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Borough of Lowestoft

REPORT
OF
The Medical Officer
of Health
AND
Port Medical Officer
for the Year
1965

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



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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present the Annual Report of the health of the Borough for the year 1965, which is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health and follows the pattern of reports made in previous years.

In the Registrar-General's vital statistics, the mid-year estimate of population has increased by 630 from 47,510 (1964) to 48,140 (1965). The number of livebirths—778—was lower by fifty-two, and it is of interest to see that this reduction in numbers was almost all of male children born during the year. The livebirth rate per 1,000 population remains just below the national average. Deaths of infants under one year of age were many fewer in 1965—eight against seventeen in 1964—and the mortality rate per 1,000 was in consequence very much lower. Total deaths rose from 570 to 638, most of the increase occurring in the respiratory group of causes of death.

Among infectious diseases, notifications of measles reached a high figure, and the incidence followed an interesting pattern. Apart from nine cases notified in the first quarter of the year indicating the fading-off of the 1964/65 measles "season", the 1965 group appeared to begin in late July in the south of the town, the illness gradually spreading throughout the town, notifications increasing week by week until the highest figure was reached in the week ending 12th November when 131 notifications were received. It is reasonably certain that many more cases occurred than were notified, but by 31st December, 957 had been recorded. More than half of these related to pre-school children (495), yet while this outbreak was continuing in the Borough, hardly any cases were reported from the surrounding villages.

In the week before Christmas, three children in one family and one in another were admitted to hospital with meningococcal infections. Although many "feelers" were put out in efforts to trace the cause, these brought nothing conclusive. Though unfortunately this spoiled the families' Christmas festivities, happily, the children recovered without ill effect.

The Report includes items referring to the water supply, provided by the General Manager of the East Anglian Water Company, and on the progress of the drainage and sewerage schemes, prepared by the Borough Surveyor, and I acknowledge their contributions with thanks.

Mr. Cormack, Chief Public Health Inspector, has prepared that part of the Report dealing with the many and varied aspects of health and sanitary work for which he is responsible, and I am grateful to him—and to his staff—for their help.

Included in the section relating to Port Health is a summary of the conclusions reached by Dr. Mollie Newhouse following her survey of the incidence of Dogger Bank Itch among the trawler fishermen of Lowestoft.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR C. GEE,
Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CLAPHAM ROAD,
LOWESTOFT.

July, 1966.

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1965

Chairman :

ALDERMAN MISS MANN

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MR. ADAMS

THE MAYOR

ALDERMAN	MR. AMY	COUNCILLOR	MR. HUMPHERY
"	KEENE	"	LONG
"	LANG	"	MATTHEWS
"	WALLER	"	RAMM, C.
COUNCILLOR	MR. CHEESEMAN	"	REYNOLDS
"	DURRANT	"	MRS. RUMP
"	MRS. EDMONDS	"	DR. SALMON
"	MR. HOLLAND	"	MISS SCOTT
"	HORTON		

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*)

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area 4,796 acres (Census 1961).

Area (including foreshore) : 5,640 acres.

Population : 45,730 (Census, 1961).

48,140 (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, 1966 : 16,980.

Rateable value at 31st December, 1965 : £1,752,954.

Sum represented by a penny rate 1965/66 : £7,285.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	<i>LOWESTOFT</i>					<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	724	354	370	—	—	—
illegitimate	54	31	23	—	—	—
total	778	385	393	—	—	—
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	—	—	—	16·2	17·0	18·0
Stillbirths—						
legitimate	8	2	6	—	—	—
illegitimate	2	1	1	—	—	—
total	10	3	7	—	—	—
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	—	—	—	12·7	11·0	15·7
Total live and stillbirths	788	388	400	—	—	—
Infant deaths— under one year—						
legitimate	7	3	4	—	—	—
illegitimate	1	1	—	—	—	—
total	8	4	4	—	—	—
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths	—	—	—	10·3	8·9	19·0

	LOWESTOFT					England and Wales rates
	Total	Male	Female	Crude rate	Adjusted rate	
Infant mortality rate (legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate livebirths).....	—	—	—	9·6	8·3	—
Infant mortality rate (illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate livebirths).....	—	—	—	18·5	16·0	—
Infant deaths— under four weeks						
legitimate	3	1	2	—	—	—
illegitimate	1	1	—	—	—	—
total	4	2	2	—	—	—
Neo-natal (first four weeks) mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths	—	—	—	5·1	4·4	13·0
Infant deaths— under one week—						
legitimate	2	1	1	—	—	—
illegitimate	1	1	—	—	—	—
total	3	2	1	—	—	—
Early neo-natal (under one week) mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths	—	—	—	3·9	3·4	—
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under one week per 1,000 total liveandstillbirths)	—	—	—	16·5	14·3	26·9
Maternal deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	—	—	—	—	—	0·25
Deaths from all causes	638	332	306	—	—	—
Death rate per 1,000 population	—	—	—	13·2	11·4	11·5

CAUSES OF DEATH

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	—
Syphilitic disease	2	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	17	11	6
Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus	27	27	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast	12	—	12
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	7	—	7
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	53	23	30
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	7	3	4
Diabetes	3	1	2
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	81	39	42
Coronary disease, angina	135	77	58
Hypertension with heart disease	6	3	3
Other heart disease	67	29	38
Other circulatory disease	29	14	15
Influenza	6	—	6
Pneumonia	47	20	27
Bronchitis	35	27	8
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	3	2
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	2	2	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	6	6	—
Congenital malformations.....	4	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	48	24	24
Motor vehicle accidents	10	5	5
All other accidents	15	6	9
Suicide	8	5	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	638	332	306
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifications of the following infectious diseases were received during the year (1964 figures shown bracketed) :—

Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	11	(4)
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	1	(6)
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	6	(19)
Measles	.....	.....	966	(103)
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	11	(11)
Meningococcal Infection	.....	.....	4	(—)
Food Poisoning	.....	.....	1	(—)

TUBERCULOSIS

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1965

	<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, 1964	159	16	121	24	320
Number of cases added during the year	9	1	4	1	15
Number of cases removed during the year	6	1	6	—	13
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1965	162	16	119	25	322

<i>Cases Added to the Register</i>		<i>Cases Removed from the Register</i>	
New notifications	..... 9	Recovered	..... 4
Inward Transfers	..... 6	Died	..... 1
		Removed to other areas	8
	—		—
	<u>15</u>		<u>13</u>

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	55
Local government employees for entry into super-annuation and sick pay schemes, or on retirement	44
Fire Service personnel	9
Road Safety Patrol	4
School Meals Canteen employees	14

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 (1964 figures bracketed) are as follows :—

	<i>Children born in</i>			<i>Total</i>	
	<i>1965</i>	<i>1964</i>	<i>1960-63</i>		
Clapham Road	1629	1295	143	3067	(2683)
Southwell Road	1291	1480	152	2923	(3320)
Oulton Broad	902	864	104	1870	(2205)

TODDLERS' CLINICS AND PRE-SCHOOL AILMENT CLINICS

	<i>Number of children</i>		<i>Total attendances</i>
	<i>1-2 years</i>	<i>2-5 years</i>	
Clapham Road	1	31	69 (88)
Southwell Road	—	32	39 (50)

MIDWIFERY, HOME NURSING, AND HEALTH VISITING

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

MIDWIFERY

Of the wholetime staff, Miss Pike was absent sick from the end of April to mid-October, and Mrs. Roach—who returned to midwifery on 1st March after a break in service—moved out to one of the adjacent county areas on 1st November. By the year's end, there were again only seven full-time and two part-time midwives on duty, and there was therefore little apparent relief because of the fall in the total number of confinements.

419 domiciliary confinements were attended, and 307 babies discharged home before the tenth day following hospital confinement were cared for by the midwives.

The established routine of the mothercraft classes remains very well supported. Visual aids by film strip projector have added to the facilities, and the classes—conducted by the midwives and health visitors—have continued weekly without interruption.

HOME NURSING

Mrs. Alger, who had been doing part-time duties left in July, and Miss Agus, one of the full-time staff, left at the end of September to take a course of training to become a health visitor. Mrs. Ritchie took up duty on 15th November and the total full-time staff at 31st December remained at eight.

Patients attended and visits made during the year were as follows (1964 figures bracketed) :—

New patients	792	(760)
New patients aged 65 years and over (included in above)	576	(533)
Total visits made	31,862	(29,688)
Visits made to patients aged 65 years and over (included in above)	23,043	(22,551)

HEALTH VISITING

Miss Dennis and Miss Frost, health visitors who had been attached to headquarters at County Hall, Ipswich moved up to Lowestoft in January and September respectively, taking areas which included part Lowestoft and part of the surrounding areas, and Mrs. Williamson was appointed in July.

Miss Taylor, health visitor on the south side of the town was unfortunately off duty on sick leave for the greater part of the year, and Mrs. Baker who had been doing part-time health visiting resigned in May. Though still short of establishment, the arrival of new health visitors in the area—assuming they remain—gives hope that some time in the not too distant future something like a health visiting service can be offered.

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>							
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61	Others under 16	Total
Primary	351	362	19	12	11	7	762
Booster	—	27	31	1	470	9	538

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

<i>Age group born in :—</i>							
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61	Others under 16	Total
Primary	350	364	20	14	54	76	878
Booster	—	27	33	2	438	43	543

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>16 and over</i>	
Primary vaccination	17	19	23	39	241	43	34	20	436
Re- vaccination	—	—	—	—	1	3	20	66	90

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION (Lowestoft, Southwold, Lothingland)

<i>SALK Primary</i>								
<i>Age group born in :—</i>								
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61	Others under 16	Total	
	134	240	16	6	7	1	404	
<i>Boosters—All Ages</i>								
<i>3rd injections</i>				<i>4th injections</i>				<i>Total</i>
	392				134			526
<i>ORAL Primary</i>								
<i>Age group born in :—</i>								
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61	Others under 16	Total	
	170	432	77	36	40	12	767	
<i>Boosters—All Ages</i>								
<i>After 2 Salk doses</i>				<i>After 3 Salk doses</i>				<i>Total</i>
	46				318			364

TYPHOID

<i>Primary</i>	<i>All Ages</i>	<i>Booster</i>
17		13

HOME HELP SERVICE

	<i>Number of Cases dealt with</i>	<i>Hours Worked</i>
Maternity	81	4,042
Chronic sick, aged, and infirm	551	136,390
Number of Home Helps working at 31st December, 1965—223		

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

The quantity of the various items issued was as follows (1964 figures bracketed) :—

National Dried Milk, full cream, tins	6,675 (5,771)
National Dried Milk, half cream, tins	31 (11)
Orange Juice, bottles	10,126 (9,666)
Cod Liver Oil, bottles	1,346 (720)
Vitamin A and D, packets	1,366 (1,279)

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT
REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVERS FOR 1965

	Sun		Rain		Average Daily Temperature		1965				
	1965	Normal 1921-50 hrs.	1965	Normal 1916-50 ins.	1965	Normal 1921-50	Highest Max.	Lowest Min.	Highest Min.	Lowest Max.	Lowest Grass Min.
January	69.4	56.0	2.26	2.22	37.5	38.9	53	24	47	37	21
February	42.1	75.0	1.75	1.54	38.1	39.3	49	28	41	35	25
March	115.7	136.0	1.04	1.32	40.9	42.1	69	20	43	35	19
April	123.7	165.0	3.16	1.67	45.3	46.6	60	33	45	40	31
May	183.5	211.0	1.78	1.49	52.3	51.5	72	35	54	51	31
June	180.3	212.0	1.90	1.60	56.8	57.5	73	44	57	53	36
July	120.7	214.0	4.08	2.31	58.0	61.6	74	40	59	57	36
August	193.5	195.0	2.26	2.14	59.8	61.7	78	42	59	62	41
September	133.0	156.0	4.77	2.09	56.1	58.4	69	42	59	57	38
October	143.7	117.0	0.79	2.32	53.8	51.7	70	37	56	55	33
November	80.7	62.0	2.28	2.27	42.0	44.6	58	26	50	36	24
December	49.2	51.0	3.16	2.19	39.5	40.0	56	23	43	33	21
	1434.5	1650.0	29.23	23.61							

Highest Maximum 78 degrees F. on 5th August.

Lowestoft Minimum 20 degrees F. on 3rd March.

Greatest rainfall in a day—2.34 inches on 3rd September.

Date of last frost of Spring—20th May.

Sunshine—Sun hrs. were below the yearly normal by 214.5 hrs.

Lowest Maximum 33 degrees F. on 28th December.

Highest Minimum 59 degrees F. on 13th July, 12th, 13th,

14th, 15th, 19th August and 25th September.

Date of first frost of Autumn—3rd November.

Rainfall—Rainfall was above the yearly normal by 5.62 ins.

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., F.C.I.S., F.I.A.C., for the following information.

The supply has been satisfactory in quantity and quality. 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 when examined in January, 1966, was 0.1 part per million.

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

No cases of contamination of 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 was 3.193 million gallons per day. The amount supplied to trades was 1.474 million gallons per day.

A copy of the report on a water sample taken on the 13th October, 1965, is reproduced below :—

<i>Chemical</i>	
Appearance	Clear and Bright
Colour	3
pH	7.3
Electric Conductivity	550
Chlorine present as Chloride	62
Hardness : Total	225
	{ Carbonate 125
	{ Non-carbonate 100
Nitrate Nitrogen	2.4
*Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.01
*Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.08
Iron	0.05
Other Metals	Zinc, Copper, Lead, and Manganese : absent
Turbidity	nil
Odour	nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	13
Dissolved Solids dried at 180°	
C.	380
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	125
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Oxygen absorbed	1.0
Residual Chlorine	0.03
*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.
0 per million	0 per million	1 per million
	<i>Absent</i>	<i>Most</i>
Presumptive Coliform	<i>from</i>	<i>probable No.</i>
reaction	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type 1)	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction	100 ml.	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It is of very satisfactory organic quality and conforms to the highest standard of bacterial purity.

These results indicate 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

Work is proceeding on Phase I (at a Contract Price of £773,047) of the Main Drainage Scheme although progress at the end of 1965 was a little behind schedule. However, the Contractor had been instructed to accelerate work on this important contract and it is still hoped to complete the work in the contract period.

Details of the scope of the work have been given in previous reports. Work started in December, 1965, on the construction of the Harbour Tunnel South Shaft which will be constructed to a depth of sixty-six feet below ground level and when the tunnel section is completed will result in a tunnel approximately thirty feet below the harbour bed in which will be fixed the various sewer, gas, and water mains serving the town. It will be appreciated that this aspect of the work is being carried out in particularly difficult conditions.

Phase I is composed of a number of separate and independent sections and the Clifton Road surface water sewer is rapidly nearing completion and it is hoped that this sewer will be the first to come into operation in the Spring of 1966, which will result in relief being given to flooding in that area.

During the year, it has been found necessary to extend the sewerage works to be carried out in Phase I of the Main Drainage Scheme and two major additions to this Phase.

One is an extension to the Rotterdam Road surface water sewer at an estimated additional cost of £20,320 which will provide a proper surface water outfall into Lake Lothing. This work has been found necessary as a result of investigations into the existing outfall which has been found to be inadequate.

The second addition to Phase I is due to works in Sands Lane which it has been found necessary to carry out at an additional estimated cost of £17,450 to Phase I. However this work would normally have been carried out in Phase II and in this instance will not result in an overall additional cost to the Main Drainage Scheme.

Detail design work has now started on Phase II of the Main Drainage Scheme which it is intended to put out for tender during 1966.

The proposed Beccles Road Surface Water Sewer has had to be extended as a result of negotiation with the East Suffolk and Norfolk River Board and the revised estimated cost was calculated at £21,000. To offset this, additional contributions have been offered from the County Council and private developers.

Recent legislation has made it possible to require contributions towards the cost of providing foul sewers in highways and it was resolved, and the appropriate action taken, to ensure that this will apply in the case of the proposed Colville Road foul sewer and various other sewers to be constructed under the Main Drainage Scheme.

Rapid expansion of new estate development has continued during the year making further demands on the town's sewerage system.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Pail closets emptied by Corporation	.....	.....	50
Cesspools emptied by Corporation	.....	.....	185
Refuse disposal by controlled tipping	.....	.....	14,900 tons
Approximate number of premises from which refuse is collected (excluding summer caravans)	.....	.....	18,400

A new cesspool emptier, of almost twice the capacity of the existing machine is on order for delivery during 1966.

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).

Two more Pakamatic refuse freighters are on order and should be delivered during the summer of 1966.

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 Poplar Road, Carlton Colville and Monckton Avenue.

STREET CLEANSING

A force of twenty orderlies was used in the summer and this was 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 manuelectric 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 gulleys are cleansed by means of a gully emptying machine.

A new carriageway suction sweeper is on order and should be in use during the summer of 1966. In view of increasing development approval has also been given to the employment of an additional manual sweeper.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Special attention was given to the introduction of the Offices, Shops, and Railway Premises Act, 1963. A large number of those premises which are required to be registered with the Borough Council under the Act were inspected and a comprehensive report is given on this work under the appropriate heading.

The Housing Act, 1964 became law in 1965. This is an Act of major significance in that it contains compulsive measures to enforce owners to improve rented houses built before 1945. These improvements consist of one or more of the five standard amenities, i.e., ventilated food pantry, running hot water, bathing and proper washing facilities, and individual water closets. The Act constitutes the natural sequence to slum clearance, for it sets out to renovate and improve nearly all the older rented houses in the country, and to encourage owner/occupiers of the remaining sub standard houses to do the same with the benefit and aid of improvement grants. The task is formidable as some four thousand houses in this borough will need the attention of Council Officers working this Act in the years ahead. Inspections of houses on the first improvement area will commence in 1966.

In the food retail trade there have been extensions to the walk-round serve yourself shopping facilities in the main shopping areas.

Routine work of visiting food premises, sampling food, examining and certificating unfit food has gone on as in previous years. A high percentage of milk, water, ice cream, and assorted foodstuffs satisfied the prescribed tests and relevant food standards orders. There were no outbreaks of illness associated with food or drink consumed and apart from the occasional customer complaint there is nothing of outstanding significance to report in this field for 1965.

A very good class of pleasure craft is maintained by the Oulton Broad boat hiring firms. 1965 was another year when the department did not receive a single complaint from the public about holiday cruisers.

It is no longer possible to do a day's work without having to consult an Act, regulation, order or statutory instrument. In particular the Offices, Shops, and Railway Premises Act has been heavily encumbered by Ministry of Labour circulars, supplements, and statistical returns. With a small staff to cope with this flood of paperwork and requests for statistics, it is most difficult to get on with the outside work—which is the important aspect of environmental health.

I would take this opportunity of recording my appreciation to the members of my own staff who loyally and conscientiously carried out their duties during the year under review.

It is with regret that I record the early retirement of Mr. W. Soanes, my clerk, on medical grounds. His place has been taken by Miss J. Wicks, who was transferred from the Town Clerk's Department to my department. This transfer proves the worth of the Council's Training Scheme for officers in local government.

HOUSING

The post war slum clearance programme which was commenced ten years ago is now virtually completed.

From time to time the additional badly defective or damp house is encountered. These may have been a border line case when the clearance programme was drawn up in 1955 which has since deteriorated through neglect of maintenance. As the town is surveyed street by street in the next ten years or more to ascertain suitable areas for house improvement schemes, it will be possible to bring about an even standard of good repair and amenity. However, this new Housing Act is another cumbersome Act for the officer to operate. I hope I am proved wrong, but I think that difficulties will arise in trying to achieve the target of improving all sub-standard rented houses by 1976.

There is little change to report in the condition of the Beach Area and the Factory Street Area. Both localities are almost entirely derelict.

It is pleasant in a way to say that this has not been a "housing" year. It reflects that the slum problem has been beaten and that there has been a pause in which to concentrate on other work. In looking ahead at the problems before us we should not forget that much work of community benefit has now been done in the housing field.

STATISTICS

Number of houses built by private enterprise during the year.....	388
Number of houses built by the Council	10
Number of houses for which Standard Grants were made under Housing Act	122
Number of houses for which Discretionary Grants were made under the Housing Act	116
Number rendered fit :—	
(a) By informal action	58
(b) By formal action under Public Health Acts.....	15
(c) By formal action under Housing Acts	2
(d) By undertakings (Section 16 of Housing Act, 1957)	1
Number of Closing Orders placed on houses	4
Number of Closing Undertakings accepted by the Council.....	1
Number of families rehoused from Unfit houses	8
Number of Unfit houses demolished	48
Number of Unfit houses closed	9
Number of houses adjoining clearance areas demolished after purchase for site redevelopment	10
Inspections of houses made under the Public Health Acts.....	167
Inspections of houses made under the Housing Acts	65
Revisits made under the Public Health Acts	691
Revisits made under the Housing Acts	235
Inspections concerning overcrowding of houses	6

VISITS CONCERNING HEALTH CONDITIONS

Accumulations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286
Animals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Caravans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121
Camping Sites	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
Controlled Tips	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Dirty Houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Dirty Persons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Drainage (involving 1,267 houses)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	853
Drain Tests	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Factories (mechanical power)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
Factories (non-mechanical power)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Noise complaints	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
Offensive Smells	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224
Offensive Trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279
Passages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Piggeries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
Pigeons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Shops Act, 1950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
Smoke and Dust emissions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
Swimming Baths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
Water Supply	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Verminous Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107

NOTICES SERVED

Informal Notices served	.....	103	Complied with	.....	56
Statutory Notices served	.....	34	Complied with	.....	18
			(P.H.A.15, H.A.3)		
			(P.H.A.30, H.A.4)		

SWIMMING BATHS

The Education Department provided two more portable swimming baths for school's use, one school completed its own permanent outdoor bath, and a modern outdoor bath was put into use at a holiday camp.

The above installations together with existing swimming baths were frequently visited and ninety-nine samples of bath water were sent for laboratory examination. Eight sample results were unsatisfactory.

The reasons for some of the unsatisfactory results were obscure, but it was found in every case that after special attention had been given to the cleansing of the filters and carefully controlling the chlorination of the bath water, follow up samples were satisfactory.

Inaccurate water testing technique was corrected at one bath and this took the form of too little chlorination on one day and gross chlorination the next day. In the latter case no bathers had complained about eye trouble in spite of the chlorine dosage being four times greater than the recommended treatment.

OFFICES, SHOPS, AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The Council is required to render an annual report to the Minister of Labour on the administration of this Act. This report is reproduced as follows :—

OFFICES, SHOPS, AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Class of premises</i>	<i>Number of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	20	130	109
Retail Shops	27	307	234
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	2	23	17
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	9	41	37
Fuel Storage Depots	—	3	3
<i>Totals</i>	58	504	400

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES—726

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>Number of persons employed</i>
Offices	1191
Retail Shops	1676
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	216
Catering establishments open to the public.....	426
Canteens	19
Fuel Storage Depots	33
<i>Total</i>	3561
<i>Total Males</i>	1668
<i>Total Females</i>	1893

LIGHT METER READINGS TAKEN IN NOVEMBER, 1965

L.A. CIRC. 9 (SUPPLEMENT NO. 1)

OFFICES

<i>LUMENS PER SQUARE FOOT</i>				
<i>Less than 5</i>	<i>More than 5 but less than 10</i>	<i>More than 10 but less than 15</i>	<i>More than 15 but less than 25</i>	<i>More than 25</i>
—	1	5	5	—
—	—	—	2	3
—	1	3	11	1
—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	16
<i>Totals Nil</i>	2	8	18	21

RETAIL SHOPS

<i>LIGHTING IN LUMENS PER SQUARE FOOT</i>					
<i>Type of shop</i>	<i>Sales area</i>	<i>Stock-room</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Despatch room</i>	<i>Pre-paration room</i>
Railway Bookstall	15	15	—	—	—
Retail Furniture	5	—	25	20	—
Electrical Goods	18	10	—	—	—
” ”	80	12	25	—	—
Dry Cleaners	50	20	—	—	—
” ”	28	—	—	—	—
Grocers	40	10	—	—	—
”	22	15 & 12	—	—	—
”	30 & 15	8	—	—	—
”	40	12 & 7	—	—	15
”	80	16 & 10	—	12	14
Butcher	25	—	—	—	15
”	40	18	—	—	—
”	45	—	—	—	45
”	56	—	—	—	14
Sweets and Tobacco	15	12	—	—	—
Retail Shoe.....	7	—	—	—	—
Stationery	12	—	—	—	—

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

	<i>Kitchen</i>	<i>Pre- paration room</i>	<i>Bar</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Dish washing</i>	<i>Proposed new kitchen</i>
Hotel	20	22	20	42	4	4
Cafe	38	Cafe Part 24				

LADIES HAIRDRESSERS

- No. 1 Main Salon 8, 10, 22, 50, 120, 300
Side Room 18
- No. 2 Ground Floor Salon 22
First Floor Salon 36
- No. 3 Ground Floor Salon 29

The light meter readings were all taken at working level, i.e., the level of the customer's head. In salon No. 1 the readings were taken at 10 a.m. and the high reading of 300 was taken near a large window which faced east, the readings decreasing to 8 at the furthest point from this window.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON LIGHTING

The Public Health Inspectors who have been making general inspections of premises throughout the year in addition to recording the light meter readings during November, 1965, are all well-experienced inspectors of many years standing. Their observations can be summarised as follows :—

(1) Standards of lighting are generally good and as one would expect the lighting of selling areas in the majority of cases is higher than in the other rooms attached to the premises, although the lighting of these other rooms is generally adequate.

(2) Unsatisfactory lighting conditions have been found in the varying classes of premises but in the main these have been in the older type of premises. Most of the cases related to the absence of light in sanitary conveniences and these occur in the older premises where the sanitary conveniences are in yards outside the main building. Unsatisfactory lighting has been noted in certain passages and stairways.

(3) The type of decoration used on walls and ceilings has a definite bearing on the amount of light in a room. Gloss painted areas reflect light and light coloured decorations give an appearance of brightness.

(4) The type of work being carried out obviously needs differing standards of light. It was noted that whereas 8 lumens per square foot was sufficient for a hairdresser to work by it was not sufficient for a grocer's assistant to read an order list for packing up groceries.

(5) No instances of glare were recorded.

(6) The standards of illumination recommended by the Illuminating Engineers Society when compared with the actual intensities recorded at premises appear to be unnecessarily high. An experienced inspector is quite capable of judging whether the lighting is sufficient without the need to make light meter readings.

(7) In all cases of insufficient lighting, recommendations for remedying these conditions have been made but not in terms of lumens per square foot. The public have no idea what a lumen is and have no interest in the same. All they require to know is what additional lighting is required.

GENERAL REPORT ON THE WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE OFFICES, SHOPS, AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1965

We hold the view that new legislation when first implemented should not be punitive. Compliance with the Act is more readily forthcoming after an occupier has had the opportunity of free discussion with the inspector. After the first general inspection an informal notice is sent to the occupier or owner setting out in detail the works required to secure compliance with the Act.

It was felt that an attempt should be made to complete a general inspection of all premises by the end of 1965 after which re-visiting would take place to ascertain how far compliance with the Act was being achieved.

A summary of the matters found to be requiring attention together with the works since completed are set out in Appendix "A".

APPENDIX " A "

<i>Contravention</i>	<i>No. of premises affected</i>	<i>No. of premises where contra-vention has been remedied</i>
Absence of Abstract	136	15
Unsatisfactory Cleanliness	94	10
Overcrowding	13	1
Insufficient Heating	18	5
Absence of Thermometer	154	20
Inadequate Ventilation	20	1
Insufficient Lighting	16	—
Defective Floors	21	1
Dangerous Openings	17	1
Seats Required (Shops)	9	2
" " (Offices)	2	—
Footrests Required	—	—
Machinery in need of Guarding	12	4
<i>Stairs and Passages :</i>		
(a) Defective Condition	35	5
(b) Handrails required	52	5
(c) Insufficient Lighting	14	2
First Aid Boxes Required	173	33
Absence of Drinking Water	5	—
Clothing Accommodation Re- quired	6	—
<i>Washing Facilities :</i>		
(a) Insufficient	34	4
(b) Defective Condition	19	—
(c) Insufficient Lighting	3	—
(d) Absence of H. and C. Water	98	5
(e) Absence of Soap and Towels	5	—
<i>Sanitary Conveniences :</i>		
(a) Insufficient	15	5
(b) Insufficient Lighting	82	11
(c) Insufficient Ventilation	32	4
(d) Defective Condition	83	12
Disposal of Sanitary Dressings.....	4	1

The above contraventions have been in relation to 321 premises and of these 49 premises have now been brought up to full compliance with the Act.

RODENT CONTROL

Treatments of the sewers carried out at the beginning of March and the end of May revealed a very low level of infestation. Owing to pressure of work in the Borough Engineer's Department it was not possible to carry out a treatment in August and this had to be deferred

until November. At this treatment test baiting of 10% of all the manholes in the Borough was undertaken and it was found that the level of infestation had increased. Slight takes of poisoned bait were recorded in twenty-six manholes.

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

There were 741 complaints from members of the public regarding rodent infestations. The cost of the work carried out at business premises was charged to the occupiers of the premises concerned.

<i>Type of property</i>	<i>Number treated for rats</i>	<i>Number treated for mice</i>
Dwelling Houses	1310	93
Local Authority premises	23	2
Agricultural properties	12	—
All other premises	55	21

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

The established sites were kept in a satisfactory condition.

As in previous years there were the usual cases of unauthorized caravanning at Pakefield and Corton Cliffs, and on Council owned land in the Beach Area. Unfortunately, although it was possible to get these vans on the move, it was not so easy to ensure that litter was not left behind. In the case of gypsy caravans it is known that considerable fouling of an area results from their occupation and a great deal of time is taken up year after year dealing with these travellers.

There are licensed sites in the Borough for caravan use as follows :—

Holiday sites	469 caravans
Residential sites	101 caravans

208 visits to these sites and to individual caravans were made.

ERADICATION OF VERMIN

Bedding disinfected	29
Bedding destroyed	14
Premises disinfected	31
Premises disinfecting	18
Wasps nests destroyed	84
Premises sprayed to abate cockroach infestation	12
Earwigs, ants, etc., dealt with	32

The increasing commercial use of deep freeze for prolonged storage of fresh foods brings out the problem of food spoilage when refrigerator breakdowns occur. Any lengthy breakdown allows frozen food to thaw and either become unsaleable or prone to rapid decomposition or mould attack, particularly if wrapped in polythene or waxed cartons. As the food trade insurance covers mishaps of this nature the department is called upon from time to time to accept the surrender of refrigerator contents and give certificates accordingly.

289 inspections or visits were made in connection with food inspection.

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT ON FOOD PREMISES

Bakehouses	64	Greengrocers	37
Boarding Houses	4	Grocers	321
Cafes.....	153	Hotels	38
Canteens	13	Ice Cream Makers.....	6
Dairies	11	Ice Cream Retailers	20
Food Factories	272	Licensed Premises	49
Fish Curing Premises	23	Markets	36
Fishmongers	15	Meat Shops and Stores	118
Fried Fish Shops	89	Merchandise Marks Act	3
Food Hygiene Regulations.....	408	Restaurants	80

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

Unsound or unsaleable food condemned during the year is listed as follows :—

Biscuits	31 pkts.	Malted Milk Drink	2 tins
Butter	92 lbs.	Pastry	98 pkts.
Bacon	18 lbs.	Pickles	89 jars
Cakes	130 pkts.	Sauce	109 bots.
Cheese	{ 10 ctns.	Sausages	197 lbs.
	{ 270 lbs.	Soup	86 tins
Cereals	17 pkts.	Sugar	99 lbs.
Coffee	42 tins	Sweets	84 pkts.
Cordials	65 bots.	Tomatoes	244 tins
Cream	{ 2 gals.	Vegetables	3,514 tins
	{ 49 tins	Vinegar	12 bots.
Creamed Rice and		Eggs	184
Rice Pudding	158 tins	Ice Cream Products	215 pkts.
Fish, fresh & frozen	84 sts.	Spaghetti	10 tins
Fish, canned	811 tins	Crisps	140 pkts.
Fruit, canned	1,650 tins	Lard	20 lbs.
Honey	16 jars	Horlicks	11 jars
Jam	134 jars	Flour	3 lbs.
Meat, fresh or 'frig.	442 lbs.	Cheeseburgers	13 pkts.
Meat, canned	1,198 tins	Yogurt	3 ctns.
Meat Paste	4 jars	Custard Powder	6 pkts.
Meat Extract	7 bots.	Potatoes	210 lbs.
Meat Pies	3 lbs.	Salt	4 pkts.
Milk	190 tins	Mousse	138 pkts.

Total weight approximately 5 tons 2½ cwts.

FOOD HYGIENE

The equipment, repair, and decoration of food premises is on the whole quite good, in a number of cases very good indeed. The food trade has carried out many improvements over the past ten years particularly in matters of food display and refrigerated storage of food.

The task facing managements and public health bodies now is to further improve methods of handling open food, and articles which come in contact with open food.

There is still room for improvement in the public and private use of hand washing facilities, trimming of long finger nails, dressing of finger cuts, and daily awareness that dirt, untidiness, and neglect are abhorrent in a modern society. One looks to the public to demand this as well as to expect it.

As will be seen from the details of inspections much attention was given to visiting food premises.

In accordance with the request of the Ministry of Health the following statistics are given concerning categories of food premises :—

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

<i>No. of food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960</i>	<i>No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16 Wash hand basins</i>	<i>No. of premises to which Reg. 19 applies Facilities for washing food and equipment</i>	<i>No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19</i>
Bakery Depots 2	2	2	2
Bakehouses 13	13	13	13
Butcher's Shops 51	51	51	51
Boarding Houses 62	62	62	62
Cafes 67	67	67	67
Canteens 50	50	50	50
Confectioner's Shops 73	73	29	32
Cold Stores 2	2	2	2
Factories 16	16	16	16
Fish Curers 14	14	14	14
Fishmonger Shops 12	12	12	12
Fried Fish Shops 35	35	35	35
Greengrocer Shops 26	25	16	16
Grocer Shops 176	176	155	155
Holiday Camps 1	1	1	1
Hotels/Licensed Premises 114	114	108	108
Warehouses 5	5	4	4
Institutions 4	4	4	4
Shrimp Boiling Premises 2	2	2	2

MILK SUPPLY

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations all existing licences expired in 1965 and were renewable. The Council issued the following new licences :—

Pasteurised Milk—dealers pre-packed licences.....	.....	91
Untreated Milk—dealers pre-packed licences .....	.....	5
Sterilized Milk—dealers pre-packed licences .....	.....	35

It is doubtful whether there is any value in the existing regulation which necessitates granting licences for persons to sell pre-packed milk. In my view this regulation should be revoked.

BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTROL

	<i>Untreated</i>	<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Sterilized</i>
Samples tested	26	170	10
Satisfactory results	20	163	10
Unsatisfactory results	6	7	—

These results include eighteen samples of pasteurised milk taken from local schools.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

Nine samples of raw milk from dairies in the Borough were obtained for tubercle bacillus, brucella abortus, and penicillin residue tests. The results in every case were negative.

COMPOSITIONAL CONTROL

	<i>Untreated</i>	<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Sterilized</i>
Samples tested	26	170	10
Satisfactory results	12	166	10
Unsatisfactory results	14	4	—

All samples of Channel Island milk which were examined contained more than the minimum prescribed content of butter fat.

FOOD SAMPLES

144 samples of food and drink were sent to the Public Analyst for examination. This figure includes ten samples of home grown and foreign fruit and vegetables which were tested for pesticide spraying residues. The Analyst reported adversely on the following samples :—

Braised Steak and Rich Gravy	Chicken Pie
Rich White Wine	Non Brewed Condiment
Cornish Liqueur Mead	Piece of Bread Roll
Sweetened Suet Pudding Mix	Orange Sandwich Mix
Antipasto	Scone Mix
Beans in Tomato Sauce	Horseradish and Beetroot Sauce
Cheese Sauce	Cherry Rough
Potato Sticks	Chocolate Chip
Chicken Supreme with Rice	

Whenever the Public Analyst reported adversely on the content or labelling of a sample negotiations with the food manufacturer concerned were undertaken on the lines suggested by the Analyst to ensure that future articles of the named product complied with British food standards and labelling orders.

Opportunity was also taken to sample a number of foreign packed products. Increasing amounts of European and Scandinavian food-stuffs are appearing on the home market and it is important that these are examined as well as British, American, and Commonwealth products.

No case of gross adulteration of food was encountered and no formal proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act were needed.

ICE CREAM

Number of Premises manufacturing ice cream (cold mix manufacture)	9
Number of Premises registered for the sale of ice cream	315
Number of Samples obtained for grading tests	48
(Satisfactory results 46, Unsatisfactory results 2)	

These samples were procured from local manufacturers, shops selling pre-packed national products, and travelling ice cream vehicles.

FACTORIES ACT

ANNUAL REPORT IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1965

PART I OF THE ACT

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

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on register</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Number of</i>	
			<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	22	18	5	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	226	122	12	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	7	7	—	—
<i>Total</i>	255	147	17	—

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 pro-secutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. by I.F.</i>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	6	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	—	—	—	—
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	21	10	2	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	25	16	2	—

FACTORIES ACT

PART VIII OF THE ACT

<i>Nature of Work</i>	Section 133				Section 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Pro- secutions	
Wearing apparel making, etc.	17	—	—	—	—	—	
Nets, other than wire nets	177	—	—	—	—	—	
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	17	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Total</i>	211	—	—	—	—	—	

LOWESTOFT PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1965

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 outer harbour consists of the Waveney Dock, Hamilton Dock, and Trawl Dock and the inner harbour is formed by Lake Lothing from the Swing Bridge to Mutford Lock.

The outer harbour is used for the landing of white fish and herrings and for the fuelling and icing of the fishing fleet. The inner harbour is used for ship building, repairs, and servicing of shipping, and for the importing and exporting of various commodities.

As was envisaged in the report of 1964 the exploration for oil in the North Sea has led to increased use of the port facilities. The major portion of the sleeper depot has been leased to Shell Exploration for workshops and offices in connection with the servicing of oil rigs. A new road has been constructed from the sleeper depot to the North Quay.

A new transit shed has been constructed in connection with the cattle food and fertilizer trade.

A new pumping station has been erected for the Dry Dock.

Land has been leased adjacent to the Dry Dock and a new transit shed is being built for cargo trade between Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Lowestoft.

Chambers Store has been converted into cattle lairages and the exporting of cattle to the Continent is expected to commence early in 1966.

A new block of sanitary conveniences together with wash basins and hot and cold water has been constructed on the Waveney Dock and the Herring sale ring has been demolished.

Negotiations are proceeding for the erection on the Trawl Dock of a large building for fish processing and this should be commenced in 1966.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Dr. Mollie Newhouse, who was seconded by the White Fish Authority to enquire into the causes and effects of Dogger Bank Itch among Lowestoft trawler fishermen, made several visits to the Port, including a stay of some weeks, when she saw many of the crews before they left for or after they returned from the fishing grounds.

Her official report has been published by the White Fish Authority and was printed in the British Medical Journal of 7th May, 1966. The main recommendations are that :—

- (i) an Industrial Medical Officer should be appointed by the Lowestoft Fishing Vessels Owners' Association to continue medical care of the crews, with special regard to the incidence of Dogger Bank Itch ;
- (ii) additional preventive medicaments should be carried in the boats' medicine chests ;
- (iii) further experiments should be carried out with a view to improving protective clothing.

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

Work commenced on the provision of new water mains on the Waveney Dock and it is anticipated that the work will be completed early in 1966. Metered supplies of mains water will be provided to every office and fish merchants stands and additional supplies provided for the watering of trawlers and for cleansing the fish markets. The use of chlorinated dock water will be discontinued upon completion of this scheme and the building housing the chlorination plant is to be demolished.

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 101 vessels. The highest number of vessels at sea was 112. There were 2,207 landings made, 81 fewer than in 1963. A number of landings by Lowestoft trawlers were made at the port of Grimsby.

The quantities and value of fish landed during 1965 are set out below :—

	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Value (£'s)</i>
Brill	262	3,487
Catfish	2,557	7,463
Cod	91,804	373,451
Conger Eels	3	9
Dabs	3,712	13,914
Dogfish	1,142	5,216
Flounders.....	28	36
Gurnards	741	1,833
Haddock	45,444	136,197
Hake	97	944
Halibut	72	1,306
Lemon Soles	4,623	50,803
Ling	749	1,543
Mackerel (Trawl)	43	273
Monkfish	1,427	7,042
Plaice	209,086	1,598,303
Pollock	81	250
Roes	290	1,537
Saithe	85	214
Skates/Rays	6,664	34,422
Soles	3,000	94,954
Turbot	9,509	149,268
Whiting	2,495	7,630
Witches	339	2,201
All Others	1,072	2,668
	<u>385,325</u>	<u>£2,494,964</u>

EAST ANGLIAN HERRING FISHING SEASON

	<i>1964</i>	<i>1965</i>
Number of landings	588	361
Quantity of Crans landed	20,906	9,986
Value	£195,282	£106,110

Comparison of these figures reveals that the average quantity of crans landed in 1965 was lower than in 1964 but the value per cran was greater.

Disposal of herring during the season :—

	<i>Crans</i>
Redded	1,305
Kippered	511
Marinated	209
Canned	60
Frozen	2,541
Meal and Oil	262
Freshed	5,098
<i>Total</i>	<u>9,986</u>

The Lowestoft Drifter fleet consisted of nineteen vessels of which six were Scottish.

THE TRAWLER FLEET

Three new trawlers and six trawlers from other ports joined the fleet during the year. Eight trawlers left the port and one trawler the Boston Pionair was, unfortunately, lost at sea.

INSPECTIONS

1,698 inspections of trawlers and drifters were made during the year in connection with the sanitary condition of crews quarters, water supply, and the cleanliness of fish holds.

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

Dirty bedding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Water tanks in need of cleansing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Fleas, scabies, and lice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Galleys and W.C's. in need of painting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Food lockers in need of painting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9

Immediate attention was given to the remedying of these conditions and in the case of the trawlers that were verminous disinfection was carried out by the Public Health Department.

The above conditions related to a total of twenty-two vessels. Dirty bedding and verminous conditions ought not to arise in this day and age and these particular conditions are caused by a minority of fishermen. We know from the amount of work carried out by the owners during the year that every effort is made to maintain their vessels in good condition.

FISH INSPECTION

As in previous years all white fish landed was inspected daily before the commencement of fish auction sales.

RODENT CONTROL

286 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.

One minor rat infestation was reported aboard a trawler and this was dealt with by the Council's rodent operator.

VERMIN

Crew accommodation was disinfested for the following causes :—

Lice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 trawlers
Fleas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 trawlers
Scabies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 trawlers

CONCLUSION

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

SECTION I—STAFF

TABLE A.		SECTION I—STAFF			
Name of officer	Nature of appointment	Date of appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointments held	
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 the Medical Officer of Health		Public Health Department, Clapham Road, Lowestoft. Telephone No. : Lowestoft 2171.			

TABLE B.

SECTION II—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

Ships from :	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspectors	
Foreign Ports	294	67,845	Nil	58	Nil
Coastwise	211	45,453	2	23	Nil
<i>Total</i>	505	113,298	2	81	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 :	2,207	127,828	1,698
DRIFTERS :	378	18,900	
<i>Total :</i>	<u>2,586</u>	<u>146,728</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, Roadstone, Animal Foods, Textiles, Paraffin Wax, Chemicals, Cement, Steel Tubing.
 Principal EXPORTS—Grain, Frozen Fish, Waste Paper, Chemicals, Explosives, Metal Ingots, Vehicle Parts.

Principal Ports from which Ships arrive :

FRANCE	—Bayonne, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, Le Havre
BELGIUM	—Antwerp, Nieupoort, Ostend, Zeebrugge
HOLLAND	—Amsterdam, Flushing, Harlingen, Ijmuiden, Middleburg, Rotterdam, Scheveningen, Terneuzen, Texel, Vijfhuizen, Sluiskil, Burgsluis
GERMANY	—Bremerhaven, Emden, Heligoland
DENMARK	—Aarhus
NORWAY	—Stavanger
SWEDEN	—Gefle, Hudiksvall, Ljusne, Munksund, Oxelosund, Skutskar, Stugsund, Sundsvall, Tunudal, Köping
FINLAND	—Haukipudas, Kemi, Mantylouto, Pateniemi
POLAND	—Gdansk
U.S.S.R.	—Archangel, Leningrad
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>Number inspected</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Result of serving notices</i>
		<i>Statutory notices</i>	<i>Other notices</i>	
Foreign Shipping	58	Nil	7	These dealt with :— (a) defective W.C.'s (b) repainting of crew cabins (c) improving ventilation of crew cabins (d) dirty crew cabins and passages (e) deratization certificate out of date. In three cases the matters concerned were remedied before the ship left port.
Coastwise Shipping	23	Nil	7	These concerned :— (a) defective W.C. (b) repainting of crew cabins (c) leaking water pipes (d) dirty crew cabins (e) damp crew cabins and passages (f) deratization certificate out of date. In four cases the matters complained about were remedied.
British Fishing Vessels	1,698	Nil	22	These concerned the following items :— (a) dirty bedding (11), (b) water tanks in need of cleansing (10), (c) unsatisfactory cleanliness of crews quarters (7), (d) galleys and W.C.'s in need of painting (7), (e) food lockers in need of painting (9). All notices complied with.

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



