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IV

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

1963

COUNCIL OFFICES, THURNBY, LEICESTERSHIRE

BILLESDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1 9 6 3

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 & Other Foods.
Incorporated Engineer.
Incorporated Municipal Surveyor.
Incorporated Building Surveyor.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

D.G. Russell, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.B.
Certificated Inspector of Meat & Other Foods.
C.J.C. McKay, M.A.P.H.I., (Joined from Motherwell & Wishaw Burgh,
November, 1963.)
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Association
of Scotland.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT

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

BUILDING INSPECTOR

G. Mollart. (Joined from Dursley R.D.C. November, 1963).

CLEANSING AND WORKS SUPERVISOR

J.T. Johnson.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Mrs. M. Allen.

CLERICAL ASSISTANTS

Mrs. I.M. Voss (Left to join Treasurer's Dept. December, 1963)

Mr. B.H. Hopwood (Joined September, 1963).

Miss J.L. Scroxtton (Joined December, 1963).

FULL-TIME HEALTH OFFICERS

OF THE

BIRMINGHAM SANITARY DISTRICT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

The Medical Officer of Health acts for the
Laboratories and Sanitary Districts
in which this District is included.

INSPECTOR AND OTHER FULL-TIME HEALTH OFFICERS

John F. Stephenson, B.S.M., A.M.S.E., (Civ.), M.P.S., F.A.S.P.I.,
M.R.S.M., Cert.S.I.S.,
Certified Inspector of Meat & Other Foods,
Incorporated Engineers,
Incorporated Municipal Surveyor,
Incorporated Building Surveyor.

ADDITIONAL FULL-TIME HEALTH OFFICERS

D.G. Russell, M.R.C.H., M.A.F.H.I., Cert.S.I.S.,
Certified Inspector of Meat & Other Foods,
O.J. McKay, M.A.F.H.I., (Joined from McDermott & Visher Surgn,
November, 1967),
Certified of the Royal Sanitary Association
of Scotland.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT

T.B. Green, A.T.S., A.P.S.H., Incorporated Building Surveyor.

BUILDING INSPECTOR

G. Molloy, (Joined from Daviey H.D.G. November, 1967).

CLEANING AND WORKS SUPERVISOR

J.T. Johnson.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Mrs. M. Allen.

OPTICAL ASSISTANTS

Mrs. I.K. Voss (Left to join Treasurer's Dept. December, 1967)

Mr. S.H. Rowland (Joined September, 1967).

Miss J.L. Rowland (Joined December, 1967).

BILLESDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE
YEAR ENDED, 31st. DECEMBER, 1963.

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 1963.

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 statistics and the absence of any serious epidemic during
the year.

Once again, the maternal death rate has been 'nil'
and this year the infantile mortality rate is lower than that
for the County and the Country as a whole.

COMPARABLE BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1963

	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	856,368	18.2	15,074	17.3	572,377	12.2	17,870	20.9
COUNTY OF LEICESTER	7,964	18.67	142	17.52	4,422	10.37	134	16.82
BILLESDON R.D.	389	15.51	7	17.6	148	11.44	6	15.42

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	49,714	Rateable Value	...	£567,144.
Registrar General's Estimate of Population (Mid.1963)	...	...	20,810	Sum represented by a 1d. rate	...	£2,289.
No. of inhabited dwellings	...	...	6,142			
No. of persons per acre	...	...	0.41			
Acres per person	...	...	2.39			

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, 1963.

The following is a return of children resident in the Rural District who were immunised against diphtheria during the year ended 31.12.63.

Year of Birth.	Primary Inoculations.	Reinforcing Inoculations.	
1963	67	-	
1962	136	9	
1961	24	13	
1960	9	3	
1959	4	16	
1958	}	}	
1957			
1956			124
1955			
1954	}	}	
1953			
1952			
1951			13
1950	3		
1949			
Totals	247	178	
Comparable Figures for 1962	275	187	

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 the 31st December, 1963 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January 1949).

No. of Children Born.	Year of Birth.	Number Immunised.
135	1949	483
127	1950	
118	1951	
129	1952	
121	1953	
123	1954	1492
180	1955	
290	1956	
391	1957	
423	1958	244
427	1959	
376	1960	
420	1961	
396	1962	
389	1963	67
4045		2805

Diphtheria Notifications and Deaths in 1963 in relation to immunisation.	
Notifications.	Deaths.
Nil	Nil

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Disease	Total of Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to hospital.
Scarlet Fever	4	-
Whooping cough	10	-
Measles	105	-
Pneumonia	2	-
Erysipelas	1	-
Total	122	-

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	2	1	-	-	-	-	4
Whooping cough	1	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	10
Measles	6	9	34	44	9	-	3	-	-	105
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Totals.	7	10	39	50	10	-	6	-	-	122

DEATHS PER MONTH IN EACH PARISH.

Parish.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ALLEXTON.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BILLESDON.	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1
BURTON OVERY.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CARLTON CURLIEU.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLD NEWTON.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST NORTON.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
FRISBY.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GALBY.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOADBY.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREAT GLEN.	-	3	1	3	1	1	-	1	2	2	2	3
GREAT STRETTON.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	4
HOUGHTON/HILL.	1	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-
HUNGARTON.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILLSTON/HILL.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
KEYHAM.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KING'S NORTON.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAUNDE.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LITTLE STRETTON.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
LODDINGTON.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOWESBY.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MAREFIELD.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOSELEY.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OWSTON.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROLLESTON.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
SCRAPTOFT.	5	7	11	3	6	2	4	4	4	4	6	2
SKEFFINGTON.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
STOUGHTON.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
THURNBY & BUSHBY.	1	1	-	2	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	3
TILTON.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUGBY.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
WHATBOROUGH.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WLSTOW.	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WITHCOTE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals :	9	21	17	12	10	7	7	10	13	11	15	16

TOTAL DEATHS, 1963.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Male.	Female.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	1
Tuberculosis, other	1	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Measles	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	4	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	4
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	-
Diabetes	1	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	19
Coronary disease, angina	15	7
Hypertension with heart disease	3	2
Other heart disease	8	7
Other circulatory disease	4	5
Influenza	1	-
Pneumonia	6	2
Bronchitis	6	-
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	7
Motor vehicle accidents	2	2
All other accidents	3	2
Suicide	-	-
All causes	80	68

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, 1963.

Age Group.	Male.	Female.
0.	-	-
1.	-	-
5.	-	-
15.	-	-
25.	1	-
35.	1	1
45.	1	1
55.	7	1
65 and over.	9	9
Totals	19	12

Prevention of Blindness.

No notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were received during 1963.

Tuberculosis.

No action was taken in 1963 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*	1	-	1*	1	2
35.	1	-	-	-	1	-
45.	1	1*	-	-	1	1
65 & over	1	-	-	-	1	-
Totals	1*	1*	1*	1*	6	3

* Transfers from other areas

It will be noted that of these 9 new cases in the district only 2 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 1963 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 1963 :-

Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	...	9
Faeces and urine	...	...	...	41
Sputa	...	...	...	56
Blood	...	...	...	-
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	38

Ambulance Facilities : Nursing in the Home : Maternity & 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 tenth annual report and this may give me an opportunity to recap briefly some of the most important happenings in the rural district during the last ten years.

Ten years ago there were only two modern sewage disposal works in the district, at Great Glen and Skeffington. Since then, main drainage facilities have been provided for Thurnby, Bushby, Keyham, Tilton, Billesdon, Houghton-on-the-Hill, Stoughton, Newton Harcourt and Tugby.

A number of villages were without main water ten years ago. Now a main water supply is available for all but the most isolated of properties.

The provision of housing accommodation particularly designed to meet the needs of the elderly is now having priority in the Council's Housing Programme and the first Warden Supervised flats at Houghton-on-the-Hill have been of interest to a number of local authorities considering similar schemes in their districts.

It was recently my privilege to open a discussion at the Conference of Rural District Council Surveyors on the topic of Industry in Rural Areas, which I know to be a thorny problem, with many differing opinions upon the wisdom or otherwise of introducing industry into villages.

It is not that activity, noise and bustle is alien to village life. In my youth when villages occupied an important role in the business life of rural areas, there was much activity centered on these villages, much of it quite noisy.

Farming, always our greatest industry, has in recent years undergone drastic changes in methods and organisation, until we now hear of "factory farming". One result of this process is a reduction in the labour force to operate the farms, and many who would prefer to remain in the country, are driven to seek employment elsewhere.

Villages, which have now become quieter than ever they were in the old days, are now attracting the executive who wants to live away from an urban community. He does this either by building a new house or modernising an old cottage.

The disturbing implication here is that the total number of houses available for letting in villages is becoming very limited and the very happy balance of population as between landowner and labourer, is being lost. There is, therefore, a very strong argument for the integration of suitable industries into the rural scheme so that factories and houses built for letting are complimentary to the beauty of the surroundings. This would seem to be the only way in which the present rural population who use their hands to earn a living can be retained in the countryside.

One of the problems associated with planning is to prevent bad design and encourage good. Unfortunately, it is not possible to lay down rules indicating what is good and what is bad, in the main this is a matter of taste, but the Ministry do offer some very brief advice on this vexed aspect of planning which should be in one's mind when viewing critically a plan the designer may regard as a masterpiece.

Is the design bad in itself, fussy, or ill proportioned or downright ugly? If the design is not bad in itself, would it be bad on a particular site; right out of scale with close neighbours, and this does not mean that it need be similar to neighbouring designs; an urban design in a rural setting, or a jarring design or the wrong materials in a harmonious scene.

Planning control should not be used to stifle initiative and experiment in design. A design is not necessarily bad because it is new and different and plans may only be rejected on grounds of design if the objection is clear and definite and can be explained.

In general, the Minister suggests that control of design should be exercised with great restraint.

The department is always prepared to discuss draft designs with an intending developer and further advice is readily available from the County Planning Officer and his staff.

Staffing of the Department was carefully reviewed during the year and I was pleased to welcome three newcomers. Mr.C.J.C.McKay came from Motherwell as Additional Public Health Inspector and will be responsible for Public Health in the Northern half of the district, while Mr.Russell will be looking after the Southern half.

Mr.G.Mollart came as Building Inspector from Dursley and Mr.B.H.Hopwood joined the staff from industry to help in the office. Miss J.Scroxton also joined the staff in place of Mrs.I.Voss who transferred to an appointment in the Treasurer's department.

The following tables give details of the number of applications received under the Town and Country Planning Acts, Order 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	Appeals	Permitted
Allextton	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Billesdon	14	-	1	-	13	35	3	-	1	1	2
Burton Overy	7	-	-	-	7	11	1	-	1	-	-
Carlton Curlieu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cold Newton	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	-	1
East Norton	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
Frisby	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gaulby	4	-	-	-	4	4	2	-	1	-	1
Goadby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Glen	32	-	-	-	32	108	7	-	-	2	7
Great Stretton	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Houghton/Hill	19	-	-	-	19	37	5	-	2	1	3
Hungarton	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	-	2
Illston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keyham	5	-	-	-	5	9	-	-	-	-	-
King's Norton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Launde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Little Stretton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loddington	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lowesby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marefield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noseley	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Owston	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rolleston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scraptoft	21	-	1	-	20	48	1	-	-	-	1
Skeffington	7	-	-	-	7	12	-	-	-	1	-
Stoughton	8	-	-	-	8	19	-	-	-	-	-
Thurnby	6	-	1	-	5	8	6	-	3	-	3
Tilton	8	-	1	-	7	12	-	-	-	-	-
Tugby	6	-	1	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-
Whatborough	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Wistow	6	-	-	-	6	15	1	-	-	-	1
Withcote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	157	-	5	-	152	340	33	1	9	5	23

PLANNING APPEALS.

During the year there have been five appeals against planning decisions in this rural district, and the following is a summary of each of the cases :

1. Motel at Great Glen

An application was received for consent to develop a piece of land adjoining the trunk road A.6 between Great Glen and Oadby which was refused for the following reasons :

"The proposal relates to a site adjoining a main traffic route well outside the existing communities of Oadby and Great Glen where new buildings could not economically be drained to the sewerage system. In these circumstances it is not intended that further development should take place at this point and previous applications for the use of this land for residential purposes have been refused.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Transport directs that permission be refused on the grounds that the increased use of the existing accesses near a bend in the road would add to the danger of users of this heavily trafficked trunk road."

The Minister of Housing and Local Government considered the appeal but did not think this would be a suitable site on which to construct a motel. In the first place it would hinder the free and safe flow of traffic by causing vehicles to enter and leave the traffic stream on the trunk road. This would be dangerous at this point because the road is relatively narrow and there is a bend to the South East. Secondly, the Minister was of the opinion that there should be no addition to the sporadic development which already exists beside the road at this point, outside the natural boundaries of any Town or Village because it would tend to spoil the open country. Accordingly, the Minister dismissed the appeal.

2. Wireless Mast at Skeffington

The second appeal relates to the Council's refusal to allow the erection of a short wave radio mast and hut to house transmitter in the parish of Skeffington. The reasons for refusal were that the site of the proposed mast is in an exposed and conspicuous position in pleasant elevated open countryside. There are already two radio masts in the locality and it is considered that a further erection of this type in such close proximity to the traffic routes would form an unduly obtrusive feature in the landscape and would have a serious affect on the rural scene.

In his report the Ministry Inspector concluded that the locality of the site though open and rural is not one of specially attractive country. A substantial addition to the number of masts existing over this high ground would be an unwelcome intensification of these obtrusive elements but he did not consider that a slender steel mast of the type proposed would significantly affect the rural scene in this area, nor that re-location further from the road would achieve a worthwhile reduction in the small degree of prominence it would have.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government agreed with his Inspector's conclusion and allowed the appeal.

3. Dwelling at Great Glen

This appeal arose from the Council's decision to refuse permission to the erection of a dwelling and the formation of an access to the Stretton Road at Great Glen.

The reasons for the refusal were as follows :

"The proposal constitutes an undesirable extension of frontage development on the land which the local planning authority is advised is essential wash-land area subject to flooding at certain times and is beyond the limits of the existing sewerage system of the locality. From the highway point of view the proposal is unsatisfactory in that it is an extension of ribbon development with its attendant dangers."

The Minister dismissed the appeal and supported his Inspector's conclusions which were as follows :

"The village plan caters for the growth of the village in a satisfactory way by concentrating the future residential development and not allowing scattered development along the existing roads. Irrespective of the drainage consideration it would be wrong to allow development on this site because the limit of development along the West side of Stretton Road should be the existing garage so that the present rural character of the Sence Valley can be retained. The proposed residential development in depth along the East side of the road is no justification for an extension on the much more pleasant Western side. On the contrary, it is an added reason for the retention of a pleasant piece of rural landscape close to the village centre."

4. This appeal related to the refusal to give consent to the erection of a house and the formation of an access, Uppingham Road, Houghton-on-the-Hill. The reasons for the Council's refusal were :

"The proposal involves the erection of a dwelling in the garden of an existing house which is one of a group of dwellings situated in open countryside between Bushby and Houghton. Any additional development in this isolated position would be undesirable and in this case it is considered that the curtilage of the existing house is not too excessive to be retained in connection with a single residential unit."

In his report to the Minister the Inspector reached the following conclusion :

"It would no doubt be better if this isolated group of houses were not in the form of a short ribbon of development fronting a trunk road amid open country.

However, the proposed development is clearly "in-filling" to which the Minister of Transport has no objection on traffic grounds.

Furthermore, it cannot be said that the proposed development would materially affect the character of the neighbourhood or the amenity enjoyed by the occupants of the nearby dwellings."

Having regard to his Inspector's conclusion, the Minister decided that he should allow the appeal.

5. Erection of a Block of Flats for Elderly People at Billesdon

Acting on a direction from the Ministry of Transport the County Council refused this authority's application for consent to erect a block of flats and the formation of an access to the Leicester Road, Billesdon on the following grounds :

"The Ministry of Transport directs that permission be refused on the grounds that the proposed development would result in an increase of traffic entering or leaving the trunk road on a section of road where it would be likely to cause interference, obstruction and danger to users of the trunk road."

After consideration of this Council's appeal, the Minister issued his decision in which he said that he appreciates that a development on this site would necessarily involve vehicular access to the trunk road A.47. Nevertheless, he is satisfied that this circumstance is not of sufficient force to justify with-holding consent for the construction of a block of flats for old people since he regards the proposal as a most desirable one and the site as entirely suitable in every other respect.

The appeal was therefore allowed and the Council is in process of purchasing the land.

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	-	1	1	2
Billesdon	22	-	22	15	8	20	43
Burton Overy	11	-	11	2	5	9	16
Carlton Curlieu	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Cold Newton	2	-	2	-	-	4	4
East Norton	3	-	3	-	5	1	6
Frisby	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Gaulby	4	-	4	-	2	2	4
Goadby	3	-	3	-	2	2	4
Great Glen	62	-	62	51	18	72	141
Great Stretton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houghton/Hill	32	-	32	11	15	19	45
Hungarton	8	-	8	1	5	4	10
Illston	3	-	3	-	3	-	3
Keyham	6	-	6	4	2	4	10
King's Norton	2	-	2	-	1	1	2
Launde	1	-	1	-	-	2	2
Little Stretton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loddington	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Lowesby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marefield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noseley	2	-	2	-	3	-	3
Owston	2	-	2	-	-	2	2
Rolleston	1	-	1	-	4	-	4
Scraftoft	100	1	99	52	15	86	153
Skeffington	5	-	5	3	-	8	11
Stoughton	9	-	9	8	3	9	20
Thurnby & Bushby	35	-	35	-	17	20	37
Tilton	6	-	6	4	-	5	9
Tugby	10	-	10	3	3	4	10
Whatborough	3	-	3	-	-	3	3
Wistow	7	-	7	5	7	4	16
Withcote	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Totals	346	1	345	159	120	284	563

WATER SUPPLIES.

Public water mains are now available extensively throughout the district and the following is an account of the supply position in each parish.

The population figures quoted are as in June, 1962. During the coming year it is planned to visit all the premises without a public main water supply in order to check the adequacy and wholesomeness of the private supply being used, and when in easy reach to encourage connection to public water mains.

	Mid 1962 Pop'n	No. of Dwgs.	Public Main Water in Dwgs.		Public Main Water by Standpipes.		Private Supplies.	
			Dwgs.	Pop'n Served	Dwgs.	Pop'n Served	Dwgs.	Pop'n Served.
Allextan.	60	18	7	23	-	-	11	37
Billesdon.	808	245	234	772	-	-	11	36
Burton Overy.	319	104	99	304	-	-	5	15
Carlton Curlieu.	66	19	13	45	-	-	6	21
Cold Newton.	65	23	10	28	-	-	13	37
East Norton.	94	34	15	41	9	18	10	35
Frisby.	25	6	3	13	-	-	3	12
Gaulby.	98	28	24	84	-	-	4	14
Goadby.	69	20	13	46	-	-	7	23
Great Glen.	1625	488	477	1591	-	-	11	34
Great Stretton.	18	7	4	10	-	-	3	8
Houghton/Hill.	1033	299	292	1009	-	-	7	24
Hungarton.	305	96	54	172	-	-	42	133
Illston/Hill.	184	64	40	115	-	-	24	69
Keyham.	118	34	34	118	-	-	-	-
King's Norton.	50	19	14	37	-	-	5	13
Launde.	46	6	-	-	-	-	6	46
Little Stretton.	79	26	4	12	-	-	22	67
Loddington.	63	30	4	8	-	-	26	55
Lowesby.	98	28	14	49	-	-	14	49
Marefield.	20	6	6	20	-	-	-	-
Noseley.	33	13	4	10	-	-	9	23
Owston.	91	31	9	26	-	-	22	65
Rolleston.	53	18	6	18	-	-	12	35
Scraptoft.	9968	3198	3194	9956	-	-	4	12
Skeffington.	197	63	55	172	-	-	8	25
Stoughton.	263	73	71	256	-	-	2	7
Thurnby.	2913	841	835	2892	-	-	6	21
Tilton.	419	137	106	324	-	-	31	95
Tugby.	281	85	66	218	-	-	19	63
Whatborough.	8	4	-	-	-	-	4	8
Wistow.	218	68	52	167	-	-	16	51
Withcote.	45	11	-	-	-	-	11	45
Totals :	19732	6142	5759	18536	9	18	374	1178

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		Private Supplies.	
No. of Dwgs.	Population (appx)	No. of Dwgs.	Population (appx)	No. of Dwgs.	Population (appx)
5759	18,536	9	18	374	1178

Bacteriological Examination.

Type of Water.	No. of Samples.	Results.	
		Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory
Main	2	-	2
Raw	1	-	1

Chemical Analysis.

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

The fluoride content of water supplies in any part of the area is less than 0.2 parts per million.

The Council have decided to raise no objection to the addition of fluoride to the supplies up to 1 part per million.

WATER MAINS.

Lengths of water mains in various parishes throughout
the district.

Parish.	Yards.										Total.	
	2"	3"	4"	6"	8"	9"	12"	15"	27"			
Allexton.	-	667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	667
Billesdon.	127	5,592	743	8,188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,650
Burton Overy.	68	1,746	2,234	1,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,433
Carlton Curlieu.	-	2,036	-	1,104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,234
Cold Newton.	393	8,474	2,323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,190
East Norton.	-	161	2,172	-	-	145	-	-	-	-	-	2,478
Frisby.	748	320	1,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,488
Gaulby.	195	1,288	2,047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,530
Goadby.	-	894	1,633	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,527
Great Glen.	283	5,366	951	7,749	-	554	-	-	-	-	-	18,367
Great Stretton & Little Stretton.	-	634	866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
Houghton/Hill.	294	3,024	249	3,918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,485
Hungarton.	365	2,093	5,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,988
Illston/Hill.	1,366	2,370	964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,700
Keyham.	-	752	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,202
King's Norton.	-	740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	740
Launde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loddington.	-	-	-	1,520	3,169	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,689
Lowesby.	-	2,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,273
Marefield.	-	1,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,827
Noseley.	-	1,456	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,456
Owston.	-	362	681	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,043
Rolleston.	-	3,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,760
Scraptoft.	1,455	2,919	17,040	15,794	-	-	1,284	-	2,420	-	-	40,912
Skeffington.	1,200	-	-	1,538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,738
Stoughton.	32	264	2,319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,615
Thurnby.	1,476	4,484	5,550	2,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,347
Tilton.	-	1,127	1,421	833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,381
Tugby.	431	1,990	5,707	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,128
Whatborough.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wistow.	-	638	469	3,868	-	3,821	-	-	-	-	-	8,796
Withcote.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals :	8,433	57,257	54,769	48,619	3,169	4,520	1,284	6,673	2,420			187,144

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 1962 population estimate of the Registrar General is stated.

ALLEXTON

Pop. 60

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. 780

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 1960.

BURTON OVERY

Pop. 319

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 CURLIEU

Pop. 66

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

COLD NEWTON

Pop. 65

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 side of the village.

EAST NORTON

Pop. 94

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 bridge on the Loddington Road.

FRISBY

Pop. 25

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

GAULBY

Pop. 98

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. A preliminary survey is being undertaken with a view to constructing a sewage disposal works to serve this and also the adjoining villages of Illston-on-the-Hill and King's Norton.

GOADBY

Pop. 69

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

GREAT GLEN

Pop. 1625

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, and designs have now been prepared. 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

Pop. 1033

This village was resewered during 1954 to a new sewage disposal works with an outfall to Thurnby Brook. The design population was 750 persons and before further planning approvals are given in this village the works must be enlarged.

HUNGARTON

Pop. 305

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. 184

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

A scheme for sewerage and providing a disposal works within the village has been prepared but deferred in order to ascertain the possibility of constructing a joint sewage disposal works for this and nearby villages.

KEYHAM

Pop. 118

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

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.

A preliminary survey is being undertaken with a view to constructing a sewage disposal works to serve this village and also the adjoining villages of Gaulby and Illston-on-the-Hill.

LAUNDE

Pop. 46

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

LITTLE STRETTON

Pop. 79

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

LODDINGTON

Pop. 63

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

LOWESBY

Pop. 98

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

MAREFIELD.

Pop. 20

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

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

OWSTON

Pop. 99

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

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

SCRAPTOFT

Pop. 9968

The village was reseeded 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

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

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 being constructed at Tugby can be assessed.

THURNBY & BUSHBY

Pop. 2913

The village was reseeded 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

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

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 and Local Government, and is now in course of construction.

The following is a brief description of the process being constructed at this works :

1. Crude sewage enters first a Detritus tank which contains a moveable metal bar screen.

It's function is to permit grit and small stones to fall to the bottom of the tank for later removal and for floating solids such as rags and wood to be retained by the screen until removed and disposed of.

2. After passing through the Detritus tank sewage flows through a long flat channel controlled by a flume. This enables a recording machine to register flows accurately and provides valuable data for determining the efficiency of operational procedures.

3. There is then a stormwater overflow chamber which has baffled weirs set to bypass all flows in excess of six times the normal daily flow. This excess water is stored in earth channels.

4. Up to six times the normal daily flow may pass to a settling tank which is very deep in the ground and shaped like an inverted pyramid.

The sewage enters this tank in the centre and about one third of the way up from the base.

As the sewage flows upward to overflow peripheral weirs minute solids held in suspension fall slowly to the base of the tank for later removal under hydrostatic head.

The length of detention and speed of flow is a critical factor in the efficiency of a settling tank which must be free from eddies and any short circuiting otherwise the liquid passing to the filters may be insufficiently clarified.

5. From the settling tank liquid flows over a weir into a dosing chamber. A syphon is fitted in this chamber and when the liquid reaches a predetermined height the syphon automatically discharges all the contents in equal portions to revolving distributors fitted above two percolating filters.

6. The distributors spread the settled sewage over circular tanks of 1" diameter slag some six feet deep.

The filter accomplishes sewage purification through the biological action of organisms that grow on the media. It does not purify by mechanically removing the solids as

does a filter cloth when straining milk. The aim in filter construction is therefore to provide a satisfactory habitat for the many organisms which are necessary to secure oxidation of the previously settled sewage.

7. Filtered effluent is conveyed to horizontal flow humus tanks where humus which is the product of oxidation processes is settled out to the base of the tanks for later removal.

8. After passing through humus tanks, all the biological processes have been completed but for the first time in this district, and it is believed for the first time in the River Board area, a final clarifier has been designed to "polish" the effluent by passing all flow through a bed of horticultural grit. This clarified effluent will then be passed into the stream.

That is a brief account of the flow through the works but there are other procedures taking place which influence the quality of the final effluent -

- (a) A pump is continually lifting final effluent to the dosing chamber to be mixed with settled effluent before it is passed to the filters.
- (b) A second pump is used for lifting sludge from all stages of the process to five sludge drying beds.

9. When sewage reaches the drying beds it is more than 90% water and the drying process relies upon three stages :

- (1) Decanting off liquid following preliminary settlement.
- (2) Seeping off liquid through under-drainage system.
- (3) Evaporation.

The water arising from decanting and under-drainage is then conveyed to the inlet and flows through the works for re-treatment.

When dry, sludge must be removed from the beds and after being heaped for about six months is a useful manure for agricultural purposes.

The works have been designed to accommodate a measure of future development in accordance with planning approvals already issued and also for farm waste and waste from a slaughterhouse. Indeed, by far the greater impurity reaching the works arises from farms and a slaughterhouse.

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	
Tugby	1963	£22,199	Contract.
	TOTAL	£239,716	

(b) Schemes prepared but not commenced.

1. Illston-on-the-Hill - Estimated Cost £9,350.

Progress with this scheme has been deferred to enable consideration to be given to the possibility of a joint scheme with adjoining villages.

2. Great Glen.

A scheme for the enlargement of this works is being prepared.
Estimated cost £51,220.

(c) Schemes in the Preliminary Survey Stages.

Survey is being undertaken to determine the possibility of conveying sewage from the following villages to one disposal works -

Gaulby

Illston-on-the-Hill

King's Norton.

Preliminary rough estimate £30,000.

(d) Other Parishes included in the current sewage disposal works programme.

1. Hungarton.

2. Owston.

3. East Norton.

4. Lowesby.

(e) Parishes where sewage disposal works require alterations and enlargement.

1. Stoughton.

2. Houghton-on-the-Hill.

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	...	...	...	263
No. of W.C's in the district	...	...	...	5879
No. of pail closets abolished during the year	..			23
No. of septic tanks constructed during the year				11
No. of cesspools abolished during the year	...			2
No. of cesspools in the district	...	...	...	238

(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.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

On the 31st December, 1963 there were 6961 dustbins being regularly emptied in the district, a number which is continuing to increase week by week.

Costings for this service are made up as follows :

Particulars.	Refuse Collection. £	Disposal £	Total £
Total Expenditure	13,893	1,199	15,092
Gross Income	71	-	71
Nett cost	13,822	1,199	15,021
Nett cost in terms of Rate Poundage	6.05d.	0.53d.	6.58d.

Unit Costs.

Nett cost per ton	41/6d.	3/6d.	45/-.
Nett cost per 1,000 population.	£658.	£57	£715
Nett cost per 1,000 premises.	£2061	£178	£2239
Approximate cost per bin per week.	9 ¹ / ₄ d.	3 ³ / ₄ d.	10d.

Two fore and aft tipper vehicles with compression plates and hygienic shutters and each capable of carrying about 24 cubic yards of refuse, together with two side loading vehicles together holding 19 cubic yards of refuse, are in full time use.

A larger vehicle which has a continuously operating hydraulic ram for compressing some 35 cubic yards of refuse into a single load has been tested in the district and an order placed for delivery early in the New Year.

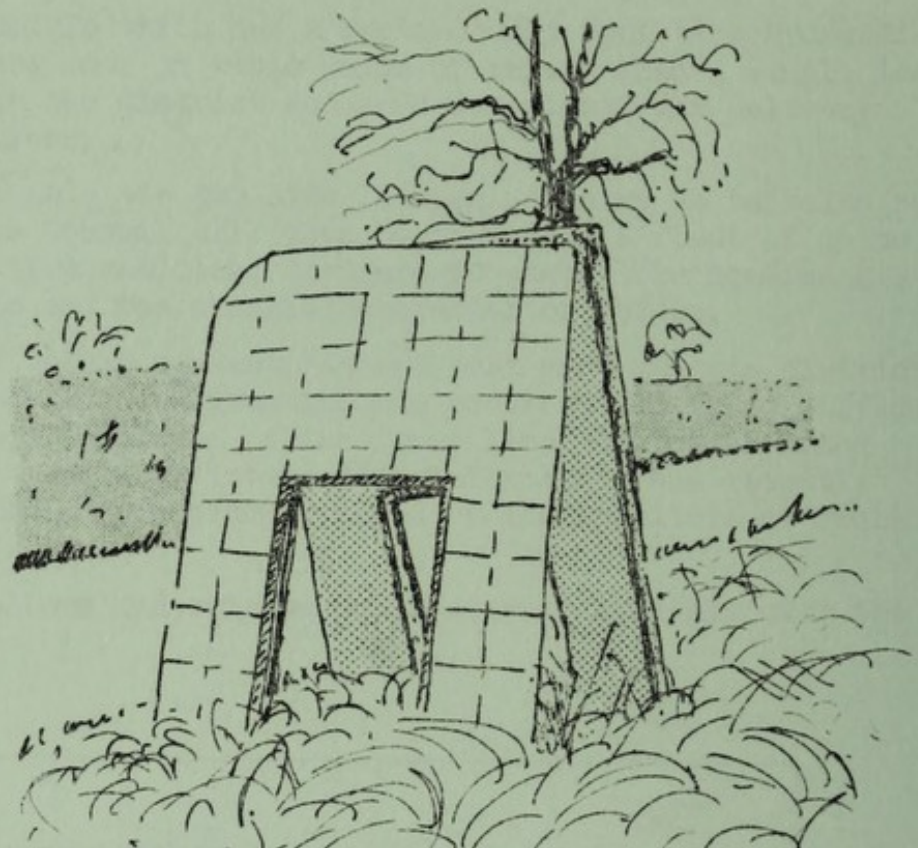
This will enable the two side loading vehicles to be taken out of service and the Council will then be operating a fleet of up to the minute collection vehicles, designed to combat the continual increase in volume and the changing character of refuse.

Analysis of refuse content has not been made in this district, largely because the labour situation has continued to be so difficult that all men must be employed on the front line duty of clearing refuse. However, some very interesting information was recently published following a Symposium arranged by the Institute of Public Cleansing.

It is as follows and relates to an average analysis over the same houses :

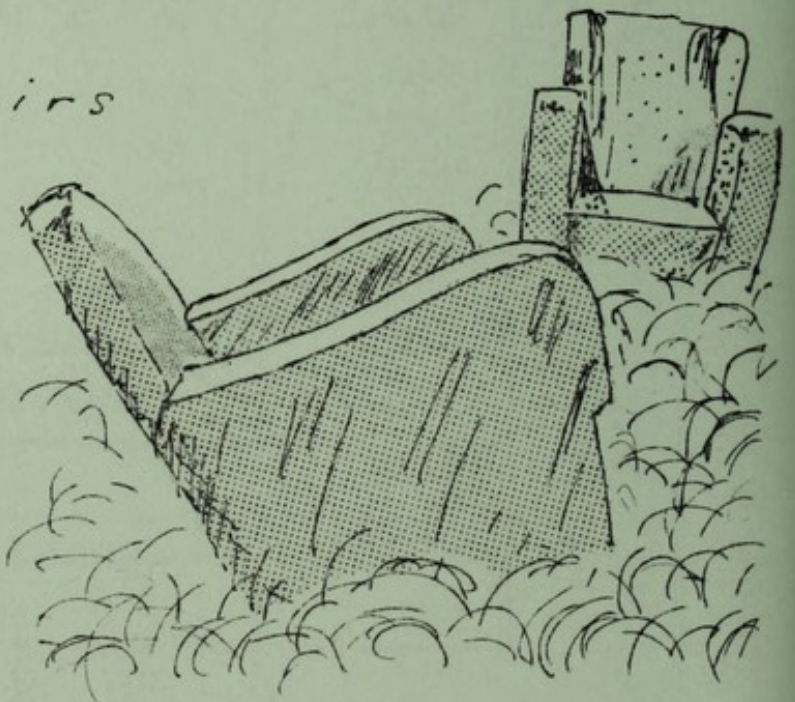
1953		1963
per cent		per cent
58.38	Dust and small cinder	26.25
14.13	Large cinder	16.18
3.17	Vegetable	9.40
7.95	Paper	27.21
4.80	Metal	7.99
1.35	Textiles	1.87
5.02	Glass	7.92
1.78	Combustible debris	2.15
3.42	Incombustible debris	1.03
100.00		100.00
5.03	Density in cwt.per cubic yard.	2.95

Some examples of the craft
of a LITTER LOU.



pair of tiled fireplaces propped
back to back.

pair of armchairs
dumped in haste



W.C. pan installed on
grass verge without
prior planning consent.



This seems to indicate that tipping space is now being up-filled upwards of sixty per cent quicker than it was ten years ago, and today one of the most important assets to a district is a goodly supply of holes, free of water and with a ready supply of suitable material for covering the refuse.

Unfortunately, this district does not possess such an asset, certainly not in situations suitable for the tipping of refuse. The possibility of utilizing railway cuttings must be very thoroughly explored but in 1963 even though lines are closed to passenger traffic, some goods traffic is still carried. Therefore the alternative of pulverizing all refuse collected in the district is being very carefully examined, prior to the preparation of detailed disposal schemes.

This is necessary because the tipping space at Skeffington is now fast being filled and suitable alternatives must be found within two years.

Three drivers and eleven loaders are employed in collecting refuse together with one man who operates a Weatherill Hydraulic loading shovel at the refuse tip. This latter vehicle is rapidly approaching the end of its useful life but replacement is being held up until future disposal methods are decided.

Bulky items such as old household furniture, mattresses and the like, continue to be collected free of charge and this usually entails a special collection being made on Saturday mornings.

There is also the necessity for cleaning up dumps of rubbish deposited in country lanes during the hours of darkness.

The local press have been very conscious of litter deposited in this way and have given prominence to photographs of articles dumped by fly-by-night litter hooligans which have ranged from furniture, baths, garden rubbish, old W.C. pans to two tiled fire-place surrounds, very carefully stacked on the grass verge in Little Stretton.

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
1963	29	29	-	8532	294
Totals	237	232	5	62440	269

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 1963 have related to properties in the following parishes :

PARISH.	No. of Appns.	Approved.	Disapproved.	Amount of Grant Approved. £
Allextton	1	1	-	238
Billesdon	4	4	-	1191
Burton Overy	1	1	-	97
Carlton Curlieu	1	1	-	400
East Norton	5	5	-	1347
Gaulby	1	1	-	389
Great Glen	1	1	-	124
Houghton/Hill	2	2	-	680
Illston/Hill	2	2	-	387
Newton Harcourt	2	2	-	400
Noseley	2	2	-	796
Scraptoft	1	1	-	164
Skeffington	2	2	-	719
Thurnby	1	1	-	400
Tugby	1	1	-	400
Wistow	2	2	-	800
Totals	29	29	-	8532

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
1963	29	14	15
Totals	232	72	160

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.

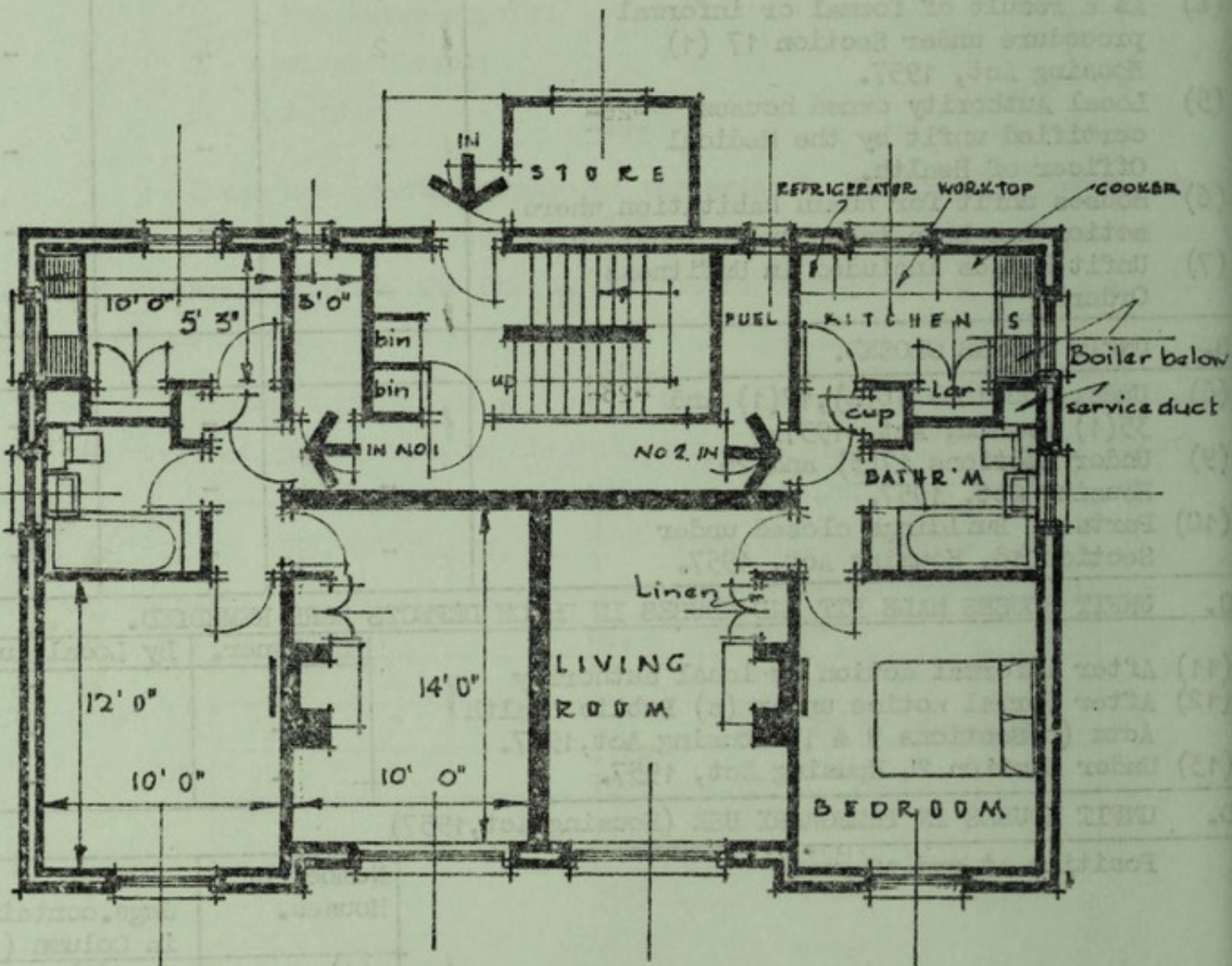
No. of Grants, 8.	Amenities proposed.
3	Baths.
1	Wash hand basin.
2	Hot water supplies.
5	W.C.'s.
3	Larders.

HOUSING.

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS & UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE.

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED.	HOUSES DEMOLISHED.	DISPLACED PERSONS.	DURING YEAR FAMILIES.
In Clearance Areas.			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	4	4	3
(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	4	-
(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	14	-	
(12) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts (b) Sections 9 & 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.	Number of separate dwgs. contained in Column (1).	
	(1)	(2)	
(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	-	-	
E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT.			
	Number of Houses.	No. of Occupants of houses in col. (1)	
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in year.	-	-	

one b.r. flats



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

first floor plan is similar.

HOUSING

The Council has continued its interest in the provision of housing especially designed for the elderly, by the erection of small buildings containing four separate flats.

Each flat comprises an entrance hall giving direct access to a living-room, bedroom, kitchen and bathroom.

The kitchen is well fitted out with a sink and double draining boards, larder, meter cupboard, formica work top with cupboards below, refrigerator, electric cooker and washboiler. There is also an airing cupboard complete with hanging rail.

The living-room is heated by an open fire with heating from this source taken to the bedroom. Each flat has a separate fuel store; those on the first floor also have a fuel store on the first floor as also is a cupboard designed to accommodate the dustbin.

The arrangement of bathroom and kitchen alongside each other enables all plumbing services to be accommodated in a duct formed between these two rooms.

Flats of this type already occupied have proved to be very popular with the tenants, and are particularly suited to smaller parishes where a Warden Scheme cannot be justified.

1964	1963	1962	1961	
-	-	-	-	(a) Cases of which some part or organ was removed
-	-	-	-	(b) Cases submitted to treatment by radiotherapy
-	-	-	-	(c) Generalized & totally confluent

MEAT INSPECTION.

On the 1st. October, the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 became operative. The main aims of these Regulations are to ensure that all home-killed meat is inspected before leaving the slaughterhouse (this was already being done in this district); that all meat passed as fit for human consumption be suitably marked and to give power to local authorities to make charges for inspection.

A total of 761 animals were slaughtered in the district during the year and all were inspected. The low incidence of disease found was indicative of the high quality of animals slaughtered. Once again, no case of tuberculosis was found.

	BEASTS	CALVES	SHEEP & LAMBS	PIGS
NUMBER SLAUGHTERED	184	5	469	103
NUMBER INSPECTED	184	5	469	103
<u>All Diseases - except tuberculosis</u>				
(a) Whole carcasses & all organs condemned	1	1	2	-
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	22	1	5	-
(c) Percentage of number inspected affected with disease	12.5	40.	1.5	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>				
(a) Whole carcasses & 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 876 lbs. more than half of which was made up of whole carcasses (1 beast, 1 calf and 2 sheep.)

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.
24	3	16	-	5

Bacteriological Milk Samples :

Class	No. of Samples.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
T.T.Raw	18	17	1
T.T.Pasteurised	-	-	-
Pasteurised	-	-	-

ICE CREAM

Number of Premises on Register :

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

During the year 5 samples were taken and all found to satisfy the requirements of Grade 2 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	32	8	-	-
111. Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by local authority (excluding out-workers premises.)	24	-	-	-
Totals	56	8	-	-

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.)	251	69

INSPECTIONS MADE.

	No. of Inspections.
Animal Keeping	9
Bakehouses	-
Dairies	46
Drainage Works	1750
Dwelling Houses	2733
Infectious Disease Inquiries	76
Food Poisoning Inquiries	-
Food Premises	18
Offensive Trades	-
Refuse Collection and Disposal	1946
Rodent Control	539
Schools	2
Shops	32
Slaughter-house and Meat Inspection	142
Smoke Control	-
Verminous and Dirty Premises	43
Caravans etc.	89
Water Supplies	14
Factories and Workplaces	77
Other Inspections	436
Total :	7952

CARAVANS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 sets out a licensing system for Caravan Sites and is intended firstly to control the location of Caravan Sites and secondly to improve conditions on sites.

It is necessary for a site owner therefore to receive both planning permission and a site licence from the Council in connection with a proposal to operate a caravan site which does not fall in with one of the following exemptions :

- (a) if a caravan is sited in the curtilage of a dwelling-house and its use is incidental to the enjoyment of the house
- (b) if one caravan stops for one or two nights and the site is so used for not more than 28 days in a year
- (c) if the site forms part of a holding of five acres or more and there are not more than three caravans on the land at any one time and the land is not used as a caravan site for more than 28 days in any year
- (d) if the site is occupied and supervised by an organisation which holds a certificate of exemption from the Minister
- (e) if the site is approved and certified by an exempted organisation and is not used by more than five caravans at a time
- (f) if the site is supervised by an exempted organisation and is being used by a meeting or rally lasting not more than five days.

The Caravan Club is an exempted organisation and in its latest list of "Certified Locations" as mentioned in (e) above is mentioned one site in this rural district.

This is at New Inn Farm, Illston-on-the-Hill.

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

Each site licence carries a number of conditions which vary slightly from site to site but which are based upon the following, regarded as standard conditions :-

1. That the number of caravans on the site at any one time shall be limited to one.
2. That the caravan shall be of a type approved by the Rural District Council and maintained to their satisfaction.
3. The caravan shall stand on a hard standing of a suitable material which should extend over the whole area occupied by the caravan placed upon it and should project not less than 3 feet outwards from the entrance or entrances of the caravan.
4. A suitable and sufficient fire extinguisher shall be provided and maintained in an easily accessible position.
5. A satisfactory and wholesome supply of water shall be provided sufficient for the domestic needs of the occupants.
6. Satisfactory provision shall be made for foul drainage by discharge to a properly constructed septic tank or cesspool.
7. A galvanised iron dustbin with close fitting cover shall be provided and placed in an easily accessible position.
8. The site shall be maintained in a clean and orderly state and no nuisance or conditions which are prejudicial to health shall be created by the occupants either on the site or on the adjoining land.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No action has been necessary during the year.

During what has been another really busy year I have enjoyed once again wholehearted support by the staff of my department, the co-operation of the Clerk and Treasurer and it is a great source of well being to me to have the continued confidence and backing of the Council it is my privilege to serve.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

John W. Stephenson.

Surveyor & Chief Public Health Inspector.

1. That the number of caravans on the site at any one time shall be limited to one.
2. That the caravans shall be of a type approved by the Rural District Council and maintained to their satisfaction.
3. The caravan shall stand on a hard standing of a suitable material which should extend over the whole area occupied by the caravan placed upon it and should project not less than 5 feet outside from the entrance or entrances of the caravan.
4. A suitable and sufficient fire extinguisher shall be provided and maintained in an easily accessible position.
5. A satisfactory and wholesome supply of water shall be provided sufficient for the domestic needs of the occupants.
6. Satisfactory provision shall be made for foul drainage by discharge to a properly constructed septic tank or cesspool.
7. A galvanised iron gutter with close fitting cover shall be provided and placed in an easily accessible position.
8. The site shall be maintained in a clean and orderly state and no nuisance or matter which are prejudicial to health shall be created by the occupants either on the site or on the adjoining land.

SEVEN AGREEMENT

If notice has been necessary during the year,

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
 Your obedient servant,
 John W. Stephenson,
 Surveyor & Chief Public Health Inspector.

