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MALVERN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

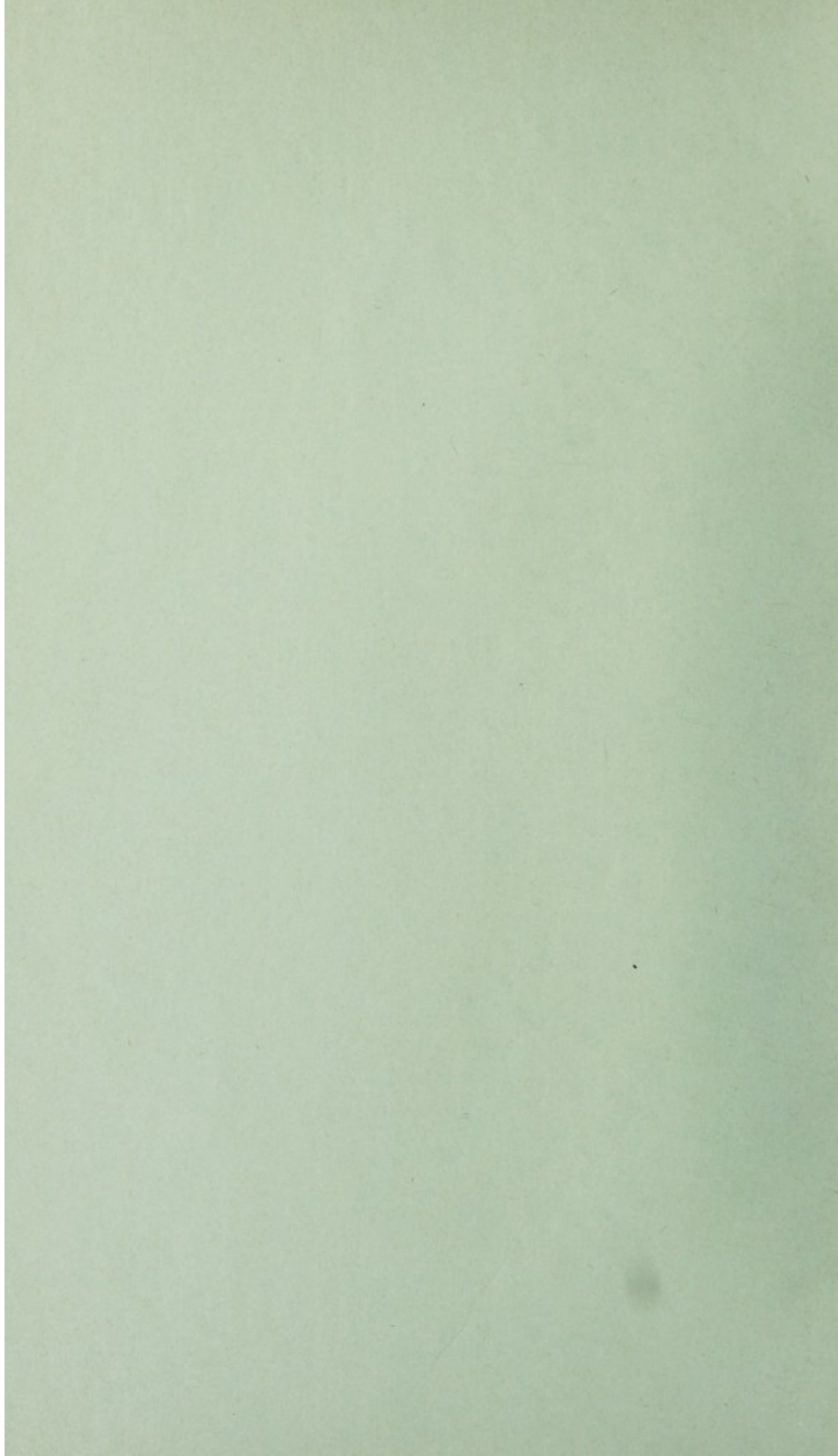
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1967



COMMITTEES INVOLVED WITH PUBLIC HEALTH

HIGHWAYS AND HEALTH COMMITTEE

HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

MRS. E. M. HENRY

MRS. E. M. HENRY

MR. H. J. KITTLE

MR. H. CRAFT

MALVERN URBAN DISTRICT

MR. W. J. HALL

MR. W. J. HALL, J.P.

MR. E. C. MILLS

MR. E. C. MILLS

MR. A. M. SIMPSON

MR. A. M. SIMPSON

ANNUAL REPORT

MR. R. C. STORER

MR. L. P. O'NEILL

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MR. J. V. H. TOMPKINS (CHAIRMAN)

MR. H. W. T. SELLERS

by

MR. J. W. G. WHITWAM

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

MR. E. W. GREEN, J.P. (Ex. Officio)

MRS. D. A. TAYLOR

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

Medical Officer of Health

Medical Officer of Health

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

Chief Public Health Inspector

and

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

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

JAMES E. FRANKS, C.R.S.H., S.S.H.,
West and Food

Assistant Public Health Inspector

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

GRANAM J. AINSWORTH, M.R.S.H.,
M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Clerk

Chief Public Health Inspector

O. BANGER

Typist/Clerk


CAROLINE E. TUSTIN

FOR THE YEAR 1967

THE COUNCIL NAME,

MALVERN

TALISMAN: MALVERN 1967



MAJ. VERNER G. HANCOCK, DISTRICT
ANNUAL REPORT
BY
HUGH L. WHITMAN, M.D., S.P.H., M.A., F.R.S.I.,
Chief Public Health Inspector
FOR THE YEAR 1937

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MR. H. J. KETTLE
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MRS. D. A. TAYLOR

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.
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Typist/Clerk	CAROLINE F. TUSTIN

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

THE COUNCIL HOUSE,

MALVERN.

Telephone: Malvern 61531

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 tremendous 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 occurred 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 continued 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 occurred 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.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE AREA

Area of land and inland water	7,400 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population ...	28,630
Number of dwelling houses	8,957
Total number of assessments	10,588
Rateable value at 31.3.68	£1,052,129
Sum represented by a penny rate at 31.3.68	£4,180

EXTRACT FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	17.06
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	12.0
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimate resident population)	0.17
Death Rate (per 1,000 estimate resident population)	10.0
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.3

COMPARABLE DATA FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, 1967

Live Births (per 1,000 total population)	17.2
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	14.8
Death Rate (per 1,000 home population)	11.2
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	18.3

DEATHS

<u>Causes of Death - All Ages</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	2	1	1
Measles	1	1	-
Cancer (all forms)	63	31	32
Cancer (of lung and bronchus)	15	11	4
Leukamia, Aleukamia	2	-	2
Diabetes	2	1	1
Disease of Heart and Arteries	158	69	89
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis and Cancer)	29	7	22
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	5	4	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	3	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	1	-
Congenital Malformations	2	1	1
Other defined or ill-defined diseases	32	15	17
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	1	4
All other Accidents	7	2	5
Suicide	1	1	-

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	Colourless
Odour	None
Deposit	None
pH	7.7

Chemical Examination

(Results expressed in parts per million)

Solids in Solution (Dried at 180°C)	430
" After Ignition	255
Chlorine present as Chloride	25
Hardness Non-Carbonate	70
" Carbonate	216
" Total	286
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.03
Nitrate Nitrogen	8.3
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil
Permanganate Value (4 hours at 27°C)	0.04
Toxic Metals	None detected
Total Residual Chlorine	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.

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	4th Monday in the month	2.0	-	4.0 p.m.

School Clinic

The Clinic, Victoria Park Road	Fridays (by appointment only)	9.30	-	12.0 noon
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Chiropody

The Clinic, Victoria Park Road	Mondays	9.30	-	1.30 p.m.
		2.0	-	5.0 p.m.
	Tuesdays	9.0	-	12.0 noon
		2.0	-	5.0 p.m.
	Wednesdays	9.0	-	12.30 p.m.

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

Dental

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.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>All Ages</u>	<u>0-</u>	<u>1-</u>	<u>2-</u>	<u>3-</u>	<u>4-</u>	<u>5-9</u>	<u>10-14</u>	<u>15-24</u>	<u>25+</u>	<u>N.K.</u>
Acute Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	-

PROPHYLAXIS

Diphtheria Immunisation

	<u>Ages 0 - 4 years</u>	<u>Ages 5 - 16 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
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 immunisation	328	5	333
Children who received a re-inforcing injection	-	-	-

Tetanus Immunisation

Children who completed a primary course of immunisation	343	12	355
Children who received a re-inforcing injection	252	836	1,088

Smallpox Vaccination

<u>Under 1 year of age</u>	<u>Ages 1 - 2 years</u>	<u>Ages 2 - 4 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
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.

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 of 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.

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 emission 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 emission from the railways, has almost become none existent with the reduced traffic, and the more general use of the diesel type locomotive engine, and as the years go by, more houses are being heated by appliances operated by gas or electricity. It is, therefore, 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.

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Inspections of Movable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" " Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	366
" " Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
" " Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	209
" " Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
" " Restaurant Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
" " Outworkers Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " Butchers Shops, P.H. Meat Regs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	197
" " Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
" " Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
" " Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	504
" " Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
" " Places of Public Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
" " Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
" " Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
" " Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Special Visits, Advisory Interviews etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,415
Visits re:- Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Rat Infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	275
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	508
National Assistance Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Housing including Inspections of Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,801
Petroleum Storage Installation	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
							<u>7,409</u>

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

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:-

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

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 |

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

3) Sanitary Regulations for Bakehouses

4) Homework

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

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

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	-	-
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	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instigated
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	2	2	-	-	-
Ineffective drain- age of floors (S.6)	5	5	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	15	13	-	-	-

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:

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.

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

Topside of Beef	134 lbs.	Fish	70 lbs.
Buttock of Beef	42 lbs.	Cheese	16 lbs. 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.

Tinned Food other than Meat

225 Tins Fruit	764 lbs. 8½ oz.
67 Tins Vegetables	57 lbs. 2 oz.
28 Tins (Miscellaneous Foods)	28 lbs. 7 oz.

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.

215 lbs. 1001	215 lbs. 1001
57 lbs. 2001	57 lbs. 2001
28 lbs. 7001	28 lbs. 7001

THE ECK AND OTHER FILING MATERIALS ACT, 1901

This Act prescribes certain standards of cleanliness in the manufacture and storage of egg shells and other filing materials, and provides for the registration of manufacturers and certain other businesses, such as typographers and the licensing of manufacturers of egg shells of certain.

The provisions are registered under the provisions of this Act.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PEST ACT, 1901

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

Robust control must never be relaxed. This entails continuous routine work of surveying all possible sources of infection and carrying out periodical treatments of the areas and nature tips. The streams and ditches on the outer perimeter of the town will, for special attention and complaints of minor infections are speedily followed up.

I am again, pleased to place on record that our operative in connection with his work, which is an essential qualification in this important and local authorities are required to undertake.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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GENERAL

It is always a pleasure, to express one's thanks and appreciation for the loyal 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 Mr. 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 Clerk of the Council, 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 1901.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obedient servant,

WILLIAM L. BENTLEY

