Contributors

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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1960

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MALVERN URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR 1960

by

H. F. GREEN, M.A., M.B., D.P.H. Medical Officer of Health

and

HUGH L. WHITWHAM, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. Chief Public Health Inspector Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2017 with funding from Wellcome Library

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COMMITTEES CONCERNED WITH PUBLIC HEALTH

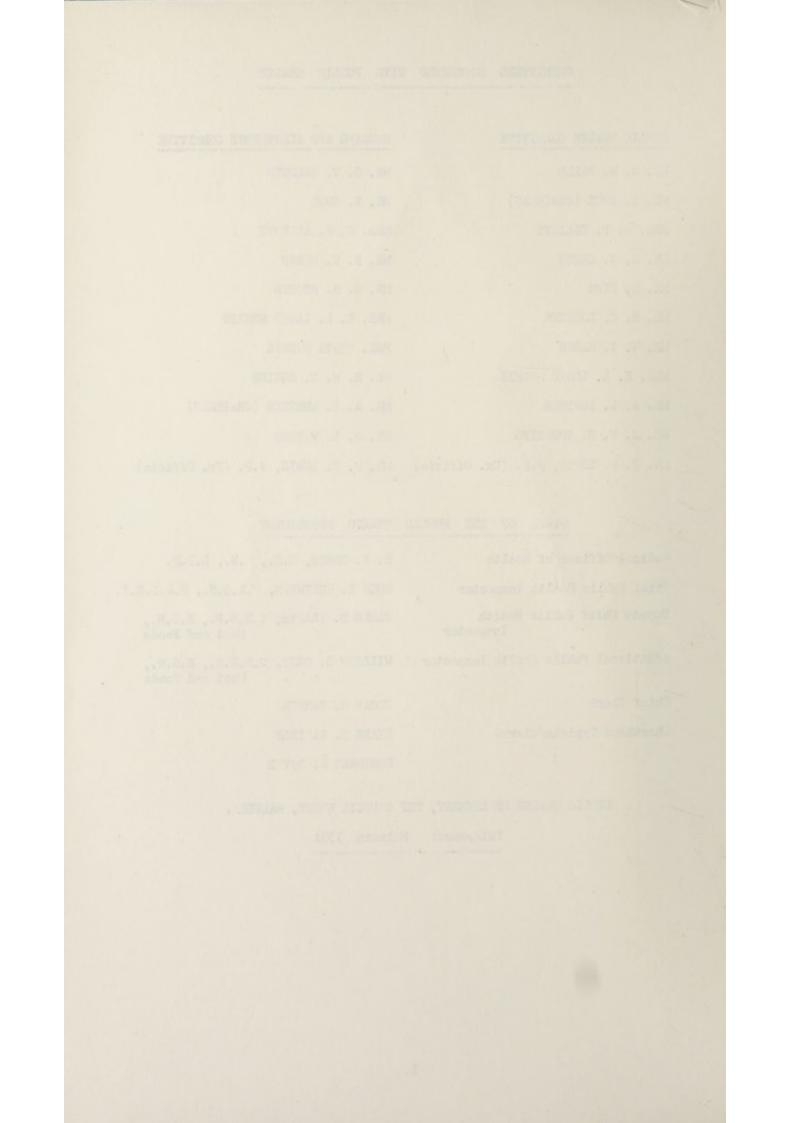
PUPLIC HEALTH COM ITTEE	HOUSING AFD ALLOTIENTS COMMITTEE
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MR. T. COOK (CHAIRMAN)	MR. T. COOK
MRS. C. P. ELLIOTT	MRS. C. P. ELLIOTT
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STAFP OF THE PUBLIC MEALTH DEPARTMENT

Nedical Officer of Health	H. F. GREEN, M.A., M.B., D.F.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector	HUGH L. WHITWHAM, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, THE COUNCIL HOUSE, MALVERN.

Telephone: Malvern 1531



The Council House,

Malvern.

October, 1961

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Each year I endeavour to stress some particular aspect of the health of the district and of its many problems. It is appropriate now to make a short comment on the different problems presented to the department in the past in terms of the development of Malvern as a single community. There are three distinct phases in this development.

The first phase occurred in the 19th century. At that time Malvern consisted of five centres - Great Malvern, North Malvern, West Malvern, The Link and The Wells. Communications were slow and therefore these five centres of population tended to be self-sufficient, making minimal use of the centralised services available in Great Malvern and each community had its primary loyalties to itself. During this phase there was a great deal of trouble because of the doubtful quality of certain water supplies which contrasted sharply with the water supplies available from certain well-known springs and wells. In common with the rest of England, water borne disease was a major problem.

The next phase in the development of Malvern, as we know it today, occurred in the last decade of the 19th century and the first two decades of the 20th century by which time Malvern had become a well-known centre of education. The population had also increased greatly and overcrowding was now showing itself to be a problem by an increase in the amount of diphtheria and scarlet fever present and by the heavy toll of tuberculosis. From the public health point of view infectious diseases of the throat and lungs presented the chief problem. Extreme vigilance still had to be maintained in the matter of enteric fever.

The next phase in the development of Malvern occurred from the 1920's -1940. By this time the five communities could be said to have been well integrated one with the other. The opening of the Isolation Hospital at Half Key in 1901 enabled considerable progress to be made in the control and treatment of infectious disease in that it now became possible to deal both with patients and cerriers of infectious disease. During the 1930's, the first steps were taken in the control of infectious disease by active immunisation against diphtheria. (Active immunisation against smallpox has been cerried out as a policy for close on a hundred years).

Although a fall in population and in the product of the penny rate occurred in the decade 1930 - 1940 some progress was made in the improvement of housing conditions and the abatement of overcrowding.

The legacy of the 19th century remained in that it was still very necessary to maintain close watch on the many springs and wells used in Malvern for domestic water supplies.

Since the war Malvern has found itself saddled with a new population and new industry following the occupation of the Boys' College by the Research Establishment during the war. In this post war phase we therefore had to deal with a considerable change in the character of the population as well as an increase in its size. The scholastic atmosphere prevalent before the war was changed by their activities. The doubert Bound.

Notebolt, 1961

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there year contentions to attend now particular encest of the health of the district and of its ware profiles. It is appropriate a centration a most remainst on the different crockers is canted to the department in the wart is terms of the townlopent of blowers as a single compative.

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Bines the var Halvern has fored that! sudded with a new population and new inimate following the secondation of the logs' fallers by the bad to deal with a considerable change in the secondate of the population as well as an instructor in its airs. The secondation strangtory privated heler the way as a minimate to their activities. The process of integration and reforming of a new Malvern has not been without its problems. This department has therefore had to turn its attention to the problems involved in the settlement of a different type of community on the old. This process has produced a large crop of problems in way of living - problems presenting themselves as housing problems, as problems of disease or even as sanitary problems. At the same time our population has been ageing and the old adage is still true that "people come to Malvern to die and then forget what they came for".

The disruption of the family hierarchy has resulted both in large numbers of people living alone and in young families having nowhers to turn for advice. It has even resulted from time to time in overcrowding and it has raised many other difficulties in the solution of which the County Health and Welfare and local services have had to co-operate.

To summarise: In the 19th century we had to deal with diseases of the intestines, poor water supplies and poor drainage. In the first three decades of this century we had to deal with infectious disease, generally respiratory in origin and we are now having to deal with the problems of a new community arising and the disruption of the old family loyalties, bringing in its trend problems for the old, problems for the young and again problems of overcrowding.

In the year 1960 major difficulties arose in the case of five problem families. In each case it would be difficult to say just what help was given but one can say at the end of the year most of the families were better off than they were at the beginning of the year.

The vital statistics for the year and the breakdown of the causes of death show no significant deviation from those given for England and Wales as a whole. No serious epidemic occurred during the year. Smallpox vaccination figures remain satisfactory.

I have to thank the staff for their co-operation. As an example of the unity of thought and idea that prevails our department it is interesting to record that this preamble was written before I read Mr. Whitwham's preamble. It will be seen that we have individually expressed almost identical thoughts. The assistance and co-operation of the members of the Committee is always of great encouragement to us.

H. F. GREEN.

Medical Officer of Health

The product of integration and subscripts of a new black in the solution without its profiles. This department its therefore het to term its attention as in the old. This process are product of a sufferent type of in very of lifting - profiles process are produced a terms are of stablers problem of difference are sentiary provides in still itse that are the out population in the base againstand the old single is still itse that "provide out"

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is the year 1963 major difficulties areas in the case of five provides a mailine. In cosh case it would be difficult to may just what help was given but one and may at the and of the rest appl of the imilian years better off then they were at the mained of the runt.

The vital participes for the new set in the head of the called of death show an atomificant deviation from these first for angland and Malos es a Work. It settions optimate grouprod doring the year. Scalings vectoritor

It will be anothing and then that there is constrained to be a category of the recent that this premitie was written before I read an, Wilthem's presenting. It will be anoth that we have individually expressed should thentical thereity, the saletone and co-operation of the present of the Franktico is always. From t constrained to ut.

AMERICAN TO TRAINING LASISAN

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE AREA

			7,400 acres
resident	populat	ion .	25,100
			7,564
			8,867
			£339,051
at 31.3.	61 .		£1,363
	resident 	resident populat	resident population .

EXTRACT FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	16.2
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	10.7
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	0.16
Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	10.8
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.5
No deaths in 1960 were attributable to puerperal or maternal	causes.

COMPARABLE DATA FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, 1960

Live Births (per 1,000 total population)	 17.1
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	 19.7
Death Rate (per 1,000 home population)	 11.5
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	 21.7

DEATHS

Causes of Death - All Ages	Total	Male	Female
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	l	1	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	-
Other infective & parasitic infections	3	1	2
Cancer (all forms)	40	20	20
" (of lung & bronchus)	9	8	1
Leukaemia	1	1	-
Diabetes	1	1	-
Disease of Heart & Arteries	184	65	119
Respiratory Diseases			
(excluding tuberculosis & cancer)	19	13	6
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	4	1	3
Castritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	2	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	3	-
Congenital melformations	1	1	-
Violence	15	7	8
All other causes	31	14	17

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SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supplies

There are two main sources of Malvern Water. First a deep borchole at Bromsberrow which has been sunk in new red sandstone. It provides an abundant and good water supply showing an average total hardness of 17. It is not contaminated in any way. The second is water collected from the hills around the British Camp, the reservoir lying in a hollow in these hills. This supply is more in the nature of a standby than a main supply, and the analysis is typical of hill water, that is, containing few "Solids in Solution" and having a low total hardness.

Regular samples have been taken by your Surveyor and the reports have been uniformly satisfactory. An average report is given below.

MALVERN WATER

Physical Characters	4th October, 1960
Colour Odour Appearance pH	Colourless None Clear 7.4
Chemical Examination (Results expressed in parts per mi	llion)
Solids in Suspension (Dried at 100°C) Solids in Solution (Dried at 180°C) " After Ignition Chlorine Present as Chloride Hardness Non-Carbonate " Carbonate " Total Ammoniacal Nitrogen Albuminoid Mitrogen Nitrite Mitrogen Nitrite Mitrogen Nitrite Mitrogen Orygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C (N/80 Permanganate) Toxic Metals Residual Chlorine Free Combined Total	200 170 21 45 100 145 Trace Trace 6.6 Wil 0.15 None detected

The monthly bacteriological examination of water taken from taps at various points in the town mains supply was uniformly satisfactory showing the absence of faecal coli on each occasion.

Water Supply from Wells

Only a few houses are supplied with water obtained from shallow wells. Samples are submitted from time to time to the Laboratory for analysis. One sample of well water was taken during the year and was found to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory. The well was closed.

Six sample of spring water were bacteriologically examined with satisfactory results.

Public Cleansing

This work is carried out under the direction of the Surveyor. The disposal of household refuse is undertaken at the Guerlford Sewage Works by means of tipping. Street sweeping in central area daily, elsewhere once weekly. Cesspool emptying by mechanical means as required.

Swimming Baths and Pools

(a) Public swimming pools and baths -		pool owned by Juthority.	
---------------------------------------	--	--------------------------	--

- (b) Privately owned swimming pools or beths open to public - Mone
- (c) Action taken to ensure the satisfactory condition of water - Routine sampling

GE TERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Services

Chemical analysis is carried out, as before, by arrangement with the County Laboratory at the County Buildings. Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Worcester Royal Infirmary.

Clinics

There are none provided by this Authority.

The following clinics are provided by Voluntary Committees in Malvern on behalf of the County Council:-

Infant Welfare Centres

"Cydenham Villa", Newtown Road.	Tuesdays	2.0	-	4.0 p.m.
Free Church Hall, Malvern Link	Wednesdays	2.0	-	4.0 p.m.
Nethodist Church Hall, Lansdowne Crescent.	lst, 3rd & 5th Fridays	2.0	-	4.0 p.m.
Village Hall, Lower Wyche.	lst Tuesday in the month	2.45	-	4.0 p.m.
Sherrards Green Welfare Centre	2nd & 4th Fridays	2.0	_	4.0 p.m.
The following clinics are pro	vided by the County Council:-	-		
Anto-Matal				
"Sydenham Villa" Newtown Road.	lst and 3rd Thursdays	2.0	-	4.0 p.m.
Eve				
"sydenham Villa" Newtourn Road.	As required (by appointment only)			
Spacch Therapy				
"Sydonham Villa" Tewtown Road	Thursdays (cases referred by School Health Service)	10.0		12 noon
Chiropody				
"Sydenham Villa" Newtown Road	By appointment only (old aged pensioners, expectant mothers, handicapped people)			
	6			

6.

Minor Ailments

"Sydenham Villa" Fridays Newtown Road

(Schoolchildren only) 9.30 - 10.30 a.m.

Chase County Secondary Wednesdays School

(during term time) 9.30 - 10.30 a.m.

PRIVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following table shows the number of infectious diseases notified during 1960.

Disease	All Ages	0-	1-	2- 3-	• 4-	5-	10-	1.5	25-	Ages N.K.
Scarlet Fever	20	1	-	1 3	5	8	-	2		-
Whooping Cough	17	1	2	2 3	1	6	2	-	-	-
Measles	5	-			2	1	l	-	1	-
Dysontery	6	-	-		-	1	1	1	3	-
Meningococcal Septimomia	1	**	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	1	-
	All Aros	0-	5-	15-	45-	. 6	65	Ages	F.K.	
Ac. pneumonia	5	-	-	-	1		4	-		
Frysipelas	4	-	-	-	2		2 .	-		
Food Poisoning	1	1	-	-	-		-	-		
1	All Agos	0	5-	15-	25-	- 1	45-	65-	Ages	N.K.
Tuberculosis: respiratory Noninges & C.1 Other	5 1.8 - 3	-	- - 3		1 - -		4			

Opthalmia Meonatorum 1 case

ROTHYLAXIS

Diphtheria Immunisation

Ages 0 - 4 years		Ages 5 - 14 years	Total for Year		
Children who received a full course of primary immunisation	421	37	458		
Children who received a re-inforcing injection	45	186	231		

Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1960, (i.e. from 1st January, 1946)

Age at 31.12.60 0 - 4 years 5 - 9 years 10 - 14 years Total under 15

 No. of children

 immunised
 1,339
 1,658
 1,649
 4,646

Smallpox Vaccination

266 children under the age of one were vaccinated this year, being 71.9% of the number of children born during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

No action was taken under the 1951 amending Act of the National Assistance Act.

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The Council House,

MALVERN.

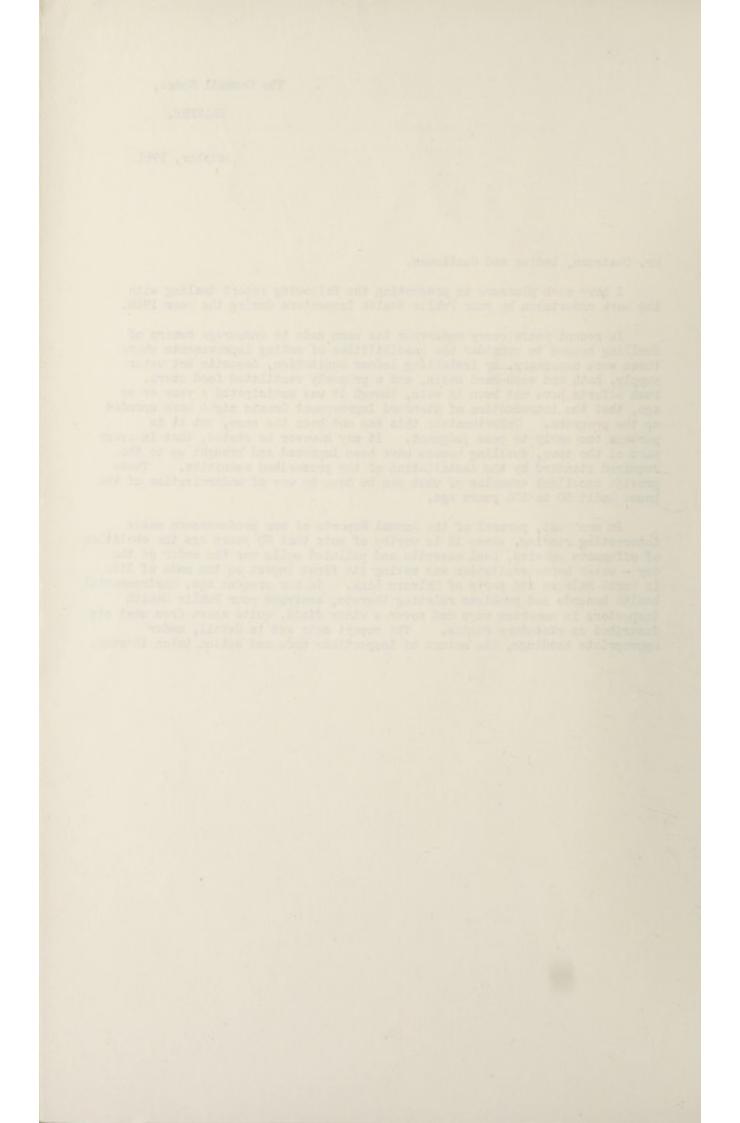
October, 1961.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting the following report dealing with the work undertaken by your Public Health Inspectors during the year 1960.

In recent years every endeavour has been made to encourage owners of dwelling houses to consider the possibilities of making improvements where these were necessary, by installing indoor sanitation, domestic hot water supply, bath and wash-hand basin, and a properly ventilated food store. Such efforts have not been in vain, though it was anticipated a year or so ago, that the introduction of Standard Improvement Grants might have speeded up the progress. Unfortunately this has not been the case, but it is perhaps too early to pass judgment. It may however be stated, that in every part of the town, dwelling houses have been improved and brought up to the required standard by the installation of the prescribed amenities. These provide excellent examples of what can be done by way of modernisation of the house built 60 to 100 years ago.

In contrast, perusal of the Annual Reports of our predecessors makes interesting reading, since it is worthy of note that 60 years ago the abolition of offensive privies, foul cesspits and polluted wells was the order of the day - water borne semitation was making its first impact on the mode of life in North Malvern and parts of Malvern Link. In our present age, environmental health hazards and problems relating thereto, confront your Public Health Inspectors in numerous ways and cover a wider field, quite apart from what are described as statutory duties. The report sets out in detail, under appropriate headings, the nature of inspections made and action taken thereon.



SUPPARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Inspections	of Novable Dwellings		 	36
II	" Shops		 	493
n	" Factories		 	246
n	" Bakehouses		 	10
Π	" Restaurant Kitchens		 	57
n	" Outworkers Premises		 	12
и	" Slaughterhouses		 	670
п	" Butchers Shops, P.H. Meat R	egs.	 	560
н	" Stables and Piggerics		 	49
n	" Dairies		 	239
11	" Ice Cream Fremises		 	183
n	" Food Shops		 	796
π	" Fish Friers Premisos		 	24
n	" Places of Public Entertainm	ent	 	23
n	" Schools		 	46
11	" Licensed Premises		 	56
u	" Fublic Conveniences	••••	 	123
Special Visi	ts, Advisory Interviews etc.,		 	2,377
Visits re In	fectious Disease		 	49
Rat Infestat:	ions		 	315
Atmospheric 1	Pollution		 	6
Miscellaneou	3 .		 	381
National Ass	istance Act		 	72
Housing Inclu	ading Inspections of Dwelling H	Houses	 	942
Petroleum Ste	orage Installations		 	86
				m 651
				7,851

COMPLAINTS

The Register shows that 406 complaints were received during the year under review, these having reference to the following matters:--

Blacked a:	nd Defec	tive	Drainage		27
Defective	Closet	Accom	modation		5
Defective	Conditi	ons i	n Dwellin	g Houses	48

Offensive Odours from Public Severs	17
Offensive Odours from Drains	5
Accumulations of Offensive Matter	3
Non-collection of House Refuse	6
Verminous Premises	29
Wasps Nests	57
Infestations of Rats and Mice	149
Miscellanoous	60

SULCARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT

Drainage and Sanitary Fittings

Tumber of houses and premises redrained			6
Repairs or amendments to existing drains			68
Drains or gullies unstopped or cleansed			33
Length in yards of stoneware drains laid			740
" " " heavy cest iron drains laid			8
Manholes provided			69
Manholes repaired			52
Intercepting traps fixed			14
Fresh air inlets provided or repaired			4
New gully traps fixed			83
Gully curbs provided or repaired	• • • •		24
. ev soil pipes and ventilating shafts provided			38
boil pipes and ventilating shafts repaired	••••		26
Water tests applied			156
Smoke tests applied		••••	28
New W. C. pedestals fixed			50
W.C.'s unstopped, cleansed ond repaired	••••		19
Existing flushing cisterns repaired		••••	31
New flushing cisterns fitted W.C.'s	• • • • •		57
Joints between W.C.'s and flush pipes repaired	• • • •	••••	32 36
New W.C. apartments provided			1
New urinals provided			45
Lavatory basins provided Paths provided		••••	49
Few impervious sinks provided		••••	49
Sinks repaired or rofixed			15
New wastes pipes fixed			152
laste pipes trapped, repaired or unstopped			15
Cesspools and stagnant ditches cleansed			6
N.C. evertments cleansed			22
Cw roofs			15
Roofs repaired			37
Eaves gutters renewed, cleansed and repaired			59
Rainwater pipes provided, repaired or unstopped			66
Damp walls remedied			52
Valls repointed or repaired			89
Ventilation under floor provided			14
Yards paved			21
Paving of yards repaired			16
Floors of rooms relaid			75
Floors of rooms repaired			39
Rooms cleansed, distempered or repapered			152
Yew windows provided			95
Vindows repaired and/or made to open			36
New sash cords provided			63
Window sills repaired and provided			15
Doors provided or repaired			87
Staircase repaired			15
Workrooms (including bakehouses) cleansed and repa			8
Water service pipes repaired			63
Novable sanitary dustbins provided			3
A CONTRACTOR OF	STAR DEAL		-

		Ter V. G. possetil first	
		Testilation under fleer provided	
		Terda parofi	

Accumulations of refuse removed	 	2
Accumulations of manure removed	 	2
New ranges and stoves provided	 	54
Vorminous rooms dealt with	 	49
Food stores provided	 	35

RENT ACT, 1957

The provisions of this Act so fas as they relate to this department were set out in the report for the year 1958.

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received. This, together with one received at the end of December, 1959, was investigated. Inspections of the properties concerned were made and the details reported to the appropriate Committee. Two proposals to issue Certificates of Disrepair were served. One Undertaking to execute the needful work was received and one Certificate of Disrepair was issued. Three applications were received for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair and two of these were granted.

LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

Requests for information concerning properties on which a Search for Local Land Charges is made to the Clerk of the Council are dealt with by this department where applicable; 379 enquiries were investigated during the year.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL FROVISIONS) ACT, 1958 as amended by HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

DI CRETIONARY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

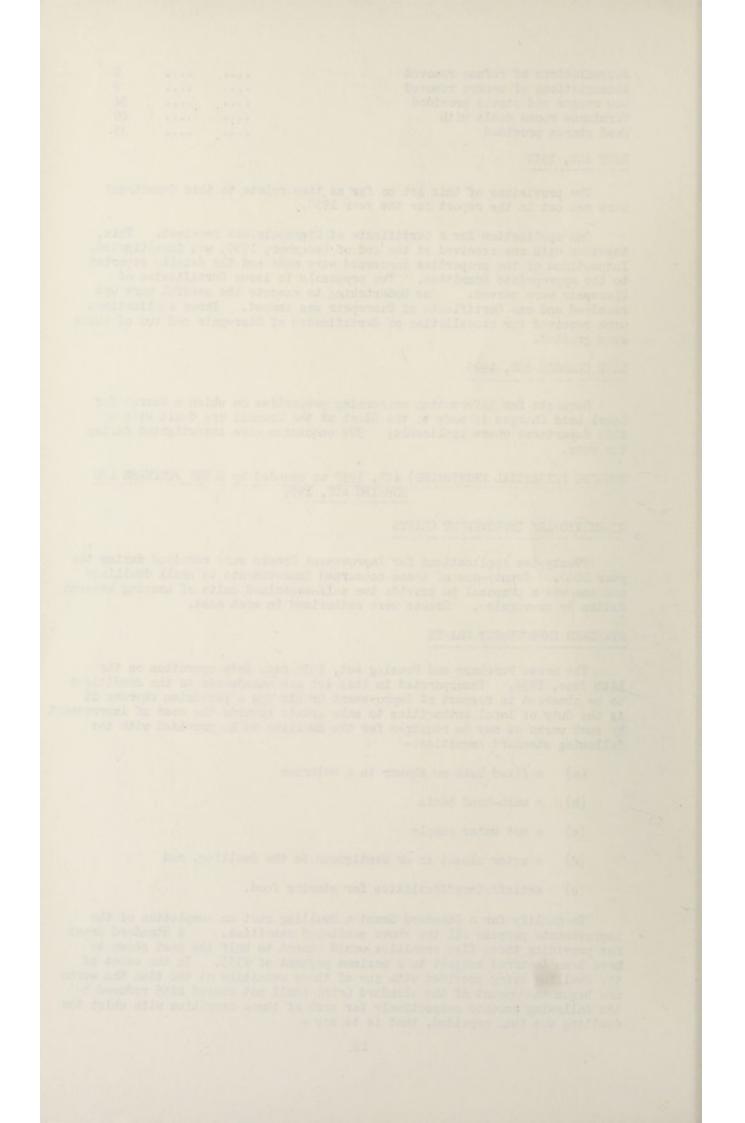
Twenty-two applications for Improvement Grants were received during the year 1960. Twenty-one of these concerned improvements to small dwellings and one was a proposal to provide two self-contained units of housing accommo dation by conversion. Grants were authorised in each case.

STANDARD IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 came into operation on the 14th June, 1959. Incorporated in this Act are amendments to the conditions to be observed in respect of Improvement Grants and a provision whereby it is the duty of local authorities to make grants towards the cost of improvement by such works as may be required for the dwelling to be provided with the following standard amenities:-

- (a) a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom
- (b) a wash-hand basin
- (c) a hot water supply
- (d) a water closet in or contiguous to the dwelling, and
- (e) satisfactory facilities for storing food.

To qualify for a Standard Grant a dwelling must on completion of the improvements possess all the above mentioned amenities. A Standard Grant for providing these five amenities would amount to half the cost shown to have been incurred subject to a maximum payment of £155. In the event of the dwelling being provided with any of these amenities at the time the works are begun the amount of the Standard Grant shall not exceed £155 reduced by the following amounts respectively for each of those amenities with which the dwelling was then provided, that is to say -



- (a) by £25 for any amenity montioned in paragraph (a)
- (b) by £5 for that mentioned in paragraph (b)
- (c) by £75 for that mentioned in paragraph (c)
- (d) by £40 for that mentioned in paragraph (d)
- (e) by £10 for that mentioned in paragraph (e)

Twenty-five applications were received during the year all of which were investigated and subsequently approved. The amenities provided were as follows:-

14 baths: 17 wash-hand basins: 25 domestic hot water supplies: 2 water closets: 16 ventilated food stores.

HOUSING ACT, 1957

The following dwelling houses thirteen in number, were demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders, at the owners' expense:

95, 107, 109, Belmont Road,
26, Lygon Bank,
10, St. Ann's Road,
1, 2, 3, Saville Row, Happy Valley,
7, 9, 11, 13 & 31, Victoria Walk.

Demolition Orders were made in respect of the following properties:

25, St. Ann's Road, 43, Cowleigh Road, 40, 42, Old Wyche Road, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, Albion Road, 1, Shernacre, Lower Howsell Road, Stanhope Cottage, Edith Walk.

OVERCROWDING IN DWELLING HOUSES

10 new cases of overcrowding were either reported or discovered during 1960, compared with 18 in 1959. This increased the number of cases on our records to 19.

The cases mainly refer to overcrowding of rooms normally used for sleeping purposes in excess of the statutory "permitted" number.

During the year 10 cases were abated, thus leaving 9 on record. 9, families were re-housed by the Council and 1 family found other alternative accommodation. The cases of overcrowding are placed in the following catagories:

(a)	 Increase where one family are sole occupants	8 cases
(5)	 Increase where family is in lodgings	6 cases
(c)	 Married son or daughter making home with	
	in-laws	4 cases
(5)	 Family making home with parents as a result	
	of eviction order	1 case

MATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 and 1951

The welfare of aged persons with special reference to their housing needs continues to occupy the attention of your Public Health Inspectors. The Medical Officer is kept informed as the necessity arises of the circumstances of individual cases requiring special attention or that action under the provision of the above legislation may be called for.

It is gratifying to record that work on the conversion of property in Cowleigh Road (forme**rly** Clarendon School) was completed by mid-summer. This building now renamed "St. Micholas House" provides 16 flats plus warden accommodation, and is occupied in 14 single units and 2 double; thus accommodating 18 aged persons.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

ll licences were granted under the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, authorising persons to station and use movable dwellings, which are usually trailer caravans. Liaison with the Surveyor's Department in connection with development approval, required by the Town and Country Planning Act has been continued.

DRAIMAGE AND SANITATION

6 dwelling houses were entirely redrained and the drainage systems of 68 premises were partially reconstructed.

Building Contractors are now most co-operative in arranging an appointment with one of your Inspectors for the purpose of discussing the details of sanitary work to be undertaken; this is a most satisfactory arrangement. Thereafter, frequent visits are made whilst the work is in progress to ensure adequate supervision and testing.

IMPECTIOUS DISEASE

When necessary, investigations are made on notification to the Medical Officer of Health of an infectious disease by medical practitioners. Contacts are traced and enquiries made in accordance with the usual practice or to meet the special requirements of the case and nature of the illness.

DIST FECTION AND DISIMFESTATION

As stated in the report for 1959, the arrangement made with the South Worcestershire Hospital Management Committee for steam disinfection to be carried out at St. Wulstan's Hospital continues to work very well indeed. Articles of clothing and bedding exposed to infection or found to be verminous are subjected to steam disinfection and a charge is made on the basis per disinfector load.

The number of rooms funigated was 3 and 2 loads of bedding etc., were removed for steam disinfection. 4 loads of bedding were destroyed.

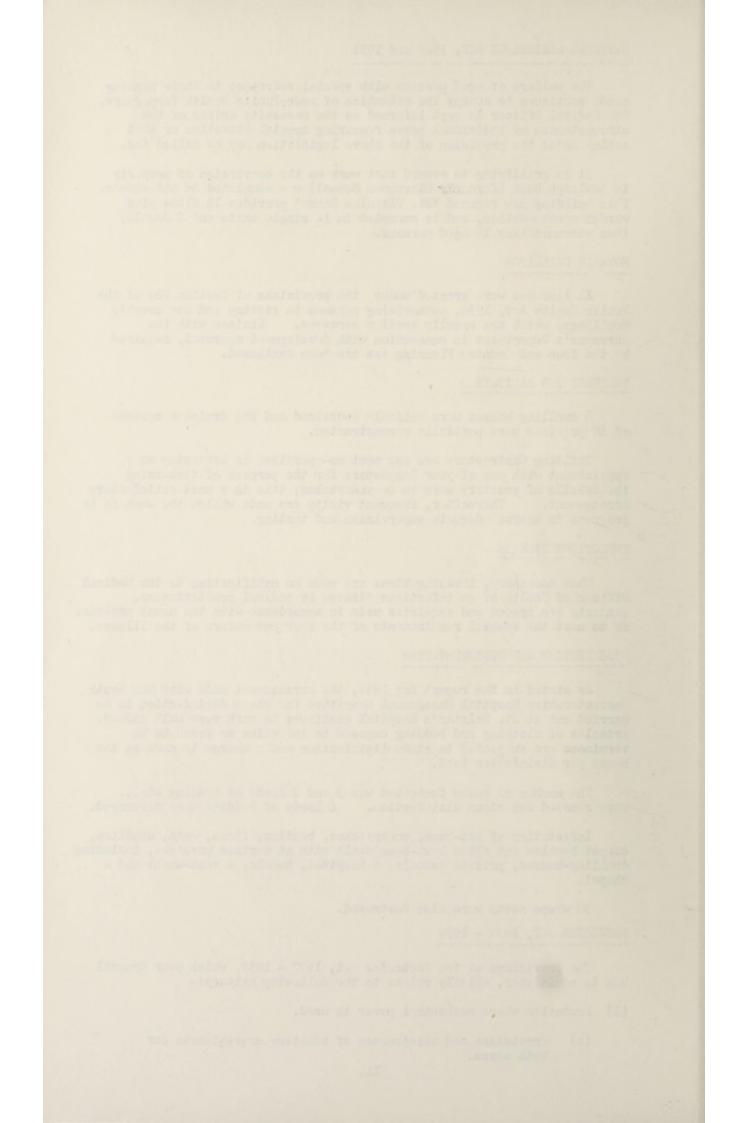
Infestation of bed-bugs, cockroaches, beetles, fleas, ants, woodlice, carpet beetles and flies have been dealt with at various premises, including dwelling-houses, private schools, a hospital, hotels, a restaurant and a chapel.

38 wasps nests were also destroyed.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 - 1959

The provisions of the Factories Act, 1937 - 1959, which your Council has to administer, chiefly relate to the following matters:-

- (1) Factories where mechanical power is used.
 - (a) Provisions and maintenance of senitary conveniences for both sexes.



(b) The provision of means of escape in case of fire in factories.

(2) Sactories where mechanical power is not used.

- (a) Cleanliness
- (b) Overcrowding
- (c) Ventilation
- (d) Drainage
- (e) Provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences for both sexes.
- (3) Provision of means of escape in case of fire in factories, Fire Certificates are issued by the Clerk of the Council.

Your Public Health Inspectors liaison with the Chief Officer of the Worcester City and County Dire Service who causes a survey to be made of factory premises and subsequently furnishes this department with a report stating, when applicable, structural alterations and/or equipment needed to fulfil the requirements of the Act and compliance with the details set out in the Fire Officer's Report qualifies a Certificate to be granted. One certificate was issued during 1960.

- (4) Sanitary Regulations for Bakehouses.
- (5) Homework.

The following table shows the list of factories on the Register.

Agricultural Engineers	2
Automatic Packing and Weighing Machine Mfs.	1
Bakehouses	8
Blacksmiths	3
Bicycle Repairs	2
Boot Repairing	72
Breeze Wlock Manufacturers	1
Builders Plumbers etc.	13
Clothing Manufacturers	1
Concrete Slabs	2
Coppersmiths and Engineers	2
Dairies	5
Dressmakers, Millinery etc.	6
Fabricated Steel Froducts	1
Fireplace Manufacturers	ĩ
Furniture Manufacturers	ī
General Engineering	5
Glass Syringes	í
Glove liaking	ī
Hemp Drying and Processing	1
Joincry	21
Leundry	1
Machine Tool Manufacturers	3
Marine Dealer	1
Motor Cycle Cables	1
Motor Cycle Repairs	1
Motor Manufacturers	1
Motor Repairs	24
Organ Builders	1
Fhotographic	3
Piano Repairs	1
Ficture Framer	1
Plent Repairs	1
Printers	218322131225611151112131112413111216
Saddlery	1
Sausage Making	16
Sav Mills	1
Sheet Netal Work	1

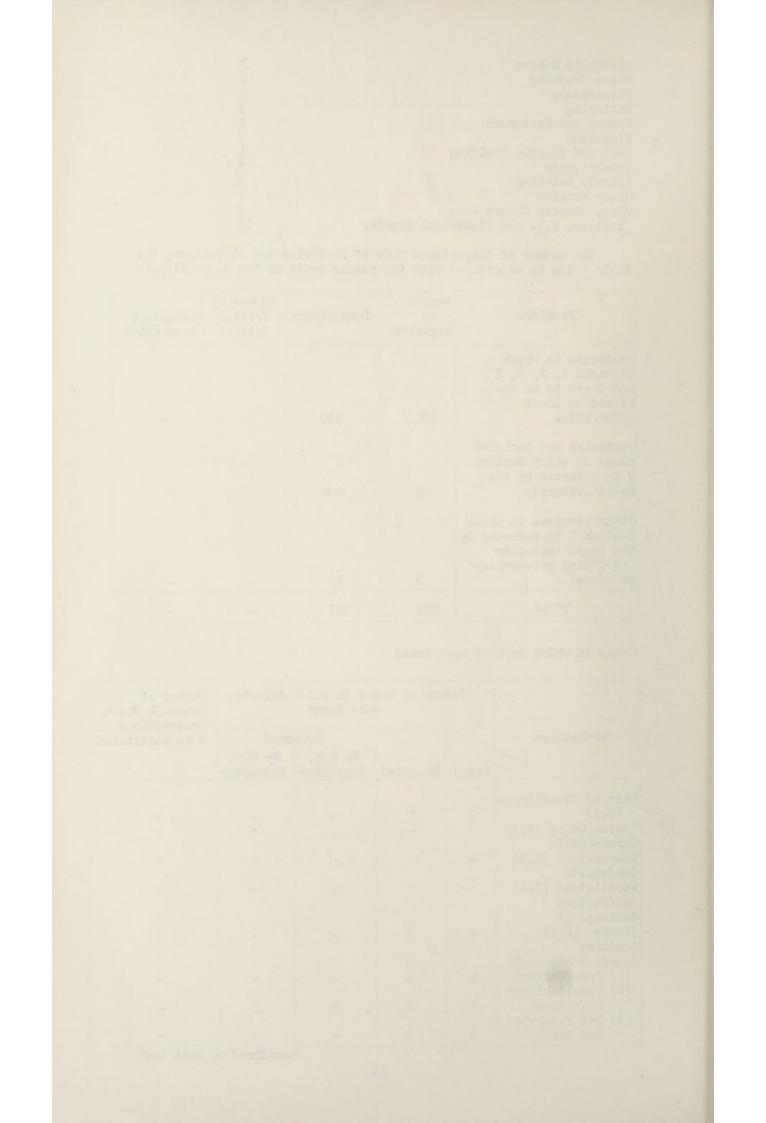
Spoctacle Makers	1
Stone Crushing	4
Stonemasons	3
Tailoring	
Tarmac Manufacturors	1
Tinsuiths	3
Tool and Plastic Moulding	1
Upholdterers	8
Vehicle Painting	2
Watch Repairs	7
Wine, Mineral Waters Etc.	2
ircless, T.V. and Electrical Ropairs	12

The number of inspections made of factories are as follows, the table being in accordance with the requirements of the Home Office :--

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authorities	130	130	-	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	94	106	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	10	_	-
TOTAL	227	246	-	_

Cases in which Defects were found

	Number if cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which
Particulars			Referred		prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness					
(S.1)	2	2		-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) Unreasonable	-	-	-	-	-
temperature (S.3) Inddequate	-	-	-	-	-
ventilation (S.4) Ineffective Brainage of	-	-	-	-	-
floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	
Conveniences (3.7)					
(a) Insufficient (b) Unsuitable or	4	4	-	-	-
defective (c) Not separate	3	3	-	1	-
for sexes	2	2	-	-	-



Particulars	Numb	er of case wer	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted		
			referred		
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector		
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	3	3	_	2	-
TOTAL	14	14		3	-

OUTHORK - Part VIII of the Act (Sections 110 and 111)

Section 110				Sectio	Section 111			
oſ	No. of out-workers in August list reqd. by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prose- cutions		
Wearing apparel Heking Cleanin and Washing	etc. 2 g	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL	2	-	-					

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Your Public Health Inspectors are appointed inspectors for the purposes of this Act and the Regulations made thereunder.

The following is a summary of Improvements and Repairs carried out at Shop premises during the year:-

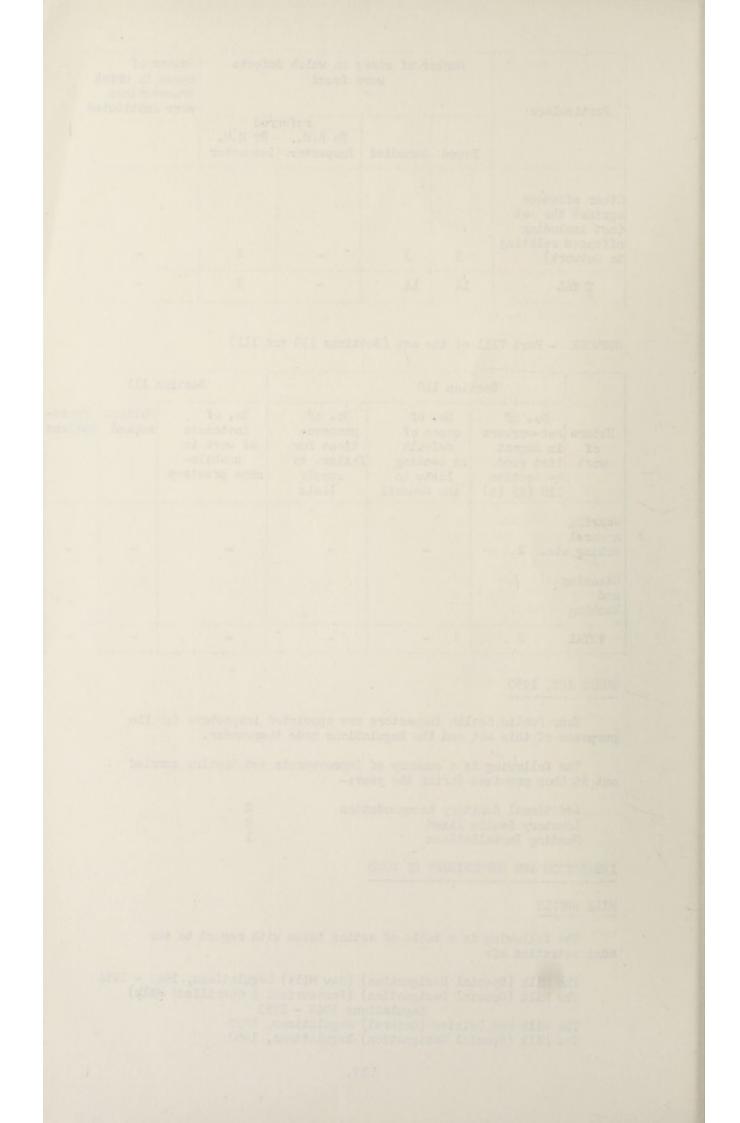
Additional Sanitary Accommodation	2
Lavatory Basins Fixed	8
Heating Installations	1

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

The following is a table of action taken with regard to the administration of:

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 - 1954 The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949 - 1953 The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960



Sumbers of Dealers Licences (including supplementary Licences) issued during the year in respect of -

Tuberculin Tested Milk: (1) Bottling - 2 (2) Distribution - 12

Number of Licences issued in respect of Heat Treated Milk:

(1)	Pasteurising Plants	NIL	(2)	Distributors	11
(1)	Sterilised Milk Plants	NIL	(2)	Distributors	1

Refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of Licences for graded milk - MIL

Samples of raw milk are taken to the Public Health Laboratory, Worcester, for statutory, biological and bacteriologcial examination, details are given in the table following:

Class	Number of samples taken for examination		Number unsatisfactory
Designated "Tuberculin Tested"	178	173	5
"Pasteurised"	50	49	1
Ordinary	6	5	1

Biological Tests

Biologcial tests were made in respect of 92 of the samples referred to in this table with negative results.

Statutory examinations were carried out on 92 samples of Milk. 35 samples were found to conform to the required standards. 6 samples failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue test.

50 samples of pasteurised milk were subject to the Phosphatase test, 49 with satisfactory results. Details of the unsatisfactory sample were reported to the Licensing Authority for the appropriate action to be taken. 16 milk containers, namely glass bottles, were submitted to the Public Health Leboratory for rinse test.

The number of retail dairymen or milk purveyors is now 16. Distribution of milk is kept under observation and may be regarded as generally satisfactory and no complaints have been received.

239 visits were made to dairy premises for the purpose of inspection or to collect samples of milk on arrival from the place of production.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1955 came into operation on the 21st March, 1955 which provides that all dairymen who retail milk in any part of the district must sell the milk under special designation, irrespective of whether the premises from which the milk is retailed are inside or outside the district, and, any other milk which is retailed outside the specified area from those same premises must also be sold under special designation.

ICE CREAM

95 premises are now registered for the sale of ice-cream. There was 1 deletion by reason of the sale of this commodity being discontinued and 6 new registrations.

Whilst most of the ice-cream is sold pre-packed, inspections are made as to the means of storage and methods of dispensing this article of food. 6 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for analysis, all proved to be satisfactory.

FOOD HIGIENE

Hygiene in food shops and catering establishments requires the fullest co-operation by all persons engaged either in retail shops, distribution, and preparation of food. Your Inspectors do their best by discourse with personnel when visits are made, with the object of ascertaining that the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations are fully understood and are being complied with.

A vast improvement has been brought about in recent years by many shops being completely reconstructed and modernised. The opportunity to suggest structural improvements, additional ventilation, treatment of walls and floors of these premises, has not been overlooked, as well as the installation of sanitary and toilet accommodation.

The following is a list of the various types of business, whilst the list is comprehensive, certain duplications are unavoidable.

Bakers and Confectioners	10	Butchers	22
Canteens	11	Confectionery and Sweets	22
Dairies	5	Fishnongers	10
General Stores	16	Greengrocers	17
Grocers	58	Guest Houses	13
Hotels (Licensed)	10	Hotels (Private)	21
Licensed Prenises	43	Restaurant and Refreshment	
	45	Roons	17

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

I indicated in the Annual Report for 1958 that policy with regard to Slaughterhouse provisions night reach a satisfactory solution when the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 came into effective operation.

This Act required the Courcil to submit to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food before the 2nd Fovember, 1960 a report on the existing and probable future requirements of the Urban District for slaughterhouse facilities. Before the formal report could be prepared consultations with local interests, including as appropriate any neighbouring local authority must take place.

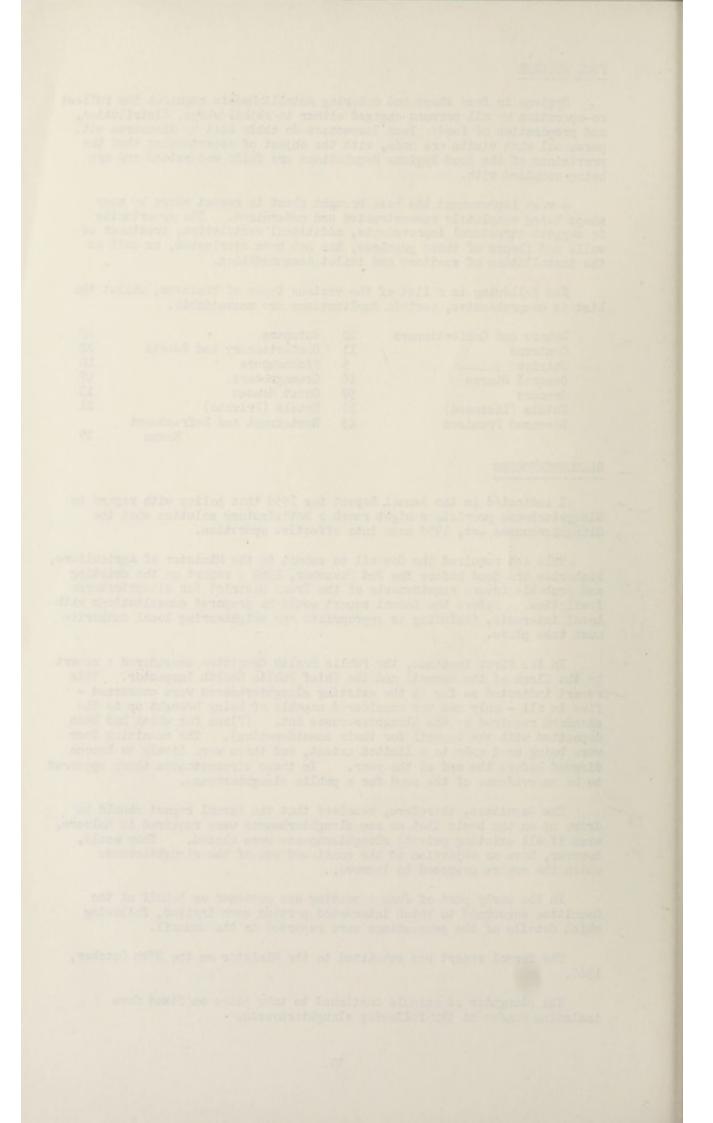
In the first instance, the Public Health Committee considered a report by the Clerk of the Council and the Chief Public Health Inspector. This report indicated so far as the existing slaughterhouses were concerned five in all - only one was considered capable of being brought up to the standard required by the Slaughterhouses Act. (Plans for which had been deposited with the Council for their consideration). The remaining four were being used only to a limited extent, and three were likely to become disused before the end of the year. In these circumstances there appeared to be no evidence of the need for a public slaughterhouse.

The Committee, therefore, resolved that the formal report should be drawn up on the basis that no new slaughterhouses were required in Malvern, even if all existing private slaughterhouses were closed. They would, however, have no objection to the continued use of the slaughterhouse which the owners proposed to improve.

In the early part of June a meeting was convened on behalf of the Committee concerned to which interested parties were invited, following which details of the proceedings were reported to the Council.

The formal report was submitted to the Minister on the 28th October, 1960.

The slaughter of animals continued to take place on fixed days including Sunday at the following slaughterhouses.



Mame of Occupier

Mr. R. Hill Mr. T. R. Hope Messrs Leyland Bros. Messrs. C. Spencer and Son Address of Slaughtorhouse

311, Worcester Road, Malvern Lower Road, West Malvern 136, Worcester Road, Malvern Wedderburn Road, Malvern.

MEAT INSPECTION

The following table show the number of animal carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calvos	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	445	6	41	1,237	355	NIL
Number Inspected	445	6	41	1,237	355	MIL
All discases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcases condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	2	2	NIL
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	90	4	NIL	19	14	NIL
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other then tuberculosis and cysticerci	20.2%	66.6%	NIL	1.7%	4.5%	NIL
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcases condermed	MIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcases of which some port or organ was condemned	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	2	NIL
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.4%	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.6%	NIL
Cysticercosis Corcases of which						
organ was condemned	NIL	MIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	MIL
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	MIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	MIL	NIL
Generalised and totally condenned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

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UNSOUND FOOD

The following is a detailed list of the diseased or unsound neat and other food examined by your Inspectors in slaughterhouses and shops and subsequently destroyed. Disposal of unsound food by incineration being no longer possible it has become necessary to bury condenned meat and tinned food. Every precaution is taken and the work is undertaken by our Disinfection Operator.

Tuberculosis

Bovines	Lungs	l set
	Mosenteries	1
Swine	Heads	2
	Conditions other	
	than Tuberculosis	
-		
Bovines		
Livers	Abscosses	6
" (parts)	n	20 lbs.
II	Angionatosis	2
n	Cirrhosis	5
" (parts)	n	38 lbs.
	Bistonatosis	28
" (parts)	"	156 lbs.
II (norte)	Hydatid cysts	2
(bur op)	"	6 lbs.
Lungs Skirt	Pneumonia	2 sets
SKLFC	Peritonitis	1
Sheep		
Carcase & organs	Inmaturity	1
II II	Fevered (following parturition)	1 1
Lungs	Pneumonia	ī
Livers	Distomatosis	î
" (parts)	n	4 lbs.
n (P	Hydatid cysts	1
" (parts)	II II	31 1bs.
" (parts)	Tenuicollis cysts	5 lbs.
Swine		
Carcase & organs	Erysipolas	2
Lungs	Congestion	2 sets
n	Milk spots	1 set
Hearts	" "	1
Livers	Cirrhosis	2
П	Milk Spots	1 2 2 2 ¹ / ₂ lbs.
" (parts)	" "	22 1bs.
Omentuns	Tenuicollis cysts	2
Meat, Poultry, Fish and M	iscellaneous Foods	

Pigs' kidneys Checsc Desiccated Coconut Butter	281bs. 341bs. 301bs. 121bs.	Chocolate Roasting Chickens Cod Fillet	5월 lbs. 44월 lbs. 5 stone
Tinned Meats		Tinned Han	
4 Tins Tongue 21 Tins Corned Beef 1 Tin Jellied Veal	311bs. 7821bs. 6 1bs.	6 Tins continued or	60 lbs.

Tinned Meats

Tinned Bacon

4	Tins		
---	------	--	--

40 lbs.

3	Tins	Sausages	22	lbs.
5	Tins	Beef Loaf	51	lbs.
2	Tins	Steak	2	lbs.
12	Tins	Fork	46	lbs.

Tinned Food other than Meat

Fish		Tins	Milk	19 Tins
Fruit		Tins	Vegetables	62 Tins
Soup	5	Tins	Miscellaneous	16 Tins

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Under the provisions of this Act seven slaughtermen's licences were renewed for the period of one year.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act prescribes certain standards of cleanliness in the nanufacture, use and storage of rag flock and other filling materials, and provides for the registration of upholsterers and certain other businesses, such as toymakers and the licensing of manufacturers of rag flock etc.

Two premises are registered under the provisions of this Act.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Under this heading it has been emphasised repeatedly, that only by the strictest surveillance at places likely to become the seat of infestation by rodents, combined with prompt action in dealing with these in the early stages of invasion, that our endeavours to achieve effective control, can meet with success in keeping down the rodent population.

Malvern is surrounded by a large agricultural area, and constant survey of streams and ditches adjacent to farms require special attention. Periodical treatment of the Council's refuse tips and sewage disposal works is of equal importance.

During the year under review 272 treatments for the destruction of rodents were carried out. The duties of the Operator engaged on this work are supervised by your Inspectors.

The sewerage system of the town was again subjected to a test treatment. This was followed up by two maintenance treatments and the results recorded as required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

It was not necessary to institute legal proceedings during the year under review.

CONCLUSION

My thanks are again due to Dr. Green for his personal interest in matters pertaining to problems which arise from time to time, in which we are nutually concerned.

It is also my wish to express thanks to the Clerk of the Council and his staff, and to the Treasurer and the staff of his department

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Under the provisions of this Act aroun sloupiversan's licenses yors

TAGE STADOR AND OTHER FILLING PATERIALS ACT, 1983

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It is also by what is extracted through to the large of the department.

for their unfailing co-operation. Mr. D. White, Housing Manager and Mr. L. Samford, the Council's Building Inspector and a member of the Surveyor's staff are always nost co-operative with your Public Health Inspectors and it is a pleasure to record such helpfulness with appreciation.

The staff of this department as usual have given most loyal support. It is our aim to provide a courteous and where possible, obliging service in all our undertakings.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and the Housing Committee for their interest in the varied problems with which we are confronted. In the absence of their support in some of the onerous duties, our zeal, as well as out efficiency would be much impaired.

I an, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH L. WHITWHAM

