

[Report 1965] / Medical Officer of Health, East Retford U.D.C. / Borough.

Contributors

East Retford (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1965

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/qv9xx65v>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Borough of East Retford



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR 1965

PRESENTED BY

G. TATTERSALL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INCLUDING

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

H. BROOKS, M.A.P.H.I., CERT. R.S.H. (MEAT AND OTHER FOODS)



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29185105>

Borough of East Retford



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR 1965

PRESENTED BY

G. TATTERSALL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INCLUDING

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

H. BROOKS, M.A.P.H.I., CERT. R.S.H. (MEAT AND OTHER FOODS)

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

[from May 1965]

Chairman Alderman J. R. Waterfield, J.P.

Vice-Chairman Councillor B. R. Pattison

Alderman J. W. Peatfield, c.c.

Alderman Mrs. M. E. Williamson

Alderman A. Wilson

Councillor Miss N. Bradshaw

Councillor H. E. Cooper

Councillor G. Cooper

Councillor H. Gomersall

Councillor B. Pollard, c.c.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health: Dr. G. Tattersall

Chief Public Health Inspector: H. Brooks

Additional Public Health Inspector: B. Barnes

Clerical: *Chief Clerk:* Mrs. J. Thorlby
Miss H. Walker (*Transferred to
Notts C.C. Offices –
15.11.65*)
Miss P. Parsons

Telephone No:
RET FORD 2561

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHANCERY LANE,
RET FORD.

July, 1966

TO THE MAYOR, AND TO THE
ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF EAST RET FORD

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The population increase in 1965 was 240, against 160 in 1964. The estimated mid-year population is 18,530.

The natural increase of births over deaths is 99.

The total live births is 338 which is 6 less than in 1964. The deaths from all causes is 239 which is greater by 16 than in 1964.

In 1965 there were four infant deaths compared with 8 in 1964, and no maternal deaths. In 1965, there was only one stillbirth, compared with 9 in 1964.

1965 proved to be an epidemic year for measles, but apart from this the diseases notified were few. Only one case of dysentery was notified.

There was, however, an increase in the number of primary cases of tuberculosis from four in 1964 to six in 1965. Two cases were discovered in schoolchildren, one of these as a result of routine skin testing for B.C.G. vaccination. These children were early cases that responded well to modern therapy. Protection of schoolchildren by B.C.G. vaccination is a worthwhile procedure. I am happy to say that the acceptance rate for this in 1965 was 80%. I should like to see the figure rise even higher. The acceptance rate for immunisation with triple antigen, poliomyelitis and smallpox vaccine is higher in 1965 than in 1964.

Cervical Cytology

I think it important to bring to your attention the opening in June, 1965, of a Retford Clinic which aims at the early detection of cervical cancer, which is of inestimable value to all women. This clinic takes place in the new County Health Centre, Chancery Lane, which was opened for use in the autumn of 1965 (*see page 16*). By the end of the year, 386 women had attended.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for your support during the year, and thank the officers of my department and of the other departments of the Borough for their help.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

G. TATTERSALL,

Medical Officer of Health

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area	4,657 acres
Public Open Spaces	32.9 acres
Registrar General's estimated population, mid-year, 1965	18,530
Number of hereditaments at 1st April, 1966 ..	6,214
Rateable Value, 1st April 1966	£523,701
Sum represented by Penny Rate at 1st April, 1966	£2,090

Vital Statistics are calculated on estimated mid-year population given by the Registrar General, i.e. 18,530

							<i>Eng. & Wales</i>
Live Births	T338	M163	F175				
Live Birth rate per 1,000 population				18.4		18.1	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ..				6.2			
Still births	T1	M1	F0				
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births				2.9		15.8	
Total live and still births	T339						
Infant deaths (under 1 year) T4		M3	F1				
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births				11.8		19.0	
Legitimate mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births				9.4			
Illegitimate mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births				47.6			
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)				8.9		13.0	
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)				5.9			
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)				8.8		26.9	
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	T Nil						
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births ..				Nil			
Deaths from all causes	T239	M129	F110				
Death rate per 1,000 population				12.9		11.5	

CAUSES OF DEATH — 1965

Tuberculosis, respiratory	3
Tuberculosis, other	0
Syphilitic disease	0
Diphtheria	0
Whooping Cough	0
Meningococcal infection	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0
Measles	0
Other infective and parasitic disease	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	13
Malignant neoplasm, breast	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	14
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1
Diabetes	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	38
Coronary disease angina	47
Hypertension with heart disease	3
Other heart disease	17
Other circulatory disease	17
Influenza	0
Pneumonia	15
Bronchitis	15
Other diseases of the respiratory system	0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	0
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0
Congenital malformations	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	26
Motor vehicle accidents	4
All other accidents	10
Suicide	0
Homicide and operations of war	0
Total	239

Causes of Death in Children under 1 year

Cause	Under 24 hrs.	Under 1 week	Under 1 mnth	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total
Asphyxia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Congenital heart disease	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Haematoma of liver	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	4

Causes of Death in children aged 1-15 years

Cause	Pre-school	School-children	Total
Pneumonia	1	-	1
TOTAL	1	-	1

Table showing deaths of children under 1 year over the last five years

Year	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
No. of deaths	4	8	6	7	3

Table showing Vital Statistics 1961-1965 (inclusive)

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Population (mid-year population as estimated by the Registrar General)	18,530	18,290	18,130	18,020	17,910
BIRTHS:					
Live Births — legitimate	317	326	317	271	307
— illegitimate	21	18	19	15	11
Still Births — legitimate	1	8	3	9	5
— illegitimate	—	1	—	1	2
DEATHS:					
All causes	239	223	240	219	235
Maternal Deaths	—	—	1	—	—
Infantile deaths (i.e. under 1 year) ..	4	8	6	7	3
Neonatal deaths (i.e. under 4 weeks)	3	7	4	6	2
Early neonatal deaths (i.e. under 1 week)	2	6	3	4	2
Perinatal deaths (i.e. still-births and deaths under 1 week combined)	3	15	6	14	9

**DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS
COMPARED WITH ALL OTHER DEATHS FROM CANCER
(EXCEPT LEUKAEMIA)**

	Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	All other Cancer deaths (except Leukaemia)
Number	13	22
Average Age	66 years	63 years

PREVALENCE & CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health:

Anthrax	Plague
Cholera	Pneumonia, Acute Primary
Diphtheria	Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal
Dysentery	Poliomyelitis
Encephalitis (Acute)	Puerperal Pyrexia
Enteric, Typhoid or	Relapsing Fever
Paratyphoid Fever	Scarlet Fever
Erysipelas	Smallpox
Malaria	Tuberculosis
Measles	Typhus
Membranous Croup	Whooping Cough
Meningococcal Infection	Food Poisoning or suspected
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Food Poisoning

The number of infectious diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) notified during 1965 was 306. Details of these are as follows:

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
Dysentery	1
Measles	271
Pneumonia	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Scarlet Fever	28
Whooping Cough	3

Tables showing various details about notifiable infectious diseases during 1965 are given on pages 9 and 10.

Tuberculosis

Ten cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year; of these, six were primary notifications, i.e., related to persons who had not previously been notified in the area of any authority, and four were non-primary notifications, being transfers from other areas.

A table giving details of new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis is given on page 13.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln and Sheffield. Twenty-two medical specimens were submitted for examination, and 166 food and water samples.

Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis) Notified in Age Groups — Admitted to Hospital, and Deaths, 1965

DISEASES	At all ages	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 & over	Age un- known	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	271	7	34	26	36	32	127	3	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-
Meningococcal Infection ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	28	-	-	1	-	5	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Salmonella Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	306	10	34	27	36	37	150	3	-	3	2	-	-	4	3	-

Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis) Notified Month by Month — 1965

DISEASES	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	271	59	57	81	59	5	1	-	1	-	4	3	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	28	1	-	1	4	6	4	2	2	1	1	4	2
Whooping Cough	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Salmonella Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ..	306	61	57	82	64	11	5	2	4	1	7	9	3

Vaccination and Immunisation

This is a Personal Health Service and is the responsibility of the County Council. This work is organised by the District Medical Officer of Health, for the County Council. Protective injections are given against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis.

Prophylactic Measure	By P.H. Dept.	By P.P.
Diphtheria Immunisation		
Primary Immunisation	155	130
Reinforcing dose	236	62
Whooping Cough Immunisation		
Primary Immunisation	145	128
Reinforcing dose	69	3
Tetanus Immunisation		
Primary Immunisation	159	130
Reinforcing dose	82	13
Vaccination against Smallpox		
Primary Vaccination	94	88
Re-vaccination	—	4
Vaccination against Poliomyelitis		
Salk (1st and 2nd injections)	—	—
Oral (three doses)	197	139
Reinforcing doses (Salk or Oral)	196	83

P.H. Dept. — Public Health Department

P.P. — Private Medical Practitioner

Vaccination against Anthrax

Vaccination against Anthrax is now available in those factories where there is an occupational risk of employees contracting the disease. The vaccination is carried out by the Appointed Factory Doctor, or the employees' General Practitioners.

Protection against Tuberculosis

A scheme for the protection of adolescents against Tuberculosis has been in progress since 1957.

This scheme involves the skin testing and B.C.G. Vaccination of all children of secondary school age, and of students.

The work is organised by the District Medical Officer of Health as agent for the County Council.

The figures for 1965 are given below.

No. of children offered vaccination	..	..	..	532
No. of children whose parents accepted	..	..	424	
Rate of acceptance	..	..	..	80.7
No. of children skin tested	..	..	..	413
No. found to be positive and referred for X-ray	..	75		
No. found to be negative	..	..	..	308
No. of children vaccinated	..	..	..	308
No. re-tested after previous vaccination	..	..	117	
No. re-vaccinated	..	..	..	10

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Deaths – 1955-1964 inclusive

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
New cases	4	2	4	11	3	10	14	16	9	6
Deaths	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	5	1	2

NEW CASES

1965	Annual Average over previous ten years
6	7.9

DEATHS

1965	Annual Average over previous ten years
3	1.3

TUBERCULOSIS 1965

New Cases and Deaths

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-35 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	2	4	—	—	2	1	—	—

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY

The South Yorkshire Area Mass Radiography Unit visited Retford in July, 1965, serving the employees of four firms, and undertaking public sessions in the Butter Market.

Approximately 4,000 chest x-rays were taken. Important abnormalities were revealed as follows:

One case of active tuberculosis, one case of carcinoma of the lung, six of benign tumours of the lung and mediastinum, twelve cases of acquired and congenital abnormalities of the heart and vessels, two cases of pneumoconiosis uncertified at time of attendance, two cases of sarcoidosis and collagenous diseases, and a number of other abnormalities of less importance.

This unit has visited Retford every two years, and I should like to pay tribute to its value as a public preventive health measure.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

[a] Hospital and Specialist Services [Part II National Health Service Act, 1946]

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the hospitals serving East Retford Borough and Rural Districts through a Hospital Management Committee. There are four hospitals:

Victoria Hospital, Worksop
Kilton Hospital, Worksop
Carlton Hospital, Nr. Worksop
Retford and District Hospital, Retford.

The Worksop and Retford Hospital Management Committee carries out the day-to-day administration of these hospitals.

[b] Health Services provided by Local Health Authorities

The Nottinghamshire County Council provides the following services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946 (Dr. A. R. Margetts, County Medical Officer and Principal School Medical Officer).

1. Care of mothers and young children.
2. Domiciliary midwifery.
3. Home nursing.
4. Health visiting.
5. Vaccination and immunisation.
6. Ambulance service.
7. Prevention of illness, care and after-care of persons suffering from illness.
8. Home help.
9. Mental health.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

(a) Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the Notts County Council Health Clinic, Chancery Lane, Retford, at the following times:

Mondays: 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Thursdays 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer is in attendance monthly on Monday and Thursday. Infant Welfare Clinics are also held at the Clinic, Welbeck Road, Ordsall, Retford:

Tuesdays: 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer is in attendance monthly on a Tuesday.

(b) Relaxation Clinics are also held at the County Health Clinic, Chancery Lane, Retford, every Friday, from 10-11 a.m. and from 2 - 3 p.m.

(c) Cervical Cytology

In June, 1965, the County Council Health Service inaugurated a cervical cytology clinic at the Retford County Council Health Centre, 22 Market Square, which in the autumn was removed to the new Health Centre in Chancery Lane, Retford.

All women are invited to attend. This clinic, which takes place every Wednesday afternoon from 2-4 p.m., is intended to provide early diagnosis of cervical cancer, and is therefore a most important preventive measure.

I give below numbers of attendances from June to December, 1965.

Borough	Rural	Other Parts	Total
188	155	43	386

The Doctor in attendance at this Clinic is also available for Ante-Natal purposes.

Domiciliary Midwifery

Mothers who can, and wish to be confined at home, are attended by one of the County Midwives, of whom there are two in the Borough:

Mrs. J. L. Ashworth,
2 Fairways, Ordsall, Retford.
Tel No: Retford 2157.

Mrs. Maltby,
125 Northfield Way, Retford.
Tel. No: Retford 2718.

Home Nursing

This is a service which provides for the nursing of the chronically sick patients and of the less serious forms of acute illness where the doctor requests it. This service is provided by the Retford and District Nursing Association and the work is carried out on its behalf by:

Mrs. R. M. Daly,
16 Osberton Road, Retford.
Tel. No: Retford 2457.

Mrs. B. Marmont,
6 Cornwall Road, Retford.
Tel. No: Retford 3224.

Mrs. J. M. Wylie,
5 Millfield Close, Ordsall, Retford.
Tel. No: Retford 2959.

Health Visiting

Health Visitors are State Registered Nurses with the knowledge of midwifery, who have attended a whole-time course in Public Health work and received the Health Visitor's Certificate. Their duties are in respect of the Personal Health Services. They work in the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and do routine visiting of their districts, advising on prevention of illness and maintenance of health.

Vaccination and Immunisation

The vaccination and immunisation service is organised for the County Council by the District Medical Officer of Health, acting as the agent of the County Council.

Ambulance Service

The main ambulance station is situated in the Retford Borough and the vehicles comprise three ambulances and three dual-purpose vehicles, which will carry either sitting cases or stretcher cases, and also a four-berth Civil Defence training vehicle.

Home Help

The office is in Chancery Lane, Retford. This most useful service provides domestic help where, on account of illness, age or other domestic reasons, it is required. Home Help Supervisor is Miss Turner, Telephone No. Retford 2681.

[c] Provision of General Medical and Dental Services, Pharmaceutical Services, and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services [Part IV National Health Service Act, 1946]

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The School Health Service (known as the School Medical Service until 1945) started officially in 1908, but its growth was greatly increased by the Education Act of 1944 and the National Health Service Act 1946.

The County Council as the Local Education Authority is responsible for the School Health Service.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The County Council provides a welfare service for the aged and handicapped persons. The District Welfare Officer is Mr. J. Barrow, 3 Overend Road, Worksop. Telephone No. 2600.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

The County Council provide a welfare service for the mentally handicapped. The District Officer for this purpose is Mr Hughes, who has a call office at the Retford County Council Health Centre, Chancery Lane, Retford; Telephone No. 2681, between 11-12 a.m., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Details of Attendance at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres During 1965

Centre	Children	Expectant Mothers	Post-Natal Cases	Medical Consultations
Market Square/ Chancery Lane RETFORD	4,587	25	Nil	459
Ordsall . .	1,813	Nil	Nil	170

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

Sewerage, Sewage Disposal and Refuse Disposal are under the control of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, who has given me the following information.

* * *

Sewerage and Drainage

The older part of the Borough is on the combined system, that is to say the surface water and sewage discharge into the same drain and the majority of houses have this service.

Conservancy System – a small number of houses are not connected to the sewers. Of these, six (6) houses have pail closets. The emptying of these closets and/or privy middens is carried out by the Corporation.

A few houses have cesspools, and the emptying of these is the responsibility of the owner.

Sewage Disposal

The new sewage disposal works at Hallcroft were brought into operation during 1965, approximately half of the town's sewage is being treated at this works, and the remainder at the old works at Bolham. This will continue until the filters become biologically active when all sewage will be treated at the Hallcroft Works and the Bolham Works closed.

Treatment at the Hallcroft Works is grit channels, sedimentation tanks, biological filters, humus tanks, cold sludge digestion and open drying beds. Recirculation of a portion of the effluent is in operation.

A contract has been let for a heated primary sludge digestion unit, which, subject to the Ministerial approval, will be carried out in 1966.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Collection is by means of compression vehicles and a bonus incentive scheme is in operation.

During 1965 approximately 7,200 tons of refuse was collected. Disposal is by tipping into disused gravel workings. This is not an entirely controlled method of tipping, but is carefully watched and no nuisance has arisen.

The Corporation provides and maintains dustbins at dwellinghouses at an annual charge.

Public Baths

The Public Baths situated in Albert Road are owned by the Corporation, the swimming pool, 70 feet long by 30 feet wide, is covered and heated. Seven slipper baths are also provided.

Water is drawn from the public water supply, the pool being filled at the end of March and emptied at the end of September in each year. 'Topping-off' water is added as required.

Pressure filters, break-point chlorination and chemical dosing plant have been provided, the turnover period of the water in the swimming pool is once every three hours.

Water heating is by means of oil-fired boilers and calorifier.

Bacteriological examinations have been satisfactory.

Water Supply

The Lincoln and District Water Board, of which the East Retford Borough Council is a constituent authority, supplies water within the Borough.

I am indebted to the Western District Manager, Mr. J. Hunt, of the Lincoln and District Water Board for the information given below.

All new houses constructed in the Retford Borough, have, where required, been supplied by water mains.

The water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Bacteriological Examinations undertaken by the District Water Board

Number of samples taken	105
Satisfactory	105
Unsatisfactory	Nil

Bacteriological Examination undertaken by the Public Health Department

Number of samples taken	52
Satisfactory	50
Unsatisfactory	2*

*Two samples taken were proved to be unsatisfactory, this could have been a fault in sampling technique, as subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

All dwelling-houses within the Borough are supplied from the public water mains.

Fluoridation

The Nottinghamshire County Council has agreed in principle to the Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies.

The Retford Borough Council has said it is willing to have the public water supply fluoridated at 1 p.p.m., and the County Medical Officer has been so informed.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Details of the work carried out by the Public Health Department during the year are given in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, provides for the sampling of food and drugs for analysis or for bacteriological or other examinations. The Notts County Council is the authority responsible for these duties and I am grateful to Mr. Gregory, Chief Inspector, Food and Drugs, for a report of the Public Analyst upon articles analysed during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The tables on page 46 give a summary of the work with respect to matters under Part I of the Factories Act, 1961.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT (1948) AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

These Acts provide for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. No action was necessary under the Acts during the year, though assistance in getting persons into hospital on a voluntary basis was given.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Particulars of samples examined and/or analysed during the year ended 31st December 1965

Article	Number of Samples			Adulterated and Sub-Standard Samples	
	Obtained	Genuine	Adult'd or Sub-Standard	Result of Examination and/or Analysis	Remarks
Biscuits	1	1			
Brussels sprouts . .	1	1			
Cake, butter madeira	1	1			
Cheese	2	2			
Cherries, glace . . .	1	1			
Corned beef, canned	1	1			
Figs	1	1			
Fruit salad, canned	1	1			
Grapefruit	1	1			
Grapes	1	1			
Health drink	1	1			
Herring-roes	1	1			
Ice-cream	1	1			
Jam	2	2			
Jelly	1	1			
Jelly-cream	1	1			
Margarine	2	2			
Marzipan	1	1			
Milks	30	30			
Oatmeal	1	1			
Oranges	1	1			
Peaches	1	1			
Peaches, canned . .	1	1			
Peas, processed . .	1	1			
Pickles	1	1			
Pie-filling	1	1			
Pudding	1	1			
Raspberries, canned	1	1			
Ravioli	1	1			
Rennet essence . .	1	1			
Sardines	1	1			
Sauce	1	1			
Sausages, pork . . .	1	1			
Soup	2	2			
Steak pies	1	1			
Steak and kidney pies	1	1			
Sugar	1	1			
Sweets	3	2	1	1 sample contained 3.2% butter fat. Should contain not less than 4%. Deficient to the extent of 20%. Subsequent sample satisfactory.	
Tomatoes	1	1			
Tomatoes, canned	2	2			
TOTALS . .	76	75	1		

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED) MILK REGULATIONS

	<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Sterilised</i>
Samples Obtained and submitted to prescribed tests	139	18
Samples Unsatisfactory (One sample failed Methylene Blue Test One sample failed phosphatase test)	2	—

UNTREATED — 53 samples were obtained, all of which were satisfactory with the exception of eleven samples which failed the Methylene Blue Test. Appropriate action was taken in respect of these samples.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Bottles:

Examined	54
Satisfactory	48
Unsatisfactory	6

Miscellaneous Food and Drugs Investigations

1. Bottle of milk contained patch of cement and sand. Matter taken up with bottlers.
2. Insect in slice of brown bread. Bakers cautioned.
3. Corned beef discoloured. Purchase price refunded.
4. Gooseberry pie contained piece of wire. Bakers fined £10 with £3. 3s. 0d. costs.
5. Tin of corned beef contained patches of black. Corned beef replaced.
6. Slice of bread contained crystal of gelatine. Originally thought to be a piece of glass. No action taken.
7. Tin of salmon contained crystalline substance. Originally thought to be a piece of glass. No action taken.
8. Slice of bread contained what appeared to be a foreign body. Public Analyst reported it to be a piece of hardened dough. No action taken.
9. Wrapped, sliced loaf was mouldy. Impossible to say whether loaf was mouldy before sale or after sale. No action taken.
10. Tin of corned beef was mouldy. Cannery cautioned.
11. Milk bottle had cement adhering to the inside of the bottle. Matter taken up with dairy.
12. Milk bottle had a dark substance adhering to the inside of the bottom of the bottle. Matter taken up with dairy.
13. Tin of raspberries infested with fruit flies and carton of cream was sour. Both articles replaced.
14. Two apple tarts topped with synthetic cream which was alleged to taste bad. No offensive smell. Tarts replaced.

“Twenty Years Ago”

Extracts from the Annual Report of 1945

by Dr. John Warrack and Mr. F. R. Smith

Registrar General's estimate of resident population	..	15,260
Number of inhabited houses		4,413
Rateable Value		£98,474

* * *

Medical Health

Birth rate (per 1,000 estimated population)		18.14
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 total births)		50.54
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		46.93
Death rate (per 1,000 estimated population)		10.41

Causes of death included:

Tuberculosis	11	Diseases of circulatory system	27
Scarlet Fever	1	Digestive diseases	6
Malignant neoplasms	26	Prematurity, congenital mal-	
Vascular lesions of nervous		formation, birth injuries, etc.	9
systems	26	Road traffic accidents & other	
		violent causes	3

“Fortunately, such time-consuming duties as A.R.P., evacuation . . . and the care of expectant mothers from vulnerable areas, have now ceased. Equipment is still in short supply, and there is still inadequate staff, and the housing situation, if anything, has deteriorated.”

“ . . . the outbreak of scarlet fever which reached epidemic proportions during the latter part of 1944 continued into the beginning of 1945, 53 of the year's total of 82 cases being notified during the months January-March.”

“64 cases of scabies were treated at the Cleansing Station in Brewery Lane.”

“On 1st April, 1945, all elementary schools were taken over by the County Council and the usual school medical services were transferred with them.”

Environmental Health

"Tuberculosis is an absolute scourge amongst British cattle, and the cause of a great loss of meat . . . and dairy cattle. The percentage of slaughtered animals in which visible tuberculous lesions were found in either the carcasses or organs were: Cattle 27%, Pigs 8.06%, Calves 1.7%."

" . . . the total weight of meat condemned at slaughterhouses was 119,910 lbs which is a reduction on 1944 (135,159 lbs) . . . animals slaughtered - Cattle 3,503, Calves 759, Sheep 10,152, and Pigs 335."

"Although there are guaranteed tubercle-free herds in the district, no milk is sold as 'tuberculin-tested'."

" . . . a considerable amount of work was done in cleansing houses of such vermin as bugs, fleas, beetles and ants."

" . . . 57 premises were found to be infested with rats . . . on two premises alone over 120 dead rats were picked up, and over 300 rats were known to have been destroyed by the rodent operator."

"During the year all horse-drawn transport was abolished, and now all house refuse and street sweepings are collected by two specially constructed motor trucks . . . enabling collection to be made at ten-day intervals in summer and every fourteen days during the winter."

"Of the 260 houses inspected for housing defects, all were found to be short of being reasonably fit . . . 115 were rendered fit. No statutory action was taken under Sections 9-16 of the Housing Act, 1936 . . . acute shortage and increase in overcrowding of houses owing to the return of men and women from H.M. Services, often accompanied by their wives, husbands and children."

"Number of dwellings overcrowded - 17 . . . Number of persons dwelling therein - 148."

"No new houses were erected during the year."

"Inspections and visits included: food shops and stalls 329, dairies and cowsheds 208, petrol and carbide stores 10, infectious disease 131, offensive trades 15, properties re nuisance 148, properties under notice 272."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR 1965

To the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health as set out in the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959:

Sir,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my sixth report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors during the year 1965.

New Legislation

The only statute enacted during the year which materially affects the work of this Department is the SHOPS (EARLY CLOSING DAYS) ACT, 1965, which provides for a shop's early closing day to be selected by its occupier.

Shops to which this Act applies must display a notice specifying the day selected as the early-closing day. Several firms have already taken advantage of this Act to operate a five-day week for employees.

General

The following analysis gives a general indication of the variety of duties performed and the visits which have been made during the year:

	<i>Subject</i>					<i>No. visits made</i>
Clean Air	Complaints	..	..	..	..	17
	Observations	..	..	..	..	43
Factories	Mechanical Power	..	..	..	..	2
	Non-mech. Power	..	..	..	..	5
Food Preparation, Storage and Sale	Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	8
	Baker's Confection	..	..	..	..	8
	Butchers	..	..	..	..	17
	Cooked Meats – only	..	..	..	..	1
	Catering Establishments	..	..	..	..	18
	Clubs and Canteens	..	..	..	..	24
	Fish and Game	..	..	..	..	–
	Fried Fish	..	..	..	..	7
	Fruit and Vegetables	..	..	..	..	2
	Grocers	..	..	..	..	13
	General Dealers	..	..	..	..	24
	Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	58
	Sweets	..	..	..	..	5
	Factories	..	..	..	..	12

	<i>Subject</i>	<i>No. visits made</i>
Food Preparation, Storage and Sale - cont.	Warehouses	—
	Mobile Vans	7
	Markets and Fairs	33
	Food Inspection	33
	Sampling	175
Slaughter-Houses	Meat Inspection	753
	Other purposes	26
Housing	Inspect - Public Health Acts	105
	Inspect - Housing Acts	102
	Demolition or closure	36
	General survey	310
	Caravans	15
	Overcrowding	—
Nat. Assistance	Aged and infirm persons	1
Noise	Investigations	11
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	General Inspections	83
	Re-visits	123
	Accidents	2
	Re-registration	7
Pet Animals	Inspections	1
Petroleum	General Inspections	83
	Testing Tanks, etc.	64
Public Health	Drainage	93
	Dirty/Verminous Persons	2
	Dirty/Verminous Premises	9
	Infectious Diseases	47
	Lodging House	3
	Mortuary	6
	Offensive Trades (general)	34
	Offensive Trades (complaints)	2
	Knackers Yards	2
	Places of Public Entertainment	1
	Statutory Nuisances	80
Rodent Control	Inspections	20
	Treatments	1
Refuse	Accumulations	8
	Bins - provision of	3
	Refuse Tips	4
Shops	Closing Hours	4
	Interviews and appointments	331
	Other miscellaneous	158

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES & FOOD PREMISES

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

[a] Slaughtering Facilities

(i) The Public Abattoir is maintained and supervised by the Corporation, but the employment of slaughtermen and general administration is the responsibility of the Retford Meat Co. Ltd.

This Company serves the principal requirements of the private butchers in the Borough and Rural Districts and, as the majority of animals slaughtered are from local farms and markets, the meat produced is generally of a high quality.

(ii) A private wholesale slaughterhouse specialises in the collection of diseased and casualty animals for emergency slaughtering, and operates a 24-hour service. As many slaughterhouses are now very hesitant to accept this type of animal, particularly at short notice, the area covered around Retford is very large. The serious physical state and neglected condition of some of these animals accounts for the high percentage of carcasses totally condemned.

(iii) A local butcher operates a small private slaughterhouse in which only clean pigs and lambs are slaughtered on two afternoons per week.

[b] Slaughterhouse Hygiene

Hygiene of personnel, equipment and premises is largely dependent on active co-operation of staffs, and these persons are again to be commended for their efforts during the year. Whilst it is exceedingly difficult to bring about changes in such an established industry, the constant improvement of standards has met with no serious obstruction and has been shown to be to the mutual benefit of workers and consumers.

Although several warnings were given during the year, principally relating to personal hygiene, no statutory action was found to be necessary.

[c] Issue of Licences — Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

During the year 13 licences were re-issued to persons, authorising them to slaughter or stun animals by the use of the approved stunning apparatus.

[d] Meat Inspection

Meat inspection was again 100 per cent at the three slaughterhouses during 1965 and on no occasion was any carcase or offal known to have been removed before inspection and marking in accordance with the

Meat Inspection Regulations 1963. This again emphasises the co-operation which is essential between slaughterhouse operators and meat inspectors in ensuring that all meat can be inspected during normal working hours without unnecessary inconvenience to butchers. On no occasion was Sunday or Bank Holiday work found to be necessary, and overtime was confined to two evenings each week throughout the year, except during periods of peak demand (i.e. Easter and Christmas).

The following table compares the incidence of disease and other affections occurring in animals inspected at the three slaughterhouses within the Borough. All figures in parenthesis indicate the corresponding figures in 1964.

<i>Slaughterhouses</i>	<i>No. of animals slaughtered and inspected</i>	<i>Whole carcases condemned</i>	<i>Other animals affected</i>	<i>Total percentage of animals affected</i>
Public	12,423 (12,453)	19 (17)	912 (922)	7.5 (7.4)
Private (1)	969 (1,003)	130 (164)	324 (318)	46.8 (31.7)
Private (2)	915 (1,068)	— (—)	56 (68)	6.1 (6.4)
Grand Totals . . .	14,307 (14,524)	149 (181)	1,292 (1,308)	10.07 (9.0)

The following table, produced in the form prescribed by the Ministry, shows the number of animals slaughtered, inspected and affected with disease.

	<i>Heifers and Bullocks</i>	<i>Cows and Bulls</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number slaughtered	2,109	154	85	6,820	5,148	14,307
Number inspected	2,109	154	85	6,820	5,148	14,307
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	8	8	22	30	81	149
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned . .	294	73	5	160	735	1,197
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease	14.31	52.59	31.78	2.78	15.85	7.24
Tuberculosis Only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	3	4
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease	0.04	—	—	—	0.05	0.02
Cysticerci:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	29	1	—	—	—	*30
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	4	1	—	—	—	5
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

* N.B. In each of the 25 carcasses not submitted to refrigeration, only one degenerated and unidentifiable 'cyst' was found after thorough examination, by multiple incision, of all predilection seats and the cut surface of carcase meat. The carcasses were subsequently passed as fit for human consumption after condemnation of associated offal.

WHOLE CARCASSES AND ALL OFFAL CONDEMNED

	<i>Steers & Cows & Heifers Bulls Calves Sheep Pigs</i>					TOTAL	1964
Abnormal Odour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anaemia	-	1	-	3	2	6	1
Actinobacillosis generalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actinomycosis generalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arthritis (with Emaciation) . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Blackleg	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Bruising, extensive and severe	-	-	1	1	1	3	2
Congestion	-	2	-	-	1	3	10
Emaciation and/or Oedaema	4	3	11	15	11	44	39
Fever	-	-	1	2	6	9	9
Gangrene	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Immaturity	-	-	8	1	-	9	5
Injury	-	-	-	1	7	8	4
Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Leukaemia	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Moribund	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Multiple Abscesses . .	-	-	-	2	31	33	18
Nephritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Pyæmia	-	-	-	-	2	2	15
Pyelonephritis Bilateral	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Rickets	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Acute Septic Arthritis	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Acute Septic Mastitis	-	1	-	1	-	2	8
Acute Septic Metritis	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Acute Septic Pericarditis	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Acute Septic Peritonitis	1	1	1	-	5	8	14
Acute Septic Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	3	4	15
Other Acute Septic Conditions	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Swine Erysipelas Acute	-	-	-	-	4	4	2
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toxaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Tumours, multiple and/ or malignant	1	-	-	1	1	3	1
Uraemia	-	-	-	1	2	3	2
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8	8	22	30	81	149	181

In addition, the following parts of carcasses and offal were condemned as unfit for food, and were directed to sterilising plants within the Borough or at Bolsover. Certain cirrhotic livers are collected by the owner of a mink farm in the Rural District under approved conditions.

Part Carcasses and Offal Condemned

Heads	65 (73)	Legs	131 (103)
Tongues.....	61 (66)	Loins/Backs	8 (2)
Lungs.....	402 (373)	Flanks/Bellies	10 (14)
Hearts.....	350 (314)	Shoulders	3 (4)
Livers.....	433 (558)	Oysters	1 (8)
Part Livers.....	188 (173)	Diaphragms	41 (40)
Spleens	11 (25)	Skin	7 (2)
Kidneys	42 (92)	Neck	2 (1)
Stomachs	6 (8)	Hind-quarters	24 (13)
Intestines	16 (36)	Fore-quarters	11 (8)
Udders	1 (6)	Whole Sides	1 (-)
Feet.....	120 (13)		

and miscellaneous trimmings making an estimated total weight of all meat condemned as unfit for human consumption - 14 tons, 82 lbs; (18 tons, 4 cwt, 16 lbs).

INSPECTION AND SAMPLING OF OTHER FOODS

(a) The following samples were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Lincoln, and I am indebted to Dr. Croll and his staff for their co-operation and advice.

[i] Liquid Egg

Five samples of pasteurised whole liquid egg were taken during the early part of the year, and all results were found to be satisfactory.

In May, 1965, the firm entered into an agreement with the British Egg Marketing Board to supply unpasteurised whole liquid egg for subsequent manufacture into dried egg. Special marked containers were used to distinguish from pasteurised egg. Five samples were also taken from this source and found to be free from pathogenic organisms.

The personal hygiene at the plant continued to be of a high standard.

[ii] Ice-Cream

57 Samples were taken from retail shops within the Borough, and 11 samples from manufacturer's premises and mobile vans, the results being as follows:

<i>Pre-packed</i>		<i>Loose</i>	
Grade 1 (Excellent).....	47	Grade 1	7
Grade 2 (Fair)	9	Grade 2	1
Grade 3 (Unsatisfactory)	1	Grade 3	Nil
Grade 4 (Very unsatisfactory)	Nil	*Grade 4	3

*Further samples were subsequently taken from these premises and found to be satisfactory

[iii] Water

52 Samples of drinking water were taken from domestic and other main supplies within the Borough.

50 Samples proved to be satisfactory and 2 samples were unsatisfactory. This could have been due to the ineffective sterilisation of dirty taps, as subsequent samples proved satisfactory. Copies of all results are sent to the Lincoln and District Water Board.

[iv] Swimming Bath Water

Daily examination of bath water for residual chlorine content is carried out by the Manager of the Public Baths, Albert Road.

Two routine samples were, however, taken during the year for bacteriological examination, and proved to be satisfactory.

[v] Animal Casings

11 Samples were taken from consignments of prepared sheep and hog casings intended for export. The samples were examined for pathogens, including heat-resistant clostridium welchii, and found to be satisfactory.

[vi] Cooked Meats

22 Samples of cooked meats were taken, 10 of which were hand-cut meats, and the remaining 12 were machine sliced. In all instances where the colony count appeared excessive or faecal coli were present, the shop keeper was advised on general handling, storage and personal hygiene. No pathogens were isolated from any of the samples.

[vii] Cream

One sample of cream was taken from a stall in the local market following a complaint of 'sourness'. Although no pathogens were present, the result showed an excessive colony count, and the stallholder was advised accordingly.

[b] The following foodstuffs were submitted for inspection from local traders, and voluntarily surrendered for destruction on being found unfit for human consumption.

Tins of:	Meat	43	} Generally damaged, blown or opened and found to be decomposed
	Fruit products	362	
	Vegetables	50	
	Soup	25	
	Puddings	8	
	Milk Products	33	
	Cream	4	
	Fish products	18	
	Fruit Juices	5	
	Spaghetti	1	
	Curry Powder	1	
	Custard Powder	3	
Jars of:	Jam	1	} Broken
Packets of:	Cereals	5	} Generally damaged, affected by dampness or otherwise contaminated
	Cheese	3	
	Rice	1	
	Vegetables	157	} Breakdown in refrigeration (frozen foods)
	Fish products	148	
	Meat	67	
	Chips	18	
	Pastry	6	
	Cakes	34	
	Cheeseburgers	6	
	Mousse	53	
	Fruit products	5	
	Ice-cream	247	
	Chickens	29	
Boxes of:	Apples	640lb	} Overripe
	Chocolates	36lb	} Contaminated
	Fish Cakes	16 doz	} Delay in transit
	Kipper Fillets	14lb	
Bar of:	Chocolate	1	} Contaminated
Loose quantities of:	Pressed Ham	16lb	} Decomposition
	Pork Tenderloin	23½lb	
	Brisket Beef	4lb	
	Ox Tongue	4lb	
	Top of Beef	74lb	
	Pork Shoulder	18½lb	
	Smoked Cod Fillets	14lb	

Total weight of food condemned — 11cwt. 88lbs.

[c] Investigation of complaints of unsound food were made as follows:

- (1) *Aluminium Cap in Milk Bottle* – no evidence of negligence by dairy staff. Inspection system at dairy improved.
- (2) *Insect in Bread* – small mosquito-type in interstices of dough. Possibly trapped in dough-mixing machine. Referred to Nottinghamshire County Council (Weights and Measures) – no evidence of negligence at bakery.
- (3) *Wire in Pre-packed Fruit Pie* – Restaurant inspected and found satisfactory. Referred to Nottinghamshire County Council (Weights and Measures) – electronic metal detector found to have been removed from conveyor-belt in bakery. Fined £10 and costs.
- (4) *'Mouldy' Condition of Pre-packed Chicken* – purchased from market stall 11.0 a.m. Saturday – polythene wrapper removed at 11.0 a.m. Sunday prior to cooking. Smelling badly.
Chicken washed in cold salt water after removal of giblets. Found to be sound. Retailer offered refund or replacement. No action required.
- (5) *'Taint' in Corned Beef* – complaint of taste of machine oil in meat. Complainant found to have sharpened knife on oilstone prior to cutting.
Remains of meat submitted for analysis – no abnormal odour or taint.
- (6) *Odour Taint in Cooked Chicken* – no abnormal odour noted. No evidence of date of sale of fresh chicken. Retailer offered refund or replacement.
- (7) *Insects in Tinned Raspberries* – identified as fruit flies. Regarded as normal hazard in this type of fruit. No action taken.
- (8) *Sour Cream* – fresh double cream purchased in Butter Market on Saturday. Complaint received following Tuesday. Fresh sample taken for bacteriological examination. Retailer undertook to limit quantities on display to ensure complete sale before noon Saturdays.
- (9) *Odour Taint in Fresh Beef* – submitted to boiling test – faint odour of almond presumably due to animal feeding. Not unfit for food but recommended for manufacturing purposes only.

[d] During the year, 237 visits were made to food premises to secure compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations.

The following table shows the number and type of food-handling premises within the Borough at the end of the year. They are classified in their principal trades although many of them may handle other commodities such as milk, ice-cream, vegetables, cooked meats, frozen foods, sweets, etc.

Bakehouses	8	Fresh Fish and Game	4
Bakers Confectionery	8	Fried Fish and Chips	9
Butchers	21	Fruit and Vegetables	10
Cooked Meats (sale)	3	Grocers	22
Catering Establishments ..	13	General Dealers	47
Clubs and Canteens	24	Hotels & Licensed Premises	39
Dairies	2	Sweets	17
Food Factories	10	Warehouses	7

Of the 28 informal notices served during 1965, together with 15 notices outstanding from 1964, 23 had been fully complied with or the occupiers had submitted schemes for modernisation and improvement which required town planning and/or byelaw approval.

Contraventions — Details of Notices Served

<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Contraventions</i>	<i>Out- standing 1.1.65</i>	<i>Served in 1965</i>	<i>Notices complied with</i>	<i>Out- standing 1.1.66</i>
6.	Cleanliness/Repair of Equipment	5	5	6	4
8.	Protection against Contamination	5	6	5	6
10.	Cleanliness/repair of Vehicles ..	—	1	1	—
14.	W.C. Accommodation	12	28	22	16
15.	Water Supply	1	—	—	1
16.	Hand-washing Facilities	15	24	19	20
17.	First-Aid Materials	2	1	2	1
18.	Storage of Outer Clothing	3	—	2	1
19.	Food/Equipment Washing Facilities	5	7	8	4
21.	Lighting of Food Rooms	2	1	2	1
22.	Ventilation of Food Rooms	1	—	1	—
23.	Cleanliness/repair of Food Rooms	9	7	8	8
24.	Refuse Disposal	2	1	3	—
26.	Cleanliness of Stalls/Vehicles ..	—	4	4	—
30.	Protective Clothing (Meat Hand- lers)	—	1	1	—

N.B.: Of the 66 informal notices served during the year under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, 23 of the premises involved were food premises. Because of the specific details set out in the above Act and associated Regulations, it was possible, in many instances, to achieve a higher standard of facilities than had hitherto been possible under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations. Those notices are therefore in addition to the notices detailed above, as also were the many verbal warnings given to food handlers and stall-holders concerning minor contraventions, particularly relating to personal hygiene and the protection of open food from contamination.

The weekly markets held on Saturday in the Market Square and the Butter Market and comprising some 66 food stalls are regularly inspected.

With the odd exception, the food shops in the town have shown a general improvement in presentation over the last few years. The advent of new-purpose built self-service stores together with a public demand for cleaner, brighter shops has presented a challenge to the old-established traders and many have sought advice on the improvement of their premises.

Whilst the exposure of cakes, meats, etc. on some open counters requires regular correction by your inspectors, as does attention to personal hygiene by the individual untrained or disinterested food handlers, most of the items in informal notices are directed to the conditions in rear workplaces and storerooms, sanitary facilities and the protection of food not on public display.

The general public are still very remiss to make direct complaint of unhygienic practices in shops and restaurants, and without this support progress in this field must inevitably be limited.

Registration of Premises — Section 16 Food and Drugs Act 1955

Only one certificate of registration was issued during the year in connection with the storage and sale of ice-cream wrapped as received from the manufacturers. One similar registration was voluntarily withdrawn.

The total number of registered premises is now as follows:

Manufacture of pickled, pressed or preserved foods	14
Manufacture of ice-cream	1
Retail of pre-packed ice-cream	55

HOUSING MATTERS

(A) UNFIT HOUSING

138 Visits were made during the year for the purpose of inspection and representation of unfit houses, and for securing the demolition or closure of houses under order.

The undermentioned 36 houses were formally represented as being unfit for human habitation with the following results:

<i>Demolition Orders Made</i>	<i>Clearance Orders Made</i>
5-7 Bolham Lane..... 2	Farmhouse, Duke Street 1
54A Bridgegate..... 1	
32-34 Chapelgate..... 2	<i>Undertakings Accepted</i>
1-3-5-7 Duke Street 4	182-184 New Inn Walk..... 2
2-4-6-8 Duke Street 4	

Clearance Orders (awaiting Ministry Approval)

59-61-63-65 Moorgate	} 17
5-7-9-11 Water Lane	
2-4-6-8-10-12 Water Lane	
75-77-79 Moorgate	
83-85-87 Moorgate	} 3

During the year the Council re-housed only 9 families (27 persons) from houses under order, and 4 families (13 persons) found private alternative accommodation.

Position at 31.12.65	<i>Demolition Orders</i>	<i>Closing Orders</i>	<i>Under- takings</i>	<i>Clearance Orders</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Houses demolished in 1965	2	—	—	11	13
Houses closed in 1965....	N/A	2	1	N/A	3
Houses made fit and orders revoked	—	—	—	N/A	—
Houses vacant pending demolition	14	N/A	N/A	32	46
Houses still occupied	21	—	1	24	46
Houses awaiting Ministry confirmation	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	20
N/A — <i>not applicable</i>					

During the post-war period, 1946-1965 inclusive, a total of 360 unfit houses have been formally represented for action under the Housing Acts, the majority of which have been represented since 1954.

In the same period the Council have erected 1,297 houses for clearance purposes and general needs, and private enterprise accounts for a further 660 houses completed by the end of 1965.

(B) HOUSING REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

[i] Rent Act, 1957

No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair.

[ii] Public Health Act, 1936

198 Visits were made to properties from which complaints had been received regarding disrepair and/or defective drainage.

42 Informal notices and 4 statutory notices were subsequently served.

Work carried out under notices included the following:

<i>Repair/Renewal of</i>		<i>Repair/Renewal of</i>	
Roofs and Weatherings	9	Ceilings	4
Chimney-stacks	6	Walls	3
Eavesgutters/downspouts	7	Floors	4
Windows	2	Fireplaces	4
External pointing of walls	1	Sinks	1
W.C. cisterns/basins, etc.	9	Eradication of dampness	7
Water supply pipes	3	Drainage cleared	6
Yard surfaces	1	Drainage improved	9

In addition, two houses on which notice has been served were voluntarily closed for human habitation after vacation by tenants and adapted for storage purposes.

[iii] House Purchase and Housing Acts 1959-64

This work is administered by the Borough Surveyor and I am generally kept informed regarding applications. In several instances it was necessary to require remedial works to be carried out concurrently with improvement works to ensure compliance with the terms of the Acts relating to the fitness of the property.

Applications were submitted during the year for grant aid to carry out improvements as follows:

Standard Grants	<i>Owner-occupied</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
Applications received	28	21
Applications approved	26	19
Applications refused	2	2
No. of dwellings improved during 1965	30	7
Amount paid in grants	£3,649	
Average grant per house	£98	
Amenities provided:		
(a) fixed bath		25
(b) shower		—
(c) wash hand basin		28
(d) hot water supply		27
(e) internal w.c.		37
(f) ventilated food-store		11

Discretionary Grants				Owner-occupied	Tenanted
Applications received	..	..	..	—	3
Applications approved	..	..	..	—	3
Applications refused	..	..	..	—	—
No. of dwellings improved	..	..	..	—	2
Amount paid in grants	..	..	..	..	£318
Average grant per house	..	..	..	..	£159

[iv] Housing Act, 1964

A survey of all the houses in the Newtown area revealed the need for more attention to be given to the improvement of tenanted properties together with associated repairs and decoration.

This survey was further extended to include other parts of the town and a total of 390 properties have now been visited for these purposes and the conditions are summarised as follows:

	Owner-Occupied	Tenanted
Premises surveyed	169	221
Houses wholly improved (privately) ..	61 (36%)	23 (10%)
Houses wholly improved (by grant aid) ..	40 (24%)	8 (4%)
Amenities lacking:		
Ventilated food-store	13 (8%)	16 (7%)
Fixed bath or shower	25 (15%)	167 (76%)
Washbasins	35 (21%)	174 (79%)
Hot-water systems	35 (21%)	169 (76%)
Internal w.c.	70 (42%)	187 (85%)

It is obvious from the survey that, whilst every encouragement is given to induce landlords to improve their properties, the rate at which such improvements may be carried out is infinitesimal compared to the overall problem. No tenant has yet taken advantage of the right to make formal representation to the Council under Section 19 of the Act to secure the improvement of the individual house and therefore it is inevitable that formal proceedings will need to be taken to secure overall improvement of areas to prevent further deterioration.

(c) CARAVANS

There is no caravan problem in Retford although routine surveys need to be carried out of the district, particularly the rural outskirts, to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Act.

15 Visits were made to enforce the removal of caravans from unlicensed sites but no statutory action was found to be necessary.

(d) OVERCROWDING

No cases of overcrowding were reported or detected during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND OTHER MATTERS

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

[1] **Statutory Nuisances.** Complaints concerning dirty/verminous premises and persons, refuse accumulations, choked or insanitary water-courses, noise and dust nuisances, etc. were investigated involving a total of 102 visits.

Of the 18 informal notices served, 11 had been fully complied with, and 4 notices were receiving attention before the end of the year.

[2] **Infectious Diseases.** Seven cases of suspected Dysentery and 28 cases of Scarlet Fever were investigated involving a total of 47 visits. Every opportunity is taken during these visits to advise householders on food hygiene and in particular, to emphasise the need for care in the purchase, handling and storage of cooked meats, unwrapped cakes, etc.

[3] **Vermin Control.** The eradication of vermin and insect pests is carried out principally by an employee of the Highways Department who also acts as part-time Rodent Operator.

Treatment included:

Ants	30	Flies.....	1
Bees	2	Rabbits	2
Beetles	12	Red Mites	1
Cockroaches.....	2	Wasps	49
Earwigs.....	1	Woodworm.....	4

Sample packets of insecticides are available free on request at the Public Health Department, and disinfectant is available for cases of infectious disease and other special circumstances.

[4] **Common Lodging House.** This house in Moorgate, which gives accommodation for 40 persons (male and female) with separate dormitory accommodation and a communal kitchen/dining room, is regularly inspected. The general standard of cleanliness continues to improve as the house becomes occupied more by semi-permanent residents than by passing vagrants who often proved to be filthy and verminous.

[5] **Mortuary.** Eleven bodies were admitted to the Mortuary, all of which were presumably for post-mortem examination and all of these required to be laid out by the mortuary attendant. Six were former residents of the Borough, one from the Rural District and four from other areas.

The old mortuary was demolished during the year as part of the new Fire Station development. A portion of the old buildings on the side of Carolgate Bridge was adapted and modernised to provide better post-mortem and laying-out facilities. Nevertheless, the facilities are seldom used by the pathologist, and most bodies are transferred to Victoria Hospital, Worksop.

[6] Provision of Refuse Bins. Under the Council's scheme for the provision of refuse bins to premises at a basic rate of 7/6d per annum, 267 bins were issued during the year. Of these, 111 were new applications, and 156 were replacements of worn-out bins.

There are 1,984 bins on hire within the Borough.

This is the only section of the Council's refuse collection and disposal service which is administered from this Department.

[7] Offensive Trades and Knackers' Yards. (a) The trades of fellmongery, gut cleaning and fat extraction are carried out in a factory near the town centre, which is also a licensed knacker's yard.

Despite the high standards of cleanliness which is generally maintained within the factory buildings, there is occasional nuisance from various sources, namely: (i) the fat extractor; (ii) the emptying of raw guts prior to cleaning; (iii) the drying of wool; (iv) the removal of waste products from the premises; and (v) yard smells when cleaning processes are being carried out. With the exception of the fat extractor, all other nuisances are of short duration or are localised to within some 30-50 yards of the specific buildings involved.

The operation of the fat extractor plant has generally been confined to between the hours of 11 p.m. and 8 a.m. on six days per week, thus reducing the widespread nuisance during the day and at weekends which had hitherto been extremely serious.

Only three formal complaints were recorded during the year, but a total of 37 visits was made, mainly confined to the summer months, to inspect the premises and make recommendations for the further reduction of odours.

Attention to yard cleanliness, the regular daily removal of all waste products, the hosing down of all vehicles and containers after unloading, and the immediate attention to all complaints and failures has only been possible through the goodwill and active co-operation which exists between the management and this Department.

(b) The other knacker's yard licensed within the Borough is not in active operation but is used solely for the reception of the occasional dead animal awaiting transport to the firm's main business premises near Doncaster. Some works were carried out to allow it to be used in emergencies.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1957

Three licences were renewed during the year.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

17 Investigations were made in connection with dark smoke from industrial chimneys, railway engines or complaints from householders.

A further 43 observations were made on these and other sources of pollution.

Most of the 25 notices served took the form of informal warnings and advice which did not need to be repeated.

The provision of proper grit and dust arrestment to the only cold-blast cupola in the town was completed during the early part of the year with beneficial effects in the Albert Road area.

The discontinuation of the sidings in the London Road-Thrumpton area and the conversion of the West Carr Road sidings for use as a diesel maintenance depot has now considerably reduced pollution from railway engines.

One 'notification of intention' and four 'applications for prior approval' to instal new furnace plants were received and approved during the year (Section 3).

Two plans of proposed new chimneys for furnace plants were also approved (Section 10).

There is now no serious atmospheric pollution from any industrial source which cannot be rectified at short notice, and the marked increase in the smoke and sulphur dioxide concentrations during the winter months is from inefficient domestic fires burning raw coal and discharging into the atmosphere at a low level.

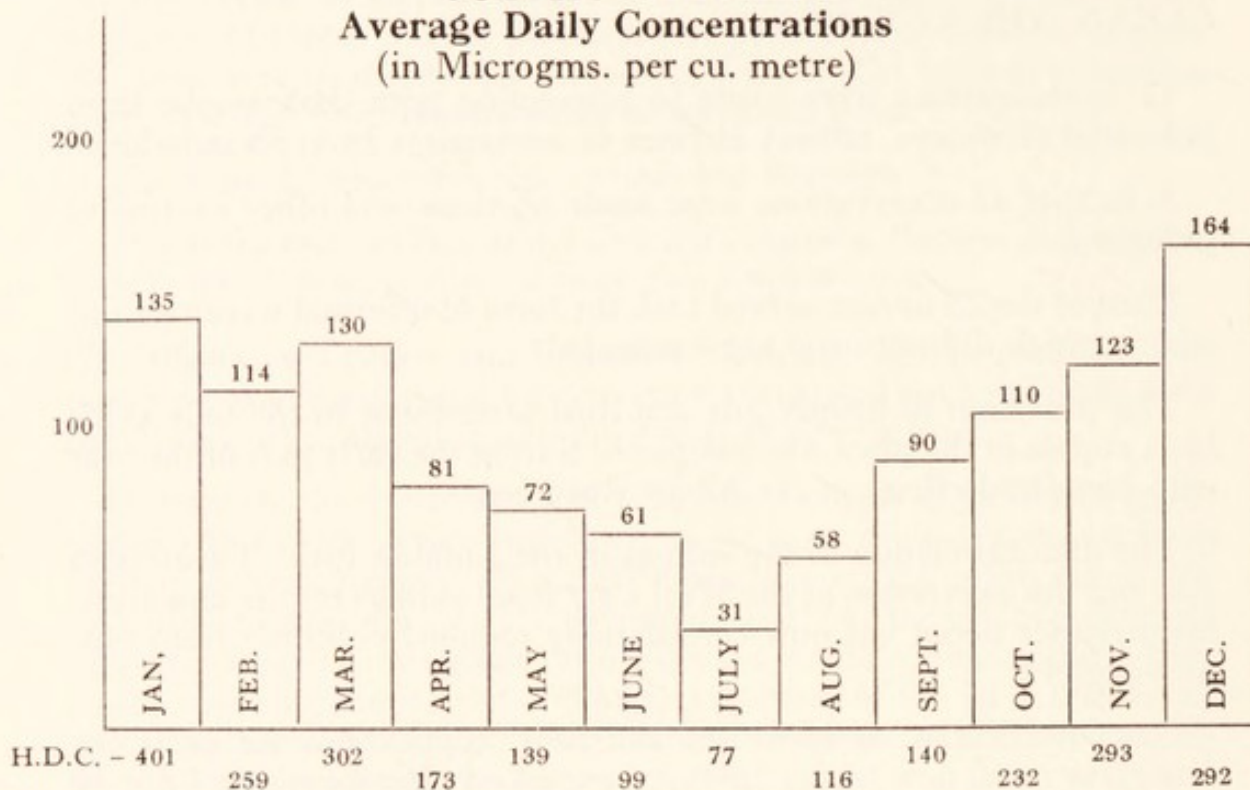
This position will continue until a specific smoke-control programme can be put into operation.

The Central Electricity Generating Board installed two monitoring stations in Retford – one at Carr Hill School and the other at Ordsall Mill – as part of their ring of recording stations surrounding the power stations erected in the Rural District. Unfortunately, due to technical faults, no reports were available during the year.

The 'smoke and sulphur-dioxide' recording apparatus sited in the Public Health Department has now been operating for a full year, and the average daily concentrations and highest daily concentrations are set out in graphic form as on page 44.

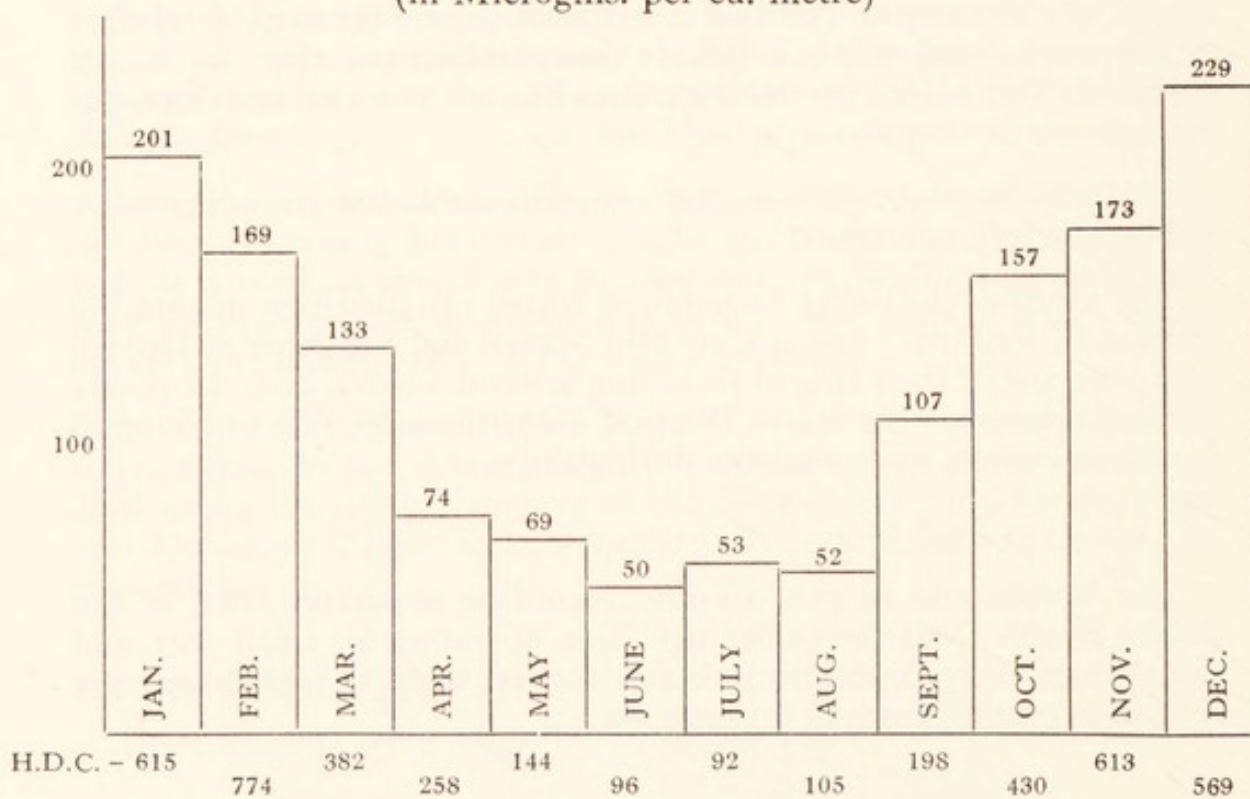
Sulphur Dioxide Concentrations

SULPHUR DIOXIDE Average Daily Concentrations (in Microgms. per cu. metre)



Smoke Concentrations

SMOKE Average Daily Concentrations (in Microgms. per cu. metre)



H.D.C. = Highest Daily Concentration

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

This work is carried out on a part-time basis by Mr. C. P. Maud, a labourer of the Highways Department staff. He continues to do this work satisfactorily and has been commended by householders and business people alike. The continuation of the free service for all classes of premises other than agricultural holdings has proved very effective and many more reports are being investigated.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	<i>L.A. properties</i>	<i>Dwelling houses</i>	<i>All other premises</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
No. of properties in L.A. dist.	18	6180	1246	7444	39
Inspected as result of notification	7	223	89	319	—
No. of properties found to be infested by:					
(a) Common Rat	6	192	69	267	—
(b) House Mouse	—	11	9	20	—
No. of properties inspected in course of surveying under the Act	—	—	5	5	—
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
(a) Common Rat	—	—	3	3	—
(b) House Mouse	—	—	—	—	—
Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	12	9	21	—
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
(a) Common Rat	—	12	9	21	—
(b) House Mouse	—	—	—	—	—
Total treatment carried out ..	—	240	99	365	—

Annual test-baiting of some ten per cent of sewer manholes is carried out with the co-operation of the local Ministry officer.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following tables are in the form prescribed by the Ministry.

1 — INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	No. of Inspections (3)	No. of Written Notices (4)	No. of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	5	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	85	2	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	92	7	1	—

2 — Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more cases)

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

With the exceptions of non-mechanical factories the powers given to Public Health Inspectors are basically restricted to the inspection of sanitary accommodation whilst H.M. Inspectors of Factories have responsibilities under the remaining provisions of the Act. I have always held the opinion that, provided the factories in the town received adequate coverage by H.M. Inspectors and the health of workers was safeguarded, my time would be more usefully employed on other matters over which I had wider jurisdiction.

This view has been confirmed by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, which stresses the need to avoid duplication of visits by different officers. Any visits are now principally confined to food factories inspected for hygiene purposes.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following tables are in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Labour:

TABLE A — REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>No. of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total No. of Registered premises at the end of year</i>	<i>No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	4	61	16
Retail shops	4	157	60
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	8	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	20	4
Fuel storage depots	—	2	—
TOTALS	8	248	81

TABLE B — NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

TABLE C — ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES
BY WORKPLACE

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices	463
Retail shops	730
Wholesale department, warehouses	82
Catering establishments open to the public	77
Canteens	5
Fuel storage depots	25
Total	1,382
Total males	567
Total females	815

TABLE D — EXEMPTIONS

There were no exemptions.

TABLE E — PROSECUTIONS

There were no prosecutions.

TABLE F — INSPECTORS

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	2
No. of other staff employed for most of this time on work in connection with the Act	NIL
No. of Accidents reported under Section 48 of the Act ..	2
No. of Accidents investigated as to causation	2

In addition the Ministry asked for special narrative reports covering the following matters:

GENERAL REPORT 1965

During the year a total of 213 visits were made to premises under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, of which 81 were general inspections, 7 for the purpose of registration, 2 investigations of reported accidents, and 123 re-visits for compliance with notices served. Of the 68 informal notices since November 1964 (66 during the current year), 17 had been fully complied with and a further 24 had been partly complied with.

Details are as follows:

	Offices	Shops	W/houses	Canteens etc.	Fuel Depots
Notices served 1964	1	1	—	—	—
Notices served 1965	13	49	1	3	—
Notices fully com- plied with	3	14	—	—	—
Notices partly com- plied with	4	20	—	—	—

Details of notices served:

<i>Section of Act</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Contraventions noted late 1964</i>	<i>Contraventions noted during 1965</i>	<i>Complied with during 1965</i>
4	CLEANLINESS	Premises ..	24	10
		Furn/Fittings ..	1	1
5	OVERCROWDING	Injurious ..	1	—
		Statutory ..	2	—
6	TEMPERATURE	Adequate ..	10	4
		Thermometers ..	36	23
7	VENTILATION ..		17	8
8	LIGHTING ..		11	3
9	SANITARY ACCOMM.	Adequate ..	11	5
		Clean & Repair ..	18	9
		Art. Lighting ..	20	13
		S.T. Disposal ..	9	6
10	WASHING FACILITIES	Adequate ..	23	10
		Clean & Repair ..	2	—
11	DRINKING WATER	Water ..	4	—
		Drink. Vessel ..	1	1
12	CLOTHING ACCOMM.	Provision ..	3	2
		Drying Facs. ..	14	6
13	SEATING FACs.	General 1:3 ..	5	4
14		SEDENTARY ..	6	1
15	EATING FACs.	(SHOPS) ..	5	3
16	FLOORS, PASSAGES & STAIRS	Rep. & Maint. ..	20	6
17	DANGEROUS MACHINERY	Fencing ..	3	1
18		Protect Y.P.s ..	—	—
19		Training-use ..	—	—
23	HEAVY WORK	Prohibition ..	1	1
24	FIRST-AID	Provision ..	33	15
27	DANGEROUS ACTS	Prohibition ..	—	—
	ABSTRACT OF ACT	Provision ..	7	1
	TOTAL NOTICES	2	66	17

NOTE: Several premises have been found to contain only one sink or wash-hand basin for (a) the washing of hands after using the toilet, and (b) the supply of clean drinking water, the preparation of hot drinks and associated washing of crockery, etc.

In these instances, I consider that the risk of food-poisoning infections should not be overlooked and I therefore request the provision of additional facilities to separate these two activities. (N.B. Factory employees have been afforded this protection against contamination since 1938.)

Special Report on Lighting Standards

In the absence of official guidance on lighting standards, informal notice has been given to employers where the lighting for general purposes is below 10 lumens or specific lighting to offices and food rooms is less than 20 lumens, requesting them to seek professional advice on these matters.

During the last three months of 1965, 4 offices, 12 shops and 2 canteens received a general inspection, and 49 re-visits were made to premises, partly to ensure compliance with notices and partly to re-examine the lighting standards. Of the 15 notices subsequently served, 5 included comments on inadequate lighting conditions involving 9 rooms.

(1) GENERAL IMPRESSIONS

(1) Most commercial premises are restricted in width in contrast to the depth of the premises and there is often congestion of buildings at the rear. Consequently, the benefits of natural lighting were found to be very limited and unstable, depending on orientation, climatic and seasonal conditions and the use of frontage for display or other purposes. Every effort was therefore made to disregard natural lighting in any readings taken.

The artificial lighting of shops and offices can be placed in three general categories.

- (a) Rooms with 'customer appeal', e.g. furnishing and electrical goods, public utility showrooms, multiple stores with self-service displays
EXCELLENT (50+)
- (b) Smaller businesses, banking halls, food shops, professional offices, canteens
FAIR (10—30)
- (c) Storerooms, rear food rooms, passages, staircases, washplaces, etc.
POOR (2—15)

In no instance was lighting found to be so inadequate as to constitute a danger to employees on staircases or passageways if reasonable care was taken, but the ability to adequately cleanse and repair such places would obviously be inadequate.

(2) EXAMPLES OF UNSATISFACTORY LIGHTING

(a) Furniture store	Showroom	30	Public Office	18	Private Office	12
(b) Multiple food store	Shop	40	Storeroom	3-10	Washplace	8
(c) - do -	Shop	50	G.F. Storeroom	10	F.F. Storeroom	2-6
					Staircase	6
(d) Butcher	Shop	30	Preparation Room	10	Toilets	4
(e) Office	Front Office	30	General Office	10-20	F.F. Office	12
(f) Bank	Banking Hall	12	Manager's Office	12		

(3) SPECIFIC STANDARDS

No specific recommendations have been made, in terms of lumens, but it has been made obvious to the occupier that lighting standards lower than 10 lumens for general purposes and 20 lumens for specific work is unacceptable and professional advice should be sought.

Of the three notices complied with during 1965, two improved office lighting and the third was related to a W.C. and staff-room.

(4) GLARE

No instances have been found of excessive glare, although there are a number of office premises with south-facing windows and desks which are possibly without adequate sun-blinds. These may be inspected during the summer months when suitable recommendations may be made.

In the absence of official guidance I would consider that any strong unshielded source of light in front of an employee at an angle of less than some 60 degrees is likely to cause glare, and I would advise accordingly.

INSPECTIONS DURING NOVEMBER 1965

(1) Offices

No. of premises inspected and 'metered'	..	..	..	9
Rooms in which lighting was	(a) less than 5	..	..	NIL
	(b) 5-10	..	..	2
	(c) 10-15	..	..	6
	(d) 15-25	..	..	11
	(e) more than 25	..	..	4

(2) Shops, etc.

No. of premises inspected and 'metered'	..	..	..	26
---	----	----	----	----

				<i>Lock-up shops</i>
				<i>Public Rooms</i>
<i>Rooms in which lighting was:</i>				
	<i>Public Rooms</i>	<i>Private Rooms</i>		<i>only</i>
(a) less than 5	1 (Restaurant)	4		—
(b) 5-10	1 (Shoe Shop)	8		—
(c) 10-15	1 (Cake Shop)	10		—
(d) 15-25	7	8		2
(e) more than 25	10	7		3

During the many interviews in connection with enforcement of the Act it was often pointed out to me that our own office was not only badly lit and in need of redecoration, but was also statutorily overcrowded and lacking in basic amenities. These matters were brought to the notice of the Council and before the end of 1966 the Department should represent a good example of the basic standards specified in the Act.

PETROLEUM [REGULATIONS] ACTS, 1928 and 1936

The following licences were approved in February, 1965:

Licences to store petroleum spirit in underground tanks (private use)	28 (25,350 gals)
Licences to store petroleum spirit in underground tanks (retail sale)	16 (46,600 gals)
Licences to store petroleum spirit in cans and containers	1 (10 gals)
Licences to store petroleum mixtures	8 (375 gals)
Licences to store calcium carbide	1 (112 lb)
Notice of intention to store calcium carbide ..	1 (max. 28lb)

New applications during the year included:

N.C.C. Constabulary	Coronation St.	For private use	1,000 gals.
E. Hodgson & Son	London Road	New Filling Station	8,000 gals.
Ltd.			

Neither of these installations were commenced during the year.

83 Inspections were made to premises principally with regard to fire protection and the display of notices, and a further 64 visits made in connection with the testing of tanks and pipelines. Of the 79 tanks in use, 18 are over 30 years old and require testing every alternate year. One tank failed the ullage test and was removed and a further three tanks were converted for storage of other fuels or discontinued and made safe.

I wish to record my appreciation of the work done by the members of the staff of the Department, particularly Mr. B. Barnes, the Additional Public Health Inspector, who will be leaving to take up a new appointment early in the new year, and of the co-operation I have received from the other Chief Officers of the Council.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support during the year.

H. BROOKS

Chief Public Health Inspector

