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**BARROW-UPON-SOAR
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

1972

**ANNUAL
REPORT**
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. W. HALL, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

BARROW-UPON-SOAR RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

R E P O R T

ON THE HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE

BARROW-UPON-SOAR RURAL DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1972

To the Chairman and Members of the
Barrow-upon-Soar Rural District Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

J.W. Hall, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

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R.M. Rock, M.R.S.H., Diploma for Inspectors of
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Public Health Inspectors:

A.J. Blaylock, Cert. R.S.I. and S.I.E. Joint Board.

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J. Hewitt, M.A.P.H.I., Diploma in Atmospheric
Pollution Control.

Secretary:

Miss M.E. Watt.

BARRON-UPTON-SOAR RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

R E P O R T

ON THE HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE

BARRON-UPTON-SOAR RURAL DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1972

To the Chairman and Members of the
Barron-Upton-Soar Rural District Council

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REPORT

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1972 of the general conditions, health and vital statistics of the Barrow-upon-Soar Rural District.

The Report is in conformity with suggestions made by the Department of Health and Social Security and also incorporates a section compiled by the staff of the Public Health Department.

From the appended statistics it is surprising to notice that the infant mortality rate for the District is 20 deaths per 1,000 live births, a figure greater than the infant mortality rate for England and Wales, which is 17 deaths per 1,000 live births. It is equally surprising to see that the neonatal mortality rate, early neonatal and perinatal mortality rates of the District are all higher than the average for England and Wales.

Although these infant death rates are higher than they have been for several years, no valid deductions as to the reasons can be made. The area is principally a rural one, without large conurbations or deleteriously bad housing conditions; the maternity services and facilities are good, and it would have been expected that the death rates would not have exceeded the national figures. Perhaps the population sample is too small to be significant.

In general terms it should be added that the present national averages of infant death rates can be expected to remain fairly static, without substantial improvement. One possible advance to reduce fractionally infant deaths would be the prevention of cot deaths - the tragedy when an apparently normal baby is found dead in its cot. This condition is as yet not understood. Development factors and congenital malformations will result in mortalities unless there is a major advance in their prevention or correction. Gross birth abnormalities, when diagnosable in the early stages of pregnancy, will probably not come to delivery because of the foetus' being therapeutically aborted. This Report, however, is not the place to discuss the merits or otherwise or the ethics of abortion.

In the first Annual Report of the present incumbent, for the year 1948, the infant mortality rate was 30.4 and at the turn of the Century (before the time of the present incumbent) the rate for England and Wales was 154 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. These comparative statistics are indices of the remarkable improvement in the health of the District in the last quarter of a century and of the nation since 1900. The infant mortality rates, until they became relatively static, were probably the most reliable index of the social circumstances of an area. Nowadays it is probably the number of active over 85's!

In the closing months of the tenures of office of Medical Officers of Health it is timely to review the substantial improvements which have followed in the 125 years since Dr. Duncan, the first Medical Officer of Health, was appointed for Liverpool in 1847, and the renowned Dr. Simon for the City of London in 1848. The office was born of necessity, as until that time the collection of vital statistics and the recording of the incidence of disease was virtually non-existent, and the control of infectious diseases little understood. There was indeed no registration of still births until 1927, when this became compulsory, although the Medical Officer of Health was first in the field in 1915 in having dead births notified to him. It was undoubtedly the genius of the early pioneers which led to efficient methods of sewage and refuse disposal and to the awareness of the dangers to health of bad housing, overcrowding and unhygienic living conditions. The correction of these defects brought almost the only improvements in infant mortality and the control of tuberculosis until antibiotics were discovered, when the death rates fell very markedly.

Inevitably, progress brings change and modern society presents different problems. Change is becoming so rapid that problems are not readily identifiable and the new Community Physician - whatever his role - will need to work closely with his clinical colleagues to assess the needs of changing conditions in a changing society. Statutory powers are delicate instruments for exercising controls and their application requires professional skills and experience. If they are denied to the Community Physician it will be difficult to anticipate how they will be replaced.

Throughout the greater part of the year there was an atrocious nuisance at Mountsorrel, caused by the tipping of plasterboard into water at the Mountsorrel Quarry. The Quarry, a somewhat measureless cavity, has a potential space for the tipping of plasterboard which is enormous. Plasterboard, combined with, at present, 8 million gallons of water, generates a most noxious smell of hydrogen sulphide. Residents have complained voce clamante. Children in two schools in the vicinity have suffered almost continuously. The conditions are a grievous aggravation.

Although an application to the Courts to abate the nuisance has been granted, there has been too long a delay in applying remedies and the method for the removal from the Quarry of 8 million gallons of water remains, at present, unresolved. It is imperative, in order to ensure that the nuisance does not persist or recur, that the further tipping of plasterboard should be stopped permanently.

I am grateful to the Council for the interest shown in the work of the Public Health Department, even though the necessity at times to be "anti-establishment" has recently met with little favour. I would like to record that over the past 25 years the appointment has been fun, a privileged experience and very personally rewarding. I am sorry that for the last 9 months Mr. Donovan, the Chief Public Health Inspector, has been ill and I have missed his competent advice and friendship. Readers may recognise in the Report the quip from Miss Margaret Watt, the Department's Secretary, whom I wish to thank together with the Public Health Inspectors who have been loyal and helpful to me during the year.

General Statistics

Area, in acres	55,314
Resident Population	71,940
Number of houses inhabited at end of 1972	24,821
Rateable value at 1st April, 1972	£3,110,656
Sum represented by General Rate Estimate	£31,106

Vital Statistics

Population - Census 1931	30,962
Population - National Registration 1939	41,599
Population - Census 1951	47,376
Population - mid 1972 (estimated from birth & death rates)	71,940

Deaths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1971</u>
All causes and ages	418	364	782	640

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
Rate per 1,000 population	10.9	9.0
Rate for England and Wales	12.1	11.6

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>				
Number	545	546	1,091	
Rate per 1,000 population			15.2	14.8
<u>ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS</u>				
Per cent of total live births			5.0%	9.0%
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>				
Number	7	5	12	
Rate per 1,000 total births			11	12
<u>LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS</u>				
Number	552	551	1,103	
<u>INFANT DEATHS</u>				
Number of deaths under 1 year	14	8	22	
<u>INFANT MORTALITY RATES</u>				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			20	17
<u>NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATES</u>				
Total deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births			13	12
<u>EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATES</u>				
Total deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births			12	10
<u>PERINATAL MORTALITY RATES</u>				
Total still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births			23	22

N.B. Headings with no deaths allocated are omitted.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1971</u>
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	-	1	1	2
Late effects of respiratory tuberculosis	1	-	1	-
Other tuberculosis	-	1	1	-
Syphilis and its sequelae	1	-	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc.	1	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	2	1	3	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	10	6	16	16
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	8	7	15	14
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	30	7	37	31
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	23	23	14
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4	4	3
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	7	-	7	4
Leukaemia	2	2	4	5
Other malignant neoplasms	25	25	50	33
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	-	1	1	1
Diabetes mellitus	4	6	10	5
Other endocrine etc. diseases	1	2	3	1
Anaemias	-	2	2	2
Multiple sclerosis	2	1	3	-
Other diseases of the nervous system	3	2	5	2
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	4	8	12	9
Hypertensive disease	11	14	25	21
Ischaemic heart disease	117	59	176	151
Other forms of heart disease	24	34	58	46
Cerebrovascular disease	38	66	104	79
Other diseases of circulatory system	7	13	20	22
Influenza	3	3	6	-
Pneumonia	17	16	33	31
Bronchitis and emphysema	36	3	39	33
Asthma	-	3	3	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	8	7	15	8
Peptic ulcer	7	-	7	6
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	-	3	3	4
Cirrhosis of liver	1	-	1	1
Other diseases of digestive system	1	5	6	7
Nephritis and nephrosis	5	5	10	8
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2	3
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	-	4	4	5
Diseases of muculos-skeletal system	2	-	2	-
Congenital anomalies	1	5	6	6
Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	5	-	5	3
Other causes of perinatal mortality	4	1	5	3
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	-	4	4	7
Motor vehicle accidents	14	5	19	11
All other accidents	9	13	22	22
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	3	-	3	5
All other external causes	2	1	3	7

N.B. Headings with no deaths allocated are omitted.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General:

The total numbers of each disease notified were as follows:-

Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	5
Whooping cough	..	..	..	..	3
Measles	..	..	..	..	61
Meningococcal infection	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	7
Infective hepatitis	..	..	..	..	5

The following table classifies these (except tuberculosis) into age groups:-

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Age Groups</u>													
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	Unknown	
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whooping cough	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles	3	7	3	3	5	38	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Infective hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	

Tuberculosis

The following cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year:-

<u>Age</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-respiratory</u>
Under 1 year	-	-
1-4	-	-
5-9	-	-
10-14	1	-
15-19	-	-
20-24	-	-
25-34	-	-
35-44	2	-
45-54	2	-
55-64	1	-
65-74	1	-
75 and over	-	-
Unknown	-	-

Sanitary Conditions of the District

Sewage Disposal

The only major capital works project commenced during the year was the construction of a pumping station and mains connecting the Parishes of Swithland and Woodhouse Eaves with the Regional Sewage Disposal Works at Rothley. The work was largely completed by the end of the year.

A scheme to divert storm water from the foul sewers at Wymeswold was also completed during the year and a start made on the preparation of details for the treatment of sewage from Wymeswold at the Burton Sewage Disposal Works, which would be extended.

Public Cleansing

The whole of the District is provided with a weekly service for the collection of domestic refuse and, following previous pilot schemes, the use of polythene bin liners is now established in several Parishes and is likely to be extended. A good service also exists for the collection of trade refuse, subject to payment, and the free service for the special collection of bulky domestic items of refuse is kept busy.

(Sewage Disposal and Public Cleansing are the responsibility of the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. E.T. Anderson, C.Eng., F.I.Mun.E.)

Water Supply

All Parishes have a satisfactory mains supply of water, although some properties have to rely on alternative sources, e.g. wells, where no main is conveniently accessible for connection.

The statutory Water Authorities for the District are Leicester Corporation and the North West Leicestershire Water Board.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of houses without a main water supply.</u>	<u>No. of houses with pails.</u>
Anstey	1	1
Barkby	2	5
Barkby Thorpe	6	1
Barrow-upon-Soar	8	5
Beeby	1	2
Birstall	-	-
Burton-on-the-Wolds	14	3
Cossington	9	-
Cotes	-	1
Croxton South	5	-
East Goscote	-	-
Hoton	-	2
Mountsorrel	-	7
Newtown Linford	11	-
Prestwold	-	-
Queniborough	9	5
Quorndon	10	1
Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake	4	-
Rearsby	4	3
Rothley	-	-
Seagrave	1	1
Sileby	3	7
Swithland	-	1
Syston	4	3
Thrussington	3	1
Thurcaston	4	-
Thurmaston	7	-
Ulverscroft	19	-
Walton-on-the-Wolds	3	1
Wanlip	-	1
Woodhouse	19	1
Wymeswold	14	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	161	64

Houses Built

	<u>Number completed during year</u>	<u>Number in course of erection</u>
By private enterprise	486	325
By Local Authority	84	41

HOUSING - Slum Clearance

Further progress was made during the year on the Council's Slum Clearance programme and the following Clearance Areas were dealt with under the Housing Act, 1957:-

Thurmaston (Nos. 13 & 14) Compulsory Purchase Orders, 1972 -
6 - 22, 28 - 36, Canal Street, Thurmaston (14 houses).
(Orders subsequently confirmed)

Unfit houses, other than those in Clearance Areas, were dealt with as follows:-

By Demolition Order	..	11
By Closing Order	..	10

71 houses were demolished during the year.

During the year local authorities were asked by the Department of the Environment to review the condition of the housing stock in their Districts and provide estimates of the numbers of unfit houses remaining to be dealt with. Numbers were also required of houses capable of improvement.

Based on these estimates each authority was asked to prepare a programme aimed at dealing with unsatisfactory houses, either by clearance or improvement, by 1980 if possible.

The review of this District showed an estimated 432 unfit houses and a more detailed survey was put in hand as a preliminary to a subsequent review of the whole Slum Clearance programme for the next 7 to 8 years.

4 houses, subject to Closing or Demolition Orders, were restored during the year and the Orders were revoked. Housing scarcity and generous improvement grants are leading to more proposals from owners for reconditioning unfit houses and, providing such proposals bring a house completely up to standard, this is acceptable.

Improvement, however, is not regarded as an alternative to slum clearance and, to maintain consistency, unless proposed house restoration schemes can provide completely fit houses they are not recommended for approval. Some relaxation of standards is however permissible in the case of buildings of special architectural or historic interest.

In deciding a balance, in the future approach to relieving bad housing conditions, between rehabilitation and clearance the emphasis is more likely to be placed on rehabilitation where possible. The 'Housing Action Area' concept - where effort can be concentrated on the worst housing conditions by way of improvement programmes - is likely to be the subject of legislation shortly.

HOUSING - Improvement

The Department liaises closely with the Council's Architect, Mr. A. Ward, F.R.I.B.A., in private sector housing improvements and applications for grants under the Housing Acts. Applications dealt with by the Architect's Department during 1972 were as follows:-

Standard Grants	-	owner/occupier	..	..	77
		tenanted	..	..	50
		refused	..	..	8
Improvement Grants	-	owner/occupier	..	..	59
		tenanted	..	..	16
		refused	..	..	3
Amenities provided	-	baths	..	..	47
		wash basins	..	..	54
		sinks	..	..	3
		hot water supplies to baths	..	..	50
		hot water supplies to wash basins	..	..	56
		hot water supplies to sinks	..	..	32
		water closets	..	..	112
		food stores	..	..	1

Qualification Certificates

Although the Housing Finance Act, 1972, provided for the eventual phasing out of Qualification Certificates as a pre-requisite to Fair Rent fixing, there were 44 applications during 1972.

In the majority of cases it was necessary to ask for repairs to be carried out, to bring houses up to the qualifying standard, and this provided a useful means of encouraging owners to put their property into good repair promptly.

Applications for Qualification Certificates	..	44
Number of Certificates issued	..	32
Number of applications deferred pending repairs	..	11
Number of applications refused	..	19

A. <u>HOUSES DEMOLISHED</u>	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
<u>In Clearance Areas:-</u>			
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	38	16	13
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-	-	-
3. Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43(2), Housing Act, 1957	1	-	-
<u>Not in Clearance Areas:-</u>			
4. As a result of informal or formal procedure under Sec. 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	18	6	4
5. Local Authority owned houses, certified by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
6. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Act	-	-	-
7. Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
B. <u>UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED</u>			
	<u>Houses Closed</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
8. Under Secs. 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	10	7	2
9. Under Secs. 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
10. Parts of buildings closed under Sec. 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
C. <u>UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT & HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED:-</u>			
	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>	
11. After informal action by Local Authority	133	-	-
12. After formal notice			
(a) under Public Health Acts	4	-	-
(b) under Secs. 9 & 16, Housing Act 1957	4	-	-
13. After Demolition Order revoked, Sec. 24, Housing Act 1957	1	-	-
14. After Closing Order determined under Sec. 27, Housing Act 1957	3	-	-

INSPECTION OF FOOD

MEAT INSPECTION

Milk

There is one T.T. raw milk producer in the District and the milk is regularly sampled for bacteriological examination. All the samples were satisfactory and free from brucellosis organisms.

Food Premises

The classified food premises in the District are as follows:-

Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	25
Grocers	..	..	..	..	123
Confectioners (cakes)	..	..	..	..	16
Confectioners (sweets)	..	..	..	..	36
Fish & Chips (and wet fish)	..	..	..	..	18
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	3
Butchers	..	..	..	..	50
Cafes	..	..	..	..	14
Canteens	..	..	..	..	29
Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	111
Food factories	..	..	..	..	4
Food warehouses	..	..	..	..	5
Chinese food preparation premises	..	..	..	..	1

The following premises are registered for:-

Manufacture of preserved food and sausages	..	..	..	..	33
Manufacture of ice cream	..	..	..	..	-
Sale of ice cream	..	..	..	..	222
Number of food premises inspected	..	..	..	..	447
Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	1,258
Number of Informal Notices served	..	..	..	..	46
Number of Informal Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	41
Number of Informal Notices outstanding 31.12.72	..	..	..	..	5

MEAT INSPECTION

There were five licensed slaughterhouses in the district.
A 100% inspection service has been maintained.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	595	2	-	2,690	563
Number inspected	595	2	-	2,690	563

All diseases except tuberculosis:

Whole carcasses condemned ..	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	111	-	-	32	24
Percentage of number inspected with disease other than tuberculosis	18.6%	-	-	1.1%	4.3%

Tuberculosis only:

Whole carcasses condemned ..	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.17%

Cysticercosis:

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted for treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF MEAT CONDEMNED

Food Hygiene

Bovine rumen	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Bovine kidney	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Bovine lungs	..	..	..	..	..	13	
Bovine livers	..	..	..	..	..	61	
Part bovine livers	..	..	..	..	..	21	
Bovine heads	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Bovine hearts	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Bovine spleens	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Bovine skirts	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Beef	..	..	..	..	..	165	lbs.
Sheeps' livers	..	..	..	..	..	25	
Sheeps' hearts	..	..	..	..	..	7	
Pigs' livers	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Pigs' heads	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Pigs' hearts	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Pigs' plucks	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Pigs' lungs	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Pigs' kidneys	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Pork	..	..	..	..	..	4	lbs.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM

Number of ice cream samples taken	..	11
Number of samples in Grade I	..	5
Number of samples in Grade II	..	3
Number of samples in Grade III	..	3
Number of samples in Grade IV	..	-

Food Hygiene

Regular visits were made to food premises to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970, and associated legislation and the standard of hygiene found was generally satisfactory.

Any contraventions were dealt with by informal notices and no formal proceedings under the Regulations were necessary during the year.

Proceedings were taken, however, under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in connection with the sale of food as follows:-

- (i) Section 2 - sale of baby food containing glass fragments.
- (ii) Section 8 - sale of a bread cob containing rodent droppings.

Meat Inspection

There are five slaughterhouses in the district and there is 100% inspection of all carcasses slaughtered.

A contravention of Regulation 7 of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, the removal of a carcass from a slaughterhouse without inspection, led to proceedings during the year.

Slaughterhouse premises are subject to periodic supervision by Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and apart from minor points, hygienic standards were found by them to be satisfactory. One slaughterhouse was provided with improved lairage during the year.

There is one poultry processing and packing premises in the District, but there are no poultry slaughterhouses.

Pest Control

The Council contract with Rentokil Ltd. to provide a service of rodent control throughout the District. Householders receive a free service and the cost of treating business premises is re-charged.

The contract includes supervision of the Council's incinerator and other works and an annual sewer treatment.

During the year 904 complaints were dealt with.

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED

Atmospheric Pollution

Control of smoke emissions from individual industrial premises is provided for in the Clean Air Acts and during the year 4 applications were received for chimney height fixing in connection with new or altered boiler installations.

There are no Smoke Control Areas in the District for the control of domestic smoke, although two were put forward some years ago. These were not confirmed, but perhaps further consideration should be given to this in the near future and a phased programme drawn up.

Noise Abatement

There were 29 separate complaints of noise nuisance during the year and these were mainly complaints of noise from factories or other business premises, including places of entertainment.

All the complaints were investigated and a total of 241 visits made. Sound level measurement was taken, in some cases late at night, and where possible noise levels were reduced, using the criteria in the Wilson Report on Noise as a standard.

In every case, especially where domestic premises are sited very close to industrial or business premises, a completely satisfactory improvement was not always possible. In future, however, with new development this should be to some extent avoided, with closer attention being given to the risks of noise at the planning stage. The Engineer and Surveyor consults the Health Department on all planning applications where there is any likelihood of noise nuisance.

Caravans

Two site licences were issued during 1972, both for one caravan only.

Miscellaneous Acts

(a)	Number of Pet Shops	..	..	..	..	5
	Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	15
(b)	Premises registered under Rag, Flock etc. Act					1
	Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	1
(c)	Number of Animal Boarding Kennels licensed	..				5
	Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	5

SUMMARY - OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

TABLE A

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during year	Total Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year
Offices.	3	66	11
Retail Shops.	9	226	93
Wholesale shops & Warehouses.	1	14	10
Catering establishments open to public & Canteens.	3	41	32
Fuel Storage Depots.	-	3	-
TOTALS	16	350	146

TABLE B Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises - 349.

(1) Class of Workplace	(2) Number of Persons Employed
Offices.	338
Retail Shops.	792
Wholesale Depts., Warehouses.	408
Catering Establishments open to the Public.	249
Canteens.	9
Fuel Storage Depots.	10
TOTAL	1,806
Total Males	815
Total Females	991

TABLE D There were no exemptions applied for.

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED

<u>Preliminary</u>	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Public Health</u>
Outstanding on 1st January, 1972	27	15
Issued during the year	113	28
Complied with during the year	117	40
Outstanding on 31st December, 1972	23	3
 <u>Statutory</u>		
Outstanding on 1st January, 1972	4	3
Issued during the year	5	9
Complied with during the year	9	12
Outstanding on 31st December, 1972	-	-

INSPECTIONS MADE

	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Animal Keeping	58
Bakehouses	6
Dairies	9
Drainage works	738
Dwellinghouses	2,602
Infectious Disease Inquiries	467
Factories and Workplaces	111
Refuse Collection & Disposal and Tips	509
Rodent Control	153
Schools	58
Food Premises - Meat Shops	208
Restaurants and Cafes	297
Inns	212
Canteens	54
Fried Fish and Wet Fish Shops	79
Food Manufacture & Preparation	88
Food Vans	29
Other Food Shops	536
Food Warehouses	81
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection	728
Smoke Control	175
Caravans	112
Verminous and Dirty Premises	35
Water Supplies	35
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	299
Noise Abatement	241
Other Inspections	1,011
	<hr/>
	8,931
	<hr/>

I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,

J. W. Hall
Medical Officer of Health

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
in respect of the year 1972 for the Rural District Council of
Barrow-upon-Soar in the County of Leicestershire

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health, including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors.

Type of Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of:-		Occupiers prosecuted (5)
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(a) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	18	13	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	291	66	2	-
(c) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	60	3	-	-
TOTALS	369	82	2	-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):-					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for each sex	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	2	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec.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 unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel - making etc., cleaning and washing	22	-	-	-	-	-
Boots and Shoes	17	-	-	-	-	-

Signature: J. W. Hall

Medical Officer of Health

