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1971



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County Borough of Burton upon Trent

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

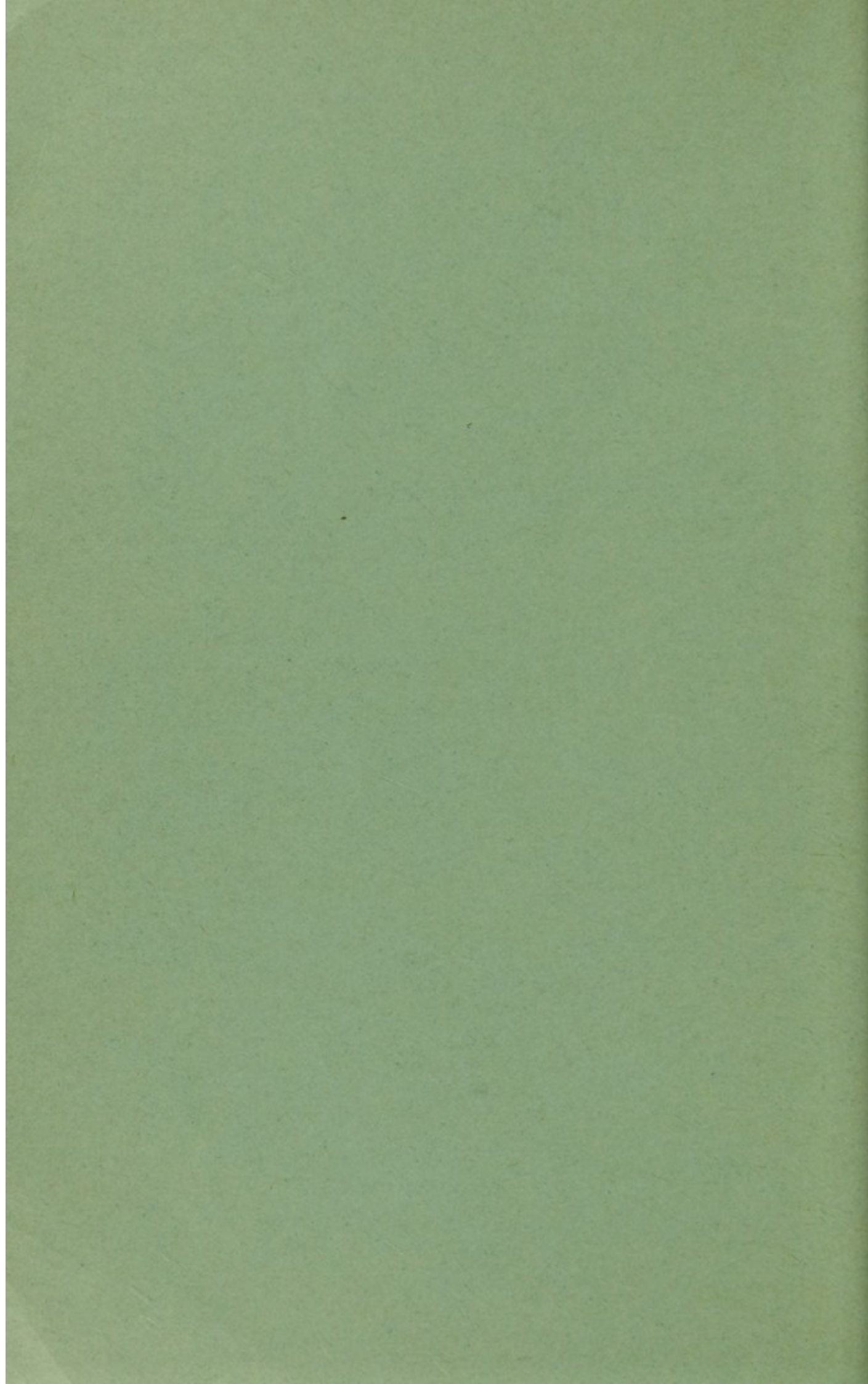
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1971

by ROBERT MITCHELL, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

also

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector



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County Borough of Burton upon Trent

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(at 31st December, 1971)

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

ALDERMAN E. W. PLANT

Chairman : COUNCILLOR MRS. G. M. FOSTER

Vice-Chairman : COUNCILLOR E. H. BLANT

COUNCILLOR T. BRADBURY

COUNCILLOR E. CARTWRIGHT

COUNCILLOR A. DEAN

COUNCILLOR K. H. FLORENCE

COUNCILLOR D. P. FURNISS

COUNCILLOR MRS. S. HATFIELD

COUNCILLOR E. C. MOTTRAM

COUNCILLOR C. B. O'SHEA

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. ROACH

COUNCILLOR J. W. WARNER

Member outside Council : Secretary Circular 1972 :

DR. R. E. M. PATERSON

County Borough of Burton upon Trent

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as 31st December, 1971)

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

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Councillor D. P. FURNISS

Councillor Mrs. S. HATFIELD

Councillor E. C. MOTTAM

Councillor C. B. O'SHEA

Councillor Mrs. M. ROACH

Councillor J. W. WARNER

Member outside Council:

Dr. R. E. M. PATTERSON

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BURTON UPON TRENT,
DE14 2EB.

Tel. No.

5369

JULY, 1972.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT.

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1971.

The general health of the County Borough continues to be good. There were no outbreaks of serious infectious disease during the year. 281 cases of Measles were notified, none of which required hospital admission, compared with 286 cases notified in 1970. 23 cases of Whooping Cough were notified compared with 16 cases in 1970. There were 3 cases of Infective Jaundice compared with 32 cases notified in 1970. 12 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified during the year, all of which were treated in hospital.

The adjusted Live Birth Rate was 15.2 per 1,000 compared with 15.5 per 1,000 in 1970.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 11.9 per 1,000 total live births compared with 13.0 for 1970.

The number of deaths was 556 compared with 636 in 1970. Of these 94 were due to Cancer compared with 132 in 1970. There were no deaths due to Respiratory Tuberculosis during the year, and there were no maternal deaths during the year.

Staff :

Again I have to report that we have had no success in recruiting additional Health Visitors. All attempts to fill the vacant post of Dental Officer have failed, and Mr. Stannard, the Principal Dental Officer, has only had occasional part-time help during the year.

Department of Health and Social Security Circular 1/72 :

In terms of the above Circular I am required to report on the following matters :

5. (a) (i) The water supply to the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (ii) No cases of contamination occurred during the year.

- (iii) The number of dwelling houses and the number of population supplied from public water mains is given in the body of my report.
 - (iv) I have no information on the fluoride content of the water supply of the County Borough. Some years ago samples were regularly submitted for estimation of fluoride content, but the results were so varied that I did not consider it worth the trouble and expense to continue. The water supply comes from six different sources with different fluoride content. The supplies are mixed by the Waterworks Company according to demand, and therefore, routine estimations are of little significance.
6. The new Sewage Treatment Works at Clay Mills continues to provide a satisfactory effluent into the River Trent.
 7. There are no Common Lodging Houses within the County Borough.
 8. (a) Co-ordination and co-operation of the Health Department's services with the hospital and family doctor services : At the professional level, co-operation and co-ordination is very good. The Medical Officer of Health holds the Honorary Appointment from the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board of Consultant Adviser in Epidemiology to the Burton General Hospital and the Burton District General Hospital. He is a member of the Group Medical Advisory Committee, of the Burton upon Trent Executive Council, of the Local Medical Committee, and of the Burton Division of the British Medical Association.
All the Health Department Nursing and Midwifery Staff are well known to the family doctors, but there has been no attachment of Health Visitors, Home Nurses, and Domiciliary Midwives to individual practices for the following reasons :
 - (i) Shortage of Health Visitors.
 - (ii) The family doctors' practices have no well-defined catchment areas, and their patients are scattered all over the town and its environs.
 - (iii) Many families have two or more doctors from different practices attending different members of the same household.
 - (iv) Attachment of staff, instead of working districts as at present, would cause the staff to spend much time in travelling from one case to another. This consideration is cogent because the town is bisected by the River Trent, over which there is only one vehicular bridge which is seriously overloaded with traffic.

8. (b) The scheme for the notification to the M.O.H. of congenital defects apparent at birth has worked satisfactorily.
8. (c) The Council have agreed in principle to the fluoridation of the public water supply, but until the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company can get agreement from all of the 160 Local Authorities whose areas they supply, no action can be taken to implement the Minister's recommendation.
8. (d) The dangers of cigarette smoking are well known, and everything possible is done to disseminate this knowledge through the schools. There is little venereal disease in the County Borough. The Health Committee are subscribers to the Health Education Council whose posters and leaflets are available to the public free of charge.
The Cervical Cytology Clinic is well used by the women of the County Borough.
8. (e) No difficulties have been experienced in contact tracing in the control of venereal diseases.

Ambulance Service

This service continues to be fully extended, and I commend the report of Mr. G. J. Rodgers, our Ambulance Officer. With the opening of Phase 1 of the Burton District General Hospital at the Outwoods Site and the appointment of additional Consultant Staff, the demand on the Ambulance Service is bound to increase. Further, more patients are being sent to distant specialist hospitals, necessitating long ambulance journeys. At one time we used to transport numbers of these patients by rail, but the new type of passenger rolling-stock introduced by British Rail is quite unsuitable for the transport of stretcher cases.

I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and to the Health Department Staff for their loyal support during the year.

I also wish to thank Mr. R. E. Chamberlain, my Senior Clerk, who has extracted all the statistical information contained in my Report.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT MITCHELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

Report

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Acres)—Census 1961	4,219
Population—Census 1971	50,175
No. of Houses—Census 1961	16,159
No. of Inhabited Houses (1st April, 1971) (estimated) ..	17,214
Rateable Value (1st April, 1971)	£2,471,935
Estimated product of a penny rate for 1971-72	£23,698

Population. The Registrar-General estimates the civilian population of the Borough to have been 50,540 at mid-year, 1971, being a decrease of 60 on the previous year.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1971

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1971</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1970</u>
Live Births	368	391	759	774
Rate per 1,000 population :				
Crude .. .. .	..	..	15.0	15.3
Adjusted .. .. .	..	..	15.2	15.5
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent. of total live births) .. .. .	..	..	10.8	10.3
Stillbirths	9	7	16	13
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births .. .. .	..	..	20.7	16.5
Total Live and Still-Births .. .. .	..	..	775	787
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	5	4	9	10

	<u>Total</u> <u>1971</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1970</u>
Infant Mortality Rates :		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ..	11.9	13.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	10.4	13.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	24.4	12.5
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	4.0	4.0
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	1.3	2.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	22.0	19.2
Maternal Mortality :		
(a) Abortion		
Number of Deaths	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	0	0
(b) Other complications of pregnancy, child-birth and puerperium		
Number of Deaths	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births ..	0	0

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		
Deaths	287	269	556	636
Death-rate : Crude	11.0	12.6		
Adjusted	10.9	12.5		
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	0	1		
Death-rate from ditto	0	0.02		
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	0	0		
Death rate from ditto	0	0		
Number of Deaths from Cancer	94	132		
Death-rate from Cancer	1.86	2.61		
Number of Marriages	462	503		
Marriage Rate	18.3	19.9		

The principal vital statistics are tabulated below :

	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>Maternal Mortality</i>	<i>Infant Mortality</i>	<i>Tuberculosis Death Rate</i>	<i>Cancer Death Rate</i>
1938	14.1	11.3	1.0	49	0.53	1.62
1939	15.4	12.9	1.3	51	0.66	1.53
1940	13.4	14.6	0.0	60	0.70	1.82
1941	15.1	13.2	3.0	66	0.75	1.77
1942	16.6	12.2	1.3	59	0.59	1.57
1943	19.0	14.2	2.3	59	0.71	1.50
1944	21.3	13.4	1.0	40	0.48	1.70
1945	17.1	13.5	2.0	50	0.63	1.90
1946	21.3	13.5	0.0	66	0.48	1.60
1947	23.3	13.9	1.0	44	0.57	2.10
1948	21.0	11.8	0.0	39	0.64	1.80
1949	19.2	13.2	2.1	34	0.49	1.66
1950	17.7	12.6	0.0	38	0.40	1.96
1951	15.9	13.7	2.5	22	0.28	1.67
1952	17.1	11.2	0.0	29	0.20	1.74
1953	17.7	12.6	2.2	28	0.24	2.23
1954	16.8	14.5	1.2	32	0.18	2.31
1955	16.1	14.4	1.2	27	0.22	2.42
1956	16.9	13.9	0.0	20	0.12	2.41
1957	17.9	14.5	0.0	24	0.16	2.08
1958	17.7	13.0	0.0	30	0.16	2.11
1959	19.0	13.2	0.0	28	0.04	2.39
1960	17.4	12.4	0.0	27	0.10	2.26
1961	19.1	12.9	0.0	20	0.14	1.96
1962	19.5	13.1	0.9	19	0.06	2.23
1963	19.3	12.4	0.0	18	0.08	1.96
1964	20.7	11.9	0.0	19	0.12	2.33
1965	20.2	12.3	0.9	29	0.06	2.32
1966	21.0	12.2	0.0	15.2	0.08	2.05
1967	18.6	11.5	0.0	21.4	0.02	1.95
1968	18.4	11.8	0.0	17.1	0.04	2.36
1969	18.0	13.2	0.0	26.2	0.14	2.55
1970	15.3	12.6	0.0	13.0	0.02	2.61
1971	15.0	11.0	0.0	11.9	0.00	1.86

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer :

ROBERT MITCHELL, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Health Department, Town Hall, Burton upon Trent.
Telephone No. 5369

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

G. M. CURTOIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer in Department and School Medical Officer :

P. K. RAY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Calcutta)

Chest Physician :

M. B. PAUL, M.D. (part time)

Public Analyst :

R. MALLINDER, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. (part time)

Deputy Public Analyst :

N. HARRISON, M.Chem.A., A.R.I.C. (part time)

Chief Public Health Inspector :

J. EASTON, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Inspection of Meat, Smoke Inspector's Cert.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

E. J. FAULKNER, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Inspection of Meat

Assistant Public Health Inspectors :

F. L. WRIGHT, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Inspection of Meat

C. S. PERSAUD, M.A.P.H.I.

A. G. TOON, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Inspection of Meat
Smoke Inspector's Cert.

W. A. STOCKER, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Inspection of Meat

P. C. COOPER, M.A.P.H.I., P.H.I. Diploma
(Resigned 31st May, 1971)

H. J. EADE, M.A.P.H.I.
(Commenced 13th December, 1971)

Pupil Public Health Inspector :

I. L. SMITH
(Commenced 1st October, 1971)

Smoke Survey Inspector :

H. WIGLEY

Inspector for the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act :

B. J. B. JOHNSON

Rodent Operative and Vermin Disinfector :

J. F. TRUBSHAW

Lay Administrative Assistant :

A. E. ELSON

Senior Clerk :

R. E. CHAMBERLAIN

Clerks :

Miss J. ALGER

Mrs. W. CROSS

Mrs. D. E. STEEPLES (*part-time*)

Mrs. M. J. SMITH

Mrs. J. L. PRESCOTT

(Resigned 14th February, 1971)

Mrs. S. D. BROADHURST

(Resigned 19th December, 1971)

Mrs. S. E. HILL

Miss G. GOLDER

Mrs. H. F. POYTRESS

(Commenced 15th March, 1971)

(Resigned 11th July, 1971)

Mrs. L. MARTIN

(Commenced 12th July, 1971)

Miss G. SHAKESPEARE

(Commenced 20th December, 1971)

Temporary Clerk (part-time) :

Mrs. G. HUNT

Ambulance Officer :

G. J. RODGERS

Ambulance Service Consultant :

R. C. ELLIOTT, M.B.E., B.E.M., M.I. Fire E.

Superintendent Nursing Officer :

Miss D. L. FRAZER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.N.

Health Visitors :

Miss G. V. CLARK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. P. M. KING, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.

Visiting Nurses :

Mrs. M. E. SEWELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. J. A. M. ALLSOPP, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.C.N.

Mrs. E. BATT, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Resigned 22nd January, 1971)

Mrs. D. M. GRUNDY, S.R.N., S.C.M., D.N.

(Commenced 5th April, 1971)

Geriatric Visitors :

E. B. PLUMB, S.R.N., R.M.N.

Mrs. P. M. UNDERWOOD, S.R.N., N.N.E.B.

Tuberculosis Visitor :

Mrs. E. O. L. WESTBROOK, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clinic Assistants :

Mrs. F. M. G. SMITH

Mrs. M. E. PATRICK

Mrs. J. GALE

(Commenced 27th January, 1971)

Mrs. E. G. BROWN

(Resigned 20th January, 1971)

Municipal Midwives :

Miss G. M. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. J. JOHNSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. P. C. CLARK, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Home Nurses :

Mrs. W. I. BELL, S.E.N.

Mrs. M. J. WALDRON, S.E.N.

Mrs. J. H. EATON, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. J. ROSE, S.E.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. M. HYDE, S.R.N.

Mrs. J. SMART, S.R.N., R.F.N.

Mrs. O. B. BRADBROOK, S.R.N.

(Resigned 31st December, 1971)

Mrs. N. M. FITZPATRICK, S.R.N.

Mrs. J. FREEMAN, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part 1)

Mrs. S. J. PRITCHARD, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. J. SMITH, S.R.N., O.N.C.

Infant Welfare Centre Medical Officers :

G. M. CURTOIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

P. K. RAY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Calcutta)

Principal Dental Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare :

A. N. F. STANNARD, L.D.S.

Consultant Anaesthetist :

GEORGE QUAYLE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.F.A.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.A.
(part-time)

Dental Surgery Assistant :

Mrs. R. J. BROWN

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company is responsible for the public water supply to the Borough, and I am indebted to Mr. James Lamont, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief, for the following report :—

“ The water supply to the County Borough has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

The supply to the area is derived from Seedy Mill Treatment Works and Chilcote, Fradley, Seedy Mill and Trent Valley Pumping Stations. In addition, a bulk supply is afforded by the South Derbyshire Water Board. Regular and frequent samples are examined from these sources, both bacteriologically and chemically.

During 1971, 554 samples of the water going into supply were all free from coliform bacteria.

244 samples of raw water from the pumping stations were all free from coliform bacteria. 52 samples of surface water prior to treatment at Seedy Mill Treatment Works gave an average coliform bacteria content of 61 per 100 ml.

Samples were examined within the County Borough from :—

Outwoods Reservoirs

Winhill Repumping Station

Winhill Tower

Burton Area Office

25 out of 26 samples from Outwoods Reservoir, 12 samples from Winhill Repumping Station, 12 from Winhill Tower and 12 from Burton Area Office were all free from coliform bacteria.

The supply from the South Derbyshire Water Board was examined at Findern, where 12 samples were all free from coliform bacteria.

Lime softening of the water is employed at Chilcote Pumping Station, the total hardness of the water being reduced from around 380 p.p.m. in the raw water to 170 p.p.m. in the pumped water.

Water from two of the Company's supplying stations contains trace quantities of naturally occurring fluoride. These are from Chilcote, 0.30 p.p.m. and Seedy Mill Treatment Works, 0.16 p.p.m. The supply from South Derbyshire Water Board is fluoridated to the recommended level of 1.0 p.p.m.

The waters are not liable to plumbo-solvency, the tap samples from Burton Area Office gave a maximum lead content of only 0.04 p.p.m. and averaged 0.01 p.p.m. These results are below the standard of upper limit of the European Standards of the World Health Organisation.”

During the year the Health Department submitted four samples of water from the piped supply for chemical analysis and twelve samples for bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory.

The chemical examinations were carried out at the Sewage Works Laboratory, Clay Mills, Burton upon Trent, and the bacteriological examinations continued to be done at the Public Health Laboratory, Derby.

Results of an analysis carried out on the 7th April, 1971, were as follows :—

Physical Characters :

Appearance—Clear and colourless

Chemical Analysis (parts per million) :

Ammoniacal Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	0
Albuminoid Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	0
Chlorine in Chlorides	..	..	..	..	..	78
Nitrate Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	2.10
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 27°C. in 4 hours						0.20
Total Solids dried at 100°C.	..	..	..	..	..	230
Nitrite Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	0
Free Chlorine ..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Radioactivity	..	..	..	..	..	0
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	204
Reaction (pH.)	..	..	..	..	..	6.6

Bacteriological Examination : Satisfactory.

The following table gives details of the water supply to dwelling-houses in the borough :—

		<i>Houses</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Population</i>
(a)	Direct to houses ..	17,147	99.98	50,532
(b)	Houses sharing standpipes	—	—	—
(c)	From wells	4	0.02	8
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		17,151	100.00	50,540
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The number of notifications of infectious and other notifiable diseases received during 1971 is shown in the following table :—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Total cases notified</i>	<i>Total cases after correction</i>	<i>Cases treated in Hospital</i>
Acute Meningitis	1	1	1
Infective Jaundice	3	3	—
Measles	281	281	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis	12	12	12
Tuberculosis, other Forms	2	2	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	—
Whooping Cough	23	23	1
Food Poisoning	2	2	1
	325	325	16

FOOD POISONING

Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) returned to the Registrar General for 1971

<i>1st Quarter</i>		<i>2nd Quarter</i>		<i>3rd Quarter</i>		<i>4th Quarter</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY IMMUNISATION OR VACCINATION

Immunisation or vaccination is undertaken against the following diseases :—

Diphtheria	Smallpox
Whooping Cough	Tuberculosis
Poliomyelitis	Tetanus
German Measles	Measles

Supply of Immunisation Antigens to General Medical Practitioners

Immunisation and vaccination of children is done at the Infant Welfare Clinics, the School Clinic, and by General Medical Practitioners.

The following list shows the quantities of antigens supplied to general medical practitioners during 1971 :—

Diphtheria/Tetanus Vaccine (adsorbed)	..	..	27 × 5 cc. Vials
Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis Vaccine	..	..	132 × 5 cc. Vials
Tetanus Toxoid Vaccine (absorbed)	..	..	69 × 5 cc. Vials
Measles Vaccine	..	..	477 doses
German Measles Vaccine	..	..	56 doses
Poliomyelitis Vaccine	..	..	2,090 doses

In addition, 887 doses of Smallpox Lymph were issued during the year.

Syringes and disposable needles used by the Home Nurses, Domiciliary Midwives, and at the Infant Welfare Clinics and the School Clinic are obtained from the Sterile Syringe Service of the General Hospital, Burton upon Trent.

VACCINATION OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16 COMPLETED DURING 1971

Table 1—Completed Primary Courses

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-67		
1. Quadruple DTPP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Triple DTP	65	481	98	28	26	1	699
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus ..	5	—	4	1	99	5	114
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
6. Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tetanus	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
8. Salk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Sabin	52	455	84	26	58	9	684
10. Measles	4	190	200	114	152	17	677
11. Rubella	—	—	—	—	—	376	376
12. Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria)	70	481	102	29	127	6	815
13. Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping Cough) ..	65	481	98	28	27	1	700
14. Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus)	70	481	102	29	126	9	817
15. Lines 1+8+9 (Polio)	52	455	84	26	58	9	684

Table 2—Reinforcing Doses
Number of persons under age 16

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-67		
1. Quadruple DTPP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Triple DTP	—	—	3	1	64	3	71
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus ..	—	—	—	4	519	6	529
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	16	—	16
6. Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tetanus	—	—	—	—	3	399	402
8. Salk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Sabin	—	—	1	—	720	472	1193
10. Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria)	—	—	3	5	599	9	616
11. Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping cough).. ..	—	—	3	1	64	3	71
12. Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus)	—	—	3	5	586	408	1002
13. Lines 1+8+9 (Polio)	—	—	1	—	720	472	1193

Vaccination against Tuberculosis with B.C.G. Vaccine

A.—CONTACT SCHEME :

Arrangements for the carrying out of vaccination against tuberculosis with B.C.G. Vaccine, which were commenced in 1950, were continued in 1971 by the Chest Physician, Dr. M. B. Paul, who supplied the following details :

(i)	Number skin tested	78
(ii)	Number found positive	38
(iii)	Number found negative	40
(iv)	Number vaccinated	34
(v)	Babies vaccinated at birth	2

B.—SCHOOL CHILDREN SCHEME :

This scheme carried out by Dr. G. M. Curtois was started in April, 1963, and was offered to children of 13 years and over attending Burton upon Trent schools. It has now been extended to include all children over ten years of age.

(i)	Number skin tested	898
(ii)	Number found positive	49
(iii)	Number found negative	794
(iv)	Number vaccinated	788

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No notifications were received during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1971

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease are given in the table below :—

Age Periods			New Cases				Deaths			
			Respiratory		Other Forms		Respiratory		Other Forms	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	..		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	..	..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	..	..	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
15	..	..	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	..	..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	..	..	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
45	..	..	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	..	..	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ..	..		10	2	1	1	0	0	0	0

Home Supervision. A Tuberculosis Visitor is employed. She visited 271 tuberculous households during the year.

Contact Clinic

A Clinic is held at Burton District Hospital Centre, Outwoods Branch, for persons who have been in contact with a case of tuberculosis.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The incidence of venereal diseases in the Borough is shown in the following table :—

		New Cases			Other Conditions and Genital Infections	Total Cases
		Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Total		
1960	..	1	6	7	13	20
1961	..	3	4	7	16	23
1962	..	2	13	15	20	35
1963	..	2	24	26	32	58
1964	..	3	13	16	31	47
1965	..	2	5	7	30	37
1966	..	1	6	7	27	34
1967	..	1	1	2	28	30
1968	..	2	8	10	32	42
1969	..	1	17	18	7	25
1970	..	1	21	22	42	64
1971	..	1	31	32	57	89

CANCER

The deaths caused by Cancer numbered 94, 46 being males and 48 females.

The death rate from Cancer was equal to 1.86 per 1,000 of the population.

In the following table the Cancer deaths are classified according to age and sex :—

	<i>Under 4 Weeks</i>	<i>4 Weeks and under 1 Year</i>	1	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	<i>75 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Males ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	15	17	9	46
Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	9	11	17	48
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11	24	28	26	94

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Midwives

The number of midwives practising at 31st December, 1971, was 26, viz. :—

Municipal Midwives	3
Midwives employed in Hospital	23

Pupil Midwives

Number of pupils who have completed district training during the 9 months ended 30th September, 1971 (wholly on the district) 2

Number of pupils in training at 30th September, 1971 (wholly on the district) —

Number of Municipal Midwives approved as teachers .. 3

Midwifery

Number of domiciliary deliveries attended by Municipal Midwives during the year :—

<i>Doctor not booked</i>		<i>Doctor booked</i>		<i>Total</i>
<i>Doctor present at delivery</i>	<i>Doctor not present at delivery</i>	<i>Doctor present at delivery</i>	<i>Doctor not present at delivery</i>	
—	1	7	51	59

Number of domiciliary cases in which Pethilorfan was administered by Municipal Midwives 43

Number of domiciliary cases in which Trilene was administered by Municipal Midwives 35

Number of cases delivered in Hospitals but discharged and attended by Municipal Midwives before 10th day 590

Deaths of Children under 1 year of age

Analysis of Cases :

Occurring in Hospitals outside the County Borough	1
Occurring in the General Hospital, Burton upon Trent ..	5
Occurring at home in Burton upon Trent	3
	<hr/>
Total	9
	<hr/>

The deaths were ascribed to the following causes :

Bronchopneumonia	2
Acute Bronchitis	3
Cerebral Abscess with Meningitis	1
Hirschsprung's Disease	1
Waterhouse-Friederichsen Syndrome	1
Prematurity	1
	<hr/>
Total	9
	<hr/>

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

							<i>Live Births</i>	
							<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Polydactyly							1	—
Talipes							1	1
Hypospadias							1	—
Pigmented Naevus							1	—
							<hr/>	<hr/>
							4	1
							<hr/>	<hr/>
Total : 5								

							<i>Still Births</i>	
							<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Anencephalus and Cleft Lip							—	1
Anencephalus							—	1
							<hr/>	<hr/>
							—	2
							<hr/>	<hr/>
Total : 2								

Family Planning Association. In 1951 authority was granted to the Family Planning Association to start a Family Planning Clinic in Burton. It is held in the Central Welfare Clinic, Cross Street, on Mondays. The Clinic is run by the Family Planning Association, the Corporation charging a nominal rent for the use of the premises.

Infant Welfare Centres. In addition to the central clinic in Cross Street, there are outlying Clinics at Horninglow, Winshill and Stapenhill.

	<i>Number of children who attended during the year 1971</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Born in 1971</i>	<i>Born in 1970</i>	<i>Born in 1966-69</i>	
Cross Street Centre ..	198	167	366	731
Horninglow Centre ..	127	122	195	444
Winshill Centre ..	92	76	134	302
Stapenhill Centre ..	148	115	196	459
Total	565	480	891	1,936

The Infant Welfare Centres were conducted as follows :—

Tuesday mornings .. Infant Welfare Centre, Rosliston Road,
Stapenhill, Burton upon Trent.

Tuesday afternoons .. Infant Welfare Centre, West Street,
Winshill, Burton upon Trent.

Infant Welfare Centre, Cross Street,
Burton upon Trent.

Wednesday afternoons .. Horninglow Infant Welfare Centre,
Methodist Chapel, Horninglow Road,
North, Burton upon Trent.

Thursday mornings .. ditto

Thursday afternoons .. Infant Welfare Centre, Cross Street,
Burton upon Trent.

Friday afternoons .. Infant Welfare Centre, Rosliston Road,
Stapenhill, Burton upon Trent.

Number of premises in use at end of year :—

Purpose built	..	..	..	..	2
Adapted	..	..	..	..	1
Occupied on a sessional basis	..	..	..	..	1
					—
Total	..	..	..	..	4

“ **Light** ” Clinic. 13 new cases received Ultra-Violet Light treatment at the Infant Welfare Centre and a total of 183 attendances was made during the year.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Number of women in attendance		Number of sessions held by				Total number of sessions in columns 3—6
For ante-natal examination (1)	For post-natal examination (2)	Medical Officers (3)	Midwives (4)	G.P.'s employed on a sessional basis (5)	Hospital Medical Staff (6)	(7)
76	—	—	128	—	—	128

The Ante-Natal Clinic and Mothercraft Classes are conducted at Cross Street, Winshill and Stapenhill Clinics by the domiciliary midwives on Wednesday afternoons.

Dental Care for expectant mothers is provided at the Dental Clinic in Cross Street.

Maternity Outfits. 60 maternity outfits were issued to expectant mothers whose confinements were taking place at their own homes.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINIC

The Cervical Cytology Clinic which was commenced on the 15th January, 1969, has continued to be held at Cross Street Infant Welfare Clinic on Wednesday mornings and on one Tuesday morning per month throughout the year (except August). The Clinic is conducted by Dr. Mary Webster. With new applications for appointments and yearly repeats the clinic sessions have been fully booked but it has been possible to arrange for new applicants to attend the clinic within approximately one month from the date of receipt of their application form.

Details relevant to the Cytology Clinic for the year ended 31st December, 1971, are as follows :

Number of Clinics held	56
Number of women examined	1,091
Number of first smears	434
Number of 3 and 6 monthly repeats	85
Number of annual repeats	572
Number of suspicious smears	7
Number of positive smears	4
Number of minor conditions which were reported to General Practitioner concerned	50

Notification of Births. The number of births notified as having occurred in the Borough was 2,402, including 44 still-births (59 domiciliary and 2,343 institutional), and the number as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the Borough was 769 including 15 still-births, viz., 60 domiciliary and 709 institutional.

Registration of Births. The number of live births registered in the Borough was 759 ; 368 males and 391 females.

The number of still-births registered was 16 ; 9 males and 7 females.

Health Visiting

Cases visited by Health and Geriatric Visitors :

					<i>Number of cases</i>
1.	Total number of cases	..	..	..	4,491
2.	Children born in 1971	..	..	..	724
3.	Children born in 1970	..	..	..	679
4.	Children born in 1966-69	..	..	..	2,709
5.	Total number of children in lines 2-4	..			4,112
6.	Persons aged 65 or over	..	..	..	180
7.	Number included in line 6 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	..			52
8.	Mentally disordered persons	..	..	..	—
9.	Number included in line 8 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	..			—
10.	Persons, excluding Maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	..			70
11.	Number included in line 10 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	..			29
12.	Number of tuberculous households visited	..			1
13.	Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	..	..	..	11
14.	Other cases	..	..	..	146
15.	Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitors	..	..	..	271

Registration of Nursing Homes under sections 187 to 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as amended by the Nursing Homes Act, 1963.

	Number of homes (1)	Number of beds provided		
		Maternity (2)	Other (3)	Total (4)
Homes registered during year	—	—	—	—
Homes whose registrations were withdrawn during year	—	—	—	—
Homes on register at end of year	—	—	—	—

DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE

The services available to this section of the School Dental Officers work have continued to function as in previous years. Unfortunately the staffing position of full-time professional staff is now worse than at the time of the previous year's report. The full-time Dental Officer equivalent (including the Principal Dental Officer) in the County Borough at the year end is now 1.1 plus one Dental Auxiliary.

The statistical record shows more pre-school children attended for advice and treatment than in the previous year. It is regretted that in the majority of these very young patients the activation is "relief from pain" and some do not complete the advised course of treatment. The attendances of expectant and nursing mothers remains similar to the previous year.

General anaesthetics when required have been administered by the Consultant Anaesthetist, Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Prosthetic appliances continued to be satisfactorily processed by the Dental Technicians at the Burton and District Hospital Centre.

DENTAL SERVICES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

Part A.—Attendances and Treatment

Number of visits for Treatment during 1971.

	<i>Children 0-4 (incl.)</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>
First Visit	87	13
Subsequent Visits	171	38
Total Visits	258	51
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the First Course commenced during year Treatment provided during the year—	1	—
Number of Fillings	175	22
Teeth Filled	160	22
Teeth Extracted	57	29
General Anaesthetics given	34	3
Emergency Visits by Patients	18	6
Patients X-Rayed	1	—
Patients Treated by Scaling and/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)	48	1
Teeth otherwise conserved	3	—
Teeth Root Filled	—	—
Inlays	—	—
Crowns	—	—
Number of Courses of Treatment completed during the Year	37	5

Part B.—Prosthetics.

Patients supplied with F.U. or F.L. (First Time)	—	2
Patients supplied with other Dentures	—	1
Number of Dentures supplied	—	4

Part C.—Anaesthetics.

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers —

Part D.—Inspections.

	<i>Children 0-4 (incl.)</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>
Number of Patients given First Inspections during Year	A 79	D 10
Number of Patients in A and D above who require Treatment	B 60	E 10
Number of Patients in B and E above who were offered Treatment	C 60	F 10
Number of Patients re-inspected during year	J 7	K —

Part E.—Sessions

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half-days) devoted to
Maternity and Child Welfare Patients :

For Treatment	45.32
For Health Education	—

Number of dental treatment centres in use
at end of year 1 (3 Surgeries)

Health Visitors and Cleanliness. The Health Visitors and Midwives in the town are active in the promotion of cleanliness and good habits and the elimination of verminous conditions, and where uncleanliness and verminous conditions are discovered they endeavour to get these remedied.

The standard of cleanliness in this Borough of infants and expectant mothers is fairly high on the whole, and only a few families appear to be the offenders.

National Health Service Acts, 1946-52

Health of Children—Prevention of the Break-up of Families

This matter is dealt with by the Co-ordinating Committee, which meets regularly. This Committee consists of representatives of the Health, Education and Social Services Departments, together with representatives of the Children's Care Committee (a voluntary organisation), the Probation Department, the N.S.P.C.C., the Department of Employment and Productivity, the Department of Health and Social Security, and others. Individual families are reviewed from time to time, information is collated, and any necessary action decided upon.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Number of Premature Live Births Notified

(a)	In Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	42
(b)	At Home or in Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	..	1
							<hr/>
Total							43
							<hr/>

Number of Premature Still-Births Notified

(a)	In Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	8
(b)	At Home or in Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	..	—
							<hr/>
Total							8
							<hr/>

No cases were notified of Retrolental Fibroplasia in premature infants.

Weight at Birth	Premature Live Births												Premature Stillbirths			
	Born in hospital						Born at home or in a nursing home						Born			
	Died			Total births			Died			Total births						
	Total births	Died		Total births		Died		Total births		Died		Total births		in hospital (13)	at home or in a nursing home (14)	
		within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days			
1. 2 lb. 3 oz. or less	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2. Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—		
3. Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
4. Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5. Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—		
6. Total	42	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—		

Care of Premature Infants. Arrangements for the care of premature children in accordance with the recommendation of Ministry of Health Circular 20/44 have been carried on. The equipment provided for the home nursing of premature infants was however not used during the year, as the majority of premature infants requiring special care are transferred to one of the Premature Infant Units at Birmingham or Sutton Coldfield. An "Oxygenaire" portable premature baby incubator has been purchased, and it is kept in constant readiness at the Ambulance Station.

Care of Illegitimate Children. The percentage of illegitimate births was 12.3 in 1945, and it dropped to 4.8 in 1949. In 1951 it fell to 4.6 and to 4.5 in 1952. The pre-war figure was about 2%. During 1953 the figure rose to 5%, 1954 was 5.1%, 1955—5.2%, 1956—6.6%, 1957—4.2%, 1958—6.1%, 1959—5.8%, 1960—5.2%, 1961—5.8%, 1962—7.5%, 1963—9.4%, 1964—9.1%, 1965—8.1%, 1966—9.1%, 1967—11.5%, 1968—12.0%, 1969—9.6%, 1970—10.3%, 1971—10.8%

Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health suggested that Welfare Authorities should co-operate with and reinforce the work of voluntary moral welfare organisations and this suggestion has been implemented by the making of a grant to the Committee of the Girls' Home in the town.

This Home was closed at the end of October, 1969. Since that time the grant has been made to the Lichfield Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare Work, which has, for many years, done much valuable work in the district.

Home Nursing

STAFF: The number of nurses employed in the Home Nursing Service was eleven (full-time).

1	Total number of persons nursed during 1971 ..	588
2	Number of persons who were aged under 5 at first visit in 1971	8
3	Number of persons who were aged 65 or over at first visit in 1971	364

Nursing Equipment and Utensils

A considerable quantity and variety of nursing equipment and utensils are loaned out free of charge by the Health Department. The list below gives some idea of the extent of this commitment (at 1/12/71).

<i>Article</i>							<i>Issued on Loan</i>
Rubber Sheets	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Bed Pans	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Air Rings	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Back Rests	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Urinals (Male)	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Urinals (Female)		..	..	..	..	..	2
Feeding Cups	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bed Cradles	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Wheel Chairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Commodes	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Crutches (pair)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bedsteads	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mattresses (Foam Rubber)	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Mattresses (Interior Spring)		..	..	..	..	..	1
Nursing Hoist	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Children's Cots	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Toilet Seat (Inflatable)		..	..	..	..	..	2
Back Wedge	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bed Blocks	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tripod Walking Sticks	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Fireguards	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Dunlopillo Pillow	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ripple Bed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Adult Cot	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Medical Sheepskins	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Heel Protectors (pairs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Pulpit Walking Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Infant Crawler	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
"Buxton" Geriatric Chair	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Elbow Crutches (pair)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Incontinent pants and pads are also supplied to necessitous cases.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47

Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

It was found necessary to take action on two occasions during the year :—

- (1) Female, aged 70 years, removed to Old Persons Home.
- (2) Female, aged 81 years, removed to Hospital.

A Justice's Order was obtained in each case.

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially-Sighted Persons

Mr. A. G. Earp, Director of Social Services, has kindly supplied the following information regarding Blind persons, Epileptics and Spastics :—

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section D(1) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :—	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment ..	1	—	—	1
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ..	3	6	—	9
(ii) Number of cases at (i)(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	3	2	—	2

Epileptics and Spastics

Number on Register of Handicapped Persons :—

	Male	Female
Epileptics	3	4
Spastics	7	7

The facilities at present made available for their welfare include the following :—

- (a) Domiciliary visiting by Social Workers.
- (b) Outings and residential holidays.
- (c) Pastime occupations.
- (d) Advice and assistance with general problems and social difficulties.
- (e) Specialised advice on methods of overcoming or minimising their disabilities.
- (f) Co-operation with statutory bodies for general and special services, e.g., Hospitals, Departments of Employment and Productivity, Health and Social Security.
- (g) Co-operation with various voluntary bodies.
- (h) Social Centre with facilities for club and occupational therapy activities.

Ambulance Service

I am indebted to Mr. G. J. Rodgers, Ambulance Officer, for the following report :—

(1)	Number of vehicles at 31st December, 1971	Total number of Journeys during the year	Total number of patients carried during the year	Number of accident and other emergency Journeys included in col. (3) during the year	Total mileage during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ambulances ..	8	5,199	21,684	1,940	79,997
Sitting Cars	3	1,893	5,427	108	44,403

During 1971 the total number of patients carried by Ambulances, including Accident and Emergency cases, total number of journeys, and mileages increased. The total number of patients carried and mileages covered by Sitting Cars also increased, whilst the total number of journeys and Accident and Emergency cases decreased.

The total number of patients carried by Ambulances and Sitting Cars increased from 15,442 to 21,684 and from 5,113 to 5,427 respectively. A total increase of 6,556 patients.

The number of Accident and Emergency cases covered by Ambulances increased from 1,910 to 1,940, whilst those conveyed by Sitting Cars decreased from 113 to 108. However, with the decrease in the number of Sitting-case vehicles, the average number of cases conveyed by Sitting Car increased from 28 to 36.

The number of journeys by Ambulance increased by 189 from 5,010 to 5,199, and taking into account the reduction of Sitting Case vehicles from 4 to 3, the average number of journeys by each vehicle increased from 515 to 631.

Mileages covered by Ambulances increased from 57,126 to 79,997, an increase of 22,871 and Sitting Car mileage increased from 42,739 to 44,403, an increase of 1,664 miles.

The average number of patients carried per Ambulance journey increased from 3.08 to 4.17, an increase of 1.09 and the average for Sitting Cars was 2.87 as compared with 2.47 in the previous year.

The average mileage per Ambulance patient remained at 3.69 miles and the average mileage per Sitting Car patient decreased from 8.35 to 8.18.

Inter-hospital transfers accounted for 202 Ambulance journeys over 12,732 miles and 57 Sitting Car journeys over 3,361 miles.

During 1971, 70 premature babies were transferred from Burton upon Trent to Marston Green, Sorrento and other Birmingham hospitals, and covered a total mileage of 4,758.

The establishment of the Ambulance Service is as follows :—

AMBULANCE OFFICER		
DRIVERS	ADMINISTRATION	CONTROL ROOM
25 (Male)	1 (Male)	1 Full-time (Female)
2 (Female)		3 Part-time (Female)

The fleet of vehicles in use as at 31st December, 1971, was :—

Ambulances

Bedford/Lomas	NFA 376 (at Outwoods Hospital)	1961
Bedford/Lomas	PFA 397	1962
Bedford/Lomas	RFA 926	1963
Bedford/Lomas	TFA 577	1963
Bedford/Lomas	EFA 875 D	1966
Bedford/Lomas	GFA 578 E	1967
Bedford/Lomas	NFA 287G	1969
Bedford/Lomas	UFA 709J	1971

Sitting Cars

Morris	CFA 640 C	1965
B.M.C.	LFA 179 G	1968
B.M.C.	OFA 649H	1970

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1971

Notifiable Disease	Number of cases notified								Total cases notified in each ward							Cases Treated in Hospital		
	At all Ages	All Ages—Years						Shobnall	Victoria	Horn'low	Uxbridge	Broadway	Burton	Winshill & Wetmore	Stapenhill			
		Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64										65 and over	
Acute Encephalitis	1	
Acute Meningitis	
Acute Poliomyelitis	
Anthrax	
Cholera	
Diphtheria	
Dysentery	
Food Poisoning	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Infective Jaundice	
Leprosy	
Leptospirosis	
Malaria	
Measles	..	281	11	131	138	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	105	42	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	
Paratyphoid Fever	
Plague	
Relapsing Fever	
Scarlet Fever	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox	
Tetanus	
Respiratory Tuberculosis	..	12	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12
Tuberculosis, Other Forms	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	3	1	..	..	..	1
Typhoid Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus	
Whooping Cough	..	23	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	7	6	1
Yellow Fever	2	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	325	11	145	151	8	3	7	..	6	24	50	53	22	6	113	51	16

INQUESTS

During 1971 the number of inquests held on borough residents was 19, the verdicts being as follows :—

Natural Causes :

Cardiac Arrest	1
------------------------	---

Misadventure :

Drug Allergy	1
----------------------	---

Barbiturate Poisoning	2
-------------------------------	---

Falls downstairs	2
--------------------------	---

Accidental Death :

Road Accident	4
-----------------------	---

Accident at work	1
--------------------------	---

Falls downstairs	1
--------------------------	---

Railway Accident	1
--------------------------	---

Shotgun Accident	1
--------------------------	---

Inquest adjourned and not resumed :

Neglect	1
-----------------	---

Suicide :

Hanging	1
-----------------	---

Barbiturate Poisoning	1
-------------------------------	---

Balance of mind was disturbed :

Gunshot wound	1
-----------------------	---

Industrial Disease :

Pneumoconiosis	1
------------------------	---

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1971

I have the honour to present to you my tenth Annual Report upon the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year ending 31st December, 1971.

There were several changes in staff during the year both of the clerical and Inspectors. These are recorded in detail in the Medical Officer of Health's section of the Annual Report.

The work of the Department progressed steadily throughout 1971 without any undue incidents.

The No. 2 Smoke Control Area (Broadway Ward) due to become operative on 1st July, 1972, got well under way. After a lapse of five years since the No. 1 Area became operative one had tended to lose contact with the general procedure, however, the handbooks were printed and distributed then the work quickly got back into its stride so that by the end of the year in a considerable number of premises the conversion of the grates had already been completed. It is now hoped that the original programme will be brought into being of bringing a further area in each year and so, in time, eventually reach our goal of making the whole of the Borough a smoke controlled area.

The housing programme for dealing with Clearance Areas and unfit houses made steady progress throughout the year. By the end of the year the redevelopment of the Casey Lane Clearance Area was practically completed and what was once a drab unsightly collection of old terraced houses with back streets has been transferred into a delightful, well planned residential area which must have a marked effect on the school children and teachers attending the Grange Street School which adjoins and overlooks this area.

The end of this year marked the halfway stage of the 20 years schedule of houses proposed to be dealt with under the Housing Act, 1957. It commenced in 1962 when a programme was prepared setting out all the houses in the Borough which it was considered were likely to become unfit or substandard within the next 20 years. The schedule was then subdivided into period of five years and by the end of the second five years programme approximately 950 houses had been represented in either Clearance Areas or individual Demolition Orders,

the majority of which have been demolished, the sites cleared and redevelopment taken place, some as industrial sites others as residential areas, thus many of the unsightly dilapidated areas in the Borough have been removed and a more pleasant outlook taken place.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

During the year 489 complaints, covering public health, were received and investigated and the necessary action taken in connection with same.

Sanitary defects numbered 480 and the total number of visits for all purposes was 15,050.

Many other complaints concerning Corporation houses, neighbours quarrels, rents, poor water supplies were also dealt with by referring the complaints to the appropriate departments.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES AND DEFECTS

The following shows the list of nuisances and defects which have come under my notice during 1971 and those which have been abated during the same period :—

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated W.C.'s	114	111
Defective roofs, eaves and downspouting ..	73	54
Houses damp, defective or dirty	73	29
Defective sinks, sink-pipes and yard paving ..	13	9
Defective floors, doors and windows	47	39
Defective washing coppers and firegrates ..	3	3
Accumulation of rubbish	31	7
Dangerous condition of garden wall	2	0
Noxious Weeds	8	2
Noise	25	25
Caravans on unlicensed sites	4	4
Smoke Nuisance, Bonfires, etc.	26	6
Overcrowding	3	0
Obnoxious Odours	34	4
Animals kept in such a state as to be a nuisance	23	6
Dangerous chimneys	1	5
	<hr/> 480	<hr/> 304

NOTICES SERVED 1971

Preliminary Notices	106
Statutory Notices	56

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

During the year 25 complaints of noise of various kinds were received. All these were dealt with by informal action and a total of 99 visits were made for investigation purposes.

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Housing

Housing Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,139
Public Health Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,022
Welfare Provisions	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Caravans, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Rent Act, 1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	11

Clean Air Act

Observations—Domestic	501
—Industrial	57

Atmospheric Pollution

Deposit and sulphur gauges	103
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Food Premises—Hygiene Regulations

Shops	427
Market Hall and Stalls	96
Mobile Shops	31
Hotel, Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Factory, etc., Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Ice-Cream Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Fish Frying	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Slaughterhouses—							
(a) Meat inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,425
(b) Knackers Yard	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
(c) Acts and Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	82

Re Sampling

Food and Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	392
Ice-Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	159
Water—Mains and Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Swimming Pools	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Paddling Pools	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Unsound Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	59

Shops Acts

Welfare Provisions	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Closing Hours	50

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

Welfare Provisions	1,321
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Factories Act

Factories—Power	104
Outworkers	2
Building Operations	13

Agriculture Act						
Welfare Provisions	..	..	..	..	..	—
Diseases of Animals Act						
Store Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	20
Keeping Animals (Piggeries, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	4
Petrol Installations						
Explosives Act	..	..	..	..	..	196
Housing Act—						
Advances	..	..	..	..	..	120
Re Allocation of Corporation Houses	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	472
Sanitary Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	22
Ditches and Watercourses	..	..	..	..	..	2
Offensive accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	117
Common Lodging House	..	..	..	..	..	—
Houses (Let in lodgings)	..	..	..	..	..	—
Entertainment Places	..	..	..	..	..	17
Riding Establishments	..	..	..	..	..	5
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	58
Disinfections	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vaccine deliveries	..	..	..	..	..	352
Verminous Premises	..	..	..	..	..	50
Insect infestations	..	..	..	..	..	57
Rats and Mice infestations	..	..	..	..	..	1,028
Noise nuisance	..	..	..	..	..	99
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	2
Offensive odours	..	..	..	..	..	40
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	—
Noxious Weeds	..	..	..	..	..	56
Rag Flock Act	..	..	..	..	..	00
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	837
Interviews	..	..	..	..	..	594
Court appearances	..	..	..	..	..	6
Lectures	..	..	..	..	..	28
Food Hygiene Guild	..	..	..	..	..	266
Long-stay Immigrants	..	..	..	..	..	61
Van (Home Nursing Equipment)	..	..	..	..	..	199
Imported Food	..	..	..	..	..	12
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	..	58
Qualification Certificates	..	..	..	..	..	50
						<hr/>
						12,490
						<hr/>

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

A steady flow of applications for Local Authority mortgages has continued un-interrupted during this year. The number of properties on which advances were granted was 60, compared with 71 of the previous year.

The number of visits made by the Public Health Inspectors for this purpose totalled 120. This, however, included re-visits to ascertain whether the necessary works of repair has been satisfactorily carried out and houses to which the loans had been made.

It is worth-while noting, that in addition to the 60 granted applications for loans for house purchases, that 16 applications were granted for the installation of standard ammenities in houses previously purchased by Corporation mortgage.

Moveable Dwellings. With one exception all the sites shown in the following list are complying with the model standards and have been conducted in a satisfactory manner. One site, however, has been causing considerable trouble due to the owner wishing to clear the site and not make any adequate arrangements for the re-siting of caravans stationed there. The situation arose where it was necessary to take action against the owner for the harassment of the tenants. This was done and it resulted in the owner being fined for his actions.

The sites licensed are :—

<i>Site</i>	<i>Maximum Number of Caravans</i>	<i>Period of Time Licensed</i>
Old Wetmore, Walsgrave Caravans ..	100	25 years from March, 1961
Old Wetmore, Lowe's Farm Caravan Site	6	5 years from March, 1967
Rear of 110 Branstone Road ..	30	10 years from February, 1962
Heath Caravan Site, Rear of 212 Heath Road ..	30	Perpetual
Plot 24, 1 Waterside Road	1	Perpetual
Plot 23, 2 Waterside Road	1	3 years from July, 1969
Plot 20, 5/6 Waterside Road	1	Perpetual
No. 17 Waterside	1	3 years from July, 1969

Infectious Disease and Disinfection. During the year 59 visits have been made to various premises in connection with infectious diseases, this being for either investigation or actual disinfection, and all library books exposed to infectious diseases have been fumigated before being returned to the library for re-circulation.

Canal Boats. No Canal Boats have been inspected during the year.

Offensive Trades. There are two dealers in rags and bones in the Borough. Both these businesses have been carried on satisfactorily and are licenced.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year 83 visits have been made in connection with the Shops Act.

Hairdressers and Barbers. There are now 71 hairdressers in the County Borough. 58 visits were paid to the various premises and in each case the premises and methods were satisfactory.

Common Lodging Houses. There are now no Common Lodging Houses registered in the Borough.

The Toys (Safety) Regulations, 1967. Regular visits have been made to stores and toy shops during the year to ensure that the paint on toys complied with the requirements of the Regulations.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. The elimination of rodents has been carried out by the Rodent Officer in accordance with the above regulations.

Two of the firms in the Borough have now ceased to have contracts with the Corporation for rodent control thus reducing the contracts for the Rodent Officer's services to one.

Systematic Bi-annual treatment of sewers with fluoracetamide continues and has a very great effect on the possible surface population of rats.

The following table indicates the extent of insect infestation dealt with by the Rodent Officer during the year :—

<i>Infestation</i>						<i>Premises Treated</i>
Ants	..	..	..	..	..	27
Bugs	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cockroaches	..	..	..	..	..	7
Fleas	..	..	..	..	..	4
Wasps	..	..	..	..	..	16
Bees	..	..	..	..	..	3
Grain Beetles	..	..	..	..	..	3
Furniture Beetles	..	..	..	..	..	1

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) <i>Agricultural</i>
	(1) <i>Local Authority</i>	(2) <i>Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)</i>	(3) <i>All other (inc. Business Premises)</i>	(4) <i>Total of Cols. (1), (2) and (3)</i>	
(1) Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	69	409	258	766	Nil
(b) Survey under the Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Number of properties inspected (in Sect. ii) which were found to be infected by :					
(a) Rats	Nil	Nil	2	2	Nil
Major					
Minor	44	251	211	506	Nil
(b) Mice	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Major					
Minor	12	140	57	209	Nil
(3) Number of infested properties (in Sect. iv) treated by the Local Authority	56	391	268	715	Nil
(4) Total number of visits made to all types of premises 1,028 and Public Sewer Manholes 0.					

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

1. Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

Details of the analysed results from the five deposit gauges situated in various parts of the County Borough together with results for previous years are given in table form on the adjoining pages.

2. Industrial Pollution

(a) During the year 57 visits and observations were made for smoke and grit. Due to the miners industrial action, solid and piped fuels were in short supply and many emergency fuels were used. One in particular being a mixture of shredded rubber tyres and railway sleepers. Until adequate adjustments to the air flow on the boilers was made a considerable nuisance was caused by smuts and dense black smoke but this was finally overcome.

It should be noted that during the year many more industries changed their method of firing from solid fuel to either gas or electricity and consequently the pollution possible caused by industry is now virtually negligible within the Borough.

(b) Notification of New Furnaces

During the year seventeen applications were received for installation of new furnaces and ten applications for erection of new flues or chimneys under the Clean Air Acts of 1956 and 1968.

(c) Processes exempt from Clean Air Act, 1956

Four works in the Borough are exempted from the provisions of the Act and, therefore, come within the scope of the Alkali Inspectorate in so far as the processes are concerned.

The exemptions comprise—

- One premises dealing with Iron and Steel (Electric Arc Furnace).
- One Chemical Works.
- One Electricity Works.
- One Thermoplastic Works.

Smoke Control Areas

The No. 2 Smoke Control Area (Broadway Ward) which becomes operative on 1st July, 1972, got well under way

By the autumn the Booklets had been printed and distributed and by the end of the year quite a number of the conversions had already taken place so there should be little difficulty in completing it by the appointed time. It is intended to submit the No. 3 Smoke Control Area (Burton Ward) to the Committee for approval during 1972 to become operative during the summer of 1973 and so continue with the original plan of an area each year until the Borough is completed. However, it may be possible in the future, in some cases, to merge two areas into one and so hasten the procedure.

Owing to Local Government Reorganisation taking place on 1st April, 1974, it may be necessary to revise the complete schedule to include some of the areas merged from the other Authorities.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION DEPOSITS — 1971

	TOWN HALL				CEMETERY				SHOBNALL FIELDS			
	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids
January	2.95	26.84	11.27	38.11	2.65	12.06	7.79	19.86	2.76	19.29	7.40	26.69
February	0.75	12.25	6.64	18.99	0.63	6.15	4.06	10.21	0.63	8.09	5.24	13.33
March	1.81	20.45	5.83	26.28	1.62	3.64	3.23	6.87	1.71	15.56	7.20	22.76
April	2.72	23.72	7.70	31.42	2.56	8.97	6.78	15.75	2.87	15.65	9.35	25.00
May	1.02	32.89	4.57	37.47	1.04	12.90	3.51	16.41	0.95	17.28	5.38	22.66
June	3.11	18.04	2.27	20.31	3.03	9.14	1.43	10.57	3.12	12.32	2.89	15.21
July	2.05	16.90	1.56	18.46	1.65	13.09	2.98	16.07	1.75	16.35	4.74	21.09
August	3.19	3.90	8.49	12.39	3.90	7.13	2.87	10.00	4.61	10.82	3.46	14.28
September	1.06	14.55	4.28	18.83	1.02	8.56	2.34	12.90	1.02	10.30	6.09	16.39
October	1.77	12.42	4.04	16.46	1.89	8.38	2.03	10.41	1.71	10.87	4.29	15.16
November	2.56	18.83	6.53	25.36	2.32	13.34	4.85	18.19	2.24	13.03	9.81	22.84
December	0.63	17.28	6.76	24.04	1.06	8.37	3.74	12.11	1.03	9.38	4.53	13.91
Yearly Aggregate	23.62	220.07	67.94	288.05	23.37	111.73	47.61	159.34	24.40	158.94	70.48	229.32
Monthly Aggregate	1.96	17.83	5.67	24.00	1.94	9.31	3.90	13.27	2.03	13.24	5.87	19.11

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION DEPOSITS — 1971

	EATOUGH'S				SPRING COTTAGE FARM			
	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids
January	2.87	18.81	11.79	30.60	2.76	10.51	5.40	15.91
February	1.02	9.08	4.17	13.25	0.59	4.45	2.04	6.49
March	1.75	17.01	8.61	25.62	1.54	9.25	1.66	10.91
April	2.60	15.14	7.59	22.73	2.69	5.80	1.72	7.52
May	0.91	15.18	3.76	18.92	1.22	5.56	2.29	7.85
June	3.19	11.90	8.45	20.35	3.27	6.77	7.47	14.24
July	1.66	16.01	4.50	20.51	1.62	6.65	0.91	7.56
August	3.82	11.86	8.22	20.08	4.26	7.90	4.43	12.33
September	1.10	12.05	6.44	18.49	1.10	11.31	2.60	13.91
October	1.81	13.94	9.22	23.16	1.97	6.01	3.41	9.42
November	2.56	18.92	3.92	22.84	2.72	12.72	1.45	14.17
December	1.02	11.35	3.06	14.41	1.10	8.38	4.01	12.37
Yearly Aggregate	24.31	171.24	79.73	250.96	24.84	95.29	37.39	132.68
Monthly Aggregate	2.02	14.27	6.64	20.91	2.07	7.94	3.10	11.04

SUMMARY OF RESULTS SINCE GAUGES INSTITUTED

		Total Solids in Tons per Square Mile						
		1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964
Town Hall	..	288.05	282.84	275.94	251.86	288.31	224.59	254.68
Cemetery	..	159.34	128.12	117.76	107.78	132.47	112.96	113.67
Shobnall Fields	..	229.32	157.80	202.88	150.91	143.43	126.91	126.39
Eatoughs	..	250.96	226.43	233.37	232.68	256.26	216.36	237.75
Spring Cottage Farm	..	132.68	118.44	100.41				

		Total Solids in Tons per Square Mile					
		1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Town Hall	..	259.39	281.08	280.63	348.07	327.67	313.26
Cemetery	..	112.28	143.11	*156.22	172.97	143.06	*143.06
Shobnall Fields	..	132.71	118.84	† 97.60			
Eatoughs	..	210.89	217.91	†191.75			

* 11 months only.

† 9 months only.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Samples obtained under Food and Drugs Act, 1955

During the year 134 samples of various food stuffs were submitted to the Public Analyst, as shown in the following table :—

Food Number of Samples

<i>Food and Drugs Samples 1971</i>			<i>Number Genuine</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>		<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Bread	—	1	—	—	1
Bovril	—	1	1	—	—
Banana Flavoured Drink ..	—	1	1	—	—
Brawn	—	4	4	—	—
Black Pudding	—	6	4	—	2
Beef Spread	—	8	8	—	—
Chocolate Flavoured Drink ..	—	1	1	—	—
Cornish Pasty	—	2	2	—	—
Cream Cheese	—	3	3	—	—
Chicken Spread	—	1	1	—	—
Flour (Plain)	—	19	17	—	2
Flour (Self Raising)	—	17	17	—	—
Fish (Cooked)	—	1	—	—	1
Hamburger	—	1	1	—	—
Ham and Beef Paste	—	3	3	—	—
Jam (Blackcurrant)	—	1	—	—	1
Marmite	—	1	1	—	—
Milk (Untreated-Bulk) ..	8	—	8	—	—
Milk—					
Untreated Channel Island	4	—	4	—	—
Pasteurised Homegenised	1	—	1	—	—
Sterilised	3	—	3	—	—
Pasteurised Channel Island	3	—	3	—	—
Pasteurised	5	—	5	—	—
Poloni	—	2	2	—	—
Pineapple Flavour Drink ..	—	1	1	—	—
Peaches (Sliced-Tinned) ..	—	1	—	—	1
Potted Beef Paste	—	1	1	—	—
Pork Pie	—	5	5	—	—
Raspberry Flavour Drink ..	—	1	1	—	—
Steak and Kidney Pie	—	5	4	—	1
Strawberry Flavour Drink ..	—	1	1	—	—
Sausage (Pork)	10	2	10	1	1
Sausage (Pork and Beef) ..	2	—	2	—	—
Sausage Meat (Pork)	1	—	1	—	—
Sausage	1	—	1	—	—
Shandy	—	6	5	—	1
Total	38	96	122	1	11

**The following is a classified list of Food Premises
in the Borough**

Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Sugar Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216
Fish and Potato Friers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Wet Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Cafés and Snack Bars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Bakers and Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Shops with " Off " licences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Wines and Spirits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Clubs (Registered)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Clubs (Licensed)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Residential Restaurants (Licensed)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Chemists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
								<hr/>
								822
								<hr/>

Table showing details of Samples of Food other than Milk which was reported to be unsatisfactory

<i>Type of Food</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Feeding Rusks	Beetle Infestation	Manufacturer contacted. Letter sent regarding supervision of stock rotation at storage depts.
Packet of Semolina Vegetable Soup	Mite Infestation Alleged foreign body	No action taken. Infestation possibly occurring at home of customer. Firm contacted. The manufacturer unable to trace source of foreign body. Customer reimbursed.
Portion of Steak and Kidney Pie Cheese and Onion Flavoured Crisps	Portion of packers label in meat	Warning letter to the firm concerned requiring more care to be taken in the preparation of the meat filling. Customer reimbursed.
Portion of Liqueur Gateaux	Stale and rancid Mould	Warning letter to Manager of shop concerning storage and rotation of stock. Customer reimbursed. Warning letter to firm requiring greater care for disposal of goods taken off sale in order to prevent same being sold to public. Customer reimbursed.
Tin of Mandarin Oranges Chocolate Bars	Leaking Containing grub	No action taken due to the fact that no other tins in the store were affected. Customer reimbursed. After investigation, grub found to be of Cocoa moth. Customer reimbursed.
Pre-packed Trifle	Containing fly	Manufacturers unable to state origin of fly. Customer reimbursed. No further action.
Portions of Cheese Spread	Mould	Manufacturers investigation proved to be bad stock rotation. Shops in the Borough checked and any old dated stock withdrawn. Customer reimbursed.
Bottle of Milk Italian Peeled Tomatoes Cornish Pastry Continental Sausages Steak and Kidney Pie Frozen Pastry	Containing piece of rubber Caterpillar Mould Alleged to be sour No visible evidence of kidney Sour	Investigation revealed defect in filling parts. Customer reimbursed. Town Clerk contacted Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food concerning this complaint. No action taken. Impossible to ascertain full details of history. Rest of stock inspected, no evidence of souring. Customer reimbursed. Warning letter sent to Manufacturer. Investigation revealed pastry in good condition. Returned to purchaser. No action.
Hamburger	Deficient in meat content	Article renamed by manufacturers thus taking it out of the scope of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Pineapple Flavoured Shake Mix	Particles of black substance in powder (burned sugar)
Scotch Pies	Mouldy
Cheese Spread	Mould
Spagetti Hoops Cornish Pasty	Mould and offensive smell Mould
Skinless Sausage	Mould
Pasteurised Milk	Dirty condition of bottle
Packet of Weetabix	Alleged foreign body
Chicken and Mushroom Pie	Alleged to be rancid Containing worms
Cod Fish	Insects
Semolina	Suspended dark deposit in liquid
Beer	Contaminated by oil, petrol, or paraffin
Apple Tart	Mould
Cheese	Alleged foreign body
Black Pudding	Foreign body
Sliced Loaf	

Stocks withdrawn from sale and destroyed.

These pies were bought in Birmingham. Information and pies forwarded to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Birmingham. Firm contacted. Packet found to be damaged. Customer reimbursed. All stocks in County Borough checked by manufacturers. Pinhole found in tin. No others affected. Customer reimbursed. Complainant gave wrong address and was unable to be traced. No further action.

Firm contacted. Rest of stock in shop checked. No others affected. Customer reimbursed. No action taken because milk was brought to office minus the cap. Customer reimbursed. Firm contacted. Foreign body found to be a piece of malt. Customer reimbursed. No further action.

No action. Pie had been kept in warm office overnight.

This is a natural hazard occurring in Cod Fish. The remainder of the consignment destroyed. Customer reimbursed.

Firm contacted. Found to be old stock. Rest of batch removed from sale and destroyed. Customer reimbursed.

Firm contacted. Cause was the fault of the can manufacturers and the stocks of this beer were withdrawn from all over the country. No further action.

Manufacturers contacted. Investigation at place of manufacture revealed that the whole of this particular batch was contaminated due to an accident at the works. Stocks from all over the country were withdrawn. No further action.

Supermarket visited. Stock checked no other cheese found to be mouldy. Customer reimbursed.

Manufacturers contacted. Investigation carried out. Customer reimbursed. Warning letter from Town Clerk.

Firm contacted. Foreign body turned out to be portion of brown dough which had got into loaf during changeover from brown to white bread. No further action.

Food Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

(a) PREPARED FOOD

Seventy-one premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

During the year 841 visits have been made to the above and others where food is prepared.

(b) ICE-CREAM

One premises is registered under the above Act for the manufacture, storage and sale of Ice-Cream and 135 for the storage and sale of Ice-Cream.

The ice-cream manufacturer's premises were inspected weekly during the season and proved to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

A total of 159 samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test and particulars are given below :—

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Grade III</i>	<i>Grade IV</i>	<i>Void</i>	<i>Total</i>
159	159	0	0	0	0	159

Milk Supplies

Number of registered dairies	..	..	11
Number of Pasteurisers	..	..	1
Number of retailers selling milk	..	..	235

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

During the year 370 samples of milk were taken in the Borough by the Inspectors of this Department for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Derby. Ten samples were void from Methylene Blue Test because of the atmospheric shade temperature. These

samples were submitted for examination by the Methylene Blue, Phosphatase and Turbidity tests as appropriate, with the following results :—

<i>Type of Milk</i>	<i>No. of Samples taken</i>	<i>Methylene Blue Test</i>			<i>Phosphatase Test</i>		<i>Turbidity Test</i>	
		<i>Sat.</i>	<i>Unsat.</i>	<i>Void</i>	<i>Sat.</i>	<i>Unsat.</i>	<i>Sat.</i>	<i>Unsat.</i>
Untreated	55	44	3	8	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised	94	92	—	2	92	—	—	—
Sterilised	94	—	—	—	—	—	94	—
Homogenised	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Island Pasteurised	91	89	2	—	91	—	—	—
Totals	370	261	5	10	183	—	94	—

MILK—BRUCELLA ABORTUS

- (i) Number of samples of raw milk examined .. 14
- (ii) Number of positive samples found .. —
- (iii) Action taken in respect of positive samples .. —

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Twenty-four samples of milk were submitted for analysis during the year including five Channel Islands Milk, all of which were formal samples

All the samples were classified “genuine”.

	<i>Total Solids</i>	<i>Solids Not Fat</i>	<i>Milk Fat</i>
Formal Standard	11.50	8.50	3.00
Average of 19 samples	12.75	9.24	3.87
Formal Standard (Channel Islands)	12.50	8.50	4.00
Average of 5 samples	13.54	9.00	4.67

Food Hygiene

During the year 544 visits were made to Foodshops, 86 to Hotels, Restaurants and Cafe's and 62 to licensed premises to ensure that they were being maintained up to the required standards of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970. 232 contraventions of the regulations were discovered, but all of these were remedied either by informal action or by notice.

There is an increasing prevalence for licensed premises to provide some kind of food along with liquid refreshments in order to attract more custom, and over the year there has been excellent co-operation by both the owners and the tenants of Public Houses to ensure that the food reached the public in good condition.

List of contraventions found and remedied in Food premises in 1971 :—

Food rooms cleansed or redecorated	..	..	..	56
Equipment and fittings cleansed or renewed	..	..	..	45
Hand washing facilities provided	..	..	..	10
Sinks provided or renewed	..	..	..	5
" Wash hands " notices provided in toilets	..	..	..	34
Refuse accommodation improved	..	..	..	24
Sanitary accommodation improved or repaired	..	..	..	16
Suitable store for outdoor clothing provided	..	..	..	—
First-aid equipment provided	..	..	..	3
Accumulations of rubbish removed	..	..	..	32
Wash-hand basin provided	..	..	..	7

Burton upon Trent Food Hygiene Guild

The Guild which is now 19 years of age has again had a successful year, during which a further 9 new members have been enrolled.

The total present membership is 80, and this figure includes 26 butchers, 21 grocers, 11 licensed victuallers and 8 fish fryers.

Visits were made near the end of the summer to a large bread and confectionary factory at Nottingham, to a cheese factory in the Peak District and to a sweet factory at Leicester. Over 60 people in all attended the three visits which again proved interesting and instructive.

For the fourth year running an Educational Film Show was held in the Autumn on October 11th, when a number of films concerned with health, food and hygiene were shown to an audience of 43 people.

The Guild continues to thrive and to promote the achievement of a high standard of hygiene in food handling in Burton upon Trent.

MEAT INSPECTION

The number of slaughterhouses in the Borough remains the same as last year, five private slaughterhouses and a Bacon Factory.

The number of cattle and sheep slaughtered has fallen considerably again this year and is now approximately 50% less than five years ago. However, the number of pigs increased considerably particularly at the Bacon Factory so that the overall figures for the total of animals slaughtered showed a big increase on last year's figures.

The Regional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food made his usual quarterly visits of inspection and was satisfied with the standards maintained by the slaughterhouses.

During the year 1,425 visits were made for the purpose of meat inspection and in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, maintained a 100% meat inspection.

The following tables give details of animals slaughtered and causes of condemnation.

Number of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected

<i>Month</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Beasts</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Total</i>
January	4	146	446	5,987	1	6,584
February	3	135	349	6,105	—	6,592
March	9	138	284	6,961	1	7,393
April	1	128	210	6,510	6	6,855
May	3	115	311	5,993	—	6,422
June	3	126	404	6,775	—	7,308
July	2	108	487	6,883	2	7,482
August	1	112	549	6,544	1	7,207
September	2	127	643	7,471	3	8,246
October	1	134	637	7,529	1	8,302
November	—	144	575	7,757	—	8,476
December	—	126	420	7,428	—	7,974
Totals	29	1,539	5,315	81,943	15	88,841

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part

	<i>Cattle ex- cluding Cows</i>	<i>Bulls and Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number inspected	1,539	29	15	5,315	81,943	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned ..	1	1	1	1	242	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	217	20	—	120	20,253	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	14.1%	69.6%	—	2.2%	23%	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	848	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Knackers Yard

There is one Knackers Yard in the County Borough and the same has been conducted satisfactorily during the year. Regular inspection of the premises has been made and no complaints have been received in connection with this establishment.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

During the year applications were received for the opening of four new pet shops in the County Borough, thus making a total of 16 licensed pet shop premises. Frequent inspections of these premises has revealed that they are being conducted satisfactorily.

Unsound Foods Condemned and Removed

for Salvage or Destruction

Nature of Food	Weight			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Home Killed Meat	31	14	1	25
454 Tins of Meat	—	12	3	15
244 Tins of Fish	—	—	1	24
727 Tins of Vegetables	—	7	2	11
1460 Tins of Tomatoes	—	11	0	18
479 Tins of Fruit	—	9	2	21
94 Tins Puddings	—	—	3	10
24 Tins Milk	—	—	—	21
11 Tins Sausage	—	—	—	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
43 Jars Jam	—	—	2	23
26 Jars Marmalade	—	—	1	4
197 Bottles Sauce	—	—	3	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
28 Jars of Salad Cream	—	—	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
73 Jars of Pickles	—	—	2	8
15 Jars of Beetroot	—	—	1	5
12 Jars of Mint Sauce	—	—	—	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
22 Bottles Vinegar	—	—	—	26
24 Jars of Mayonaise	—	—	—	15
24 Jars Tomato Ketchup	—	—	—	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
6 Jars of Red Currant Jelly	—	—	—	3
6 Jars Mincemeat	—	—	—	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 Tin Syrup	—	—	—	14
12 Jars Coffee	—	—	—	12
13 Jars Bovril	—	—	—	13
48 Packets of Dried Fruit	—	—	—	18
118 Bars of Chocolate	—	—	1	8
16 Packets of Biscuits	—	—	—	8
13 Packets of Oats	—	—	—	16
21 Packets of Cereal	—	—	—	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
2613 Packets of Frozen Meat	—	10	3	5
2993 " " " Vegetables	—	14	1	22
943 " " " Ice-Cream	—	8	3	5
2251 " " " Fish	—	10	1	15
26 " " " Yoghurt	—	—	2	22
608 " " " Meat Pies	—	2	1	15
12 Frozen New Zealand Lambs	—	2	3	14
21 Frozen Turkeys	—	2	—	11
593 Packets of Frozen Chips	—	4	3	16
13 " " " Pastry	—	—	3	2
979 " " " Mousse	—	2	—	3
146 " " " Trifle	—	—	2	25
94 " " " Cake	—	—	1	20
1 Can Orange Juice	—	—	—	4
22 Frozen Chickens	—	1	—	—
Butter	—	—	1	—
Flour	—	1	3	14
Custard Powder	—	—	—	11
Baking Powder	—	—	—	10
Sponge Powder	—	—	—	14
Dried Milk	—	—	—	7
Sugar	—	3	1	—
Sweets	—	3	—	19
Tapioca	—	—	—	7
Rice	—	—	—	14
Suet	—	—	—	5

Unsound Foods Condemned, etc.—continued

Nature of Food					Weights			
					Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Pigs Kidneys	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Pigs Livers	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	2
Melons	..	..	..	..	—	1	1	2
Lemons	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	12
Oranges	..	..	..	..	—	2	—	5½
Peaches	..	..	..	..	—	11	1	9½
Cherries	..	..	..	..	—	3	—	24
Grapes	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	24
Onions	..	..	..	..	—	6	2	22
Sprouts	..	..	..	..	—	7	2	25
Cauliflowers	..	..	..	..	—	3	3	12
Dried Peas	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	6
Orange Juice	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	5½
Fish	..	..	..	..	—	1	3	8
Final Totals					39	14	1	7

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Narrative Report—Supplement to the Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1971

As in previous years, progress has been maintained and at least one visit of inspection has been made to each and every one of the Registered Premises within this County Borough.

There would appear now to be a stabilising period among the whole of the premises subject to the varied provisions of the Act. Small improvements are constantly taking place and it is hoped that such improvements will continue for some time to come.

It is most interesting to notice how the premises undergo a transformation on change of occupier. This is the more so when the new occupier is the owner. Old tumbledown dowdy rooms are attacked by the building contractor. The old electrical wiring is torn out, new wiring takes its place. Old windows knocked out, old doors replaced with new ones, washing facilities and lavatories improved beyond recognition. The electrical contractor has a vital part to play for it has been noted with interest that electrical contractors in this locality use the lighting standard of the Illuminating Engineering Society, the result being that from an enforcement point of view, such old premises which for some reason or another were in the past somewhat sub-standard, are replaced by a modern attractive office or shop. When sub-standard premises do disappear in the march of progress they do so without a tinge of regret from this Department. On the other hand, the problems one has just got rid of pop up again like weeds in the garden.

Mention has been made in past reports of the vital need for the preservation of goodwill between the occupier and this Department. This is still very true to-day. Again, although mentioned in previous reports, the pleasant remarks passed by staff following improvements in premises or facilities is most rewarding and gives that little satisfaction of the work being worthwhile.

The problem of failing to re-register with this Local Authority on the move from one set of premises to another has not yet been fully met by occupiers. It appears that they have the notion that once they have registered with the Local Authority on Form OSR1 that is all they need to do no matter how many premises they may move to and from.

Cleanliness

During visits of inspection made during the past year this Section of the Act can lead to differences of opinion, but bearing in mind the object, these can with tact and persuasion, be concluded to fall in with and meet the requirements. This is something of a problem to the occupier and to the Inspector in the smaller shop where the premises are old and staff and trading low, thus bringing about the state where the staff have not one task but many to perform, in the running of the business from cleaning the windows to taking cash to the bank. In the larger store or office, where cleaners are employed, the cycle of cleaning is much better.

In one particular office the manager has planned the cleaning cycle of the office, washrooms, lavatories, showroom, stockroom and forecourt in military fashion. Certain tasks are to be done daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly. It even includes watering the pot plants. Perhaps he is anticipating future Regulations.

Overcrowding

Minor problems have come to notice during inspection. The majority have come to light in offices where the original building was old and not intended for the use to which it is now put.

Temperature

The particular section gave rise to several verbal complaints from office staff that the temperature was too high in their premises. This was so unusual that visits were made to the respective premises at once. It was found that the temperatures were in the region of 80/90° Fahrenheit. Enquiries disclosed the simple fact that in each case the central heating system was so arranged that in a rather small room there were a number of radiators. The solution was to make use of the radiator control provided. At the other extreme it was noted that in one office a male clerk had a room temperature of 54°F. Although he had appliances to use if he wished, he did not and could not work in a warm room. The variation of tolerance from individual to individual can create areas of friction.

Ventilation

This section poses many problems more understood in the recently constructed building. Again this is another provision where the employer is slow to take obvious action even though the problem is well known.

Lighting

Continual attention has been given to this subject throughout the past year, so much so, that requests have even been made to visit premises where there had not been obvious shortcomings in lighting levels and provide conclusions and advice by using a light meter. In one particular case it was found that staff had complained of the poor level of office lighting. This proved to be in excess of 20 Lumens per square foot at desk height. Readings were taken of other offices and these were well above the minimum standard as laid down. It then transpired that the source of complaint was from a light value of 50 Lumens per square foot in a small room recently decorated and taken into use housing a large photo-copying machine. When staff had visited this room to take copies of documents they found that when they returned to their usual room they considered the lighting poor. This is natural and understandable. The whole of the findings were discussed at length with a senior partner of the firm, the outcome being that they consulted with a firm of electrical contractors and a programme of improved lighting was undertaken.

It is noted that local electrical contractors of repute and long-standing local trading, without exception, use the scale and standard of the Illuminating Engineering Society.

Sanitary Facilities

There has been a slight improvement in this section and it has been found at long last that people are beginning to expect facilities more in keeping with standards enjoyed in their own homes.

Washing Facilities

Again a slight improvement. This is so often allied to the previous section in that, where improvements are contemplated, they have no room to fit these. Some do not, in plain terms, wish to spend money. Such reluctance has no part in legislation and can only be countered by straight talking of the occupier's responsibilities toward persons employed on his premises. At the same time regard should be paid to difficulties if it is clearly understood that work of improvement to the standard, as laid down, is not unduly protracted.

Drinking Water

This section is well understood and catered for but there could be improvements in these simple requirements.

Eating Facilities

In general terms it has been found that this section has been well met, though there is a constant enquiry from office workers as to why they should not have the same consideration as do shop workers staying on premises for a meal. It is not easy to answer such questions, which have a certain validity. It can be easily pointed out in reply that the legislation does not cover this, but that is not satisfying to the office worker who may, in actual fact, have a genuine problem.

Floor Passages and Stairs.

The need for constant and urgent action in any defect in flooring, passages and/or stairs is something that affects all persons working on premises covered by the Act. Worn and defective floor covering, in shops particularly, is seen at once by all. The responsible person has the view that it detracts from the tone and presentation of the premises. The safety of the persons frequenting has, misguidedly, a lower rating.

Since this section is linked with accidents of falls and injury, the cause can be clearly pinpointed.

Prohibition of Heavy Work

When mention is made of this section to occupiers, it is at first, quite frankly, scoffed at. Only when the object of the section is discussed and the likely chain of events pointed out which could arise from a person sustaining injury having been required to lift, carry or move something too heavy, so that it is beyond his or her capacity, that the need for such protection becomes obvious. Therefore, if all is done to prevent the possibility of injury, there is little prospect of the occupier having action taken against him by this Department.

First Aid

A review of the contents of the items contained within the First Aid Kit is carried out during each visit to Registered Premises. In most cases the kit is provided, but there is failure, by most, to keep the kit up to the required standard.

It would appear that this particular item is also popular with local felons for, in a recent break-in, the only other thing stolen apart from a few odd pounds was the whole First Aid Kit complete with leaflet SHW1.

Fuel Storage Premises

There does not appear to be any possibility for the offices within the local Fuel Storage Depot to be improved. The same applies to the washing and W.C. facilities. It could be said that the state and standard are in conformity, but only just. There appears a quiet,

simmering feeling of animosity between British Rail and the coal merchants at this Depot. Each tolerate the other, yet each would be glad to see the other go.

Danger Machines

There were no accidents reported during the year 1971, caused by or in connection with dangerous machines. The precise reason for this falling off is not yet known, but it would be pleasing to surmise that constant stress whenever and wherever possible of the need to take extreme care when using dangerous machines is having some result. If this were to continue for successive years, then that would be proof of efforts resulting in the reduction of the accident rate.

Fencing

Advice has been given and, more to the point, action taken at once to provide adequate guards on several machines. In a number of cases it was found that guards were necessary to the leaning edge of the food chute of gravity feed machines.

Cleaning of Dangerous Machines

Every effort is made to stress the plain requirements of this Section.

Training and supervision of persons working on Dangerous Machines

There is now greater awareness of the obligations under this section of the need for proper training in not only the correct use but of the hazards to be encountered. This is more noticeable in the larger store where they send their staff to a training centre run by and for their own staff. Such training at a central point can do nothing but good whether the employee stays with that company or leaves to find employment with some other company. On conversation with staff who have attended such training, it has been found that they take pride in not only the way the machine works that they may use, but in the manner in which the machine is cleaned. They, in turn, do in fact pass on this knowledge gained to junior staff members within their department.

New Building and alterations to Old Buildings

The sight of plans of proposed new buildings or extensive alterations to old buildings continues to play an important part and it is pleasing to note that in the majority of cases they now provide for washing and W.C. facilities above the scale, even though staff totals may be low. Matters of ventilation seem to be incorporated more now than they were in the recent past.

Accidents

During the year a total of 21 accident reports were received. For various reasons this total arrived at a net figure of 18.

As in previous years, an investigation was made of each reported accident, hence the fact that the enquiry often disclosed that the accident which took place outside the premises concerned was a road accident or for some other quite valid reason was excluded from the necessary recorded statistics. As is well known, the majority of injuries sustained could have been avoided by just a little more care to the task in hand. It could be said that where some individual does sustain an injury through his own basic fault, it has dealt rough justice, but where the circumstances lead that individual to suffer pain through the fault of others, then it is understandable that he or she may be rightly annoyed.

Even where, to our departmental knowledge, the occupier has in the past been fully informed as to the necessary form to use and where to send such Form OSR2, it is surprising how many firms send the form to the wrong place, i.e. the local National Insurance Office, the local Factory Inspectorate, the Factory Inspectorate within their Head Office area. This causes obvious delay, but must also place needless work on the part of the Inspectorate in re-addressing the form to the correct Local Authority.

Although enquiries may be made at the time of visiting premises registered under the Act as to whether there have been any accidents during the recent past, one can only take the reply as truth. There is no way of showing otherwise. The local National Insurance Office does not inform the Local Authority that they have received a claim on Form B176 for an accident and injury from the firm of "W. Smith Ltd." that "Betty Jones" fell down a flight of stairs and broke her leg. The employer will complete the required form on a claim for Industrial Injury and return this to the Local National Insurance Office without delay, but the failure on his part to report this to the Local Authority on Form OSR2 does not delay the claimant's monies.

There is no doubt that there should be an obligation on the employer to have on the premises a book on similar lines to that of the Book B.I.510 under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, and Regulation 3(3) of the Industrial Injuries (Claims and Payments) Regulations. It would appear the object here is to assist the injured person in giving notice to his employer of the injury by Section 25(1) of the Act.

It does say that where there are ten or more persons insured under the Act, they are normally employed at the same time in connection with the employer's trade or business to premises subject to the

Factories Act, 1961, and at any other premises. Mention is also made that such book should be available at all times to the employee or person acting on his behalf, that the book should be preserved for three years of the date of the last entry and that the employer is required to investigate the circumstances and record any discrepancies found.

Mention is made of the "Accident Book" in Paragraph 14 of Local Authority Circular 8 (Revised) line 9, 10, 11 :—"Inspectors may find the Accident Book maintained by employers of ten or more persons under the National Insurance Act useful for this purpose". This is in relation to the checking that accidents which have occurred, have in fact been reported.

It should be noted that there is an obligation on the employer of ten or more persons to record all injuries sustained by staff, but there is nothing to cater for a lower figure than ten. The information is just as vital for less than ten as it is for the figure of ten or more.

A further point of interest would arise when the Inspector making a visit to premises where there are ten or more persons employed requests to see the Accident Book and is either refused a sight of the Book or learns that no such Book is kept on the premises.

There is nothing he can do in such circumstances by reason of the fact that he has no authority to request or demand the production of such records since it is not catered for within the provisions of the Act.

Demarcation

Where any problems of demarcation have arisen, these have been resolved on consultation with H.M. Factory Inspectorate.

It is worthy of recording that there is within this locality an excellent spirit of goodwill and co-operation between this Local Authority and H.M. Factory Inspectorate who have, at all times, been most willing to assist with advice given with good humour.

Conclusion

During the past year effort has been made to visit each and every one of the Registered Premises within this County Borough and this 100% record of inspection has been maintained.

It was hoped that following routine inspection, the overall pattern of work would diminish, but the opposite has proved to be the case. The workload has now reached such proportions that it may be necessary in the following year to reduce the total number of visits and

carry out a detailed Street by Street survey of all premises. This will take some considerable time to be well done, but it is very possible that the totals of Registered Premises may increase.

A lot has been achieved not only in the past year but in previous years thereto, not only by this Department, but by the occupiers of contrasting standards towards their premises, their staff and legislation.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Supplement to the Narrative Report. Reception of the leaflet

“ The Safe Use of Food Slicing Machines ”—(SHW 14)

As requested in letter Ref. SHW6628/1971 dated 1st December, 1971, the following is information relative to the reception of the leaflet “ The Safe Use of Slicing Machines (SHW 14).

The layout and content matter is excellent being phrased in simple understandable terms. Both the quality of paper and the size of print in point reference is good. The content matter of the leaflet, or rather booklet, is neither too small nor too large and the size is just about right.

The use of the photographs having good modelling and texture have been used to show clearly the points worthy of stress. With the use of a good quality paper the reproductions thereof have good visual presentation.

During the course of visit of inspection, a leaflet has been left at every premise where there were any of the slicing machines mentioned within the leaflet. This had not merely been left in the manager's office, but the content has been discussed with the manager of the shop or department and brought to the attention of the persons operating the machines be they power or hand operated.

It has been found to serve a useful opportunity to exert pressure on the operator who either by ignorance, inexperience or a combination of both, to take more care when he or she has sustained some accident when using a slicing machine.

It may be said with some truth that a minor accident to the operator of a slicing machine does serve as a jolt to not only the person concerned, but to their companions and, likewise, the management. The odd small cut or nick from the sharp blade of a slicing machine inflicts not only a clean wound but pours buckets of ice cold water over complacency.

During the investigation as to the circumstances of an accident with minor injury, it has been found that the person caused the accident rather than the machine. There is no great difficulty in arriving at the cause after the event, but the problem of thought and action before the event is much greater. All too often the attitude has been "we never have an accident here ; we are all too careful for that " is disproved by the arrival on the office desk of a Form OSR2 from that very same firm.

There is no doubt that this booklet, SHW 14, has been very well received not only at the small shop on the corner but also at the large stores within this County Borough.

The reference to Section 48 at the foot of page 1 could, to advantage, have been expanded in a paragraph within the general content of the leaflet and stress should have been made of the plain and simple requirement to report the circumstances on Form OSR 2 to the Local Authority where the injury brings absence from three days or more, forthwith, and not in a few days, a week or even longer.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Supplement to the Narrative Report.—Mechanical Handling of Foods in Premises subject to the Act

As requested in letter Ref. SHW 6628/1971, dated 1st December, 1971, the following relates to experience in dealing with mechanical handling of goods in premises subject to the Act.

There are few Registered Premises within this County Borough where there is any form of mechanical handling of goods, but where some form of such handling does take place, there have been no major problems.

In large stores, such as supermarkets, the whole of the ground floor area is invariably used as a sales area with some small space at the rear set aside for the reception of goods inwards. Normally, within or adjacent to this reception area there is some system of moving goods quickly in high volume from the ground floor to the storage area on the first or subsequent floors. The making use of the maximum space for a selling area is understandable, but even where consideration has been given to the provision of a reasonable space for goods reception area, this has been swamped by the trend to use very large articulated motor

vehicles for delivery. The arrival of such a high weight/volume delivery often brings problems not thought of at the time the building was taken into use.

Since the manual handling of such quantities of goods is out of the question for a number of reasons, the only method to move such high volumes is either by lifts or conveyor belting. The use of lifts or hoists has been taken care of in the provision of the Hoists and Lifts Regulations. The sense behind the Regulations is now accepted and forms part of the obligations by the occupier.

Where space will allow, there has been a greater move towards the use of conveyors. These not only cope with a high volume of goods inwards to the storage area but also for goods outwards from the stock accommodation to the shop floor. They are simple to operate and perform the task without high staff manning.

Attention, locally, has been given firstly to adequate guarding of both drive and belting drums, also to that section usually of a fixed nature housing a series of rollers leading to the conveyor belt with the view to avoiding the trapping of fingers or hands. The subject of good lighting in the vicinity of both ends of the conveyor belting has been taken up from time to time and, where this had been done, the lighting in those areas has been improved.

The size and location of the emergency stop controls at both ends of the belting have been noted and, in one instance, the person on the first floor stock accommodation area, off-loading the items ascending, had to move two paces to her right and then reach upwards for the emergency stop button. This arrangement was pointed out to the management of the particular firm and the emergency stop controls on that floor were moved to the front of the frame work of the conveyor in close proximity to the worker. It is worthy of mention that the matter of evaluation of goods being damaged as the result of bad positioning of the emergency stop and the stop control seemed to weigh more heavily with the firm than did the possibility of a person suffering injury.

The use of roller conveyors in one place led to two silly and avoidable accidents. One accident brought about the fracture of toes to a person stepping over a length of roller tracking leading from a height of four feet to ground level over a distance of some ten feet or more. As he stepped over with one foot, his other foot became wedged under the power part nearer to the floor. He lost his balance and therefore sustained the fractures. It should be mentioned that at this place there were clear instructions that employees were not to step over, vault over or pass under roller tracking. This accident was taken up

with the employers and blanking off plates were fitted to the thinner part of the descending wedge, making it impossible for the person to accidentally catch his feet in the angle iron frame work.

Another instance arose where an employer, a youth of less sense than years, jumped upwards to move a carton which had caused an obstruction of further cartrons descending. The idea and object were well meant, no doubt, but having jumped he presented the palm of his hand to the underside of the belting, it became wedged under a metal cross member of the frame work. Since he had jumped with arm extended, it followed that, as his body weight fell, his hand was trapped under the metal member. He sustained fractures to two fingers. On representation to the employer, this area at the underside of the belting was promptly blanked off.

The use of fork lift trucks has increased in both the smaller and larger premises concerned with the rapid, safe movement of goods. So far these have not resulted in serious accidents nor serious incidents. One incident did occur at a large wholesale warehouse where the operator of a truck was carrying goods with the platform raised and collided with a newly fitted heating radiator. The collision brought about a chain of events which, by good fortune, did not cause injury to other members of the staff, but it did damage the goods being moved on the raised platform, the radiator, the piping leading to the radiator, the brackets securing the item to the ceiling, the ceiling and the adjacent light fittings. The stock in the vicinity of the items which fell from the platform was damaged. The operator of the fork lift truck did not notice the newly fitted radiator and there was lack of consideration to the height setting of the radiator to give a safe margin of clearance to the passage of the fork lift with the platform in the raised position. It was a costly error, but some thinking did take place, for the better, after the event.

The use of the modern pallet system has not only brought about the increase in the use of the fork lift trucks, but has also spread into the field of hand-operated hydraulic trucks. These, used in a goods reception area, move a high volume in a short time with low labour costs. The mode of operation is simple and capital expenditure low. These can present difficulties, not in the appliances themselves, by rather in the manner in which they are used.

One incident occurred in the use of a hand-operated hydraulic truck of 3,000 lbs. maximum capacity. The reception area was congested by reason of a delivery of goods from a large motor vehicle. In order to clear this area as soon as possible, all available staff were put to work, including a part-time youth. Some person, it was never

established, who it was, had used the truck and left it in the raised position, that being about six inches. The warehouseman was off-loading the contents of the pallet into a wheeled trolley for transference to the shop area, with the youth at the opposite side. Without any warning whatsoever, the youth lowered the pallet. Unfortunately, the warehouseman had his right foot positioned under the pallet. The weight of goods on the pallet was estimated to be in the region of one hundred and twenty pounds (120 lbs.). Although the warehouseman sustained serious bruising, there were no fractures to his feet. This serious injury resulted from the part-timer remembering during work an instruction that pallets must never be left in the raised position. Without further ado he acted, without giving any indication of his intention to the warehouseman.

It follows that where there is some form of mechanical handling, the firm concerned has such a large total of items to be moved that it could be costly and uneconomic to use manual movement. In such cases the firm has full knowledge of the precautions to be taken for the safety, not only of the particular equipment, but of the matters relative to efficient, safe continued operation.

HOUSING

Clearance Areas

The Slum Clearance Programme showed steady progress throughout the year. The redevelopment of the Casey Lane Area is now complete. The Hawfield Lane Clearance Area is progressing towards the Compulsory Purchase Order and many of the owner-occupiers in the area are requesting the Corporation to purchase their houses in advance of the Order being made so that they can purchase houses in other parts of the Borough and avoid being re-housed in Council Houses.

The occupiers of the houses in the Horninglow Road North Clearance Area have, with the exception of one, all been re-housed thus a drab, unsightly collection of houses bordering the road of one of the main entrances into the Borough, should be demolished and the site cleared during the early part of 1972 and present a more pleasing aspect of this area.

One of the difficulties experienced of late when demolition orders have been made on a block of houses which belong to separate owners, is to get them to accept a joint agreement for a demolition contractor to carry out the work. Time drags on, vandalism takes place and soon they become a dangerous structure particularly to children playing around in the area. It has been decided that the only solution is for the Corporation to employ a demolition contractor to carry out the work and then recover the costs from the various owners.

This year completes 10 years of good steady progress in the clearing of slums and unfit or substandard houses and marks the halfway stage of the 20 years programme commenced in 1962. By the end of the next 10 years, if everything goes according to plan, the Borough should be freed from all its dilapidated and substandard houses.

HOUSING ACT 1969

Applications for Qualification Certificates

During the year 50 applications for Qualification Certificates were received. These applications are divided into two categories, one where the required amenities are already installed and the other where the amenities will be installed by the aid of the Improvement Grant System. Prior to any application being placed before the appropriate Committee a detailed inspection of the property is carried out and should any repairs be required an undertaking in writing, is obtained either from the owner or agent that these repairs will be carried out.

No certificate is issued before a further inspection has been made to ensure the repairs have been satisfactorily dealt with.

Applications for Qualification Certificates without Grant ..	23
Applications for Qualification Certificates with Grant ..	15
Number of Certificates issued	16
Number of applications not proceeded with	2

Statistics

Number of new domestic premises erected during the year :—

Total (including flats)	209
Number erected by the Local Authority	108
Number erected by other bodies or persons	101

Number of houses demolished during the year :—

By the Local Authority	87
By other bodies and persons	22

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

- (a) Total number of dwelling houses (including caravans) inspected for defects (under Public Health Acts and Housing Acts) 1,614
- (b) Number of dwelling houses found to be in such a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 204
- (c) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those in preceeding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. 1,410

2. ACTION TAKEN WITH REGARD TO:—

- (a) Clearance Areas
- (b) Individual Unfit Houses (see 17)
- (c) Closing Orders (see 17)

(a) Number of Houses demolished :			
Unfit Houses	Other Houses	Number of Families displaced	Number of Persons displaced
48	0	39	124

(b) Number of Houses demolished :

<i>Unfit Houses</i>	<i>Number of Families displaced</i>	<i>Number of Persons displaced</i>
14	16	36

(c) Closing Orders :

<i>Number of Premises closed</i>	<i>Number of Families displaced</i>	<i>Number of Persons displaced</i>
6	13	42

3. REPAIRS.

Informal Action

Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit as a result of informal action by the Local Authority under the Public Health or Housing Acts	157
--	-----

Action under Statutory Powers

Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :—

(a) By Owners	56
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

Housing Act, 1957

Number of houses made fit after service of formal notice under Section 9 and 10	—
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FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Thirteen samples of Fertilisers and twelve samples of Feeding Stuffs were obtained in the County Borough for analysis during the year, the results of which are shown in the following tables :—

FERTILISERS

Sample	Formal	Informal	Number Genuine	Unsatisfactory	
				Formal	Informal
Fisons Rose Food with Magnesium	1	—	—	1	—
Fisons Growmore	1	—	1	—	—
Fisons Liquinure	—	1	1	—	—
Wilko Special Lawn Fertiliser ..	1	—	1	—	—
Wilko Growmore Fertiliser ..	1	—	1	—	—
Synchemicals 50/50 Grass Feeder ..	—	1	—	—	1
Boots Compure	—	1	1	—	—
Sangral General 9-5-4 Liquid Fertiliser	—	1	1	—	—
Bonemeal Fertiliser	1	—	1	—	—
Fisons Flower Fertiliser	1	—	1	—	—
Eclipse Plant Food	1	—	1	—	—
Fisons Extra Yield	1	—	1	—	—
Bio Plant Food	—	1	1	—	—
Total	8	5	11	1	1

FEEDING STUFFS

Sample	Formal	Informal	Number Genuine	Unsatisfactory	
				Formal	Informal
Hybrid 99 Layers Mash	1	—	1	—	—
Intensive Grower Pellets	1	—	1	—	—
Hybrid 99 Layers Pellets	1	—	1	—	—
Poultry Fattening Mash	1	—	1	—	—
Rabbit Pellets	1	—	1	—	—
Battery and Deep Litter Pellets ..	1	—	1	—	—
Chick Growers Pellets	1	—	1	—	—
Super Dairy Nuts	1	—	1	—	—
18% Dairy Nuts	1	—	1	—	—
Growers Mash	1	—	—	1	—
Turkey Growers Pellets	1	—	1	—	—
Chicken Starter Meal	1	—	1	—	—
Total	12	—	11	1	—

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

PART I

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	129	104	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	92	175	5	—
Total	221	279	8	—

OUTWORKERS

Three lists of domestic premises where outwork is carried on have been received from the firms concerned. The nature of the work concerned is as follows :—

Wearing apparel	4
Net Mending	4
Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises ..	—
Number of Notices served	—

WEEDS ACT, 1959

During the year eight complaints of nuisance from weeds coming within the jurisdiction of the above Act were received.

In all cases the necessary action was taken, the weeds either being cut down and burned or sprayed with weed killer.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT, CARBIDE OF CALCIUM, ETC.

The total number of stores in the County Borough is 100, and the total amount of Petroleum Spirit and mixture involved being 277,510 gallons. This is made up of 77 stores of Petroleum Spirit containing 267,980 gallons of Petrol and 23 stores containing 9,530 gallons of Petroleum Mixture.

The premises are inspected in conjunction with the Fire Service and apart from a few minor contraventions were in good condition.

It is worth while noting that there are now two 24-hour Self Service Stations in the Borough operated at night by "Note Acceptor" apparatus. There are also three Self Service Stations and applications have been received and granted for another station of this type. It would appear that these types of stations in use are in keeping with the changing social habits of the General Public and I have to report that no incidents concerning the safety of the users or of the General Public have occurred in the County Borough.

EXPLOSIVES

There are 35 premises in the Borough registered for the storage and sale of mixed explosives, i.e. fireworks and cartridges. The premises are visited in conjunction with the Fire Service and it is noticeable that since extensive propaganda has been given to the dangers of fireworks in the hands of young and often careless children the number of shops keeping fireworks has greatly diminished. The tendency now is for parties to be organised and a responsible adult to be in charge, i.e. the Police firework party on the Shobnall Fields Recreation ground. This I feel is a very good move.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Anthrax

No suspected case of Anthrax has occurred in the Borough during the year.

Fowl Pest

One suspected case of Fowl Pest was reported in the Borough during the year. A domestic Poultry Keeper with 50 head of poultry reported that 40 of his hens had died suddenly.

The Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries at Stafford was notified. A Veterinary Officer visited the premises and confirmed that the disease was Fowl Pest. The remainder of the poultry was destroyed and the whole lot conveyed to the Refuse Destructor after which the premises were cleansed and disinfected.

Swine Fever

No suspected case of Swine Fever has occurred in the Borough during the year.

Foot and Mouth Disease

The Borough was not affected by any Foot and Mouth Disease restrictions during the year.

The Movements of Animals (Records) Order, 1960

During the year the provisions of this Order have been administered and the occupiers of farms in the Borough supplied with the necessary record books.

Publicity

New Orders issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food affecting diseases of animals generally and having a local significance are published in the local press.

JOHN EASTON,

*Chief Public Health Inspector and Inspector
under the above-mentioned Acts and Orders.*

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