

[Report 1967] / Medical Officer of Health, Lewes Borough.

Contributors

Lewes (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1967

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LEWES BOROUGH COUNCIL
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
for the
Y E A R E N D E D - 3 1 s t D E C E M B E R , 1 9 6 7 .

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LEWES BOROUGH COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE

CONSTITUTION AT 31st DECEMBER, 1967

Chairman:	Councillor Martin
Vice Chairman:	Councillor Fuller
The Worshipful The Mayor:	Alderman Barber J.P.
	Alderman A. F. Hayward
	Councillor Breese
	Councillor Burfield
	Councillor Crees
	Councillor Day
	Councillor Mrs. Fitch
	Councillor Greene
	Councillor Kellum
	Councillor Lansley
	Councillor Palmer
	Councillor Shepherd
	Councillor Yarrow

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

J. L. Cotton, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. from
November 1960
The Grange, Southover, Lewes
Telephone No:- Lewes 4282

Public Health Inspectors

W. I. Price, M.A.P.H.I.	(from 2nd April, 1941)
E. Peter	(from 1st May, 1967)

Office Staff

A. J. Sheppard	(from 20th January, 1947)
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LEWIS BOROUGH COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE

CONSTITUTION AT MEETING DECEMBER, 1967

Chairman:	Councillor Martin
Vice Chairman:	Councillor Folger
The Borough Engineer:	Albeman Barber J.P.

Albeman A. E. Hayward

Councillor Brown

Councillor Burdett

Councillor Cross

Councillor Day

Councillor Mrs. Finch

Councillor Green

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Councillor Yarrow

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

J. I. Cotton, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. from November 1960

The Grange, Bouthover, Lewis
Telephone No. - Lewis 4282

Public Health Inspectors

M. I. Price, M.A.P.H.I.	(from 2nd April, 1961)
E. Peter	(from 1st May, 1962)

Nurses Staff

A. J. Sheppard	(from 20th January, 1967)
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To the Mayor, the Chairman of the Health Committee, the Aldermen and Members of the Lewes Borough Council.

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the state of public health and on the sanitary circumstances of Lewes Borough for 1967.

The vital statistics of the area compare very favourably with those for England and Wales and do not call for any special comment.

384 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year of which 373 were cases of measles (166 in 1966). Of the remaining eleven cases, none call for any special comment. Following the results of trials of measles vaccine in various parts of the country, the Minister of Health has accepted in principle a recommendation by the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation that vaccination against measles should be offered to all children who have not been protected either by previous immunisation or by an attack of the natural disease. The Joint Committee has also recommended that vaccination against measles should be by means of one dose of live attenuated measles virus vaccine given routinely in the second year of life or to susceptible children up to school leaving age who have neither been immunised nor had natural measles. I hope that from now on there will be a decreasing number of notifications of this disease and that measles will join poliomyelitis and diphtheria as uncommon diseases. In addition one new case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified during the year and 4 inward transfers of previously reported cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were also notified. There was in addition one new case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified.

During the year it was reported from another part of the country that a child had developed paratyphoid fever and that the source of infection was a terrapin (water tortoise). These creatures are often kept as pets and subsequent tests have shown that they can also carry a variety of Salmonella bacteria associated with food poisoning. Anyone handling these creatures is advised to ensure that he washes his hands afterwards. The same is true of many other creatures kept as pets particularly dogs, cats and birds. They are all possible carriers of bacteria and viruses harmful to humans and should be regarded as potential sources of infection. Dogs should not be taken into either food shops or eating places. Also many inhabitants of Lewes would welcome a reduction in the widespread fouling by dogs of footpaths and pavements in the town.

The recent application to build a new cement works at Southeram in place of the existing plant illustrates the vulnerability of environmental health to industrial practices. Whilst the site of the proposed works lies outside the boundary of the Borough, any nuisance from it will affect the inhabitants of Lewes under certain weather conditions. A very high chimney of some 400 feet will certainly minimise any nuisance from dust and there should be no nuisance from smell as there is with the existing works. However, these comments are based on a proposed output of 1,000 tons of cement per day. Before a final decision is ultimately made by the responsible authority following the inquiry, consideration should be given to ensuring that if the scheme is allowed to proceed, the public will be adequately protected against the consequences of a possible increase in output in the future. There may be no thought at present of such an increase but as with sewage works designed with a certain capacity, nuisances tend to occur once the plant becomes overloaded.

Housing still continues to be the main problem of environmental health in the town. Some 102 new dwellings were provided during the year of which 67 were built by the Local Authority and 35 by private enterprise. This very considerable rate of Council building has enabled many very deserving cases for rehousing to be provided with modern accommodation. Fourteen unfit houses were dealt with by closing order procedure and a further 26 houses lacking modern amenities were brought up to acceptable standards by the use of improvement grants.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation to the Members of the Council for the help and support I have received from them during the year. My thanks are also due to Mr. Price and his staff for their valuable assistance, and to the other officials of the Council for their courtesy and co-operation.

I am Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies
and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. L. COTTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

STATISTICS FOR THE AREA

(a) GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	1,988
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1967)	14,080
Population (1931 Census)	10,993
Population (1951 Census)	13,106
Population (1961 Census)	13,637
Net increase of population during year	10
Number of occupied houses 1951	3,915
Number of occupied houses 1961	4,386
Number of occupied houses 1967	4,780
Rateable Value (1st April, 1967)	£777,394
Product of a penny rate	£3,146

(b) VITAL STATISTICS

1. Birth & Birth Rates

	<u>LEWES BOROUGH</u>	<u>ENGL AND & WALES</u>
Live Births	218	
Live birth rate per 1,000 population (crude)	15.5	17.2
x Corrected birth rate	17.7	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	8.7	
Still births	1	
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	4.6	14.8
Total live and still births	219	
Live births		
Legitimate	104	95
Illegitimate	6	13
	<hr/> 110	<hr/> 108
	<hr/> 218	

2. Deaths & Death Rates

Deaths	158	
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude)	11.2	11.2
x Corrected death rate	10.4	
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)		
	Male	Female
Legitimate	2	-
Illegitimate	-	-
	<hr/> 2	<hr/> -
	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 2
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	9.2	18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	10.0	-
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0	-
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	9.2	12.5

Deaths & Death Rates Cont.,

LEWES ENGLAND
BOROUGH & WALES

Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	9.2	10.8
Peri-natal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	13.7	25.4
Maternal mortality (including abortion)		
Number of deaths	Nil	170
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	-	0.20

* In order to compare death rates and birth rates in different parts of the country, the Registrar General supplies comparability factors for every district, so as to adjust for irregularities regarding age and sex in the local population. Applying a comparability factor of 1.14 to the crude birth rate of 15.5 the adjusted rate becomes 17.7. Similarly a comparability factor of 0.93 applied to the crude death rate of 11.2 makes the adjusted rate 10.4. This is below the rate for England and Wales at 11.2.

POPULATION

The population of Lewes for the last ten years is given below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Adjusted Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Adjusted Death Rate</u>
1958	13,510	195	179	14.4		13.2	
1959	13,620	173	142	12.7		10.4	
1960	13,740	182	112	13.2	14.4	11.9	10.9
1961	13,690	206	149	15.1	16.5	10.9	9.9
1962	13,810	192	166	13.9	15.2	12.0	10.8
1963	13,870	200	191	14.4	16.4	13.8	12.7
1964	13,890	214	170	15.4	17.6	13.7	12.6
1965	14,020	210	179	15.0	17.1	12.8	11.7
1966	14,070	187	181	13.3	15.2	12.9	11.9
1967	14,080	218	158	15.5	17.7	11.2	10.4

The population figure has shown an increase of 10 from the figure 14,070 for 1966.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No case of maternal mortality occurred in Lewes during 1967. The last previous maternal death of a Lewes resident occurred during 1965.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Two infant deaths occurred during 1967 giving an infantile mortality rate of 9.2 per 1,000 live births. There were eight infant deaths during 1966. In small populations, too much importance should not be attached to these figures since a difference of one death makes a very large variation in the rate per 1,000. There were no significant features about the causes of death in the two deaths recorded.

BIRTH RATE

The crude birth rate for the year under review was 15.5 per 1,000 population. The figure is higher than the rate for 1966, but does not call for any comment. Applying the area comparability factor of 1.14 the adjusted birth rate becomes 17.7 which is slightly higher than the rate for England and Wales at 17.2.

DEATH RATE

The crude death rate for Lewes for 1967 was 11.2 per 1,000 population. This figure is lower than the rate for 1966 of 12.9. Applying the area comparability factor of 0.93, the adjusted rate becomes 10.4 which is lower than the rate for England and Wales at 11.2.

The average age at death was 70.3 years
 The highest age at death was 97 years
 The lowest age at death was 4 hours

SPECIFIC CAUSES OF DEATH

		<u>% of deaths</u>	
(1) Disease of the heart and circulatory system	57	36.1	
(Coronary disease accounted for)	28	17.7	
(2) Cancer (all sites)	33	20.9	
(Cancer of the lung or bronchus accounted for)	6	3.8	

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

It was not necessary to take action under Section 47 of the above Act which gives the Council power to remove to suitable premises persons who are not able to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons adequate care and attention.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & Under 1 Year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & Over
Malignant Neoplasm	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Stomach	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Lung Bronchus	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Malignant Neoplasm	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breast	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Uterus													
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	-
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	-
Leukaemia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Aleukaemia	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	-
	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	13	-
Coronary Disease	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	5	-
Angina	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	8	-
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Heart Disease	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	6	-
Other Circulatory Disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	-
Pneumonia	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	F	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Bronchitis	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	3
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	M	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Accidents	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Suicide	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	74	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	15	21	28
	F	84	-	-	2	-	1	-	5	6	21	49	-

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

During the period under review the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Lewes also acted as Medical Officer of Health for the Urban Districts of Newhaven and Seaford and the Rural District of Chailey. The East Sussex United Districts (Medical Officer of Health) Joint Committee, by which the Medical Officer of Health for the four districts is appointed, provides an efficient means of administering the Joint Appointment.

One Chief Public Health Inspector and an assistant Public Health Inspector carried out duties in the Borough during 1967.

2. LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton.

3. AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The provision of the ambulance service is the responsibility of the East Sussex County Council, which houses seven large ambulances at the St. John Headquarters, Timberyard Lane, Lewes. During 1967 these vehicles were available for the conveyance of both infectious and non-infectious cases, and arrangements are in being for the disinfection of ambulances, bedding, clothing, etc., after use for the transport of an infectious case. Since 1st April, 1967, all vehicles have been staffed by the County Council and serviced, as necessary, by the drivers, or by a commercial garage. If a further call is received while all vehicles are out on duty, arrangements are in being for the call to be dealt with by other depots in the area. Should this prove necessary, it is done by radio control.

4. NURSING IN THE HOME

As in previous years the East Sussex County Council, as empowered by Section 25 of the National Health Act, 1946, has arranged for this service to be provided by the East Sussex County Nursing Association through the Lewes and District Nursing Association.

5. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Description and Situation	Day and Time of Attendance	By whom provided
Infant Welfare Centre, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Every Tuesday afternoon 2 - 4 p.m.	East Sussex County Council
Toddlers Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	2nd and 4th Tuesday afternoon in every month	East Sussex County Council
Speech Therapy Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Every Monday morning and every Friday all day	East Sussex County Council

Description and Situation	Day and Time of Attendance	By whom provided
Child Guidance Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Every Wednesday by appointment	East Sussex County Council
Cytology Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	1st and 3rd Thursday) in the month) 10 a.m.-12.30 p.m.) as and 1st and 2nd) neces- Wednesday at 6 p.m.) sary	East Sussex County Council
Chest Clinic, Victoria Hospital, LEWES.	By appointment Monday 2 p.m. Wednesday 9.15 a.m. Friday 11.15 a.m. once a month	Regional Hospital Board
Dental Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Monday to Friday by appointment	East Sussex County Council
Nervous Disorders Clinic, Victoria Hospital, LEWES.	Tuesday from 2.15 p.m. onwards	Regional Hospital Board
Family Planning Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	2nd and 4th Tuesday in the month 6.30 p.m. - 8.00 p.m.	Family Planning Association

6. HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Hospital facilities are available in the area at the Lewes Victoria Hospital and are administered by the Brighton and Lewes Hospital Management Committee.

7. PROVISION FOR DEALING WITH THE NEEDS OF THE MENTALLY DISORDERED

Under the Mental Health Act, 1959, the County Council administers the Mental Health Services in respect of patients outside Institutions. All institutional care is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

By whom provided	Day and Time of Attendance	Description and Situation
East Sussex County Council	Every Tuesday afternoon 2 - 4 p.m.	Infant Welfare Centre, Castlegate House, LEWES.
East Sussex County Council	2nd and 4th Tuesday afternoon in every month	Robbers Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.
East Sussex County Council	Every Monday morning and every Friday all day	Speech Therapy Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.

SECTION III

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY

With the exception of a few private wells, which are used for trade purposes, the water supply is derived from the Brighton Corporation Waterworks, which are situated at the south-west end of the Borough.

The water is pumped from the well into four covered distributing reservoirs, namely Jubilee Park, Race Hill (2), and Western Road.

The supply is constant, of good quality, and sufficient for the needs of the community.

Brighton Corporation Water Department have taken a daily sample from consumer's premises for bacteriological examination, a fortnightly sample from the reservoirs for bacteriological and abbreviated chemical examination, and from the Southover Pumping Station weekly samples of water before treatment, for bacteriological and abbreviated chemical examination, and after treatment for bacteriological examination, and monthly for complete chemical and minerology examination.

The following is a copy of the results of analysis of a sample of water taken at the Southover Pumping Station:-

Brighton Water Department. Sample Ref. No. 8593.
Results of Examination of Sample of water from Southover Pumping Station. Chlorinated Water.
Taken on 7th November, 1967.

Bacteriological Examination

Colonies per ml	Counts per 100 ml.
Nutrient Agar at 20°C 3 days ...0.	Coliforms....0.
Nutrient Agar at 37°C 1 day.....0.	E. Coli.....0.

Physical Character

Colour (Hazen)	3
Turbidity	Clear
Taste	Normal
Odour	Nil

Chemical Analysis (Expressed in mgm. per Litre)

pH.	7.3
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃).	194.0
Chlorides (Cl).	27.2
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N).	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N).	0.022
Nitrite Nitrogen (N).	Nil
Oxidised Nitrogen (N).	5.55
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hrs at 27°C)	0.10
Temporary Hardness (CaCO ₃).	194.0
Permanent Hardness (CaCO ₃).	40.0
Total Hardness (CaCO ₃).	234.0
Total Solids (dried at 180°C)	315.0
Free CO ₂	
Silica (SiO ₂)	8.0
Calcium (Ca).	87.6
Magnesium (Mg).	4.3
Sodium (Na).	14.3
Potassium (K).	1.1
Sulphate (SO ₄).	13.2
Iron (Fe)	
Manganese (Mn).	
Conductivity (u mho).	440
Synthetic Detergent	
Fluoride (F).	0.1
Residual Cl ₂ Free Chlorine Trace	
Monochloramine	0.03

Remarks

Probable Combination of Mineral Constituents

CaCO ₃	194.0	mgm/lt.
CaSO ₄	18.7	" "
CaCl ₂	12.5	" "
MgCl ₂	16.8	" "
NaCl	11.1	" "
NaNO ₃	55.5	" "
SiO ₂	8.0	" "
Total	296.6	" "

No form of contamination of the supply has occurred during the year, and as the water is not liable to plumbo-solvent action, it has not been necessary to take any action against this.

All dwelling houses in the Borough have a direct piped supply from the public water main, with the exception of 22 houses on the Cuilfail Estate which receive their piped supply via two private reservoirs which are supplied from the public water main.

2. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Water carriage system; 30 houses only being connected to cess-pools or septic tank systems.

The sewerage system provides for the converging of all sewers into the Sewage Disposal Works at Southeram, where the effluent, after the passing of the sewage through a detritus chamber, screens, and sedimentation tanks, is stored in reservoirs until it is discharged into the River Ouse at suitable states of the tide. These arrangements are reasonably adequate at the present time.

3. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The collection of house refuse is carried out once weekly over the whole district, and trade refuse oftener where requested.

Disposal was effected by controlled tipping on low-lying land at Malling Brooks.

4. SANITARY INSPECTION

Houses and Premises inspected	298
Complaints attended to	31
Visits to Milkshops and Dairies.	10
Visits to Food Shops	152
Visits to Bakeries	4
Visits to Cafes, Restaurants and Hotels.	29
Visits to Hairdressers Establishments.	6
Visits to Cinema	2
Visits to Swimming Baths	14
Visits to Pet Shops.	4
Visits to Knackers Yard.	3
Visits re Sickness	17
Inspections of Verminous Houses.	30
Visits under the Petroleum Act	15
Visits under the Rent Act.	4
Visits under the Factories Act	60
Visits under the Shops Act	5
Visits under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.	440

Visits under the Clean Air Act	2
Visits under the Scrap Metal Dealers Act	2
Visits re Drainage	117
Visits for sundry purposes	420
Visits for re-inspection	90

5. HOUSING

(a) New Dwellings

102 new dwellings were provided during the year, 35 by private enterprise and 67 by the Local Authority.

(b) Slum Clearance

Closing Orders were made in respect of seven unfit houses, and Undertakings not to use for habitation until made fit were accepted on a further seven houses.

(c) Houses made fit

31 houses were made fit after informal action.

(d) Improvement Grants

Applications for 12 Discretionary and 14 Standard Grants for the improvement of dwellings were approved during the year.

(e) Certificates of Disrepair

No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair.

(f) Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses within the Borough.

6. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply

Only a very small quantity of "Untreated" or "Sterilised" milk is sold within the Borough, the remainder being "Pasteurised".

The number of retail purveyors is 27, and there is one registered cowkeeper.

Seven samples of Untreated milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton for examination, all of which were found to be satisfactory in that neither *Brucella abortus* nor *M. tuberculosis* was found by guinea pig inoculation.

(b) Ice-Cream

There are 49 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream, and none for manufacture.

(c) Meat

There are no licensed slaughterhouses within the Borough; the greater part of the home-killed meat is slaughtered at Brighton Abattoir.

(d) Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the Borough.

(e) Poultry

There are no poultry processing premises within the Borough.

(f) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations

The food premises subject to the Regulations, grouped in categories of trade are:-

Bakers and Confectioners Shops:-	7	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Bakeries:	- 1	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Butcher Shops:	- 11	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Canteens:	- 13	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Cooked Meath Shops:	- 2	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Confectioners Shops:	- 18	All comply with Regulation 16 Regulation 19 applies and complied with in 13 premises
Dairies:	- 5	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Fishmongers Shops:	- 3	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Fried Fish Shops:	- 4	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Greengrocers Shops:	- 14	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Restaurants and Cafes:	- 15	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Hotels:	- 3	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Public Houses:	- 25	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with
Sweet Factory:	- 1	Regulations 16 and 19 apply and complied with

Premises registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, are:-

Sale of Ice-Cream	- 46
Manufacture of Sausages etc.	- 13
Fish Frying	- 4

Contraventions of the Regulations were found in four premises and these were remedied following informal notices.

(g) Unsound Food

The following summary lists food which was found on examination to be unfit for human consumption, and was voluntarily surrendered by the owners for destruction:-

Frozen Chicken	-	606 lbs.
Frozen Turkey	-	4 "
Gammon Ham	-	413 "
Pork	-	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Fish	-	70 "
Canned Ham	-	126 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Canned Ox Tongue	-	6 "
Canned Corned Beef	-	6 "
Assorted Frozen Foods		555 Packets

Disposal of the unsound food was:-

Meat	-	to Fat and Bone Merchants
Fish	-	to Pig Keepers for swill
Canned Goods	-	burial at the Refuse Tip

7. RODENT CONTROL

In addition to dealing with individual complaints of rat or mice infested premises, regular inspections and surveys were made of premises and land which had previous record of infestations.

The Council's refuse tip was kept under close supervision, and treatments were carried out as and when found necessary.

The number of visits made to premises under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, were 776 and the number of infestations found and cleared were 72.

8. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

This Act which requires the registration of all offices and shop premises with the Local Authority, deals with the health, safety, and welfare of employees in such premises.

The number of premises registered by the end of the year was 274; 106 of the premises received a general inspection, and a total of 440 visits were made to them.

57 premises were found to contravene the provisions of the Act in a total of 140 requirements; these were subsequently remedied.

4 notifications of accidents were received and investigated.

9. PETROLEUM ACT

35 licences were issued for the storage of petroleum spirit. The total quantity permitted to be kept under licence was 61,768 gallons. Fees received in respect of licences amounted to £29 -10s.

10. FACTORIES ACT

There are 20 factories in the Borough in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Act are to be enforced by the Council. During the year 16 inspections were carried out in this class of factory.

Under section 7 of the Act there are 59 factories on the register; 36 inspections were carried out at these premises, and 5 defects concerning sanitary conveniences were remedied.

12 visits were also made to other premises to which the Act applied.

4 persons are employed as outworkers making or repairing wearing apparel; no instance of work in unwholesome premises were found.

TOTALS

PART I OF THE ACT

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

PREMISES	NUMBER ON REGISTER	NUMBER OF		
		INSPECTIONS	WRITTEN NOTICES	OCCUPIERS PROSECUTED
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	20	16	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	59	36	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (excluding out-workers' premises)	12	8	-	-
TOTALS:	91	60	-	-

2. CASES in which DEFECTS were found:

PARTICULARS	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH defects were found	
	FOUND	REMEDIED:
Want of cleanliness	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences		
(a) Insufficient	1	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1
Other offences against Act (Not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-
TOTALS	5	5

PART VIII of the ACT

OUTWORK
(SECTIONS 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	
Wearing) Making Apparel) etc.,) Cleaning) and) Washing	4	-	-	NIL

11. SWIMMING BATHS

The Council's open air swimming bath at The Pells is 150 feet by 75 feet, with depths ranging from 2 feet to 5 feet, and a capacity of 200,000 gallons.

The bath is emptied, cleansed, and refilled, as and when found necessary, usually at 2 monthly intervals, and in addition approximately one-seventh of the volume of water is changed daily by pumping from the borehole.

The continuous circulation and chlorination plant with an output of 36,000 gallons per hour, maintained the water in a very satisfactory bacteriological condition.

A. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF BATH AND IMMUNIZATION IN THE AUTHORITY'S AREA (including temporary residences) DURING 1957		B. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED SECONDARY (REINFORCING) INJECTION (i.e., subsequent to primary immunization at an earlier age) DURING 1957	
1957	1956	1957	1956
273	273	21	21

SECTION IV

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

A total of 384 cases of infectious disease were notified in Lewes in 1967. The details are as follows:-

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES	CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL	DEATHS
Measles	373	3	-
Scarlet Fever	7	-	-
Food Poisoning	3	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-
TOTAL	384	3	-

None of these cases call for any special comment.

The following figures relating to Vaccination and Immunisation are supplied by the East Sussex County Council.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	Children born in years:-						
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960 1963	others under 16	TOTAL
A. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION IN THE AUTHORITY'S AREA (including temporary residents) DURING 1967	127	133	2	3	4	4	273
B. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED SECONDARY (REINFORCING) INJECTION (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) DURING 1967	-	90	91	8	232	207	628

Since immunisation was first introduced there has been a dramatic fall in the number of cases of diphtheria and also in the number of deaths from diphtheria. In 1967 there were no deaths from diphtheria and only eight cases compared with three deaths and twenty-four cases in 1966. To prevent this disease from spreading once again it is vital to maintain a high state of immunity in the community. I cannot urge parents too strongly to ensure that their children are protected against this disease since almost all the cases and deaths occur amongst non-immunised children. It has become all too common to regard diphtheria as a disease which no longer occurs and to think that there is no need to have children immunised. This is a very dangerous practice and every child should be immunised during infancy and again at the start of school life.

WHOOPING COUGH

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTAL
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960 1963	others under 16	
A. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION IN THE AUTHORITY'S AREA DURING 1967	127	133	2	3	-	-	265
B. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED A SECONDARY (REINFORCING) INJECTION DURING 1967	-	82	85	8	2	-	177

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The following persons under sixteen years of age were vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox in 1967.

AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION	0 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 15 years	TOTAL
NUMBER VACCINATED	-	5	1	-	58	100	12	176
NUMBER REVACCINATED	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	16

During and since the recent outbreak of smallpox a lot of confusion has been caused to the general population by the arguments for and against smallpox vaccination. The Ministry of Health have now issued a Memorandum on Vaccination against smallpox. The salient features are as follows:-

A. Routine Primary Vaccination in Early Childhood

(1) Optimum Age - Routine primary vaccination is not now recommended in the first few weeks of life but should be done before the age of 2 years, preferably during the second year.

(2) Contra-indications -

- (a) exposure to infectious disease
- (b) septic skin conditions
- (c) infantile eczema or any other allergic condition - these are absolute contra-indications to routine primary vaccination
- (d) hypogammaglobulinaemia
- (e) cortico-steroid treatment
- (f) failure to thrive

B. Routine Primary Vaccination at Later Ages

(1) Although at any age the risk of serious complications following vaccination is much smaller than the risk of death run by those exposed to smallpox while unvaccinated, primary vaccination is not advised as a routine after early childhood. But, if not performed in early childhood, primary vaccination at a later age may eventually become necessary e.g. when serving with the armed forces, as a condition of employment and before undertaking foreign travel.

(2) Contra-indications. Consideration must be given to -

- (a) septic skin conditions
- (b) a history of or the presence of eczema
- (c) hypogammaglobulinaemia
- (d) cortico-steroid treatment. It is not considered wise to vaccinate routinely patients who are receiving systemic cortico-steroid treatment
- (e) early pregnancy. On general principles it is desirable to avoid the use of live vaccine during the first trimester of pregnancy.

C. Vaccination in the presence of Smallpox

The object is, by primary vaccination or revaccination as soon after exposure or, at most, within three days, to enable the individual to gain immunity to smallpox within the normal incubation period of that disease. In the presence of suspected smallpox there are no absolute contra-indications to the immediate vaccination or re-vaccination of all close contacts.

SECTION V

TUBERCULOSIS

In 1967, one new case of pulmonary tuberculosis and one of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified amongst Lewes residents. In addition there were four inward transfers of pulmonary tuberculosis. There were no deaths from tuberculosis during the year.

	NEW CASES AND MORTALITY 1967							
	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	1 t.i.	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	1 t.i.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	1 t.i.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	1 new	-	1 new	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	1 t.i.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

t.i. = transfer inwards

The incidence of 5 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in 1967 is 0.35 per 1,000 population. If the inward transfers are excluded, the one new case arising in Lewes gives an incidence rate of 0.07 per 1,000 population.

NUMBER OF CASES ON THE REGISTER AT 31st, DECEMBER, 1967

Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		TOTAL
Males	Females	Males	Females	
53	50	12	4	119
Whereas at 31st December, 1967, the number of cases on the register was				
53	54	11	4	122

SECTION V

TUBERCULOSIS

In 1967, one new case of pulmonary tuberculosis and one of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified among Jews residents. In addition there were four inward transfers of pulmonary tuberculosis. There were no deaths from tuberculosis during the year. 1967

Under 1 Year	NEW CASES AND MORTALITY 1967											
	Pulmonary						Non-Pulmonary					
	H	V	M	V	H	P	H	V	M	V	H	P
12 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1

J.I. = transfer inward

The incidence of 5 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in 1967 is 0.35 per 1,000 population. If the inward transfers are excluded, the one new case existing in Jews gives an incidence rate of 0.07 per 1,000 population.

NUMBER OF CASES ON THE REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1967

Males	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		TOTAL
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
23	24	11	4	4	122
21	20	12	4	4	119

At 31st December, 1967, the number of cases on the register was



