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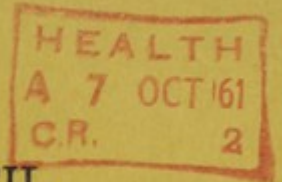
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BILLEDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

JOHN YOUNG,

M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. CAMB.

Surveyor and Chief

Public Health Inspector

JOHN W. STEPHENSON, B.E.M.,

A.M.S.E., F.F.S., F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

FOR THE YEAR

1960

COUNCIL OFFICES, THURNBY, LEICESTERSHIRE

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BILLESDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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W. D. KEENE, ESQ. J.P.

CHAIRMAN, FINANCE & GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

N. A. L. THORNE, ESQ.

CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

A. CHAPMAN, ESQ.

CHAIRMAN, PLANNING COMMITTEE.

D. R. CHARLES, ESQ.

CHAIRMAN, HOUSING COMMITTEE.

MRS. G. P. H. KIRKPATRICK.

RESEARCH IN THE HISTORY OF THE

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

OF THE

BILLESDON RURAL DISTRICT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

J. Young, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.Camb.

The Medical Officer of Health acts for the
Leicestershire and Rutland Combined Districts
in which this District is included.

SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John W. Stephenson, B.E.M., A.M.S.E.(Civ.); F.F.S., F.A.P.H.I.
M.R.S.H., Cert.S.I.B.
Certificated Inspector of Meat & Other Foods.
Incorporated Engineer.
Incorporated Municipal Surveyor.
Incorporated Building Surveyor.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

D.G.Russell, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.B.
Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT.

T.S.Gregg, A.F.S., A.R.S.H., Incorporated Building Surveyor.

CLEANSING AND WORKS SUPERVISOR.

J.T.Johnson.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT.

Mrs. M.Allen.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT.

B.A.Chapman, Resigned January, 1960 to take up an appointment
with Leicester Corporation.

Mrs.I.M.Voss, joined the department February, 1960.

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BILLESDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st. DECEMBER. 1960.

TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
BILLESDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present to you my Annual Report on the health of the
Billesdon Rural District for the year 1960.

Again I am glad to be able to report that the health of
the rural district continued to be good as is evidenced by the
table on page 12.

Once again the maternal death rate has been NIL but
unfortunately 3 infants under the age of one year died and there
were 9 still births. However, these figures do show an improvement
over the previous year when 5 infants died and there were 14 still
births.

It is a pleasure to be able to report that there were no
cases of Poliomyelitis or Diphtheria notified during the year but
I must emphasise most strongly the need for all **parents** to ensure
that their children are immunised against these diseases.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

There has been no change in the arrangements during 1960 whereby the Public Health Laboratory Service at Groby Road, Leicester undertakes the bacteriological examination of specimens submitted.

In addition to the milk, ice cream and water examinations reported on by the Chief Public Health Inspector, the following examinations were carried out during 1960 :-

Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	...	5
Faeces and urine	...	...	...	57
Sputa	...	...	...	81
Vaginal & Cervical Swabs	..	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2

Ambulance Facilities: Nursing in the Home: Maternity and Child Welfare:
Child Life Protection: School Health Services.

The Leicester County Council is the responsible authority for the administration of these Services.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No cases came to notice during the year.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, 1960.

The following is a return of children resident in the Rural District who were immunised against diphtheria during the year ended 31. 12. 60.
Year of Birth.

Year of Birth.	Primary Inoculations.	Reinforcing Inoculations.
1960	74	-
1959	166	-
1958	34	1
1957	11	1
1956	7	41
1955	11	131
1954	10	52
1953	7	14
1952	1	6
1951	1	6
1950	-	3
1949	-	3
1948	-	1
1947	1	1
1946	1	-
Totals	324	260
Comparable Figures for 1959	211	126

COURSES OF IMMUNISATION.

The following is a return of the number of children resident in the Rural District of Billesdon under the age of 15 years on 31st. December, 1960 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st. January 1946.)

No. of Children Born.	Year of Birth.	Number Immunised.
	1946	93
167	1947	102
150	1948	105
135	1949	69
127	1950	93
118	1951	92
129	1952	86
121	1953	99
123	1954	146
180	1955	156
290	1956	206
391	1957	236
423	1958	315
427	1959	203
376	1960	74
3157	-	2075

Diphtheria Notifications and Deaths in 1960 in relation to immunisation.	
Notifications	Deaths
Nil	Nil

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Disease	Total of Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	8	-
Whooping Cough	12	-
Erysipelas	1	-
Meningococcal Infection	2	2
Measles	207	-
Pneumonia	2	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-
Food Poisoning	2	1
Totals	236	4

ANALYSIS OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

Disease	Under 1	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10-14	15-24	25-45	45-65	65 and over	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	-	2	4	-	2	-	-	-	8
Whooping Cough	-	3	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Measles	4	40	46	111	5	-	1	-	-	207
Pneumonia	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Totals	6	43	54	121	5	3	4	-	-	236

DEATHS PER MONTH IN EACH PARISH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ALLEXTON	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BILLESDON	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
BURTON OVERY	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
CARLTON CURLIEU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
COLD NEWTON	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST NORTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
FRISBY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GAULBY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOADBY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREAT GLEN	1	2	1	2	2	-	-	1	1	1	2	-
GREAT STRETTON	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
HOUGHTON/HILL	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	1
HUNGARTON	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
ILLSTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
KEYHAM	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KING'S NORTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAUNDE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LITTLE STRETTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LODDINGTON	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
LOWESBY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MAREFIELD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOSELEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OWSTON	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROLLESTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCRAPTOFT	2	2	5	5	4	5	4	3	1	2	6	-
SKEFFINGTON	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
STOUGHTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
THURNBY AND BUSHBY	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
TILTON	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
TUGBY	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
WHATBOROUGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISTOW	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
WITHCOTE	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	11	7	15	15	15	9	8	10	10	5	13	8

TOTAL DEATHS, 1960.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Male.	Female.
Tuberculosis, respiratory.	-	1
Tuberculosis, other.	-	-
Syphilitic disease.	1	-
Diphtheria.	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-
Meningococcal infection.	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-
Measles.	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	3	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus.	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	8	6
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	-	1
Diabetes.	-	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	9	11
Coronary disease, angina.	13	8
Hypertension with heart disease.	1	1
Other heart disease.	3	11
Other circulatory disease.	4	3
Influenza.	1	-
Pneumonia.	5	4
Bronchitis.	2	-
Other diseases of respiratory system.	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis.	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate.	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-
Congenital malformations.	1	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	3	6
Motor vehicle accidents.	2	1
All other accidents.	4	-
Suicide.	1	-
All Causes	64	62

Below is an analysis of the deaths from malignant diseases according to age groups. No information is available as to the incidence of cancer in any particular occupation :

Deaths from Cancer, 1960.

Age Group	Male	Female
0.	-	-
1.	-	1
5.	-	-
15.	-	-
25.	-	1
35.	-	-
45.	3	-
55.	2	3
65 and over	7	5
Totals	12	10

Prevention of Blindness.

One notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was received during 1960.

Tuberculosis.

No action was taken in 1960 under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

On the next page is a table of the new cases of tuberculosis reported during the year.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE GROUPS.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.	-	-	-	1*	-	1
5.	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	1	-	-	-	1	-
25.	1*	2*	1	-	2	4
	1	1				
35.	1	-	-	-	1	-
45.	1	-	-	-	1	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	5	3	-	2	5	5

* Transfers from other areas.

It will be noted that of these 10 new cases in the district, only 4 males and 2 females were resident in the district when the disease was contracted.

COMPARABLE BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1960.

	LIVE BIRTHS		STILL BIRTHS		DEATHS		DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR	
	Number.	per 1,000 population.	Number.	per 1,000 local live and still births.	Number.	per 1,000 total population.	Number.	per 1,000 related live births.
ENGLAND AND WALES	782,673	17.1	15,734	19.7	526,278	11.5	16,961	21.7
COUNTY OF LEICESTER	7,076	17.76	130	18.04	4,008	10.06	137	19.36
BILLESDON R.D.	376	16.56	9	23.37	126	10.5	3	7.97

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres	49,714.	Rateable Value	£164,835.
Registrar General's Estimate of Population (Mid.1960)	19060.	Sum represented by a 1d. rate	£634.
No. of inhabited dwellings	5,614.		
No. of persons per acre	0.38.		
Acres per person	2.5		

GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

<u>Live Births.</u>	Male - 182	Female - 194	Total Births	376
Rate per 1,000 Population -	-	-	-	16.56
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births -				4.2
<u>Stillbirths.</u>				
Number -	-	-	-	9
Rate per 1000 total live and still births -	-	-	-	23.37
<u>Total Live and Still Births.</u>	-	-	-	385
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	-	-	-	3
<u>Infant Mortality Rates</u>				
Total Infant Deaths per 1000 total live births -	-	-	-	7.97
Legitimate " " " " legitimate live births -	-	-	-	8.3
Illegitimate " " " " illegitimate " " -	-	-	-	Nil
<u>Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)-	-	-	-	2.6
<u>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births) -	-	-	-	2.6
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births) -	-	-	-	25.9
<u>Maternal Mortality</u> (including abortion)				
Number of Deaths -	-	-	-	Nil
Rate per 1000 total live and still births -	-	-	-	Nil
<u>Deaths.</u>	Male - 64	Female - 62		126
Excess of births over deaths	-	-	-	250
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1000 population -	-	-	-	0.7
Other Tuberculosis death rate per 1000 population -	-	-	-	Nil
Cancer death rate per 1000 population -	-	-	-	1.7
Pneumonia death rate per 1000 population -	-	-	-	0.63

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

John Young.

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
BILLESDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report for the year 1960. The account in the following pages will indicate some of the wide breadth of duties and responsibilities of my department and the efforts that are made to ensure that the public health services of the Council continue to be held in pride.

During the year it has become increasingly difficult to recruit and retain labour for these essential services and much work not in the immediate public eye has been neglected.

More villages are to have a pure public water supply, Keyham now has a brand new Sewage Disposal Works and the work of providing this amenity at Newton Harcourt is well on its way to completion.

Preliminary difficulties regarding the commencement of the first flats for elderly persons have been overcome and a starting date early in 1961 has been fixed.

Apart from capital works there has been much to do in connection with planning, building supervision, drainage, meat inspection, food hygiene, statutory housing inspection, improvement grants and maintenance of the Council's property.

Two houses have been demolished, each being pulled down voluntarily by the owner, after an informal approach.

The following table gives details of the number of applications received under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Acts, Orders and Regulations :

Full Application.
Applications in Principle.

	Number Received	Number Withdrawn	Refused	Appeals	Permitted	No. of Buildings Involved.	Number Received	Number Withdrawn	Refused	Permitted	Appeals
Allextton	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
Billesdon	6	-	-	-	6	10	3	-	1	2	-
Burton Overy	2	-	-	-	2	4	1	-	1	-	-
Carlton Curlieu	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cold Newton	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
East Norton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frisby	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Galby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goadby	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
Great Glen	27	-	1	-	26	184	3	-	1	2	-
Great Stretton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houghton/Hill	24	-	-	-	24	44	5	-	1	4	1
Hungarton	3	-	-	-	3	4	2	-	1	1	-
Illston	4	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Keyham	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	3	1
King's Norton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Launde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Little Stretton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loddington	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lowesby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marefield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noseley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rolleston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scraptoft	22	-	1	-	21	609	7	1	3	3	-
Skeffington	3	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
Stoughton	3	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
Thurnby & Bushby	17	-	-	-	17	40	2	-	2	-	1
Tilton	3	-	1	-	2	6	1	-	-	1	-
Tugby	2	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Whatborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Wistow	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	3	-
Withcote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	124	-	4	-	120	923	36	1	14	14	3

It will be noted that there have been three appeals to the Minister against decisions to refuse development, in each case the basis of refusal was one of the Council's strong planning principles.

The first related to a refusal to develop a site for one bungalow on the North of existing development in Ingarsby Lane, Houghton-on-the-Hill.

In this case the Ministry's Inspector was Mr.G.Marfleet Brown, B.A., F.R.I.C.S. and in his report to the Minister he reached the following conclusions :

"The Council have adopted a policy of limiting any future growth of Houghton-on-the-Hill to the South side of the trunk road, where nearly all the communal facilities are situated, with the single exception that they have been prepared to allow limited infilling on the North side of the road.

Their reasons for so doing are, in my opinion, sound, and they have implemented their policy by giving planning approval for residential and shop expansion on the south side of the road.

I think their policy should be supported and though I can well understand that the Appellant would prefer to build his own house, he is, in fact, at no disadvantage financially, when compared with the general public. The fact that it would be a financial advantage to him to build on the appeal site is not a planning reason for giving permission.

Though the evidence is a little conflicting, it is clear that the level of land would possibly not allow more than one more house to be connected to the main sewer and certainly not more than three.

There would, however, still remain the possibility of drainage by other means and should the present house be allowed it might well be difficult to refuse permission for other houses thus extending this ribbon of houses into the country."

The Inspector recommended that the appeal be dismissed for the following reasons:

- (a) The Council should be supported in their policy to limit development to the South side of the trunk road and to prevent any increase in the amount of traffic crossing the trunk road.
- (b) Proper provision has been made for residential expansion on the South side of the trunk road.

The Minister accepted his Inspector's recommendation and for the reasons given dismissed the appeal.

Another appeal was against the decision of the Council to allow residential development on a field lying between Station Road, Thurnby and the City Boundary.

Mr.W.E.Tait, T.D., B.Sc.,A.M.Inst.C.E., reported to the Minister as follows, and his recommendation to uphold the refusal was accepted by the Minister.

"There is very little open space left between Station Road and Leicester City boundary, and as there is no evidence of need which would override the necessity to keep Thurnby and Leicester apart, I conclude that the appeal should be dismissed.

In my opinion there is no weight in the claim that because bungalows on the site might not be visible from A.47, there can be no actual closing of the gap between Thurnby and Leicester.

I recommend that the appeal be dismissed for the following reasons:

- (i) The proposal would narrow the existing gap in residential development between Thurnby and Leicester, which is undesirable.
- (ii) There is no evidence of overwhelming need for residential development on this particular site in the fringe area round Leicester which would override reason (1) above. "

The final appeal was against a refusal to allow residential development at Keyham.

Mr.R.W.Deans G.M., A.R.I.B.A., reported to the Minister as follows:

"The village is an attractive compact traditional development, in unspoiled country near enough to the built-up areas of the City of Leicester as to be an important amenity for the population of the City, and worthy of protection on this account.

The development would result in an estate of about 38 dwellings on open land adjoining a village of about 130 inhabitants. I consider this scale of increase cannot fail to have a substantial impact upon the character of the village and would tend to a dissolution of its existing sense of community.

The development would appear as an unrelated appendage to the village, too large for easy visual absorption into the existing pattern and would, I feel; have a serious detrimental effect upon the appearances of the area.

I am satisfied that there is a demand for houses in this area but I feel it would be retrogressive to allow the identity of the village to be lost and the pleasant surroundings impaired in order to meet this demand.

That permission for the development in question be refused for the following reasons :-

- (i) the development would have a detrimental impact upon the character of the village;
- (ii) it would appear as a serious intrusion into the open area surrounding the village to the detriment of the appearances of the rural area."

The following is a summary of the plans deposited in accordance with the Building Byelaws.

	Number of plans deposited.	Number Refused	Appv'd.	Number of Buildings Involved.			
				Houses.	Addns. & Alts.	Other Bldgs.	Total
Allextton	3	-	3	-	1	2	3
Billesdon	15	2	13	6	3	11	20
Burton Overy	8	-	8	1	2	8	11
Carlton Curlicu	2	-	2	-	1	1	2
Cold Newton	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
East Norton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frisby	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Galby	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Goadby	1	-	1	-	-	2	2
Great Glen	50	-	50	110	13	85	208
Great Stretton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houghton/Hill	41	-	41	22	8	33	63
Hungarton	2	-	2	1	1	1	3
Illston	5	-	5	-	1	4	5
Keyham	9	-	9	-	6	4	10
King's Norton	3	-	3	-	-	3	3
Launde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Little Stretton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loddington	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Lowesby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marefield	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Noseley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owston	2	-	2	-	-	2	2
Rolleston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scraptoft	111	2	109	562	11	129	702
Skeffington	4	-	4	1	-	5	6
Stoughton	9	-	9	1	2	7	10
Thurnby & Bushby	64	-	64	22	7	61	90
Tilton	8	-	8	2	3	8	13
Tugby	2	-	2	-	1	1	2
Whatborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wistow	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Withcote	3	1	2	-	2	1	3
Totals	348	5	343	728	65	371	1164

5 plans were rejected under the Building Byelaws.

WATER SUPPLY.

As will be seen from the small table below a very large proportion of the population has a main water supply available :

Internal Mains Water Supply		Mains Water from External Standpipes		Supplies from Springs, Wells, etc.	
No. of Dwgs.	Population (appx)	No. of Dwgs.	Population (appx)	No. of Dwgs.	Population (appx)
4763	17,740	29	50	603	1,270

During 1960 the following main extensions were in process of construction :

Parish	Length of Main	Estimated Cost
Hungarton	3500 yds. 4" dia. 980 yds. 3" dia.	£11,000
Goadby	4200 yds. 4" dia.	£7,500
East Norton	340 yds. 4" dia. 200 yds. 3" dia.	£1,500
Halstead Cottages.	110 yds. 4" dia.	£200
Owston.	700 yds. 4" dia. 233 yds. 3" dia.	£2,100
Totals	10,263 yds.	£22,300

Consideration was given to further main extensions and authority given to proceed with the following :

Parish	Length of Main	Estimated Cost
Little Stretton	515 yds. 3" dia.	£850
Ingarsby	1313 yds. 3" dia.	£2400
Tugby to East Norton	2570 yds. 4" dia.	£5140
Hungarton to Cold Newton.	4200 yds. 4" dia.	£7500
Totals	8598 yds.	£15890.

Bacteriological Examination.

Type of Water.	No. of Samples.	Results.	
		Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.
Main	2	-	2
Raw	20	13	7

Chemical Analysis

Type of Water.	No. of Samples.	Results.	
		Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.
Main	-	-	-
Raw	-	-	-

In 17 instances main water was substituted for well or spring water.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

In 1945, not one of the villages in the rural district had an efficient sewage disposal system. Since that time, however, the Council have steadily progressed with a programme of providing modern sewage disposal facilities throughout the district and the time is opportune to record the progress made, and also to mention the villages which remain deserving of better facilities.

A short account of the disposal arrangements for each parish follows and in each instance the mid 1960 population estimate of the Registrar General is stated, followed by information regarding water supply.

ALLEXTON.

Pop. 61

Main Water.

There is a private disposal plant at The Hall of comparatively recent construction but drainage from properties in the village is conveyed via an old land tile sewer to an open ditch and thence to the Eye Brook near to the Vicarage.

BILLESDON.

Pop. 889

Main Water.

The village was re-sewered and a sewage disposal works having a design figure of 750 persons constructed in 1957. A short extension of the 6" diameter sewer in Rolleston Road was carried out during the year.

BURTON OVERY.

Pop. 349.

Main Water.

A new sewerage system was constructed in 1950 discharging into a works built to deal with the sewage from this village and also Great Glen.

CARLTON CURLIEU.

Pop. 70.

Main Water.

This parish has a short length of sewer which discharges into a ditch alongside the Three Gates Road.

COLD NEWTON.

Pop. 84

Main Water.

There is a small settling tank in this village, the outfall from which is piped through old land tiles to a dyke on the South of the village.

EAST NORTON.

Pop. 114

Main Water 1960.

There are some old culverts in this village which discharge into a tank in the field West of the Manor House. The effluent from this tank is discharged to the brook near the Loddington Road.

FRISBY.

Pop. 18

Main Water.

This hamlet is also sewered to a brook via a line of old land tiles which frequently require attention.

GAULBY.

Pop. 91

Main Water.

At the beginning of 1960, the drainage from this village drained into a ditch on the side of Illston Road. Nuisances were arising and causing complaint and in consequence about 80 yards of the ditch have been piped. There is, however, a further length of sewer crossing a field which is very defective, frequently bursting and interfering with farming operations.

GOADBY.

Pop. 55.

Main Water 1960

A very old culvert conveys sewage to a dyke which ultimately has an outfall in the brook.

GREAT GLEN.

Pop. 1383

Main water

New sewers were constructed in 1950 and all the sewage is pumped up the valley alongside the Burton Brook to a sewage disposal works dealing also with the flow from Burton Overy.

The combined populations used for design purposes was 1200 persons.

HOUGHTON-ON-THE-HILL.

Pop. 943
Main Water.

This village was reseeded during 1954 to a new Sewage Disposal Works with an outfall to Thurnby Brook. The design population was 750 persons.

HUNGARTON.

Pop. 335
Main Water 1960

There are a number of very old sewers made up of varying mixtures of pipes and also a new length taking sewage from Townend to a tank to the South of the village. The effluent from this tank is discharged into the brook.

ILLSTON-ON-THE-HILL.

Pop. 225
Main Water 1959

An old sewer runs down the village street to discharge into a small tank having an overflow into the stream on the South.

KEYHAM.

Pop. 132
Main Water.

The existing defective sewers and settling tank were replaced during the year by a completely new sewerage system and Sewage Disposal Works.

Drainage from several farms had for many years entered the old sewers and therefore was accepted into the new system. This affected the design of the new works which, briefly, comprises :

1. Screen and Detritus Tank.
2. Balancing Tank.
3. Recording chamber.
4. Vertical flow settling tanks in duplicate.
5. Two circular filters - one with coarse media and one with fine media.
6. Vertical flow humus tank.
7. 4 Sludge drying beds.
8. Pumphouse containing Sludge Drainage Recirculation Pump and Effluent Circulation Pump. The final effluent is recirculated through the filters to assist in the purification of the rather strong sewage in this village. By the end of the year the works appeared to be settling down efficiently.

KING'S NORTON.

Pop. 62
Main Water.

Sewage from this village is conveyed via a very shallow and defective length of pipe to the brook where it passes the Illston Road.

LAUNDE.

Pop. 52.
Private supplies.

Launde Abbey has a recently constructed tank and filter. The remaining properties are widely scattered.

LITTLE STRETTON.

Pop. 98.
Estate Supply of Water.

Here there is a long length of ditch which receives sewage from the village.

LODDINGTON.

Pop. 84.
Main Water 1960

The old drain in the village discharges into the brook to the South of the Hall.

LOWESBY.

Pop. 110.
Main Water.

The village is sewered to an outfall into the brook North of Lowesby Hall. Some sections of the sewer are defective.

MAREFIELD.

Pop. 21

Main Water.

Two ditches receive sewage from this hamlet with the exception of one house which was provided with a septic tank and sub-surface irrigation during the year.

NOSELEY.

Pop. 39

Estate Supply.

The Hall drains to the brook on the East and there are a number of outlying cottages.

OWSTON.

Pop. 121

Main Water
during 1961.

Approximately half of the sewage from this village is conveyed through a sewer which is old and frequently requires attention to an open tank which is set in the grass verge of the highway and has an overflow into the roadside ditch. The remainder is conveyed through another very old defective pipeline to a ditch alongside the Somerby Road.

ROLLESTON.

Pop. 68

Estate Supply.

The Hall has a private disposal plant, but a group of houses near the New Inn drain into the ditch.

SCRAPTOFT.

Pop. 9048.

Main Water.

The village was resewered in 1955 and discharges into the adjoining sewers of the City of Leicester which receives payment based upon the rateable value of property in the area.

SKEFFINGTON.

Pop. 192.

Main Water.

The Eastern side of this village has a prewar sewerage system and disposal works, but an extension of the sewer to the Western side of the village has not yet been considered.

STOUGHTON.

Pop. 299

Main Water.

This village was provided with a new sewerage system and sewage disposal works in 1956. There is a preponderance of farm waste to be treated and a recirculation pump, together with additional sludge drying beds have been added since the works was completed, but it is still not possible to produce a consistent effluent to meet the standards imposed by the River Board.

THURNEY AND BUSHBY.

Pop. 3287.

Main Water.

The village was resewered in 1955 and discharges into the adjoining sewers of the City of Leicester which receives payment based upon the rateable value of property in the area.

TILTON-ON-THE-HILL.

Pop. 426

Main Water.

This village was provided with a new sewerage system and disposal works in 1957.

TUGBY.
Pop. 301.
Main Water.

There are four outfalls for drainage from this village. The first is to a ditch in a field opposite five cottages adjoining the A.47 and another to a ditch alongside the Loddington Lane. More drainage is conveyed to a ditch on the West of the allotments, but the major portion of the village drains through some old lengths of sewer discharging into a tank having an outfall to the brook.

There is gross pollution of the brook and a completely new sewerage system and sewage disposal works have been designed and already despatched to the Ministry for approval.

The proposed works comprises :

1. Detritus and screen chamber
2. Vertical flow sedimentation tank
3. Syphon dosing chamber
4. Two biological filters
5. Humus tanks in duplicate
6. Sand filters in duplicate
7. Sludge drying beds
8. Pumphouse with sludge and effluent recirculation pumps.

WHATBOROUGH.
Pop. 7
Private Supply.

Drainage from the houses discharge into cesspools.

WISTOW(Inc. Newton
Harcourt.)
Pop. 207.
Main water at
Newton Harcourt.
Estate supply at
Wistow.

A scheme to convert Wistow Hall into flats is in progress and the owner is considering a small sewage disposal plant to take the drainage from these flats and adjoining cottages.

Because of a railway cutting and the canal it is impracticable to convey the drainage from Wistow to Newton Harcourt.

It is proposed to adopt the new works upon completion.

At Newton Harcourt a new sewerage system and Sewage Disposal Works is under construction.

Once again, provision has had to be made for long standing farm discharges into existing sewers and the new disposal works comprise;

1. Detritus and screen chamber
2. Vertical flow sedimentation tank
3. Syphon dosing chamber
4. Duplicate biological filters
5. Horizontal flow humus tanks in duplicate
6. 1200 sq.yards of grass irrigation area prior to discharge into stream.
7. Pumphouse containing sludge drainage and effluent recirculation pump.
8. Stormwater is disposed of into earth channels.

WITHCOTE.
Pop. 66.
Private supplies.

The Hall has a small private plant and the remainder of the houses in the parish are scattered around farmsteads with drainage to tanks and ditches.

SUMMARY.

(a) POST WAR SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

PARISH.	YEAR	COST
Billesdon.	1957	£28,654
Burton Overy) Great Glen)	1950	£43,722
Houghton-on-the-Hill.	1954	£33,381
Keyham	1960	Contract - £10,170
Scraptoft) Thurnby) Bushby)	1955	£41,335
Skeffington	1951	£8,630
Stoughton	1956	£18,872
Tilton-on-the-Hill	1957	£20,477
Newton Harcourt	1960	Contract - £10,501
	TOTAL	£215,742.

(b) Schemes prepared but not commenced :-

Tugby - Estimated £16,521

(c) Scheme where preliminary survey has been made :-

Illston-on-the-Hill - Cost not yet estimated.

(d) Parishes where need for new sewerage and sewage disposal works is apparent in order to relieve pollution to ditches and streams, remove nuisances and facilitate the provision of modern amenities within the houses of the people residing there:-

1. Hungarton.

2. Owston.

3. Galby

4. King's Norton.

5. East Norton.

} Could be a joint Sewage Disposal Works.

CONSERVANCY.

The following figures again show a welcome reduction in the number of houses dependent upon pail closets. The slight increase in the number of septic tanks arises because of improved sanitary conveniences having been provided in houses in isolated areas.

The true picture of sanitation is not shown as so many properties are drained into ditches in the villages not yet provided with a modern sewage disposal system, as is mentioned elsewhere in this Report.

No. of privies in the district	...	...	4
No. of pail closets in the district	...	...	337
No. of W.Cs. in the district	...	...	5045
No. of pail closets abolished during the year	...	...	29
No. of septic tanks constructed during the year	...	...	10
No. of cesspools abolished during the year	...	...	-
No. of cesspools in the district	...	...	216

(These are the cesspools and other tanks regularly serviced by the department.)

Pail closets continue to be emptied weekly and cesspools as regularly as possible with a six-weekly service as a target.

Whatever the labour situation has been during the year this is one service which has always received priority.

All new cesspools have been constructed on the septic tank principle with a suitable area of sub-surface irrigation to ensure that the tank will only require de-sludging at six-monthly intervals and that new sources of pollution in ditches and streams do not arise.

MANUAL LABOUR.

The recruitment and retention of manual labour has been the most pressing problem during the whole year. Collecting and disposing of refuse and the emptying of pail closets, to put it very mildly, are not jobs that men go seeking.

Continuous advertisement in the local papers and by way of posters have produced a number of men who have been prepared to commence work. Many have left after only a day's work, and the large majority after a week or so.

Quite a large number of men at interview accepted a job and promised to commence work on a certain day, never to be seen again.

This is a story which may well be familiar to all employing manual labour today when the job is distasteful, arduous and uncomfortable. There are so many other opportunities available where the work is less arduous or uncomfortable and the rewards greater.

The tragedy is, of course, that the work undertaken by the Council's employees is an important environmental health occupation.

The decaying and objectionable products of our modern society are daily placed in the dustbin and unless removed regularly, the atmosphere in the immediate neighbourhood of our houses will rapidly indicate the presence of rotting material, providing a breeding ground for flies and other disease hazards.

Therefore, all the Council's available labour force has been directed at emptying bucket lavatories, cesspools and dustbins, sometimes a little irregularly but always with the aim of utilizing men and vehicles to give a service to the majority. This has meant that men normally engaged on the important job of operating the Council's Sewage Disposal Works, have been withdrawn for long periods to help in refuse collection. In consequence, effluents have deteriorated following neglect.

Towards the end of the year, a bonus scheme was introduced but it is too soon to indicate whether this will act as a spur to recruitment and an incentive to increased output.

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR.

Water Sampling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Water Supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140
Drainage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	701
Sewage Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700
Closet Conversions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Refuse Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	373
Animals kept as to be a nuisance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Moveable dwellings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Factories - with power	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Factories - non power	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outworkers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155
Shops Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rodent Control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
Infestations - other than rodents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Petroleum Stores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Building Byelaws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1450
Streams and brooks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Rights of Way	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	535

HOUSING.

Initial Inspections - P.H.Act.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Revisits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Initial Inspections - Housing Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115
Revisits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
Initial Inspections - Filthy & Verminous Premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Revisits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Visits - Council Cottages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	621
Improvement Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	271
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Visits for Disinfection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Visits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75

FOOD PREMISES.

Slaughter Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	312
Butchers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Bakehouses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Dairies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Visits to Collect Milk Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Restaurants and Cafes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Ice Cream Premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Licensed Premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Grocers and Confectioners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Hospital Kitchens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile Shops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16

Total 6,387

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections made by Public Health Inspector for the purposes of provisions as to health :

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupants Prosecuted.
1. Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	23	1	-	-
11. Factories not included in (1) in which Sec.7 is enforced by local authority.	18	3	-	-
111. Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by local authority (excluding out-workers premises).	20	-	-	-
Totals	61	4	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. by H.M. Inspector		
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other Offences against the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	-	-

3. Outworkers.

Nature of Work.	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Sec.110(1)(c)
Wearing apparel (making etc.)	68

HOUSING.

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS & UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE.

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED. In Clearance Areas.	HOUSES DEMOLISHED.	DISPLACED PERSONS.	DURING YEAR FAMILIES.
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas.			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.	2	-	-
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED.			
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(10) Parts of Buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED.			
	By Owner.	By Local Authority	
(11) After informal action by local authority	26	-	
(12) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts (b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	
(13) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	
D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)			
Position at end of year	Number of Houses	No. of separate dwgs. contained in column (1)	
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation	(1)	(2)	
(a) under Section 48	-	-	
(b) under Section 17 (2)	-	-	
(c) under Section 46	-	-	
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	-	-	
E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT.			
	Number of Houses	No. of Occupants of houses in column (1)	
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders	(1)	(2)	
	-	-	

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

The tables below indicate that there is a steady interest in the improvement grant scheme which enables owners to rejuvenate old but structurally sound property.

When improved, a house must fulfil the following requirements:

1. Be in a good state of repair and substantially free from dampness.
2. Have each room properly lighted and ventilated.
3. Have an adequate supply of wholesome water to an inside tap.
4. Be provided with an adequate and efficient hot water system.
5. Have an internal W.C.
6. Have a fixed bath or shower in a separate room.
7. Be provided with a sink or sinks with suitable arrangements for disposal of waste water.
8. Have a proper drainage system.
9. Be provided with adequate points for gas or electric lighting in each room.
10. Be provided with adequate facilities for heating.
11. Have proper provision for the storage of fuel.

Year	No. of Appns.	Approved.	Disapproved.	Total Amount of Grant Approved. £	Average Grant. £
1954	11	11	-	2143	195
1955	27	24	3	5967	248
1956	35	34	1	9573	281
1957	31	31	-	7868	241
1958	20	19	1	4459	235
1959	24	24	-	7440	310
1960	23	23	-	5871	255
Totals	171	166	5	43,521	262

The high percentage of approvals is accounted for by the careful investigation of each scheme before the application is submitted for Grant.

The 23 applications during 1960 have related to the properties in the following parishes :

Parish	No. of Appns.	Approved.	Disapproved.	Amount of Grants Appvd. £
Billesdon.	3	3	-	861
Burton Overy.	3	3	-	579
Great Glen.	1	1	-	245
Houghton/Hill.	1	1	-	282
Hungarton.	2	2	-	713
Illston.	1	1	-	292
Keyham.	6	6	-	1424
Skeffington.	1	1	-	371
Thurnby.	1	1	-	266
Scraptoft.	2	2	-	569
Tilton.	2	2	-	269
Totals	23	23	-	5871

There continues to be much national comment that the scheme for Improvement Grants has not benefited the right type of property. However, in this district the majority of houses accorded an Improvement Grant continues to be in respect of houses which are tenanted.

Year.	No. of Grants.	Type of Property to which Grant Relates.	
		Owner/occupier.	Let on Tenancy.
1954	11	2	9
1955	24	4	20
1956	34	10	24
1957	31	8	23
1958	19	6	13
1959	24	6	18
1960	23	9	14
Totals	166	45	121

STANDARD GRANTS.

The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 introduced a new form of grant, called a "Standard Grant" to assist owners in providing existing houses with five standard amenities, which are :

1. a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom;
2. a washhand basin;
3. a hot water supply;
4. a water closet
5. a larder.

These new grants supplement the existing system of improvement grants which will continue to cater for improvements, the range and cost of which are outside the limits applicable to standard grants, as well as for conversion.

The most important aspect of the standard grant is that unlike an improvement grant which is discretionary, it can be claimed as of right.

No.of Grants.	Amenities proposed.
1	Hot water supply
1	Bath, washbasin, hot water supply, W.C.
1	Washbasin, hot water supply, W.C., larder.
1	W.C.
4	Total

MEAT INSPECTION.

There were 1172 animals slaughtered in the district during the year. This figure includes 123 sheep subject to emergency slaughter as a result of the nation wide foot and mouth disease outbreak in the Autumn :

	BEASTS	CALVES.	SHEEP & LAMBS.	PIGS
NUMBER SLAUGHTERED.	107	3	916	146
NUMBER INSPECTED	107	3	916	146
<u>All Diseases - except tuberculosis.</u>				
(a) Whole carcasses & all organs condemned.	-	-	2	2
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	34	-	12	2
(c) Percentage of number inspected affected with disease	31.8	-	1.5	2.7
<u>Tuberculosis Only.</u>				
(a) Whole carcasses and all organs condemned.	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	3
(c) Percentage of number inspected affected with disease.	-	-	-	2.1
<u>Cysticercus.</u>				
(a) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-
(c) Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-

The low incidence of tuberculosis is indeed gratifying, in fact the three pigs affected were only found to be suffering from the disease in its early primary stage, and it was established that the animals had been kept with poultry for a number of weeks before slaughter. It seems likely that tuberculosis of the avian type could have been contracted from a diseased bird.

The comparatively high figure of 34 beasts found to be affected with disease other than tuberculosis has no reflection on the quality of the animals slaughtered because in 31 cases the livers (and sometimes the lungs) were condemned only because of a localised parasitic infestation.

The weight of meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption and surrendered to the department was 709 lbs.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Particulars of results of biological samples taken are shown below :

Number of Samples taken	Void.	Results of Biological Examination.		
		Satisfactory.	Evidence of Tubercle Bacilli.	Evidence of Brucella Abortus
23	-	22	-	1

Bacteriological Milk Samples:

Class	No. of Samples.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
-	-	-	-

ICE CREAM.

Number of Premises on Register :

(a) Manufacture and Retail	-
(b) Manufacture only	-
(c) Retail only	23

During the year 18 samples were taken.

The Laboratory gradings were as follows :

Grade 1	...	...	12
Grade 2	...	...	6
Grade 3	...	...	-
Grade 4	...	...	-
Grade 5	...	...	-

RODENT CONTROL.

For a number of years the Council's Refuse Tip has been virtually free of rats but the Autumn saw an unusually sudden and very heavy infestation by brown rats. Labour difficulties were such that I was unable to direct men to deal with this visitation immediately.

Eventually, a full scale treatment in three phases was undertaken by your Additional Public Health Inspector, using Warfarin Rodenticide.

Phase one involved a regular baiting system round the periphery of the tip, along runs from adjoining land and in holes in the natural banks and mounds. Phase two consisted of a regular and systematic treatment of the covered parts of the tip where activity was prolific and this phase of the work was progressing satisfactorily as the year ended.

Phase three will follow the successful termination of the present infestation and will consist of routine periodic surveys of the tip, where a number of permanent baiting points have been located in order to provide a fresh and constant supply of rodenticide. This will provide the permanent control desired and should prevent any recurrence of a serious infestation.

FLIES AND OTHER INSECTS.

During the year a number of complaints and reports were received by the department relating to infestation by flies, wasps and other insects.

All cases were investigated and the owners or occupiers concerned given as much information as possible on the type of insects, their effect on public health and the measures to be taken for eradication. In certain more serious cases, the department assisted by carrying out a suitable disinfestation treatment, such as spraying with insecticide, or in the case of wasps, by destroying the offending nests.

In several instances when the insects have been difficult to identify the Biologist at the Museum has been consulted and his willing co-operation must be recorded with appreciation. His identification and reports on the habits of the insects concerned have proved to be of great value when assessing the public health hazards of an infestation and in deciding on the measure of control or eradication. I instance more than one occasion when complaints referred to enormous numbers of tiny flies infesting houses in the late summer and early Autumn. They were found to be *Thaumatomyia Notata* or *Chlorops Notata* (commonly - cluster flies) the larvae of which are predatory on "root aphids". They are in no way harmful to health and indirectly may be regarded as beneficial to society. However, the adults become a nuisance as soon as the ground temperature falls at the end of summer, when they take to wing in their thousands to seek the lee of a building, into which they inevitably gain access. At this stage, a simple remedy proved to be either a quick knock down method such as aerosol insecticide spray or collection by means of a vacuum cleaner.

CAMP SITES AND MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

No licences for camping sites were issued during the year. A number of applications were, however, received from individuals to station and use caravans within the district, as follows :

No. of applications received	-	5
No. of licences issued	-	5
No. of applications withdrawn	-	-
No. of applications refused	-	-
No. of appeals to Justices	-	-
No. of prosecutions for using a caravan without a licence	-	-

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action has been necessary during the year.

I wish to acknowledge the wholehearted effort and support by the staff of my department and appreciate the continued confidence and backing of the Council.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

John W. Stephenson.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

