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BOROUGH OF BURY ST. EDMUNDS



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1964





(1)

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR  
ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS  
OF THE BOROUGH OF BURY ST. EDMUNDS

Mr. Mayor, Alderman Mrs. Bates and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Public Health Service for the year 1964.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population showed a small increase to 22,270 which is the highest figure yet recorded for Bury St. Edmunds.

The registration of 78 more births and 36 fewer deaths than in the previous year has resulted in a very sharp rise in the birth rate and a substantial fall in the death rate. The general incidence of infectious diseases was low.

Mention is made in the substance of this report of the continued efforts of your Officers to secure the maintenance of high standards of food hygiene. In nearly every case willing co-operation has been received from the food traders concerned, but on one occasion it was necessary to ask for authority to prosecute for repeated contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

The completion of a large modern slaughterhouse has resulted in the number of animals killed for human consumption being more than doubled, and this in turn caused a heavy load of work for your meat inspectors.

Repeated searches were made for certain tins of canned meat from batches which might have been associated with the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak. These searches were carried out with efficiency and enthusiasm by your already hard worked Public Health Inspectors.

It is a pleasure to report an improvement in the rate of clearance of sub-standard houses, 91 of which were demolished during the year.

A sample of the mains water supply submitted to the Public Analyst showed the natural fluoride content to be 0.2 parts per million. It is the hope of your Medical Officer of Health that the West Suffolk Water Board, to whom the Council's water undertaking was transferred in 1964, may some day take the necessary steps to make up the deficiency in natural fluoride to 1 part per million.

An unusual task for your Public Health Department was the treatment of a major infestation of hamsters.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

P. COGGIN BROWN,

Medical Officer of Health.

(2)

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

P. Coggin Brown, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

E. H. Box, M.A.P.H.I.

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J. Ellis, M.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

G. Harrison, M.A.P.H.I.

S. T. Aaron, M.A.P.H.I.  
(Appointed 1st April, 1964.)

ASSISTANT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Miss A. D. Wright,  
(Appointed 1st April, 1964.)

SHORTHAND/TYPIST

Miss A. P. Harvey,  
(Appointed 1st April, 1964.)

CLERK

Miss C. Claydon,  
(Appointed 1st January, 1964.)

## VITAL STATISTICS.

ALL FIGURES IN BRACKETS, which follow in the sequence of this report, relate to the corresponding figures for 1963.

Registrar General's Estimate for 1964	22,270 (22,150)
Census April, 1961... ..	21,144
Rateable Value ... ..	£963,172 (£919,917)
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (Est.)	£4,050 (£3,800)
Area ... ..	3,672 acres

POPULATION:- The Registrar General's estimate of the population shows an increase of 120.

BIRTHS:- There was a very sharp increase in the birth rate. The corrected figure of 19.1 per thousand of the population exceeded the rate for England and Wales for the first time since 1958, and was the highest figure recorded in Bury St. Edmunds since 1947. The actual number of live births registered showed an increase of 78 compared with the figure for the previous year.

LIVE BIRTHS	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate ...	406 (338)	201 (168)	205 (170)
Illegitimate	28 (18)	15 (10)	13 (8)
Percentage of illegitimate live births of total live births			6.5 (5.1)
Crude Birth Rate, per 1,000 of population			19.5 (16.1)
Comparability Factor for Births ...			0.98(0.98)
Birth Rate per 1,000 corrected for comparability ...			19.1 (15.7)
Birth Rate per 1,000 of population England and Wales ...			18.4 (18.2)

STILLBIRTHS	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	6 (9)	4 (5)	2 (4)
Illegitimate	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

Still birth rate per 1,000 total  
(live and still) births 13.6 (24.7)

Still birth rate per 1,000 total  
(live and still) births  
England and Wales ... 16.3 (17.3)

DEATHS:- There was a decline in the death rate for the third consecutive year, and the corrected figure of 8.8 per thousand of the population was substantially below the rate for the county of West Suffolk and that for England and Wales as a whole.

Fewer deaths occurred from respiratory diseases, from heart and circulatory diseases and from accidental causes, but the number of deaths from lung cancer increased from 6 to 10. The total number of deaths from all causes was 36 fewer than in the previous year.

DEATHS:-	Total	Male	Female
	232 (268)	109 (132)	123 (136)
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of population			10.4 (12.1)
Comparability Factor for Deaths			0.84 (0.84)
Death Rate per 1,000 of population corrected for comparability			8.8 (10.2)
Death Rate per 1,000 of population England and Wales			11.3 (12.2)

INFANT MORTALITY:- Although the number of deaths of infants under one year of age increased from 5 in the previous year to 8 in the year under review, the infant mortality rate remained slightly below that for England and Wales as a whole. Six of the infant deaths occurred in the first week of life and four of these were due to prematurity. No deaths were recorded of illegitimate infants.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age -

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate ...	8 (4)	3 (2)	5 (2)
Illegitimate ...	- (1)	- (1)	- (-)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			18.4 (14.0)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births England and Wales			20.0 (20.9)

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1964  
IN BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

Registrar General's  
Figures.

					M.			F.
ALL CAUSES ... ..					109	(132)	123	(136)
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	-	(-)	-	(1)
2	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	-	(-)	-	(-)
3	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	-	(-)	-	(-)
4	Diphtheria	...	...	...	-	(-)	-	(-)
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	-	(-)	-	(-)
6	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	-	(-)	-	(-)
7	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	-	(-)	-	(-)
8	Measles...	...	...	...	-	(-)	-	(-)
9	Other infective and parastic diseases	...	...	...	-	(-)	-	(2)
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	2	(5)	2	(1)
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	6	(4)	4	(2)
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	-	(-)	5	(2)
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	-	(-)	2	(3)
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms...	...	...	...	10	(16)	10	(11)
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	-	(-)	-	(1)
16	Diabetes	...	...	...	-	(-)	2	(3)
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	25	(16)	22	(31)
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	28	(38)	26	(23)
19	Hypertension with heart disease...	...	...	...	1	(-)	6	(-)
20	Other heart disease	...	...	...	7	(10)	7	(9)
21	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	1	(4)	8	(6)
22	Influenza	...	...	...	-	(2)	-	(1)
23	Pneumonia	...	...	...	6	(9)	8	(16)
24	Bronchitis	...	...	...	5	(3)	1	(1)
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	-	(2)	-	(1)
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	2	(5)	1	(2)
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	-	(-)	-	(-)
28	Nephritis and nephrosis...	...	...	...	3	(1)	-	(-)
29	Hyperplasia of prostate...	...	...	...	-	(2)	-	(-)
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion...	...	...	...	-	(-)	-	(-)
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	-	(2)	-	(1)
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	7	(7)	16	(10)
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	3	(2)	1	(-)
34	All other accidents	...	...	...	1	(3)	1	(7)
35	Suicide...	...	...	...	1	(1)	1	(2)
36	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	1	(-)	-	(-)

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The general incidence of infectious diseases was low.

Sonne dysentery. Two cases were reported. The family concerned had been away on a visit to another county where the child was taken ill, but the diagnosis was not made until their return home. The father was also infected and, because he worked as a food handler at a large catering establishment, it was felt that further cases could be expected, but in the event no other cases were notified.

Encephalitis. One case of encephalitis occurred as a complication of mumps.



**TUBERCULOSIS:-** Five (8) new cases, including one case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. Three of the new patients with pulmonary tuberculosis were immigrants, and two of these were discovered at X-Ray examination which was made at the request of Officers of your health department.

#### PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Age and Sex distribution of new cases, 1964.

Age	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65+	Total
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Female	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

**WATER:-** During the year, 6 water samples were taken from the Council's swimming pool and one from a private pool. Samples were taken from 25 business and domestic premises receiving their water from private wells.

The examination of water from a private house and a business premises showed slight evidence of contamination. However, a satisfactory report was received from the house following the cleansing of the storage tank. The water supply at the business premises was still under investigation at the end of the year.

The first of the samples taken from the Council's swimming pool yielded an adverse report, however, on investigation it was found that the sample had been taken after a short breakdown in the chlorination plant. All subsequent samples were satisfactory. The sample taken from the private pool was satisfactory.

The following is the report of the Borough Surveyor:-

#### WATER

##### General.

The whole of the water supply system to all parts of the district, which was administered by the Borough Council for many years, was transferred to the West Suffolk Water Board on 1st April, 1964. However, to facilitate administrative arrangements, the Borough Council continued to supervise the day to day running of the Department until 30th September, 1964. The supply of water to all parts of the Borough continued to be adequate and wholesome during the period that the Borough Council was responsible, and sampling and analysis of treated and untreated raw water was continued as in previous years.

##### Swimming Pool.

Attendances at the Swimming Pool were higher than for several years. During the time that the pool was open to the public, 21,611 children paid for admission during 1964 (15,605 in 1963; 12,263 in 1962) and 2,912 adults (2,445 in 1963; 1,752 in 1962). In addition, the pool was hired by many schools and other organisations.

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Weekly collections of refuse from domestic and trade premises were made throughout the year. All refuse was taken to West Stow where it was disposed of by controlled tipping.

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

The Works at Fornham Park were in full use throughout the year. The mechanical sludge conveyor which was installed in 1963, assisted considerably in the loading of dry sludge from the drying beds. A prototype sludge lifting device was installed during the year, and the manufacturers carried out various experimental modifications.

## OUTFALL SEWER.

The new main outfall sewer from the town to the Sewage Disposal Works was in use throughout the year. It is expected that the section of the old sewer that is above ground will be removed during 1965.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

All food premises within the Borough have been regularly inspected throughout the year and with the exception of two or three such premises, it is pleasing to report that a high standard of food hygiene has generally been maintained. However, one restaurant was very unsatisfactory and in spite of weekly inspections by your Officers over a long period, conditions continued to deteriorate. Shortly after the close of the year, a special report on this restaurant was submitted to the Council who authorised legal proceedings to be instituted against the owner.

Self service counters in shops are becoming more common and although they have many advantages both from the shop keepers and the purchasers point of view, there are some dangers to be avoided. The food should be well wrapped, careful stock keeping is important, and temperature and humidity should be kept at the appropriate level for the food concerned. Instruction has had to be given to many food handlers on these matters and in particular, on the importance of careful handling of food when packing it for self service counters. This latter point has been stressed to the managers of shops where such foods are packed on the premises and lectures have been given on this subject to members of the staff of these shops. It is most important for the public to have confidence that the food which looks so attractive in the modern packs is wholesome in all respects.

A number of lectures were given by your Public Health Inspectors to the senior pupils of schools for it is felt that it is important that these students, many of whom are about to enter industry, etc., should have a good basic knowledge of food hygiene.

During the year, officers of your health department were pleased to be invited to co-operate with the local hospital authorities. Inspections were made of the kitchens and food preparation and storage facilities at the two hospitals in the town, and written reports were submitted. In addition, your Medical Officer of Health and Chief Public Health Inspector attended a meeting of the Prevention of Infection Committee at the hospital.

**MILK:-** Ten samples of raw milk were sent for biological examination. No results were obtained from two of these samples because of intercurrent infection which occurred at the Laboratory. Two samples were found to be infected with *Brucella abortus*, the remaining six samples were satisfactory. The information concerning the infected samples was passed to the Local Authority of the area where the milk was produced.

All milk sold within the Borough is designated under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1963.

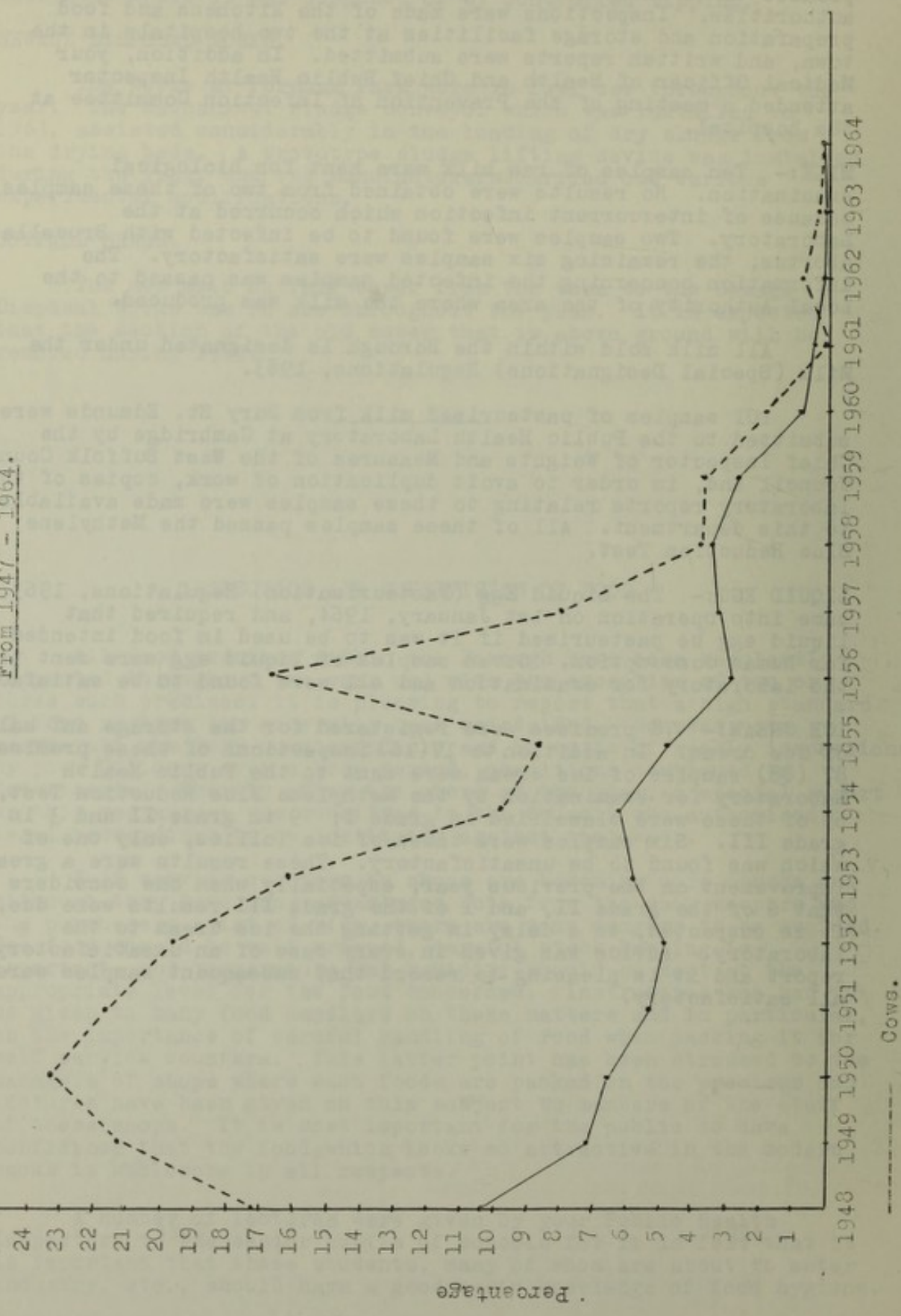
101 samples of pasteurised milk from Bury St. Edmunds were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Cambridge by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures of the West Suffolk County Council and, in order to avoid duplication of work, copies of the laboratory reports relating to these samples were made available to this department. All of these samples passed the Methylene Blue Reduction Test.

**LIQUID EGG:-** The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963, came into operation on 1st January, 1964, and required that liquid egg be pasteurised if it was to be used in food intended for human consumption. Seven samples of liquid egg were sent to the laboratory for examination and all were found to be satisfactory.

**ICE CREAM:-** 78 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice cream. In addition to 17(16) inspections of these premises, 87 (88) samples of ice cream were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test, 69 of these were classified in grade I; 9 in grade II and 3 in grade III. Six samples were taken of ice lollies, only one of which was found to be unsatisfactory. These results were a great improvement on the previous year, especially when one considers that 6 of the grade II, and 1 of the grade III results were due, it is suspected, to a delay in getting the ice cream to the laboratory. Advice was given in every case of an unsatisfactory report and it is pleasing to record that subsequent samples were all satisfactory.

Bury St. Edmunds.  
Percentage of the Cattle and Cows affected with Tuberculosis

From 1947 - 1964.



--- Cows.

## Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or part.

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed (if known) ... ..	8962	845	271	14302	13,542	-
Number inspected ... ..	8962	845	271	14302	13,542	-
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI						
Whole carcases condemned ... ..	7	5	24	34	42	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	2593	280	96	995	2710	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerici ... ..	29.0	33.7	44.3	7.2	20.3	-
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcase condemned ... ..	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	17	2	-	-	194	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ... ..	.2	.2	-	-	1.4	-
CYSTICERCI						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	* 176	8	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	175	8	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Including 1 condemned for other causes.

C. Bovis 1.9% of total cattle inspected.

## ANALYSIS OF CONDEMNED

## Cattle

	Whole Carcases	Heads & Tongues	Lungs	Livers & Pt. Livers	Skirts & Udders & Mesenteries	Hearts Kidneys	Whole Carcases	Heads	Lungs
Tuberculosis	1	5	6	3	9				
Pneumonia Pericarditis Pleurisy, Peritonitis, Melanosis and Emphysema			81			20	2		229
Pyæmia, Pyrexia Gangrene, Septicaemia	4						4		
Liver Fluke, Cirrhosis and other Parasitic conditions			34	1897		1			220
Nephritis, Necrosis, Fibrosis, Degeneration, Odour, Contamination, C. Angioma, Blood Splashing	1	3	58	148	24	25	1	1	1
Emaciation and Oedema	4						17		
Actinomycosis and Actinobacillosis		39	4						
Tumours, Abscesses Cystic conditions, Adhesions	1	22	49	671	84	64	1	1	1
Septic Metritis and Mastitis					32				
C. Bovis		136			12	38			
Icterus and Uraemia	1						1		
Swine Erysipelas									
Moribund, Bruising, etc.	1				1		8		
Immaturity									
Joint Ill									
TOTALS	13	205	232	2719	162	148	34	2	45

The following Carcase Meat was also condemned:-

Bruising, Atrophy, Decomposition or Oedema	...	BEEF	1289 lb.
Abscesses	...		80 lb.
Arthritis	...		246 lb.

The total weight of all meat condemned is

## MEAT AND OFFAL.

Sheep

Pigs

Calves

Livers	Hearts or Kidneys	Whole Carcasses	Heads	Lungs	Livers	Hearts	Mesenteries	Kidneys	Whole Carcasses	Heads	Hearts	Livers	Lungs	Kidneys	Mesenteries
			192	1	1		1								
	26	11		1224		294	1		4		8		86		
		15							6						
65	1			54	872										
7	11	4		6	4		1	16	3		1	3		3	
		5							2						
37	5	1	32	10	49	1	6	66		2	1	13			3
		2							1						
		2													
		2					1		2						
									2						
									4						
09	43	42	224	1295	926	295	10	82	24	2	10	16	86	3	3

MUTTON  
312 lb.

88 lb.

20 lb.

PORK  
717 lb.

732 lb.

925 lb.

VEAL  
30 lb.

27 lb.

-

Laughterhouses was 26 tons. 5 cwts. 0 qrs. 11 lbs.

**SLAUGHTERHOUSES:-** In March, slaughtering commenced in the new slaughterhouse off Hollow Road and the kill increased rapidly throughout the year.

Against the advice of this Council and of your officers, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food deferred the date by which all slaughterhouses within the Borough should comply with the standard required by the Slaughterhouses Act, 1960. Therefore, one of the two old slaughterhouses in Eastgate Street was licensed until 31st March, 1965.

In addition to the two licensed slaughterhouses, a slaughterhouse licence has been issued to a poultry packing station for the slaughter of rabbits only.

**MEAT INSPECTION:-** The total number of animals killed for human consumption was 37,922, which was more than double the previous record figure reached in 1959. It is expected that the number of animals killed next year will be even higher.

There was a slight increase in the percentage of animals found to be affected with Tuberculosis but the figure was still only .2% of all animals examined. On the other hand, the percentage affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci was raised considerably. This is probably due to animals now being brought to the town from a far wider area. The high proportion, 44.3%, of disease amongst calves is probably due to the large number of casualty animals sent to the slaughterhouses in Bury St. Edmunds from the large scale beef production unit situated in the area of a nearby Local Authority.

The percentage of cattle affected with Cysticercus Bovis increased to 1.9% - the highest figure since 1961 when it was 2%. The following table shows how slaughtering has increased within the Borough since 1944.

Total number of animals killed  
for human consumption.

1944	10,514
1949	6,592
1954	12,301
1959	16,280
1964	37,922

**POULTRY:-** Regular daily visits have been made to all of the poultry slaughterhouses. 7,963 chickens, 10,007 hens, 8 turkeys and 78 other poultry, having a total weight of 28 tons. 2 cwt. 22 lbs. were condemned. The principal causes remained the same as in the previous year. 136 tame rabbits were also condemned mainly because of abscesses and carcinoma.

The amount of poultry condemned shows the importance of this duty but one cannot help wondering what happens to such food produced at other places where it is not subjected to routine inspection. It is a sad reflection on food standards in this country that a large percentage of poultry intended for human consumption is not inspected at the place of killing. In many countries, poultry inspection is considered to be of the same importance as meat inspection.

FOOD PREMISES:- The number of food premises in the area classified by type of business, the number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the number of inspections of these premises, which were made during the year, are recorded in the accompanying table.

	Number Registered under Sect.16, F. & D. Act.	*Total Number of Premises	Number of Inspections made.
Butchers and Pork Butchers	20	22	91 (54)
Bakers ... ..	1	8	33 (37)
Confectioners ... ..	1	29	27 (42)
Fish - Wet ... ..	1	4	16 (18)
Fish - Fried ... ..	9	9	26 (59)
Greengrocers ... ..	-	14	41 (48)
General Provisions ... ..	2	54	134 (172)
Hotels ... ..	-	8	21 (21)
Licensed Premises ... .. (excluding hotels)	-	76	136 (161)
Restaurants, Cafes and Canteens ... ..	-	65	259 (203)
Food Stalls... ..	-	41	142 (160)
Other Food Premises... ..	3	34	89 (33)

\*These figures should be regarded as approximate because in many cases different businesses are conducted from the same premises.

UN SOUND FOOD:- Foodstuffs found to be unfit for human consumption and diverted to other purposes or destroyed were:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Cheese ... ..		1	1	22
Fish ... ..			3	21
Vegetables 561 tins ... ..		6	1	19
Poultry ... ..	28	2	-	22
Fruit and cereals ... ..		3	2	25
Ham - tinned ... ..		3	1	26
Tinned Meat - 740 tins ... ..		9	1	20
Tinned Milk, Fish, Fruit, etc. - 3578 tins ... ..	1	15	2	20
Rabbits ... ..		5	2	8
Miscellaneous ... ..		5	1	8
	31	14	0	23
Meat and Offals ... .. (At slaughterhouses)	26	5	0	11
	57	19	1	6

Number of certificates of condemnation issued 3,435 (3,406).  
The methods of disposal of unsound food were unchanged.

## DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950.

The Borough was included in Swine Fever Orders on two occasions during the year. The number of movement licences issued was 4,062 (2,400).

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The number of inspections made by the staff of this department and of treatments by the Council's operator were as follows:-

## PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Inspections	4351
Treatments	336

## BUSINESS AND OTHER PREMISES.

Inspections	1464
Treatments	97

In addition to the above, two maintenance treatments were carried out to the sewerage system, in one of which, fluoroacetamide was used which proved very effective and it was reported that a large number of dead rats were found in the sewers. Periodic inspections and treatments were made at the sewage works and refuse tips.

Hamsters:- During the year, reports were received from shop premises of an infestation of hamsters. Treatments were carried out using Warfarin but for a considerable time, no evidence of any decrease in the numbers was observed. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were then contacted and experiments carried out by their officers revealed that the hamsters appeared to be unaffected by Warfarin. Trapping was then resorted to with far more success. At the end of the year, the number of hamsters which were being trapped was considerably reduced, but it was not felt that the infestation had been completely eradicated due to the hibernating habits of these animals. The Pet Shop from which these animals had escaped is due to be closed down early in 1965 and, with the premises vacant, it is hoped that a more concentrated effort can be made if the infestation still exists.

During the summer months, 83 complaints were received regarding wasps nests - a considerable decrease from the figure of 176 in 1963. All of these nests were destroyed.

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The above Act came into force during the year, and, in view of the increased amount of work which this placed upon the Department, an additional assistant to the Inspectors was appointed.

At the end of the year, 436 premises had been registered with this Authority. 137 of these were inspected and 340 visits were made under the Act. Two accidents were reported, both of which were investigated and necessary action taken.

The working conditions and welfare of over 33,314 persons in Bury St. Edmunds is affected by this Act.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Inspections were carried out of premises under the above Act and, as will be seen from the following table, some defects were noted. The majority of these had been remedied by the end of the year and attention was being given to the outstanding matters.

Regular inspection of such premises is most important for, if this is neglected, at some premises the standards tend to become lower.

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

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	14	7	1	
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	193	63	9	
iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority, (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	83	52	5	
Total ...	290	122	15	

## 2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	10	9			
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1			
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	7	7			
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	1			
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...					
Total ...	19	18			

OUTWORK  
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. of out workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel, Making, etc.	11	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	11	-	-	-	-	-

HOUSING

The Ministry of Health no longer require details of housing matters to be included in the Annual Report of Medical Officers of Health, but in view of the amount of time devoted by your Officers to this subject, some brief notes are recorded below:-

Building Progress. New housing accommodation provided during 1964 was as follows:-

LOCAL AUTHORITY

Completed in 1964

293 (72)

Under construction on 31st December, 1964.

282 (221)

It should be noted that 231 of the houses completed and 180 of those under construction were for town development purposes.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Completed in 1964

107 (56)

Under construction on 31st December, 1964.

99 (90)

OVERCROWDING:- One case of statutory overcrowding was abated but a further two houses were known to be overcrowded at the end of the year.

SLUM CLEARANCE:- The number of houses demolished during the year was 91 (51). This satisfactory increase was made possible by the larger number of new houses which were completed and allocated for occupation by persons displaced from sub-standard accommodation. It is hoped that this improved rate of progress can be maintained during the current year.

Two clearance orders affecting 39 houses in the Long Brackland and Northgate Street areas were confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and it is hoped that the tenants will be rehoused and the houses demolished in 1965.

In spite of the demolition of 444 of the poorest houses in the town since the start of the Council's slum clearance programme in 1955, houses are still being reported to your Public Health Committee which have been found to lack many of the basic amenities and are damp, dark and ill-ventilated. Much work remains to be done in connection with the modernisation or demolition of sub-standard houses.



(20)  
INSPECTIONS

1.	Houses - defects and nuisances	...	...	453	(618)
2.	Houses - Survey and Housing Acts	...	...	1256	(725)
3.	Housing Act - (Improvement Grants)	...	...	982	(295)
4.	Houses - re-visits	...	...	1104	(1198)
5.	Rent Act	...	...	4	(3)
6.	Verminous or insanitary houses	...	...	9	(24)
7.	Visits in connection with verminous persons...			5	(6)
8.	Drainage Work	...	...	856	(531)
9.	Public Health Act - Section 75	...	...	37	(31)
10.	Mass X-Ray	...	...	-	(-)
11.	Clean Air Act	...	...	43	(44)
12.	Infectious Diseases enquiries	...	...	35	(19)
13.	Shops Act	...	...	91	(260)
14.	Interviews with owners, etc.	...	...	795	(625)
15.	Noise Abatement Act...	...	...	42	(22)
16.	Slaughterhouses	...	...	1337	(841)
17.	Poultry inspection	...	...	1093	(1029)
18.	Stables and piggeries	...	...	26	(14)
19.	Diseases of Animals Act	...	...	60	(46)
20.	Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.	...	...	1	(13)
21.	Pets Act	...	...	9	(11)
22.	Schools	...	...	7	(19)
23.	Petrol installations	...	...	112	(389)
24.	Explosives Stores	...	...	46	(63)
25.	Caravans	...	...	258	(239)
26.	Outworkers	...	...	23	(15)
27.	Ponds, pools and ditches	...	...	92	(49)
28.	Rag, Flock and Other Fillings Act, 1951	...	...	1	(-)
29.	Refuse tip	...	...	4	(9)
30.	Unsound food	...	...	297	(280)
31.	Hairdressers and barbers	...	...	38	(39)
32.	Game Act	...	...	9	(1)
33.	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963			477	(-)
34.	Offices	...	...	-	(11)
35.	Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963	...	...	2	(5)
36.	Miscellaneous	...	...	293	(131)
	Total	...	...	9897	(7605)

