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Borough of Lowestoft

REPORT
OF
The Medical Officer
of Health
AND
Port Medical Officer
for the Year
1964

ARTHUR C. GEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.



TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF
LOWESTOFT.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1964, which is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health and follows the pattern of reports made in previous years.

The only notable change in the vital statistics is the increase in live-births from 737 (1963) to 830, a rise which appreciably increased the live-birth rate per 1,000 population and reduced the stillbirth rate, since the numbers of stillbirths remained steady. Happily, there were no deaths from maternal causes, and all other numbers and rates varied very little.

The close association in the fishing industry between Lowestoft and Aberdeen came to the fore during the typhoid epidemic in Aberdeen in May/June when crews of boats and members of their families, and travelling staff of the local firms visiting Aberdeen were given protective inoculations against typhoid. Fortunately, as is well known, the epidemic was contained in Aberdeen, and no cases occurred in Lowestoft. Other infectious diseases notified were again at a minimum, and no special action was necessary during the year.

Another occurrence—also connected with the fishing industry—which attracted national attention was the marked increase in the condition known as Dogger Bank Itch among the trawler fishermen. This aroused much interest in the medical and scientific professions and amongst lay people, and the publicity given to it also brought many “cures” by letter from all over the country and from many overseas countries. A number of men were seen by local general practitioners, and by me—in consultation with Mr. Mackenzie, Consultant Dermatologist—when the condition was at its worst, and it is small wonder that a spell ashore was necessary in many instances. An approach was made to the White Fish Authority and the Medical Research Council with a view to further research being made, and notice was received towards the end of the year that Dr. Mollie Newhouse had been seconded by the Medical Research Council to carry out a full scale investigation during 1965.

Comments on other aspects of the Health Department's work are made, where appropriate, in the Report, and I record also my thanks to other Chief Officers who have contributed specialised items, and to Mr. Cormack, Chief Public Health Inspector, for the public health and sanitary work for which he is responsible.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR C. GEE,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CLAPHAM ROAD,
LOWESTOFT.

July, 1965.

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1964

Chairman :

ALDERMAN MISS MANN

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MR. NEWSON

THE MAYOR

ALDERMAN	MR. AMY	COUNCILLOR	MR. HOLLAND
"	KEENE	"	HORTON
"	LANG	"	LONG
"	WALLER	"	MATTHEWS
COUNCILLOR	MR. ADAMS	"	OLDMAN, G.
"	CHEESEMAN	"	RAMM, C.
"	MRS. COOK	"	MRS. RUMP
"	MR. DURRANT	"	DR. SALMON
"	MRS. EDMONDS		

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer and Borough School Medical Officer :

ARTHUR C. GEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Borough School Medical Officer :

ALLAN S. LINDSAY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Port Health Inspector :

H. CORMACK, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Deputy Port Health Inspector :

F. G. S. HILL, CERT.S.I.B.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

K. G. ADAMS, CERT.S.I.B.

J. R. FISHER, CERT.S.I.B.

G. W. CARR, CERT.S.I.B.

I. GARROD (*trainee—from 1.10.64*)

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area 4796 acres (Census 1961).

Area (including foreshore) : 5,640 acres.

Population : 45,730 (Census, 1961).

47,540 (Registrar-General's mid-year estimate).

Number of private households : 15,319 (Census, 1961).

Number of inhabited houses according to rate books at 31st March, 1965 : 16,486.

Rateable value at 31st December, 1964 : £1,697,590.

Sum represented by a penny rate 1964/65 : £6,880.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	LOWESTOFT					<i>England and Wales rates</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Crude rate</i>	<i>Adjusted rate</i>	
Live births—						
legitimate	783	411	372	—	—	—
illegitimate	47	21	26	—	—	—
total	830	432	398	—	—	—
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	—	—	—	17·4	18·2	18·4
Stillbirths—						
legitimate	10	5	5	—	—	—
illegitimate	2	1	1	—	—	—
total	12	6	6	—	—	—
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	—	—	—	14·2	14·9	16·4
Total live and stillbirths	842	438	404	—	—	—
Infant deaths— under one year—						
legitimate	17	8	9	—	—	—
illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	17	8	9	—	—	—
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths	—	—	—	20·5	18·8	20·0

	LOWESTOFT					<i>England and Wales rates</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Crude rate</i>	<i>Adjusted rate</i>	
Infant mortality rate (legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate livebirths)	—	—	—	20·5	18·8	—
Infant mortality rate (illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate livebirths)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infant deaths— under four weeks legitimate	11	7	4	—	—	—
illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	11	7	4	—	—	—
Neo-natal (first four weeks) mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths	—	—	—	13·3	12·2	13·8
Infant deaths— under one week— total (legitimate)	11	7	4	—	—	—
Early neo-natal (under one week) mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths	—	—	—	13·3	12·2	—
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week per 1,000 total liveandstillbirths)	—	—	—	27·3	25·1	28·2
Maternal deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	—	—	—	—	—	0·25
Deaths from all causes	570	276	294	—	—	—
Death rate per 1,000 population	—	—	—	12·0	11·0	11·3

CAUSES OF DEATH

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	—
Other infective and parastic diseases	2	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	13	10	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus	19	16	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	13	—	13
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	6	—	6
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	56	33	23
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	—
Diabetes	6	3	3
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	100	37	63
Coronary disease, angina	117	66	51
Hypertension with heart disease	6	3	3
Other heart disease	71	33	38
Other circulatory disease	32	12	20
Pneumonia	25	5	20
Bronchitis	10	8	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	3	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	4	2
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	2	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	9	5	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	3	—
Congenital malformations	6	3	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	41	17	24
Motor vehicle accidents	7	5	2
All other accidents	11	4	7
Suicide	4	2	2
	<u>570</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>294</u>

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifications of the following infectious diseases were received during the year (1963 figures shown bracketed) :—

Scarlet Fever	4	(8)
Encephalitis	1	(1)
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	(7)
Whooping Cough	19	(4)
Measles	103	(352)
Tuberculosis	11	(17)
Dysentery	4	(—)
Erysipelas.....	1	(—)
Infective Hepatitis	1	(—)

TUBERCULOSIS

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1964

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Pul-monary</i>	<i>Non-Pul-monary</i>	<i>Pul-monary</i>	<i>Non-Pul-monary</i>	
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1963	168	19	131	25	343
Number of cases added during the year	13	1	3	2	19
Number of cases removed during the year	22	4	13	3	42
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1964	159	16	121	24	320

<i>Cases Added to the Register</i>		<i>Cases Removed from the Register</i>	
New notifications	11	Recovered	24
Inward Transfers	8	Died	6
		Removed to other areas	12
	19		42
	<hr/>		<hr/>

Tuberculous patients and their families remain under the supervision of Dr. I. M. Young, Consultant Chest Physician, to whom Miss Stiles, one of the County Council's health visitors is attached for domiciliary visiting of the households.

STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following categories of staff were medically examined during the year for the Borough, the County Council and other local authorities :—

Teachers for appointment or for admission to training colleges	34
Local government employees for entry into super-annuation schemes	32
Fire Service personnel	8
Road Safety Patrol	3
Water Company personnel	11

Statistics of the local health authority services in the Borough administered from the Area Health office are shown in the following tables, included by permission of the County Medical Officer and commented on where necessary in the preamble to this Report, or under the heading concerned.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Attendances for the year (1963 figures bracketed) are as follows :—

	<i>0 - 1 Year</i>	<i>1 - 5 Years</i>
Clapham Road	2408 (2047)	275 (228)
Southwell Road	2870 (2385)	450 (546)
Oulton Broad	1952 (1169)	253 (193)

TODDLERS' CLINICS AND PRE-SCHOOL AILMENT CLINICS

	<i>Number of children</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>1 - 2 Years</i>	<i>2 - 5 Years</i>	<i>attendances</i>
Clapham Road	14 (16)	58 (65)	88 (98)
Southwell Road	4 (6)	41 (63)	50 (79)

MIDWIFERY, HOME NURSING AND HEALTH VISITING

Area Nursing Officer : MISS H. PLACE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

In April, two newly appointed midwives from other areas took up duty and brought the staff up to nine full-time and one part-time, a welcome relief from the long period of under-staffing. However, this easing of the position was short-lived, as one resigned at the end August on leaving the county, and at the end of the year, Miss Gooch who had been a midwife in Lowestoft since 1953, retired, so that once again the midwifery staff was short of establishment.

When the two new midwives started in April, an effort was made to introduce a scheme of attachment of midwives to general practices, which had been proceeding as an experiment with one midwife attached to one practice. It was necessary for adjustments to be made following the resignation in August, but at the end of the year the scheme had to be suspended.

There were few periods in the year when the midwives were not under full pressure owing to the increased number of confinements. 539 domiciliary confinements were attended (483 in 1963), and in addition of the hospital confinements, 309 were discharged home before the tenth day to be cared for by the midwifery staff.

The weekly mothercraft classes continued to be very popular and appreciated by the mothers-to-be, and there was always a waiting list of those wishing to attend.

Two part-time district nurses were engaged on sessional duties during the year, and—following the absence through illness of one of the regular staff—one of these was appointed whole-time in December. Otherwise, the nursing staff remained unchanged and, as the following figures will show, very busy throughout the year (1963 statistics bracketed) :—

New cases attended during the year.....	760 (656)
New cases attended during the year (aged 65 years and over)	533 (434)
Visits made to all patients	29,688 (26,526)
Visits made to all patients (aged 65 years and over)	22,551 (22,062)

Although the appointment of a part-time health visitor in September brought slight relief, it was quite impossible to provide other than the bare minimum of health visiting service, a situation which there is no hope of improving until additional staff are available.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The following tables give details of vaccinations and immunisations given by general practitioners and at the Borough clinics during the year.

DIPHtheria IMMUNISATION

<i>Age Group born in :—</i>								
	<i>1964</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1955-59</i>	<i>1950-54</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary	346	315	22	13	4	16	3	719
Booster	—	28	37	11	5	273	1	355

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

<i>Primary</i>		
<i>1 - 15 years</i>		<i>15 years and over</i>
104		33
<i>Booster</i>		
<i>All Ages - 64</i>		

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	<i>Age at the date of vaccination</i>								<i>Total</i>
	<i>0-3 mths</i>	<i>3-6 mths</i>	<i>6-9 mths</i>	<i>9-12 mths</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>15 and over</i>	
Primary vaccination	27	35	19	24	193	23	11	38	370
Re-vaccination	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	88	107

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

<i>SALK</i>							
<i>Primary</i>							
<i>Age Group born in :—</i>							
	1964	1963	1962	1944-61	1934-43	<i>Before</i> 1934	<i>Total</i>
	93	226	27	7	5	17	375
<i>Boosters—All Ages</i>							
<i>3rd injections</i>				<i>4th injections</i>			<i>Total</i>
394				133			527
<hr/>							
<i>ORAL</i>							
<i>Primary</i>							
<i>Age Group born in :—</i>							
	1964	1963	1962	1944-61	1934-43	<i>Before</i> 1934	<i>Total</i>
	129	281	65	123	23	31	652
<i>Boosters—All Ages</i>							
<i>After 2 Salk doses</i>				<i>After 3 Salk doses</i>			<i>Total</i>
35				467			502

TYPHOID

<i>All Ages</i>		
<i>Primary</i>		<i>Booster</i>
136		28

HOME HELP SERVICE

	<i>Number of Cases dealt with</i>	<i>Hours Worked</i>
Maternity	89	5,894½
Chronic sick, aged, and infirm	574	152,379¼
Number of Home Helps working at 31st December, 1964—215		

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

The quantity of the various items issued was as follows (1963 figures bracketed) :—

National Dried Milk, full cream, tins	5,771	(6,435)
National Dried Milk, half cream, tins	11	(7)
Orange Juice, bottles	9,666	(9,453)
Cod Liver Oil, bottles	720	(1,011)
Vitamin A and D, packets	1,279	(1,294)

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT
REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVERS FOR 1964

	Sun		Rain		Average Daily Temperature (F)		1964				
	1964	Normal 1921-50 hrs.	1964	Normal 1916-50 ins.	1964	Normal 1921-50	Highest Max.	Lowest Min.	Lowest Max.	Highest Min.	Lowest Grass Min.
January	49.7	56.0	0.45	2.22	37.3	38.9	52	28	32	42	22
February	71.6	75.0	0.88	1.54	40.9	39.3	54	29	33	41	26
March	61.8	136.0	2.18	1.32	37.3	42.1	48	30	35	40	21
April	141.6	165.0	2.42	1.67	47.0	46.6	61	33	38	50	31
May	243.0	211.0	1.10	1.49	55.0	51.5	72	41	51	56	36
June	175.5	212.0	3.28	1.60	57.5	57.5	76	43	53	60	39
July	216.0	214.0	0.97	2.31	61.6	61.6	81	40	61	62	34
August	207.7	195.0	1.55	2.14	61.4	61.7	77	43	61	62	38
September	191.4	156.0	0.35	2.09	59.4	58.4	79	42	60	60	38
October	119.8	117.0	3.27	2.32	49.5	51.7	65	35	46	55	29
November	78.7	62.0	1.12	2.72	46.5	44.6	58	28	42	49	20
December	28.7	51.0	2.74	2.19	36.8	40.0	56	14	32	46	14
<hr/>											
1585.5					1650.0	20.31	23.61	Lowest Maximum 32 degrees F. on 22nd January and 26th December.			
Highest Maximum 81 degrees F. on 25th July.								Highest Minimum 62 degrees F. on 15th July and 6th August.			
Lowest Minimum 14 degrees F. on 29th December.								Date of first frost of Autumn—11th October.			
Greatest rainfall in a day—1.07 inches on 14th October.								Rainfall—Rainfall was below the yearly normal by 3.30 ins.			
Date of last frost of Spring—8th April.											
Sunshine—Sun hrs. were below the yearly normal by 6.45 hrs.											

WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied to the whole of the town by the East Anglian Water Company and I am indebted to the General Manager, J. M. Boon, Esq., for the following information.

The supply has been satisfactory in quantity and quality everywhere. Bacteriological examinations are made of the raw water at monthly intervals. The water leaving the treatment works at Lound is examined at fortnightly intervals and water supplied to the consumer is examined at weekly intervals. Monthly samples are taken in Lowestoft and submitted for full chemical analysis. The fluoride content of the water is 0.2 parts per million.

The water supply does not have plumbo solvent action which would be injurious to health.

No cases of contamination of the raw water or to the water distributed to the public have arisen during the year.

There are no common standpipes in use in the borough.

The average daily consumption of water was 3.037 million gallons per day and the daily consumption per head of population (domestic and trades combined) was 60.7 gallons. The amount supplied to trades was 1.474 million gallons per day.

A copy of the report on a water sample taken on the 16th December, 1964, is reproduced below.

Chemical

Appearance	Clear and Bright.
Colour	3
pH	7.2
Electric Conductivity	525
Chlorine present as Chloride	64
Hardness : Total	220
Nitrate Nitrogen	2.5
*Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.03
*Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.12
Iron	0.13
Other Metals	Zinc, Copper, Lead : absent
Turbidity	Nil
Odour	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	13
Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C.	370
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	105
Carbonate	105
Non-carbonate	115
Nitrite Nitrogen	Approximately 0.01
Oxygen Absorbed	1.0
Residual Chlorine	0.05

*To convert Ammonia multiply by 1.21

Bacteriological

No. of colonies developing on Agar		
1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 20-22°C.
3 per million	4 per million	5 per million
Presumptive Coliform Reaction	Absent from 100 million	
Bact. coli. (Type 1)	Absent from 100 million	
Cl. welchii reaction	Absent from 100 million	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. The water is moderately hard in character and contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution. It is of very satisfactory organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic uses.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The following report on Drainage, Sewerage, Public Cleansing, and Street Cleansing has been kindly supplied by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, D. J. Hone, Esq., B.Sc. (ENG.), A.M.I.C.E.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

After nearly four years of preparation, a start was made on Phase I of the Lowestoft Main Drainage Scheme in October, 1964. The lowest tender was accepted in the sum of £773,047 1s. 5d. as submitted by A. R. King, Building and Civil Engineering Contractor and work on this contract should be completed by April, 1967. Two further Phases will then be required to complete the work on the Main Drainage Scheme, and it is hoped that the whole of the work will be completed by 1970.

Details of the scope of the work have been given in previous reports.

Negotiations were commenced for the construction of a surface water sewer in Beccles Road which will deal with road drainage and extensive housing development in that area.

New estate development continues, to add further lengths to the Council's sewerage system. Contributions have been made by the Council towards certain of the schemes under the terms of Section 19 of the 1936 Public Health Act, which empowers local authorities to require proposed sewerage systems to be so constructed as to form part of the general system, subject to reimbursement to the developer of the agreed extra costs.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Pail closets emptied by Corporation	65
Cesspools emptied by Corporation	183
Refuse disposed of by controlled tipping	15,300 tons
Approximate number of premises from which refuse is collected	18,000

Labour for refuse collection—30 loaders.

6 drivers full-time

1 driver two days per week.

Collection Vehicles—1 Eagle Compressmore.

3 Shelvoke and Drewry fore and aft tippers.

2 Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic vehicles.

1 Bedford side loading vehicle with trailer for night soil (two days per week).

Labour at disposal tip—1 man plus 1 driver with Weatherill Mechanical Shovel.

The North Denes was used for controlled tipping during the winter months and summer tipping was carried out at pits in Colville Road, Fir Lane, and Station Road, Corton.

The reduction in tonnage of controlled tipping over previous years is mainly due to the fact that Lothingland Rural District Council now have their own controlled tips.

A set of metal drain and sewer cleaning equipment was purchased and put to use during the year and soon proved popular with the operators. It is possible to use this equipment to advantage in circumstances which would have been too difficult if not impossible with the normal type of equipment and has more than saved the cost of the equipment in the cases where it would normally have been necessary to excavate down to the obstruction.

STREET CLEANSING

A force of twenty orderlies is used in the summer and this is reduced to eighteen during the winter when the service along the Esplanade is not so demanding in labour. Two orderlies work with the driver of the manuletric truck in the town centre whilst the remainder of the orderlies operate individually and the sweepings are collected by a lorry for disposal. Where possible, a mechanical suction sweeper is used for cleaning footpaths, and a mechanical sweeper is used for carriageway sweeping in appropriate cases. Road gullies are cleansed by means of a gully emptying machine. A new machine was purchased and put into operation during the year.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Work was curtailed in the early part of the year by staff illness and the shortage of one Inspector. In spite of this, matters of immediate concern such as complaints, drainage faults, food shop inspection were kept up with and a wider range of duties embarked on later in the year.

Inspections of offices and shops under the Offices, Shops, and Railway Premises Act, 1963, were commenced, and are continuing into 1965.

The backwash of the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak was felt in the town. At the request of the Ministry of Health all food establishments were twice visited in searches for tins of corned meat and tinned tongue bearing special trade stamp markings. A number of tins were found. Traders voluntarily withdrew these tins from sale, and on the instructions of the Ministry all tins were returned to wholesale depots through trade channels. 100% co-operation from the trade was given in this matter and this help is hereby acknowledged.

Two portable plastic swimming baths were provided by the Education authority for infants and junior schools to teach young children to swim. A close watch on the bacterial state of the bathing water was kept as the water had to be chlorinated by hand.

A trainee Public Health Inspector appointment was authorized by the Council and a young man from a local school was taken on the staff to do a four year "sandwich" training course.

This is an appropriate occasion to specially mention the work of outside assistants. Employees of this department and the Borough Engineer's department often carry out distasteful work without complaint; doing disinfestations, clearing out dirty houses, keeping drains and sewers working, etc. This work does not earn kudos but it is just as necessary as any other occupation in a community. I gratefully acknowledge the work of these staff during 1964 and previous years.

My thanks are again recorded to the members of my own staff who loyally and conscientiously carried out their duties during the year under review.

HOUSING

CLEARANCE AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS

The Compulsory Purchase Orders submitted in 1963 to the Minister of Housing and Local Government by the Council in respect of unfit houses and land in and adjoining Factory Street were confirmed in February, 1964. Most of the occupying families had been rehoused by the end of the year.

Demolitions of other derelict condemned properties in Dukes Head Street and thereabouts were put in hand late in the year.

When the properties comprised in the 1963 Compulsory Purchase Orders are demolished, the cleared site together with the St. Peter's Street, Dukes Head Street sites will form a fairly large site for redevelopment. This redevelopment is awaiting the outcome of the investigations into the Central Redevelopment Area now being carried out by the Town Planning Officers of the East Suffolk County Council.

Empty, derelict properties and sites awaiting development are a blot on the landscape. The acquisition of properties after they are vacated is unavoidably a long and protracted process but we can look forward to the time when with attractive redevelopment this central area of the town is once more "alive".

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

The Council made Closing Orders or accepted Undertakings not to relet in respect of nine unfit houses in the Beach Redevelopment Area. By December the majority of the houses in this Area had been vacated. I herald the passing of these damp and decrepit houses, which have not even got a veneer of "olde worlde" charm. Anguish Street now lives up to its' name !

It is interesting to record the fact that the first closures of unfit houses in the Beach Area took place in 1933. In the intervening thirty years well over one hundred houses in the vicinity of Whapload Road have been compulsorily closed or demolished because of unfitness. Here again is evidence that when badly designed and poorly constructed streets of houses start to deteriorate into slums, nothing short of improvements on a district basis are sufficient to arrest the decline. Isolated improvements or jobbing repairs do not provide the long term answer to this problem. The better treatment is area demolition and redevelopment.

HOUSE CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT

Number of Houses built by private builders during the year.....	377
Number of Houses built by the Council during the year	96
Number of Houses for which Standard Grants were made under the Housing Act	110
Number of Houses for which Discretionary Grants were made under the Housing Act	103

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Number rendered fit	
(a) By informal action	32
(b) By formal action under Public Health Acts	6
(c) By formal action under Housing Acts	7
(d) By undertakings (Section 16 of Housing Act, 1957)	1
Number of Demolition Orders served	3
Number of dwellings included in confirmed C.P.O's.	73
Number demolished under Demolition Orders	15
Number demolished under C.P.O's.	64
Number of Closing Orders made	10
Number of undertakings accepted not to re-let unfit houses	5
Number of families rehoused from unfit houses	95

INSPECTIONS

Inspection and revisits to houses in connection with general repairs or nuisance conditions were made as follows :—

Inspections made under the Public Health Act	89
Inspections made under the Housing Acts	92
Revisits made under the Public Health Act	361
Revisits made under the Housing Acts	378
Inspections concerning overcrowded houses	13

VISITS CONCERNING HEALTH CONDITIONS

Accumulations	199
Animals	29
Caravans	129
Camping Sites	71
Controlled Tips	42
Conveniences	6
Dirty Houses	84
Dirty Persons	3
Drainage (involving 1,141 houses)	742
Drain Tests	11
Factories (mechanical power)	129
Factories (non-mechanical power)	12
Noise Nuisances	85
Offensive Smells	125

Offensive Trades	98
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	212
Passages	2
Piggeries	104
Pigeons	365
Smoke and Dust Nuisances	50
Swimming Baths	146
Water Supply	24
Work Places	4
Verminous Premises	62
Other Matters	562

Choked Public Sewers cleared by the Borough Engineer's Department, 158 involving 450 houses.

NOTICES SERVED

Informal Notices served	41	Complied with	42
Statutory Notices served	9	Complied with	12
(P.H.A.6, H.A.3)		(P.H.A.6, H.A.6)	

RODENT CONTROL

Treatments of the sewers for rats were carried out in February, May, August, and November in the central area of the borough, and it is pleasing to record the very low level of infestation that was found. Each year has shown an improvement in the level of infestation but it is essential to maintain quarterly treatments of the sewers to prevent a build-up in the rat population. The use of direct poisons gives a degree of control far in excess of the baiting formerly carried out and as reported previously four quarterly treatments can be carried out at a cost not exceeding the cost of one quarterly treatment of a few years ago.

Brief details of the work undertaken by the two rodent operators are tabulated below and as in former years I would record my appreciation of the conscientious and efficient manner in which they have carried out this work.

<i>Type of Property</i>	<i>Number surveyed</i>	<i>Number treated for rats</i>	<i>Number treated for mice</i>
Dwelling Houses	2,599	1,601	143
Local Authority premises	41	20	4
Agricultural properties	4	3	—
All other premises	108	74	35

There were 799 complaints received from members of the public regarding rodent infestations. The cost of the work carried out at business premises was recovered from the occupiers concerned.

PIGEONS

272 pigeons were trapped in cages placed on buildings in the town centre and other areas frequented by pigeons.

SWIMMING BATHS

Slightly more than ninety thousand persons used the Open Air bath at Oulton Broad. This was half as much again as the attendance figure for 1963.

Thirty two samples of the bath water were taken during the season and submitted for bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory. The installation of a water pressure booster pump no doubt helped to maintain the chlorine input to filtered bath water. It will be remembered that in my last report I stated that this pump had been recommended in order to combat inadequate mains water pressure in midsummer and low chlorine dosage.

The Education Department provided two portable plastic swimming baths for teaching purposes at junior and infant schools in the Borough. These were operated on a fill and empty system with hand chlorination and removal of detritus by a muslin net. Health Inspectors advised head teachers on the dosage and method of chlorination, and made numbers of calls at the schools to ensure that a satisfactory level of free chlorine was present in the bath water whilst in use. Eighteen samples of this water were taken for bacteriological examination, of which sixteen were satisfactory.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act became operative during 1964. Briefly, it is an Act which regulates the safety, health, and welfare of people employed in these premises. Government and local authority offices, shops and offices at factories, railway premises and railway offices, are premises which the Factory Inspectorate will look at. All other businesses where persons are engaged in paid employment are subject to inspection by the Public Health Inspectorate and the Fire Authority.

Most of the latter category registered their premises with the local authority and sixty-seven of these businesses were inspected before the end of the year. Contraventions of the Act concerning health and welfare provisions were reported to the proprietors of the businesses concerned.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

The need for public health vigilance in this field appears to be moving away from established sites towards the use of main road lay-bys and roadside halts by itinerant holiday makers in cars and caravans. Workers in the public health field up and down the country report serious nuisances which arise regularly at such stopping places. For this reason the areas around Corton Cliffs, Links Road, North Denes, and Pakefield Cliffs were looked at regularly during the summer months and bank holidays for evidence of excessive litter deposition and other public misuse. No public nuisances arose and no caravans, tents, or dormobiles were allowed to linger more than a few hours at a time at any of these popular vehicle halts.

Licensed caravan sites in the borough now provide accommodation for the following :—

Holiday caravans	.....	.....	.....	.....	469
Residential caravans	.....	.....	.....	.....	105

These sites were inspected from time to time and were kept in a satisfactory condition.

ERADICATION OF VERMIN

Disinfestations were carried out by the outside assistants as follows :—

Ant infestations	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Cockroach infestations	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Flies, beetles, and other vermin	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Wasps nests destroyed	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Premises disinfected after the occurrence of infectious and other diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Parcels of bedding steam disinfected	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Parcels of soiled bedding destroyed at request of various owners	.....	.....	.....	.....	9

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

NUMBER AND TYPE OF FOOD BUSINESSES IN THE BOROUGH

Bakery Depots	2	Fish Curing Premises	13
Bakehouses	14	Fishmongers	10
Beer and Mineral Water Bottlers	3	Fried Fish Shops	32
Boarding Houses	62	Greengrocers	29
Butchers	51	Grocers	190
Cafes and Restaurants	64	Holiday Camps	1
Canteens	27	Hotels and Licensed Premises	122
Canning and Preserving Food Factories	9	Sweet Manufacturing	1
Confectioners	67	Shrimp Boilers	3
Dairies	5	Sausage Casing Preparers	1
		Tripe Dressers	1

NUMBER AND TYPE OF FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED WITH LOCAL AUTHORITY UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Fish Curing Premises	42
Manufacture of Sausage, or Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Foods	67
Fish Fryers	32
Manufacturers of Ice Cream	10
Retailers of Ice Cream	314
Storage Depots for Ice Cream	1
Food Factories	9

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR

Bakehouses	87	Grocers	219
Boarding Houses	8	Hotels	16
Cafes	94	Ice Cream Makers	19
Canteens	22	Ice Cream Vendors	11
Confectioners Shops	1	Licensed Premises	51
Dairies	35	Markets	24
Food Factories	130	Meat Shops and Stores	150
Fish Curing Premises	12	Merchandise Marks Act	23
Fishmongers	25	Milk Purveyors	1
Food Inspection	258	Restaurants	46
Fried Fish Shop	79	Stalls	22
Food Hygiene Regulations	403	Miscellaneous Inspections	32
Greengrocers	25		

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

Condemned food stuffs are disposed of by deep burying on the Corporation tips or by burning.

The following commodities were disposed of in the tip after inspection and voluntary surrender by traders :—

Cereals	1 ctn.	Meat	{ 402 lbs.
Bacon	896 lbs.	Meat	{ 814 tins
Cakes	21	Meat Paste	1,000 jars
Cheese	{ 211 lbs.	Milk	320 tins
Coffee	46 ctns.	Pastry	76 ctns.
Cordials	18 tins	Pickles	34 jars
Cream	24 bots.	Potatoes	20 lbs.
Creamed Rice	41 tins	Rice Pudding	55 tins
Chicken	39 tins	Sauce	37 bots.
	69 ctns.	Soup	199 tins
Fish	{ 845 tins	Sugar	26 pkts.
Fish Paste	610 lbs.	Tea	1 pkt.
Frozen Foods	501 jars	Tomatoes	209 tins
Fruit	799 ctns.	Tomato Puree	726 cases
	1129 tins	Vegetables	2,288 tins
Fruit	{ 88 lbs.	Vegetable	41 cases
Honey	102 cases	Vinegar	{ 22 bots.
Ice Cream	15 jars	Wine	{ 4 gals.
Jam	189 ctns.	Miscellaneous	1 ctn.
Iced Lollies	94 jars		36 tins
	78		

Total weight approximately 56 tons.

ICE CREAM

Number of premises used for manufacturing ice cream	8
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream	314
Number of samples obtained for bacteriological examination	53
Number of samples given satisfactory results	47

Imperfect cleaning and sterilization of certain ice cream server machines caused six samples to fail the laboratory tests. The machines were cleaned and sterilized by the Public Health Inspector in each case as a demonstration of terminal cleansing to the machine minder. This has to be done every year and has been found to be the best way of teaching food hygiene to persons selling ice cream.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

403 inspections of food premises were made to ascertain whether these Regulations were being complied with. In addition, visits to ice cream manufacturing premises, wholesale food depots and food factories were regularly made in connection with other aspects of food control work.

Upon the urgent instruction of the Ministry of Health in June following upon the Aberdeen Typhoid outbreak visits were made to all food premises holding stocks of corned beef and tongue to ascertain whether certain brands bearing special stamp marks were held. A small number of these tins were found and were withdrawn from sale immediately and labelled "Detained for further inspection". Subsequent instructions from the Ministry enabled the tins to be released from control and returned direct to the suppliers. The Ministry of Health took over control of the detained tins thereafter.

The following works were carried out at various food premises as a result of notices served by the department :—

Ceilings repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Walls repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Premises cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Premises redecorated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Ventilation provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Cold water supply provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hot water supply provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wash hand basins provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Sinks provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Draining boards provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Non-absorbent surfaces provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Refrigerators provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Refuse bins provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Yard paving repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Water closets provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Water closets redecorated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

MILK SUPPLY

Number of Dealers Licences issued during 1964 :—

(1) To sell Pasteurised milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
(2) To sell Sterilized milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Total number of Dealers Licences in force in the Borough during 1964 :—

(1) Pasteurised Milk Dealers Licences	.....	.....	99
(2) Tuberculin Tested Milk Dealers Licences	.....	.....	46
(3) Sterilized Milk Dealers Licences	.....	.....	25

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, become fully effective in 1965. These restrict milk designations to "Pasteurised", "Sterilized", and "Untreated". The description "Tuberculin Tested" can only itself be used in relation to the cows which produce milk not to the milk itself.

BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTROL

	<i>Untreated</i>	<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Sterilized</i>
Number of samples tested	34	178	7
Satisfactory results	20	166	7
Unsatisfactory results	14	12	—

Sixteen samples of school milk (pasteurised) are included in this table.

Two factors brought about the unsatisfactory results listed. These were :—

- (1) inadequate cleansing/sterilization of a milk carton filling machine,
- (2) overlong storage of milk in a shop at atmospheric temperature.

Both of these matters were rectified.

No case of inadequate milk pasteurisation was found.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

Twenty-one samples of raw milk from farms within the Borough were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for freedom from penicillin residues, tubercle bacillus, and brucellae abortus. As a result of these tests one cow was found to be secreting Brucellae Abortus organisms. As the milk from this herd was already being pasteurised, no public health risk had occurred. The infected cow had been purchased at a dispersal sale of a large herd of cattle. This herd had a history of contagious abortion but this was not declared at the time of the sale. The infected cow has now been slaughtered. All other samples gave negative results.

COMPOSITIONAL CONTROL

202 samples were tested by my staff and graded according to the following standard :—

Milk Fat—not less than 3% (Channel Islands Milk 4%).

Milk Solids other than fat—not less than 8.5%.

	<i>Untreated</i>	<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Channel Islands</i>	<i>Sterilized</i>
Above Standard	29	95	46	8
Below Standard	17	6	—	1

These results are similar to those contained in the 1963 report. No case of milk adulteration was found, the failures being due to deficiencies in milk solids not fat.

FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES

144 samples of food and drink were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. 124 samples were satisfactory. The following samples were unsatisfactory and action taken in each case is listed, viz :—

Drinking Chocolate with Fat Free Milk	Inaccurate description of contents on label. Manufacturers undertook to amend the label.
Coffee Cup	Misleading description of contents on label. Article withdrawn from general sale.
Minced Meat	Contained non-permitted colouring matter. Butcher warned.
Mixed Fruit Sponge Pudding	Labelling inaccuracy. Manufacturer undertook to alter the recipe of the ingredients of this product.
Minced Steak with Rich Gravy	Insufficient meat content in sample. The sample was from old stock. Recent packs of this commodity contain satisfactory percentages of meat.
Alfonal Spread	Inaccurate list of ingredients on label. Manufacturers undertook to amend the label when it is printed again.
Watercress Soup } Chive Soup }	Both contained non-permitted colouring matter. Both soups were imported. Stocks of this brand of soup were withdrawn from sale.
Iced Coffee Cake Mix	The label did not comply with the Labelling of Foods Order. Manufacturer undertook to alter the label when next reprinted.

Gaffelbiter in Fruit Sauce	Misleading description. Imports of this article discontinued.
Beetroot in Red Currant Jelly	Sample contained an undeclared colouring matter. Old stock involved, removed from shop and destroyed.
Small Shrimps	Misleading description of the article.
Liqueur Chocolates Liquid Centres	Misleading description. Insufficient proof spirit content. Manufacturer altered name to Liqueur Flavour Chocolates.
Egg and Beef Noodles Vegetable Egg Noodles and Turkey	} Misleading description. Manufacture of these products under these titles discontinued.
Christmas Plum Pudding	
Natural Yogurt	List of ingredients on the label not in accordance with the Labelling of Foods Order. Manufacturer undertook to amend the label.
Tomato Catchup	Product did not contain sufficient milk fat. Label of container altered to give a clear indication of the contents.
Soft Herring Roes	List of ingredients on label not in accordance with the Labelling of Foods Order. Manufacturer undertook to amend the label.
Whole Chicken Wings in White Sauce Supreme	Contained a partly burnt match. Norwegian packers notified.
	Insufficient meat content. Discussions taking place between Manufacturers and Public Analyst.

Included in the above total are twelve samples of home grown fruit and vegetables which were tested for pesticide spraying residues. These were all satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACT

ANNUAL REPORT IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1964

PART I OF THE ACT

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

Premises	Number on Register (2)	Inspections	Number of	
			Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	24	12	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	223	129	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	20	20	1	—
<i>Total</i>	267	161	6	—

FACTORIES ACT

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. I.F.</i>	<i>by H.M. I.F.</i>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) insufficient	2	1	—	1	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	5	5	—	1	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	9	8	—	2	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK. (Sections 133 and 134).

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 133</i>		<i>Section 134</i>			
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing apparel Making, etc.	27	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	178	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc.	15	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	220	—	—	—	—	—

LOWESTOFT PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1964

Port Medical Officer of Health : DR. A. C. GEE.

Chief Port Health Inspector : H. CORMACK.

Deputy Port Health Inspector : F. G. S. HILL.

CHARACTER OF PORT

The principal uses of the port are for the landing of white fish and herring, servicing of the fishing fleet, ship building and repairing, landing of timber, foodstuffs, petroleum, grain and road stone.

The exploration for oil in the North Sea has led to the establishment of depots for the servicing of equipment and storage of materials, etc., used by the firms engaged in these surveys and no doubt further use of the port facilities will occur as progress is made on these explorations.

Towards the middle of September a regular weekly trade with Rotterdam commenced and there is every appearance of this trade increasing. The Docks Manager, R. A. Owen, Esq., is most persistent in his attempt to increase the amount and variety of shipping coming to Lowestoft and his efforts should be welcomed by everyone concerned with the future prosperity of the port.

The store known as Phillips Store was renovated by the Docks Board and is now used as a transit store with a floor area of some 2,500 super feet.

The reconstruction works necessary in providing the new fish filleting halls on the Trawl Basin were completed during the year. There are now five separate firms occupying filleting halls and it is to be hoped that eventually all filleting and packing of fish will take place in such buildings.

MEDICAL SERVICES

The Port Medical Officer is frequently asked for medical advice regarding injured or sick seamen aboard vessels making for the port. Details of these cases came to the shipping agents concerned, by radio telephone.

Foreign seamen are seen by the Port Medical Officer and either sent to hospital or the master of the vessel given instructions regarding suitable treatment. Seamen on local boats, who live in the district are referred to their own family doctors.

The Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen has a modern hostel for fishermen in the town, to which a local general practitioner is attached for any medical services that may be required.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is as outlined in previous reports. At the end of the year the Docks Board were busily engaged in preparing a scheme for the renewal of the water mains on the whole of the Waveney Dock. This will enable a supply of mains water to be provided to each business operating on the market. The new fish filleting halls are all provided with mains water supply but those merchants carrying out their work on the open market are not so fortunate. The chlorination plant is subject to break downs and no doubt will be closed down when the water mains are installed.

Owing to the very lengthy waiting period for the delivery of pipes it is not anticipated that these necessary mains renewals will be carried out before the beginning of 1966.

MARKET CLEANSING

The market floors have been repaired during the year and the usual daily hosing down has been efficiently carried out by the employees of the Docks Board.

FISH LANDINGS FOR THE YEAR

The average monthly strength of the trawler fleet during the year was 102 vessels. The highest number of vessels at sea was 112. 2,288 landings were made, 114 fewer than 1963. The decrease in landings was due to the fact that a number of landings by Lowestoft trawlers were made at the port of Grimsby.

The quantities and value of fish landed during 1964 are set out below :—

	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Value (£'s)</i>
Brill	426	4,113
Catfish	2,532	7,200
Cod	61,275	278,565
Conger Eels	15	64
Dabs	3,954	13,204
Dogfish	1,262	3,947
Flukes/Flounders	42	42
Gurnards/Latchets	715	1,660
Haddocks	52,960	130,975
Hake	270	2,551
Halibut	71	1,227

	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Value (£'s)</i>
Lemon Soles	4,472	46,918
Ling	819	1,834
Mackerel (Trawl)	83	412
Mullet	11	218
Monkfish	2,855	10,940
Norway Lobsters	1	10
Plaice	245,342	1,597,130
Pollock	96	340
Roes	351	2,549
Saithes	83	215
Skates/Rays	7,458	41,789
Soles	3,770	116,317
Turbot	12,535	139,550
Whiting	3,552	11,894
Witches	260	1,513
All Others	1,255	2,805
<i>Totals</i>	<u>406,465</u>	<u>£2,417,982</u>

HERRING FISHING	1964	1963
Number of Landings	588	896
Quantity of Crans Landed	20,906	23,958
Value	£195,282	£166,605

It will be seen from the comparison with the 1963 figures that although the number of landings and the crans of herrings landed were much lower than in 1963 there was an increase in the total value of the herrings landed.

Disposal of herring during the season :—

	<i>Crans</i>
Redded	2,998
Kippered	1,463
Marinated	237
Canned	19
Frozen	6,462
Meal and Oil	173
Freshed	9,554
<i>Total</i>	<u>20,906</u>

THE FLEET

Four trawlers joined the fleet during the year and six trawlers left the port, two of them being sold for breaking up.

During the East Anglian Herring Season the Lowestoft Drifter fleet consisted of eighteen motor drifters of which three were Scottish vessels.

INSPECTIONS

1,752 inspections of trawlers and drifters were made during the year in connection with the sanitary conditions of crews quarters and the cleanliness of fish holds.

The attention of the owners was drawn to the following conditions during the year :—

Dirty Galleys	15
Unsatisfactory Food Lockers	10
Dirty Bedding	7
Defective W.C's.	3
Unsatisfactory cleanliness of crews quarters	18
Water tanks needing cleansing	18

Immediate attention was given to the remedying of these complaints by the owners.

The above conditions related to thirty-four vessels of which nine were only in need of water tank cleansing. From this report it will be seen that the owners do maintain their vessels in good condition but that in many cases the unsatisfactory sanitary conditions are caused by a minority of fishermen.

FISH INSPECTION

All white fish landed was inspected daily before the commencement of fish auction sales.

RODENT CONTROL

321 inspections were made in connection with the issue of certificates under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1956. Minor rat infestations were found aboard six vessels and these were dealt with by the Council's rodent operator.

VERMIN

Crew accommodation aboard two trawlers was disinfested for fleas, and aboard one trawler for lice. One trawler was reported as having an infestation of flies and this also was disinfested.

CONCLUSION

Your Port Medical Officer of Health and Chief Port Health Inspector have pleasure in again recording their appreciation of the ready and willing co-operation which has been accorded at all times by the various sections of the fishing industry, by the Harbour Master and his staff, and by the members of H.M. Custom and Excise.

SECTION I—STAFF					
<i>Name of Officer</i>	<i>Nature of Appointment</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>	<i>Any other appointments held</i>	
ARTHUR C. GEE	Port Medical Officer of Health	1.1.49	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Area Medical Officer of Health E.S.C.C.	
H. CORMACK	Chief Port Health Inspector	6.9.52	Cert S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.	Chief Public Health Inspector	
F. G. S. HILL	Deputy Port Health Inspector	3.1.55	Cert S.I.B.	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	
Address and telephone number of } Public Health Department, Clapham Road, Lowestoft. the Medical Officer of Health } Telephone No. : Lowestoft 2171.					

SECTION II—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR					
TABLE B.					
<i>Ships from :</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number Inspected</i>		<i>Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board</i>
			<i>By the Medical Officer of Health</i>	<i>By the Port Health Inspectors</i>	
Foreign Ports	114	41,121	1	52	Nil
Coastwise	228	47,405	2	30	Nil
<i>Total</i>	342	88,526	3	82	Nil

TABLE B. SECTION II.

BRITISH FISHING VESSELS—Number of Landings by British Fishing Vessels made in the Port during the year.

	<i>Landings</i>	<i>Approx. Tonnage</i>	<i>Inspections</i>
TRAWLERS :	2,288	131,897	1,752
DRIFTERS :	588	29,541	
<i>Total :</i>	<u>2,876</u>	<u>161,438</u>	

TABLE C.

SECTION III—CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

Passenger Traffic : Number of Passengers INWARDS—Nil
 Number of Passengers OUTWARDS—Nil

Cargo Traffic : Principal IMPORTS—Timber, Frozen Fish, Dried Peas, Petroleum, Grain, Fertilisers, Canned Meat, Cocoa, Butter, Road Stone.
 Principal EXPORTS—Grain, Waste Paper, Vehicle Parts, Metal Ingots, Chemicals.

Principal Ports from which Ships arrive :

FRANCE	—Bayonne, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, Le Havre
BELGIUM	—Antwerp, Nieupoort, Ostend, Zeebrugge
HOLLAND	—Amsterdam, Flushing, Harlingen, Hook of Holland, Ijmuiden, Katwijk, Middelburg, Rotterdam, Scheveningen, Terneuzen, Texel, Vijfhuizen, Sluiskil, Burgsluis
GERMANY	—Bremerhaven, Emden, Heligoland
DENMARK	—Aarhus
NORWAY	—Stavanger
SWEDEN	—Gefle, Hudiksvall, Ljusne, Munksund, Oxelosund, Skutskar, Stugsund, Sundsvall, Tunadal, Köping
FINLAND	—Haukipudas, Kemi, Mantylouto, Pateniemi
POLAND	—Gdansk
U.S.S.R.	—Archangel, Leningrad
U.S.A.	—Boston (Mass.)
BRAZIL	—Itajia

SECTION IV—INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

Numbers and Tonnage using the district and places served by the traffic—Nil

SECTION V—WATER SUPPLY

No Change

SECTION VI—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952-1961

No Change

SECTION VII—SMALLPOX

No Change

SECTION VIII—VENEREAL DISEASE

No Change

TABLE D. SECTION IX—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS				
Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
SECTION X—OBSERVATIONS OF THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS No occurrence of this disease				
SECTION XI—MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE No occurrence of this disease				
SECTION XII—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS No Change				
TABLE E. RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS Nil—Not an approved Port				

TABLE F. DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS Nil—Not an approved Port

TABLE G. SECTION XIII—INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCE. INSPECTION AND NOTICES

<i>Nature of Inspections</i>	<i>No. Inspected</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Result of serving Notices</i>
		<i>Statutory Notices</i>	<i>Other Notices</i>	
Foreign Shipping	53	Nil	2	These dealt with— (a) untidy cabins. (b) broken wash basin. The two ships concerned have not been in this port again.
Coastwise Shipping	32	Nil	8	These concerned the following items— (a) Defective W.C. (b) Leaking deck plating (c) Defective hot water system. (d) Dirty crews quarters and food rooms (3 ships). (e) Defective sewerage pipe and defective cabin ventilation. (a) and (b) were remedied. In the other cases the ships have not been in the port again.
British Fishing Vessels	1,752	Nil	34	These concerned the following items— (a) Dirty galleys (15). (b) Unsatisfactory food lockers (10). (c) Dirty bedding (7). (d) Defective W.C.'s. (3). (e) Unsatisfactory cleanliness of crews quarters (18). (f) Water tanks needing cleansing (18). All the notices were complied with.

SECTION XIV—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 AND 1948

Nil

SECTION XV—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS (APPLICABLE ONLY TO PORTS APPROVED FOR
LANDING OF ALIENS)

Not an approved Port

SECTION XVI—MISCELLANEOUS (ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BURIAL ON SHORE OF PERSONS
WHO HAVE DIED ON BOARD FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE).

No Change





