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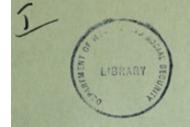
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# MALVERN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

# ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1967



# MALVERN URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

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

FOR THE YEAR 1967

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MR. H. C. MILES

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Medical Officer of Health

Chief Public Health Inspector

Assistant Public Health Inspector

Chief Clerk

Typist/Clerk

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

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, THE COUNCIL HOUSE, MALVERN.

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### CONSTITUES CONCEDED WITH PUBLIC HEALTH

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CR. H. C. MILES

MR. A. M. STAPSON

MR. R. C. STURER

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# SATTIONS SETTION

MRS. E. M. BERRY

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MR. R. W. GREEN, J.P.

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MEL C. MILES

MR. E. P. OTMERLL

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MR. R. C. STORER (Ex. Officia)

MUST A TAYLOR

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Medical Officer of Macian

Daputy Chief Public Health Inspector

Assistant Public Health Inspector

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Typict/Clerk

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JAMES B. PRANCE, CERESHA, RESHEL

GEAHAN J. AINSCOUGH, M.R.S.H.I.

EDGAR C. BARRER

CAROLLINE P. TUSTIN

THE COMMOND HOUSE,

felightees Malyon 67537

The Council House,

Malvern.

November, 1968.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1967.

The bulk of the report is a statement of the work undertaken by the Department and needs very little, indeed no comment for this year.

It has become customary for Mr. Whitwham, your Chief Public Health Inspector, and myself to make some more general comments, and this year we have both seen fit to look back over the Annual Reports, which we have in the office, dating back to 1898. From these reports one can get a very good idea of the tremedous improvement in the general health of the population and the conditions under which they live. Probably the best indication of improvement of health is given by the variations in the infant mortality rate when the local rate compared with the general rate for the whole of England and Wales. Between 1886 and 1899 the average infant mortality rate was 116 for each thousand births in Malvern itself. In 1901 the figure had dropped to 94 compared with the figure for the whole of England and Wales of 151. This probably indicates that Malvern was appreciably better off in those days than the rest of England and Wales so far as general health is concerned. By 1913 the figure had fallen to 65 for Great Malvern and 108 for England and Wales. By 1927 the figures were very much the same for both Malvern and the whole country, and showing a considerable variation due to chance and the relatively small numbers of children who were dying each year in the district. This year the infant mortality rate was 19.3 compared with 18.3 for England and Wales. This is not statistically a significant difference.

The pattern of disease over these years has altered enormously. Cases of typhoid occured in 1897 and continued more sometimes in one year than another until 1930. There being a peak in 1921 when 7 cases were notified. This was a local outbreak and the last person known to be a carrier, as the result of this epidemic, died in 1949. Diphtheria ontinued to take an annual toll varying from 2 to 12 throughout the years until 1937 by which time immunisation against diphtheria had become well established, and the disease was on its way out. At that time epidemics of the so called gravis type of diphtheria were beginning to appear, it is probable that a very serious epi and lethal epidemic would have occured had not immunisation become the general practice throughout the country in the mid-thirties. At present it is hard to find a young Doctor who has ever seen a case of diphtheria such is its rarity. The first death due to a motor car accident is described in 1913, and 26 cases of deaths from "senile decay" were also given in 1930. It may be that this is the time when the future pattern of Public Health was beginning to show itself. In 1937 the Medical Officer of Health commented on some of the difficulties of old age. In 1938 Poliomyelitis was well established in the whole of the West Midlands, and it built up to a peak in 1953 after a lull during the war years when 16 cases were notified in Malvern. The last case to be notified in Malvern was in 1957 and the disappearance of this disease has corresponded again with the institution of a mass programme of immunisation.

The fact that disease no longer acts as a controller of the size of populations is bringing problems to the whole country of which we have little understanding so far. In particular, this does apply to the problems of the old who now survive their first attack of pneumonia, which previously would have been fatal.

The Council House, Markern, November, 1958.

Mr. Casiman, Lailes and Centlemen,

I have the honour to present by report for the year 1967.

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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	t population		28,630
Number of dwelling houses	8,957		
Total number of assessments	10,588		
Rateable value at 31.3.68			01,052,129
Sum represented by a penny rate at 31.3	.68		£4,180
EXTRACT FROM THE VITAL STAT	ISTICS OF	THE YEAR	
Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated res	sident nonul	ation)	17.06
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and st		aran sa	12.0
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimate res		ation)	0.17
Death Rate (per 1,000 estimate resident			10.0
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live	e Dirths)		19.3
COMPARABLE DATA FOR ENGLAND	D AND WALE	s, 1967	
Live Births (per 1,000 total population	)		17.2
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and st	ill-births)		14.8
Death Rate (per 1,000 home population)	11.2		
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 live bir	ths)		18.3
DEATHS			
The exetate assured to leaf models			
Causes of Death - All Ages	Total	Male	Female
Tuberculosis (respiratory) Measles	2	1	1 _
Cancer (all forms)	63	31	32
Cancer (of lung and bronchus)	15	11	4
Leukamia, Aleukamia	2 2	-	2
Disease of Heart and Arteries	158	69	89
Respiratory Diseases (excluding		-	
Tuberculosis and Cancer)	29	7	22
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	5	1	1 2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	MINERAL MORES
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	1	4144
Congenital Malformations	2	1	1
Other defined or ill-defined diseases	32 5	15	17
Motor Vehicle Accidents All other Accidents	7	2	4 5
Suicide	1	1	-

# STATUSTICS AND SOUTH CONTINUE IN THE AREA

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10,588			
			Sim represented by a penny rate at 315
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	1021 .68		
17;2			
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			Conth face (per 1,000 time population)
			Coleres of Douth - All Sees
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	10		
			Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberquiesis and Cancer)
			(Toping pup eriotiprount
			Contrible Distrible and Distribuses
			Actor Vehicle Accidents

#### 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 it, 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	26th September, 1967
Colour Odour Deposit pH	Colourless None None 7.7
Chemical Examination (Results expressed in parts	per million)
Solids in Solution (Dried at 180°C)  " After Ignition Chlorine present as Chloride Hardness Non-Carbonate " Carbonate " Total Ammoniacal Nitrogen Albuminoid Nitrogen Nitrate Nitrogen Nitrite Nitrogen	430 255 25 70 216 286 0.01 0.03 8.3 Nil
Permanganate Value (4 hours at 27°C) Toxic Metals Total Residual Chlorine	O.04 None detected Nil

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.

#### Public Cleansing

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

#### Mater Smplles

There are two moin accurace of Malyara Mater. First a deep horehole at Recesboards which has been auch 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 initian Comp, 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 it, containing few "Solids in Solution" and having a low total hardness.

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Solids in Solution (Dried at 180°C)  After Ignition  Chiorine present as Chioride  Hardness Mon-Carbonete  Carbonate  Total  Altrate Mitrogen  Mitrite Mitrogen  Pormangemete Value (4 hours at 27°C)

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#### Water Scooly from Walls

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#### Manage Citatus 110

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#### Swimming Baths and Pools

- (a) Public Swimming Pools Public Pool owned by Local Authority
- (b) Privately owned Pools open to the 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

The Clinic, Victoria Park Road	Wednesdays	2.0	-	4.0 p.m.
Sydenham Villa, Newtown Road	Tuesdays	2.0	-	4.0 p.m.
Methodist Church School Room Lansdowne Crescent	1st Friday in the month	2.0	-	4.0 p.m.
Wyche Institute, Lower Wyche	1st Tuesday in the month	2.0	-	4.0 p.m.
St. Mary's Church Hall, Sherrards Green	Fridays	2.0	-	4.0 p.m.
Parish Hall, West Malvern	1st Monday in the month	2.0	-	4.0 p.m.
Wood Farm Camp, Malvern Wells School Clinic	4th Monday in the month	2.0	5	4.0 p.m.
The Clinic, Victoria Park Road	Fridays (by appointment only)	9.30	-	12.0 noon
Chiropody				
The Clinic, Victoria Park Road	Mondays Tuesdays	9.30 2.0 9.0 2.0	-	1.30 p.m. 5.0 p.m. 12.0 noon 5.0 p.m. 12.30 p.m.
	Wednesdays	9.0	-	12.50 p.m.

Applications from Old Age Pensioners, Expectant Mothers and Handicapped People should be made to the County Medical Officer, Worcester.

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- (a) Public Swimming Pools Public Pool cannot by Local Aschority
  - (b) Privately owned Pools
    open to the Public Non
  - (c) Action taxan to enture
    the Satisfactory
    condition of water Routing Sampling

# DENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE ANCE

#### Labourgingy Services

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#### Olderbea.

Inere are done provided by this Authority.

The following clinics are provided by Moreestanning County Councils-

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Applications from Old Age Pandioners; Espictant Mothers and Handloarped People should be midd to the County Medical Officer, Motecators

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The Grove School, Pickersleigh Grove	(by appointment only)	Applications made to Principal Dental Officer, Worcester
Occulist		
The Clinic, Victoria Park Road	As required (by appointment only)	Applications made to County Medical Officer, Worcester
Hearing		
The Clinic, Victoria Park Road	(by appointment only)	Applications made to County Medical Officer, Worcester
Relaxation		
The Clinic Victoria Park Road	1st, 3rd and 5th Thursdays (by appointment only)	2.0 - 4.0 p.m.
Speech Therapy		
The Clinic Victoria Park Road	Fridays (cases referred by School Health Service)	9.30 - 12.0 noon

# PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following table shows the number of infectious diseases notified during 1967.

Disease A	11 Ages	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25+	N.K.
Acute Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	190 T as		1	-
Erysipelas	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Measles	288	13	26	42	36	39	116	7	5	.1	3
Scarlet Fever	5	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Whooping Cough	23	3	3	5	2	1	4	4	-	1	-

	Indred

# PREVALENCE AND CHICROIL OVER INCREMIQUE AND OTHER DISEASES

Interest and to the shows the number of infectious discass notified during 1967,

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#### PROPHYLAXIS

#### Diphtheria Immunisation

	Ages 0 - 4 years	Ages 5 - 16 years	Total
Children who received a full course of primary immunisation	343	10	353
Children who received a re-inforcing injection	250	706	956
Whooping Cough Immunisation			
Children who completed a primary course of immunisati	328 on	5	333
Children who received a re-inforcing injection	i of the the and in	the Reports of the	37
Tetanus Immunisation			
Children who completed a primary course of immunisati	343 on	12	355
Children who received a re-inforcing injection	252	836	1,088
Smallpox Vaccination			
Under 1 year of age	Ages 1 - 2 years	Ages 2 - 4 years	Total
89	220	29	338

The Ministry of Health recommends that routine primary vaccination is not advisable during the first few weeks of life. It should be carried out at some time before the age of two years, preferably during the second year.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 SECTION 47

One person was removed to hospital under the 1951 amending Act of the National Assistance Act.

#### PROPHYLAXIS

#### Diphtherfs Immunishtion

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# NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1949 SECTION AT

One person was removed to hospital order the 1951 spending Act of the

The Council House,

Malvern.

November, 1968.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The contents of our annual reports follow a fairly well established pattern. The reports are a statutory requirement and they reflect in a very solid fashion the day to day work and routine of the department. Tables and statistics are given only where necessary; they are useful for reference and for the purpose of comparison.

In recent years an attempt has been made, by narrative, to comment on various facets of our work, which reviewed from tabulated statements and statistics alone, might otherwise be assumed to be rather dull and uninteresting. Work in any Public Health Department can never be described as dull. The old order is constantly changing, in the light of new legislation which promote our standards of living and working conditions for the betterment of health and leisure of the community. One has only to look back through the pages of the reports pf our predecessors. They, like the memorial plaques in our ancient churches and graveyards reveal vital information. It is here that a true significance in the history of Public Health can be found.

Seventy years ago, the incidence of cases of typhoid, tuberculosis and diphtheria were commonplace. Epidemics of such diseases were often the cause of deaths of several members of one family. Improved environment and medical research has changed our health records considerably.

Emphasis in the annual reports at the turn of this century related to securing supplies of wholesome drinking water; not always a piped supply within the dwelling house. The majority of dwellings improved to the recognised standard at that period, were provided with outside sanitary accommodation, and few had fixed baths.

Main drainage and sewage disposal, are services that have long been taken for granted. When the joint sewerage scheme with Martley Rural District Council is completed, main drainage for the outlying part of our district known as Interfields will become possible and thereby fulfil a long felt need, which has been mentioned in several of our reports.

There still remains a legacy of older sub-standard dwellings to be dealt with by clearance. Fortunately, the problem lessens each year, and if our established policy continues of dealing with about twenty houses each year, another five years or so, should see the task completed. The same applies to the improvement of dwellings, which are regarded as suitable to be brought up to full standard, by the provision of amenities now lacking and for which a grant is available. Progress in this work is most encouraging; every dwelling house complete with a bathroom, hot water supply, and indoor sanitation should be a reality in the not too distant future.

Problems of our present day and age relate to the changing pattern of our way of life and the increase of light industry in the town in recent years has made its contribution.

More of our time nowadays, is devoted to matters concerning the health and comfort of the workers in offices and shops, promotion of better standards of hygiene in food premises, prevention of atmospheric pollution from industrial and domestic sources, and the control of excessive noise.

of now legislation which propose our standards of living and worsing of now legislation which propose our standards of living and worsing conditions for the melton of health and leisure of the committee has only to look back through the pages of the top attents of chromation of the top attent obusches and through the threather that a true and throughout revers vital information. It is here that a true alignal accepts in the state of the found. Their still remains a legacy of older sub-standard dwellings to be east with by clearance. Fortunately, the problem leases one problem with short twenty and if our established policy continues of desire with short twenty eldelines at smerty a males and for added a grant in melitaria complete with a patheroomy not water supply, and indeed scaling complete and indeed and the distant supply.

The purity of the air and the peaceful surroundings of Malvern have been enthusiastically praised for generations, and many writers of our history, as a health resort, have made their contribution in generous terms.

It cannot be claimed, that the more urban character the town has gradually developed, during the past twenty years or so, has had any adverse effect, so far as the purity of the air is concerned. Pollution of the atmosphere by the emmission of smoke from factory chimneys has lessened considerably. Incineration of house refuse in the boilers, at the then electricity works, discontinued when the plant was dismantled. The boilers at the local laundry and the timber sawyard, have in one instance, changed to the use of oil fuel and in the other, gone out of use. Smoke emmision from the railways, has almost become none existent with the reduced traffic, and the more general use of the diesal type locomotive engine, and as the years go by, more houses are being hoated by appliances operated by gas or electricity. It is, therefere, not in the least surprising that complaints of nuisances from bonfire smoke and dust from stone crushing plant appear to be on the increase. Formal action may be taken under the provisions of the Clean Air Act when such matters are deemed to be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. However, up to the present, this has not become necessary. Your Inspectors do all they can to find an amicable solution, in making a tactful approach, appealing to the better nature of persons involved.

The problem of excessive noise in relation to the health of the community, in terms of mental stress, must of necessity, receive special attention. Noise in our streets and shopping centre has undoubtedly increased during the past few years and is generally accepted, with the ever increasing number of motor vehicles; though Malvern is not a noisy town compared with nearby cities. Road traffic, is however, only one source of noise, a great deal of which is quite often attributable to compressors and pneumatic drills; this can be effectively reduced.

One only needs to take a walk on the hills immediately above the town, to appreciate the peacefulness of the surroundings and to realise how undesirable the nuisance of noise has become part of our environment.

This hazard to health, in the mental well being of the community, may be a far cry from the problems of life, in the days of our predecessors already commented upon, whose task it was to pioneer the "sanitary idea" set by the great social reforms towards the end of the last century. It is none the less true to state, that prevention of nervous disorders, leading to mental ill health is currently as important as some of the sickness which prompted thinking persons at that period, to motivate positive action.

Every effort should be made to preserve as much of the tranquillity with which we are blessed, as soon as it becomes evident that appropriate action should be taken.

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It cannot be circular the part toward or and the last or the last any approved of the party years or so, has had any approved all the party of the nir is concerned. Fellution always all the champhort by the qualities of the scale from the college, at if the champhort by the qualities of house raines in the believe, at least of college, at the the champer in the last of last of the last of last of the last of last o

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Every effort bloude to preserve as much of the tranquility with which we blossed, as seen as it becomes evident that appropriate active amount be taken.

# SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Inspections	of	Movable Dwellings				• • • •	• • •		4
11	11	Shops							366
11	11	Factories		• • •	• • •				230
**	n	Offices, Shops and	Railw	a <b>y</b> Pre	mises	Act,	1963	• • •	209
"	"	Bakehouses	• • •	• • •					30
"	11	Restaurant Kitchen	s				• • • •		75
"	"	Outworkers Premise	S		•••			• • •	1
"	"	Butchers Shops, P.	H. Mea	t Regs					197
"	"	Stables and Pigger	ies					•••	24
"	11	Dairies					* * *		125
"	11	Food Shops							504
"	Ħ	Fish Friers							31
"	11	Places of Public B	nterta	inment					18
#	11	Schools							51
н	11	Licensed Premises							78
п	**	Public Convenience	s	• • •			• • •	• • •	33
Special Visi	ts	, Advisory Intervie	ws etc						2,415
Visits re:-		Infectious Disease							68
Rat Infestat	io	ns							275
Atmospheric	Po.	llution						• • •	138
Miscellaneou	ıs				•••				508
National Ass	is	tance Act	• • • •						36
Housing incl	ud:	ing Inspections of	Dwelli	ng Hous	ses				1,801
Petroleum St	or	age Installation							192
									7,409

### COMPLAINTS

The Register shows that 471 complaints were received during the year under review, these having reference to the following matters:-

Blocked and Defective Drainage	45
Defective Closet Accommodation	6
Defective Conditions in Dwelling Houses	34
Offensive Odours from Drains	3
Non-collection of House Refuse	4

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7,409								

# STRIALBED

The Register shows that NYI complaints more received during the year under review, those having reference to the following autteres:

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Verminous Premises	14
Wasps Nests	32
Infestations of Rats and Mice	196
Food and Drugs Act	34
Clean Air Act	28
Noise Abatement Act	4
Miscellaneous	71

# RENT ACT, 1957

No action during 1967.

### 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; 502 enquiries were investigated during the year.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958
as amended by
HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959
HOUSING ACT, 1961 & HOUSING ACT, 1964

#### DISCRETIONARY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Applications concerning the improvement of twenty-five dwellings, and the conversion of two small cottages into one house, were received during the year 1967. During this period Grants were approved in respect of twenty-three dwellings and for the conversion of the two cottages. One application was refused. Nineteen houses are occupied by their owners and five by tenants.

#### STANDARD IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Thirty-nine applications were received during the year, all of which were investigated. Thirty-nine applications were approved.

Twenty of the houses are owner-occupied and nineteen occupied by a tenant. The amenities to be provided were as follows:-

- 38 baths
- 38 wash-hand basins
- 39 domestic hot water supplies
- 37 water closets
- 38 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 eight years:-

Verbinous fraction

Waspe Newte

Value Newte

Food and Dauge Act

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#### REGT ACT. 1957

No sotton curtag 1957.

### ESOT STOR BEING CHARL

Request for information concerning properties on which a Sentch for Local Land Chercae is node to the Clark of the Council are dealt with by this department where applicable; 500 enquiries were investigated during the year-

ROUSING (FINANCIAL PROVIDEDRS) ACT, 1980
10058 PURCHASE AND ROUSING ACT, 1980
HOUSING ACT, 1981 & HOUSING ACT, 1980

### PERSONAL PROPERTY OF STATES

Are Itemations concerning the improvement of imputy-five desilings, and the conversion of the small cottages into one house, sere received during the year 7567. Ouring this period Grants were approved in respect of two cottages. One two more interest and for the conversion of the two cottages. One application was returned. Minetess houses are occupied by their owners and five by remorts.

# STANDARD DESERVED ON ORDER

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	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Discretionary Grants approved	22	20	11	20	15	12	13	24
Standard Grants approved	25	23	21	41	26	23	30	39
	47	43	32	61	41	35	43	63

### HOUSING ACT, 1957

Eighteen dwelling houses were demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.

9 & 10, Dukes Way

2, 3 & 4, Orchard Cottages, Park Road

11, 12 & 13, Lamb Bank

35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 & 47, West Malvern Road

25, Old Hollow Road

2 & 4, Hornyold Avenue

Two dwelling houses were demolished as the result of informal action:-

1, Orchard Cottage, Park Road

111, Tanhouse Lane

Demolition Orders were made in respect of the following properties:-

2 & 4, Hornyold Avenue

85 & 87, St. Andrews Road

156, Lower Howsell Road

#### 4 & 5, Dukes Way

These dwellings were converted into one house and rendered fit in compliance with an Undertaking to execute works in lieu of making a Demolition or Closing Order.

#### 124, Longridge Road and 22, St. Ann's Road

These dwellings were rendered fit for habitation following informal action.

#### OVERCROWDING IN DWELLING HOUSES

Twenty-one new cases of overcrowding were reported or discovered during 1967. This increased the number of cases on our records to thirty -two

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

During the year twenty cases were abated, thus, leaving twelve on record. Twenty families were re-housed by the Council. The cases of overcrowding are placed in the following categories:-

- (a) Increase where one family are sole occupants 4 cases
- (b) Increase where family is in lodgings 12 cases
- (c) Married son or daughter making home with in-laws 4 cases

	2002	ANGE			

# HOUSELING AND PARTY

Significan dwelling booses were described in pageouse of Descitation

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Despitation Orders were made in respect of the following graperties:-

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### CARROLL OF THE DESIGNATION HOUSE

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#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE, DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

In accordance with usual practice, and where necessary, investigations relating to infectious diseases are made, on notification to the Medical Officer of Health.

Two loads of bedding were destroyed. One load of bedding was steam disinfected, and seventeen rooms were fumigated. Infestations of cockroaches, fleas, silver fish, ants, flies and bed bugs were dealt with at various premises including dwelling houses and a school.

#### ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Application for renewal of a licence in respect of premises, already used in a small way for the boarding of cats and dogs, was received during 1967.

An inspection was made and a licence was subsequently issued.

#### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One shop in Newtown Road was relicensed for 1967.

#### RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

This Act came into force of the 1st April, 1965, making it an offence to keep a riding establishment except, under the authority of a licence granted for that purpose.

The Avenue Riding School, Upper Chase Road, which was already an established business, was again licensed.

#### SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

This Act came into operation on the 1st July, 1965 and provides among other requirements that no person may carry on the business as a scrap metal dealer unless he is registered by the Council.

Nine persons were registered during 1965. One addition was recorded during 1967.

#### FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The provision of the Factories Act, 1961, which your Council has to administer, chiefly relate to the following matters:-

- 1) Factories where mechanical power is used
  - (a) Provision 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

INTERPORTED STATES DESIGNATION AND DESIGNATION

in accordance with usual practice, and where necessary, investigation; calleding to infections discusses are made, on notification to the Hadical Officer of Health.

restricted, and seventeen rooms were fundament. Intertained to total restrictions of the statement, and seventeen rooms were fundament and bed bugs were cealt with at vortices president including deciling houses and a school.

# ROTAL FORDING BETARIES NOT. 1963

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# PET AUDILES ACT, 1991

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to keep a riding astablishment except, under the authority of a licence granted for that purpose.

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# BORN THE PRESENT NAME OF PERSON

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Maring 1965, Che present ware registered during 1960, Che-actition was recorded

# TANK TO BURNING

The provision of the Factories Act, 1961, which your Council has to

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- (a) Provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences for
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    - sauntinesti (s)
    - (b) Ougregoedine
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- (a) Provision and maintagence to sanitary opposition for hotels over a form
  - Institute oundersquat (1)

# 3) Sanitary Regulations for Bakehouses

### 4) Homework

The following table shows the list of factories on the Register:-

е	following table shows the list of factories on the	Regist
	Agriculture Engineers	2
	Automatic Packing and Weighing Machine Manufacturers	1
	Bakehouses	6
	Bread Slicing and Wrapping	1
	Blacksmiths	3
	Bicycle Repairs	1
	Boot Repairs	6
	Breeze Block Manufacturers	1
	Builders	3
	Clothing Manufacturers	1
	Coal Gas	1
	Concrete Slabs	2
	Construction Engineers	1
	Coppersmiths and Engineers	1
	Dairies	2
	Dairy Engineers	1
	Dressmaking, Millinery etc.	5
	Dry Cleaners	1
	Electrical Instrument Manufacturers	2
	Electrical Switchgear Assembly	1
	Fabricated Steel Products	1
	Fireplace Manufacturers	1
	Fruit Canners	1
	General Engineering	7
	Glass Syringes	1
	Glove Making	2
	Hemp Drying and Processing	1
	Joinery	20
	Laundry	1
	Machinery Repairs	1
	Machine Tool Manufacturers	1
	Marine Dealer	1

Metal Polishing	1
Metal Turning	1
Motor Cycle Repairs	1
Motor Cycle Cables	1
Motor Manufacturers	1
Motor Vehicle Body Repairs and Spraying	3
Motor Repairs	25
Organ Building	2
Photographic	2
Piano Repairs	1
Plant Repairs	1
Plastic Mouldings etc.	3
Polishes and Dressings	1
Precision Engineers	2
Printers	3
Road Tanker Manufacturers	1
Roofing Contractors	1
Sausage Making	10
Saw Mills	1
Sheet Metal Work	1
Spectacle Manufacturers	1
Stocking Packing	1
Stone Crushing	2
Stonemasons	2
Tailoring	2
Transformers	1
Tinsmiths	2
Toy Distributors	1
Upholsterers	8
Water Works	1
Watch Repairs	3
Mineral Water Bottling	1
Wireless, Television and Electrical Repairs	11

	Marter Vehicle Hedy Repairs and Sormying ;
1	Plant Repoles
	Plactic Scaldings ote.
	Hond Tanker Manufacturers
	Roofing Contractors
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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	47	98 -	5	-
Factories not included above which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	130	132	dente -	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil		-	-
TOTAL	177	230	5	-

Cases in which Defects were found:

Particulars	Numbe:	r of cases	Number of cases in which		
	Found	Remedied	Refe	rred	prosecutions were instigated
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	and the same of
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-				10,100
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	2	2	-	-	-
Ineffective drain- age of floors (S.6)	5	5	10-170	177-1170	of fee-er-an
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	to little out
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	de supured
TOTAL	15	13	-	_	-

The names of inspections made of technical art of column the schie

case in which Defects were found

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		40			veremovaling (6.2)	
	*				hresethable (5.3)	
					neffective drain- ge of floors (5.6)	
					entery unventences (5.7) a) insufficient b) Unsufficient	
				1		
			100		JATUT.	

# OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

At the 31st December, 1967, the number of registered premises was two hundred and fifty-four, as under:-

Offices	67
Retail Shops	164
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	6
Catering establishments open to the Public, canteens	14
Fuel Storage Depots	3

Section 60, of this Act requires that annual reports are made to the Minister in a specified form. A statistical report on procedure during 1967, was duly sent to the appropriate Office early in the year.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

The number of retail dairymen or milk purveyors is now thirteen. Distribution of milk is kept under observation. Vehicles used for this purpose are frequently inspected.

One hundred and twenty-five 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) Regulations, 1963

Samples of milk are taken to the Public Health Laboratory, Worcester, for statutory and phosphatase examination, details are as follows:-

Statutory examinations were carried out on forty-eight samples of milk, and all forty-eight conformed to the required standard.

Forty-eight samples of pasteurised milk were subjected to the phosphatase test with satisfactory results.

#### ICE CREAM

Ninety-seven 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 the methods of dispensing this commodity.

#### FOOD HYGIENE

The following table, required by the Ministry of Health, sets out the various types of businesses embraced in the general term food premises, which call for supervision to maintain the standards required by the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations:

# SEPTIONS, SHOPE AND RATHLAN PRINTERS ACT. 1963

At the Stat December, 1967, the master of registered precises was

19

Retell Supe

Marchana Shope, Warchouses

Catering establishments open to the Public, centeens It

Storage Depots

Section 60, of this Act coquires that enmost reports are made to the Minister in a specified form, A statistical recort on procedure during 1967, was duty sent to the appropriate Office early in the year.

# OTOS NO HOTATVENUE CHA MOLTORIGIA

### The Milk and Dairies (Ceneral) Heruistions, 1959

The number of retail dairymen or milk purveyors is now thirtteen. Distribution of milk is kept under openivation. Vahioles used for this purpose are frequently inspected.

One standard and twenty-five visits now made to daily premises for the purpose of singles or to collect samples of ails on arrival from the place of production.

# The Hilk (Special Dealonation) Requisions, 1963

Samples of alls are taken to the Public Health Laboratory, details are as followers.

Statutory examinations were carried out on forty-olght samples of wilk, and all forty-eight conformed to the required standard.

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# MAD BY

Minoty-seven processes are now registered for the sale of tes-creen, lost of the tested as to lost of the tested of the method of dispending this commodity.

# BIGLISH GOOD

The following table, required by the Ministry of Hegith, sets out the various types of businesses marroced in the general term food promises, which call for supervision to maintain the standards required by the provisions of the Food Hydren formistions:

List of Food Premises	No.	Compliance with Reg. 16	Compliance with Reg. 19
Baker and Confectioners	11	11	6
Canteens	12	12	12
Dairies	2	. 2	2
General Stores	20	20	4
Grocers	50	50	33
Hotels (Licensed)	8	8	8
Licensed Premises	60	60	52
Butchers	22	22	22
Confectioners and Sweets	20	20	-
Fishmongers	7	7	7
Fish-Friers	3	3	3
Greengrocers	14	14	10
Hotel (Private)	16	16	16
Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms	18	18	15
TOTAL	263	263	190

The number of premises which are required to comply with Regulation 19 is one hundred and ninety-eight.

#### UNSOUND 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

Topside of Beef	134 lbs.	Fish	70	lbs.
Buttock of Beef	42 lbs.	Cheese	16	1bs. 8 oz.
Salt Beef	40 lbs.	Blackcurrants	5	cwt. 16 lbs.

#### Tinned Meats

21	Tins	Ham	139	lbs.	9	oz.	
3	Tins	Spam	2	lbs.	4	oz.	
6	Tins	Chopped Pork	20	lbs.	7	oz.	
22	Tins	Corned Beef	37	lbs.	8	oz.	
4	Tins	Stewed Steak	3	lbs.	14	oz.	
2	Tins	Luncheon Meat	8	lbs.			

	 5	
Mark of Freed Preniam		escalination.
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JATOT -	100	190

The number of provides which are required to comply with Regularion

# WELVE BAD

The following is a list of unsound meet and other foods examined by your Imprectors of food promises and subsequently districted. Disposed of unsound food by incineration being no longer possible it has become necessary to bury all condented foodstuffs. Every precaution is taken and the work is undertaken by our Disinfection Operators

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vedI		dalil			
				1660 10	
	.20 4				
		20 lbs.			
	.an 8	37 156.			
	.55 51				

#### Tinned Food other than Meat

225 Tins Fruit 764 lbs. 8½ oz.

67 Tins Vegetables 57 lbs. 2 oz.

28 Tins (Miscellaneous 28 lbs. 7 oz. Foods)

#### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act prescribed certain standards of cleanliness in the manufacturers 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 et cetera.

Two premises are registered under the provisions of this Act.

#### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

There is little to add, under this heading, to what has been stated in previous reports.

Rodent control must never be relaxed. This entails continuous routine work of surveying all possible sources of infestation and carrying out periodical treatments of the sewers and refuse tips. The streams and ditches on the outer perimeter of the town call for special attention and complaints of minor infestations are speedily followed up.

I am again, pleased to place on record that our Operative is conscientious in his work, which is an essential qualification in this important task local authorities are required to undertake.

#### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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

#### CONCLUSION

It is always a pleasure, to express one's thanks and appreciation, for the loyal team work of the staff of this small department. The duties of those engaged in our sphere of work in Local Government are often onerous, to say the least, and the efficiency of the department depends on the courtesy and patience of its members in all circumstances.

I wish to thank Dr. Green and the Clerk of the Council for their continued interest in our work and for their readiness to assist when problems of mutual concern arise.

Thanks are due to the Staff of the Clerk's, Treasurer's and Surveyor's Departments for their helpful spirit of co-operation.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Highways and Health Committee and the Housing Committee for their support during the year 1967.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH L. WHITWHAM.

Timed Food other than Most
RED Time Pruit
67 Time Vegetables

764 lbs. B} oz.

57 Mas. 2 on.

28 lbs, 7 oz.

# THE FIRST AND OTHER FILLDRY MATERIALS ACT, 1951

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The president are registered under the provisions of this Act.

# PRESENTION OF PARKEY OF PRINTS ACT, 1943

There is little to add, under this heading, to what has been stated

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I am again, pleased to place on record that our Uperative is commediation in this south, which is an essential qualification in this important track local authorities are required to undertake.

# LEGAL PROGREDUES

It was not necessary to institute legal proceedings during the year

### DISTURBIO.

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I wish to thank Dr. Green and the Clerk of the Chuncil for their continued interper in our work and for their readiness to easiet when problems of sutual concern arise.

Braweyor's Departments for their helpful spirit of on-operation.

I whin to theme the Chairman and Masbers of the Highways and Health Ormittee on the Housing the year took.

I am, Mr. Chalrings, Ladios and Continuous,

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