that labelled low-fat milk - skimmed.

In the Dried Milk Regulations "Dried Low Fat Milk Skimmed" may be used even in the case of these "instant" products. That no one using the term "non fat" has adopted the alternative labelling in the statutory declaration is not to be wondered at when one would see "Instant Non Fat" in large print on the front of the tin and "Dried Low Fat" on the reverse.

It would appear that the three major manufacturers of this product are in line and will not act one without the other. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food do not advise on legal disputes.

I am aware that other local authorities are looking into the labelling of this product but so far none have decided to take legal proceedings.

I believe sincerely that this is a case where several Food and Drugs Authorities should unite together and discuss the matter with the manufacturers and the Ministry in order that the whole question may be thrashed out without resort to legal proceedings.

Whilst negotiations concerning labelling were being pursued, the draft of new regulations concerning the labelling of food was also being considered at the Ministry and the labelling of this product may have to be looked at again in the light of new Regulations. For this reason it was not opportune in 1969 to look into the question as to whether legal proceedings should be taken.

I have a fear, however, that when the new regulations are produced, or, if challenged under these new regulations, the manufacturers will endeavour to argue that the common or usual term for this product is "Instant something-or-the-other Milk" rather than "Dried Skimmed Milk", the latter name being the name by which it has always been known. Certainly the present dried skimmed milk is produced by processes other than the roller or spray process but

chemically it is the same product and it is a "dried skimmed milk".

I regret that efforts on my part for a meeting between officers of some of the local authorities involved was not successful, although there has been co-operation individually.

Stoned Raisins

This was a follow-up sample taken as a result of a reference from another Food and Drugs Authority. The sample showed a slight excess of mineral hydrocarbons against that laid down by the Regulations. The matter was taken up with the government concerned and following-up samples of new consignments proved satisfactory. This matter was already reported upon fully to the Council early in the year and no further comment at this stage is necessary, especially as, at that time, it was reported in national newspapers.

The remaining unsatisfactory samples were concerned either with mould, foreign objects or substances in food. Although they were thoroughly investigated and matters taken up with retailers or producers concerned it was not necessary to take proceedings in any case.

During the year samples of dried fruit were taken from a container shipped directly to a factory within the Borough and, after sampling which proved the shipment to be in order, it was released for sale. Similarly, consignments of vegetables were examined.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

One complaint during the year concerned a Wedding Cake. On the day previous to her marriage, a lady received her Wedding Cake only to find that there was a peculiar smell from the icing. The supplier of the cake considered that the smell was only that of new icing and that it would go after a short time but, as it did not, the cake was brought into my office, where it was found that there was a bad odour from the icing, though the cake itself was quite sound. The manufacturer was summoned to the office and he brought with him samples of the icing sugar and the dried egg albumen with which the icing had been made. The hard dried egg albumen was suspected and the reconstitution of some of it in warm water produced a most offensive odour.

Consequently the consignment was collected from the bakery the following morning, and held subject to a bacteriological report, which eventually proved that, though there were no pathogenic organisms present, there were spoilage organisms present, proving the material (Chinese dried egg albumen) to be unusable. The matter was also taken up with the Authority in the area of the supplier to the local bakery for an examination of the bulk supply. This report did not conclusively agree with that supplied for our section of the consignment, which was destroyed.

The happier side of the story is that this department insisted on a replacement cake, properly decorated, being supplied in time for the Wedding - and although it was of unusual shape, I am happy to say that it was delivered in time and properly decorated and the disappointment was not as great as it seemed it would be when the rather distressed "bride-to-be" first brought the offending cake to the office, approximately twenty-four hours before her Wedding.

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

In accordance with usual practice, unfit and spoiled foods from retail shops are surrendered to the local authority in return for a certificate of condemnation or destruction. 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		14 cwt. 26 lbs.
Cooked Meat & Meat Products		19 cwt. 68 lbs.
Canned Meats		1 cwt. 87 lbs.
Other Canned Foods	2 ton	4 cwt. 4 lbs.
Fish (Fresh)		43 lbs.
Fish (Frozen)		12 cwt. 17 lbs.
Fruit & Vegetables (Fresh)		9 cwt. 44 lbs.
Fruit & Vegetables (Frozen)	1 ton	- cwt. 90 lbs.
Other foods	5 ton	9 cwt. 9 lbs.

In no case has it been necessary to condemn a whole consignment of food.

(d) LABORATORY TESTING OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

152 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. The chemical quality of milk continues to be very good, the following figures showing results well above the presumptive standards of 3% fat

(4% Channel Islands) 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	4.6	9.2
All grades other than Channel Island	3.6	8.6
All grades	4.1	8.9

(e) ICE CREAM

Seven registrations were made for the storage and sale of ice-cream. There are now 156 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.

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

Grade I	=	42 samples
Grade II	=	31 samples
Grade III	=	6 samples
Grade IV	=	18 samples

Samples falling into Grades III and IV are considered unsatisfactory though not necessarily injurious to health. The methylene blue test being one to give an indication of the number of bacteria rather than the type.

The samples of Ice Cream were taken from a variety of sources and types and the following table gives the division between soft ice cream made from continuous freezers and other ice cream in the form of wrapped bricks, bars or gallon cans.

Source of Sample	Vehicles				Premises			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Soft Ice-Cream	2	2	3	10	3	-	-	5
Other Ice-Cream	2	-	-	-	35	29	3	3

The large number of samples in Grades III and IV in soft ice cream indicated a high rate whether from shops or vehicles. Both sources depend on the same process and machinery and the cleansing routine is the same whether at shops premises or from a vehicle. Low bacterial quality usually results from the same source, namely, lack of cleansing in the mixing and freezing point and may occur in the manufacture of the soft mix or the freezing process. This is not necessarily through lack of trying because in the case of the Grade IV results from soft ice cream in the Premises, the cleansing procedures were carefully carried out immediately before sampling. When an expert on that particular machine was called in, an almost inaccessible spring which had to be removed to be cleansed, was revealed, and this proved to be the cause of the trouble. After all the effort to ensure a Grade I product there was a change in the proprietor of the premises and soft ice cream was no longer produced. But time was not wasted; the experience gained may be useful in the future.

As for the samples from the Vehicles, it must be said that these originated from within the Borough and I regret very much to have to report this position. It may be advantageous to bring new flavours in ice cream as a change from those of major companies with which we are so familiar, but one would like to see the same high bacterial quality. Much time and energy was used by the Public Health Inspector concerned in endeavouring to assist the ice cream vehicle owners to produce Grade I products. The difficulties were great. In the first case, the design of the machine appeared to be such that proper cleansing was difficult, and the machine designers were contacted concerning this. Secondly, the operatives, not being fully conversant with the English Language, had difficulty in understanding the instructions concerning the cleansing routine. Thirdly, having overcome to some degree these difficulties, sampling of the "cold mix" from which the ice cream was made showed it to be of low bacteriological quality. It was supplied by a company outside of the Borough and the matter was, therefore, taken up with the authority in whose area the ice cream mix was made. I regret to report that at the end of the season, samples were still falling into Grade IV.

There is no statutory bacteriological standard for ice cream. The grading of ice cream into Grades I - IV as a result of methylene blue tests is for guidance only and as I have mentioned before, a sample which falls into Grade IV does not mean that it is harmful to health. On the other hand, it has been proven that ice cream can, with

proper care and treatment, result in samples being classified in Grades I and II. If the tests are worth carrying out for the improvement of ice cream then, should there not be some legal bacteriological standard so that constantly bad results can be dealt with? Or alternatively, does not this position on which I report, give reason for the licensing of ice cream vehicles and premises, where a licence may be withdrawn if it is shown that proprietors are not able to produce ice cream which is of the highest bacteriological quality? Premises may be Registered, according to the state of the premises, not the ice cream produced - mobile vehicles are even outside the scope of Registration.

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

(f) OTHER REGISTERED PREMISES

There are fifty-nine 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 AND
FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES)
REGULATIONS 1966

The number of contraventions of the Act are an increase on those reported for 1968, particularly with reference to lack of cleanliness and minor provisions of the regulations. Some of these occurred because of the implementation of the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations and in others due to the insistence of a high standard of cleanliness in cafes and restaurants.

	<u>1969</u>
Lack of wash-hand basins	1 case
Lack of hot water supply	7 cases
Lack of sinks	2 cases
Lack of lighting and ventilation	10 cases
Lack of cleanliness	23 cases
Disrepair	13 cases
Other provisions	27 cases
	<hr/>
	83 cases
	<hr/>

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	12	12	12	12
Butchers	31	31	31	31
Cafes, Canteens & Restaurants	171	171	170	170
Chemists	11	10	11	11
Confectioners	48	48	13	13
Fishmongers	14	14	14	14
Food Manufacturers	9	9	8	8
Greengrocers & Fruiterers	13	13	-	-
Grocers & Provn.	125	125	113	113
Licensed Premises	61	61	58	58
Wholesalers	6	6	5	5

(h) MEAT INSPECTION

At the end of March the one remaining slaughterhouse at Easton Street was closed. There ended a duty in meat inspection throughout the years, of which there have been many changes in quality, methods and practices about which many a tale could be told. Meat is an important food and meat shops are inspected regularly. From time to time Inspectors are called on by butchers to condemn meat which they consider to be unfit.

The following figures set out the animals slaughtered during the first three months of the year.

The tables of comparisons with previous years show that, even during the first quarter of the year, there was a proportionate drop in the animals slaughtered compared with past years and this was due to the fairly small number of sheep which were slaughtered. Nevertheless, the figures for the weight of meat condemned show that it was nearly 25% of the whole of 1968 and, therefore, a proportionate increase. This arises from the fact that during this one quarter one whole carcass was condemned and coincidental with this, a greater proportion of large offals were condemned (i.e. from oxen and cows) than in the year before. The weight distributed, therefore, of these large offals and the whole carcass, throughout the lesser number of animals has created this differential in proportion.

The following table sets out the carcasses of animals inspected and meat condemned at the slaughterhouse. Meat inspection was 100%, and fees collected £66.13.6d.

Animals Slaughtered (Carcases prepared for human consumption)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	1st qtr.
Oxen	1805	1610	975	1664	1851	366	
Cows	288	393	1411	938	511	121	
Calves	83	70	102	60	32	4	
Sheep	12293	15347	12002	5764	3427	226	
Pigs	1798	1308	-	-	-	-	
Goats	-	11	1	-	1	-	
	<u>16267</u>	<u>18739</u>	<u>14491</u>	<u>8426</u>	<u>5822</u>	<u>717</u>	

The weight of condemned meat and offal for the year 1969 was:

Beef in carcase	427 lbs.
Beef not in carcase	34 lbs.
Veal in carcase	100 lbs.
Mutton in carcase	58 lbs.
Offal	4101 lbs.
	<u>4720 lbs.</u>

= 2 ton 2 cwt. 16 lbs.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CARCASES INSPECTED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	366	121	4	226	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerai</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	1	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	199	85	-	119	-
Percentage of the number killed affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerai	54.4	70.2	-	52.6	-
<u>Cysticerosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number killed affected with Cysticerosis	.5	-	-	-	-

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	-	-	24	-	26
Actinobacillosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Angioma	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
Adhesion	-	-	4	-	-	1	5
Flukes	-	-	10	-	238	-	248
Inflammation	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Pleurisy	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	2	1	16	-	269	6	294
<u>Sheep</u>							
Flukes	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Parasites	-	-	11	-	102	-	113
	-	-	11	-	104	-	115

SHOPS ACT 1950 - 65

The work under this Act is carried on alongside the other duties of the Department and visits are not recorded separately unless special visits are made. The total of 32 visits, therefore, does not indicate the total amount of work carried out. Regular investigation on the hours of closing is not considered necessary but, where breaches of the closing hours or trading is suspected, special observation and visits are made.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

INSPECTION AND NOTICES

During the year 622 inspections or visits were paid to premises under the above Act and 106 notices were served drawing attention to various contraventions of the provisions of the Act and these are listed below. Many of the contraventions referred to new shops which were opening in the Town and which, on inspection, were found to contravene the Act or Regulations. One important point which seemed to be missed, was the supply of drinking water at a point other than the wash-basin. It is certainly not considered fit that drinking water should be taken from a tap where it may be contaminated either with the soap solution or with the dirty water from the hand washing. Therefore, separate drinking water points are required either at a much higher level over a wash-hand basin or, preferably, at an entirely different point. Neither is it a good practice in hygiene for staff to have to make tea in the intervening ventilated space next to a w.c. and this practice has been greatly discouraged.

Ventilation is also a matter of some concern. It seems to be overlooked by architects and shop fitters in designing new premises and it is sometimes considered that the door of a shop is sufficient ventilation for, or to form part of, the ventilation through shop premises. But, ventilation means the circulation of fresh air throughout premises. If this is not done by mechanical means, then the circulation of air must be created by proper ventilating units of some form at the back and front of a shop. This question of ventilation has been taken up at the time of the submission of plans for alterations to shop fronts and on many occasions the attention of shop fitters has been drawn to the need for the provision of some louvred ventilation in order to provide this through ventilation. On occasions the actual construction had not been strictly in accordance with the submitted details and alterations had to be made.

Floors, passages and stairs are places where accidents are likely and notices served under this heading have been for the repair of floors, passage or stair conditions. Torn floor line was one particular matter taken up, as such conditions lead to falls which can be dangerous where the carrying of goods are involved.

In law there is no such procedure as a notice being served under the Act and the mere fact that a floor is

defective is a punishable offence. Nevertheless, in all cases of contraventions opportunity was given for the persons concerned to put matters right before there was any consideration of using the force of Law.

The 117 other matters taken up were to a large degree concerned with the exhibition of notices required under the Act. This may not appear as a serious matter, but, on the other hand, this is the notification to shop assistants and clerical workers of their rights under the Act and, therefore, it is important to those employed.

106 Notices were served drawing attention to the various contraventions of the provisions of the Act and are listed below:-

<u>Section</u>	<u>Number of Contraventions found</u>
4 Cleanliness	18
5 Overcrowding	3
6 Temperature	6
7 Ventilation	33
8 Lighting	7
9 Sanitary Conveniences	2
10 Washing Facilities	18
11 Supply of drinking water	15
12 Clothing Accommodation	4
16 Floors, passages & stairs	22
17 Fencing exposed parts of machinery	6
24 First Aid and General Provisions	30
Other Matters	117
	<hr/>
Total	281
	<hr/>

ACCIDENTS

Thirty accidents were notified during the year, this is an increase on 1968 but one cannot say whether this was because of an actual increase in accidents or because employers became more aware of their obligations under the Act. I am of the opinion that there are still many accidents not notified.

Twenty-four of the accidents were investigated, none were of a very serious nature and they could not be put to any particular class of premises or to any particular reason, except that approximately one third were at a warehouse where the chief cause was the dropping of goods

causing injuries to feet and legs.

It will be appreciated that notifiable accidents are those which cause injuries resulting in the person being absent from duty for three or more days. One reported accident from an office was caused by a young man putting a 3 ounce container on a shelf -resulting in a strained bicep muscle !!

The accidents reported in 1969 can be classified as:-

Fractures	7
Bruising	12
Strains and Sprains	5
Cuts and Abrasions	6

and parts of the body affected:-

Toes, Feet and Ankles	7
Fingers, Hands and Wrists	7
Back (Strains only)	4
Arms and Legs	8
Ribs	3
Head	1

Only two accidents involved moving machines or machinery; one accident involving a goods lift might have been very serious but, fortunately, resulted in no worse than a lacerated leg. This occurred before the coming into operation of the Hoists and Lifts Regulations 1968.

These Regulations require specific conditions for various lifts and for the regular examination of lifts by competent engineers and for reports to be kept available for inspection by Local Authority Officers for a period of two years. Where an examination shows that the lift cannot continue to be used with safety, unless certain repairs are to be carried out, a report must be sent to the Local Authority. Obviously, therefore, this department has the responsibility of following up these matters and consequently Public Health Inspectors have had to familiarise themselves with yet another important technical matter and be in a position to discuss a situation with occupiers of premises where lifts are installed.

The following pages give the statistics drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Trade.

Period Covered 1st January to 31st December 1969

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.
OFFICES	24	188	41
RETAIL SHOPS	34	327	122
WHOLESALE SHOPS, WAREHOUSES.	5	42	8
CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, CANTEENS.	5	38	16
FUEL STORAGE DEPOTS	-	1	-
	<u>68</u>	<u>596</u>	<u>187</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 6

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

H O U S I N G

(a) HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

In the 408 visits to houses in multiple occupation it was found that there is a settling down in the smaller houses to "one family" units. In some cases owners are no longer happy to have other families sharing houses, and in others, financial circumstances have not required the subsidising of mortgage payments etc. Nevertheless, the increase in the number of wives and children brought into the houses has caused some overcrowding or crowded conditions. Whilst it could be argued that bringing children into a house already at a limit is an offence against the Housing Act, it has never been our policy to take any action in the Magistrates Court concerning this. Neither, of course, has it been the policy to take action where children are born within the family, again causing overcrowding. But such conditions are not good and must eventually lead to rehousing, at which stage it often means that there should be no more re-letting rooms within a house. This situation has been watched and owners advised of their obligations under the Directions placed on the house under the Act. The 1969 Act's new definition of a house-in-multiple-occupation being "a house which is occupied by persons who do not form a single household", may bring more houses within the definition; though on the other hand, there will be some cases where they will no longer require action under the provisions of the Housing Act 1969, but be controlled by the overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act 1957. Where it has been found that houses have become one family unit, regular inspections have not been made.

It was necessary, however, to make a further 23 Directions on houses in Multiple Occupation in order to control the number of persons according to the facilities available.

(b) CLEARANCE AREAS

Two Clearance Areas were declared during the year; being Lane End Road (No.1) numbers 22 - 48, comprising 14 dwellings; and Ford Street (Grapevine Cottages), comprising 4 dwellings. Clearance Orders were made in respect of these Areas.

In addition the houses in Slater Street, Duke Street and Gordon Road were inspected and reports prepared as a result of these inspections.

During the year 61 families were rehoused from clearance areas and a further 88 houses demolished.

The tables on the following pages show the areas from which rehousing took place as well as other clearance action taken during the year. Table II gives a summary of completed areas.

In addition to houses dealt with in clearance, eight were dealt with by means of closure or demolition as "Individual Unfit Houses".

(c) REPAIR

Thirteen houses were rendered fit as a result of informal action and six as a result of formal action.

(d) STANDARD GRANTS

Twenty-six applications were received during 1969 mainly from owner/occupiers.

Work was completed on twenty-nine houses during the year.

The table attached sets out details of Standard Grants for private houses since the commencement of the scheme. Even allowing for some work to be outstanding on the more recent applications, there have been approximately fifty applications approved but the grants not taken up. The reasons for not doing so have not been ascertained but it is known that, in some cases, the applicant has not been able to pay for his share of the cost, or for the cost of repairs required. The number of grant applications is small compared with the number of houses which still require the standard amenities.

(e) COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no Common Lodging Houses within the Borough.

TABLE OF STANDARD GRANTS

Year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	Totals
Applications Received	11	48	49	30	43	32	22	27	37	19	26	344
Dwellings Improved	-	17	44	20	25	26	22	18	32	24	29	257
Amenities for Grant												
Bath	7	32	41	24	37	31	17	24	33	15	20	281
W.H.Basin	8	33	43	25	43	24	17	21	34	16	23	287
W.C.	6	22	35	18	37	22	16	14	32	14	12	228
Hot Water	9	42	46	27	44	34	22	30	35	18	25	332
†Food Store	5	15	26	17	32	31	19	28	28	10	6	217
*Sinks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals:	35	144	191	111	193	142	91	117	162	73	87	1346
Amenities Installed												
Bath	-	14	31	16	17	19	18	13	28	23	27	206
W.H.Basin	-	13	37	16	22	15	19	17	29	18	26	212
W.C.	-	12	20	7	19	16	18	9	27	21	20	169
Hot Water	-	16	42	20	23	25	23	17	29	24	29	248
Food Store	-	5	25	14	19	24	15	8	22	23	22	177
Sinks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	-	60	155	73	100	99	93	64	135	109	124	1012

† Deleted as standard amenity 1969.

* Not included as a standard amenity until 1969.

TABLE I

Clearance Area Programme during 1969, including further action on Areas declared previously

Name of Area	Date of Declaration	Date of 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
							1969	Total	
Gordon Road (No.1)	1961	A.P.	-	-	4	4	-	3	-
Gordon Road (No.2)	1961	A.P.	-	-	3	2	-	2	3
Victoria Street (No.1)	1960	A.P.	-	-	3	3	-	3	-
West End Road (Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4)	1964	C.P.O.	1965	1966	35	33	1	30	33
Gordon Road (No.3)	1964	A.P.	-	-	4	4	-	3	-
West Wycombe Road (No.3)	1966	C.P.O.	-	-	4	4	-	3	-
Slater Street (No.1) & Gordon Road (Nos.4 & 5)	1967	C.P.O.	1967	1967	22	20	1	16	19
London Road (Nos.1, 2, 3 & 4)	1967	C.P.O.	1967	-	*21 + 3 not unfit	24	4	21	22
c/f					96 + 3 not unfit	94	6	81	77

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
							1969	Total	
b/f									
Kent Street/Park Street	1967	C.A. C.P.O.	1967	1968	96 + 3 not unfit	94	6	81	77
Desborough Street(No.1)	1967	C.A. C.P.O.	1968	1968	48 + 14 not unfit	59	15	50	26
Desborough Street(No.2)	1967	C.A. C.P.O.	1968	1968	31 + 2 excl.	32	5	9	8
Shaftesbury Street(No.1)	1967	C.P.O.	1968	1968	50 + 2 excl.	53	10	13	7
Victoria Street (No.1)	1967	C.P.O.	1968	1968	3 + 7 excl.	10	6	7	-
Desborough Street/ Victoria Street	1967	C.P.O.	1968	1968	20	18	7	9	2
Desborough Avenue	1968	C.A. C.P.O.	1968	-	9	9	-	-	-
					59 + 7 not unfit	63	14	21	-
c/f					316 + 24 not unfit + 11 excl.	338	63	190	120

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
							1969	Total	
b/f					316 +24 not unfit + 11 excl.	338	63	190	120
Lane End Road (No.1)	1969	C.P.O.	-	-	14	12	-	-	-
Ford Street (No.1)	1969	C.A.	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Totals:					334 +24 not unfit + 11 excl.	354	63	190	120

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 1969

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 (No.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
Pennington Road } Duke Street No.1 }	1958	91 2	98 4
Totteridge Road	1961	2	3
Oxford Road (No.2)	1961	50	59
Queen Street (No.1)	1961	19	24
Bowerdean Road ^(Nos.1, 2, 3 & 4)	1965	36	34
Desborough Road (No.1)	1965	10	12
Central Area Redevelopment	1960/1	37	48
Total:		681	785

RENT ACT 1957

Table showing work carried out during 1969 and since the above Act first came into force:

	Total in 1969	Grand Total
Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	Nil	160
Decisions not to issue Certificates	Nil	6
Decisions to issue Certificates	Nil	154
((a) in respect of some but not all defects)	Nil	87
((b) in respect of all defects)	Nil	67
Undertakings to carry out repairs given by Landlords	Nil	58
Undertakings refused by the Local Authority	Nil	-
Certificates issued	Nil	94
Landlord's Applications to the Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates	Nil	22
Objections by Tenants to Cancellation	Nil	4
Decisions by the Local Authority to cancel in spite of Tenants' objections	Nil	Nil
Certificates cancelled	Nil	17

<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	393	328	39.0
Hicks Farm	1067	1067	128.3
Quebec Road	201	201	29.0
*Plomer Hill	120	120	10.0
			(Borough only)
Desborough Avenue	595	583	192.0
North Western	2178	1583	725.0
Western Area (No.12)	1250	1188	750.0
High Wycombe (No.13)	1362	1348	280.0
High Wycombe (No.14)	1263	1247	162.0
High Wycombe (No.15)	780	780	112.0
High Wycombe (No.16)	1297	1239	227.0
	<u>11255</u>	<u>10433</u>	<u>2752.6</u>

* Joint area with Wycombe Rural District Council.

Industrial Smoke

7 Notifications were received under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956. There were seventeen contraventions under Grit and Dust emissions, 10 in respect of 3 oil fired plants and 7 in respect of 3 wood fired plants.

Chimney Heights Clean Air Act, Section 6.

7 New plans were submitted indicating new chimneys and agreement was reached as to the height of chimneys.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING

MATERIALS ACT 1951

Statistics for the year 1969.

Licences issued to manufacture	Nil
Licences issued to store Rag Flock for re-sale	4
Total number of registrations	78

49 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	15	14	1	55% Animal Fibre Content
Rag Flock	2	2	-	-
Cotton Felt	20	15	5	Excess Trash
Other	12	12	-	-

All the samples were informal but the question of excess trash was taken up with the suppliers. Following-up samples proved satisfactory.

In the case of the woollen mixture felt the result showed an insufficient amount of wool for the material to be so described, but the cleanliness of the material was satisfactory. The lack of Animal Fibre Content was taken up with the supplier and satisfactory explanation given.

EXPLOSIVES ACTS 1875 - 1923

My duties under these Acts are to register premises for the sale of fireworks and, in so doing, to ensure that such premises comply with the orders, made under the Act, with regard to modes of storage and manner of sale. Minor alterations were required in some cases. The closure of some premises in the town centre where a moderate number of fireworks was sold put pressure upon others and, therefore, the position where large numbers are sold was watched very carefully.

The question of whether fireworks should be sold to individuals or only to those responsible for recognised and organised functions is not a matter for my jurisdiction -the storage and sale, whether to individuals or organisations, would still require control. There is, however, a point to be made. The Orders affecting mode of storage refer to the manner of storage for sale. The small amounts purchased by individuals present no great danger in a house, as they can usually be kept in enclosed containers. But I would suggest that, if fireworks were sold only in large numbers to a few persons, the mode of storage at those private dwellings should also be subject to control.

The number of registrations for the period ending 30th September, 1969 was 45.

FACTORIES ACT 1937

No. of factories of all types	563
No. of inspections	294
No. of contraventions found	33
No. of complaints received from H.M. Inspector of Factories	1

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY

PESTS ACT 1949

Agreements in force	10
Total complaints received	423
(Agricultural premises	-
(Business premises	130
(Domestic premises	264
(Other premises	13
(Complaints not justified	16
Total visits by Rodent Operators	2353
Total visits by Public Health Inspector	474

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS 1969

Table showing legal proceedings taken, and results, during 1969:-

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 substance demanded. (Dirty debris in milk.)	Fined £50.0.0d. Costs £7.7.0d.
Total fines =		£50.0.0d.
Costs =		£7.7.0d.

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.	650
	Installations	323
	Observations & Visits	283
Factories Act:	Powered Factories	251
	Non-Powered Factories	10
	Building Sites	26
	Outworkers	1
	Miscellaneous	6
Public Health General:	Drainage	267
	Dwelling Houses (Repairs)	295
	General Environmental Health	745
	Infectious Diseases and Disinfection	101
	Insect Pests & Disinfestation	130
	Moveable dwellings	7
	Noise abatement	299
	Swimming Pools	7
	Water Supply	11
Food Premises Inspections:	Food Manufacturers	43
	General Food Premises	694
	Market Stalls & Mobile Traders	214
	Milk Shops & Dairies	6
	Cafes, Canteens & Restaurants	322
	Misc.	14
Food Condemnations:	General Premises	198
	Slaughterhouses	153
	Misc.	5
Food & Drugs (Sections 2,6,etc.)	Misc.	11
	Premises Visited	155
	Following up visits	135
Merchandise Marks Act:		99
Bacteriological Sampling:	Milk	93
(Visits & Inspections):	Ice Cream	136
	Swimming Pools	27
	Water	28
	Misc.	3
		<hr/>
	C/F	5748

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADE
(Continued)

	B/F	5748
Housing:		
Clearance Areas		233
Repair		178
Overcrowding		15
Standard Grants		43
Improvement Area		7
Houses in Multiple Occupation		408
Rent Act		5
Rodent Control:		
Inspector's Visits		474
Rodent Operators		2353
Misc.		1
Shops Act (Observations & visits):		64
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act:		52
Explosives Act:		57
Pet Animals:		1
Miscellaneous Duties:		560
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act:		622
		<u>10821</u>
		<u>10821</u>

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)

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	11	10	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	552	251	15	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out-workers' premises)	35	26	-	-
Totals:	598	287	15	-

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	1	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	27	18	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	29	18	-	-	-

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.	29	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Upholst-ery	20	-	-	-	-	-
Carding etc., of buttons etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	49	-	-	-	-	-

