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BILLEDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



# ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

Surveyor and Chief

Public Health Inspector

JOHN YOUNG,

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

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

1962

COUNCIL OFFICES, THURNBY, LEICESTERSHIRE



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1912

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1912

1912

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

BILLESDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1 9 6 2

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL.

N.A.L. THORNE, ESQ., J.P.

CHAIRMAN, FINANCE & GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

N.A.L. THORNE, ESQ., J.P.

CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

A.CHAPMAN ESQ.,


CHAIRMAN, PLANNING COMMITTEE

J. M. COX ESQ.,

CHAIRMAN, HOUSING COMMITTEE

MRS. G.P.H.KIRKPATRICK.





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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 and 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.

Mrs. I. M. Voss.





BILLESDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED 31st. December. 1962.

To: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBER 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 1962.

Again I am glad to be able to say that the health of the rural district continued to be good as is evidenced by the absence of any serious epidemic during the year. 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.

Once again the maternal death rate has been NIL but unfortunately 8 infants under the age of one year died and there were 9 still births.

COMPARABLE BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1962.

	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	840,583	18.0	15,487	18.1	557,080	11.9	17,360	20.7
COUNTY OF LEICESTER	7,903	18.86	136	16.92	4,272	10.19	136	17.21
BILLESDON R.D.	396	16.85	9	22.2	145	10.94	8	18.64

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres ...	...	49,714	Rateable Value ...	£184,719
Registrar General's Estimate of Population (Mid. 1961) ...	...	19,740	Sum represented by a 1d. rate ...	£755.
No. of inhabited dwellings ...	...	6,128		
No. of persons per acre ...	...	0.40		
Acres per person ...	...	2.52		



# IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, 1962.

The following is a return of children resident in the Rural District who were immunised against diphtheria during the year ended 31.12.62.

Year of Birth.	Primary Inoculations.	Reinforcing Inoculations.
1962	62	-
1961	162	1
1960	23	2
1959	13	5
1958	2	17
1957	8	156
1956		
1955		
1954		
1953	5	6
1952		
1951		
1950		
1949		
1948		
Totals	275	187
Comparable Figures for 1961	327	248



# 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, 1962 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January 1948).

No. of Children Born.	Year of Birth.	Number Immunised.
150	1948	480
135	1949	
127	1950	
118	1951	
129	1952	
121	1953	1145
123	1954	
180	1955	
290	1956	
391	1957	
423	1958	343
427	1959	240
376	1960	223
420	1961	65
396	1962	62
3806		2558

Diphtheria Notifications and Deaths in 1962 in relation to immunisation.	
Notifications.	Deaths.
Nil	Nil

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Disease	Total of Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever	9	-
Whooping Cough	24	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-
Measles	186	-
Pneumonia	1	-
Dysentery	4	-
Food Poisoning	4	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-
Total	230	-

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	-	1	1	5	1	1	-	-	-	9
Whooping Cough	3	6	7	6	2	-	-	-	-	24
Dysentery	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Measles	3	29	46	101	7	-	-	-	-	186
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Food Poisoning	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Totals	6	37	57	114	10	3	2	-	1	230



DEATHS PER MONTH IN EACH PARISH.

Parish.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ALLEXTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
BILLESDON	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	4	-	-	-
BURTON OVERY	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CARLTON CURLIEU	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLD NEWTON	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST NORTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRISBY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GAULBY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOADBY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREAT GLEN	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	2	-	2	2
GREAT STRETTON	1	-	2	1	4	-	1	2	-	-	1	-
HOUGHTON/HILL	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
HUNGARTON	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
ILLSTON	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KEYHAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KING'S NORTON	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAUNDE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
LITTLE STRETTON	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LODDINGTON	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOWESBY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAREFIELD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOSELEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OWSTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
ROLLESTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
SCRAPTOFT	6	6	5	1	5	4	5	3	1	4	6	7
SKEFFINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
STOUGHTON	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THURNEY & BUSHBY	4	2	-	-	2	-	2	1	2	1	2	2
TILTON	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
TUGBY	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHATBOROUGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISTOW	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WITHCOTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
totals	19	14	10	9	16	9	10	12	10	8	15	23



TOTAL DEATHS, 1962.

<u>CAUSES OF DEATH</u>	Male	Female
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	1
Tuberculosis, other	1	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Measles	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	13	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	5
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-
Diabetes	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	18	14
Coronary disease, angina	14	7
Hypertension with heart disease	1	-
Other heart disease	5	9
Other circulatory disease	5	-
Influenza	-	-
Pneumonia	3	1
Bronchitis	9	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
Congenital malformations	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	7
Motor vehicle accidents	3	1
All other accidents	1	6
Suicide	-	-
<b>All causes</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>62</b>

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, 1962.

Age Group	Male	Female.
0.	-	-
1.	-	-
5.	-	-
15.	1	-
25.	-	-
35.	-	-
45.	3	-
55.	1	5
65 and over	14	6
Totals	19	11

Prevention of Blindness.

No notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were received during 1962.

Tuberculosis.

No action was taken in 1962 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*	-	-	1	1
5.	2	-	-	-	2	-
15.	-	1	-	-	-	1
20.	-	2*	-	-	-	2
25.	1*	1	-	-	1	1
35.	-	-	-	-	-	-
45.	1*					
	2	1*	-	-	3	1
65 & over	1	1*	-	-	1	1
Totals	3*	5*	-	-	8	7
	5	2	-	-		

\* Transfers from other areas

It will be noted that of these 15 new cases in the district only 5 males and 2 females were resident in the district when the disease was contracted.



## LABORATORY FACILITIES.

There has been no change in the arrangements during the year 1962 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 1962 :-

Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	...	3
Faeces and urine	...	...	...	81
Sputa	...	...	...	88
Blood	...	...	...	-
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1

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 administration of these Services.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No cases came to notice during the year.

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 Annual Report for the year 1962. It is a year in which the Council continued to progress, as is apparent in the following pages.

It was my privilege during the year to be invited to open a discussion at the Conference of the Association of Public Health Inspectors and upon reading through reports of this Conference, it appeared to me that some of the comments would form an apt introduction to this Annual Report.

I was surprised to learn, when searching for topics to raise at the Conference, that there are still some Councils with so little interest in the very basic reason for their existence, which is the provision of healthy environmental conditions, that they have not yet made building control through byelaws operative in their districts. The number is small, nevertheless, they exist. The new building regulations which are projected will, no doubt, remedy this present state of affairs, otherwise the impending revue of County Districts could well provide a more drastic remedy.

It has been emphasised that the need for adequate insulation against noise transmission is an important facet of present day construction. My remarks are, of course, tempered by a rural background, but I feel that a large measure of our noise troubles in new buildings arises from building techniques which are undergoing immense change. The way to stop noise transmission is to ensure that the building components are solid and weighty. There is an increasing tendency to use lightweight prefabricated materials, fixed in many instances by simple metal or plastic clips in the form of dry construction. There are many advantages constructionally and it is inevitable that we employ these new techniques but even more factory made components then have to be formulated to install in an effort to eliminate our new bogey, noise, and at great expense.

Many people are attracted by the ingenuity of our architect colleagues in devising open plan living and indeed, such a house gives a feeling of space never before experienced in a small dwelling. But in many instances, the actuation of a flushing cistern reverberates round the house just as loudly as the off-scene noises in a kitchen sink television play. There is almost universal agreement that there



is still a great deal to be desired in the simplification of plumbing systems, particularly in flats and multi-storey buildings, or sometimes even in the private house. In some instances, of course, it is the plumber or the water engineer or even the public health inspector, who is reluctant to adopt new ways until the passage of time convinces him that a new idea is really efficient and worthwhile. Perhaps they are right to be cautious.

Internal ducting of drainage and the abolition of the hopper head is, I am convinced, imminent as a national drainage practice. It will be essential for great care to be taken in the construction and internal finishing of the ducts in small houses to ensure freedom from vermin and nuisance for the life of the house.

Inevitably, however, the overflow from storage tanks must still discharge into the open air and I would personally like to see here the return of the little pipe flap of the Victorian era or the submerged type of overflow pipe made compulsory.

It seems to me that safety in the home is a matter which is complementary to health and building control. Such items as the siting of steps, the angle or going of stairs, the placing of socket outlets, are factors of home safety to be catered for at the time of construction. In existing houses, hazards do not come to notice until after an accident has happened. It may even be considered desirable that housing defects forming a safety hazard should be made matters which may be subject to Housing or Public Health Act notice and it appears essential at this stage when accidents in the home exceed those much publicised figures on the highways, that some form of control should be introduced into the forthcoming building regulations.

Of all the complaints of dampness investigated in modern houses, it is almost a certainty that the majority arise because of condensation. It appears that plasters now in use present a harder, less absorbent surface, and therefore the incidence of condensation troubles appears to be greater than in the days when the first thing a builder did on entering a building site, was to dig a lime pit. There are other factors, of course, not really associated with building materials but with our changed method of living. The housewife goes out to work as a second wage earner. The house becomes cold and on her return at mid-day or in the evening, there are beads of condensation on the walls and solid floors. It is always difficult to persuade the householder that the water is not coming up from the floor and is only condensation. Also, grandmother used to do her washing, or get someone to do it for her, in an outhouse. Now it is done in the kitchen and the steam arising from the heating of water has direct access to the house. Frequently, however, condensation arises because the decorative treatment applied by an enthusiastic do-it-yourself householder has sealed the plaster surfaces. Condensation, particularly in kitchens, is becoming a widespread and serious problem. The remedies are expensive and here is an instance where research into the modern surface finishes of houses would be of immense value.



A healthy environment in a house depends largely upon the comfort factor and on the necessary number of air changes in order to ensure comfortable and healthy conditions for its occupants. Central heating is now becoming a must by our modern standards and in the use of-peak electricity there may be attendant ventilation problems following in its wake.

In an all electric house constructed without a chimney of any kind, there is very little possibility of enforced natural ventilation and essentially a fan must be provided. Should the provision and maintenance of this fan be controlled, are we in the future to be serving notices that a fan be repaired or renewed to provide for the proper and efficient centilation of some part of a dwelling, and how will the Courts re-act to such a Notice.?

Space is an extremely important factor in healthy and happy housing conditions and there is a case for the implementation of space standards in private development as invoked by the Housing Manuals for local authority housing. I read recently of someone receiving a prize for designing a three bedroom family house with a floor area which was microscopic. To me this is a misguided award and I can imagine the frustration and irritation to a family tempted to live in such a confined area. Model medical practice tells us that frustrations and irritations affect the health, so now is the time to look forward to the implementation of space standards in all housing and not just by local authorities.

To the housewife, space in the kitchen is paramount. There really should be a minimum size below which kitchens must not be constructed but in kitchens, size is not in itself the most desirable factor. Shape and position of doors and windows can make or mar an efficient kitchen layout.

The following tables give details of the number of applications received under the Town and Country Planning Acts, Orders and Regulations and also plans which have been deposited in accordance with the requirements of your Building Byelaws :-



## Full Applications

## Applications in Principle

Parish	Number Received	Number Withdrawn	Refused	Appeals	Permitted	No. of buildings involved	Number received	Number withdrawn	Refused	Permitted	Appeals
Allextton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billesdon	11	-	2	-	9	16	2	-	-	2	-
Burton Overy	5	-	1	-	4	16	-	-	-	-	-
Carlton Curlieu	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Cold Newton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Norton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frisby	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gaulby	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Goadby	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Great Glen	30	-	-	-	30	69	3	-	2	1	-
Great Stretton	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Houghton/Hill	14	-	1	-	13	27	-	-	-	-	-
Hungarton	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
Illston	3	-	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	-
Keyham	6	-	-	-	6	11	-	-	-	-	-
King's Norton	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Launde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Little Stretton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loddington	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lowesby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marefield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noseley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rolleston	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Scraptoft	10	-	-	-	10	31	1	-	-	1	-
Skeffington	13	-	-	-	13	24	-	-	-	-	-
Stoughton	5	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-
Thurnby & Bushby	11	-	-	-	11	39	-	-	-	-	-
Tilton	7	-	4	-	3	8	5	1	3	1	-
Tugby	6	-	1	-	5	8	3	-	2	1	-
Whatborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wistow	4	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-
Withcote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	133	-	9	-	124	278	17	1	8	8	-



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

Parish	Number of plans deposited	Number refused	Appv'd.	Number of Buildings Involved			
				Houses.	Addns. & Alts.	Other Bldgs.	Total.
Allextton	2	-	2	-	-	2	2
Billesdon	11	-	11	3	4	6	13
Burton Overy	8	-	8	1	5	12	18
Carlton Curlieu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cold Newton	4	-	4	-	3	1	4
East Norton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frisby	2	-	2	-	1	1	2
Gaulby	3	-	3	1	-	3	4
Goadby	3	-	3	-	2	1	3
Great Glen	49	1	48	31	7	51	89
Great Stretton	1	1	-	-	1	-	1
Houghton/Hill	26	-	26	10	10	17	37
Hungarton	3	-	3	-	4	1	5
Illston	6	-	6	6	3	4	13
Keyham	8	-	8	5	1	7	13
King's Norton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Launde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Little Stretton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loddington	2	-	2	-	-	2	2
Lowesby	2	-	2	-	-	2	2
Marefield	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Noseley	1	-	1	-	2	-	2
Owston	3	-	3	-	2	1	3
Rolleston	3	-	3	-	-	3	3
Scraptoft	114	-	114	2	5	109	116
Skeffington	14	-	14	12	5	9	26
Stoughton	12	-	12	-	6	8	14
Thurnby & Bushby	54	-	54	10	15	37	62
Tilton	11	3	8	3	-	9	12
Tugby	7	-	7	2	1	6	9
Whatborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wistow	5	-	5	-	6	1	7
Withcote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	355	5	350	86	83	294	463



# POPULATION.

1961 was census year and figures based upon the Registrar General's returns included in last years report are repeated below, together with the two previous census figures in 1931 and 1951. Comparison in several villages is interesting and revealing; for instance, the population drop at Burton Overy between 1931 and 1951 has been recovered in the last ten years :

Parish	1931	1951	1961	Since 1931	
				Decrease.	Increase.
Alloxton	45	58	54	-	9
Billesdon	543	717	809	-	266
Burton Overy	311	259	323	-	12
Carlton Curlieu	72	61	64	8	-
Cold Newton	104	90	69	35	-
East Norton	92	111	96	-	4
Frisby	12	26	26	-	14
Gaulby	70	90	96	-	26
Goadby	47	64	61	-	14
Great Glen	823	925	1467	-	644
Great Stretton	56	231	18	38	-
Houghton/Hill	392	662	942	-	550
Hungarton	274	313	288	-	14
Illston-on-the-Hill	205	169	193	12	-
Keyham	108	126	119	-	11
King's Norton	47	43	59	-	12
Launde	43	43	53	-	10
Little Stretton	86	105	81	5	-
Loddington	64	88	72	-	8
Lovesby	135	133	94	41	-
Marefield	21	26	20	1	-
Noseley	63	51	38	25	-
Owston	125	110	105	20	-
Rolleston	67	61	51	16	-
Scraptoft	424	1075	9055	-	8631
Skeffington	121	131	194	-	73
Stoughton	110	358	264	-	154
Thurnby	596	843	2867	-	2271
Tilton	322	357	385	-	63
Tugby	259	231	272	-	13
Whatborough	19	15	12	7	-
Wistow	192	211	212	-	20
Withcote	53	39	41	12	-
Totals	5901	7822	18500	220	12909



The following further interesting information relating to population and Households in the Rural District are now published by the Registrar General.

Parish.	Acreage.	Males	Females.	Persons per acre.
Alloxton	1,027	22	21	0.0
Billoesdon	2,150	377	350	0.3
Burton Overy	1,900	125	125	0.1
Carlton Curlicu	1,406	25	30	0.0
Gold Newton	1,555	29	33	0.0
East Norton	1,138	48	47	0.1
Frisby	963	13	12	0.0
Gaulby	939	47	33	0.1
Goadby	961	31	25	0.1
Great Glen	2,115	590	633	0.6
Houghton-on-the-Hill	1,914	379	389	0.4
Hungarton	3,594	145	152	0.1
Illston-on-the-Hill	1,362	81	83	0.1
Keyham	944	52	53	0.1
King's Norton	1,010	28	34	0.1
Launde	1,263	22	22	0.0
Little Stretton	705	42	37	0.1
Loddington	1,873	47	36	0.0
Lowesby	1,423	46	47	0.1
Marefield	520	10	7	0.0
Noseley	1,304	14	20	0.0
Owston	3,075	47	47	0.0
Rolleston	1,094	26	29	0.1
Scraptoft	1,712	4,726	4,798	5.6
Skeffington	2,189	85	93	0.1
Stoughton	1,359	112	124	0.2
Great Stretton	694	140	94	0.3
Thurnby	1,080	1,325	1,447	2.6
Tilton	2,969	195	180	0.1
Tugby	2,209	105	115	0.1
Whatborough	477	9	9	0.0
Wistow	2,042	72	88	0.1
Withcote	747	29	18	0.1
Totals	49,713	9,044	9,231	0.4



The following table shows private households and dwellings as revealed by the census of 1961.

Parish.	Private Households.	Rooms Occupied.	Density of Occupation.	
			Persons per room.	Percentage of persons at more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per room.
Allexton	14	76	0.60	-
Billesdon	243	1,219	0.58	4.1
Burton Overy	99	520	0.49	-
Carlton Curlicu	16	104	0.53	-
Cold Newton	20	130	0.48	-
East Norton	33	192	0.51	-
Frisby	6	32	0.78	-
Gaulby	24	138	0.61	-
Goadby	17	99	0.57	-
Great Glen	413	2,042	0.61	3.5
Houghton-on-the-Hill	261	1,288	0.60	2.3
Hungarton	91	514	0.60	7.4
Illston-on-the-Hill	58	319	0.53	4.9
Keyham	37	190	0.55	-
King's Norton	19	107	0.58	-
Launde	7	43	0.88	-
Little Stretton	24	126	0.63	-
Loddington	27	145	0.54	-
Lowesby	26	179	0.53	3.2
Marefield	6	34	0.50	-
Noseley	11	94	0.36	-
Owston	30	160	0.61	-
Rolleston	15	84	0.65	-
Scraptoft	2,592	11,021	0.87	4.4
Skeffington	57	327	0.58	-
Stoughton	72	399	0.59	-
Stretton	3	22	0.45	-
Thurnby	840	4,067	0.70	1.6
Tilton	117	616	0.62	-
Tugby	77	371	0.60	3.2
Whatborough	4	22	0.82	-
Wistow	60	287	0.58	6.9
Withcote	12	71	0.66	21.3
Totals:	5,331	25,038	0.73	3.4



### WATER SUPPLIES.

Geologically, the Billesdon District is a dry area and it has never been possible to provide extensive public supplies from local sources.

It was necessary, therefore, to purchase water from Leicester Corporation in order to distribute via mains in the rural district. In some instances the statutory area of supply of the Leicester Corporation was extended to accommodate the areas provided with mains by the Billesdon Rural District Council.

Local supplies were, however, available to Allextun, which was supplied from a bore in that Parish in a joint scheme with the Uppingham Rural District Council and a small spring supply at Owston.

The whole of this Council's undertaking was transferred to Leicester Corporation on the 1st. October, 1958.

Since that time, the Council has initiated schemes for the supply of main water under annual guarantee agreements and the following water mains have been laid in recent years :

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| (a) 1959 to Hungarton Village at a cost of ...  | £7,742.  |
| (b) 1960 to Goadby, East Norton, Owston and an extension to serve Halstead Cottages ...                               | £10,751. |
| (c) 1961 Extensions at Little Stretton, between Tugby and King's Norton, Hungarton and Cold Newton and at Ingarsby .. | £15,579. |

The following mains have been laid during the year under review :

Noseley	-	estimated cost	-	£3700
Rolleston	-	" "	-	£5550
Ashlands	-	" "	-	£1850
Three Gates	-	" "	-	£3050
Selby Lodge	-	" "	-	£1490

A further extension towards Tilton Station, at an estimated cost of £1385 will be completed during 1963.

When these schemes are completed, water supplies will be available to approximately 97% of the population of the rural district.



As will be seen from the small table below a very large proportion of the population already 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)
5582	18,700	29	50	517	990

#### Bacteriological Examination

Type of Water.	No. of Samples.	Results	
		Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory
Main	-	-	-
Raw	7	3	4

#### Chemical Analysis

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



## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Minister has again asked that details should be included in this report to indicate whether the arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the district are reasonably adequate.

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 1962 population estimate of the Registrar General is stated, followed by information regarding water supply:

### ALLEXTON.

Pop. 60

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. 808

Main Water.

The village was resewered 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 1960.

### BURTON OVERY.

Pop. 319

Main Water.

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

### CARLTON CURLEU.

Pop. 66

Main Water.

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

### COLD NEWTON.

Pop. 65

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. 94

Main Water.

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 to the brook near the Loddington Road,

### FRISBY.

Pop. 25

Main Water.

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

### GAULBY.

Until a short time ago 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 were 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 69

Main Water.

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



GREAT GLEN.  
Pop. 1625  
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 with the flow from Burton Overy.

The combined populations used for design purposes was 1200 persons.

The present combined population is 1944 persons and the works is therefore operating for a population 50% in excess of that for which it was designed.

Although not meeting the River Board's requirements, the effluent from this works is better than the amount of overload might indicate. However, in view of the continued growth of this village, the Council have agreed to enlarge the works in two stages. The first will be to accommodate about twice the present design figure and the second to four times its present capacity.

Houghton-on-the-Hill. This village was resewered during 1954 to a new Sewage Disposal Works with an outfall to Thurnby Brook. The design population was 750 persons.

HUNGARTON.  
Pop. 305  
Main Water.

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 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. 118  
Main Water.

This village was resewered during 1960 to a new Sewage Disposal Works with an outfall to the brook. Provision was made for the reception of farm waste from farms already connected to the old sewerage system.

KING'S NORTON.  
Pop. 50  
Main Water.

Sewage from this village is conveyed to the brook via a very shallow and defective length of pipe which is frequently choked and creates a nuisance in the fields.

LAUNDE.  
Pop. 46  
Private Supplies.

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

LITTLE STRETTON.  
Pop. 79  
Estate Supply of Water.

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

LODDINGTON.  
Pop. 63  
Main Water.

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

LOWESBY.  
Pop. 98  
Main Water.

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

MAREFIELD.

Two ditches receive sewage from this hamlet but a further farm was provided with a septic tank and filter during the year.



NOSELEY.  
Pop. 33  
Estate Supply.

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

OWSTON.  
Pop. 99  
Main Water.

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. 33  
Estate Supply.

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

SCRAPTOFT.  
Pop. 9968  
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. 197  
Main Water.

The Eastern side of this village has a postwar 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. 263  
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.

A further filter, additional humus capacity and some method of adding a final polish to the effluent is needed here, but it is not suggested that this work is undertaken until the efficiency of sand filters proposed at Tugby can be assessed.

THURNBY & BUSHBY.  
Pop. 2913  
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 the property in the area.

TILTON-ON-THE-HILL  
Pop. 419  
Main Water.

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

TUGBY.  
Pop. 281  
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.

A local Inquiry was held on 6th March 1962 and the scheme approved by the Ministry of Housing & Local Government.



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 tilters in duplicate.
7. Sludge drying beds.
8. Pumphouse with sludge and effluent.  
recirculation pumps.

WHATBOROUGH.

Pop. 8

Private Supply.

Drainage from the houses discharges into cesspools.

WISTOW (Inc. Newton  
Harcourt).

Pop. 218

Main Water at  
Newton Harcourt.

Estate Supply  
at Wistow.

The scheme to convert Wistow Hall into flats is completed and the owner has constructed a small sewage disposal plant to take the drainage from these flats and adjoining cottages, and this works is now vested in the Council.

Newton Harcourt now has a new sewage works which is operating satisfactorily.

WITHCOTE.

Pop. 45

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	£12,071
Scraptoft ) Thurnby ) Bushby )	1955	£41,335
Skeffington	1951	£8,630
Stoughton	1956	£18,872
Tilton-on-the-Hill	1957	£20,477
Newton Harcourt	1961	£10,375
TOTAL		£217,517

(b) Schemes prepared but not commenced :-

1. Tugby - Estimated cost - £20,000
2. Illston-on-the-Hill - Estimated cost £9,350

(c) 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. Gaulby
  4. King's Norton
  5. East Norton
  6. Lowesby
- } Could be a joint sewage disposal works.

(d) Great Glen Works needs to be enlarged.



## FARM DRAINAGE.

In a number of our villages, farmers have for many years discharged their drainage into the old village sewers. When new main sewers were laid these long standing connections were connected and provision made in the works for treatment. When the first of these works was constructed at Stoughton, little was known of the effect that farm waste would have on the works or what special measures would be needed to secure an effluent pure enough to satisfy the standards for discharge into a watercourse.

At this particular works it has been discovered that recirculation is necessary and this was added. The Water Pollution Research Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have carried out sampling routines and investigations and produced a report based upon their findings which is helpful to others having to design for farm waste treatment.

These investigations show that further plant is available in order to secure a satisfactory effluent at Stoughton. The Council have also constructed sewage disposal works at Keyham and Newton Harcourt which are designed to deal with a preponderance of farm waste and of course the proposed Tugby Works also is designed to deal with farm waste utilising another method of adding a final polish to the effluent after the conventional treatment processes.

Under the new Public Health Act, 1961 the drainage from farms becomes a trade effluent and therefore can be turned into a public sewer only by obtaining the Council's permission. The application, called a trade effluent notice, must state the maximum quantity and nature of the effluent to be discharged into the sewer, as well as the maximum rate of discharge. The Council, in granting their consent to discharge, may impose conditions, including charges. This places the farmer in a similar position with regard to trade effluent as a manufacturer or trader has been for many years.

When dealing with farm waste in a village sewer, the following factors have to be carefully assessed as each has a bearing upon capital and running costs :

- (a) The amount of flow per animal is about half that of a human but a similar sludge storage capacity must be provided in both primary and secondary settlement tanks.
- (b) The high demand upon filters requires a greatly increased capacity.
- (c) Recirculation by continuous pumping is essential.
- (d) Some form of supplementary treatment, by irrigation or sand filtration, is necessary.
- (e) Additional sludge drying facilities are essential.
- (f) Maintenance is proportionally more expensive.

Examination of the cost of treating the sewage arriving at various works throughout the district were carefully analysed by the Treasurer and these indicated that the cost per person per year varied between 16/1d and £1.18.0. with an average of £1.2.3.

At Keyham and Newton Harcourt Works where special provision has been made for treating farm waste, the unit cost was £2.5.3 and £1.19.5 respectively.



This means that the cost of treating the waste from one cow, at Keyham, is £2. 5. 3d x 3 = £6. 15. 9d. as the impurity load per cow is reckoned to be equal to three times that from a human. Each pig is regarded as equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  persons and therefore the cost per pig in the same village is £3.7.10d. per year.

After considering the many aspects of this problem, the Council fixed the following charges for the reception and treatment of farm waste :

An annual charge of £6.0.0. for each group of farm buildings with no additional charge for the first ten "cow tie-ups" or 20 pigs or one single milking-unit in a parlour or a combination of these units up to a maximum equal to ten "cow tie-ups" on the basis that one "cow tie-up" is equal to two pigs and 10 cow tie-ups are equal to a single milking unit in a parlour.

Beyond this number an additional annual charge to be made as follows :

- 13. 4d. per cow tie-up
- 6. 8d. per pig upon the basis of one pig per 15 sq.ft. of sty area.
- £6. 14. 4d. per single milking unit.

In addition, the following conditions are to be applied to contents when issued :-

- (a) Surface water from yards and buildings to be excluded as far as practicable.
- (b) Drainage from silage must be rigorously excluded from the drainage system.
- (c) The farmer should take steps to exclude straw from gaining access to the sewer and remove as much dung from the cowshed floor as is reasonably practicable prior to hosing down.
- (d) Petroleum, diesel oil, sump oil, or other materials of similar nature, must not be placed in or allowed to gain access to the drainage system.
- (e) When it is necessary for any reason to use disinfectants for the purpose of cleaning cowsheds or other structures on the farm, steps must be taken to prevent disinfectant gaining access to the sewer.
- (f) Insecticides, fungicides, weedkiller, sheep dip and the like chemicals must not be deposited in a drain or allowed to gain access to the drainage system.
- (g) In small villages where there are several farmers an effort should be made to secure that all farmers are not washing down at the same time and therefore ensure that the various discharges are staggered throughout the day.
- (h) If through negligence, misadventure or emergency, any of these conditions are broken, the Council's Surveyor shall be advised by telephone in order that any steps possible to prevent damage to the works or its functions may be put into effect.



### 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 modern sewage disposal systems, as is mentioned elsewhere in this report.

No. of privies in the district	...	...	...	4
No. of pail closets in the district	...	...	...	286
No. of W.Cs. in the district	...	...	...	5917
No. of pail closets abolished during the year	..			30
No. of septic tanks constructed during the year				12
No. of cesspools abolished during the year	...			10
No. of cesspools in the district	...	...	...	229

(These are 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.



### IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

The tables below indicate that there is a renewed 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 and electric lighting.
10. Be provided with adequate facilities for heating.
11. Have satisfactory facilities for storing, preparing and cooking food.
12. 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	41
1958	20	19	1	4459	235
1959	24	24	-	7440	310
1960	23	23	-	5871	255
1961	10	10	-	2670	267
1962	27	27	-	7917	293
Totals 208		203	5	54,108	260

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



The 27 applications during 1962 have related to properties in the following parishes :

PARISH.	No. of Appns.	Approved.	Disapproved.	Amount of Grant Approved. £
Billesdon	3	3	-	957
Cold Newton	2	2	-	573
Goadby	1	1	-	349
Great Glen	1	1	-	311
Houghton/Hill	3	3	-	750
Keyham	1	1	-	323
Lowesby	1	1	-	400
Newton Harcourt	7	7	-	2042
Noseley	2	2	-	319
Owston	1	1	-	218
Skeffington	1	1	-	400
Thurnby	1	1	-	165
Tilton	1	1	-	400
Tugby	2	2	-	710
Totals	27	27	-	7917

There continues to be much national comment that the scheme for Improvement Grants has not benefited tenanted 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
1961	10	3	7
1962	27	10	17
Totals	203	58	145



### 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 wash hand 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 claim as of right.

No. of Grants.	Amenities proposed.
3	Bath
2	Wash hand basin.
3	Hot water supply.
7	W.C.
Total:15	



# HOUSING.

## HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS & UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE.

### A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

#### In Clearance Areas.

- (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.
- (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.

HOUSES DEMOLISHED.	DISPLACED PERSONS.	DURING YEAR FAMILIES.
--------------------	--------------------	-----------------------

4	4	3
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

### 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.

- (11) After informal action by local authority
- (12) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts (b) Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957
- (13) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957

By Owner.	By Local Authority.
20	-
-	-
-	-

### D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

#### Position at end of year.

- (14) Retained for temporary accommodation.
  - (a) under Section 48
  - (b) under Section 17(2)
  - (c) under Section 46
- (15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53

Number of Houses.	No. of separate dwgs. contained in Column (1)
(1)	(2)
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

### E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT.

- (16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in year.

Number of Houses	No. of Occupants of houses in col. (1)
-	-



SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES (HYGIENE) REGULATIONS, 1958.

The premises of Mr.G.T.Doughty, Tugby House, Tugby ceased to operate as a slaughterhouse on the 21st. June, when comprehensive alterations and improvements were commenced.

On 10th. September, the work had been completed in accordance with the requirements of the Slaughterhouse(Hygiene)Regulations,1958 and as proposed by plans approved by the Council in 1961 and the slaughterhouse was subsequently re-opened after being duly licensed.

I am pleased to report that later in the year the premises were inspected and approved by a Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Food.

The slaughterhouse premises of Mr.E.G.Pears, Main Street, Burton Overy were closed on the 31st. December, 1961 upon the owner's decision not to proceed with an improvement scheme.



MEAT INSPECTION.

Due to the closure of one slaughterhouse at the beginning of the year and the temporary suspension of slaughtering at the premises of Mr. G. T. Doughty at Tugby whilst improvements were carried out, there were fewer animals than usual slaughtered in the district during the year.

There were, in fact, 534 animals slaughtered and all were inspected.

	BEASTS	CALVES	SHEEP & LAMBS	PIGS
NUMBER SLAUGHTERED	122	9	320	83
NUMBER INSPECTED	122	9	320	83
<u>All diseases - except tuberculosis.</u>				
(a) Whole carcasses & all organs condemned	1	2	3	1
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	16	-	3	2
(c) Percentage of number inspected affected with disease	14.2	22.2	1.9	3.6
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>				
(a) Whole carcasses and all organs condemned	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-
(c) Percentage of number inspected affected with disease	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercus.</u>				
(a) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-
(c) Generalised & totally condemned	-	-	-	-

The weight of meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption and surrendered to the department was 745 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 Abort.
28	1	21	-	6

Bacteriological Milk Samples :

Class	No. of Samples.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
T.T. Raw.	10	10	-
T.T. Pasteurised	2	2	-
Pasteurised	3	3	-

### ICE CREAM

Number of Premises on Register :

(a) Manufacture and Retail	-
(b) Manufacture only	-
(c) Retail only	27

During the year 11 samples were taken and all found to satisfy the requirements of Grade I standard.



FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT.

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

Premises	No. 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.	-	-	-	-
11. Factories not included in (1) in which Sec.7 is enforced by local authority	31	8	-	-
111. Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by local authority (excluding out-workers premises.)	24	32	-	-
Totals	55	40	-	-

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 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 Works	No. of Outworkers in August List (required by Sec.110(1)(c))	No of Visits
Wearing apparel (making etc.)	236	126



INSPECTIONS MADE.

	No. of Inspections
Animal Keeping	1
Bakehouses	4
Dairies	54
Drainage Works	733
Dwelling Houses	2710
Infectious Disease Inquiries	72
Food Poisoning Inquiries	31
Food Premises	156
Offensive Trades	-
Refuse Collection and Disposal	95
Rodent Control	779
Schools	77
Shops	20
Slaughter-house and Meat Inspection	250
Smoke Control	10
Verminous and Dirty Premises	17
Caravans etc.	25
Water Supplies.	54
Factories and Workplaces	40
Other Inspections	1020
Total	6148







CAMP SITES AND MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

There are only a small number of caravans occupied within the district and applications for eight individual vans were received and site licences issued during the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action has been necessary during the year.

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I wish to acknowledge the wholehearted effort and support by the staff of my department, the co-operation from other departments and appreciate the continued confidence and backing of the Council.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

John W. Stephenson.

Surveyor & Chief Public Health Inspector.









