

[Report 1961] / Medical Officer of Health, Loughborough Borough.

Contributors

Loughborough (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1961

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/v6eykyau>

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>

Library

BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH



ANNUAL REPORT
on the work of the
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
for the Year 1961

R. CAUTLEY HOLDERNESS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



INDEX

	<u>Page</u>
COMMITTEE AND STAFF	1
REPORT	2, 3, 4
STATISTICS	5
INFANT AND NEO-NATAL MORTALITY	6
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE	7 - 10
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT	10
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION	10
MASS RADIOGRAPHY	11, 12
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES	
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	13
Conservancy System	13
Water Supplies	13
Swimming Baths	14
Disinfection and Disinfestation	14
MILK	
Registration and Licensing	14
Sampling	15
ICE CREAM	15
MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION	
Food	16
Food Hygiene Regulations	16
Bacteriological Examination of Meat Products	17
Slaughterhouses and Knacker's Yard	17, 18, 19
NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960	20
CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960	20
REGULATED PREMISES	21
CLEAN AIR ACT 1956	21, 22
HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AND MISCELLANEOUS	
General	22
Statistics	22, 23, 24
Rent Act 1957	25
Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954	25
House Purchasing and Housing Act 1959	25
Rodent Control	26, 27
Shops Act	27
Factories	27, 28
Visits and Inspections	28, 29
Notices served and completed	29
Nuisances abated and defects remedied	30
PUBLIC CLEANSING	
Cleansing Statistics	30
Refuse Collection and Disposal	31
Refuse Collection - Business Premises	31
Salvage	31
CAUSES OF DEATH	32
TUBERCULOSIS	33
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	34

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(May 1961)

Chairman:	Councillor T.G.Evans
Vice-Chairman	Councillor G.H.Sharpe
Alderman L.J.Tyers	Alderman L.W.Hull
Councillor R.C.Fletcher	Councillor A.W.Marriott
Councillor C.Liddle	Councillor Mrs.M.Bradley
Councillor D.W.Tucker	Councillor G.J.Humphrey
Councillor A.T.Eggington	

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

R.Cautley Holderness	M.B.,B.S.,M.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P.,D.P.H.
Health Department,	Medical Officer of Health and
Town Hall, Loughborough.	Divisional School Medical Officer
Tel. No. Office 2094	
Home 2467	
W.A.Healey	M.Inst.P.C.,M.A.P.H.I., Chief Public
	Health Inspector & Cleansing Super-
	intendent, Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E. Joint
	Board. Cert.R.S.I. as Inspector of
	Meat and Other Foods. Cert.R.S.I.
	Smoke Inspection. Testamur of
	Institute of Public Cleansing.
J.S.Bird	Additional Public Health Inspector
	Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E. Joint Board
H.Burrow	Additional Public Health Inspector
	Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E. Joint Board
	Cert.R.S.I. as Inspector of Meat
	and Other Foods.
W.F.Rock	Assistant Rodent Officer
K.W.Brewin	Chief Clerk
Miss T.S.Godfrey	Senior Clerk
Miss B.D.Edmonds	Clerk
Mr.A.Spence	Pupil Public Health Inspector

EMPLOYED BY LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Miss K.F.Boon	S.R.N.,S.C.M.,Health Visitor's Cert.
	Certificate of T.A.
Miss J.Daniels	S.R.N.,S.C.M.Health Visitor's Cert.
Miss E.M.Foxley	" " " " "
Miss S.M.Pearce	" " " " "
Miss I.White	" " County Midwife
Mrs. D.Husbands	S.C.M. " "
Mrs. A.L.Merryweather	" " "

ANNUAL REPORT -- 1961

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Loughborough.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present herewith my 25th. Annual Report on the Health of your Borough.

It may be of interest to look back over the quarter of a century since I made my first report to the Council on the year 1937.

In that year there were 9 cases of diphtheria. There had been 70 cases with 12 deaths in the previous year but worse was to follow. In 1939 there were 152 cases with 12 deaths, in 1941, 141 cases with 4 deaths and in 1942, 102 cases with 4 deaths. This was the last serious outbreak of the disease in the Borough and there have been only two cases since 1945. This sudden disappearance of the disease must be attributed to the introduction of a diphtheria immunisation scheme in the Borough in 1937 and generally in the County after 1940.

A somewhat similar picture is seen in scarlet fever. In 1937 there were 125 cases in 1939, 256 cases. In 1960 there were only 2. The general availability of penicillin and other antibiotics after the war has enabled this disease to be much more easily controlled.

The intervening years have seen the sudden appearance and recession once more of poliomyelitis which, in 1947 and subsequent years, gave rise to much anxiety and although Loughborough escaped relatively lightly there were 26 cases in the ten years to 1957 with three deaths. The introduction of poliomyelitis vaccination in 1956, which was eagerly taken up by parents, has proved to be most efficacious and this year has seen the introduction of the newer oral vaccine which, since it avoids the necessity for injections, it is hoped will prove even more popular.

Lest the foregoing remarks appear to smack of complacency let it be said that it is only by continued vigilance by the medical profession, public health staffs and, most important of all, parents themselves that these improvements can be maintained.

In my report last year I referred to the ever present possibility of the recurrence of infectious diseases which have rather passed out of mind. The recent experiences in other parts of the country in relation to smallpox are a salutary reminder of what can still happen even in our present well organised society.

The infantile mortality rate in 1937 was 43.8 per 1000 births. In 1961 it was less than one half at 20.56.

In 1937 the maternity ward at Loughborough General Hospital was opened and the same year saw the introduction of the salaried midwives service which ensured the availability of a trained midwife for every mother regardless of her ability to pay, though not until the introduction of the National Health Service Act 1946 were charges to those who could pay abolished.

Included in this report is that of the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit which carried out a survey in the town during the year. It is disappointing that a larger proportion of the population did not take advantage of this service particularly as every effort was made to make it readily available by going to the two large housing estates for a period. It is, moreover, a poor acknowledgement of the co-operation of those firms who released their employees to enable them to attend the unit in working hours that, on average, only some 50% responded.


The Council has made a Compulsory Purchase Order on the Wellington Street Area which has been confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. This means that there are now some 200 houses, condemned as unfit for human habitation, waiting to be dealt with. On the present allocation for new building allowed to the Council it will take some four years to deal with these and this does not take into consideration the large numbers of families at present living with relatives or in lodgings who urgently require houses of their own. Despite their strenuous efforts in this direction the Housing Committee has been unable to obtain sanction to build enough houses materially to reduce this period. It may be mentioned in passing that since the war the Council has built nearly two thousand houses, flats and old persons bungalows.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Health Committee for their continued support during the year. I am also indebted to Mr. Healey, Chief Public Health Inspector for much of the work of compiling this report and to all the members of the staff for their willing co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. CAUTLEY HOLDERNESS



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

<https://archive.org/details/b29743527>

GENERAL STATISTICS - 1961

Area	9211 acres
Resident Population (estimated)	38450
Population according to Census of 1961	38621
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Books	12375
Rateable Value (December 1961)	£611309
Sum represented by 1d. rate	£2547

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births - Number	681
Rate per 1000 population	17.71
Provisional Rate for England and Wales	17.40
Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births)	4.99
Stillbirths - Number	21
Rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths	29.91
Total live and stillbirths	702
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	14
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	20.56
Legitimate " " " Legitimate live "	18.55
Illegitimate " " " Illegitimate " "	58.82
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	10.28
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	10.28
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and stillbirths)	39.88
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	1
Rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths	1.42

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

The Registrar-General's Returns gave the number of births registered, modified by Inward and Outward Residence Transfers. These are classified as Live Births or Still Births, Legitimate or Illegitimate. The following table gives a comparison of the figures.

	Legitimate		Illegitimate	
Live Births	Male	330	Male	21
	Female	317	Female	13
Still Births	Male	11	Male	2
	Female	8	Female	-
% Stillbirths of Total		2.99		5.55

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of infants under the age of 1 year was 14 - 8 males and 6 females. This is 4 more than last year and 4 more than average for the past 5 years, giving an infant mortality rate of 20.56. The provisional rate for England and Wales was 21.4.

Infant Mortality for past 5 years

1957	15.9
1958	20.5
1959	13.2
1960	17.0
1961	20.6

Infant Deaths - 1961

Birth Injury	1
Prematurity	3
Infective Conditions	3
Congenital Causes	7
	<hr/>
	14
	<hr/>

Neo-Natal Mortality

The neo-natal mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under the age of 1 month per 1000 live births. Of the 4 infant deaths 7 were under the age of one month, giving a rate of 10.28.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Number of births notified	701	777
Number of births to Loughborough residents	512	581
<u>Work of Municipal Midwives</u>		
Number of cases delivered - Midwifery	259	292
Maternity	13	12
	<u>272</u>	<u>304</u>

In addition several cases were taken over on early discharge from maternity hospitals.

Each midwife has apparatus for the administration of gas and air analgesia in childbirth.

Ante-natal clinic

The clinic provides regular ante-natal supervision of expectant mothers complementary to that given by the general practitioners, with whom close liaison is maintained. It enables the midwives (who in most cases will actually conduct the delivery) to examine their patients under more convenient conditions than are usually afforded in a private house, and the mothers also receive talks on all matters relating to pregnancy and the lying-in period. These, together with the relaxation classes started in 1957, have proved a great success and are very well attended. They give the mothers, especially those to whom childbirth is a new experience, a greater confidence and help to allay many of the fears which formerly surrounded the birth of a baby.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Number of women attending for first time	147	133
Total attendances	586	907

44% of cases attended by the Municipal Midwives were supervised at the ante-natal clinic.

CHILD WELFARE

The following shows the Welfare Centre facilities available:

<u>Area Served</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>Afternoons</u>
Central Area	Lemyngton Street	Tuesday, Thursday, Friday.
Shelthorpe Estate	Ling Road	Monday and Wednesday
Knightthorpe Estate	Thorpeacre Community Centre	Friday
Hathern	Village Hall	2nd. & 4th. Wednesdays

While the Centres are situated to be convenient to the different areas of the town, there is no restriction on attendance, and a mother is free to choose which Centre she prefers.

National Dried Milk and vitamin preparations are available at all the Centres, as well as proprietary brands of dried milk and welfare foods.

Attendances at Welfare Centres

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Children under 1 year attending for first time	545	587
Attendances of children		
(a) under 1 year of age	8333	8646
(b) over 1 year but under 2 years	2956	2652
(c) over 2 years but under 5 years	3696	3625
	<u>14985</u>	<u>14923</u>

First attendances under 1 year represent 86% of the corrected number of live births.

Dental Treatment of Mothers and Children

A monthly dental inspection clinic was held at the Lemyngton Street Welfare Centre. At this all children whose mothers desired it were inspected by the Dental Surgeon who is also responsible for the Education Authority's Dental Service. Advice was given on the care of the teeth, and minor conservative work carried out on the spot. Cases requiring more extensive treatment were dealt with at the School Clinic under the arrangement with the Education Committee.

The following table shows the work carried out:

	Expectant & Nursing Mothers	Children under 5
(a) Numbers Provided with dental care:		
Examined	3	313
Needing Treatment	2	119
Treated	2	119
Made dentally fit	1	119
(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:		
Extractions	8	143
Anaesthetics - general	-	-
Fillings	4	36
Scalings or gum treatments	1	-
Silver nitrate	-	37
Dentures provided - complete	-	-
part	-	-
Radiographs	-	-

Attendances at Minor Ailments Clinic etc.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Number of children referred to clinic	4	10
Total attendances	6	70
Children referred to Eye Clinic	14	20
Children for whom spectacles were prescribed	19	5

Home Visits by Health Visitors

First visits to children under 1 year	855	855
Subsequent visits to children under 1 year	4091	4013
Subsequent visits to children aged 1 year	2544	2500
Subsequent visits to children aged 2 to 4 years	3946	3871
Visits re Stillbirths	14	6
Visits re illegitimate children	251	228
Visits re premature infants	357	289
First visits to ante-natal cases	413	469
Subsequent visits to ante-natal cases	459	463
Visits to post-natal cases	168	171
Visits re admissions to maternity hospitals	349	333
Visits re admissions to Chronic Sick Hospitals	86	85
Visits re immunisation against diphtheria	143	125
Visits re vaccination against smallpox	42	40
Visits to tuberculous patients	393	389
Visits re B.C.G. vaccination or skin tests	233	325
Miscellaneous visits	617	606
Total visits	<u>14961</u>	<u>14768</u>

Day Nursery

Day Nursery facilities are provided by the County Council primarily for cases where circumstances are such that nursery accommodation is necessary on welfare grounds, e.g. for children having only one parent, for cases of temporary illness in the home, or where the child's home environment is unsatisfactory.

The Southfield Park Day Nursery accommodates 50 children approximately 15 under $1\frac{1}{2}$ years and 35 between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 years. Any surplus accommodation after satisfying the requirements of "welfare" cases is allocated to the children of households where both parents are at work.

Illegitimate Children

Information on illegitimate births is exchanged with other Welfare Authorities, and cases requiring assistance, e.g. in connection with adoptions, are referred to the Leicester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association.

Premature Infants

A record is kept of premature children born in or transferred to the district. For this purpose a premature infant is defined as one weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Number of notifications	19	15
Number surviving at end of one month	16	12

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

Section 47 - Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

Under this Section the Council is empowered to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an order for the removal to a suitable place of a person who is suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions and is not receiving proper care and attention. A certificate that such action is necessary must be issued by the Medical Officer of Health.

Investigations were made into a few cases during the year, but formal action was not considered to be necessary.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Number of children immunised:		
0 - 5 years	489	568
5 - 15 years	29	59
	<u>518</u>	<u>617</u>

The small number of children immunised in the 5 - 15 age group is what is to be expected, as all children should have been immunised before reaching this group. In order to keep up their immunity, children who were immunised in infancy are given the opportunity of receiving an additional "boosting" dose of diphtheria prophylactic on attaining school age, and 372 children were so treated during the year.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

I am indebted to Dr. E.M. Quinn, Medical Director of the Leicester Mass Radiography Unit for the following report on the visit of the unit to Loughborough in May 1961.

13071 people were x-rayed, 14 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring close supervision were found giving a percentage of 1.07 per 1000. Corresponding figures for the two previous surveys are :-

1955.	11,943 x-rayed.	23 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis found.	1.92 per 1000
1958.	11,374 x-rayed.	22 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis found.	1.93 per 1000

It is gratifying to note that there has been a reduction in the cases found in the 1961 survey.

In each of the three surveys 2 cases of carcinoma were discovered, all males.

It will be recalled that endeavours were made to make the 1961 survey a far more intensive one than had been held on previous occasions. It is somewhat disappointing to record that with the extra publicity, longer visit and effort that was put into it, there was only an increase in the number x-rayed of 1,697 over the 1958 survey. It must be pointed out here, however, that the introduction of tuberculin skin testing for schoolchildren in 1957, followed by x-ray for strongly positive reactors only, had some effect on this number. In 1955, 1,945 schoolchildren were x-rayed, in 1958, 203 schoolchildren, and in the 1961 survey there were only 93 schoolchildren x-rayed. Another interesting point to note is the difference in the number x-rayed in the males and females - 8,161 males as against 4,910 females.

Another feature worthy of notice was that it was felt that a useful purpose would be served by taking the Unit to the two main housing estates, Shelthorpe and Thorpe Acre. The number x-rayed at each of these sites was 724 and 582 respectively. There were no cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring close supervision found at Thorpe Acre, but there were 3 found at Shelthorpe.

As on previous occasions the Unit visited the works of Messrs. Herbert Morris Limited and the Brush Engineering Company, the remainder of the time being spent at its base at Woodgate.

Of the total number x-rayed, 2,120 were x-rayed by a Mass Radiography Unit for the first time. This gives a percentage of 16.2%. It is interesting to note, however, that of this figure there were 6 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring close supervision which is 2.8 per 1000 - double the rate for the whole survey.

Co-operation received from Industry. Of the 41 firms encouraged to take part in the survey, 25 responded. It must be pointed out, however, that some of the smaller firms encouraged their employees to go along during the public sessions. A further disappointing feature was that it was noted that although the firms themselves co-operated with the Unit, the number of volunteers in many instances was only approximately 50%. No reason can be given why this should have been so.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

With the exception of a few outlying properties all the houses in the area are connected to the main drainage system. The Sewage Works were modified and extended in 1955 but with further extensive building development the plant has again become overloaded and a scheme for further extensions was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and loan sanction was obtained towards the end of the year.

CONSERVANCY SYSTEM

Closet Accommodation at 31st. December. 1961

(1) Privy Middens - 8 (2) Pail Closets - 54 (3) Water Closets
16,909

WATER SUPPLIES

(a) Piped Supply

The bulk of the water supply of the town is derived from the uplands of Charnwood Forest, a sparsely populated district. After storage at the Blackbrook and Nantantan reservoirs the water is purified by passage through primary pressure filters, followed by slow sand filtration and finally by treatment with chlorine and has a high degree of bacterial purity. The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

Owing to the needs of the town outstripping the quantity of water available from this local source it has been necessary to go further afield and approximately one third of the supply is now obtained from the River Dove Scheme. This, by arrangement with Leicester City, is an admixture of Dove and Derwent water in order to reduce the hardness of the water from the River Dove.

40 samples of water for bacteriological examination were taken during the year, 4 from the raw water and 36 from the treated water. 10 samples (4 raw and 6 treated) were taken for chemical analysis. All the results were satisfactory.

Mains extensions were laid in several areas as required for new development.

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Number supplied from main:--		
(1) Direct	12,181	38,357
(2) To outside standpipe	10	30
Number supplied from wells	21	63
	<hr/> 12,212	<hr/> 38,450

(b) Well Supplies

The number of houses relying on well supplies is 21.

SWIMMING BATHS

The Corporation maintain one public swimming bath. The water used for filling the bath is from Corporation mains and has received initial treatment at Nanpantan Works.

The water is constantly circulated through pressure filters at a rate corresponding to a complete turnover of bath water in five hours. In the circulation process the water is also aerated in a "Tower" aerator and chlorinated to maintain a normal residual of about 1.5 parts per million. Soda is added to keep the pH between 7.6 and 8.0 and alum is used for coagulation on the filter surfaces. The baths are used for the summer season only, and are only refilled as a whole from the mains once annually. Additional water is added from time to time to compensate for wastage by evaporation and deliberate overflowing for scum removal.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Spraying with insecticides incorporating Pyrethrum and D.D.T. and Gammexane is the method employed against infestation with bedbug.

Constant attention is given to the detection of vermin during routine inspections and, during the year, 10 private houses and 1 council house were disinfested.

SPRAYING

Number of :-	(a) <u>Houses</u>	(b) <u>Visits</u>	(c) <u>Treatments</u>
Council houses	1	3	3
Private houses	10	30	30

12 rooms were disinfected after the occurrence of infectious disease.

MILK

Registration and Licensing

There were 33 Dairies (other than Dairy Farms) and Distributors on the register at 31.12.61 compared with 29 in 1960.

On the 1st. January the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations 1949 to 1953 and the Milk (Special Designation)(Raw Milk) Regulations 1949 to 1954 were replaced by the 1960 version and the duty of issuing Dealers Licences was transferred to the County Council.

Milk Sampling

Six samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and the results of the examination show that a high degree of bacterial cleanliness is maintained.

CLASSIFICATION	Number of Samples	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory	Samples taken by County Council Inspectors	
Designation				Satisfactory	Not satis.
Pasteurised	2	2	-	99	-
T.T. Pasteurised	3	3	-	-	-
Sterilised	1	1	-	-	-

Comparison

YEAR	Number of Samples taken	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory
1961	6	6	Nil	100
1960	25	25	Nil	100
1959	19	19	Nil	100
1958	10	10	Nil	100
1957	37	37	Nil	100
1956	27	27	Nil	100
1955	46	46	Nil	100

ICE CREAM

(a) Registration

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream but 199 premises are registered for its storage and sale.

(b) Results of Ice Cream Testing

Number of samples reaching Grade 1	...	10
Number of samples reaching Grade 2	...	1
Number of samples reaching Grade 3	...	Nil
Number of samples reaching Grade 4	...	Nil

37 visits to registered premises and inspection mobile ice cream vans were made to ensure that precautions against contamination were observed.

(c) Compositional Analysis

13 samples of ice cream submitted for analysis were reported as Genuine. The fat content ranged between 9% and 12.4%. The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order 1953 stipulates (inter alia) a minimum of 5% fat. (Figures supplied by the Chief Inspector, Public Control Department, County of Leicester).

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

(a) Food

Food inspection was again prominent in the Inspectors' duties and 4886 lbs. 8 oz. of foodstuffs were surrendered for condemnation and disposed of by burial on the Council's Controlled Refuse Tip.

(b) Food Hygiene Regulations

Routine attention has been given to the premises of all food traders and the nature and type of improvements effected are indicated below. Particular attention has been directed towards the provision of hand washing facilities in shops.

The following classified food trades are under close surveillance by your Public Health staffs and the inspections of them are shown under "Visits and Inspections".

Cafes and Restaurant kitchens	30
Hostels, School Kitchens etc.	39
Factory Canteens	24
General Grocers	88
Butchers Shops	53
Fried fish shops	12
Wet fishmongers	7
Bakehouses and confectioners shops	22
Greengrocers	30
Mixed and other food shops	132
Mobile food and ice cream vans	17
Mineral water manufacturers and beer bottlers	3
Crisp factory	1
Bacon curing factory	1
Licensed houses (including clubs and off-licence premises)	82

The following list indicates the nature and type of the various improvements effected:

Shops redecorated	3
Restaurant kitchens redecorated	6
Restaurant kitchens provided	2
Additional ventilation provided in kitchen	1
Draining board provided	1
Food premises rat-proofed	1
New W.C's provided	2
Extractor fan fitted in kitchen	1
Water heaters provided	7
Handwashing basins provided	2
Counters re-covered	2
Tables re-covered	7
Kitchens modernised and re-equipped	1
Refrigerated counter provided	4
Factory canteen modernised and re-equipped	1
Sinks provided	10

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION (Continued)

(c) Bacteriological examination of Meat Products

Further random and check samples (6) of made-up meat products including such products as brawn, potted and pressed meat, meat pies etc., have been taken from butchers (2) and submitted for bacteriological examination.

These types of foods, usually consumed as purchased without further application of heat, have the disadvantage that they form an excellent medium for the growth of organisms associated with food poisoning; otherwise they are a wholesome and nutritious type of food.

The results have indicated a continuing improvement in the retail product due to education and advice directed towards improved handling techniques, together with the siting of hand washing facilities particularly in ordinary retail food shops in, or as near as is conveniently possible, to the food room. The necessity for sterilisation of equipment immediately prior to use in the preparation of foods has been stressed.

(d) Knacker's Yard

The licensed Knacker's Yard continued during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory. 6 visits were made.

(e) Slaughterhouses

In December 1960 the Minister accepted the Council's Report on the existing and probable future requirements of the district for slaughtering facilities and appointed the 1st. October 1961 as the day from which all slaughterhouses in the Council's district must comply with the construction regulations.

During the course of preparing the Report seven slaughterhouses were operating in the Borough and at the time of preparing this Annual Report one has been demolished and another one discontinued business. In one case the owner of the slaughterhouse has been unable, through illness, to proceed with the necessary modifications to the buildings. In three cases necessary works and modifications to buildings are nearing completion whilst preparations for the construction of a completely new slaughterhouse are proceeding.

2940 day, evening and week-end visits have been made to the seven licensed slaughterhouses by your Inspectors for the purpose of examining the dressed carcasses and offals in accordance with Memo 3/Meat and so ensuring a disease-free meat supply in the shops.

The tables on the following pages give particulars of the animals slaughtered and examined, together with the weights of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption, and the reasons for condemnation.

CARCASSES EXAMINED AND CONDEMNATIONS

TABLE A	Cattle excl'dg Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total weight in lb.
Number slaughtered	1297	38	136	4316	1117	
Number examined	1297	38	136	4316	1117	
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	1	-	-	752
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	57	-	-	10	12	842
Percentage of number examined affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	4.47	-	.73	.23	1.07	
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	-	-	3	9	129
Percentage of number examined affected with Tuberculosis08	-	-	.07	.89	
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	1	-	-	-	-	640
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

CARCASSES AND ORGANS CONDEMNED

TABLE B	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Heads</u>					
Tuberculosis	2	-	-	-	9
Actinomycosis	2	-	-	-	-
<u>Lungs</u>					
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1	-
Abscesses	3	-	-	-	-
<u>Livers</u>					
Cavernous Angioma	1	-	-	-	-
Multiple Abscesses	29	-	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	5	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1	-
Cysts	1	-	-	6	1
Flukes	17	-	-	4	-
<u>Heart</u>					
Abscesses	1	-	-	-	-
<u>Plucks</u>					
Cirrhosis	-	-	-	-	1
Pleurisy	-	-	-	-	4
Cysts	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1
Abscesses	2	-	-	-	-
<u>Mesenteric Fat</u>					
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	2	-
<u>Forequarter</u>					
Abscesses	1	-	-	-	-
<u>Intestines</u>					
Abscesses	1	-	-	-	-
<u>Whole Carcasses</u>					
Cysticercus Bovis	1	-	-	-	-
Oedema	-	-	1	-	-

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Section 1 enacts that noise or vibration which is a nuisance at common law shall become a statutory nuisance which may be dealt with under the nuisance clauses of the Public Health Act 1936. The Council, if satisfied as to the existence of a noise or vibration nuisance, may serve an Abatement Notice on the person causing the nuisance or on the owner or occupier of the premises on which it arises. If the Abatement Notice is not complied with it can be enforced by proceedings in the Magistrates Court. In the case of noise or vibration caused in the course of a trade or business it is a defence in any proceedings to show that the best practicable means have been used for preventing it and counteracting its effect.

It was not necessary during the year under review to report to the Health Committee for Statutory Action any instance of non-compliance with requests from the Department to remedy or reduce the degree of noise suffered by persons aggrieved. The following examples show the nature of complaints satisfactorily resolved:

Testing internal combustion engines, late night piano playing, hosiery frames, steam exhausts, use of circular saws.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

This Act came into force on 29th. August 1960. All existing site licences were reviewed and fresh licences for limited and unlimited periods were granted.

There are 22 licenced caravan sites in the Borough varying from sites for a single caravan, of which there are 13 in number, to 50 caravans. The following table indicates the classes and validity of licences.

SITES	NUMBER OF CARAVANS	DURATION OF LICENCE
13	1	3 expire 1962 2 expire 1964 4 expire 1966 4 unlimited
2	2	Unlimited
2	3	1 expires 1964 1 unlimited
2	6	1 expires 1963 1 unlimited (seasonal use only)
2	10	Unlimited Unlimited (seasonal use only)
1	50	Expires 1962 (subject to review)

REGULATED PREMISES

(a) Offensive Trades

There are three premises on the register, all rag and bone dealers. 13 visits were made.

(b) Canal Boats

Four canal boats are registered with the Council. The amount of traffic on the canal has become very small and no boats have been inspected during the year.

(c) Pet Animals Act 1951

Four applications have been received during the year for licences to keep a pet shop at specified premises under the above Act which regulates the sale of pet animals and the conditions under which they are kept for sale. Annual Licences were granted in each case and, during the year, inspections (7) have been made of the licenced premises and no infringements were found.

(d) Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act 1951

There are five premises registered under the Act, being premises where filling materials to which the Act applies are used in any form of upholstering, including the stuffing or lining of bedding, toys etc., premises where remaking or reconditioning of any article is carried on exclusively are not included.

(e) Clean Air Act 1956

It is gratifying to be able to report a ready response from industrial managements and boiler operators to comply with Statutory rules under the Clean Air Act. 342 - $\frac{1}{2}$ hour observations of chimney smoke emissions and visits of inspection to boiler plants were made.

During the year five applications were approved by the Council for "prior approval" in respect of proposed boiler plant furnace installations at three industrial premises, one church and buildings of the College of Further Education.

There are three Works in the Council's area which are controlled under the Alkali etc. Works Regulations Act 1906 (as extended) and are registered with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. At these the processes of making bricks and tiles and the production of certain chemicals are under the control of the District Alkali Inspector. Any other works, processes or plant carried on or operated at these premises e.g. ordinary boiler plant fired by coal or oil, remain the responsibility of your Council's Public Health Inspectors.

(c) Clean Air Act 1956 (Continued)

Your Council have adopted a Byelaw dealing with Smoke Prevention in relation to new buildings. The general purport of the Byelaw is to require in new buildings the fitting of such appliances for heating or cooking as are suitably designed for burning gas, electricity, coke or anthracite and other authorised fuels, such as carbonised briquetted fuels and low volatile steam coals. It is interesting to note, however, that although the use of oil is permitted in Smoke Control Areas and under the Building Byelaw, oil remains a non-authorised fuel so that in the case of smoke emission from an oil burning installation in a smoke control area the "authorised fuel" defence cannot be used.

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

(a) 227 Informal or Intimation Notices were served during the year in respect of items of disrepair to property and are itemised in that part of the Report headed "Nuisances abated and Defects remedied". As a result of "follow-up" procedure involving interviews with owners, agents and builders the requirements of these Notices were complied with within the time limits given. 2 Statutory Notices were served under the Housing Act 1957 and were complied with. 1 Statutory Notice was served under the Public Health Act and was complied with.

(b) Statistics

Upon receipt of Circular No.30/54 of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the Council in 1954 resumed its campaign of Slum Clearance which the war interrupted. The table on the following page sets out the Areas and Properties dealt with during the year under review.

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS (Continued)

CLEARANCE AREAS, DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS

AREA	No. of Houses	Date of Official Representation	Compulsory Purchase Order or Clearance Order made	Date Confirmed	Demolition Orders or Closing Orders made
1,2 Barrow Street (Closing Orders)	2	13.12.60	-	-	17.1.61
33,34 Moira St.	2	13.12.60	-	-	17.1.61
11,12 Warners Lane (Closing Orders)	2	14.2.61	-	-	18.4.61
Falcon Street (Clearance Order 1961)	9	14.2.61	18.4.61	15.9.61	-
19 Thorpeacre	1	20.6.61	-	-	19.9.61
Wide St. Hathern (Clearance Order 1961)	7	20.6.61	18.7.61	21.11.61	-
Regent Street (C.P.O.No.1,2,3) 1961	13	20.6.61	19.9.61	30.3.62	-
42,44 Nottingham Road	2	18.7.61	-	-	19.9.61
11 Market Street (Closing Order)	1	17.10.61	-	-	21.11.61
Radmoor Clearance Order 1961	12	21.11.61	19.12.61	1.5.62	-

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS (Continued)

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during year

(1)(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	747
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	747
(2)(a)	Number of houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932) ...	51
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	153
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	51
(4)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	230

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice

	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers ...	227
--	--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year

(a)	Proceedings under Section 9,10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1957	
1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	3
2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
a)	by Owners	3
b)	by Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(b)	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-	
1)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
a)	by Owners	Nil
b)	by Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(c)	Proceedings under Section 17(1) of the Housing Act 1957	
1)	Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(d)	Proceedings under Section 16(4),17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act 1957	
1)	Number of unfit dwellinghouses closed	5

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS (Continued)

c. Rent Act 1957

The following table shows details included in a return forwarded to the Ministry in respect of applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act 1957 for the period expiring on the 31st. December 1961.

Part I - Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

1) Number of applications for certificates	5
2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	
a) in respect of some but not all defects	Nil
b) in respect of all defects	5
4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under Para.5 of the First Schedule	5
5) Number of undertakings refused by local authority under proviso to Para.5 of the First Schedule	Nil
6) Number of certificates issued	1

Part II - Applications for cancellation of certificates 1

d. Housing Act 1949 - Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954

Number of applications for Improvement Grants received	27
Number of applications granted	18
Number of applications refused	1

e. House Purchasing and Housing Act 1959

Number of applications for Standard Grants received	
from owner/occupier	32
from owners of rented properties	15
Number of applications approved	36
Number of applications refused	Nil
Number of properties improved during year	45

RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

(a) Administration

The district continues to be systematically surveyed and disinfestation is carried out by the techniques advocated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The Public Health Inspectors have given assistance in a supervisory capacity more particularly where structural and drainage defects were associated with rodent infestation.

(b) Surface Infestations

176 Block Surveys were carried out involving 716 individual properties and necessitating 474 visits by the Assistant Rodent Officer and 236 by your Inspectorate. The following tables show the action taken to deal with surface infestations and also the types of premises treated.

Number of premises treated		169
Number of poison baits laid		1225
Number of poison baits taken		520
Number of bodies recovered	RATS	Nil
	MICE	Nil
Estimated number killed	RATS	1080
	MICE	477

Premises Treated

Private dwellinghouses	80
Kitchens, canteens and bakeries	5
Factories and business premises	37
Schools and colleges	12
Cafes, restaurants and dining rooms	3
Corporation properties	12
Hospitals	6
Hotels and Public Houses	5
Hostels	9
Farms	2

(c) Sewer Treatments

In April and October the 27th. and 28th. maintenance treatments of the public sewers against rat infestation were carried out. The combined treatments involved the pre-baiting of 126 manholes.

RODENT CONTROL (Continued)

(d) General Treatments

During the year the Rodent Officer, upon request, satisfactorily carried out treatments against the following infestations :-

Wasps Nests	22	Cluster Fly	2
Ants	11	Steam Beetles	3
Cockroaches	6	Bees Nests	5
Woodworm	1		

The assistance and advice given to the Department by the Nottingham University School of Agriculture, Sutton Bonington has been greatly appreciated and is acknowledged.

SHOPS ACTS

During the 70 visits of inspection made in the year warnings were given relative to temperature in shops.

FACTORIES

There are 193 premises on the Register and during the year 72 inspections were made in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Act 1937 and, as indicated in the following table, 4 contraventions were remedied.

Outworkers rooms were inspected but in no instance was Outwork found to be carried out in unwholesome premises.

Particulars required by the Ministry of Labour are set out in the following table :

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to Health including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors

PREMISES	Number of Inspections	Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	59	Nil	Nil
Factories without mechanical power	10	Nil	Nil
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises)	3	Nil	Nil

FACTORIES (continued)

2. Defects Found

PARTICULARS	FOUND	REMEDIED	NUMBER OF DEFECTS FOUND	
			REFERRED TO H.M. INSPECTOR	PROSECUTIONS
<u>Sanitary Conveniences:</u>				
Lack of cleanliness	3	3	-	-
Insufficient	1	1	-	-
Total	4	4	-	-

Outwork

Nature of work	Outworkers in August list	Defaults in sending list	Instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making wearing apparel	28	-	-	-	-

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

General

Houses - Public Health Acts	336
Housing Acts	252
Infectious diseases and Poliomyelitis Survey	437
Complaints investigated	385
Drainage inspections and tests	586
Tents, vans and sheds	45
Rats and mice infestation	236
Factories with power	59
Factories without power	10
Bakehouses	18
Shops Act	70
Knackers Yards	6
Interviews with owners	1640
Smoke observations and boiler plant inspections	392
Offensive Trades	13
Revisits to property under notice	2146
Visits to work in progress	924
Visits to controlled tip and cleansing	281
Pet Animals Act	7
Miscellaneous	699

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS (continued)

Meat and Foods

Slaughterhouses	2904
Butchers shops	739
Fishmongers, poulterers and other food shops	508
Fried fish shops	68
Dairies and milk shops	16
Ice cream premises	37
Restaurants and dining rooms	364
Other food premises	153
Public markets, food stalls and mobile vans	682
Milk samples (bacteriological)	3
Ice cream samples	11
Food samples	6
Water samples	Nil
Food Hygiene Regulations	1277
	<hr/>
	6768

Total visits and inspections 15310

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLETED

	Outstanding 1.1.61	Served 1961	Completed 1961	Outstanding 31.12.61
<u>Public Health Acts</u>				
Informal	12	220	115	17
Formal	Nil	1	1	Nil
<u>Housing Acts</u>				
Informal	4	22	22	4
Formal	Nil	2	2	Nil
<u>Factories Acts</u>				
Informal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<u>Shops Acts</u>				
Informal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<u>Food and Drugs Act</u>				
Informal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<u>Prevention of Damage by Pests Act</u>				
Formal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED

Houses

Eavesgutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	54
Roofs repaired	40
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	23
Windows repaired	13
Chimneys and stacks repaired	19
External walls repointed	13
Floors repaired or renewed	16
Woodwork repainted	4
Dampness abated	1
Fireplaces repaired	5
Doors repaired	7
Wastepipes repaired or renewed	13
Yards and passages paved or repaired	12
Sinks repaired	5
Sashcords repaired or renewed	8

Drainage

Drains cleared of obstructions	122
Drains repaired or reconstructed	49
Inspection chambers provided	4
Cesspools abolished and premises connected to public sewer	1

Waterclosets etc.

Water service pipes repaired	1
------------------------------	---

Factories

Additional W.C. provided	1
Intervening ventilating space repaired	1

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

The Health Committee is responsible for the collection and disposal of all contents of dustbins, ashpits, privy middens, cesspools and pail closets. The following are the types of receptacles in use at 31st. March 1962:

Dustbins	16,262
Ashpits and Privy Middens	8
Pail closets	54
Cesspools	4

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE (continued)

(a) Refuse Collection and Disposal

The collection of house and trade refuse is undertaken by direct labour and mechanical transport operating on the two vehicle relay system in three collection districts and three vehicles relaying on two other districts. There is a tenth general purpose vehicle engaged on the servicing of pail closets, privies and cesspools in addition to frequent collections from the college residential halls and hostels, salvage work and special collections from trades premises.

(b) Refuse Collection - Business Premises

The question of the charges made for the collection of refuse from business and industrial premises, offices and shops received consideration. As a result of a detailed investigation into many relevant factors, together with the fact that the existing charges based on comparisons with other towns were lower than average, the Council decided that collection charges should be increased 50% from 6d. to 9d. after the first free bin in respect of offices and shops and a charge of 50% of the actual cost should be made in respect of the larger industrial premises. It is estimated that the additional annual income would be £540 making a total annual income of £1200.

(c) Quantities and Value of Salvage to 31st. March 1962

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.		£:	S:	D:
341	0	0	Wastepaper	2988	6	4
			Mixed Scrap etc.	152	3	0
			Tip Rents	303	0	0
			Trade refuse receipts	1079	15	1
Total				4523	4	5

CAUSES OF DEATH - 1961

<u>Classification</u>	<u>No. of Deaths</u>
1. Respiratory Tuberculosis	7
2. Other Tuberculosis	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	1
4. Diphtheria	-
5. Whooping Cough	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-
8. Measles	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2
10. Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	7
11. Lung and Bronchus	20
12. Breast	7
13. Uterus	7
14. Other sites	42
15. Leukaemia	<u>1</u>
	84
16. Diabetes	5
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	57
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	76
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	9
20. Other Heart Diseases	53
21. Other Circulatory Disease	11
22. Influenza	12
23. Pneumonia	23
24. Bronchitis	12
25. Other diseases of Respiratory System	6
26. Ulcers of Stomach and Duodenum	7
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	3
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	9
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	1
31. Congenital Malformations	5
32. Other Diseases	31
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	1
34. All Other Accidents	8
35. Suicide	4
36. Homicide and Operations of War	1
	<u>430</u>
Death Rate per 1000 Population	11.18
Provisional Rate for England and Wales	12.00

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY - 1961

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-								
1-								
5-	1			1				
15-	1	3	1	1				
25-	1	3	1	1	1			
45-	7				1	3		
Over 65	4	1			1	1		
Totals	14	7	2	3	3	4	-	-

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - 1961

Analysis of Notified Cases and Deaths according to age groups

			0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	Over 65	Totals
Diphtheria	Cases													-
	Deaths													-
Scarlet Fever	Cases							1	1					2
	Deaths													-
Pneumonia	Cases												3	3
	Deaths											2		2
Puerperal Pyrexia	Cases													-
	Deaths													-
Meningococcal Meningitis	Cases													-
	Deaths													-
Whooping Cough	Cases		1	2	9	5	2	17	2	-	2			40
	Deaths													-
Measles	Cases		22	53	81	77	60	201	20	4	5			523
	Deaths													-
Food Poisoning	Cases													-
	Deaths													-
Polio-myelitis and Encephalitis	Para-lytic	Cases												-
		Deaths												-
	Non Para-lytic	Cases												-
		Deaths												-



