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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY



BOROUGH OF EAST RETFORD

1967 annual report

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

and the Chief Public Health Inspector

H. BROOKS, M.A.P.H.I., CERT. R.S.H. (Meat and Other Foods)



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OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

and 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, 1967]

Chairman Alderman J. R. Waterfield, J.P.
Vice-Chairman Councillor B. R. Pattison

Alderman Mrs. M. E. Williamson
Alderman A. Wilson
Councillor R. T. Alexander
Councillor Miss N. Bradshaw
Councillor H. E. Cooper
Councillor H. Gomersall
Councillor B. Pollard, c.c.
Councillor E. D. Wilson

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health: Dr. G. Tattersall
Deputy Medical Officer of Health: Dr. H. Birks (*commenced 1.3.67*)
Chief Public Health Inspector: H. Brooks
Additional Public Health Inspector: D. Fothergill
Clerical — Chief Clerk: Mrs. J. Thorlby
Miss P. Parsons

Telephone No.
RETFORD 2561

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHANCERY LANE,
RETFORD
August, 1968

TO THE MAYOR, AND TO THE
ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF EAST RETFORD

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The population increase in 1967 was 70 against 170 in 1966 and 240 in 1965.

The estimated mid-year population is 18,770.

The natural increase of births over deaths is 74.

The total live births is 298 which is one less than the previous year.

The deaths from all causes is 224 which is 21 less than last year.

In 1967 there were six infant deaths and no maternal deaths.

Following the rather high notification rate of measles for the years 1965 and 1966, there were only 20 cases in 1967. Indeed, the notifications of infectious diseases were exceptionally low. No cases of dysentery were notified.

There were no new cases of tuberculosis.

As the incidence of tuberculosis drops, the new allegedly self-inflicted scourge of cancer of the lung and bronchus rises. In 1967 there were ten deaths from this cause, and they were all men.

Dr. H. Birks was appointed as Deputy Medical Officer of Health in March, 1967, and I would like to thank her for her help.

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

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 populations, mid-year 1967	18,770
Number of hereditaments at 1st April, 1968	6,291
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1968	£544,704
Sum represented by Penny Rate at 1st April, 1968	£2,162

Vital Statistics are calculated on estimated mid-year population given by the Registrar General, i.e. 18,770.

		<i>Eng. & Wales</i>
Live Births T 298 M 154 F 144		
Live Birth rate per 1,000 population	15.9	17.2
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ..	6.8	
Stillbirths T 3 M 2 F 1		
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births ..	10.0	14.8
Total live and still births T 301		
Infant deaths (under 1 year) T 6 M 3 F 3		
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	20.0	18.3
Legitimate mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	39.4	
Illegitimate mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	31.5	
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	13.4	12.5
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	13.4	10.8
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	23.0	25.4
Maternal deaths (including abortion) — T Nil		
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Nil	
Death from all causes T 224 M 108 F 116		
Death rate per 1,000 population	11.9	11.2

CAUSES OF DEATH — 1967

Tuberculosis, respiratory	1
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	4
Malignant neoplasm, bronchus	10
Malignant neoplasm, breast	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	22
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1
Diabetes	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	44
Coronary disease angina	37
Hypertension with heart disease	3
Other heart disease	15
Other circulatory disease	15
Influenza	0
Pneumonia	9
Bronchitis	15
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	0
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0
Nephritis and nephrosis	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0
Congenital malformations	0
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	23
Motor vehicle accidents	8
All other accidents	7
Suicide	1
Homicide and operations of war	0
Total	224

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 by inhalation of vomit	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Asphyxia by inhalation of milk food	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Atelectasis of lung	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hyaline Membrane Pneumonitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	6

Causes of Death in children aged 1-15 years

Cause	Pre-school	School-children	Total
Asthma	-	1	1
Head Injury	2	2	4
Total	2	3	5

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

Year	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
No. of deaths	6	2	4	8	6

Table showing Vital Statistics 1963-1967 (inclusive)

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Population (mid-year population as estimated by the Registrar General)	18,770	18,700	18,530	18,290	18,130
BIRTHS:					
Live Births — legitimate	279	299	317	326	317
— illegitimate	19	17	21	18	19
Still Births — legitimate	3	5	1	8	3
— illegitimate	—	—	—	1	—
DEATHS:					
All causes	224	245	239	223	240
Maternal Deaths	—	—	—	—	1
Infantile deaths (i.e. under 1 year) ..	6	2	4	8	6
Neonatal deaths (i.e. under 4 weeks)	4	1	3	7	4
Early neonatal deaths (i.e. under 1 week)	4	1	2	6	3
Perinatal deaths (i.e. still-births and deaths under 1 week combined)	7	6	3	15	6

**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	10	30
Average Age	58 years	70 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 Paratyphoid Fever	Relapsing Fever
Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever
Malaria	Smallpox
Measles	Tuberculosis
Membranous Croup	Typhus
Meningococcal Infection	Whooping Cough
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Food Poisoning or suspected Food Poisoning

The number of infectious diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) notified during 1967 was 43. Details of these are as follows:

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
Measles	20
Scarlet Fever	8
Whooping Cough	15

Tables showing various details about notifiable diseases during 1967 are given on pages 9 and 10.

Tuberculosis

One case of Tuberculosis was notified during the year, that being a transfer from another area.

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. One medical specimen and 179 food and water samples were submitted for examination.

Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis) Notified in Age Groups — Admitted to Hospital, and Deaths, 1967

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suspected Food Poisoning ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	20	1	5	2	4	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	8	-	1	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	15	-	-	4	3	1	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough																
TOTALS	43	1	6	7	8	7	12	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis) Notified Month by Month — 1967

DISEASES	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	20	9	4	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	8	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1
Suspected Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	15	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	5
TOTALS ...	43	10	4	2	6	2	-	1	1	3	1	6	7

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 ..	126	213
Reinforcing dose	236	51
Whooping Cough Immunisation		
Primary Immunisation ..	110	230
Reinforcing dose	86	18
Tetanus Immunisation		
Primary Immunisation ..	134	211
Reinforcing dose	233	51
Vaccination against Smallpox		
Primary Vaccination	78	127
Re-vaccination	94	16
Vaccination against Poliomyelitis		
Salk (1st and 2nd injections)	—	—
Oral (three doses)	117	166
Reinforcing doses	247	61

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 1967 are given below.

No. of children offered vaccination	..	..	..	377
No. of children whose parents accepted	..	..	315	
Rate of acceptance	..	..	..	83.55
No. of children skin tested	..	..	..	283
No. found to be positive and referred for X-ray	..	31		
No. found to be negative	..	..	..	255
No. of children vaccinated	..	..	..	255
No. re-tested after previous vaccination	..	..	17	
No. re-vaccinated	..	..	..	4

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Deaths — 1957-1966 inclusive

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
New Cases	4	6	4	2	4	11	3	10	14	16
Deaths	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	5

NEW CASES

1967	Annual average over previous ten years
0	5.8

DEATHS

1967	Annual average over previous ten years
1	0.9

TUBERCULOSIS 1967

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-20 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-35 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65 years	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

[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, Near 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 fortnightly on Monday. 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 to 11 a.m., 2 to 3 p.m., and from 3 to 4 p.m.

(c) Cervical Cytology

A cervical cytology clinic is held at the Retford County Health Centre, Chancery Lane, Retford.

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

I give below number of attendances for 1967:

Borough	Rural	Other Parts	Total
585	450	144	1,179

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 three in the Borough:

Mrs. Parkhurst,
2 Fairway, Ordsall, Retford.
Tel. No. Retford 2157.

Mrs. Bailey,
3 Brickenhole Lane, Walkeringham.
Tel. No. Misterton 358.

Mrs. Hall,
3 Priory Close, Mattersey.
Tel. No. Wiseton 257.

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. 3224.

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

Mrs. N. Anderson,
"Norwood", Bramble Road, Retford.
Tel. No. Retford 2595.

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 in 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 agent for the County Council.

Ambulance Service

The main ambulance station is situated at North Road, Retford, and the vehicles comprise four ambulances and three dual-purpose vehicles, which will carry either sitting cases or stretcher cases. Telephone No. Retford 2303.

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 Wynne, 3 Overend Road, Worksop. Tel. No. Worksop 2600.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

The County Council provides 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 Health Centre, Chancery Lane, Retford, by appointment. The Mental Health Office is at the County Health Clinic, Carlton Road, Worksop. Tel. No. Worksop 4337.

Details of Attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre during 1967

Centre	Children	Expectant Mothers	Post-Natal Cases	Medical Consultations
Chancery Lane RETFORD	3,724	Nil	Nil	207
Ordsall	1,347	Nil	Nil	182

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, three (3) houses have pail closets. The emptying of these closets 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 sewage disposal works at Hallcroft, commissioned in 1965, is treating the whole of the sewage from the Borough.

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 heated sludge digestion unit has been completed during the year and is ready for commissioning.

Work has commenced on the construction of a further biological filter.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

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

During 1967 approximately 7,000 tons of refuse was collected. Disposal is by tipping into disused gravel workings. This is not an entirely controlled method but is carefully watched and no nuisance has arisen.

Heavy tip levelling equipment is being purchased to enable more stringent control to be kept; experiments are to be carried out in covering the tip with a mixture of soil and dried digested sewage sludge.

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	..	..	90
Satisfactory	..	..	90
Unsatisfactory	..	..	Nil

Bacteriological Examination undertaken by the Public Health Department

Number of samples taken	..	..	31
Satisfactory	..	..	30
Unsatisfactory	..	..	1

All dwellinghouses within the Borough are supplied from the public water mains.

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 examination. 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 1 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, 1967

Article	Number of Samples			Adulterated and Sub-Standard Samples	
	Obtained	Genuine	Adult'd or Sub-Standard	Result of Examination and/or Analysis	Remarks
Analgesic tablets	1	1			
Apricots, canned	1	1			
Biscuits	1	1			
Breakfast cereal	2	2			
Cheese	1	1			
Chicken in jelly	1	1			
Corned beef	1	1			
Eccles cakes	1	1			
Fruit salad, canned	1	1			
Garlic spread	1	1			
Glace cherries	1	1			
Gravy salt	1	1			
Ice cream	1	1			
Indigestion tablets	2	2			
Jelly	1	1			
Margarine	2	2			
Minced beef and onion	2	2			
Minced meat	1	1			
MILK	16	16			
Milk (anti-biotic test)	8	8			
Mint jelly	1	1			
Pineapple, canned	1	1			
Plum pudding	1	1			
Sardines	1	1			
Sauce	1	1			
Sausages, pork	1	1			
Snack meal	1	1			
Soup	1	1			
Sweets	1	1			
Tuna, canned	1	1			
Vegetable casserole with chicken	1	1			
Vegetable juice	1	1			
Vegetables, dehydrated	1	1			
Vegetables, mixed, canned	1	1			
Vodka	1	1			
Whisky	1	1			
TOTALS	62	62			

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

	<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Sterilised</i>
Samples obtained and submitted to prescribed tests	130	9
Samples unsatisfactory	—	—

UNTREATED MILK – 12 samples were obtained and submitted to prescribed tests.

1 sample failed the Methylene Blue Test.

Appropriate action was taken in respect of this failure.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Bottles:

Examined	54
Satisfactory	54
Unsatisfactory	—

Miscellaneous Food and Drugs Investigations

1. Selling Malt Loaf which was mouldy. Sellers prosecuted and fined £15 with £27. 15s. 0d. costs.
2. Selling pre-packed Sausages which were mouldy. Sellers prosecuted and fined £10 with £7. 1s. 0d. costs.

Brucellosis

During the year there was one case of Brucellosis in the herd of a local milk producer and retailer. A notice was served under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, requiring the producer to cease the retail sale of raw milk until the affected animal or animals had been isolated from the herd. The producer, however, chose to cease retailing milk and to send all his milk for pasteurisation.

Twenty Years Ago

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF 1947

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

N.B. Comparative figures for 1967 are given in parenthesis

Registrar Generals estimate of resident population	15,660	(18,770)
Number of inhabited houses ..	4,483	(6,291)
Rateable value	£101,910	(£544,704)
Sum represented by a penny rate ..	£397.13s.3d.	(£2,162)

Medical Health

Birth rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	20.75	(15.9)
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 total births)	46.92	(10.0)
Infant mortality (per 1,000 total births)	33.84	(20.0)
Death rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	11.68	(11.9)

Causes of death included:

Diphtheria .. 1	(0)	Respiratory diseases 19	(25)
Tuberculosis .. 10	(1)	Digestive diseases 4	(0)
Acute Poliomyelitis 1	(0)	Nephritis .. 12	(1)
Malignant Neoplasms 27	(40)	Prematurity, congenital malformations, birth injuries etc. 7	(0)
Vascular lesions of nervous system .. 24	(44)	Road traffic accidents and other violent causes 5	(16)
Diseases of the circulatory system 39	(71)		

“... The Borough escaped very lightly in the severe epidemic of poliomyelitis in the second half of 1947 and one death only is noted.

... Diphtheria claimed one victim during the year, a child of 2½ years who was not immunised. This death was undoubtedly avoidable. ...

...1947 showed a considerable decrease in the number of cases of scabies notified. As has been the practice in the past, whole families were visited and suitable treatment arranged. 80 cases were treated at the Cleansing Station and 3 cases treated at home.

...The opening of the Orthopaedic Clinic in Retford has proved a great asset to the town, as patients need no longer travel to Worksop for treatment. ...provision is also made for children under 5 years and expectant and nursing mothers to receive ultra-violet ray treatment."

Environmental Health

"...27 houses were found to be infected with bugs or fleas and were treated by the department with D.D.T. or gammexene..... Beetles and ants are a great nuisance in certain areas of the town.... insecticides used which were effective for beetles but not completely so for ants.

...a complete survey of the town was made and infestations of rats dealt with on an area basis by the Rodent Operator. The sewers are free from rats but the top water drains in the centre of the town are used by rats as runways which occasionally lead into shop premises....

...There is still a small percentage of milk sold loose from open cans. 55 samples of non-graded milk were taken.

The number of animals slaughtered in Retford during 1947 were – Cattle 2,896; Calves 805; Sheep 8,458; and Pigs 91. The percentages of animals affected with visible Tuberculosis lesions were – Cattle 30.5%; Calves 1.0%; Pigs 8.8%; and the total weight of meat and offal condemned was 126,317lbs.

287 informal notices for the abatement of nuisances were served.... 74 statutory notices.

Of the 408 houses inspected for housing defects, 349 were found to be not in all respects fit, 314 being rendered fit without service of formal notices.

10 cases of overcrowding (involving 92 persons) were relieved during the year. 6 houses were still overcrowded at the end of the year involving 10 families (36 persons).

Inspections and visits included – housing 368; complaints and nuisances 424; dairies and cowsheds 193; petrol and carbide stores 4; infectious diseases 101; food premises 572."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR 1967

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 eighth report on the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1967.

New Legislation

The only legislation made during the year which is likely to affect the work of the Department is the **SLAUGHTER OF POULTRY ACT, 1967**. The appointed day for enforcement has not yet been prescribed but the act intends to provide for the humane slaughter of turkeys and other domestic fowls and for the registration of slaughtering premises.

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. of visits made</i>
Clean Air	Investigations	25
Factories	Inspections	6
Food	Inspection of Premises	377
Preparation,	Markets and Fairs	72
Storage and	Food Inspection	61
Sale	Food Sampling	183
Slaughterhouses	Meat Inspection	764
	Other Purposes	32
Housing	Defects	89
	Demolition or closure	31
	Improvement and Repair	564
	Caravans	1
	Overcrowding	5
Noise	.. .. .	7
Offices, Shops	General Inspections	95
& Railway	Re-visits	99
Premises	Accidents	2
	Registration of Premises	13

	<i>Subject</i>	<i>No. of visits made</i>
Pet Animals	Inspections	3
Petroleum	Inspections and Testing	87
Public Health	Drainage	71
	Dirty/Verminous Premises	6
	Infectious Diseases	7
	Lodging House	3
	Offensive Trades	38
	Knackers Yards	5
	Places of Public Entertainment	4
	Statutory Nuisances	31
Rodent Control	Inspections	28
Refuse	Accumulations	8
	Provision of Bins	5
	Refuse Tips	2
Interviews and Appointments		235
Other Miscellaneous		286

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 District 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 at the rear of his premises in which only clean pigs and lambs are slaughtered on two afternoons per week.

(b) Slaughterhouse Hygiene and the Prevention of Cruelty

Many of the hygienic practices which had needed to be rigorously enforced in previous years are now largely accepted as routine by management and slaughtermen and only occasional verbal warnings concerning minor infringements were necessary without recourse to any statutory action.

The introduction of high-pressure sprays at the Public Abattoir in October and the discontinuation of the insanitary 'wiping cloth' has done much to improve the presentation of carcase meat and offal. Although some objections were originally made concerning their use, no spoilage has occurred which would justify a return to the old method. The use of individual paper towels for lambs at the small private slaughterhouse is also proving successful.

More attention is now being paid to the condition of lairages to reduce the risk of salmonella infection, but despite our efforts many animals, particularly long-haired sheep and some cattle, still arrive in a filthy condition. It is very often difficult to slaughter and dress such animals without some contamination taking place. I feel that there is some scope for legislation on this point which should be directed at the producer rather than the slaughterhouse occupier.

Routine visits to all slaughterhouses and knackers' yards were made on two occasions by the Ministry's Veterinary Officer who appeared satisfied with the manner in which legislation and standards were being enforced by the Council. Further visits were postponed indefinitely due to the serious risk of spread of foot and mouth disease.

In general, all persons who actively co-operated in maintaining and improving standards in the Retford slaughterhouses are to be commended for their efforts.

(c) Issue of Licences – Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

During the year, 14 annual licences were issued to practising slaughtermen valid within the Borough area, and a further 3 'trainee' licences issued to persons requiring them to slaughter under supervision for short periods prior to the approval of full licences.

(d) Meat Inspection

Meat inspection was again 100 per cent at the three slaughterhouses 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 any 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).

Ten meat specimens from slaughterhouses were submitted to laboratories for examination.

The number of animals slaughtered and inspected at the respective slaughterhouses was as follows:

	<i>Steers & Heifers</i>	<i>Cows & Bulls</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Public Abattoir	2,095	42	6	4,898	4,480	11,521
Private (Casualty)	114	136	155	574	681	1,660
Private	—	—	—	210	609	819

The incidence of disease and other infections which justified condemnation of all or part of carcasses or offal was as follows:

	<i>No. of animals slaughtered and inspected</i>	<i>Whole carcasses condemned</i>	<i>Other animals affected</i>	<i>Percentage of animals affected</i>
Public Abattoir	11,521(12,401)	14 (6)	1,019(1,014)	8.9 (8.2)
Private (Casualty)	1,660 (1,750)	163(159)	498 (579)	39.8(42.1)
Private	819 (870)	- (-)	63 (61)	7.6 (7.0)

Figures in parenthesis indicate the figures for 1966.

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	2,209	178	161	5,682	5,770	14,000
Number inspected	2,209	178	161	5,682	5,770	14,000
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	10	16	26	33	91	176
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned . .	523	113	20	251	658	1,565
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease	24.2	72.4	28.5	5.0	12.9	12.4
Tuberculosis Only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	2	4
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease	0.09	-	-	-	0.03	0.02
Cysticerci:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	13	-	-	-	-	13
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	13	-	-	-	-	13
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

WHOLE CARCASSES AND ALL OFFAL CONDEMNED

	<i>Steers ♂ Cows ♂</i>					<i>Total</i>	1966
	<i>Heifers</i>	<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>		
Abnormal Odour	2	2	-	-	-	4	-
Anaemia	-	-	-	3	1	4	2
Actinobacillosis generalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actinomycosis generalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arthritis (with Emaciation)	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Blackleg	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bruising, extensive and severe	1	1	-	3	3	8	7
Congestion	-	1	-	5	2	8	15
Emaciation and/or Oedaema	1	3	1	5	6	16	32
Fever	1	3	-	2	-	6	5
Gangrene	-	1	-	2	5	8	7
Immaturity	-	-	16	-	-	16	10
Injury, multiple	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Jaundice	-	-	-	1	1	2	3
Leukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Moribund	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
Multiple Abscesses	-	-	-	-	23	23	13
Nephritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyaemia	-	1	6	-	22	29	11
Pyelonephritis Bilateral	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Ricketts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Septic Arthritis	-	-	-	3	4	7	11
Acute Septic Mastitis	-	-	-	1	-	1	11
Acute Septic Metritis	-	2	-	-	-	2	2
Acute Septic Pericarditis	1	-	1	-	3	5	1
Acute Septic Peritonitis	-	1	-	2	2	5	7
Acute Septic Pneumonia	3	-	2	3	5	13	16
Other Acute Septic conditions	-	-	-	-	6	6	-
Swine Erysipelas Acute	-	-	-	-	3	3	2
Teranus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toxaemia	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Tumours, multiple and/ or malignant	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Uraemia	1	1	-	1	-	3	1
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	16	26	33	91	176	165
	(11)	(16)	(19)	(58)	(61)	(165)	

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	48 (72)	Legs	148 (197)
Tongues	47 (70)	Loins/Backs	16 (14)
Lungs	568 (615)	Flanks/Bellies	28 (12)
Hearts	220 (327)	Breasts/Brisket	3 (9)
Livers	645 (581)	Shoulders	4 (6)
Part Livers	247 (197)	Oysters	13 (4)
Spleens	17 (23)	Diaphragms	13 (26)
Kidneys	72 (104)	Skin	5 (8)
Stomachs	6 (9)	Neck	4 (1)
Intestines	63 (74)	Hind-quarters	14 (18)
Udders	37 (29)	Forequarters	9 (10)
Feet	85 (84)	Whole Sides	1 (-)

and miscellaneous trimmings making an estimated total weight of all meat condemned as unfit for human consumption - 21 tons 3 cwt. 110lb

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

Fourteen samples of pasteurised and 15 samples of unpasteurised liquid whole egg were taken during the year. The unpasteurised egg is delivered into specially marked containers for the British Egg Marketing Board for subsequent manufacture into dried egg. All samples were found to be free from pathogenic organisms.

A laboratory technician at the factory carries out A-Amylase tests twice daily during any pasteurising process and her results are made available on request.

(ii) Ice Cream

62 samples were taken from retail shops, manufacturers premises and mobile vans as follows:

<i>Pre-packed</i>		<i>Loose</i>	
Grade 1 (Excellent) ..	26	Grade 1	6
Grade 2 (Fair)	8	Grade 2	8
Grade 3 (Unsatisfactory) ..	2	Grade 3	4
Grade 4 (Very unsatisfactory)	7	Grade 4	1

(iii) Water

31 samples of drinking water were taken from domestic and other main supplies within the Borough, 30 of which were satisfactory and one unsatisfactory.

Copies of all results are sent to the Lincoln and District Water Board.

(iv) Animal Casings

24 samples of consignments of prepared sheep and hog casings were taken from a local factory, of which 21 were intended for export and 3 for home consumption.

All samples were found to be satisfactory.

These results supplement all export certificates which are issued by this Department and which are required by the importing authorities.

(v) Cooked Meats

31 samples of potted paste and cooked meats were taken, only nine of which could be regarded as reasonably satisfactory. In all instances where the colony count appeared excessive or faecal coli were present, shopkeepers were advised on general hygiene in the handling and storage of food.

No pathogens were isolated from any of the samples.

(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:	Fruit	705)	
	Meat	137)	
	Vegetables	118)	
	Jam	2)	
	Fish	40)	
	Milk Products	106)	Generally blown, damaged,
	Fruit Juices	9)	leaking or open and found
	Soup	58)	to be decomposed
	Coffee	3)	
	Baby Food	13)	
	Mustard	1)	
	Bournvita	1)	
	Golden Syrup	2)	
	Minerals	2)	
	Miscellaneous	12)	Unlabelled

Packets of:	Cereals	9)	
	Cakes	12)	
	Nuts	1)	
	Salt	5)	
	Cornflour	2)	
	Sugar	82)	
	Biscuits	25)	
	Dried Fruit	48)	Damp or damaged
	Pepper	3)	
	Cinnamon	1)	
	Lard	9)	
	Mustard	1)	
	Meat Products	145)	
	Macaroni	1)	
	Ground Rice	3)	
	Spice	1)	
	Mixed Peel	2)	
	Flour	86)	
	Jelly	4)	
	Tea	9)	
	Vegetables	18)	
	Cheese	9)	
	Pearl Barley	3)	
	Ground Almond	1)	
	Rice	7)	
	Margarine	5)	
	Butter	13)	

Bottles of:	Minerals	4)	
	Vinegar	1)	
	Coffee	3)	Broken
	Salad Cream	1)	
	Sauce	1)	

Jars of:	Jam	14)	
	Coffee	6)	
	Horlicks	1)	
	Pickles	9)	
	Cheese Whiz	1)	Broken
	Marmalade	7)	
	Lemon Cheese	1)	
	Peanut Butter	1)	
	Mincemeat	1)	

Frozen	Meat	204)	
Foods:	Fish	196)	
	Cakes	22)	
	Mousse	37)	Breakdown in refrigeration
	Vegetables	211)	
	Pastry	20)	
	Minerals	6)	
	Cheeseburghers	5)	
Cartons of:	Honey	2)	
	Yogurt	18)	Damp or damaged
	Pepper	1)	
Boxes of:	Chocolates	2)	Oxidised
Bars of:	Chocolate	1)	Damaged
Loose	Cakes	3)	Damaged
quantities	Eggs	175)	Broken
of:	Bread Loaves	4)	Stale
	Cucumbers	2)	Mould Growth
	Oxo Cubes	12)	Damp
	Chickens	44)	Decomposed
	Potatoes	252lbs)	Potato Blight
	Fish	5½lbs)	Decomposed
	Meat	56lbs)	Onset of decomposition
	Tomatoes	2¼lbs)	Over-ripe
	Biscuits	1lb)	Squashed

Total weight of food condemned – 1 ton 3 cwt. 18 lbs

(c) During the year, 377 visits were made to food premises to secure compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and a further 244 visits made for the purposes of sampling and inspection of unsound food.

The following table shows the number and type of food handling premises in the Borough at the end of the year together with the number of visits made to each type of premises.

Bakehouses	8 (10)	Fresh Fish and Game	4 (6)
Baker's Confectionery	9 (18)	Fried Fish and Chips	9 (10)
Butchers & Cooked Meats	20(46)	Fruit & Vegetables ..	10 (11)
Catering Establishments	13 (35)	Grocers/Gen. Dealers	65 (102)
Clubs & Canteens ..	26 (14)	Hotels & Licenced	
Dairies	2 (-)	Premises	38 (90)
Food Factories ..	5 (14)	Sweets	14 (19)
		Warehouses	7 (2)

Contraventions – Details of Notices Served

<i>Reg. Contraventions</i>	<i>Out-standing 1.1.67</i>	<i>Served in 1967</i>	<i>Notices complied with</i>	<i>Out-standing 1.1.68</i>
6. Cleanliness/Repair of equipment	8	8	9	7
8. Protection against Contamination	3	–	2	1
9. Personal Hygiene	1	2	–	3
14. W.C. accommodation	10	15	16	9
16. Hand-washing facilities	24	19	21	22
17. First-aid materials	1	2	2	1
19. Food/Equipment washing facilities	10	7	7	10
20. Lighting of food rooms	–	3	1	2
21. Ventilation of food rooms ..	1	1	1	1
23. Cleanliness/Repair of food rooms	10	10	10	10
24. Accumulation of Refuse ..	–	1	1	–
26. Cleanliness of stalls/vehicles	–	1	1	–
Informal notices fully complied with	..	..	..	.. 34
partly complied with	..	..	..	.. 5
no action yet taken	..	..	..	.. 13

The food premises in the town, with a few exceptions, now comply with the basic requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and the majority of informal notices being served are to maintain, and attempt to improve on, these requirements.

Many of the poor practices that are still to be found in food premises are largely due to a lack of understanding as to the manner in which food should be handled and some reluctance to accept and employ improved standards of hygiene. Although the inadequacy of proper training is largely responsible the continued use of old premises and out-dated or worn out apparatus and equipment can also be a major contributory factor.

In an effort to improve overall standards and make occupiers more conscious of their responsibilities it was essential that more regular visits be made. Each visit would not necessarily justify a thorough detailed inspection but would at least give the opportunity for the Public Health Inspector to become a more familiar figure and facilitate informal discussions on all aspects of food handling and personal hygiene.

It was considered that the number of specific visits to each type of premises should be related to the food risks involved, e.g. cafes would

receive 6 visits a year, butchers 4; bakeries, confectioners, grocers, fried fish and chip shops 3; sweets, greengrocers, wet fish shops 2, and licenced premises 1 visit. Revisits for compliance with informal notices would be carried out as and when necessary outside the scheduled programme.

It was also decided, subsequent to the commencement of this programme, that regular monthly sampling of cooked meats from all local manufacturers would not only give a representative picture of bacteriological standards but could also assist in stimulating interest among the food producers.

There is a growing public awareness of unhygienic practices and this support, although long overdue, must inevitably assist in achieving higher standards of food handling and presentation.

During January, all the licenced premises received a detailed inspection and a report made to the Licensing Justices drawing their attention to the poor standard of amenities provided in many of these premises and the fact that some 17 'Autobaks' (an insanitary fitting which returns spillage from glasses and trays back into the beer delivery line) were still in use in the town's public houses. It was hoped that any comments made by the Justics would re-inforce the efforts of this Department in persuading brewery companies to provide better private and public amenities and encourage tenants and managers to raise their general standards.

It is pleasing to report that before the end of the year all Autobaks had been removed or disconnected, numerous other contraventions rectified and three premises subject to major alterations and improvements.

Registration of Premises – Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Certificates of registration issued during 1967	..	..	..	3
Total number of registered premises at 31.12.67:				
Manufacture of pickled, pressed or preserved foods	..			13
Manufacture of ice-cream	..	..	..	1
Retail of pre-packed ice-cream	..	..	..	53

HOUSING MATTERS

(A) UNFIT HOUSING

The following action was taken:

Demolition Orders made

2.3.4.5 Bank Terrace, Moorgate	4	} 14
20-22 Moorgate	2	
18.20.22 Spa Lane	3	
88-90-92-94 Spital Hill	4	
5 Alma Road	1	

Closing Orders made

8a Churchgate	1	} 4
2 Spa Lane	1	
2 Caledonian Road	1	
18 Union Street	1	

Undertaking not to Re-let Accepted

1-2 Pond Cottages, Little Gringley	2	} 3
1 Scholarship Yard, Bridgegate	1	

Informal Closure

Basement, 34 Victoria Road	1	1
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Represented to Committee ('Time and Place' Notices Served)

4-6-8-10 Wright Wilson Street	4	4
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Clearance Orders Confirmed

19-21-23-25 Union Street	4	} 6
6-7 Turk's Head Yard	2	

During the year, 20 houses under order became vacant, 16 families (35 persons) being re-housed by the Council and 4 families (9 persons) finding private alternative accommodation.

Position at 31.12.67:

	<i>Demolition Orders</i>	<i>Closing Orders</i>	<i>Under- takings</i>	<i>Clearance Orders</i>	<i>Totals</i>	1966
Houses demolished in 1967	5	—	—	21	26	(32)
Houses closed in 1967	N/A	2	2	N/A	4	(1)
Houses made fit & orders revoked	—	—	—	N/A	—	(1)
Houses vacant pen- ding demolition	12	N/A	N/A	19	31	(39)
Houses still occupied	33	1	2	22	58	(49)
Houses awaiting confirmation of orders	4	—	—	—	4	(15)
N/A - not applicable						

During 1967, no houses were built by the Council and their future house building programme is being severely curtailed. Without Ministry sanction some families, whose houses have been under order for several years, cannot expect to be re-housed for a further 3-4 years! This is certainly not consistent with the stated national policy that the clearance of unfit and sub-standard houses should continue at its present rate.

In the same period, private enterprise completed 64 dwellings for owner-occupation.

Post-war totals (1946-67 inclusive): Council - 1,323; Private enterprise - 905.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

(i) Rent Act, 1957

No applications were received for certificates of disrepair.

(ii) Public Health and Housing Acts, 1936-64

Since about 1957, the number of complaints by tenants of disrepair to household properties has gradually diminished. For the last four years, however, this Department has been concerned with encouraging owners to improve their properties with standard amenities and to carry out all necessary repairs and re-decoration.

During 1967, 160 visits were made in connection with complaints of disrepair and/or defective drainage and a further 564 visits involving the survey and detailed inspection of houses for repair and improvement.

There is close co-operation with the Borough Surveyor's Department with regard to improvement grant applications and duplication of visits is often obviated. Applications are not submitted for approval until a written assurance has been received from the owner that specified essential works will be carried out either before or concurrently with improvements. Emphasis is particularly placed on improving the working area and natural lighting and ventilation in the many small rear addition kitchens prevalent in the town.

During the latter part of the year the whole of the Newtown area, together with parts of Thrumpton and Darrel Road areas were surveyed, a total of 440 houses, of which 211 owner-occupied and tenanted properties were found to be deficient in one or more of the standard amenities and informal notices served. Of this number, 9 houses were improved and a further 17 grant applications approved before the end of the year.

61 informal notices were served and 28 notices complied with.

Works carried out under notice included the following:

<i>Repair/Renewal of</i>	<i>Repair/Renewal of</i>
Roofs and weatherings 15	Floors 8
Chimney Stacks 2	Staircases 4
Eavesgutters/downspouts 6	Sinks/draining boards 4
Windows 9	Alleviation of dampness 10
External pointing to walls 8	External decoration 6
W.C. basins, cisterns, etc. 4	
Yard surfaces 2	Improvement to kitchen areas 3
Ceilings 5	Drains cleared 4
Walls 3	Drainage improvement 1

Standard Grants

	<i>Owner-occupied</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
Applications received	39	13
Applications approved	37	13
Applications refused (work commenced)	1	-
Applications withdrawn	1	-
No. of dwellings improved during 1967	30	14
Amount paid in grants (to nearest £) . .	£2675	£1414
Average grant per house (to nearest £)	£89	£101

Amenities provided: (a) fixed baths	16	9
(b) showers	-	-
(c) wash-hand basins	17	9
(d) hot water supplies	18	9
(e) internal W.C.s	30	14
(f) ventilated food stores	12	5
(g) structural alterations	3	3

Discretionary Grants	<i>Owner-occupied</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
Applications received	3	2
Applications approved	2	2
Applications refused	1	-
No. of dwellings improved during 1967	-	1
Amount paid in grants	-	£320

(C) CARAVANS

There is no caravan problem within the Borough.

(D) OVERCROWDING

As far as can be ascertained there are no cases of statutory overcrowding.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND OTHER MATTERS

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

(1) **Statutory Nuisances.** Complaints concerning dirty/verminous premises, refuse accumulations, choked or insanitary watercourses, noise and dust nuisances, etc. were investigated involving a total of 45 visits. Only three informal notices needed to be served, all of which were complied with before the end of the year.

(2) **Infectious Diseases.** Only 8 cases of scarlet fever were investigated, there being no notified cases of dysentery or food poisoning. These visits provided an excellent opportunity for advising householders on the need for care in the purchasing, handling and storage of open foodstuffs.

(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	14	Moles	1
Bees	2	Rabbits	1
Beetles	10	Wasps	26
Cockroaches.....	1	Woodworm.....	8
Flies	1		

Sample packets of insecticide are available free on request at the Public Health Department for the treatment of ants, 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. Although the standard of cleanliness and amenities conform to byelaw standards I feel that much more could be done by the owners to improve conditions in this house, which is now occupied more by permanent residents than by passing vagrants who often proved to be filthy and verminous.

(5) **Mortuary.** 16 bodies were admitted to the Mortuary, of which 6 were former residents of the Borough, 3 from the Rural District and 7 from other districts.

Although a post-mortem room is available all this work is now normally carried out at 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, 263 bins were issued during the year. Of these, 85 were new applications and 178 were replacement of worn-out bins.

There are 2,072 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 Knacker's 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 licenced knacker's yard.

The fat extractor plant, being the prime source of nuisance, is kept under regular surveillance, particularly during the summer months and all complaints receive immediate attention. 23 complaints registered during the year were investigated and a further 15 routine inspections carried out.

The management are very conscious of their responsibilities in eliminating nuisance and alternative methods of odour control are being investigated. Most systems are only as efficient as the operating staffs and incidents of nuisance can often be due to some careless act or minor mechanical defect.

The other processes within the factory present no serious nuisance problems.

(b) The other licenced knacker's yard, owned by a Doncaster firm, has not been in active operation for several years and is used solely for the reception of the occasional dead animal awaiting transport to the main premises in Doncaster.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1957

Two licences were renewed during the year, one relating to a shop premise and the other to a market stall.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

25 visits were made in connection with pollution from industrial domestic premises. Three contraventions were recorded of dark or black smoke but no statutory action was deemed necessary to secure compliance.

Two 'notices of intention' and one application for 'prior approval' to instal new furnace plant were received. This application was not

granted. It is unfortunate that, whilst industry and private enterprise are prepared to co-operate with local authorities in reducing atmospheric pollution, certain County authorities can take advantage of loopholes in the law to instal larger coal-burning plant which on numerous occasions gives rise to complaints of smoke and grit nuisance where none existed previously. The Council are therefore justified in refusing to endorse these actions and any contraventions arising from such conversions may be summarily dealt with.

The revised memorandum on chimney heights has also made it more difficult for local authorities to minimise low-level pollution by reducing the minimum chimney heights of small furnaces from 40ft. to 25ft. and permitting the discharge of up to 3lbs/hr. of poisonous sulphur dioxide as low as 16ft.

The smoke and sulphur dioxide volumetric recording apparatus sited in the Public Health Department, Chancery Lane, continued to function satisfactorily during the year and the results are tabulated on page 44.

The Central Electricity Generating Board's automatic recording stations set up at Carr Hill School, Tilm Road and at Goosemoor Lane, Ordsall, were in regular use during the year, the latter station being closed in late November because of the risk of spread of foot and mouth disease on agricultural land.

The various 'package deals' for the installation of domestic hot water and central heating systems are proving popular particularly in the new housing developments and conversion of older property, but much remains to be done in reducing low-level pollution from domestic chimneys in and around the town centre. Under the present economic restraint, however, I feel that resources should be better concentrated on the improvement of older houses with modern amenities. In cases where solid fuel hot water systems are installed under improvement grant-aid, however, an 'approved appliance' is required to be fitted.

MONTHLY AVERAGES OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE (in micrograms per cu. metre)

N.B. Figures in parenthesis are highest daily concentrations * - source of highest concentration

	Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke			Recorded Wind Directions (No. of days)	Rainfall ins.								
	Ordsall	Town Centre	Tiln Road	Ordsall	Town Centre	Tiln Road			N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
JAN	8 (31)	151* (304)*	82 (220)	98 (347)	180* (388)	128 (396)*	2	-	1	2	4	6	3	8	1.11	
FEB	36 (134)	98* (216)	81 (278)*	75 (203)	120* (446)*	80 (309)	2	3	-	2	2	7	3	5	1.56	
MAR	24 (73)	50 (105)*	56 (94)	41 (84)	49* (172)*	32 (71)	1	-	-	-	1	10	9	4	1.12	
APR	23 (57)	62* (130)	55 (137)*	42 (84)	74* (170)*	42 (149)	8	6	-	-	-	3	2	5	1.01	
MAY	30 (94)	55 (93)*	56 (88)	26 (49)	60* (129)*	31 (67)	6	1	1	2	3	8	2	3	5.44	
JUNE	35 (70)	37 (76)	65* (119)*	18 (35)	30* (95)*	16 (33)	8	2	-	1	-	6	4	5	1.12	
JULY	51 (193)*	43 (69)	84* (149)	20 (42)	29* (59)*	19 (52)	3	1	-	-	4	7	5	6	1.18	
AUG	31 (73)	39 (93)	58* (126)*	27 (70)	36* (139)*	22 (63)	3	-	-	4	-	8	6	5	2.11	
SEPT	30 (70)	56 (93)	67* (120)*	39 (89)	71* (172)*	43 (117)	7	2	-	2	2	4	5	4	1.79	
OCT	49 (72)	62 (133)*	77* (121)	39 (96)	59* (138)*	43 (110)	3	-	-	-	2	10	6	5	2.96	
NOV	95 (229)	123 (370)*	146* (367)	164 (695)	242* (860)*	176 (740)	1	-	-	-	2	7	7	9	2.89	
DEC	-	123 (320)	130* (373)*	-	185* (591)	159 (893)*	4	1	-	-	-	8	4	8	1.56	
Annual Average	37	75	80	53	95	66	Totals	48	16	2	13	20	84	56	67	23.85

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

This work is carried out on a part-time basis by Mr. P. Maud, an employee of the Highways Department staff. He continues to do this work satisfactorily and carries out routine surveys as and when necessary. The continuation of the free service for all classes of premises other than agricultural holdings has proved very effective and more complaints of infestation are being investigated.

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	7,573	38
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	260	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	255	—
(ii) Mice	5	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	8	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	8	—
(ii) Mice	—	—

The treatment 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	8	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	85	17	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	3	—	—
TOTAL	93	21	—	—

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)	5	4	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate lighting (S.5) ..	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	9	8	—	—	—

N.B. To obviate duplication of visits, attention is now largely confined to food factories and shop premises in which a small portion of the business is classified as a factory and which requires inspection under the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. I am satisfied that the factories in the town receive adequate supervision by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

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	2	58	24
Retail shops	9	152	57
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	9	5
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	20	10
Fuel storage depots	—	2	—
TOTALS	12	241	96

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

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

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices	450
Retail shops	702
Wholesale department, warehouses	84
Catering establishments open to the public	81
Canteens	5
Fuel storage depots	25
Total	1,347
Total males	550
Total females	797

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

GENERAL REPORT

Details of notices served and action taken :

Informal Notices	Offices	Shops	W/houses	Canteens etc.	Fuel Depots	Totals
Outstanding 1.1.67	18	44	—	2	1	65
Served 1967	19	21	1	5	—	46
Totals	37	65	1	7	1	111
Fully complied with	25	53	—	6	1	85
Outstanding 1.1.68	12	12	1	1	—	26

Contraventions found:

Section of Act	Subject	Outstanding		Contraventions noted during		Complied		Outstanding	
		1.1.67	..	1967	..	with (or no further	..	1.1.68	..
						action taken)*			
4	CLEANLINESS	Premises	.. 10	..	3	..	13	..	-
		Furn/Fittings	2	..	1	..	3	..	-
5	OVERCROWDING	Injurious	.. -	..	-	..	-	..	-
		Statutory	.. -	..	1	..	-	..	1
6	TEMPERATURE	Adequate	.. 6	..	1	..	5	..	2
		Thermometers	8	..	4	..	8	..	4
7	VENTILATION	.. ..	.. 7	..	2	..	8	..	1
8	LIGHTING	.. ..	.. 6	..	15	..	16	..	5
9	SANITARY ACCOMM.	Adequate	.. 2	..	2	..	1	..	3
		Clean & Repair	14	..	9	..	18	..	5
		Art. Lighting	15	..	7	..	19	..	3
		S.T. Disposal	-	..	-	..	-	..	-
10	WASHING FACILITIES	Adequate	.. 24	..	13	..	25	..	12
		Clean & Repair	3	..	3	..	3	..	3
11	DRINKING WATER	Water ..	.. 8	..	8	..	9	..	7
		Drink. Vessels	1	..	2	..	2	..	1
12	CLOTHING ACCOMM.	Provision	.. 7	..	1	..	7	..	1
		Drying Facs.	.. 8	..	1	..	8	..	1
13	SEATING FACS.	General 1:3	.. 3	..	-	..	2	..	1
14		Sedentary	.. 1	..	-	..	1	..	-
15	EATING FACS.	SHOPS ..	.. 3	..	3	..	5	..	1
16	FLOORS, PASSAGES & STAIRS	Rep. &	..	..		..		..
		Maint.	.. 8	..	2	..	7	..	3
17	DANGEROUS	Fencing	.. 8	..	1	..	6	..	3
18	MACHINERY	Protect Y.Ps.	.. -	..	-	..	-	..	-
19		Training-use	-	..	-	..	-	..	-
23	HEAVY WORK	Prohibition	.. -	..	-	..	-	..	-
24	FIRST AID	Provision	.. 27	..	24	..	35	..	16
27	DANGEROUS ACTS	Prohibitions	.. -	..	-	..	-	..	-
50	ABSTRACT OF ACT	Provision	.. 22	..	26	..	37	..	11
TOTALS			193	..	129	..	238	..	84

*Premises closed or occupiers became self-employed

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 and 1936

The following licences were renewed in February, 1967:

Licences to store petroleum spirit in underground tanks (private use)	29	(24,950 gals)
Licences to store petroleum spirit in underground tanks (retail sale)	15	(53,800 gals)
Licences to store petroleum spirit in cans or containers	2	(42 gals)
Licences to store petroleum mixtures	6	(345 gals)

87 inspections were carried out during 1967, including 18 visits in connection with the testing of tanks and pipelines and at least one visit to every licenced premises with regard to fire protection and the display of notices. Informal notices were served where necessary and, with a few minor exceptions, these had all been fully complied with by the end of the year.

Of the 77 underground tanks in current use, 22 are over 30 years old and 7 are over 20 years old. The two oldest tanks still in satisfactory condition were installed in 1925 and 1929 respectively.

I wish to record my appreciation of the co-operation I have received from the members of the Public Health Department Staff and the Chief Officers of the Council during the year and in compiling this report. Although the general conditions in offices, shops and food premises are steadily being improved, largely due to the efforts of Mr. D. Fothergill, the Additional Public Health Inspector, much work still remains to be done in the fields of housing improvement and the reduction of atmospheric pollution from domestic properties.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and your good self for the continued interest and support I have received during the year.

H. BROOKS,
Chief Public Health Inspector



