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MARKET BOSWORTH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
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A N N U A L R E P O R T  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1968.



GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH  
MADHYA PRADESH PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1961

MARKET BOSWORTH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1968

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the report for the year 1968.

I am grateful to Mr. G.H. Fyfe, the Chief Public Health Inspector, who has prepared the report on the Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Certain items require comment:

Statistics

There were 23 more live births than in 1967. Deaths showed an increase of 36. It is noted that there was also an increase of 23 in the number of deaths from coronary heart disease. However, 216 of the total of 391 deaths occurred at the age of 75 and over.

Infectious Disease

During 1968 infective jaundice became notifiable and later in the year new regulations came into force concerning the notification of infectious disease and food poisoning. These regulations had the effect of clarifying the procedure of notification and indicating more clearly the measures to be taken regarding particular diseases. The names of certain diseases were brought up to date and six diseases, "acute influenzal pneumonia", "acute primary pneumonia", "acute rheumatism", "erysipelas", "membranous croup" and "puerperal pyrexia" were removed from the list of notifiable diseases.

The number of measles notifications received during the year was considerably reduced. Four cases of infectious jaundice were notified - all in one family.

Though brucellosis was not notifiable by statute, information was received of a cowman in Barton-in-the-Beans, who contracted the disease.

There was no large outbreak of serious infectious disease.

Tuberculosis

There were three fresh cases during the year.

Housing

A number of families were rehoused as a matter of urgency because their homes had been rendered unfit or dangerous by coal mining subsidence. This statement refers to Pretoria Road, Ibstock. In this parish, and in Bagworth especially, other families remained in their homes and suffered the various effects arising from subsidence. The problem of Barlestone Road, Bagworth is still requiring attention at the time of writing the report.

WELLS REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1908

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present this report for the year 1908.

I am grateful to Mr. G.H. Hyde, the Chief Public Health Inspector, who has prepared the report on the Sanitary Circumstances of the Town.

Certain items require comment:

Statistics

There were 23 more live births than in 1907. Deaths showed an increase of 21. It is noted that there was also an increase of 11 in the number of deaths from coronary heart disease. However, 216 of the total of 301 deaths occurred at the age of 75 and over.

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The year 1908 was a year of unusual interest in the history of infectious diseases and food poisoning. There were 11 cases of enteric fever, 10 cases of typhoid fever, and 10 cases of diphtheria. The cases of enteric fever were brought up to date and six diseases, "acute infectious proctitis," "acute primary proctitis," "acute proctitis," "acute proctitis," "acute proctitis," and "acute proctitis" were removed from the list of notifiable diseases.

The number of notified notifiable diseases received during the year was considerably reduced. Four cases of infectious jaundice were notified - all in one family.

Though proctitis was not notifiable by statute, investigation was made of a woman in Barton-in-the-Beans, who contracted the disease.

There were no cases of various infectious diseases.

Proctitis

There were three fresh cases during the year.

Proctitis

A number of families were reported as a matter of urgency because their houses had been rendered unfit for habitation by coal mining subsidence. The statement refers to Barton-in-the-Beans. In this parish, and in several adjoining parishes, other families resided in their houses and related the various effects which had arisen since. The position of Barton-in-the-Beans, however, is still requiring attention at the time of writing this report.

## Housing - Cont'd.

In addition to those living in subsidence areas, many requests were received for support in connection with rehousing, particularly in the parishes of Ibstock, Barlestone and Markfield. In some cases there was a definite medical disability making a fresh house desirable. In other cases there was hardship arising from unsuitability of existing conditions. Parallel with these cases there was always the group of cases whose houses had been dealt with as unfit properties under the Housing Act and who, morally, because they were living in "insanitary conditions" should be given priority. This means that there could be four factors affecting priorities in selection viz. subsidence, unfit housing, medical needs and "general" needs. All these factors add to the difficulties of assessing priorities. So far, it has been the practice to ensure that, through the channel of the Housing Department, the complete picture has been available in each special case to the appropriate selection committee.

### Environmental Effects

The problem of minimising escape of quarry dust in the vicinity of quarries and associated installations remained with us.

In addition to the more traditional types of nuisance, there is a big increase in the incidence of a new factor affecting home environments of the residents, viz. noise. At certain points in the district, industry comes up against residences. Where new industrial development takes place it should be possible to obtain the necessary safeguards at the planning stage but situations have occurred where there has been a change of ownership of existing "industrial" premises and a new situation has sprung to life. Usually the firm can plead that they are operating within the law and have the defence of "best practicable means" in suppressing noise. Nevertheless, the disturbance to occupants of adjoining dwelling-houses is increased.

Another trend in the direction of noise production is that of "beat groups". On the one hand the participants want the maximum noise, whilst nearby residents, especially if susceptible to noise, need a reasonable reduction in sound. The difficulty is to arrive at the "happy medium".

With increasing mechanisation in transport, industry and home appliances, it is possible that the hearing of the population as a whole may gradually suffer a threshold shift in susceptibility to sound if there is increasing exposure to noise exceeding 85 decibels in the speech frequency range (250 - 4000 cycles per second). This intensity of sound is in the region of that emitted by the more noisy road transport vehicles. This is a physical effect. However, there are the emotional effects of noise nuisance ranging from annoyance to a semi-hysterical state. At present it is not possible to predict the precise effects on the population. Whilst the Noise Abatement Act was intended to be a great step forward in the abatement of nuisance, it is the opinion of most lawyers that the provisions are less powerful than were anticipated.

### Witherley Brook Improvement Scheme

In view of the considerable amount of time spent over the years on this subject by the Public Health Committee, it is pleasing to note progress.

### Sewerage

This subject is one of the main items for consideration by the Public Health Committee which has more than once declared that its policy is to secure the sewerage of all parts of the Rural District were practicable.

In addition to those living in suburban areas, many requests were received for support in connection with housing, particularly in the form of I-205, I-206, I-207, I-208, I-209, I-210, I-211, I-212, I-213, I-214, I-215, I-216, I-217, I-218, I-219, I-220, I-221, I-222, I-223, I-224, I-225, I-226, I-227, I-228, I-229, I-230, I-231, I-232, I-233, I-234, I-235, I-236, I-237, I-238, I-239, I-240, I-241, I-242, I-243, I-244, I-245, I-246, I-247, I-248, I-249, I-250, I-251, I-252, I-253, I-254, I-255, I-256, I-257, I-258, I-259, I-260, I-261, I-262, I-263, I-264, I-265, I-266, I-267, I-268, I-269, I-270, I-271, I-272, I-273, I-274, I-275, I-276, I-277, I-278, I-279, I-280, I-281, I-282, I-283, I-284, I-285, I-286, I-287, I-288, I-289, I-290, I-291, I-292, I-293, I-294, I-295, I-296, I-297, I-298, I-299, I-300, I-301, I-302, I-303, I-304, I-305, I-306, I-307, I-308, I-309, I-310, I-311, I-312, I-313, I-314, I-315, I-316, I-317, I-318, I-319, I-320, I-321, I-322, I-323, I-324, I-325, I-326, 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Development of Housing

The problem of obtaining escape of energy that in the vicinity of quarters and associated installations remains with us.

In addition to the more traditional types of housing, there is a big increase in the incidence of a new factor affecting home environment of the residents, viz. noise. It is certain that in the future, industry noise will become a major problem. While new industrial development takes place it should be possible to obtain the necessary escape of the housing area but situations have occurred where there has been a change of ownership of existing "industrial" premises and a new situation has sprung to life. Usually the time can elapse that they are operating within the law and have the balance of "best possible means" in approaching noise. Nevertheless, the distance to occupants of adjoining dwelling-houses is increased.

Another trend in the direction of noise production is that of "jet groups". On the one hand the participants meet the various noise, while heavy vehicles, especially if susceptible to noise, need a certain amount of sound. The difficulty is to arrive at the "jetty noise".

With increasing mechanization in transport, industry and home appliances, it is possible that the hearing of the population as a whole may gradually suffer a decrease in its susceptibility to sound if there is increasing exposure to noise exceeding 85 decibels in the speech frequency range (250 - 4000 cycles per second). This intensity of sound is in the region of that emitted by the more noisy road transport vehicles. This is a physical effect. However, there are the emotional effects of noise emanating from airplanes to a certain extent. At present it is not possible to predict the precise effects on the population. While the Noise Abatement Act was intended to bring about a step towards the abatement of nuisance, it is the opinion of most lawyers that the provisions are less powerful than were anticipated.

Wider Area Government Scheme

In view of the considerable amount of time spent over the years on this subject by the Public Health Committee, it is pleasing to note progress.

Summary

This subject is one of the main items for consideration by the Public Health Committee which has now been once defined that the policy is to secure the removal of all parts of the Rural District were practicable.

Sewerage - Cont'd.

With this in mind there is a priority list of works in two categories, large schemes and small schemes.

Progress was made during the year. It is disappointing that the small schemes at Park Lane, Bagworth and Belchers Bar have been held up through circumstances outside the Council's control.

With regard to large schemes, it is hoped that Orton and Norton will be sewered in the foreseeable future. (I felt that Orton merited attention when I first came to the district over ten years ago).

In connection with the Sibson, Shenton and Upton scheme which came forward during the year, an interesting point comes to light on reflection. At the time of finalising the scheme with the Ministry there was some hesitation about including Wellesborough. In the light of later knowledge, one now feels that it would have been false economy not to have included it.

One final point requires special mention under this heading. As an observer at numerous discussions, I cannot help feeling that however the figure is arrived at, the estimated population for new schemes seems to be at the lowest possible rather than the highest possible estimate.

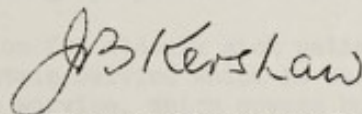
Acknowledgements

Undoubtedly progress has been made during the year and I am grateful to the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and Members of the Council for their great courtesy and support.

I also thank Mr. Fyfe and all the staff of the Council, especially Miss Gilby for arranging the preparation of the report.

I have the honour to remain

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health

With this in mind there is a priority list of works in progress, large schemes and small schemes.

Progress has been made during the year. It is disappointing that the small schemes at Park Lane, Bayswater and Belmont have been held up through circumstances outside the Council's control.

With regard to large schemes, it is hoped that Green and Horton will be secured in the foreseeable future. (I felt that Green wanted attention when I first came to the district over ten years ago).

In connection with the Wilson, Stanton and Upper schemes work was done during the year, an interesting point comes to light on reflection. At the time of finalising the scheme with the Ministry there was some hesitation about including Vellingborough. In the light of later knowledge, one now feels that it would have been false economy not to have included it.

The final point requires special mention under this heading. In an attempt at numerous discussions, I cannot help feeling that however the figure is arrived at, the estimated population for new schemes seems to be at the lowest possible rather than the highest possible estimate.

Administrative

Administrative progress has been made during the year and I am grateful to the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and Members of the Council for their great courtesy and support.

I also thank Mr. Hyde and all the staff of the Council, especially Miss Giffy for arranging the preparation of the report.

I have the honour to remain

Your obedient servant,

Medical Officer of Health

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

Area (Acres) ... ..	63,955
Population Census 1921 ... ..	23,196
Population Census 1951 ... ..	26,370
Population Census 1961 ... ..	27,519
ESTIMATED Population 1967 ... ..	29,880
ESTIMATED Population 1968 ... ..	29,840
No. of Inhabited Houses ... ..	10,370
Rateable Value at 1st April 1968 ... ..	£1,057,962
Estimated Sum Represented by a Penny Rate 1968/69 ... ..	£4,476

### SOCIAL BACKGROUND

The population is partly industrial and partly agricultural. In addition to those employed within the district in occupations including coal-mining, brick and tile manufacture, quarrying, footwear manufacture and engineering, a large number travel to work in Leicester, Hinckley, Nuneaton, Coventry and Coalville. Of recent years, a large number who work outside the district have moved during recent years to new houses in areas such as Market Bosworth, Newbold Verdon, Barlestone and Markfield. The resulting local increases in population has been noticeable by its impact on such services as those provided by the local health authority and family doctors. In Bagworth the picture has been different owing to the effects of coal-mining subsidence. In Ibstock, where the population appeared static for years, the recent increase in building appears to indicate a reversal of the trend.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Hospitals are administered by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board and Local Hospital Management Committees. Institutional Accommodation (Part III of the National Health Service Act) for the elderly is provided by the Leicestershire County Council.

"Westhaven" at Market Bosworth provides accommodation for both elderly hospital patients and also County Council Homes patients. Other County Council Homes are in adjoining county districts but it is hoped that one day there will be a County Council Home in Ibstock whose population has a very high proportion of elderly persons.

Hospital accommodation for elderly sick patients is administered by the Leicester Area Geriatric Service which is based at Hillcrest Hospital in Leicester. The service, which covers both the City and County, has three consultant geriatric physicians. These consultants control hospital beds at Bosworth Park Infirmary and other hospitals administered by the Leicester No. 2 Hospital Management Committee. There is an assessment unit for elderly patients at Carlton Hayes Hospital, Narborough. Patients may be admitted to this unit pending a decision as to the most appropriate hospital in the group for final admission.

Markfield Hospital admits certain categories of general medical and surgical patients as well as elderly patients and those suffering from tuberculosis.

Institutional Maternity Accommodation is provided at Leicester hospitals, Roundhills Maternity Hospital, Kirby Muxloe, and at the new Nuneaton Maternity Hospital.

Glenigate Hospital at Leicester Lane, Desford, an annexe of Glenfrith Hospital, Leicester, provides accommodation for mentally subnormal boys.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

Area (Acres) .....	63,337
Population Census 1931 .....	23,196
Population Census 1937 .....	26,370
Population Census 1941 .....	27,519
ESTIMATED Population 1947 .....	28,800
ESTIMATED Population 1958 .....	29,840
No. of Inhabited Houses .....	10,370
Rateable Value as at April 1958 .....	£1,057,903
Estimated tax represented by a Penny Rate 1958/59 .....	£4,478

SOCIAL BACKGROUND

The population is partly industrial and partly agricultural. In addition to those employed within the district in occupations including coal-mining, brick and tile manufacturing, pottery, footwear, confectionery and engineering, a large number travel to work in Leicester, Hinckley, Warrington, Coventry and Gossypole. Of recent years, a large number who work outside the district have moved during recent years to new houses in areas such as Market Harborough, Northleach, Bellingham and Northleach. The knowledge of local conditions in population has been maintained by the issue of such services as those provided by the local health authority and family doctors. In regard to the plan has been different owing to the effects of coal-mining industries. In fact, since the population figures for years, the amount increase in building appears to indicate a reversal of the trend.

GENERAL REVIEW OF HEALTH SERVICES

Hospitals are administered by the British Regional Hospital Board and Local Hospital Management Committee. Institution Association (Part III of the National Health Service Act) for the district is provided by the Leicestershire County Council.

"Contract" at Market Harborough provides accommodation for both elderly hospital patients and also County Council Home patients. Other County Council Home are in adjoining county districts but it is hoped that one day there will be a County Council Home in Leicester whose population has a very high proportion of elderly persons.

Hospital accommodation for elderly sick patients is administered by the Leicester Area Geriatric Service which is based at Hillcrest Hospital in Leicester. The service, which covers both the City and County, has three consultant geriatric physicians. These consultants control hospital beds at Leicester Park Infirmary and other hospitals administered by the Leicester Area Hospital Management Committee. There is an agreement with the County Council for elderly patients at Leicester Hospital, Market Harborough. Patients who are admitted to this unit pending a decision as to the most appropriate hospital in the group for final admission.

Leicester Hospital admits certain categories of general medical and surgical patients as well as elderly patients and those suffering from tuberculosis.

Leicestershire Maternity Association is provided at Leicester Hospital, Northleach Maternity Hospital, King's Hill, and at the new Warrington Maternity Hospital.

Leicester Hospital at Leicester Lane, Leicester, in association with Leicester Hospital, Leicester, provides accommodation for geriatric patients.

General Provision of Health Services - Cont'd.

Higham Grange provides rehabilitation treatment for physically disabled men.

Part III National Health Services are administered by Leicestershire County Council.

Chiropody Services, for elderly persons, subsidised by the County Council, are provided in association with various old people's welfare association clubs.

The W.R.V.S. organise a meals on wheels service in Ibstock and in the Desford Area. Ibstock has provision for 24 meals twice weekly. The newly arranged Desford service which is organised direct from the W.R.V.S. headquarters in Leicester can provide up to 12 meals twice weekly.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the transport of these meals to the recipients is carried out entirely by volunteers with their own cars, whilst the District Council and County Council share equally the cost of the meals and special containers.

Group Housing for the Elderly is provided at Westgate, Ibstock. This is a block of flatlets (including two flatlets for double accommodation, i.e. man and wife). There is no doubt that this provision of specially planned housing with warden service is fulfilling a valuable function in helping elderly citizens to maintain their independence in the community. Such accommodation is very dependent on such supportive services as Home Helps and Meals on Wheels.

VITAL STATISTICS

	MALES			FEMALES		
	Total	Legit.	Illegit.	Total	Legit.	Illegit.
Live Births	289	268	21	281	265	16
Still Births	7	6	1	1	1	-
Deaths of Infants:						
Under 1 Year	2	2	-	3	2	1
Under 4 Weeks	1	1	-	3	2	1
Under 1 Week	1	1	-	3	2	1
Deaths - All Ages	205			186		

	1967	1968
Live Births	547	570
Deaths	355	391

Comparability factors for adjustment of local rates in order to allow for population structure when comparing with national rates:

Births 1.04  
Deaths 0.90

Mid-Year Population M.B.R.D.C. 1968 (Estimated) ... .. 29,840  
Population England & Wales 1968 (Estimated) 48,593,000

General Provision of Health Services - Cont'd.

Highland provides rehabilitation treatment for physically disabled men.  
 The National Health Services are administered by Leicester and County Council.  
 Orthopedic Services, for elderly persons, established by the County Council, are provided in association with various old people's welfare associations.

The W.B.V.O. organizes a mobile canteen service in Leicester and in the Bedford area. Bedford has provision for 24 meals twice weekly. The newly arranged Bedford service which is organized direct from the W.B.V.O. headquarters in Leicester can provide up to 12 meals twice weekly.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the transport of those meals to the recipients is carried out entirely by volunteers with their own cars, whilst the District Council and County Council share equally the cost of the meals and special containers.

Group housing for the elderly is provided at Westgate, Bedford. This is a block of flats (including two flats for double occupancy) and also a flat. There is no doubt that this provision of specially planned housing with welfare services is fulfilling a valuable function in helping elderly citizens to maintain their independence in the community. Such accommodation is very dependent on such supportive services as home help and meals on wheels.

VITAL STATISTICS

SEXES	Males		Females	
	Total	Deaths	Total	Deaths
Under 1 Year	2	1	3	1
Under 4 Years	1	1	2	1
Under 7 Years	1	1	2	1
Deaths - All Ages	208		106	

Year	Deaths	Live Births
1967	352	547
1968	391	579

Comparability factors for adjustments of local rates in order to allow for population structure when comparing with national rates

Births 1.04  
 Deaths 0.90

Mid-Year Population N.H.S.D.C. 1968 (Estimated) ... 29,840  
 Population England & Wales 1968 (Estimated) 48,293,000

TOTALS

Market Bosworth R.D.C.

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Live Births	570	547
Still Births	8	6
Deaths (All Ages)	391	355
Infant Mortality (Deaths Under One Year)	5	12
Neonatal Mortality (Deaths Under 4 Weeks)	4	7
Early Neonatal Mortality (Deaths Under 1 Week)	4	7
Perinatal Mortality (Still Births and Deaths Under 1 Week)	12	13

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RATES

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales 1968</u>
Live Births Per 1000 Population	19.1	17.7	16.9
Still Births Per 1000 Total Births	14	13.0	14
Deaths (All Ages) Per 1000 Population	13.1	11.9	11.9
Infant Mortality Per 1000 Live Births	9	23.0	18
Neonatal Mortality Per 1000 Live Births	7	12.8	12.3
Early Neonatal Mortality Per 1000 Live Births	7	12.8	10.5
Perinatal Mortality Per 1000 Live and Still Births	21	24.0	25

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CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Registrar General's Classification)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
All Causes	205	186
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	3	-
Tuberculosis (Other) Including Late Effects	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	1
Measles	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm: Stomach	5	4
Lung	17	1
Breast	-	5
Uterus	-	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	20	12
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	-	1
Diabetes Mellitus	3	5
Other Endocrine Diseases	-	2

TABLE

Mental Hospital, N.S.W.

1967	1968	
247	270	Live Births
8	8	Still Births
255	281	Deaths (All Ages)
12	3	Infant Mortality (Deaths Under One Year)
7	4	Neonatal Mortality (Deaths Under 4 Weeks)
7	4	Early Neonatal Mortality (Deaths Under 1 Week)
13	12	Perinatal Mortality (Still Births and Deaths Under 1 Week)

TABLE

England  
& Wales

1968	1967	1968	
16.9	17.7	13.1	Live Births per 1000 Population
14	13.0	14	Still Births per 1000 Total Births
11.9	11.9	13.1	Deaths (All Ages) per 1000 Population
10	23.0	9	Infant Mortality per 1000 Live Births
15.3	15.8	7	Neonatal Mortality per 1000 Live Births
10.3	12.8	7	Early Neonatal Mortality per 1000 Live Births
20	24.0	21	Perinatal Mortality per 1000 Live Births and Still Births

CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Registration Districts & Districts)

Female	Male	
106	202	All Causes
-	3	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)
1	-	Tuberculosis (Other) including liver & kidney
1	-	Measles
1	-	Scarlet fever
4	2	Diphtheria
1	17	Whooping cough
2	-	Polio
1	-	Measles
12	20	Other Infectious Diseases
1	-	Heart and Unspecified Diseases
2	3	Diabetes Mellitus
2	-	Other Non-infectious Diseases

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Anaemias ... ..	-	2
Mental Disorders ,,, ... ..	-	6
Other Diseases of the Nervous System ...	2	6
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ... ..	2	1
Hypertensive Disease ... ..	4	3
Ischaemic Heart Disease ... ..	43	23
Other Forms of Heart Disease ... ..	11	17
Cerebro-Vascular Disease ... ..	39	39
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	6	10
Influenza ... ..	1	2
Pneumonia ... ..	9	16
Bronchitis and Emphysema ... ..	13	3
Asthma ... ..	1	-
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	5	4
Peptic Ulcer ... ..	2	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	-	4
Nephritis ... ..	1	-
Hyperplasia of Prostrate ... ..	2	-
Other Genito-Urinary Diseases ... ..	6	-
Diseases of Musculo Skeletal System ...	1	2
Congenital Anomalies ... ..	1	3
Birth Injury, etc. ... ..	1	-
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality ...	-	3
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions ...	3	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	1	-
All Other Accidents ... ..	2	4
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Wounds ...	1	1

-----

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

<u>Age at Death</u>	<u>Total All Causes</u>
Under 4 Weeks ... ..	4
4 Weeks and Under 1 Year ... ..	1
1 to 4 Years ... ..	1
5 to 14 Years ... ..	2
15 to 24 Years ... ..	1
25 to 34 Years ... ..	4
35 to 44 Years ... ..	9
45 to 54 Years ... ..	15
55 to 64 Years ... ..	44
65 to 74 Years ... ..	94
75 and over ... ..	216
	<u>391</u>

Female	Male	
2	-	Acute ... ..
6	-	Chronic ... ..
6	2	Other Diseases of the Nervous System ... ..
1	2	General Paralytic Heart Disease ... ..
3	4	Hypertensive Disease ... ..
23	43	Ischaemic Heart Disease ... ..
17	11	Other Forms of Heart Disease ... ..
39	39	Coronary-Vascular Disease ... ..
10	6	Other Diseases of Digestory System ... ..
2	1	Influenza ... ..
16	3	Pneumonia ... ..
3	13	Brucellosis and Erysipelas ... ..
-	1	Tuberculosis ... ..
4	2	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ... ..
-	2	Pertussis ... ..
4	-	Other Diseases of Digestive System ... ..
-	1	Diabetes ... ..
-	2	Hypertension of Prostate ... ..
-	6	Other Genito-Urinary Diseases ... ..
2	1	Disease of Menstrual System ... ..
3	1	Conjunctival Inflammation ... ..
-	1	Birth Injury, etc. ... ..
3	-	Other Causes of Postnatal Mortality ... ..
3	3	Gasping and Ill-Defined Conditions ... ..
-	1	Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..
4	2	All Other Accidents ... ..
1	1	Infants and Self-Inflicted Deaths ... ..

AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX

Total All Causes	Age at Death
4	Under 4 Years
1	4 Years and under 4 Years
1	4 to 4 Years
2	5 to 14 Years
1	15 to 24 Years
4	25 to 34 Years
9	35 to 44 Years
12	45 to 54 Years
44	55 to 64 Years
94	65 to 74 Years
216	75 and over
<u>331</u>	

COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Deaths from Certain Causes During Last Five Years

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	6	-	2	2	3
Other	-	-	-	-	1
Coronary Disease	50	59	56	43	66
Lung Cancer	15	20	14	13	18
Bronchitis	20	26	16	18	16
Leukaemia	2	1	1	2	-

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PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Total Cases Notified

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Quarter Ending</u>			
	<u>31st March</u>	<u>30th June</u>	<u>30th Sept.</u>	<u>31st Dec.</u>
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	5	1	3	9
Measles	21	39	54	82
Dysentery	-	2	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-
Infective Jaundice *	-	-	-	4
Tuberculosis:				
Respiratory	1	1	-	-
Other	-	-	-	1

\* Notifiable by Regulation from 15th June 1968

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JBK/JG

DEPARTMENT REPORT

Deaths from Certain Causes Last Five Years

1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
3	2	2	-	6	Tuberculosis, Respiratory
1	-	-	-	-	Other
63	43	56	59	50	Cerebral Diseases
18	13	11	20	15	Long Cancer
16	18	16	22	20	Neonatal
-	2	1	1	2	Infants

DEATHS AND CAUSES OF DEATHS BY SEX

Total Cases Reported

Sex	Males		Females	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Male	1	2	-	1
Female	2	1	3	2
Male	21	19	24	22
Female	-	2	-	-
Male	-	-	1	-
Female	-	-	-	-
Male	1	1	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-

\* Deaths by Registration from 1930-1935

1935

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report on the work carried out during 1968 by your Public Health Inspectors and Sewage Disposal Staff.

As is customary, this report is mainly statistical but there are three items warranting special mention and for which there is no easy solution.

The very distressing conditions under which the tenants of houses affected by mining subsidence at Bagworth are constantly brought forward and although the worst cases are slowly being resolved, there are still dozens of houses occupied under circumstances which are gradually worsening.

As can be expected, the residents are very loath to leave surroundings in which they have spent most if not all of their life - but housing development in Bagworth is impossible at the present time.

The Litter problem is of growing concern and it is difficult to keep up with the people obsessed with dumping their rubbish. It is difficult to believe that it is caused by people in this Rural District as it is well known that we will remove any household rubbish on request (including 12 pianos during the year) but regular dumping grounds have been established by outsiders who presumably arrive by car or van, unload, and vanish. All attempts to educate the public in this matter have met with little success and the available legislation has failed miserably and made no impact whatsoever.

Noise complaints, an unfortunate by-product of modern civilisation, are increasing tremendously and the possibilities of environmental health of people in residential districts being affected is very great. As usual, the law on the subject is very vague and under the existing legislation a local authority is powerless to deal with transient noise nuisances. It would be much better if the operation of road-breakers and mobile compressors without adequate mufflers were made an offence. A proposal is afoot to prescribe definite standards for permissible industrial noise but so far no details are available.

#### Water Supply

The supply of water to the district is under the control of the Leicester Water Board and the North West Leicester Water Board.

We are fortunate to have to suffer no curtailment of supplies during the year.

Complaints of considerable discolouration were referred to the Water Undertaking concerned.

48 Samples of mains water were taken for Bacteriological Examination - 47 satisfactory and one unsatisfactory.

With regard to examination of well supplies, 4 Bacteriological samples proved satisfactory and 9 unsatisfactory. 4 samples taken for chemical analysis also proved unsatisfactory.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report on the work carried out during 1960 by your Public Health Inspectors and George Glasgow Staff.

As is customary, this report is mainly statistical but there are some items of special interest and for which there is no easy solution.

The very disturbing conditions under which the tenants of houses affected by mining subsidence at Belper are constantly brought forward and although the worst cases are slowly being resolved, there are still a number of houses occupied under circumstances which are probably worsening.

As can be expected, the tenants are very keen to leave surroundings in which they have spent most of their life - but housing development in Belper is impossible at the present time.

The litter problem is of growing concern and it is difficult to keep up with the people obsessed with buying their rubbish. It is difficult to believe that it is caused by people in this rural district as it is well known that we will remove any household rubbish on request (including 12 tonnes during the year) but regular bagging grounds have been established by outside the previously active by car or van, school, and village. All attempts to educate the public in this matter have met with little success and the available legislation has failed abjectly and made no impact whatsoever.

Water complaints, an unfortunate by-product of modern civilization, are increasing tremendously and the possibilities of environmental health of people in residential districts being affected is very great. As usual, the law on the subject is very vague and under the existing legislation a local authority is given leave to deal with residential water nuisance. It would be much better if the operation of such houses and public supplies without adequate water were made an offence. A proposal is also to provide definite standards for domestic hot water but so far no details are available.

Water Supply

The supply of water to the district is under the control of the Leicester Water Board and the North West Leicester Water Board.

We are fortunate to have no complaint of supplies during the year.

Complaints of considerable blood pollution were referred to the Water Board during the year.

46 samples of mains water were taken for bacteriological examination - 47 bacteriological and one parasitology.

With regard to examination of well supplies, 4 bacteriological samples were bacteriological and 3 parasitology. 4 samples of water for chemical analysis also were bacteriological.

### Water Supply - Cont'd.

One well was closed and piped water substituted for well water in 4 cases.

9819 houses with a population of 28,906 have a mains water supply and 551 houses with a population of 934 rely on supplies from wells.

### Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

During the year the Botcheston, Desford and Newtown Unthank scheme was completed and work was commenced on Cadeby and Sutton Cheney and Newbold Verdon disposal works extensions.

Little progress was made on the other proposals beyond Ministry approval for Sibson, Shenton and Upton.

Last year comment was made that of the larger villages only Orton-on-the-Hill and Norton-Juxta-Twycross remained unsewered. A priority list was prepared and the Council accepted that these be carried out as speedily as possible but it is regretted that the sense of urgency has been forgotten, and building development is still proceeding adding to the difficulties.

Twenty-three cesspools were abolished during the year and five new ones constructed.

The scheme for the free emptying of domestic cesspools and septic tanks has again of necessity had to be postponed.

The estimated number of domestic cesspools in the district is 536 and the Council make facilities available for emptying on a payment of 30/- and business premises, farms, etc., are emptied at a charge of 25/- per hour.

The total number of sewage disposal works in the Rural District is 22, with 77 pumps to maintain and 17 ancillary pumping stations to keep in constant operation.

It is impossible to control and keep running all this machinery without interest almost amounting to dedication and my responsibility has been lightened in no small degree by the extra-ordinary amount of time put in by the Sewage Works Manager. Chief Officers must accept overtime as part of their position and my thanks are due to Mr. Keene for many hours of extra work.

A separate report on the whole of the Sewage Disposal Works in the district was prepared and circulated to all members of the Council during the year.

### Closet Accommodation

Of the total number of 10,370 houses in the district 9970 have water closets and 400 pail closets, which latter are emptied weekly by the Council.

21 pail closets were converted to water carriage. A grant of £12 per conversion is payable except in cases where an Improvement Grant is possible.

### Refuse Collection and Disposal

House refuse is collected weekly from every Parish in the district, using a fleet of 3 large compression vehicles and 5 side-loaders.

Water Supply - Cont'd.

One well was closed and piped water substituted for well water in 4 cases.

2819 houses with a population of 28,306 have a main water supply and 351 houses with a population of 314 rely on wells for water.

Sanitation and Sewerage Disposal

During the year the Potomac, Neel and Newton Sanitation systems were completed and work was commenced on Cedar and Union. Quarry and Newbold Sanitation systems were also completed.

Little progress was made on the other proposals beyond the approval for Union, Newton and Upper.

Last year's report was made that of the large villages only Green-on-the-Hill and Horton-Lewis-Tyngs were mentioned. A priority list was prepared and the Council accepted that there be no special provision for the latter but it is suggested that the same of urgency has been forgotten, and building development is still proceeding along in the district.

Twenty-three cesspools were abolished during the year and five new ones constructed.

The scheme for the free supply of domestic cesspools and septic tanks has again of necessity had to be postponed.

The estimated number of domestic cesspools in the district is 238 and the Council has facilities available for emptying on a payment of 30/- and between 10/- and 15/-, and emptying at a charge of 25/- per hour.

The total number of sewage disposal works in the Rural District is 22, with 77 pumps in operation and 17 auxiliary pumping stations to keep in constant operation.

It is impossible to control and keep running all this machinery without regular attention according to schedule and by responsibility has been assigned in the main degree by the various sanitary boards of the district. Chief Sanitary Officer, Chief Clerk and other staff are part of their position and by means are due to the Council for many hours of extra work.

A separate report on the work of the Rural District Board in the district was prepared and circulated to all members of the Council during the year.

Street Accommodation

Of the total number of 10,370 houses in the district 2270 have water closets and 400 cell closets, which latter are emptied weekly by the Council.

21 cell closets were converted to water carriage. A grant of £12 per conversion is payable except in cases where an improvement grant is possible.

Rural Collection and Disposal

These refuse is collected weekly from every house in the district using a fleet of 3 large compression vehicles and 2 smaller vehicles.

### Refuse Collection and Disposal - Cont'd.

For the purpose of cesspool emptying one 1500 gallon capacity tanker is used - the contents being taken to the Market Bosworth Sewage Works for treatment.

Two tipping sites are in use for refuse - one in the Bradgate Quarry at Groby and at the main tip in Braithwaite's Quarry at Cadeby.

Trade waste is now being collected on a contract payment basis from shops and small factories.

Litter bins are provided by the Council throughout the district as requested and six street orderlies are in use each weekend for paper collection in streets.

Appreciation is again expressed of the splendid way the Refuse Collection employees have worked - 11,295 tons of house refuse were handled during the year which averages 471 tons per man.

A revised Incentive Bonus scheme for collectors was accepted by the Council and put forward for clearance by the P.I.B.

### Sanitary Inspection of Premises

The total number of complaints received was 166 in relation to 96 premises.

4 Statutory Notices on Public Health were served and complied with during the year.

### Notices Served

Informal	Housing	Public Health
Outstanding on 1st January	-	19
Issued during year	20	23
Complied with during year	15	25
Outstanding 31st December	5	17

### Inspections Made

	Number of Inspections
Animal Keeping	12
Bakehouses	1
Dairies	-
Drainage Works	170
Dwelling-houses (all purposes)	689
Infectious Disease Inquiries	5
Food Poisoning Inquiries	35
Food Premises (Inc. Vehicles)	253
Offensive Trades	-
Refuse Collection and Disposal	219
Rodent Control (Excluding Rodent Operator visits)	58
Schools	-
Shops and Offices	203
Slaughter-houses and Meat Inspection	1167
Smoke Control	6
Verminous and Dirty Premises	1

For the purpose of disposing of 1500 gallon capacity  
 tanks in use - the contents being taken to the Market Boreway  
 Works for treatment.

The lighting also was in use for refuse - one in the  
 Quarry at Gully and at the site in Westmoreland's Quarry at Gully.

These works are now being collected on a contract payment basis  
 from shops and small factories.

Water bills are provided by the Council throughout the district  
 no meters and six street hydrants are in use each week for paper  
 collection in streets.

Apprenticeship is again expressed of the applicant by the Police  
 Collection employees have worked - 11,500 tons of refuse were  
 handled during the year which averages 477 tons per man.

A revised incentive bonus scheme for collectors was accepted by  
 the Council and put forward for clearance by the I.L.A.

Sanitary Investigation of Houses

The total number of complaints received was 108 in relation to  
 26 premises.

4 Sanitary Notices on Public Health were served and complied with  
 during the year.

Notice Board

Public Health	Remaining	Issued
19	-	Outstanding on 1st January
21	20	Issued during year
22	19	Expired during year
17	1	Outstanding 31st December

Inspection of

Number of Inspections	
12	Animal Keeping
1	Refuse
-	Drains
170	Public Houses
600	Buildings (all purposes)
2	Infectious Disease Hospitals
32	Food Processing Factories
222	Food Premises (Inc. Vehicles)
-	Offensive Trades
210	Public Collection and Disposal
-	Public Control (Kiln and Bakery)
20	Special Visits
-	Shops
200	Shops and Offices
120	Streets, Parks and Public Buildings
1	Public Control
1	Vehicles and Dairy Premises

Inspections Made - Cont'd.

	Number of Inspections
Caravans, etc.	191
Water Supplies	28
Factories and Workplaces	13
Other Inspections	69
TOTAL	3120

Disinfestations

One visit was made regarding a complaint of fleas in the living room of a house. Disinfestation was carried out although no fleas were found.

Disinfection as opposed to Disinfestation is carried out on request after illness and where necessary bedding and mattresses taken away and destroyed.

Rodent Control

The Council employs one full time rodent operator to maintain a rodent destruction service for the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Treatment is carried out free of charge at domestic premises but a charge is made for work on all other types of premises. Annual contracts for the extermination of rats and mice are offered to any non-domestic premises and during the present year, 53 of these contracts have been taken up with the local authority involving 77 premises including a number of farms and agricultural holdings.

The number of infestations dealt with during the year totalled 308 and for this purpose the number of inspections was 58 by Public Health Inspectors and 943 visits and surveys by the operator.

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963

In connection with this Act, a total number of 203 visits were made during the year.

No accidents were reported and informal notices were served in respect of 26 minor contraventions.

Class of premises	Number Registered	Number of Inspections (General)	Accidents Reported	Contraventions		
				Found	Remedied	Outstanding 31.12.68
Offices	24	14	-	2	6	3
Retail Shops	71	51	-	12	42	28
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	2	1	-	-	-	-
Catering estabs, open to public, canteens	17	13	-	12	18	24
Fuel Storage depots	2	2	-	-	2	-
TOTALS	116	81	-	26	68	55

Number of inspections	
101	Other inspections
28	Food Storage
13	Warehouses and Wholesalers
69	Retail Stores
3120	TOTAL

Inspections

One visit was made regarding a complaint of flies in the living room of a home. Inspection was carried out although no flies were found.

Inspection as agreed to by the operator is carried out on request from license and where necessary bedding and mattresses taken away and destroyed.

Bedding Control

The Council employs one full time rodent operator to maintain a rodent baiting service for the administration of the provision of health by local act, 1947.

Treatment is carried out free of charge at domestic premises but a charge is made for work on all other types of premises. Annual contracts for the extermination of rats and mice are offered to all non-domestic premises and during the present year, 21 of these contracts have been taken up with the local authority involving 77 premises including a number of farms and agricultural holdings.

The number of infestations dealt with during the year detailed 308 and for this purpose the number of inspections was 26 by Public Health Inspectors and 243 visits and surveys by the operator.

Illness, Injury & Poisoning Incidents (1952)

In connection with this Act, a total number of 203 visits were made during the year.

No accidents were reported and informal notices were served in respect of 26 other contraventions.

Class of premises	Number of Registered Inspectors	Number of Inspectors (General)	Incidents Reported	Contraventions	
				Total	Formal Notified (Section 11(2))
Offices	24	14	-	2	2
Retail Shops	71	21	-	42	28
Wholesale Shops	2	1	-	-	-
Warehouses	5	1	-	-	-
Restaurants, Open to Public, etc.	17	13	-	12	24
Food Storage	2	2	-	2	-
Other	116	61	-	69	69

### Animal Boarding Establishment Act 1963

6 premises are registered under the Act and the premises are of a good standard.

### Caravans

6 site licences were issued for individual vans and one renewed for a permanent site for 15 vans, under the provisions of the Act.

Four permanent site licences are in operation for 31, 15, 10 and 3 caravans. Sanitary Conveniences and piped water are available on each site, and they are well conducted and cause no complaint.

The number of caravans placed on licenced sites at the end of the year was 69.

Local Authorities are being pressed by the Ministry to provide sites for gypsies and other travellers but generally speaking householders are very resentful at the very low standard of behaviour of the majority of itinerants, and one cannot see that a site would be welcome in this district.

### Regulated Buildings

Two premises are registered as Offensive Trades, but both are in comparatively isolated positions and give no cause for complaint.

### Pet Animals Act 1951

No premises are registered for the sale of Pet Animals.

### Rag Flock Act 1951

No premises are registered for the purposes of this Act.

### Food Hygiene Regulations

The steady improvement in general food hygiene has been noticeable and it is a matter for satisfaction that formal action is rarely necessary. There are black spots, of course, and recourse has had to be taken to formal measures to enforce a change.

The number of premises inspected was 85 for which 253 visits were made. 18 informal notices were issued - 40 have been complied with during the year leaving 38 outstanding.

Included in the above figures are inspections to 15 mobile shops.

Two complaints were received of unsatisfactory food stuffs and were fully investigated. Having regard to the circumstances, the Committee decided to deal with both cases informally, and this was done to the satisfaction of the complainants.

### Clean Air Act 1956

Sporadic complaints were received regarding fumes from the salt glazing processes and the new techniques mentioned last year are slow in materialising.

Three notifications were received of intention to install new furnaces and chimneys and agreement was reached on requisite chimney heights.

The emission of granite dust from the Bradgate Quarry again caused much concern to the complainants, the factory management and the Council.

Animal Quarantine Regulations Act 1931

6 provisions are registered under the Act and the premises are of a good standard.

Case No.

4 also licenses were issued for individual cases and are covered for a period of 12 years, under the provisions of the Act.

Four government site licenses are in operation for 12, 15, 18 and 3 years. Health Commission and typed water are available on each site, and they are well stocked and cause no complaint.

The number of premises placed on license sites at the end of the year was 69.

Local authorities are being pressed by the Ministry to provide areas for refuse and other travellers but generally speaking house-licenses are very essential as the very low standard of sanitation of the majority of premises, and one cannot see that a site would be welcome in this district.

Registered Buildings

Two premises are registered as Detached Houses, but both are in comparatively unaltered positions and give no cause for complaint.

Part 1 of Act 1931

No premises are registered for the sale of hot animals.

Part 2 of Act 1931

No premises are registered for the purpose of this Act.

Food Hygiene Regulations

The newly proposed to General Food Hygiene has been notified and it is a matter for consideration that local action is being taken. There are also signs, of course, and resources are had to be taken to formal measures to enforce a change.

The number of premises inspected was 85 for which 153 visits were made. In total visits were made - 40 have been completed with during the year leading to satisfactory.

Included in the above figures are inspections for 15 mobile shops.

Two complaints were received of unsatisfactory food stalls and were fully investigated. Having regard to the circumstances, the Committee decided to deal with both cases informally, and this was done to the satisfaction of the complainants.

General Act 1931

Specialist complaints were received regarding cases from the sale of food products and the new regulations notified last year are also in operation.

Three notifications were received of intention to install new premises and changes and agreement was reached on certain details.

The selection of premises has been the subject of many cases caused much concern to the complainants, the factory management and the Council.

Clean Air Act 1956 - Cont'd.

With regard to the Ibstock Brick & Tile Works the old coal and coke ovens were gradually phased out and oil burning apparatus substituted.

The result was complaints of fumes instead of smoke.

Noise Abatement Act 1960

The complaints received regarding noise were mainly from industrial machinery but in addition complaints were received of slamming car doors, firewood sawing and chopping, barking dogs and bird scaring devices.

Many complaints were received regarding the noise from a country club premises where beat groups and mechanical music operated until early morning. This entailed many late visits and meetings with the proprietor.

Industrial noise at Ratby and Ibstock also raised many complaints.

In all cases genuine efforts were made to reduce the noise level and no formal action was taken.

Inspections and Supervision of Food

(a) Ice Cream

No Ice Cream manufacturing is carried out in the district but 127 premises are registered for the sale of pre-packed ice cream.

9 samples were taken for bacteriological examination.

(b) Milk Supplies

Most of the milk sold in the District is distributed from five large premises registered as Milk Distributors. There are, however, 20 other licenced dealers in milk.

35 samples were taken from bulk supplies for biological examination, 33 of which were satisfactory. Two showed evidence of Brucella Abortus. The milk from this particular farm is heat treated.

The number of Dairy Farms in the district is gradually decreasing and most of the milk now produced is collected and sent to large pasteurisation plants. Nine producers retail their own milk in the district.

33 samples of Pasteurised milk were taken for bacteriological examination and all proved satisfactory.

(c) Food and Drugs Act

The Council is not a designated Food and Drugs Authority and I am indebted to Mr. F.W. Arnold, Chief Inspector, for details of the samples taken by the Public Control Department of the County on behalf of the Rural District.

COMMODITY

NO. OF SAMPLES

Foodstuffs

Milk	25
Baking Powder	2
Beefburgers	1
Cheese Spread	1
Coffee & Chicory Mixture	1
Faggots	1
Fish Paste	1
Gelatine	1

With regard to the Industrial Brick & Tile Works the old coal and  
oil burners were gradually phased out and all burning apparatus  
replaced.

The results are explained in these tables of notes.

Notes on Tables 1935

The complaints received regarding noise were mainly from  
industrial machinery but in addition complaints were received of  
blowing can doors, livestock raising and opening, blasting and  
other noisy devices.

Many complaints were received regarding the noise from a  
factory which processes sheep parts and mechanical waste  
disposed with daily burning. This material was later visited and  
dealt with by the Corporation.

Industrial noise at Betty and Betty also related many complaints.

In all cases genuine efforts were made to reduce the noise level  
and no formal action was taken.

Inspection and Sampling of Food

(a) Ice Cream

No ice cream manufacturing is carried out in the district but  
127 samples were required for the sale of pre-packed ice cream.

3 samples were taken for bacteriological examination.

(b) Milk Supplies

Most of the milk in the district is distributed from five  
large factories registered as Milk Producers. There are, however,  
20 other licensed dealers in milk.

77 samples were taken from four milk supplies for inspection.  
11 of these were satisfactory. The annual volume of  
bacteria counts. The milk from this production area is best treated.

The number of dairy farms in the district is gradually decreasing  
and most of the milk now produced is collected and sent to large  
production plants. With producers selling their own milk in the  
district.

11 samples of pasteurized milk were taken for bacteriological  
examination and all proved satisfactory.

(c) Food and Drink

The Council is not a designated food and drink authority and I  
am invited to Mr. E. H. Arnold, Chief Inspector, for details of the  
samples taken by the Public Health Department of the County in detail  
of the local district.

W. J. GARDNER

QUALITY

Inspection

- Milk
- Baking Powder
- Beer
- Green Beans
- Collie & Grumpy Mixture
- Pastry
- Rich Food
- Colation

<u>COMMODITY</u>	<u>NO. OF SAMPLES</u>
<u>Foodstuffs - Cont'd.</u>	
Ice Cream	9
Jelly	1
Lemon Cheese	1
Margarine	1
Milk Shake Mix	1
Meat Paste	1
Meat Pie	1
Mustard, Ready Mixed	1
Onions	1
Pilchards, canned	1
Pork Pie	1
Rhubard, canned	1
Salad Cream	1
Sausages: Pork	1
Tomato	4
Unclassified	1
Soft Drinks	3
Steak & Kidney Pies	3
Suet, shredded	1
Tomatoes, canned	1
Tomato Ketchup	2
Tomato Puree	2
Wholemeal Bread	1
Yogurt	1
<u>Beer, Wines &amp; Spirits</u>	
Brandy	4
Gin	8
Rum	3
Vodka	4
Whisky	6
<u>Drugs and Medicines</u>	
Cough Linctus	1
Friars Balsam	1
	<hr/>
TOTAL	101
	<hr/>

In addition to the samples listed above, samples of milk originating in the Market Bosworth Rural District were taken at receiving dairies in other areas.

The samples of Onions and Wholemeal Bread were submitted under the Pesticide Residues Scheme being operated for a period of two years by a consortium of local authorities. Both were reported to be satisfactorily free from pesticide residues.

All the samples were reported to be satisfactory and none calls for comment.

(d) Meat and Other Foods

The four slaughterhouses in the district are licenced annually.

Under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 29 Licences have been issued to slaughtermen for the slaughter of animals.

One of the slaughterhouses is a modern abattoir with a fairly large wholesale distribution trade, a large proportion of which is exported outside the district.

Under the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963, the Council makes charges for meat inspection, the two larger establishments on a contract basis, and the other two based on the number of carcasses inspected.



(d) Meat and Other Foods - Cont'd.

During the year the Council decided to make an Order controlling the days and hours of slaughter, and in July Sunday slaughtering was dis-continued.

During the year, a total of 37,964 animals were slaughtered, 1167 visits being made for the purpose of inspection.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	4654	512	62	20,950	11,786	-
Number inspected	4654	512	62	20,950	11,786	-
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	4	16	12	112	24	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	646	98	2	1,088	690	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis	13.9	22.3	22.6	5.7	6.0	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	.13	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.11	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	11	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	11	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total Weight of Meat and Offal Condemned

Meat - 5 tons, 16 cwts., 1 qr., 1 lb.  
Offal - 5 tons, 6 cwts., 3 qrs., 15 lbs.

In addition, 80 lbs. of Sheep Livers, 40 lbs of Tinned Kidneys, 30 lbs Tinned Plums and 14 lbs Cooked Pork were surrendered and destroyed.

No. of inspections to Butchers Vans ... .. 6  
No. of inspections to Meat Shops, Meat Stores, etc. 9  
Places where food (other than meat) is kept ... .. 238



## Housing

I am obliged to Mr. Walton and the Surveyors Department for much of the following information - particularly relating to Improvement Grants.

### Houses in the district

Total number of occupied houses ... .. 10,370  
Total number of Council houses ... .. 1,961

### New Houses

	Council	Private Enterprise	Total
Houses completed during year	73	357	430
Houses in course of erection at end of year	66	306	372
Number of Post-War houses completed	1674	2908	4582

### Council House Applications

Total Number of Applicants on List ... .. 683  
Number of New Applications During Year ... .. 141

### Inspection of Houses During Year

Total number of Houses Inspected ... .. 193  
Inspections made for the Purpose ... .. 394  
Houses found to be Unfit for Habitation ... .. 10

It has been the policy of the Council to deal with all unfit houses as individually unfit under Section 16 of the 1957 Housing Act, and during the year, 41 houses were demolished or closed, 33 families being displaced involving 102 persons.

### Repair of Houses

40 houses were rendered fit as a result of informal action.  
4 Notices were served under Section 9 of the Housing Act 1957.

### Improvement of Houses

Under the Discretionary Grant Scheme, the Council may help owners to improve their property up to a given standard and subject to a maximum grant of £400.

In general terms it is the practice to offer a grant of 50% of the approved cost up to the maximum £400., and applications received were as follows:-

1) From Owner/Occupiers	... ..	29
2) From Owners of rented property		9
	Total	38

One application was refused and 37 were approved.

Housing

I am obliged to Mr. Wilson and the Surveyors Department for much of the following information - particularly relating to improvements granted.

Houses in the District

Total number of occupied houses ... .. 10,370  
 Total number of Council houses ... .. 1,951

New Houses

	Council	Private Enterprises	Total
Houses completed during year	73	337	410
Houses in course of erection at end of year	66	304	370
Number of Post-War houses completed	1074	2908	4582

Grants, House Acquisition

Total number of Applications on list ... .. 683  
 Number of New Applications During Year ... .. 741

Inspection of Houses During Year

Total number of Houses Inspected ... .. 193  
 Inspections made for the purpose ... .. 394  
 Houses found to be unfit for habitation ... .. 10

It has been the policy of the Council to deal with all unfit houses as individually unfit under Section 16 of the 1937 Housing Act, and during the year, 41 houses were demolished or closed, 33 families being displaced involving 102 persons.

Results of Inspect

40 houses were rehoused etc as a result of informal action.  
 4 Notices were served under Section 9 of the Housing Act 1937.

Improvement of Houses

Under the Discretionary Grant Scheme, the Council may help owners to improve their property up to a given standard and subject to a maximum grant of £400.

In general terms it is the practice to offer a grant of 50% of the approved cost up to the maximum £400, and applications received were as follows:-

1) From Owners/Contractors	...	29
2) From Owners of rented property	...	3
Total	...	32

One application was refused and 37 were approved.

Housing - Cont'd.

Standard Grant Scheme

Grants are also made by the Council for the improvement of houses by the provision of standard amenities up to maximum of £155 but in certain circumstances it is possible to increase this amount if it is necessary to carry out additional works.

Applications for Standard Grants were received as follows:-

- |    |                                |     |     |    |
|----|--------------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| 1) | From Owner/Occupiers           | ... | ... | 30 |
| 2) | From Owners of rented property |     |     | 13 |

One application was refused and 42 were approved.

A total number of 94 properties were improved during the year.

Petroleum Acts

Annual Licences are issued by the Council in respect of all premises storing Petroleum Spirit or any inflammable petroleum based mixture.

All new petroleum installations are tested before licencing and 14 visits were made for this purpose.

108 premises are licenced for storage, comprising 45 at garage and filling stations and 63 other premises.

During the year 3 obsolete underground storage tanks were made safe by filling, 2 with water and 1 with concrete mixture.

Factories Act 1961

Part 1 of the Act

Inspections for purposes of provision as to Health.

Sub. Sec. 11. Factories in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities.	No. on Register	No. Of Inspections	Written Notices
	88	13	5

No. of Cases in which defects were found:

	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	5	-	-

Part VIII of the Act

Outworkers (Secs. 110 & 111) Number in August List required by Sec. 111.

Total number of Outworkers ... .. 104

Standard Grant Scheme

Grants are also made by the Council for the improvement of houses by the provision of standard amenities up to a maximum of £100 but in certain circumstances it is possible to increase this amount if it is necessary to carry out additional works.

Applications for Standard Grants were received as follows:-

- 1) From Owners/occupiers ... .. 30
- 2) From Owners of rented property ... 13

One application was refused and 45 were approved.

A total number of 34 properties were approved during the year.

Patrols and

Patrols are carried out by the Council in respect of all premises within the City of London and any other premises under its jurisdiction.

All new premises installations are tested before licensing and a visit is made for this purpose.

100 premises are licensed for storage, including 40 at George and Filling Station and 60 other premises.

During the year 3 obsolete underground storage tanks were sold by filling, 2 with water and 1 with concrete mixture.

Patrols and

Part I of the Act

Inspections for purposes of provision as to health

Part I of the Act	No. of premises inspected	No. of premises licensed	No. of premises closed
Part I of the Act	13	2	0

No. of cases in which defects were found

Part I of the Act	No. of cases
Part I of the Act	0

Part VII of the Act

Outstanding (Cases 110-111) Number in August last reported by Dec. 11.

Total number of Outstanding ... .. 104

Factories Act 1961 - Cont'd.

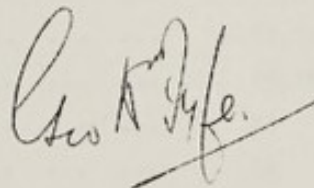
Nature of Work	Outworkers Employed by Firms in District	Outworkers Employed by Firms Outside District
Hosiery	-	7
Underwear	-	-
Gloves	-	-
Shoes	-	1
Braces	-	-
Textiles	5	-
Umbrellas	-	-
Toys	-	1
Knitwear	-	7
Corsets	-	83
TOTAL	5	99

Staff

The staff in the department consists of:

- 3 fully qualified Public Health Inspectors
- 2 Technical Assistants, one of whom has Meat Inspection Diploma
- Sewage Works Manager
- Secretary/Typist.

To all of these I extend my grateful thanks for their help and friendly co-operation during the year.



Chief Public Health Inspector

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GHE/JG



I N D E X  
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