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MALVERN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORTS

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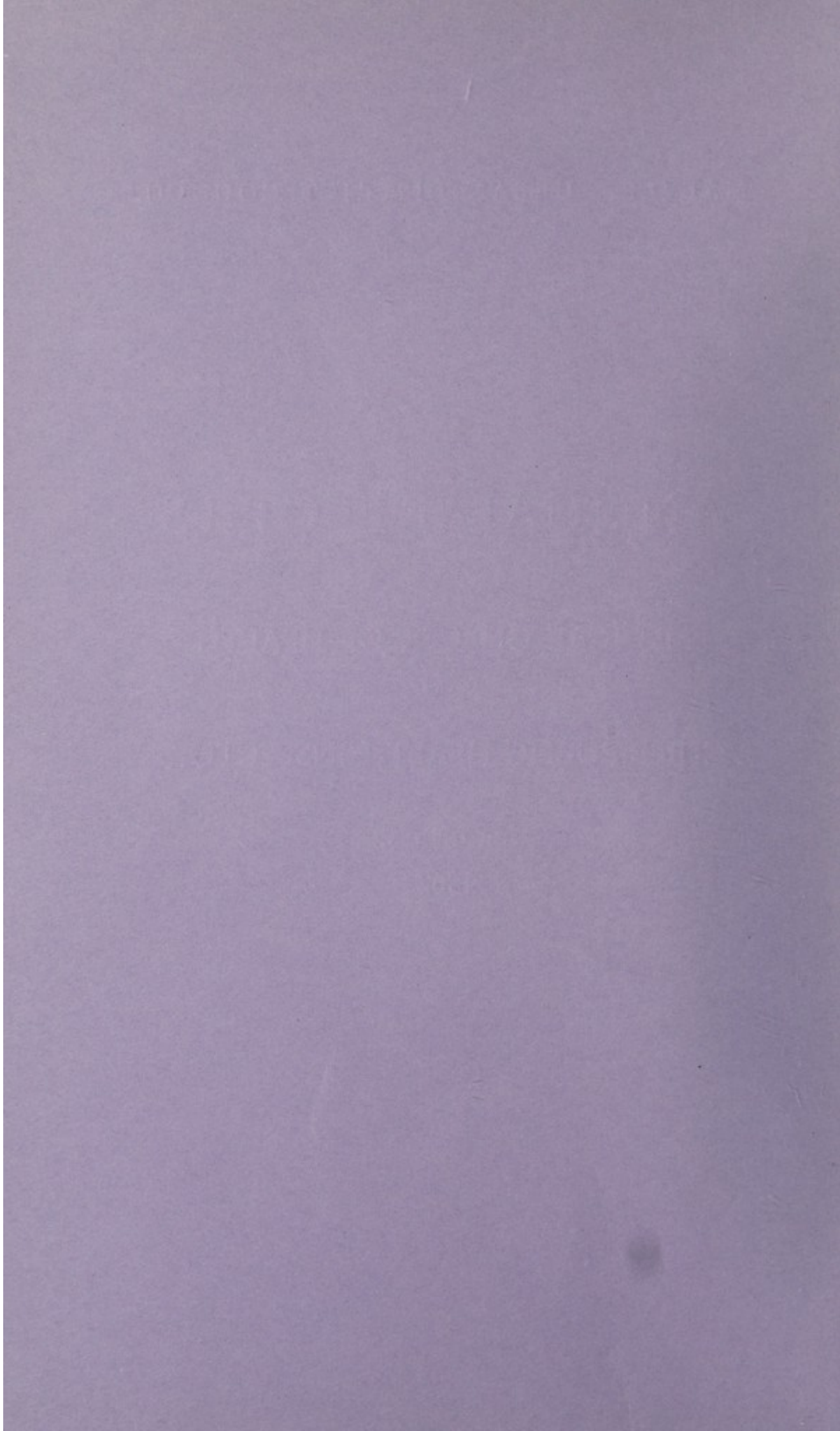
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1962



MALVERN URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR 1962

by

H. F. GREEN, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

and

HUGH L. WHITTHAM, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector

COMMITTEES CONCERNED WITH PUBLIC HEALTH

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MR. G. C. JOYCE
MR. R. C. LOCKYER (CHAIRMAN)
MR. W. J. MARSH
MR. J. MITCHELL
MR. R. C. STORER
MR. J. V. H. TOMPKINS
MR. A. L. SURTEES (Ex. officio)

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MR. A. L. SURTEES (Ex. officio)

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health	H. F. GREEN, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector	HUGH L. WHITWHAM, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	JAMES B. FRANKS, C.R.S.H., R.S.H. Meat and Foods
Assistant Public Health Inspector	GRAHAM J. AINSCOUGH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Clerk	EDGAR C. BARBER
Shorthand Typist/Clerk	ROSEMARY A. DAVIS

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, THE COUNCIL HOUSE, MALVERN.

Telephone: Malvern 1531

The Council House,

Malvern.

November, 1963

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1962.

This year was notable in that the continued existence of the threat to our health and safety by the major epidemics to which man is liable has again been brought to our notice.

A number of outbreaks of smallpox occurred in different parts of England and Malvern was fortunate in that no cases occurred during the epidemic period. Nevertheless a total of 3,761 persons were vaccinated during the year compared with a total of 426 persons in 1961. It is probable this represents an under-estimate of the numbers actually vaccinated. The control of smallpox and similar diseases is dependent on the close co-operation and the maintenance of telephonic communication between the Public Health Departments of the different Local Authorities. An example of the way in which the communications are maintained can best be told in the form of a case history.

A girl who had recently discharged herself from a mental hospital in Wales was brought to Malvern Police Station. On the day after she had discharged herself cases of smallpox were confirmed at this mental hospital. By the time we had been notified of the existence of the risk i.e. 24 hours later the girl concerned had moved to another part of Worcestershire and a second person in transit had been confined in the cell at Malvern Police Station for the night. She was then under escort to Ayr. The information about the whole situation reached this office just about the time that the second prisoner was being received by the Police at Ayr. Accordingly a telephone call was made to the Medical Officer of Health at Ayr and another call was put through to the District Medical Officer of Health in Worcestershire where the original contact had been sent and a suitable policy of vaccination instituted forthwith. No cases of smallpox occurred amongst any of the contacts of these two contacts. The epidemic had been brought under control by the middle of the year and we were again able to breathe freely.

There has been an increase in the number of cases of smallpox imported into this country during the past few years. They mainly occur in the Spring and have been brought in from Eastern countries. The fact that so many persons now travel by air means that persons infected with smallpox can easily remain well for the first week after landing and only feel ill later on. Control is therefore very much more difficult than it was 20 years ago when all long distance travel was by sea.

I have stressed the importance of the events of 1962 because there is a tendency to think that one of the scourges of previous centuries is no longer a real threat to us, whereas it is just as important now as it was then for the population to maintain a high immunity against epidemic disease.

May I draw your attention to the Report of your Health Inspector in which he records the steady progress of improvement of the housing conditions of this town. This improvement is a credit to the town and is not due to any singular epoch making action but has been helped a great deal by the meticulous detailed work of your Health Inspectors as set out in this Report.

H. F. GREEN

Medical Officer of Health

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STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE AREA

Area of land and inland water	7,400 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population	...				...	27,040
Number of dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	...	7,995
Total number of assessments	...	...	...	...	...	9,378
Rateable value at 31.3.63	...	...	...	...	...	£358,232
Sum represented by a penny rate at 31.3.63	...	...	...	...	...	£1,441-9-11d.

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)	9.6
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	0.15
Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	10.4
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.3
No deaths in 1962 were attributable to puerperal or maternal causes.	

COMPARABLE DATA FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, 1962

Live Births (per 1,000 total population)	....	18.0
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)..		18.1
Death Rate (per 1,000 home population)	....	11.9
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	....	21.4

DEATHS

<u>Causes of Death - All Ages</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Infective & parasitic infection	1	1	-
Cancer (all forms)	53	29	24
" (of lung & bronchus)	10	10	-
Leukaemia	2	1	1
Diabetes	1	-	1
Disease of Heart & Arteries	175	66	109
Respiratory Diseases (excluding tuberculosis & cancer)	36	18	18
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	4	2	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	1	-
Congenital malformations	1	-	1
Violence	6	5	1
All other causes	27	8	19

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supplies

There are two main sources of Malvern Water. First a deep borehole 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

<u>Physical Characters</u>	<u>25th June, 1962</u>
Colour	Colourless
Odour	None
Deposit	None
pH	7.5
<u>Chemical Examination</u> (Results expressed in parts per million)	
Solids in Suspension (Dried at 100° C)	----
Solids in Solution (Dried at 180° C)	260
" After Ignition	165
Chlorine Present as Chloride	21
Hardness Non-Carbonate	44
" Carbonate	168
" Total	212
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.01
Nitrate Nitrogen	7.7
Nitrite Nitrogen	Trace
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C (N/80 Permanganate)	0.05
Toxic Metals	Nil
Residual Chlorine Free	----
Combined	----
Total	0.01

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. Three samples of well water were taken during the year 1962 all of which were chemically and biologically unsatisfactory.

Number of wells closed during the year - 2.

Public Cleansing

This work is carried out under the direction of the Surveyor. The disposal of household refuse is undertaken at the Guarlford 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 - Public pool owned by Local Authority
- (b) Privately owned swimming pools or baths open to public - None
- (c) Action taken to ensure the satisfactory condition of water - Routine sampling

GENERAL 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 Worcestershire County Council.

Infant Welfare Centres

"Sydenham Villa", Newtown Road	Tuesdays	2.0 - 4.0 p.m.
Free Church Hall, Malvern Link	Wednesdays	2.0 - 4.0 p.m.
Methodist Church Hall, Lansdowne Crescent	1st, 3rd & 5th Fridays	2.0 - 4.0 p.m.
Village Hall, Lower Wyche	1st Tuesday in the month	2.45 - 4.0 p.m.
Sherrards Green Welfare Centre	Fridays	2.0 - 4.0 p.m.

Relaxation

"Sydenham Villa" Newtown Road	1st and 3rd Thursdays	2.0 - 4 p.m.
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Eye

"Sydenham Villa", Newtown Road	As required (by appointment only)
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Speech Therapy

"Sydenham Villa", Newtown Road	Thursdays (cases referred by School Health Service)	10.0 - 12 noon
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Chiropody

"Sydenham Villa", Newtown Road	By appointment only (old aged pensioners, expectant mothers, handicapped people)
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Minor Ailments

"Sydenham Villa" Newtown Road	Fridays (Schoolchildren only)	9.30	-	10.30 a.m.
Chase County Secondary School	Wednesdays (during term time)	9.30	-	10.30 a.m.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following table shows the number of infectious diseases notified during 1962.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>All Ages</u>	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	Age N.K.
Scarlet Fever	7	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Measles	45	1	4	7	5	4	22	2	-	-	-
Dysentery	22	-	2	3	1	1	7	1	1	6	-
	<u>All Ages</u>	0-	5-	15-	45-	65-	Age N.K.				
Ac. pneumonia	13	-	2	1	2	8	-				
Erysipelas	4	-	-	2	2	-	-				
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	1	-				
	<u>All Ages</u>	0-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	Age N.K.			
Tuberculosis:											
respiratory	5	-	-	2	1	1	1	-			
meninges & C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

PROPHYLAXIS

Diphtheria Immunisation

	<u>Ages 0 - 4 years</u>	<u>Ages 5 - 14 years</u>	<u>Total for Year</u>
Children who received a full course of primary immunisation	340	31	371
Children who received a re-inforcing injection	12	249	261
Children who received a second re-inforcing injection	-	132	132

Smallpox Vaccination

330 children under the age of one were vaccinated this year, being 79.9% 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.

The Council House,

Malvern.

November, 1963

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen,

It gives me very much pleasure to present the following report concerning the duties undertaken by your Public Health Inspectors during the year, 1962.

During the past few years environmental problems associated with housing and the more enlightened attitude towards higher Standards has been a matter of first importance and it has now become obvious, this state of affairs will continue for sometime.

The Minister of Housing & Local Government appealed to Local Authorities (Circular No. 42/62) to make a determined and sustained effort to bring about a greater increase in the number of houses being improved. The Circular sets out how the Minister believes this may be done by a more direct approach to the problem than has been the case by reliance mainly on general publicity.

I mentioned in the preface to the Report for the preceeding year, that we contemplated making a street-by-street survey of the town. The object being, to make known, as widely as possible, the advantages of making improvements resulting in modernisation of suitable dwellings with the assistance of an Improvement Grant, at the same time prepare records for future reference.

This is what the Minister requires and I am glad to state that this survey was commenced during the year under review, though it should be realised that despite our special effort, it will take at least a year to complete the first phase of this work.

In accordance with established procedure, this Report contains tables showing details of works carried out and the results of action taken by your Inspectors together with informative comments.

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Inspections of Movable Dwellings	....	....	....	....	14
" " Shops	....	....	....	....	349
" " Factories	....	....	....	....	294
" " Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	12
" " Restaurant Kitchens	....	....	....	....	69
" " Outworkers Premises	....	....	....	....	10
" " Slaughterhouses	....	....	....	....	24
" " Butchers Shops, P.H. Meat Regs.	....	....	....	....	346
" " Stables and Piggeries	....	....	....	....	63
" " Dairies	....	....	....	....	187
" " Ice Cream Premises	....	....	....	....	194
" " Food Shops	....	....	....	....	672
" " Fish Friers Premises	....	....	....	....	22
" " Places of Public Entertainment	....	....	....	....	15
" " Schools	....	....	....	....	39
" " Licensed Premises	....	....	....	....	46
" " Public Conveniences	....	....	....	....	123
Special Visits, Advisory Interviews etc.,	....	....	....	....	2,094
Visits re: Infectious Disease	....	....	....	....	39
Rat Infestations	....	....	....	....	317
Atmospheric Pollution	....	....	....	....	8
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	347
National Assistance Act	....	....	....	....	26
Housing Including Inspections of Dwelling Houses ...	....	....	....	....	1,439
Petroleum Storage Installations	....	....	....	....	79
					<hr/>
					6,828
					<hr/>

COMPLAINTS

The Register shows that 330 complaints were received during the year under review, these having reference to the following matters:-

Blocked and Defective Drainage	24
Defective Closet Accommodation	6

Defective Conditions in Dwelling Houses	40
Offensive Odours from Public Sewers	5
Offensive Odours from Drains	6
Non-collection of House Refuse	3
Verminous Premises	27
Wasps Nests	7
Infestations of Rats and Mice	142
Miscellaneous	70

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT

Drainage and Sanitary Fittings

Number of houses and premises redrained	....	....	9
Repairs or amendments to existing drains	....	....	94
Drains or gullies unstopped or cleansed	....	....	43
Length in yards of stoneware drains laid	....	....	860
" " " " heavy cast iron drains laid	....	....	12
Manholes provided	....	....	64
Manholes repaired	....	....	59
Intercepting traps fixed	....	....	4
New gully traps fixed	....	....	104
Gully curbs provided or repaired	....	....	34
New soil pipes and ventilating shafts provided	....	....	56
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts repaired	....	....	42
Water tests applied	....	....	163
Smoke tests applied	....	....	29
New W.C. pedestals fixed	....	....	56
W.C.'s unstopped, cleansed and repaired	....	....	43
Existing flushing cisterns repaired	....	....	12
New flushing cisterns fitted W.C.'s	....	....	48
Joints between W.C.'s and flush pipes repaired	....	....	16
New W.C. apartments provided	....	....	42
New urinals provided	....	....	2
Lavatory basins provided	....	....	54
Baths provided	....	....	46
New impervious sinks provided	....	....	35
Sinks repaired or refixed	....	....	14
New waste pipes fixed	....	....⁹	136
Waste pipes trapped, repaired or unstopped	....	....	10
Cesspools and stagnant ditches cleansed	....	....	4
W.C. apartments cleansed	....	....	22
New roofs	....	....	11
Roofs repaired	....	....	37
Eaves gutters renewed, cleansed and repaired	....	....	54
Rainwater pipes provided, repaired or unstopped	....	....	63
Damp walls remedied	....	....	33
Walls repointed or repaired	....	....	126
Ventilation under floor provided	....	....	14
Yards paved	1..	....	6
Paving of yards repaired	....	....	18
Floors of rooms relaid	....	....	49
Floors of rooms repaired	....	....	73
Rooms cleansed, distempered or repapered	....	....	187
New windows provided	....	....	87
Windows repaired and/or made to open	....	....	38
New sash cords provided	....	....	40
Window sills repaired and provided	....	....	25
Doors provided or repaired	....	....	88
Staircase repaired	....	....	14
Workrooms (including bakehouses) cleansed and repaired	....	....	14
Water service pipes repaired	....	....	89
Movable sanitary dustbins provided	....	....	14

Accumulations of refuse removed	....	....	2
Accumulations of manure removed	....	....	4
New ranges and stoves provided	....	....	53
Stoves and ranges repaired	....	....	6
Verminous rooms dealt with	....	....	32
Food stores provided	....	....	40

RENT ACT, 1957

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

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

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; 333 enquiries were investigated during the year.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958 as amended by HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959 and HOUSING ACT, 1961

DISCRETIONARY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Eleven applications were received during the year 1962 relating to the improvement of small dwellings. Ten Grants were authorised in this period. Six being occupied by owners and five by tenants.

STANDARD IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Twenty-one applications were received during the year all of which were investigated and subsequently approved. Twenty houses being owner occupied and one occupied by a tenant. The amenities provided were as follows:-

12 baths; 12 wash-hand basins; 17 domestic hot water supplies;
12 water closets; 8 ventilated food stores.

When Standard Improvement Grants were introduced in 1959 it was anticipated there would be a speeding up in the progress rate of modernisation of dwellings. The following table shows comparative figures over the past four years:-

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Discretionary Grants approved	21	22	20	11
Standard Grants approved	5	25	23	21
Totals	<u>26</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>32</u>

The decline in the number of applications is unaccountable. I am sure it is not due to the lack of publicity. As stated previously in these reports, dwelling houses have been improved in every part of the town by Grant aid. There are some excellent examples of different types of houses so modernised and property owners in these areas are informed that grants are available.

HOUSING ACT, 1957

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

1 & 3, Victoria Walk
27, 29, 31, West Malvern Road
97, Belmont Road
1 & 2, Providence Cottages, Old Wyche Road
6 & 8, Bosbury Road

Demolition Orders were made in respect of the following properties:

78 & 80, Poolbrook Road
Station Cottage, Hanley Road

Closing Orders were made in respect of No. 1, Hornyold Avenue and No. 106, West Malvern Road.

No. 2, Shernacre, Lower Housell Road was rendered fit as the result of an Undertaking given by the Owner and accepted by the Council in lieu of making a Demolition Order.

OVERCROWDING IN DWELLING HOUSES

17 new cases of overcrowding were either reported or discovered during 1962, compared with 16 in 1961. This increased the number of cases on our records to 30.

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

During the year 22 cases were abated, thus leaving 8 on record. 18 families were re-housed by the Council and 4 families found other alternative accommodation. The cases of overcrowding are placed in the following categories:

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------|
| (a) | ... Increase where on family are sole occupants | 6 cases |
| (b) | ... Increase where family is in lodgings | 2 cases |
| (c) | ... Married son or daughter making home with in-laws | 12 cases |

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 and 1951

The welfare of the aged members of the community is a matter which calls for special interest and at times becomes an urgent duty. Your Public Health Inspectors along with the Health Visitors keep in touch with the needs of individual cases in order that your Medical Officer may be acquainted with any change of circumstances which may require action on his part under the provisions of the above enactment

Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 provides that it shall be the duty of the Council to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or has been found dead in the Urban District, in cases where it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been made.

The department dealt with one case to which the section of the Act applies, details of which are as follows:-

Miss Ellen Jessie Young, "Thornbank", 179, Wells Road, Malvern Wells

THE BURIAL ACT, 1857

The exhumation of the remains of Miss K. E. O. Branson from a grave in Malvern Cemetery for reinterment elsewhere, was supervised.

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION

Extension of the public sewer carried out by the Surveyor's Department in Worcester Road, Malvern Link, made possible the provision of water borne sanitation to factory premises and office buildings at Newland. Sanitary accommodation and wash-basins have now been installed at these factories as required by the Factories Act.

These improvements have been outstanding for a number of years and the problem of effectual drainage has been of some concern to the H. M. Inspector of Factories as well as your Officers who are required to enforce the requirements of the Factories Act relating to sanitary accommodation.

I express the hope that consideration will be given in the not too distant future to the provision of main drainage of the Interfields. It is not possible to drain this outlying part of the area into the existing main sewerage system. Therefore, a new scheme will be necessary. In recent years the majority of dwelling houses situated in this area have been improved and drainage systems installed with septic tank units. The need for main drainage still exists, as disposal of the drainage effluent is far from satisfactory, and this has increased in volume as the result of water closets and baths being installed in many of the houses.

I am pleased to report that Building Contractors continue to give their co-operation in the matter of notification of intending drainage work. It is usual for the Contractor to meet your Inspectors by appointment prior to work being undertaken, when a decision can be made concerning the details of sanitary work to be carried out. Frequent visits whilst work is in progress and testing of all new work ensures that a satisfactory standard is maintained.

The drainage systems of some 74 dwellings were repaired and partially reconstructed and 6 dwelling houses were entirely redrained.

INFECTIOUS 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.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

5 loads of bedding and clothing were collected and taken to St. Wulstan's Hospital for treatment by steam disinfection in accordance with an arrangement made with the South Worcestershire Hospital Management Committee.

2 loads of bedding were destroyed.

The number of rooms fumigated was 24.

Infestations of cockroaches, beetles, bedbugs, fleas, ants and flies were dealt with at various premises including dwelling houses, restaurant kitchens, and a bakehouse.

6 wasps nests were destroyed when these proved to be a nuisance to members of the public.

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 sanitary conveniences for both sexes.
- (2) Factories where mechanical power is not used.
 - (a) Cleanliness
 - (b) Overcrowding
 - (c) Ventilation
 - (d) Drainage
 - (e) Provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences for both sexes
 - (f) Temperature control.
- (3) Sanitary Regulations for Bakehouses.
- (4) Homework

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

Agricultural Engineers	2
Automatic Packing and Weighting Machine Mfs.	1
Bakehouses	6
Blacksmiths	3
Bicycle Repairs	3
Boot Repairing	11
Breeze Block Manufacturers	1
Builders, Plumbers etc.	45
Clothing Manufacturers	1
Concrete Slabs	2
Construction Engineers	1
Coppersmiths and Engineers	2
Dairies	5
Dairy Engineers	1
Dressmakers, Millinery etc.	6
Electrical Instrument Manufacturers	1
Fabricated Steel Products	1
Fireplace Manufacturers	1
Fruit Cannery	1
Furniture Manufacturers	1
General Engineering	6
Glass Syringes	1
Glove Making	1
Hemp Drying and Processing	1
Joinery	20
Laundry	1
Machine Tool Manufacturers	2
Marine Dealer	1
Motor Cycle Cables	1
Motor Cycle Repairs	2
Motor Manufacturers	1
Motor Repairs	24
Organ Builders	1

Photographic	3
Piano Repairs	1
Plant Repairs	1
Printers	2
Roofing Contractors	1
Sausage Making	18
Saw Mills	1
Sheet Metal Work	1
Spectacle Makers	1
Stone Crushing	4
Stonemasons	3
Tailoring	2
Tarmac Manufacturers	1
Tinsmiths	3
Tool and Plastic Moulding	1
Upholsterers	8
Vehicle Painting	2
Watch Repairs	7
Wine, Mineral Waters Etc.	1
Wireless, T.V. and Electrical Repairs	11

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 enforced by Local Authorities	130	162	-	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	96	122	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excluding out-workers' premises)	3	10	-	-
TOTAL	229	294	-	-

Cases in which Defects were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	3	3	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	1	1	-	-	-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	6	6	-	-	-
TOTAL	16	16	-	3	-

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

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	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 prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwhole-some premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel Making etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	-

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,	4
Levatory Basins Fixed	6

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

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

- The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959
- The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

These Regulations replace and consolidate, with amendments, the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

From the 1st January, 1961 all dealers' licences, other than those issued by the Minister, will be issued by the food and drugs authority for the area in which are situated the premises at or from which the milk is sold.

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

Class	Number of samples taken for examination	Number Satisfactory	Number unsatisfactory
Designated "Tuberculin Tested"	133	125	8
"Pasteurised"	29	29	Nil

Biological Tests

Biological tests were made in respect of 79 samples referred to in this table in connection with evidence of infection with *M. tuberculosis* and *Brucella abortus*. 5 samples showed infection by *Brucella abortus*. As a result your Medical Officer imposed an Order requiring all milk produced at the Dairy Farm concerned to be subjected to heat treatment prior to sale for manufacture or for human consumption.

Statutory examinations were carried out on 54 samples of milk. 3 samples did not conform to the required standard.

29 samples of pasteurised milk were subjected to the phosphatase test with satisfactory results.

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.

In order to ascertain the effectiveness or otherwise of the method employed in the cleansing and sterilisation of milk churns, churn rinses were collected at the dairy premises and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and tests. The first two rinse samples were found to be unsatisfactory. The matter was taken up with the management of the dairy and five rinse samples taken on three subsequent dates were found on examination to be satisfactory.

194 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 following is a table of cotton bales with regard to the

the 1911 and 1912 (General) Regulations, 1911
the 1911 (Special) Regulations, 1911

The 1911 (Special) Regulations, 1911

These regulations relate to the...
the 1911 (Special) Regulations, 1911
the 1911 (General) Regulations, 1911

From the 1st January, 1911 all...
the 1911 (Special) Regulations, 1911

Tables of the...
the 1911 (Special) Regulations, 1911

Year	Number of bales	Weight in tons	Value in £
1911	100	100	100
1912	100	100	100

General

Historical facts were...
the 1911 (Special) Regulations, 1911

Statistical...
the 1911 (Special) Regulations, 1911

Tables of...
the 1911 (Special) Regulations, 1911

The...
the 1911 (Special) Regulations, 1911

In order to...
the 1911 (Special) Regulations, 1911

Statistics were...
the 1911 (Special) Regulations, 1911

The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1955 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

101 premises are now registered for the sale of ice-cream. Most of the ice-cream is sold pre-packed. Inspections are made as to the means of storage and methods of dispensing the commodity.

FOOD HYGIENE

Food Hygiene in catering establishments, premises where food is manufactured or prepared and retail shops are inspected as regularly as possible to ensure that standards laid by the Food Hygiene Regulations are maintained. These duties require a great deal of tact and patience. Personnel engaged in shops and food premises are constantly changing which makes our task more complicated and difficult.

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	24
Canteens	12	Confectionery and Sweets	22
Dairies	5	Fishmongers	10
General Stores	20	Greengrocers	17
Grocers	55	Guest Houses	15
Hotels (Licensed)	9	Hotels (Private)	16
Licensed Premises	48	Restaurant and Refreshment rooms	15

UN SOUND FOOD

The following is a list of unsound meat and other foods examined by your Inspectors at food premises and subsequently destroyed. Disposal of unsound food by incineration being no longer possible it has become necessary to bury all condemned foodstuffs. Every precaution is taken and the work is undertaken by our Disinfection Operator.

Meat, Poultry, Fish and Miscellaneous Foods

Haddock fillets	3 stone	Bovine Liver (Frozen)	42 lbs.
Legs Mutton (Frozen)	140 lbs.	Hind Quarter Beef	138 lbs.

Tinned Meats

3 Tins Pork (Shoulder)	31 lbs. 5 oz.	7 Tins Ham	81 lbs. 1 oz.
3 Tins Pork (Chopped)	12 lbs.	1 Tin Bacon (Shoulder)	10 lbs.
1 Tin Gammon	11 lbs. 8 oz.	13 Tins Casserole meat	13 lbs.
7 Tins Corned Beef	15 lbs. 12 oz.	1 Tin Tongue	6 lbs.
2 Tins Stewed Steak	2 lbs.	4 Tins Span	1 lb. 12 oz.

Tinned Food other than Meat

Fruit	83 Tins	Soup	5 Tins
Vegetables	37 Tins	Milk	3 Tins
Miscellaneous	3 Tins		

The first essential part of the investigation is the selection of the material to be examined. This is done by the investigator who, after a preliminary examination, selects the material which is to be examined. The selection of the material is of great importance, as it determines the results of the investigation.

THE METHOD

The method of investigation is of great importance, as it determines the results of the investigation. The method of investigation is of great importance, as it determines the results of the investigation.

THE RESULTS

The results of the investigation are of great importance, as they determine the results of the investigation. The results of the investigation are of great importance, as they determine the results of the investigation.

The following is a list of the results of the investigation, which are of great importance, as they determine the results of the investigation.

10	10	10	10
20	20	20	20
30	30	30	30
40	40	40	40
50	50	50	50
60	60	60	60
70	70	70	70
80	80	80	80
90	90	90	90
100	100	100	100

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the investigation is of great importance, as it determines the results of the investigation. The conclusion of the investigation is of great importance, as it determines the results of the investigation.

REFERENCES

References are of great importance, as they determine the results of the investigation. References are of great importance, as they determine the results of the investigation.

APPENDIX

Appendix is of great importance, as it determines the results of the investigation. Appendix is of great importance, as it determines the results of the investigation.

INDEX

Index is of great importance, as it determines the results of the investigation. Index is of great importance, as it determines the results of the investigation.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act prescribed certain standards of cleanliness in the manufacture, use and storage of rag flock and other filling materials, and provides for the registration of upholsterers and certain other businesses, such as toy-makers 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

282 treatments for the destruction of rodents were carried out during the year 1962. All were of a minor character and traceable in most instances to the migratory habit of the rats.

It is necessary to make regular surveys and treatment of streams and ditches on the outskirts of the Urban area as these are potential sources of infestation. Attention is also concentrated on periodical treatments at the Council's refuse tips, sewage disposal works and on the allotments where pigs are kept.

Our Operator is reliable and conscientious in his work, for this we are fortunate.

The sewers throughout the town were again given a test treatment followed up by two maintenance treatments. The results are recorded as required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. These details were reported to your Committee.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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

CONCLUSION

I wish to express my thanks to Dr. Green for his personal interest in matters which are of mutual concern relating to the work of the Department.

Thanks are also due to the Clerk of the Council and his staff and the Treasurer for the helpful spirit of co-operation when the need arises.

It is again my wish to pay tribute and appreciation to the Inspectors and Clerical Staff of this Department for their continued loyal service and conscientious interest in our work.

The Chairman and Members of the Highways and Health Committee and the Housing Committee, as in the past, have again shown every consideration in matters which are of concern to this Department in securing a satisfactory service for the good of the community of Malvern, and it gives me pleasure to record my thanks.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH L. WHITTHAM

This Act provided certain standards of education in the ...

The provisions are contained under the provisions of this Act.

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

The provisions for the education of ...

It is necessary to ...

The Director is ...

The ...

CONCLUSION

It was not necessary to ...

APPENDIX

I wish to express my ...

There are also ...

It is ...

The ...

I am, Sir, ...

Yours ...

...

