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BLABY RURAL DISTRICT


Leicestershire

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ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector

1963



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RURAL DISTRICT OF BLABY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ANDREW C. ROSS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

together with the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

JOHN J. GALSWORTHY, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

for the

YEAR 1963

BLABY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Committee
(As Appointed May 1963)

Mr. A.W. Capers - Chairman
Mr. G.H. Marriott - Vice-Chairman

Miss F. Baldock	Mr. J.W. Herrick
Mrs. D.K. Pope	Mr. D.R. Hewitt
Mrs. M. Wells	Mr. T.F. Leavesley
Mr. J.H. Bent	Mr. J.F. Moore
Mr. A.R. Bottrill	Mr. Harold Wells
Mr. A.G. Cosby	Mr. Horace Wells
Mr. A.E. Dalby	Mr. G.E. White
Mr. K.A. Dalton	Mr. H. Yates

Mr. H.P. Stevenson - Chairman of the Council (1963-64)

Public Health Department

Officers and Staff

Medical Officer of Health:

Andrew C. Ross, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

John J. Galsworthy, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

A.J. Slipp, M.A.P.H.I. (Senior Assistant)

R.R. Blaylock, M.A.P.H.I.

P.J. Henze, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

F. Richards, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 28th October 1963)

Secretary: Miss J. Mills

Shorthand Typist: Miss L. Woolley

Junior Clerk: Miss J. Town

General Assistant: R.C. Liggins

Rodent Operator: J. Pearson (Appointed 26th August 1963)

To the Chairman and Members of
Blaby Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for 1963.

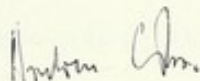
The Report is again divided into three principal parts --

1. Vital Statistics
2. Incidence of Infectious Diseases
3. Immunisation and Vaccination Statistics

In conclusion I should like to thank Mr. Galsworthy, our Chief Public Health Inspector, and all the staff of the Public Health Department for their assistance during the year. I would also wish to express my indebtedness to the Public Health Committee for their help.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,



Medical Officer of Health.

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Blaby Rural District

Summary of Principal Statistics for Years 1958-1963

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Population	44,720	47,290	50,800	56,650	58,490	60,380
Birth Rate (a)	17.5	20.7	22.0	22.2	22.6	21.5
Still Birth Rate (b)	26.0	18.0	18.4	20.1	17.7	19.5
Infant Mortality Rate (c)	19.1	21.3	16.1	13.4	6.0	16.8
Neonatal Mortality Rate (c)	15.3	16.2	9.8	11.0	4.5	13.8
Crude Death Rate (a)	11.8	10.8	10.6	11.4	10.6	10.4

(a) per thousand population

(b) per thousand total births

(c) per thousand live births

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	655	620	1,275
Illegitimate	14	15	29
Totals	669	635	1,304

BIRTH RATE

21.5 per 1,000 estimated population

1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
17.1	20.2	20.6	16.4	19.3	19.4	17.2	16.7	14.9	14.8	14.3
1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
13.5	13.0	14.9	14.3	17.3	17.5	20.7	22.0	22.2	22.6	21.5

There were 1,304 live births against the corresponding figure of 1,326 for 1962.

The live Birth Rate for England and Wales in 1963 per 1,000 population was 18.2

DEATHS

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths from all causes	330	299	629

CRUDE DEATH RATE

10.4 per 1,000 estimated population

1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
8.9	10.5	9.9	9.5	10.9	10.2	9.2	9.9	9.5	10.0	8.5
1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
10.6	10.9	12.8	10.7	11.8	11.8	10.8	10.6	11.4	10.6	10.4

The Crude Death Rate for England and Wales was 10.4 per 1,000 of home population.

The commonest causes of death were:-

	1961	1962	1963
1) Cancer	110	104	103
2) Diseases of the heart and circulation	228	250	226
3) Vascular lesions of the nervous system	103	102	95

There were thirteen deaths attributable to motor vehicle accidents as compared with one death in 1962.

CANCER MORTALITY RATE

The figure for 1963 was 1.8 per 1,000 of population. There were 103 deaths from cancer in a population of 60,380. Cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for twenty-two deaths.

Cancer Mortality Rate (all forms) taken in triennial periods

The following table shows the cancer mortality rate since the year 1934. The rate is given as an average for triennial periods.

1934 - 36	1.4	1949 - 51	1.8
1937 - 39	1.4	1952 - 54	1.6
1940 - 42	1.4	1955 - 57	1.5
1943 - 45	1.6	1958 - 60	1.7
1946 - 48	1.6	1961 - 63	1.8

Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	8	13	21
Illegitimate	1	0	1
Totals	9	13	22

Infant Mortality Rate

The Infant Mortality Rate for 1963 is 16.8 per 1,000 live births. The causes of death of the twenty-two babies that died are as follows:-

Causes of Infant Deaths Under 1 Year

Pneumonia	-	2
Bronchitis	-	1
Gastritis	-	1
Congenital Malformations	-	4
Other Defined and Ill-defined diseases	-	13
Accidents other than Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	1

The Infant Mortality Rate for 1963 for England and Wales is 20.9 per 1,000 live births.

The following table shows the progressive decline of the Infant Death Rate from 1942 to 1963.

1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
50	28	34	36	34	43	27	29	29	27	25
1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
26	25	15	25	16	19	21	16	13	6	17

Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	7	11	18
Illegitimate	-	-	0
Totals	7	11	18

Neonatal Death Rate

13.8 per 1,000 live births

Still Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	13	12	25
Illegitimate	1	0	1
Totals	14	12	26

Still Birth Rate

The Still Birth Rate is 19.5 per 1,000 live and still births. The table below gives the Still Birth Rates from 1953 to 1963.

1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
11	28	20	10	14	26	18	18	20	18	20

Still Birth Rate England and Wales - 17.3 per 1,000 births (live and still).

Increase of Live Births over Deaths

1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
294	340	381	243	360	342	306	265	227	187	228
1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
114	82	82	43	226	255	467	578	616	704	675

The causes of death at different periods of life for the year 196 of deaths given for each disease for all ages. The highest total for a

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	2	-	-
Tuberculosis, Other	1	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	2	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	15	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	22	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	12	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	7	-	-
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	47	-	-
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	-	-
Diabetes	4	-	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	95	-	-
Coronary Disease, Angina	92	-	-
Hypertension with Heart Disease	14	-	-
Other Heart Disease	102	-	-
Other Circulatory Disease	18	-	-
Influenza	2	-	-
Pneumonia	36	1	1
Bronchitis	33	-	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5	-	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	4	-	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	4	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	6	-	-
Congenital Malformations	7	4	-
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	50	13	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	13	-	-
All Other Accidents	20	-	1
Suicide	5	-	-
Homicide and Operations of War	5	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	629	18	4

are shown in the table below. You will see there is a total number causes in Blaby Rural District is at the ages of 75 years and over.

AGE IN YEARS								
1 -	5 -	15 -	25 -	35 -	45 -	55 -	65 -	75 and over
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	1	1	6	3	4
-	-	-	1	1	2	4	14	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	4
-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2
-	-	-	-	1	2	18	11	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
-	-	-	1	2	2	9	25	56
-	-	-	-	2	7	22	33	28
-	-	-	-	1	-	2	8	3
-	-	-	-	2	2	12	25	61
-	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	9
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	1	4	16	12
-	1	-	-	1	1	6	11	12
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1
1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
1	-	-	1	2	2	6	5	20
1	1	2	1	1	1	5	-	1
2	-	2	1	1	-	1	2	10
-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-
1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
8	5	4	8	19	31	110	176	246

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Total number of cases of Infectious Diseases
notified during the year 1963

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE	Number of Cases Notified at Ages								
	At all ages	Under 1 Year	1- 4 yrs.	5- 14 yrs.	15- 24 yrs.	25- 44 yrs.	45- 64 yrs.	65 & upw- ards	Age Unknown
Scarlet Fever	15	-	4	11	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	23	1	11	8	-	-	2	1	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	721	26	393	295	5	2	-	-	-
Pneumonia	5	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	9	1	-	4	-	-	1	3	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	32	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	29
Erysipelas	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	-	-	3	1	2	2	-	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notifications of Infectious Disease for the Year 1963

PARISH	Scar- let Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Measles	Pneu- monia	Polio- myeli- tis	Dysen- tery	Puer- peral Pyrexia	Food Pois- oning	Erysip- elas	Pul- monary T.B.	Other Forms T.B.	Menin- gitis	Total
Aston } Flamville }	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Blaby	-	1	125	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127
Braunstone	5	2	47	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
Cosby	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Countesthorpe	-	15	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	117
Croft	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Elmesthorpe	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Enderby	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Glenfield	1	-	69	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	77
Glen Parva	7	3	182	2	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	199
Huncote	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Kilby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirby Muxloe	-	-	55	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	57
Leicester } Forest West }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lubbesthorpe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potters } Marston }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narborough	-	1	40	-	-	3	-	29	-	1	-	-	74
Sapcote	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Sharnford	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Stoney Stanton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thurlaston	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whetstone	1	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	23
Wigston Parva	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	15	23	721	5	-	9	1	32	2	8	-	1	817

Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

Average per Year in Triennial Periods

	1940	1943	1946	1949	1952	1955	1958	1961
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1942	1945	1948	1951	1954	1957	1960	1963
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	90	97	70	44	34	15	33	12
Whooping Cough	101	74	131	164	111	87	29	19
Diphtheria	42	13	5	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	485	393	216	525	232	540	342	665
Pneumonia	24	20	27	30	46	46	7	4
Meningococcal Infection	5	5	4	0.7	0.7	-	2	0.7
Poliomyelitis	0.7	0.3	2	9	1.3	1.3	-	1
Dysentery	8	4	3	36	40	50	25	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0.7	-	0.3	0.3	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	3	2	0.7	1	3	3	3
Enteric Fever	2	1	0.7	0.3	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	5	10	2	3	12
Erysipelas	12	13	7	6	6	2.3	2	0.7

During this year there were 817 notifications of infectious disease. The figure for 1962 was 546.

Dysentery

Nine cases of dysentery were notified. The table below shows the fluctuation which occurs from year to year.

1955	-	33 cases
1956	-	115 cases
1957	-	4 cases
1958	-	40 cases
1959	-	13 cases
1960	-	11 cases
1961	-	9 cases
1962	-	17 cases
1963	-	9 cases

Food Poisoning

There was a small outbreak of food poisoning during the year. The illness in all cases was slight. The incriminated foodstuff was found to be infected meat.

Measles

There were 721 cases.

Poliomyelitis

No case occurred during the year.

Diphtheria

No case occurred during the year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Primary immunisations to infants and children total 1,059.
Booster immunisations to infants and children total 862.

Below is a table showing the figures for diphtheria immunisation since the year 1950.

	Primary Immunisation			Re-immunised
	Under 5 years	5-14 years	Total	
1950	423	37	460	263
1951	461	11	472	403
1952	462	35	497	343
1953	364	21	385	370
1954	415	40	455	370
1955	408	25	433	377
1956	480	6	486	330
1957	401	20	421	264
1958	721	20	741	377
1959	584	40	624	319
1960	939	43	1,008	514
1961	1,197	89	1,286	663
1962	967	27	994	517
1963	1,048	11	1,059	862

B.C.G. Vaccination

Selected groups of school children were again given B.C.G. vaccination. The number of children vaccinated was 173.

	No. of Pupils Eligible	No. of Consents	No. Skin Tested	No. Positive	No. Negative	No. Given B.C.G.
Enderby Brockington	136	110	90	11	77	77
Braunstone Winstanley	154	127	107	11	96	96

National Assistance Act 1948

Section 47 - Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention

Under this Section the Medical Officer of Health, having obtained authority from the Council, can apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order for the removal to a suitable place of a person who is suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm, or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions and is not receiving proper care and attention.

It was found necessary after thorough investigation to use Section 47 in two persons who lived at Stoney Stanton.

The Elderly and Infirm

As in previous years much time has been spent in investigating the problems of the aged and chronic sick. It is now widely realized that we live in an ageing population. The proportion of old people (65 years and over) at the beginning of the century was 4.7 per cent, at present it is 11.9 per cent and may reach 14.8 per cent in 1978. There will, therefore, be increasing demands as the years pass on the existing services for the aged.

My impression is that here in the Blaby Rural District with the opening of the two new homes in Glen Parva and Narborough, with the excellent work of the many voluntary organisations and the help of members of this Council, the needs of the old people are being increasingly met.

REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

YEAR

1963

BLABY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Narborough.

To the Chairman and Members of
Blaby Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady Hall, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Certain periods of time and anniversaries seem to have special significance, and it is therefore with particular pleasure that I present my Twentieth Annual Report on the Environmental Health circumstances of the District.

In twenty years not only has the population of the District nearly doubled, but great improvements have taken place and the residents in our villages now enjoy the essential amenities of a modern society.

Every village has been provided with mains water supply and sewerage, over 2,000 pail closets have been abolished, by action under the Housing Act nearly 500 unfit houses have been removed and further amenities such as village halls, bus shelters and public conveniences have been provided.

Under the Clean Air Act, two Smoke Control Areas have already been established and further extensions are under review. The Council may take credit for being the first district council in the County to make a Smoke Control Order.

With the development of our villages into new types of communities and with the increasing amount of legislation the pattern of public health administration is changing and putting greater demands on the Public Health Department.

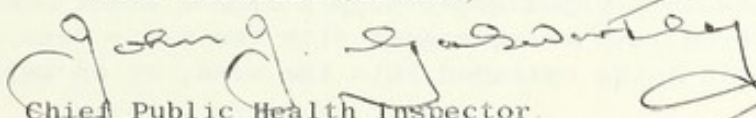
The implementation of the Meat Inspection Regulations increased the strain on the inspectorate, necessitating the appointment of an additional Public Health Inspector during the year and further legislation due to come into operation in 1964 will further increase the pressure.

I must, therefore, pay tribute to a very loyal and willing staff who have carried out all the duties required of them working at times under great difficulties.

For the continued co-operation of the Chief and other Officers of the Council I am most grateful, and I acknowledge with thanks the interest and support of the Chairmen of the Committees and the Members of the Council.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,



Chief Public Health Inspector.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District	32,583 acres
Number of Parishes	23
Estimated Population (mid 1963)	60,380
Number of Occupied Dwellings	20,212

2. WATER SUPPLY

Mains Water Supplies

Every parish in the District is now supplied with mains water by the Leicester Water Department

Due to the additional source of supply from the River Dove, analyses of the water shows an increased hardness, the water now being classed as moderately hard.

Many complaints have been received from various parts of the District, particularly from the parishes nearer to Leicester of the supply of discoloured water with considerable amount of sediment. This discolouration is due to iron deposits from the water mains, and although such content does not effect the wholesomeness of the water, nevertheless, it is considered to be objectionable. When notified the Water Department does, however, take immediate steps to improve the supply by the flushing out of the mains and service pipes to the properties affected.

Examination of Piped Water Supplies

RAW WATER SAMPLES				TREATED AFTER GOING INTO SUPPLY			
BACTERIOLOGICAL		CHEMICAL		BACTERIOLOGICAL		CHEMICAL	
SATIS-FACTORY	UNSATIS-FACTORY	SATIS-FACTORY	UNSATIS-FACTORY	SATIS-FACTORY	UNSATIS-FACTORY	SATIS-FACTORY	UNSATIS-FACTORY
1	3	1	0	4	2	3	0

One large factory in the District draws its water for manufacturing purposes from a private quarry source. This water is extremely hard and is chemically softened, and that used for drinking purposes is further treated and filtered.

There has been some variation in the quality of such supply during the year.

In order to provide a more satisfactory supply to several isolated premises in the parish of Thurlaston which rely on an unsatisfactory piped water supply from a brook source, the Council has entered into an agreement with the Water Department for the water main to be extended into the area, at an estimated cost of £7,600.

Well Water Supply

A few isolated farms and houses where piped water supply is not yet available still rely on wells for water supply.

Two of the three samples of water taken from shallow wells during the year were unsatisfactory. As a precautionary measure the occupants of the premises were advised to boil the water before use for drinking and dietetic purposes.

Water supply position in the District is shown by the following table.

WATER SUPPLY FROM MAINS				WATER SUPPLY FROM WELLS	
No. of Houses		Estimated Population		No. of Houses	Estimated Population
20,112		60,130		100	250
Direct Supply to House	By Stand-pipes	Direct Supply to House	By Stand-pipes		
20,037	75	59,980	150		

3. SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

Every village in the District is provided with main drainage, the sewage from the 19 sewered parishes being biologically treated at 12 properly constructed sewage disposal works.

To meet the increased demands caused by the extensive development and population increase over the past several years it has been necessary to enlarge and further modernize some of these works, and during 1963 the following works were completed:-

ENDERBY - Outfall sewer and pumping station Forest Road - £7,443
NARBOROUGH and - Extensions to sewage disposal works - £49,500
COSBY
STONEY STANTON - Recirculation process at sewage disposal works - £1,000.

The proposed planned development of the District over the next few years has necessitated the formulation of further new schemes, and I am indebted to Mr. F.W. James, Engineer and Surveyor for details of schemes which have been prepared by the Engineering Section of his Department.

<u>Blaby,</u> <u>Whetstone and</u> <u>Enderby (St. Johns)</u>	Extensions to sewage disposal works £79,000 - tenders invited. Phase I - New pumping station and tanks £22,250 - under construction.
<u>Braunstone</u>	M.1 Motorway - Service Station Area. Drainage scheme in preparation.
<u>Glenfield and</u> <u>Kirby Muxloe</u>	Extensions to sewage disposal works £135,200 - tender accepted.
<u>Narborough and</u> <u>Cosby</u>	Additional storm water tank £5,400 - under construction.

The policy of the Council to abolish cesspools and to provide main drainage to isolated groups of properties wherever possible was implemented during the year by the following schemes -

Stoney Stanton	Sewer extension - Broughton Road £4,650 - Tender accepted.
Whetstone	Sewer extension - Warwick Road £6,200 - Tenders invited.

To alleviate flooding and permit development in Whetstone, tenders were invited for an improvement scheme for Whetstone Brook, the estimated cost being £25,750.

During the year 4 cesspools and 3 private sewage treatment plants were constructed, and 2 cesspools abolished.

In connection with complaints received and drainage of premises 433 drains were examined, 311 obstructed drains cleared, 40 drainage systems colour tested and 2 smoke tested.

Pail Closets

During the year only 4 pail closets were replaced by water closets, the Council making contribution of half the cost of conversion under the provisions of Section 47, Public Health Act 1936.

Together with other improvements and with the closing and demolition of unfit houses the total number of pail closets abolished was 39.

There are now 212 pail closets remaining in the District, principally at premises where no public sewer is available and serving houses which have been scheduled for action under the Housing Act.

Pail closets throughout the District are emptied weekly by the Cleansing Department and contents disposed of in an area at the refuse tip at Thurlaston.

4. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The Cleansing Department which deals with the emptying of pail closets, cesspools and the collection and disposal of refuse is under the control of the Engineer and Surveyor.

The Council has undertaken to empty cesspools quarterly, and for this purpose and for the weekly emptying of pail closets a Karrier 800 gallon special wagon is used.

House refuse is collected weekly from every parish in the District using a fleet of twelve Karrier Lorries, and disposed of by controlled tipping at the centrally situated tip at Thurlaston.

All vehicles are maintained and serviced at the Council's works and depot at Littlethorpe.

Litter bins are provided by the Council throughout the District, and in addition to the regular cleaning of the main roads by the Highway Authority, all other streets are regularly swept by 2 mechanical sweepers by the Council.

5. INSPECTION OF PREMISES

The total number of complaints received and recorded in the Register during the year was 748, these included 342 relating to infestations by rats, mice and other insect pests. Defects or nuisances were dealt with at 866 premises by the Public Health Inspectors.

Notices

Preliminary or Informal

	Public Health	Housing
Outstanding on 1st January	58	2
Issued during year	201	12
Complied with during year	211	11
Outstanding 31st December	48	3

Total Informal Notices issued - 213
 Total Informal Notices complied with - 222

Statutory or Formal

	Public Health	Housing
Outstanding on 1st January	2	0
Issued during year	5	4*
Complied with during year	5	4
Outstanding 31st December	2	0

* Not including 27 Statutory Notices issued under Section 16, Housing Act 1957 in respect of Individual Unfit Houses.

INSPECTIONS and REVISITS

General Environmental Health Inspection

Dwelling Houses	754
Council Houses	14
Rent Act	10
Noise Act	26
Infectious Disease	224
Food Poisoning	19
Verminous and/or dirty premises	17
Drainage Work	548
Refuse bins	8
Accumulations	23
Refuse tips and open spaces	29
Rat infestation	30
Animal keeping	21
Piggeries	46
Water courses and ditches	105
Water Supply	70
Smoke Control	738
Factories and Workplaces	62
Hairdressing Establishments	23
Schools	5
Shops	10
Caravans	172
Owners or contractors interviewed	84
Petroleum Stores	75
Unclassified	61
<u>Total</u>	<u>3,174</u>

Food Premises Inspection

Bakehouses	2
Dairies and milk supply	91
Butchers and Cooked Meat Shops	22
Fried Fish Shops	6
Icecream Premises and supply	184
Fish Shops	2
Greengrocers	16
Provision Shops	94
Canteens and Kitchens	41
Licensed Premises	42
Food Stores	4
Mobile Food Vans	160
Food Preparing Premises	32
Slaughterhouses	2,062
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,758</u>

Total Number of Inspections	5,932
Visits by Rodent Operator/General Assistant	3,125
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>9,057</u>

6. DISINFESTATION and DISINFECTION

Unclean or Verminous Premises

In connection with complaints and information received 14 visits were made to unclean premises. Evidence of flea infestation was found in 3 cases and disinfestation treatment carried out.

Advice and assistance was given in 36 cases following complaints of infestation by ants, woodworm and other insect pests.

Disinfestation treatment was carried out at 32 premises for the destruction of wasps' nests.

Terminal disinfection was carried out in 51 cases following Infectious Disease.

7. RODENT CONTROL

For the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, the Council maintains a Rodent Destruction Service, employing a Rodent Operator provided with a fully equipped light van.

Treatment for the destruction of rats and mice at private dwellings is carried out free of charge as a public service, but full charges are made for work on all other types of premises.

All premises and lands owned by the Council are regularly inspected and treated against rodent infestation.

Inspection of Premises

<u>Description of Premises</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>
1. Private dwelling houses	2,561
2. Business Premises	280
3. Farm and Agricultural Premises	37
4. Council Premises	139
5. Refuse Tips	22
6. Sewage Works	86
	<u>3,125</u>

Surface Treatments 1963

		Council Premises	Private Dwellings	Agricultural Premises	Business or other Premises	Total
Complaints received		0	235	0	37	272
Premises inspected		33	1,702	37	138	1,910
Infe- stat- tions Found	Major*	0	0	0	0	0
	Minor	23	187	0	24	234
	Mice	0	3	0	5	8
Premises treated		23	190	0	29	242
Bodies Found		199	141	0	42	382

* An infestation estimated to exceed ten rats is classed as a Major Infestation.

Sewer Treatments

The foul sewers in the various parishes in the District are regularly test-baited, and treated where necessary for rodent destruction by baiting in the manholes.

8. CLEAN AIR and SMOKE CONTROL

The public demands and the law requires pure water and clean food, and the water authorities and food suppliers provide such under the watchful eyes of the public health authorities.

No less important to man's daily need is clean air, and whilst industrial undertakings do their best to comply with the law to prevent atmospheric pollution, householders in the main except those in Smoke Control Areas do little to reduce the pollution of the air by domestic smoke.

The banking down of all night burning open grates and stoves with bituminous coal and slack greatly increases such pollution, sometimes necessitating warnings over the radio in times of fog.

It is to be regretted that although the Council adopted a Byelaw requiring firegrates in every house built in the District since 1957 to be of a type capable of burning smokeless fuel, in very many cases smokeless fuels are not being burnt in them.

There is, however, a more pleasing side to the picture; in the modern affluent society people are paying more attention to home comforts and are installing modern heating appliances and central heating using the smokeless fuels; such is helping to reduce the pollution of the air in our residential areas.

Undoubtedly the higher cost of the smokeless fuels compared with ordinary coal is an impeding factor, but when one realizes that only about one third of available heat is obtained from burning coal in an ordinary open grate it does seem false economy to pay for two thirds wasted heat going up the chimney in smoke.

Complaints are often received of smoke from garden bonfires. A little commonsense and a spirit of good neighbourliness could prevent the need for such complaints being made. Smoke is bound to be created if an attempt is made to burn damp and green garden refuse; woody materials can be burnt without the emission of excessive smoke if allowed to dry out beforehand, and the greener materials could be better put to use as compost, rather than heaping them onto a smouldering fire that emits dense smoke for hours on end.

Prior Approval

Under the provisions of Section 3, Clean Air Act 1956, notification must be given to the Council of intention to install any new furnace in any building other than in domestic premises, and under Section 10, the Council may reject plans submitted under building byelaws if the chimney stack height is considered insufficient.

In submitting plans of such installations, Prior Approval is often sought whereby the Council approves such proposed installations as complying with all requirements. One such Prior Approval was given during the year in respect of a proposed new oil-fired boiler plant at a large factory in the District.

The advice and opinion of the Public Health Department is often sought by Architects and Engineers on chimney heights before submitting plans for approval under Planning and Byelaws; such early co-operation is very desirable as it enables matters to be sorted out before the formal submission of plans.

Smoke Control Areas

To date the Council has made two Smoke Control Orders under Section 11, The Clean Air Act 1956, covering two areas in Glen Parva Parish.

No.	Area	In Force	No. of Houses	Other Premises	Areas Acres
1	Eyres Monsell Estate, Glen Parva	1st November 1962	1,634	4	176
2	East Lubbesthorpe Ward, Glen Parva	1st November 1963	209	3	78

Only authorised fuels - specified fuels such as the solid smokeless fuels, oil, gas or electricity may be used in the buildings in these two areas.

Where adaptations to firegrates are necessary, grants amounting to seven-tenths the cost of the works of fitting approved appliances are paid to the owners of houses by the Council. Four-tenths of such costs are eventually recovered from the Ministry.

In 1962 the Council adopted a policy to proceed gradually with the making of Smoke Control Orders to cover principally the urbanised residential parishes in the Northern part of the District, particularly those nearest to the City of Leicester.

It was hoped to be able to declare the North Ward of Glen Parva parish to be a Smoke Control Area from 1st November 1964, but two factors have delayed such action. The pressure of work on the Public Health Department in 1963, due principally to the extra demands of meat inspection, and the publication of Circular 69/63 by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

This Circular 69/63 drew attention to the possible shortage of the softer cokes which could be burnt in approved open type firegrates, and suggested that Local Authorities should encourage the installation of other types of grates and stoves capable of burning the harder cokes, and also other appliances using gas, electricity and oil.

In view of the additional cost of fitting such more expensive appliances there has been a general slowing down of smoke control area programmes, but a survey is to be carried out during 1964 with a view to bringing a further smoke control area into operation next year.

INSPECTION OF FOOD SUPPLY

9. MILK SUPPLY

Dairies and Distribution

Although there are 132 dairy farms in the District only 5 Producers retail their milk, the bulk of the milk produced in the District is sent to dairies in Leicester and other nearby towns where it is heat-treated.

Milk is pasteurised by heat-treatment in one dairy in the District at Stoney Stanton. Samples are taken regularly each month for submission to the Phosphatase Test to check on the effectiveness of the pasteurisation process. The County Health Inspector informs me that all the 37 samples taken during the year were satisfactory.

Most of the milk retailed in the District is distributed by 5 large dairy firms.

The number of Distributors on the Register at the end of the year was:-

Producer-Retailers (milk produced in District)	5
Distributors (from premises in District)	5
Distributors (from premises outside District)	5
<u>Total</u>	15

Satisfactory conditions were maintained in the 3 registered dairies in the District to which 22 visits were made.

Milk Samples

Samples of milk are regularly taken from milk supplies in the District and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Samples

	Samples Taken	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
Designated { Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	19	17	2
	31	30	1
TOTALS	50	47	3

Biological Examination of Milk Samples

Samples of milk are regularly taken from milk supplies, both produced and retailed in the District, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for biological examination, to determine if any of the supplies are infected with M. Tuberculosis or Brucella Abortus.

Seventeen samples were taken during the year and all found to be free from infection.

10. ICECREAM

No icecream is manufactured in the District, but 130 premises are registered for the sale of pre-packed icecream.

A large icecream distribution depot is situated in the District from which several icecream vans operate selling the soft variety of icecream, and in addition several similar vans come into the District from firms in adjoining districts.

On several occasions it was found necessary to write to firms concerned on the condition of these vans, and in one case a prosecution was considered necessary for contravention of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations. The firm in question pleaded guilty and fines of £15 on each of two counts were imposed together with £5 costs.

Samples of icecream are regularly taken throughout the year, but principally during the Summer months, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Samples

Samples Taken	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
160	142	15	7	0

In addition 4 samples of Ice-Lollies were taken for examination - three of which were satisfactory.

11. MEAT INSPECTION

During the year 2,062 visits were made to the 8 slaughter-houses in the District, wherein 16,669 animals were slaughtered.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle exclu- ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total Weight in lbs.
Number killed	3681	399	59	10356	2174	-
Number inspected	3681	399	59	10356	2174	-
<u>All Diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcase condemned	0	0	0	4	5	608
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	1035	253	1	1601	367	16391
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	28%	63%	2%	15%	17%	
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	0	0	0	0	19	208
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0.9%	
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	14	1	0	0	0	264
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	6	0	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0

Condemned Meat

Tuberculosis

Part or Offal	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Carcase and Offal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heads and Tongues	-	-	-	-	-	19
Lungs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livers	-	-	-	-	-	-

This is the first occasion in an Annual Report when a 'Nil Return' has been able to be made on the incidence of bovine tuberculosis. Such emphasizes the remarkable success of the scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle.

Other Diseases

Part or Offal	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Carcase and Offal</u>						
Oedema	-	-	-	-	2	2
Uraemia	-	-	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pathological Emaciation	-	-	-	-	1	-
Arthritis and Pyaemia	-	-	-	-	-	1
Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	1	-
<u>Carcase Meat</u>						
Bruising	2	1	2	-	5	2
Oedema	3	1	1	-	4	2
Rickets	-	-	-	-	-	1
Abscesses	-	-	1	1	-	7
Multiple Tumours	1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Heads and Tongues</u>						
Cysticercosis	5	3	-	-	-	-
Actinomycosis	5	2	1	-	-	-
Abscesses	1	-	-	-	-	-
Actinobacillosis	3	1	-	-	-	-
Oedema	1	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple Tumours	1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Lungs</u>						
Pleurisy	112	80	36	-	-	21
Parasitic	8	2	8	-	840	16
Pneumonia	7	3	-	-	103	200
Contamination	2	9	-	-	-	-
Abscesses	1	1	7	-	1	-
Actinomycosis	-	1	-	-	-	-
Melanosis	-	-	6	-	-	-
Fatty Degeneration	1	-	-	-	1	-
Multiple Tumours	1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Livers</u>						
Fascioliasis	330	223	64	-	16	-
Abscesses	86	47	59	-	2	-
Multiple Tumours	1	-	-	-	-	-
Telangiectasis	21	18	47	-	-	-
Peritonitis	-	-	-	-	1	8
Parasitic	4	2	2	-	84	13
Cirrhosis	-	5	3	-	7	18
Necrosis	1	-	1	-	-	-
Melanosis	1	-	1	-	-	-
Fatty Degeneration	1	-	1	-	1	-
Actinobacillosis	1	-	1	-	-	-

Continued Overleaf.

Part or Offal	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Kidneys</u>						
Hydro-nephrosis	-	-	1	-	-	-
Haematoma	1	-	-	-	-	-
Abscesses	-	1	1	-	-	-
Nephritis	-	-	1	-	-	-
Multiple Tumours	1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Hearts</u>						
Endocarditis	-	-	1	-	-	-
Pericarditis	1	-	2	-	3	15
Epicarditis	2	1	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis	5	1	1	-	-	-
Fatty Degeneration	1	-	-	-	1	-
Multiple Tumours	1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Udders</u>						
Mastitis	-	-	1	-	-	-
<u>Spleens</u>						
Peritonitis	3	-	1	-	-	-
Multiple Tumours	1	-	+	-	-	-
<u>Stomachs</u>						
Actinobacillosis	1	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple Tumours	1	-	-	-	-	-

Slaughterhouses and Slaughtering

The "Appointed Day" for the Blaby Rural District under the Slaughterhouses Act 1958, when all slaughterhouses had to conform to prescribed standards for licensing was 1st January, 1962, and since then the 8 slaughterhouses in the District which fully comply with the standards set out in the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations have been licensed annually.

One of these eight private slaughterhouses is a modern private abattoir at Whetstone designed for a fairly large daily through-put for the wholesale meat trade, the most part of the out-put being exported from the District.

Although in the past slaughtering has taken place on every day of the week, including evenings and on Sundays, by the co-operation of the butchers and slaughtermen with the meat inspectors, 100% meat inspection has always been maintained in the District, and such has involved meat inspection outside normal working hours. In July 1963, however, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Minister of Health brought out The Meat Inspection Regulations 1963, to come into operation on 1st October, 1963, and such Regulations radically altered the position.

The new Regulations set out detailed instructions for the inspection of meat and require all meat passed as fit for human consumption to be marked with an approved stamp before leaving the slaughterhouse.

It was felt that to carry out the provisions of those new Regulations, involving very detailed examination of carcase and offal and guaranteeing the meat by marking, would necessitate inspection at time of slaughter, and new arrangements for meat inspection had to be arranged accordingly.

Unfortunately the new Regulations did not include any control of hours of slaughter and so a rota system was set up for meat inspectors to be available for inspection to take place every day and evening, together with weekends when slaughtering took place.

The system has worked well, but the daily time spent on meat inspection and time off taken in respect of overtime and weekend inspection has made it difficult to carry out the many other duties required of the Department.

Under the Regulations the Council was permitted to make charges for meat inspection based on the number of carcasses inspected - this additional source of revenue has helped towards the increased administrative costs of the meat inspection service.

Slaughter of Animals Act

Under the provisions of this Act, 30 licences have been issued to slaughtermen for the slaughtering of animals.

12. FOOD INSPECTION

Food Traders often call upon the Public Health Inspectors to give an opinion on the fitness of foodstuffs for human consumption and when an article of food is found to be unfit it is condemned and voluntarily surrendered for destruction.

With the increased sales of frozen foods in the shops, following disruption of electricity supply to refrigerators and refrigerating cabinets, Inspectors are called in to examine foodstuffs which have partially thawed out. Judgement in such cases is dependant on the type of food and its condition; sometimes it is possible to release such foods either for immediate consumption or in some cases for re-processing by the manufacturer.

Foods Condemned and Surrendered

	Weight (approx.)
86 tins canned meat	141 lbs.
95 tins canned fruit	200 lbs.
5 tins canned milk	3 lbs.
37 tins canned vegetables	67 lbs.
3 tins canned fish	3 lbs.
207 packets vegetables	107 lbs.
125 packets fish	82 lbs.
7 packets cereal	7 lbs.
25 packets potato	13 lbs.
46 packets meat	25 lbs.
6 packets pastry	3 lbs.
60 packets icecream	12 lbs.
23 packets cheese	5 lbs.
meat	182 lbs.
Total Weight	<u>850 lbs.</u>

Food Complaints

During the year complaints were received from purchasers in respect of the undermentioned alleged unsound or contaminated foodstuffs.

1. Sugar Corn Confectionary - alleged mould formation
2. Mineral Water - alleged to have caused sickness
3. Milk Bottle - containing foreign material
4. Poultry - alleged unsound condition
5. Canned Peaches - alleged oil contamination
6. Malt Loaf - affected by mould
7. Canned Blackberries - containing foreign body
8. Bread - contaminated by fly
9. Potato Crisps - contaminated by grit
10. Meat Pie - affected by mould.

These ten cases were fully investigated, the retailers interviewed, and in some cases the manufacturers contacted, but in no case was it considered necessary to take formal action under the Foods and Drugs Act.

In most cases the article of food was replaced and the complainant satisfied with the action taken by the Public Health Department.

Sampling under The Food and Drugs Act

The County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, and I am grateful to Mr. F.W. Arnold, Chief Inspector of the Public Control Department for supplying the following information on samples taken in the Blaby Rural District during the year.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>
<u>Foodstuffs</u>	
Milk	74
Beans, baked	1
Beef Essence	1
Black Pudding	1
Buttered Rolls	1
Carrots, dehydrated	1
Celery Hearts, tinned	1
Cheese	1
Chewing Gum	1
Christmas Pudding	1
Cornflour	1
Cucumber in vinegar	1
Food Colour	1
Fruit Pie Filling	2
Horseradish Relish	1
Ice Cream	16
Irish Stew, tinned	1
Jam	2
Malt Vinegar	1
Margarine	1
Marzipan	1
Peas, dehydrated	1
Potatoes, tinned	1
Potato Crisps	3
Sausages, Beef	1
Sausages, Pork	3
Soft Drinks	5
Steak and Onions, tinned	1
Vegetables, mixed, dehydrated	1
<u>Beer, Wines and Spirits</u>	
Brandy	4
Gin	7
Rum	3
Sherry	2
Whisky	10
<u>Drugs and Medicines</u>	
Analgesic Tablets	1
Antacid Tablets	1
Aspirin Tablets	1
Asthma Inhalant	1
Camphorated Oil, B.P.	1
Cinnamon Essence	1
Golden Linctus	1
<u>Total</u>	<u>160</u>

In addition to the samples listed, samples of milk originating in the Blaby Rural District are taken at receiving dairies in other areas.

Four samples were reported to be unsatisfactory. The samples of dehydrated peas and dehydrated mixed vegetables were considered to be inadequately labelled as the packets bore no statements to the effect that the contents were dried or dehydrated. The manufacturers undertook to amend the cartons upon reprint.

One sample of potato crisps was found to contain undisclosed salt. This was found to be contained in the barbeque flavouring and the manufacturers are having future consignments of packets amended.

The sample of sherry was reported to be unsatisfactory since it was in fact a "British Sherry". It had been sold loose from an unlabelled barrel and was therefore not required to be labelled.

13. FOOD PREMISES

No major contravention of the Food Hygiene Regulations was observed during the many inspections made of food premises during the year, with the exception of the case of the unsatisfactory icecream van mentioned under the heading of ICECREAM on page 29 of this report. It was, however, necessary to issue several informal notices requiring works to be carried out and improvements to be made, in addition to verbal notices relating to minor items.

There is in general good co-operation between the food traders in the District and the Public Health Inspectors and advice given to food handlers on food hygiene is well received. In particular the Council issued through the Public Health Department a copy of a "Code of Practice and Recommendations for the Handling of Quick-Frozen Foods" to the keepers of all Food Shops in the District.

Inspection of Food Premises

	Visits	Notices Issued	Notices Complied
Dairies and Milkshops	51	1	1
Milk Vehicles	40	2	2
Bakehouses	2	1	1
Butchers Premises	22	6	6
Fried Fish Shops	6	2	2
Food Preparing Premises	34	2	2
Icecream Premises	184	0	0
Food Shops	182	26	29
Cafes, Canteens, Kitchens	41	16	20
Licensed Premises	42	13	16
Food Stores	4	0	0
Food Vehicles	160	8	10
	<u>768</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>89</u>

14. NOISE ABATEMENT

The Noise Abatement Act 1960, enables a Local Authority to take action in respect of any excessive noise or vibration which may be considered a nuisance under the Public Health Act. In addition any three occupiers of premises may themselves take action under the Act if aggrieved by a noise nuisance; this is in addition to any action an aggrieved person may take under common law should he feel his amenities are being affected by noise.

One of the difficulties experienced by the Council in considering taking action under the Noise Act is to prove that the noise is sufficiently excessive to create a statutory noise, and for this purpose it is felt necessary to take Sound Level readings using special apparatus.

Experts are of the opinion that any noise over a deci-Bell reading of 60 is above moderate, and a level over 78 d B may be considered to be sufficiently loud as to be a statutory nuisance.

When complaints are received of alleged noise nuisance, sound level readings are taken by the Public Health Department.

During the year 10 complaints of excessive noise were received and investigated.

1. Noise in the early morning created by heavy lorries moving off after night parking.
2. Noise from the compressor of a parked Icecream Sales van.
3. Noise at night from the refrigerating plant at an adjoining butcher's shop.
4. Noise created at a factory by night working.
5. Noise from the testing of apparatus at a factory.
6. Noise from operations at a steel fabrication factory.
7. Noise from a dance band group practising in a garage.
8. Noise from a dance hall
9. Noise from a newly installed machine in a factory.
10. Noise from the operation of circular saws.

Nine of these complaints were dealt with informally, but it was necessary to take statutory action in one case.

15. HOUSING

Much of the following information relating to new houses and rehousing into Council houses has been obtained from other Departments of the Council.

HOUSES IN DISTRICT

Total Number of Occupied Houses	20,141
Total Number of Council Houses	2,097
Number of Leicester Corporation Houses	1,740

NEW HOUSES

	Council	Private Enterprise	Leicester Corporation (in District)	Total
Houses completed during year	90	722	252	1,064
Houses in course of erection at end of year	130	928	275	1,058
Number of Post-War Houses completed	1,580	6,633	1,840	10,053

COUNCIL HOUSE APPLICATIONS

Number of Applicants on List at end of year	350
Number of New Applications during year	161

INSPECTION OF HOUSES during year

Houses inspected for housing defects	271
Inspections made for such purpose	586
Houses inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations	170
Houses found to be unfit for habitation	170

CLEARANCE AREAS

Official Representations were made in respect of 2 Clearance Areas during the year

Clearance Area No. 16 - John Street/Lutterworth Road, Blaby involving 25 houses

Clearance Area No. 17 - Lutterworth Road/Welford Road, Blaby involving 4 houses

The Council decided for the best redevelopment of these two areas which are both situated on a busy main road in the centre of a rapidly developing village, that the Council should acquire the two sites. Accordingly, Compulsory Purchase Orders were made. An appeal was lodged and a Public Enquiry held in respect of the John Street/Lutterworth Road Area, but the Minister of Housing and Local Government rejected the appeal and confirmed both Orders.

Later in the year the Housing Inspection Sub-Committee visited four other areas, and detailed surveys were carried out for action to be taken early in 1964 in respect of the following areas -

No. 18 - High Street, Whetstone	-	11 houses
No. 19 - High Street, Whetstone	-	12 houses
No. 20 - Green Lane, Countesthorpe	-	7 houses
No. 21 - Central Street, Countesthorpe	-	10 houses

During the year, 8 houses were demolished in Clearance Areas, and 9 families comprising 18 persons were rehoused from houses in Clearance Areas.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

Reports were made in respect of 27 unfit houses and subsequent action taken under the provisions of Section 16, Housing Act 1957 during the year, resulting in -

2 Demolition Orders

and

23 Closing Orders

being made, and 2 Undertakings accepted.

	Houses	Families Rehoused during year	Persons Displaced during year
Demolished during year	26	7	13
Closed during year	10	9	25
Total	<u>36</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>38</u>

REPAIR OF HOUSES

Informal Action

Unfit or defective houses rendered fit as result of informal action. 92

Statutory Action

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1) | Public Health Acts | 2 |
| | Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices | |
| 2) | Housing Act | 4 |
| | Houses made fit after service of formal notices (Sections 9 - 16 H.A. 1957) | |

RECONDITIONING OF HOUSES

Housing Act 1949 - Improvement (Discretionary) Grant Scheme

Applications for Grants received during year	
from owner/occupiers	15
owners of tenanted houses	3
Total	<u>18</u>
Number of applications approved	15
Number of applications refused	3

Number of houses reconditioned during year with Discretionary Improvement Grants - 33.

House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 - Standard Grant Scheme

This Act requires the Council to make a 'Standard Grant' to an owner for the provision of certain amenities in a house - namely

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. fixed bath or shower in a bathroom | (max. grant £25) |
| 2. wash hand basin | (" " £5) |
| 3. hot water supply | (" " £75) |
| 4. water closet in or contiguous to a dwelling | (" " £40) |
| 5. satisfactory facilities for storing food | (" " £10) |

Such Grant to be one half cost of the work, but not to exceed £155, subject to the house being in good state of repair and otherwise fit in all respects for habitation.

Applications for Standard Grants received:-

from Owner/Occupiers	64
from Owners of tenanted houses	10

Number of houses improved during the year with Standard Grants - 47.

Rent Act 1957

There were no applications from tenants for Certificates of Disrepair under this Act during the year.

Slum Clearance

The progress of Slum Clearance over the past nine years is shown in the following table -

HOUSES REPRESENTED				HOUSES DEMOLISHED		CLOSED	
YEAR	CLEAR- ANCE AREAS	INDIVI- DUAL UNFIT	TOTAL	CLEAR- ANCE AREAS	INDIVI- DUAL UNFIT	INDIVI- DUAL UNFIT	TOTAL
1955	24	21	45	0	4	21	25
1956	26	28	54	9	17	19	45
1957	9	25	34	8	17	15	40
1958	0	43	43	29	23	15	67
1959	27	61	88	13	9	23	45
1960	26	34	60	0	60	6	66
1961	15	20	35	12	19	13	44
1962	0	21	21	56	43	5	104
1963	29	27	56	8	26	10	44
TOTAL	156	280	436	135	218	127	480

16. RESIDENTIAL CARAVANS

At the end of the year there were 29 occupied caravan sites licensed by the Council under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.

With the exception of the Council's caravan site at Countesthorpe and a private site for 13 caravans at Littlethorpe all the other licences issued were for single caravan sites.

Due to proposed housing development at Littlethorpe the private caravan site is to be transferred to a new site in the near vicinity, and accordingly, the existing temporary licence has been extended to 31st March, 1964.

There has been regular demand for sites on the Council site at Countesthorpe where 10 caravans are accommodated with all facilities.

The construction of the M.1 Motorway through the District has created problems in accommodating and providing sites for the work people employed on the project.

One prosecution was taken under the Act, for the use of an unlicensed caravan site and a conviction made with a Fine of £15 and £5 costs.

17. SHOPS ACT

There are 345 shop premises in the District but the provisions of Section 38, Shops Act 1950 relating to sanitary accommodation, temperature, washing facilities, lighting and facilities for taking meals do not apply to many of these shops which are owner occupied and no shop assistants are employed.

Included in this total are a considerable number of food shops which are regularly visited in connection with food hygiene, but 10 visits were made to other shops for the purpose of inspection under the Shops Act; conditions were found to be satisfactory and no action was required under the Act.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

This Act received the Royal Assent on 31st July, 1963 to come into operation in 1964, and applies to Offices, Shops and certain other premises where persons are employed to work therein, and is designed to safeguard the Health, Safety and Welfare of Employees in such premises.

This new Act will supersede the amenity sections of the Shops Act, and it will be the duty of the Council to administer the Act as it applies to such offices, shops and premises in the District.

18. HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS

Under the provisions of Section 77, Public Health Act 1961, the Council made Byelaws for securing cleanliness in hairdresser's and barber's premises, which were confirmed by the Minister to come into operation on 1st October, 1962.

All the 27 premises in the District were visited last year, and 23 visits were made this year. Conditions were generally found to be satisfactory, but 3 notices were issued requiring improvements.

19. ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

The Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963 received the Royal Assent on 31st July 1963 to come into operation on 1st January 1964.

The Act provides for the licensing by the Council of all establishments where dogs and cats are boarded and permits the Council to apply conditions regarding such premises and the conditions under which these animals are boarded therein.

After consultation with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals a code of conditions was drawn up and subsequently after inspection four premises were licensed on 1st January, 1964.

20. MISCELLANEOUS REGISTERED and OTHER
PREMISES IN DISTRICT

Offensive Trades	-	None
Knackers Yards	-	"
Common Lodging Houses	-	"
Swimming Pools	-	"
Canal Boats	-	"
Pet Animals Act (Premises)	-	1
Rag, Flock and Other Materials Act (Premises)	-	1
Cinemas	-	2

21. PETROLEUM INSTALLATIONS

All places where petroleum spirit and inflammable petroleum-based mixtures are stored are controlled by the Council by the issue of annual licences under the Petroleum Act and Regulations.

The recommendations set out by the Home Office in the Model Code of Principles of Construction and Licensing Conditions have been applied to all licensed petroleum stores in the District.

Seventy-one licences were issued in respect of installations at 32 petrol filling stations, and storage of petroleum at 39 other premises.

Eight new underground petrol storage tanks were installed and pressure tested during the year.

22. FACTORIES

In addition to the basic agricultural industries such as farming, pig breeding, market gardening and horticulture, a considerable number of industries are established in the District.

These include -

Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Granite Quarrying
Leather Products	Sand Quarrying
Toe-puff Manufacture	Concrete Products
Hosiery and Knitwear	Artificial Stone Manufacture
Dyeing	Brick-making
Light Engineering	Woodworking and Sawmilling
Motor Vehicle Repair	Boat Building
Coach Building	Box-making
Electrical Components	Bedding & Upholstery
Photographic Equipment	Food Manufacture

The total number of factories entered on the Register in 1963 was 193.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
in Respect of the Year 1963 for the Rural
District of Blaby in the County of Leicester

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act 1937 - 1959

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	4	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	177	52	12	0
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	12	6	0	0
TOTAL	193	62	12	0

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)	
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)		By H.M. Inspector (5)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	0	0	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	0	0	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	0	0	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	0	0	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	0	0	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	0	0	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	10	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	12	12	0	0	0

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel	204	-	-	-	-	-
Making etc. Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	204	-	-	-	-	-

Outworkers - August Return 1963

Nature of Work	Outworkers employed by firms in District	Outworkers employed by firms outside District
Wearing Apparel		
Hosiery	8	76
Boots and Shoes	2	20
Knitwear	10	39
Gloves	0	11
Clothing	0	37
Embroidery	0	1
TOTAL	20	184
TOTAL	204	

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