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MARKET DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1970

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

A. N. O'Brien, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

A. Sandbrook, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Officer

A. Kinnersley, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.

Additional Public Health Inspector

W. Pye, M.A.P.H.I. - To 31st March, 1970

D.G. Gallear, M.A.P.H.I. - From 9th March, 1970

Meat Inspector

W. Sparkes, A.R.S.H.

Typist Clerks

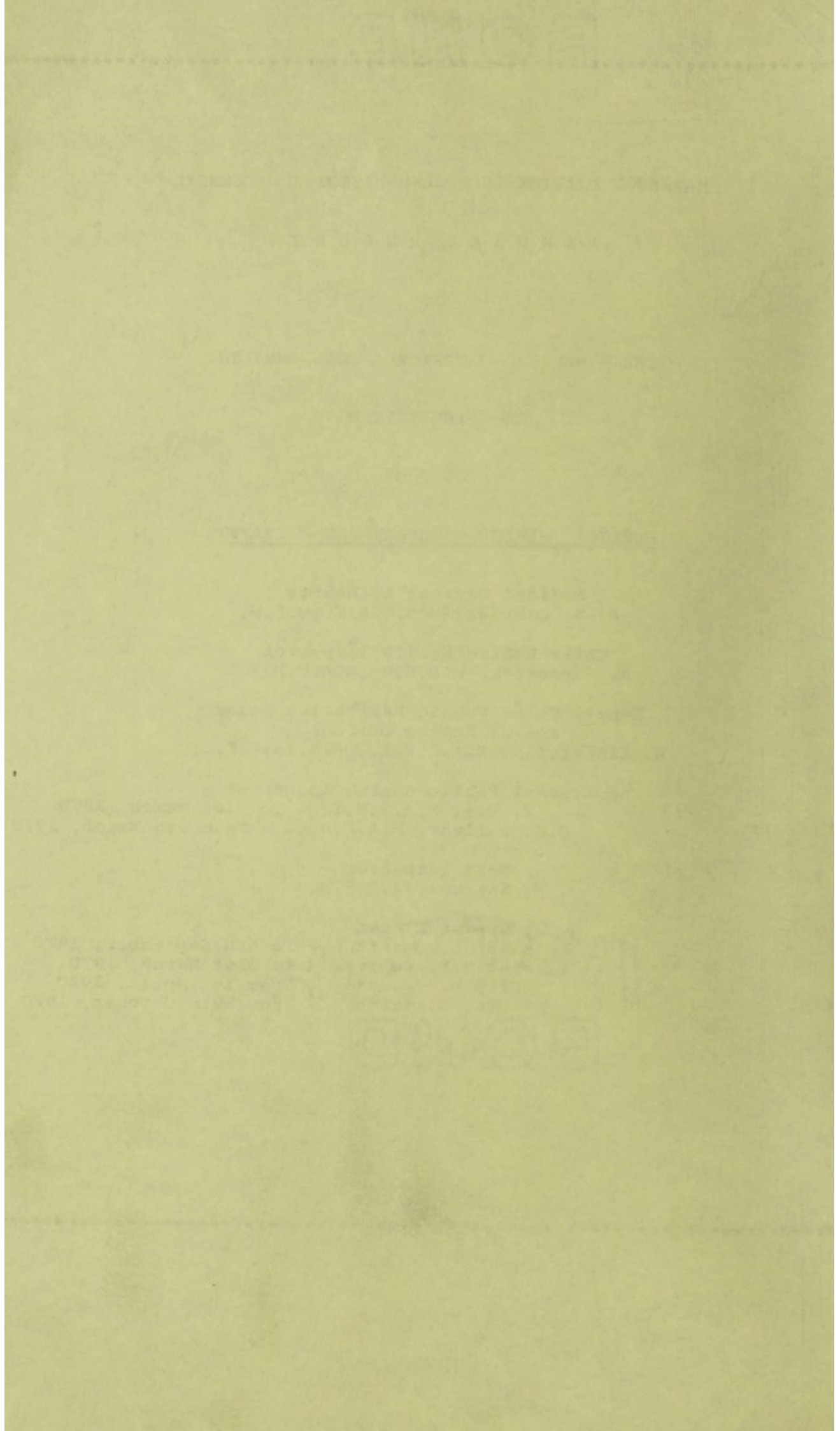
Miss E. Jennings - To 6th September, 1970

Miss M.E. Roberts - To 31st March, 1970

Miss L. Roberts - From 1st April, 1970

Mrs. R. Smith - From 19th October, 1970





PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

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Vice Chairman of the Council Mr. B. Morgan

Chairman

Mr. J. M. Boffey

Mr. H. Clare

Mr. Bert Smith

Major C. Hill

Mrs. A. Upton

Mr. T. Pocock

Mr. W. Whitehouse

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PARTICULARS OF THE

Mr. D. Waddington

Chairman of the Council

Mr. B. Morgan

Vice-Chairman of the Council

Chairman

Mr. J. M. Baker

Mr. B. G. G. G.

Mr. H. G. G.

Mr. A. G. G.

Major G. G. G.

Mr. W. G. G.

Mr. I. G. G.

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Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Smithfield Road,
Market Drayton,
Shropshire.

MARKET DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 1970

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for 1970.

The mid-year estimate of the population, given by the Registrar General was 17,020 (16,920 in 1969). The total number of Live Births was 284; 146 males, 138 females. Illegitimate births 17; 6 males, 11 females. Stillbirths totalled 7, an increase of 5 over the previous year. Detailed statistics are given in Section A.

Deaths from all causes and at all ages totalled 189, an increase of 15. Tables III, IV, and V on pages 7, 8, 9 and 10 show the causes of death in detail.

Heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 53.3% of all deaths. 14 deaths were due to Respiratory diseases and 31 were due to all forms of Cancer. Deaths from Lung Cancer were 5; 3 males and 2 females, the lowest figure in the past four years. See Table VI on page 11.

Three women died from Cancer of the uterus, and one from breast cancer.

There were five deaths from influenza and nine from pneumonia. Five persons were killed on the roads in motor vehicle accidents and four others died in other accidents.

It is necessary to repeat yet again, that those who smoke run the risk of developing a serious and probably fatal disease. Cigarette smokers are peculiarly liable to the Three C's - Cough, Cancer and Coronary. This is hardly surprising when one considers the large number of toxic substances produced by the combustion of tobacco such as hydrogen-cyanide, ammonia, carbon monoxide, nicotine, butane and tar. Surveys have shown time after time that smokers run a higher risk of chronic bronchitis than non-smokers and those who develop chronic bronchitis run a higher risk of developing lung cancer.

In May, 1970, the 23rd Assembly of the World Health Organisation resolved that "health agencies' must now demonstrate their concern for the reduction of the main causal factors in diseases related to smoking". It was further proposed to enquire how far and by what educational methods, young people might be persuaded not to begin smoking.

There was a severe epidemic of influenza in this country during the winter 1969/70 due to the Hong Kong/68 variant of A2 virus. As well as the more obvious effects, influenza increases the likelihood of death occurring in other conditions such as pneumonia, bronchitis and heart disease. Vaccines so far produced are not considered sufficiently reliable and give only partial protection.

During the year, in the Rural District, much time was spent by the staff of the department on problems connected with food hygiene and with the prevention and control of food poisoning and other diarrhoeal diseases. Intensive farming methods, which increase the amount of infection in animals and poultry, and the problem of disposing of large amounts of animal residues lead to health hazards for humans. The widespread use of frozen and other convenience

foods sometimes causes outbreaks of food poisoning because of lack of knowledge on the part of the food handler in preparing, storing, thawing and cooking the food.

Nowadays, the public is much more aware of the problems of pollution. Complaints are frequently made of nuisance arising from smells caused by the spraying of farm effluents onto land. Most odour problems arise where manures are mixed with water, stored and then spread on land at a later date. Pollution or contamination of water, of crops and of animals may occur through the chemical or bacterial content of slurries and effluents. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Agricultural Research Council are carrying out a number of studies concerned with the treatment of effluents to prevent river pollution and amenity problems, with the optimum use of farm manures on land and the long term effects on soil.

Discussions on Local Government changes and the re-organisation of the National Health Service continued throughout the year. In 1970, the Salop County Council announced plans for the provision of a Health Centre in Market Drayton in which will be co-ordinated medical services provided by Hospital, General Practitioner and Local Authority.

There were several staff changes during the year, which added considerably to the difficulties of the day to day organisation of the work of the department. I wish to thank all the members of the staff and particularly Mr. Sandbrook, Chief Public Health Inspector, for their help and conscientious work throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. N. O'BRIEN

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION 'A'

General Statistics

Area at 31st December, 1970	-	56,383 acres
Rateable value	-	£555,022.00
Sum represented by the penny rate (estimated for the year)	-	£2,258
Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population	-	17,020
Number of inhabited houses	-	5,434

VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE I - LIVE BIRTHS

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>		<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	Rates per 1000 estimated population	
				<u>Market Drayton</u> R.D.C.	<u>England</u> & <u>Wales</u>
Total	284	146	138	16.7	16.0
Legitimate	267	140	127		
Illegitimate	17	6	11		

Area Comparability Factor	0.99	1.00
Corrected Birth Rate	16.5	16.0
Illegitimate Live Births as percentage of all Live Births	6%	8%

TABLE II - STILLBIRTHS

<u>STILLBIRTHS</u>		<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	Rates per 1000 Live & Still Births	
				<u>Market Drayton</u> R.D.C.	<u>England</u> & <u>Wales</u>
Total	7	5	2	24	13
Legitimate	6	4	2		
Illegitimate	1	1	-		

In 1969 the Stillbirth Rate in Market Drayton was 7 per 1000 Live & Stillbirths while that for England & Wales was 13 per 1000 L. & S.B. The national rate remains the same in 1970 but the figure for Market Drayton at 24 per 1000 has increased more than 3 times.

TABLE III - DEATHS

<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>All</u> <u>Ages</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	Rates per 1000 estimated population	
				<u>Market Drayton</u> R.D.C.	<u>England</u> & <u>Wales</u>
Total	189	92	97	Crude 11.1 Adjusted 12.1	11.7

Area Comparability Factor	1.05	1.0
---------------------------	------	-----

TABLE IV - INFANT MORTALITY

Infant Mortality i.e. deaths under 1 year of age	M	F	Rates per 1000 related Live Births		
			Market Drayton R.D.C.	England & Wales	
Total	4	3	1	14	18
Legitimate	4	3	1	15	17
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	26

TABLE V - NEONATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks i.e. 1-4 weeks old	M	F	Rates per 1000 related Live Births		
			Market Drayton R.D.C.	England & Wales	
Total	4	3	1	14	12
Legitimate	4	3	1		
Illegitimate	-	-	-		

TABLE VI - EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age.	M	F	Rates per 1000 related Live & Still		
			Market Drayton R.D.C.	England & Wales	
Total	4	3	1	Early Neonatal 14	11
Legitimate	4	3	1	Perinatal 38	23
Illegitimate	-	-	-		

The perinatal mortality rate is the combined stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live and stillbirths.

Maternal Deaths in Market Drayton 1970

There were no maternal deaths reported in 1970; i.e. deaths which are due to complications of Pregnancy, Labour and Abortion.

National Statistics for Abortions legally induced in England & Wales 1970 - provisional figures only:

1970 - 86,565
1969 - 54,157

Year	Total	England & Wales	Market Drayton R.D.C.
1970	86,565		
1969	54,157		

SECTION 'B'

Health Services for the Area

The National Health Service Act, 1946, Sections 21 - 29; the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968; and the Local Authority Social Services Act, 1970, are the main Acts providing Health and Welfare Services. The Salop County Council, as the Local Health Authority, is responsible for certain personal health services; these include the Home Help Service, the Ambulance Service, Health Visiting, District Home Nursing and Midwifery, Child Health Services and arrangements for special clinics such as Cervical Cytology and Family Planning. Certain functions of the County Health Department and all the functions of the Childrens' and County Welfare Departments were to be taken over by a new Social Services Department in January, 1971.

Clinical Sessions at Child Health Centre,
Longslow Road,
Market Drayton.

Telephone: Market Drayton 2634.

Health Visitors: Miss Hopwood and Miss Mawson.

Any enquiries concerning the service provided by the County Health Department should be addressed to the County Medical Officer of Health, The Health Department, Shirehall, Shrewsbury or to the Health Visitor at the local clinic.

TIME TABLE

Child Health	Wednesdays	9.30 - 12.30 1.30 - 4.30
Immunisations & Vaccinations	2nd and 4th Wednesday by appointment	9.30 - 12 noon
Chiropody	By appointment	
Domestic Help	Mon. Wed. Fri.	2 - 5 p.m.
Probation Reporting Centre	Alternate Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays	5 - 8 p.m. 4 - 7 p.m.
Psychiatric	1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays	2 p.m. onward
Speech Therapy	Friday each week	12 noon to 12.30 and 1.45 to 5 p.m.
Audiology	By appointment	
Dental	By appointment	Mornings only
Welfare Foods	Wednesday Saturday	10 a.m. to 12 noon 2.15 - 4.15 10 a.m. to 12 noon
Cervical Cytology	By appointment	
Family Planning	4th Friday	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.

SECTION 'C'

Epidemiology

The work of the Public Health Department in the field of epidemiology is of great importance to the health of the whole community. Vigorous efforts to control an outbreak of infectious disease and to prevent the spread of disease are necessary, especially in the early stages. Prompt notification is essential.

Doctors in hospital and general practice are required by law to notify the Medical Officer of Health immediately of those cases of communicable disease designated as Notifiable.

These are:-

- Acute encephalitis; Acute meningitis;
- Acute poliomyelitis; Anthrax; Cholera;
- Diphtheria; Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary);
- Infective Jaundice; Leprosy; Leptospirosis;
- Malaria; Measles; Ophthalmia neonatorum;
- Paratyphoid Fever; Plague; Relapsing Fever;
- Scarlet Fever; Smallpox; Tetanus; Tuberculosis;
- Typhoid Fever; Typhus; Whooping Cough;
- Yellow Fever and Food Poisoning.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following notifications were received in 1970:

TABLE I

Diseases	Infectious Diseases Notified during 1970			1969	1968
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
Measles	9	1	8	7	81
Meningitis	4	2	2	2	1
Food Poisoning	15	14	1	4	-
Dysentery	1	-	1	10	1
Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	-	-
Infective Hepatitis	1	1	-	2	2
Whooping Cough	1	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis					
a) Respiratory	2	-	2	2	1
b) Non-respiratory	-	-	-	1	1

TABLE II

Measles by Age Incidence

	Under 1 yr.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-9	10-14	15-24	Total
1967	15	20	21	26	22	68	2	2	171
1968	2	9	10	15	12	33	-	-	81
1969	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	7
1970	2	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	9 *

*Includes 1 Female - age not known.

Measles vaccination involves a single injection given to susceptible children aged one year and over. It can be obtained by applying to the Family Doctor or to the County Medical Officer of Health through the Clinic. At the time of writing this report, the 1971 figures are showing a sharp increase in the incidence of Measles. Parents are urged to have their children protected as the complications of the disease can be serious.

TUBERCULOSIS

Two cases of Pulmonary T.B. were notified during 1970.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

During the year, 4 notifications of Salmonella infection in calves were received. All incidents were investigated to exclude the spread of infection to human contacts. Four outbreaks of Salmonella dublin occurred. No human contacts were ill.

There were no notifications of Anthrax or of Brucellosis in animals during 1970.

Laboratory Facilities

TABLE I

The Public Health Laboratory Service under the Direction of Dr. [Name] provides a comprehensive service for local authorities in the [County] area.

In the [County] area, the following [Number] notifications of [Disease] were received during 1970.

Year	Total	Male	Female
1970	2	1	1
1969	1	1	0
1968	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0
1960	0	0	0
1959	0	0	0
1958	0	0	0
1957	0	0	0
1956	0	0	0
1955	0	0	0
1954	0	0	0
1953	0	0	0
1952	0	0	0
1951	0	0	0
1950	0	0	0

TABLE II

Measles by Age Group

Year	Under 1 yr.	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	Total
1970	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1969	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1968	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1967	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1966	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1965	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1964	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1963	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1962	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1961	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1960	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1959	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1958	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1957	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1956	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1955	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1954	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1953	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1952	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1951	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1950	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1949	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1948	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1947	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1946	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1945	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1944	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1943	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1942	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1941	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1940	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1939	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1938	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1937	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1936	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1935	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1934	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1933	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1932	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1931	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1930	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1929	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1928	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1927	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1926	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1925	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1924	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1923	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1922	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1921	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
1920	2	1	1	1	1	1	7

DEATHS IN MARKET DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT 1970

TABLE III

ALL CAUSES	MALE	FEMALE
Other Tuberculosis	1	-
Malignant Neoplasms:		
Buccal Cavity	-	1
Stomach	1	2
Intestine	3	1
Lung & Bronchus	3	2
Breast	-	1
Uterus	-	3
Leukaemia	-	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	7	7
Diabetes mellitus	-	2
Anaemias	-	1
Other Diseases of the Blood	-	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	1
Hypertensive Disease	-	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	28	17
Other Forms of Heart Disease	3	12
Cerebrovascular Disease	10	22
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	2
Influenza	4	1
Pneumonia	3	6
Bronchitis & Emphysema	9	1
Asthma	-	1
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	1	2
Peptic Ulcer	1	-
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	2	1
Other Diseases of the Digestive System	1	1
Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	-	2
Diseases of Skin & Subcutaneous tissue	1	-
Congenital Anomalies	-	1
Birth Injury - Difficult Labour	1	-
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	2	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	1
All other Accidents	2	2
TOTAL	92	97

TABLE IV

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT AGES 1970

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks under 1yr	1-4 yrs	5- 14	15- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 64	65- 74	75 & Over
Other Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Buccal Cavity	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
" " Stomach	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
" " Intestine	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-
" " Lung & Bronchus	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
" " Breast	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
" " Uterus	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Leukaemia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	7	2
Diabetes Mellitus	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Anaemias	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of the Blood	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hypertensive Disease	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ischaemic Heart Disease	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	14	23
Other Forms of Heart Disease	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	12
Cerebro-Vascular Disease	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	17
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Influenza	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Pneumonia	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
Bronchitis & Emphysema	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	5
Asthma	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Peptic Ulcer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Intestinal Obstruction & Hernia	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Other Diseases of the Digestive System	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Diseases of Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Anomalies	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Cases of Perinatal Mortality	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
All Other Accidents	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	189	4	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	2	5	4	10	21	61	80

Respiratory Diseases	10
Heart Disease and Circulatory Diseases	10
Cerebro-vascular Disease	2
Other Diseases	5
Accidents	4
Perinatal Mortality	4
Birth Injury	1
Other Diseases of the Digestive System	2
Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	2
Diseases of Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	1
Congenital Anomalies	1
Intestinal Obstruction & Hernia	3
TOTAL	80

TABLE V

CAUSES OF DEATH IN NUMERICAL ORDER OF FREQUENCY		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Heart Disease and Circulatory Diseases	Ischaemic Heart Disease	28	17	45
	Hypertension & other Circulatory Diseases	4	3	7
	Other Forms of Heart Disease	4	13	17
TOTAL		36	33	69
Cerebro-vascular Disease	i.e. Vascular lesions of the Brain & C.N.S.	10	22	32
TOTAL		10	22	32
Cancer	Mouth	-	1	1
	Stomach	1	2	3
	Intestine	3	1	4
	Lung and Bronchus	3	2	5
	Breast	-	1	1
	Uterus	-	3	3
	Leukaemia	-	1	1
	Others	7	7	14
TOTAL		14	18	32
Respiratory Diseases	Bronchitis and Emphysema	9	1	10
	Pneumonia	3	6	9
	Others	1	3	4
	TOTAL		13	10

Coronary disease accounted for 23.8% of all deaths; other Heart diseases and Cerebro-vascular lesions with other circulatory disorders accounted for a further 29.5%; a total of 53.3% of deaths due to diseases in this group.

All forms of Cancer caused the death of 32 persons or 16.9% of all deaths. Respiratory diseases accounted for a further 12.2%.

Four women died from cancer of breast or uterus; it is worth mentioning that simple tests can be made to detect these forms of cancer at an early stage. Women aged over 30 years who may be at risk, are advised to have a smear test for cervical cancer and a breast examination. Arrangements for this can be made with General Practitioners or through the County Health Department, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.

There were nine deaths due to accidents; five of them caused by motor vehicles. 4.7% of all deaths were therefore accidental.

Three times as many people were killed by disease of the Heart and Circulation as were killed by Cancer. In each of these two main groups accounting for over 70% of all deaths, many cases could be cured by early diagnosis and many could be prevented. The services exist and are available to all for the detection and treatment of many common conditions but unfortunately those who are most at risk do not make the fullest use of these services, either through ignorance or through fear of the consequences.

TABLE VI

CANCER DEATHS 1967 to 1970

Generally speaking, the water supply in the area has been satisfactory (a) in quantity and (b) in quality. A great degree has to be made by the water supply authority to supply the bulk of the water consumed in the area. The water supply is now being supplied from the Market Drayton water works, which is being other alternatives which to call or cases of emergency. Whilst industry is a recent production in the area, it is chiefly restricted to Market Drayton and the main source of water is from springs and boreholes.

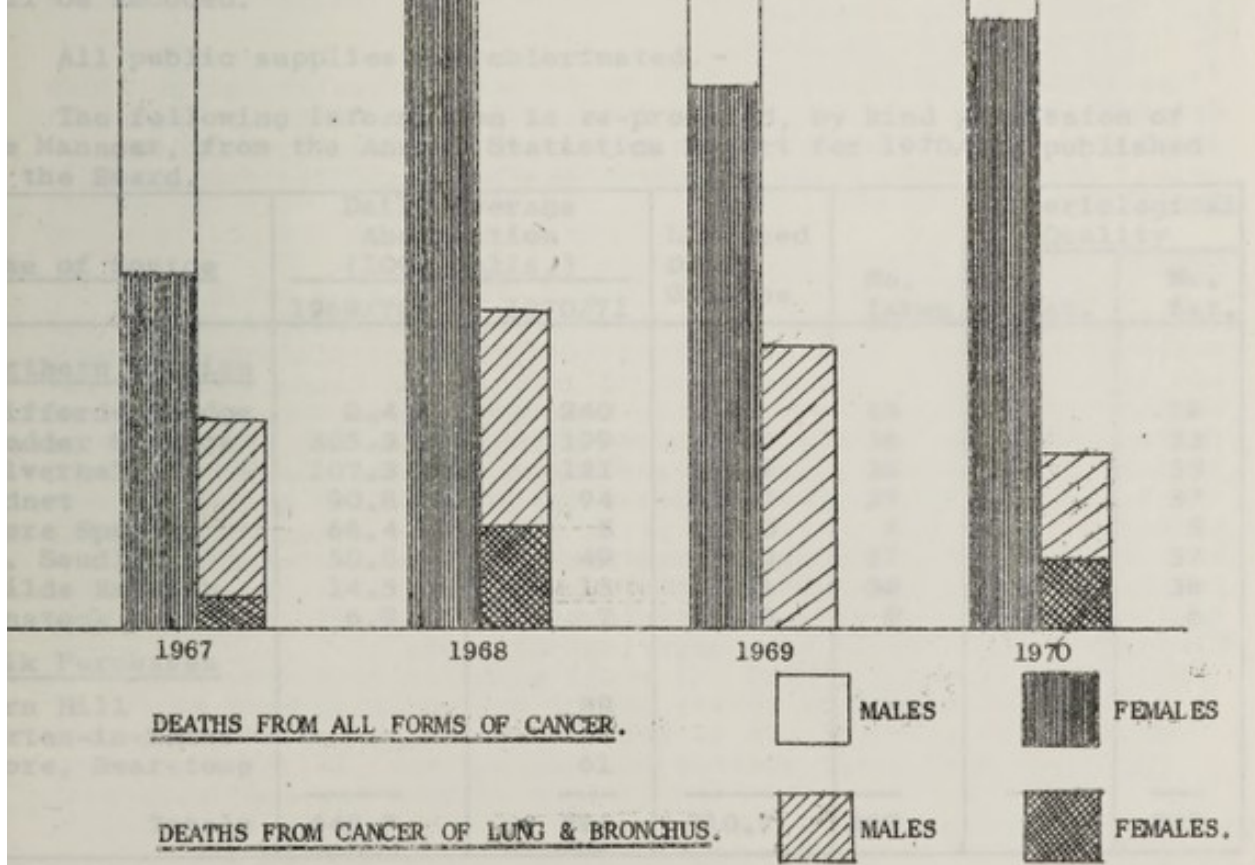
When the comprehensive scheme to supply Market Drayton from the other part of the district is in being, the old source will be abandoned as far as possible.

The final source of water - Bull Wood, which existed on the Market Drayton water works was closed in 1967 and gradually to be closed. Also to amount to a total of 100,000 gallons per day was included to supply the supply of water to the area.

Both the Board and the Public Health Department have taken bacteriological samples and have shown it is satisfactory. The average water content is 0.1 per cent per million. There are also two separate sources, and both supplies and no doubt the Board looks forward to the day when they will be linked and the supply of water will be reduced.

All public supplies are chlorinated.

The following information is re-produced by kind permission of the Registrar General, from the Annual Statistical Review for 1970 published by the Board.



There are five small private supplies.

The laboratory facilities at the Royal Naval Infirmary tested the samples of drinking water, and swimming and paddling pool water for bacteria and spores, from suspected food poisoning and also examined there. Valuable advice and help are received from Dr. [Name]

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECT.47.

No action was taken under this Act in 1970.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS 1970

Four examinations for Superannuation purposes and two for Heavy Goods Vehicles Driving Licences, were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health.

		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
	Hypertension & other Circulatory Diseases	4		4
	Other Forms of Heart Disease	4	13	17
	TOTAL	8	13	21
	Cerebro-vascular Disease	10	22	32
	Ischaemic Vascular Lesions of the Brain & C.M.S.			
	TOTAL	10	22	32
	Cancer			
	Mouth	-	1	1
	Stomach	1	2	3
	Intestine	2	1	3
	Lung and Bronchus	3	2	5
	Breast	-	1	1
	Uterus	-	3	3
	Leukaemia	-	1	1
	Others	7	7	14
	TOTAL	14	18	32
	Respiratory Diseases			
	Bronchitis and Emphysema	9	1	10
	Pneumonia	3	6	9
	Others	1	3	4
	TOTAL	13	10	23

Coronary disease accounted for 25.0% of all deaths; other circulatory diseases 12.5%; and Cerebro-vascular lesions 12.5%. The total mortality from these three categories was 50.0% for a further 25.0%; a total of 75.0% of all deaths in this group.

All forms of cancer accounted for 31.3% of all deaths; other circulatory diseases 12.5%; and Cerebro-vascular lesions 12.5%. The total mortality from these three categories was 56.3% of all deaths in this group.

Respiratory diseases accounted for 23.3% of all deaths; other circulatory diseases 12.5%; and Cerebro-vascular lesions 12.5%. The total mortality from these three categories was 48.3% of all deaths in this group.

Ischaemic Vascular Lesions of the Brain & C.M.S. accounted for 12.5% of all deaths; other circulatory diseases 12.5%; and Cerebro-vascular lesions 12.5%. The total mortality from these three categories was 37.5% of all deaths in this group.

Other forms of Heart Disease accounted for 17.6% of all deaths; other circulatory diseases 12.5%; and Cerebro-vascular lesions 12.5%. The total mortality from these three categories was 42.6% of all deaths in this group.

Other forms of Cancer accounted for 43.8% of all deaths; other circulatory diseases 12.5%; and Cerebro-vascular lesions 12.5%. The total mortality from these three categories was 68.8% of all deaths in this group.

Other forms of Cancer accounted for 43.8% of all deaths; other circulatory diseases 12.5%; and Cerebro-vascular lesions 12.5%. The total mortality from these three categories was 68.8% of all deaths in this group.

Other forms of Cancer accounted for 43.8% of all deaths; other circulatory diseases 12.5%; and Cerebro-vascular lesions 12.5%. The total mortality from these three categories was 68.8% of all deaths in this group.

MR. SANDBROOK, CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, REPORTS -

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Generally speaking, the water supply of the area has been satisfactory (i) in quality, (ii) in quantity. This is, no doubt, to a great degree due to the efforts made by the East Shropshire Water Board, who supply the bulk of the water consumed in the district, to seek alternative sources. Out of a population of 17,020, no less than 14,330 are supplied by the Board. With the increasing demands for water for not only the increased number of new houses and improved old houses, but for industry, new sources have to be found and full use made of existing. The Shifford's Bridge borehole is now adding its quota to the mains - with the Brodder Springs, it is the main source - there being other alternatives on which to call in case of emergency. Whilst industry is a recent introduction in the area, it is chiefly restricted to Market Drayton where the main source of water is from springs and boreholes.

When the comprehensive scheme to supply Market Drayton from the southern part of the district is in being, the old source will be abandoned as far as possible.

The original source of water - Burnt Woods, Ashley, which existed when the Market Drayton Water Company was formed in 1891, has practically ceased to be used. Also the amount taken from the Brodder Springs which were included to augment the supply c.1930 has fallen off.

Both the Board and the Public Health Department regularly take bacteriological samples and close liason is maintained. The average fluoride content is 0.1 parts per million. There are no less than 9 separate sources, and 3 bulk supplies, and no doubt the Board looks forward to the day when these will be linked and the sources of water will be reduced.

All public supplies are chlorinated.

The following information is re-produced, by kind permission of the Manager, from the Annual Statistics Report for 1970/71, published by the Board.

Name of Source	Daily Average Abstraction (1000 galls.)		Licenced Daily Gallons	No. Taken	Bacteriological Quality	
	1969/70	1970/71			No. Unsat.	No. Sat.
<u>Northern Section</u>						
Shifford's Bridge	2.4	240	-	13	1	12
Brodder Springs	305.3	199	216.0	36	3	33
Calverhall	107.3	121	249.2	35	-	35
Hodnet	90.8	94	200.0	37	-	37
Blore Springs	66.4	5	100.0	5	-	5
Gt. Soudley	50.8	49	75.0	37	-	37
Childs Ercall	14.5	13	20.5	38	-	38
Hinstock	6.2	7	50.0	6	-	6
<u>Bulk Purchases</u>						
Tern Hill		89				
Norton-in-Males		16				
Woore, Bearstone		61				
Totals	643.7	894	910.7	207	4	203

There are five small private supplies.

The laboratory facilities at the Royal Salop Infirmary tested the samples of drinking water and swimming and paddling pool water for us regularly and specimens from suspected food poisoning are also examined there. Valuable advice and help are received from Dr. Jones

and his staff. This service is essentially for the protection of the public by sampling of public water supplies in the mains, or at source, and for use in cases of suspected private supplies, and is not otherwise for routine checks on existing or proposed sources of food or private water supplies which are not suspect. The move from the old pathological laboratories to the new ones at Copthorne Hospital Centre will be welcomed by all.

Total number of houses in district	5439
No. of houses supplied from public mains direct to house	4728
No. of houses supplied from public mains, by means of standpipes	30
No. of houses supplied from private mains } direct to house	54
No. of houses supplied from private mains } by means of standpipes	
No. of houses supplied from wells, streams, pumps, etc.	627

Houses - connections made in 1970 to the public mains.

<u>Houses</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Existing</u>
Connections from public mains, i.e. premises charged with water rate (a) private	64	11
(b) Council houses		6

The following figures refer to the results of water samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at the Royal Salep Infirmary.

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
1. Public mains supplies	20	1
2. Private mains supplies	4	7
3. Wells, streams, pumps, etc.	7	12

In addition the East Shropshire Water Board take regular routine samples from their undertakings. Any unsatisfactory samples result in immediate liaison between the Board and the Public Health Dept.

Sewage Disposal Plants and Sewerage Generally

It was pleasing to have the Norton-in-Hales scheme completed within the year. This was a relatively straight forward scheme and advantage will soon be taken to improve and connect some eight council houses. Woore scheme is very much nearer the commencing date. Lightfield scheme is nearer to commencing and the opportunity to take over the R.A.F. sewers and works at Stoke Heath, looms on the horizon. Whilst there appears to be no public health nuisance at the present time - it is abundantly being pointed out by events all over the world that man cannot go on indefinitely polluting the earth's surface without a "kick-back". No doubt housing development by private enterprise - controlled by Town Planners - will result from sewerage villages.

Connected
during
Year

No. of houses in district	5439	-
No. of houses connected to sewage disposal works, owned by Local Authority	3418	89
No. of houses connected to satisfactory sewage disposal or treatment plants	1320	12
No. of houses without satisfactory means of sewerage	701	
No. of sewage disposal works owned by District Council	7	
No. of houses using chemical, pail, earth or privy closets:		
(a) with proper means of disposal	701	
(b) without proper means of disposal	NIL	
No. of houses where Local Authority collect night soil	NIL	
Number of sewerage effluent samples analysed during the year ending 31st December, 1970		
Satisfactory	62	
Unsatisfactory	69	

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL DURING 1970

Household refuse is collected from the District by a fleet of three Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic refuse vehicles. Bulky items and excess refuse are collected by the foreman in a pick-up vehicle. The service continued with a weekly collection throughout the District. Dustbins were in use in the rural areas whereas in the town of Market Drayton, sacks were used which give a cleaner, more efficient service. It is hoped that the sack system will be extended throughout the District in the not too distant future, the sacks being used as liners in the existing dustbins.

Disposal is by means of controlled tipping, in which the day's tipped refuse is covered by inert material which prevents fires and nuisance by smell, rodents and insects. The refuse is covered by quarry waste using a wheeled tractor. Controlled tipping is not only a means of disposing of the District's refuse but also enables land to be brought into use for agriculture by levelling off depressions and hollows.

Two sites were in use during the year, at Calverhall and Lostford. The Calverhall site was finished near to the end of the year and several acres will be brought into agricultural use.

Problems of flooding were encountered at Lostford, but when a by-pass drain is laid to carry the water from the ditch at the periphery of the site, it is hoped that the problem will be overcome as well as extending the life of the tip.

Planning permission, for the use of land for tipping of refuse at Ightfield, was received during the year, and tipping will commence when Lostford is finished.

The finding of suitable sites for refuse disposal will tend to become more of a problem in the future as available sites become scarce. Another difficulty is the scarcity of suitable covering material, and the need to satisfy fully Town Planning from amenities and traffic angles.

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent Control in this County received a set-back when the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, announced the cessation of their so-called containing ring around the warfarin-resistant rat area to the west of the county. This ring was found not to have contained the rats - they had penetrated beyond and the Ministry had rightly concluded that it was time to acknowledge this and to inform all local authorities that they would hereafter go it alone. Various reasons for failure were advanced, such as:

1. Warfarin made rodent elimination too easy and it soon passed into the "do-it-yourself" stage when every Tom, Dick and Harry thought it was just a matter of throwing down a bit of warfarin here and there. It is a fact that if baits are not renewed often or put down in concentrations to allow the rats to take sufficient at a feed to be fatal, then if a rat gets just enough to make it ill and it recovers, then it is warfarin-shy from then on and can breed the shyness (or immunity) into its offsprings - Is this the cause of warfarin-resistant rats, or as the publicity-loving press term it - "super-rat"? When such do-it-yourself types have failed they often send for the local authority's rodent operator - who starts off at a disadvantage amongst suspicious rats and in disturbed surroundings.

2. Total elimination needs 100% co-operation - this was not obtained in the Ministry's protection belt - although there were Ministry rodent operators going around dealing with rats for free it was not possible to cover every acre.

It has been suggested that alleged inefficient rodent control by private operators was a major factor in the significant spread of warfarin-resistant rats in Wales and the West Midlands, but where is the evidence? As for mice, these little varmints are naturally harder to hammer than rats - they are such fickle feeders (they can afford to be because their habitat offers such a variety of foodstuffs) that it is more difficult to get them to stay long enough at a particular bait to get a fatal dose - for years the warfarin for *Mus Musculus* was five times more concentrated than for rats.

Whilst warfarin-resistant rats, according to a national rodent operating firm, are confined to 2% of Great Britain, it now appears that warfarin-resistant mice are present in 50% of the area and are much more likely to be encountered inside buildings. However, there are biological reasons why warfarin-resistant rats may not get a hold in towns and cities. The answer to it all would appear, at least, until nature once again adjusts itself, to be a new rodenticide. These are continually being under test - but a bit of research and a lot of money are required before they can be let loose on the market.

Should warfarin-resistance appear in this area, we shall resort to the use of the older, direct poisons - zinc phosphide for rats, and alpha chlorolose for mice - this will, however, be costlier.

Summary from Technical Circular No. 23, M.A.F.F.

1. Information from local authority Public Health Departments has been analysed to try to determine the extent to which numbers of rats and mice vary from place to place and from year to year in England and Wales. As a comparative guide to rodent numbers most use was made of the information on numbers of properties found to be infested by rats and mice following notification, but this was supplemented, where it seemed necessary and appropriate, by evidence from other inspection work done by the Public Health Departments.

2. There were generally relatively fewer properties infested by rats in large urban areas than small ones.
3. About 40 per cent of local authorities apparently had rat-free sewer systems.
4. Rat infestation tended to decline to the north and to the west of the country.
5. From 1966 to 1968 there was a small overall decrease in numbers of rat-infested non-agricultural properties.
6. During the same period there was an increase of rat-infested agricultural properties.
7. Mouse infestation increased in both urban and rural areas throughout the country between 1966 and 1968 - perhaps due to an increase in the incidence of resistance to anticoagulant rodenticides.
8. With only a period of 3 years so far examined, it is not possible to say whether the annual changes noted reflect part of normal short term fluctuations in rodent numbers or part of long term trends.

Conclusions drawn from the Circular by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, are:

- (i) It appears that the more urbanised the area, the smaller the proportion of rat-infested properties.
- (ii) In contrast, the chance of a sewer being rat-infested, is, as might be expected because of their larger size, greater in the larger urban areas.
- (iii) A long term downward trend in the proportion of non-agricultural properties infested can almost certainly be expected - if only because of the annual addition of numbers of new properties - most of which will be less susceptible to rat-infestation than those already in existence.
- (iv) There is some indication that mice decrease in number towards the north and the east.

OTHER OBSERVATIONS

In addition to sending information on the numbers of properties inspected and infested, some authorities took the opportunity to make further observations on the rodent situation. Over the 3 years an increasing number experienced problems with warfarin resistant mice. Some of these also recorded a worsening of the problem over a period of time within their particular areas and attributed increasing notifications of mice to the fact that many people, who normally controlled their own mouse infestations with warfarin, sought help when this poison failed to be effective. It seems likely therefore that, even if resistance to warfarin is not the sole reason for the rise in mouse infestation, it is a large contributory factor. Many authorities reported the effective use against resistant mice of other poisons, particularly alpha-chloralose and zinc phosphide, but to what extent these materials will stop the rise and restore mouse infestation to its earlier level, remains to be seen.

Some authorities reported the successful use of fluoroacetamide against rats in the sewers and others emphasised the importance of rodent control at building sites, where not infrequently rats had been discovered in newly built property. Finally quite a number of authorities, both urban and rural, have entered into contracts with servicing companies not only to control rodents in such places as sewers and refuse tips but also to deal with rodent infestations in private dwellings. On some occasions such contracts were found to be necessary because of the difficulty of replacing retiring operators by suitably qualified men.

The public sewers throughout the district were treated twice in the year, those in the town being treated with fluoroacetamide. The latter is being used more and more by local authorities and has the advantage of (a) using less labour and time, (b) giving a greater kill. The results have to be gauged by the test-baiting which is done once a year, over 3 or 4 years. It is intended to extend the use of fluoroacetamide to the villages in 1971.

The summary rendered to the Ministry was as follows:

<u>PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS</u>	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non-Agri-cultural</u>	<u>Agri-cultural</u>
1. Number of properties in district	6,179	786
2. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	374	89
(a) Number infested by (i) Rats	302	85
(ii) Mice	25	-
3. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	118	14
Number infested by (i) Rats	23	8
(ii) Mice	3	-

SEWERS

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year? YES

Contracts made for rodent control number 9. In other cases the charge is £1 per hour. Domestic infestations of rats or mice are treated free of charge.

INFESTATIONS

The Department dealt with the following complaints:- Eleven cases of Ants, 1 of Cockroaches, 1 of Bees, 2 of Wasps, 1 of Fleas and 1 of Spiders - except for 2 cases of Wasps - all were in Council Houses.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

The Palethorpes (Bibbys) factory continues to be operated in Market Drayton by Bibby's and has a nationwide area of distribution - small quantities of their products are exported to overseas markets.

	1970
No. of slaughterhouses	3
No. of Knackers Yards	1
No. of persons licensed to slaughter cattle	20
No. of persons licensed to slaughter horses	3
No. of persons licensed to slaughter pigs & sheep	21

Carcases inspected and condemned

	Cattle excl'dg Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. killed	412	-	-	1216	33,824
No. NOT inspected	-	-	-	-	-
<u>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	61
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	79	-	-	40	11,092
	19.5%	-	-	3.2%	33.0%
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	241
	-	-	-	-	.71%
<u>Cysticerci</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

The only knackers yard in the district operates chiefly as a transit depot for the casualties which occur on farms or in the transit of animals.

Diseases of Animals Communicable to Man

Cases of salmonella infection in cattle - all in calves - were reported by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food. The farmers' household and workers are interviewed and sampled if necessary. No infection was found in human contacts.

Unsound Food surrendered or condemned

The following foodstuffs were surrendered during the year:

				Tons	Cwts.	lbs.	
1. <u>Meat</u>							
			Tons. cwts. lbs.				
(a) Slaughterhouses	(i) carcase meat	11	16	15	40	7	85
	(ii) offal	28	11	70			
(b) Wholesale premises	(i) carcase meat	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) offal	-	-	-			
(c) Retail shops	(i) carcase meat	-	-	102	-	-	102
	(ii) offal	-	-	-			
2. <u>Cooked Meat & Meat Products</u>				-	-	10	
3. Canned Meats				-	-	9	
4. Other canned foods				-	-	29	
5. Fish (fresh)				-	-	14	
6. Frozen foods due to cabinet breakdown				-	-	82	
7. Other foods				-	3	21	
Total				40	13	16	

There were no prosecutions under Sect. 2 or Sect. 8 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING 1970

A total of 8 samples were taken as follows:-

Ice Cream Mobiles (Soft)- 4 - (Grade 1 = 2, Grade IV = 2)
 Premises - 4 - (Grade II - 1, Grade III = 2, Grade IV = 1)

Routine inspections of food premises numbered 255

TRADE	No. of Premises	No. provided with	
		Wash-hand basin	Sink
Bakeries	8	8	8
Butchers Shops	15	15	15
Cafes	11	11	11
Fish & Chips	4	4	4
General Grocers	34	34	33
Mixed Business	25	24	25
TOTAL	97	96	96

The number of food premises by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows:-

Storage and Sale of Ice Cream 68

Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale 23

There were 4 dairies registered under the Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1959, one of which contains a pasteurising plant.

The Food & Drugs Authority for the Rural District is the Salop County Council. Details of sampling carried out by them, and the results of action taken, are as follows:

Food & Drugs Act, 1955

<u>Milk</u>	Pasteurised	9
	Channel Islands Pasteurised	9
	Untreated Farm Bottled	3
	Sterilised	4
	Bulk untreated ex farm	<u>43</u>
		<u>68</u>

Five samples of untreated milk ex farm were found to contain extraneous water. Legal proceedings were instituted against the producers who were fined £100 with £23-50 costs.

Other Foods

Fruit Cordial	1	Lollyades	1
Self Raising Flour	1	Lard	1
Pholcodine Linctus BPC	1	Paracetamol Tablets	2
Bacon	1	Vitamin & Minerals Tablets	1
Condensed Milk	1	Entroquin Tablets	1
Food colouring	1	Full Fat Soft Cheese with Onions	1
Perk Brawn	1	Perk Pie	1
Apricots	1	Brewing Malt	1
Mild Beer	2	Baked Beans	1
Childrens Aspirin	1	Vitamin Syrup	1
Beef & Pork Sausages	1	Steak and Kidney Pie	1
Beefburgers	1	Friars Balsam	1
			<u>26</u>

The above samples were satisfactory

In addition to the above:

A loaf of bread was found to contain part of a beetle. A warning letter was sent to the manufacturers.

A meat and potato pie was found to be affected by mould. Legal proceedings were instituted against the distributors who were fined £15.

A loaf of bread was found to be affected by mould. A letter was sent to the manufacturers.

A tin of pineapple pieces in syrup was found to contain an empty container in the larger tin. A warning letter was sent to the importers.

A tin of Italian tomatoes was found to contain an insect larva. On the advice of the Clerk of the Council no further action was taken in this matter.

A bottle of milk was found to contain black grease. A warning letter was sent to the processors.

Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Area) Order, 1956

	Samples Obtained	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test			Turbidity Test
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Void	Passed
teurised	56	56		50	2	4	
nnel Islands							
asteurised	28	28		25	-	3	
reated Farm							
ottled	3			2	-	1	
rilised	3					3	

Warning letters were sent in respect of the Methylene Blue failures above.

Milk (Special Designation)(Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk)
Regulations 1949-55

25 samples of pasteurised milk were obtained from the processing plant in the district. All proved to be satisfactory.

POULTRY INSPECTION

No poultry slaughtering establishment is established in the area. When pending legislation is available it will provide an even tighter control over what has become an important source of meat which is in keen competition.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The year's inspections are summarised below:

A. Registrations & General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises regd. during the year	No. of Regd. premises at end of year.	No. of Regd. premises receiving a gen. insp. during year.
Offices	5	42	12
Retail Shops	1	99	15
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	-	2	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	4	17	6
Fuel storage depots	-	2	-
Totals	10	162	33

In this Schedule:

"general inspection" means any inspection of premises to which the Act applies which is undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether all the relevant provisions of the Act and instruments thereunder are complied with as respects those premises; and "registered premises" means any premises in respect of which a notice under section 49 of the Act has been received by a local authority or by the Greater London Council and the expression "premises registered" shall be construed accordingly.

B. Analysis of Contraventions

Sect.	No. of Contraventions found	Sect.	No. of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness -	16	Floors, passage & Stairs
5	Overcrowding -	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery
6	Temperature 14	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery
7	Ventilation 3	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery
8	Lighting 3	23	Prohibition of heavy work
9	Sanitary conveniences 10	24	First Aid
10	Washing facilities 8	*	Other matters
11	Supply of drinking water -		Total
12	Clothing accommodation 4		
13	Sitting facilities -		
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers) -		
15	Eating facilities 3		

*Refer to two contraventions only:-

- 1) Registering of premises on Form OSR1.
- 2) Provision of Abstract of Act.

No applications for exemption were made.

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors - 92
Initial - 30 - other visits - 62.

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT, 1961

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

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sects. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Auth.	1	NIL	NIL	NIL
Factories not included in 1, in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the L.A.	72	4	1	NIL
Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excl. out-workers' premises)	3	NIL	NIL	NIL
Total	76	4	1	NIL

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	No. of cases in which defects were found		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			Referred		
			To HM Inspector	By HM Inspector	
Deficiency of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	NIL	2	NIL
) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	4	NIL	2	NIL

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967

47 visits were made. Mostly we were involved with abandoned vehicles, but two cases did involve derelict buildings. Court proceedings were resorted to in one case; but the matter had not been cleared up at the end of 1970.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

24 dealers were registered under the Act. No duty is incumbent upon the Local Authority, except registration, the remaining duties lying with the Police.

Considerable office work was created last year by the repeated withdrawal and subsequent re-registration of dealers who wished to take advantage of Social Security benefits (which are not so beneficial to the "self-employed") in between scrap 'deals'. Each amendment to the register involves five or six letters, and whilst no positive action was open to us, the practice has been considerably reduced. The taking up of the problem with the Ministry has not apparently produced any permanent solution but there were no cases in 1970 of registration de-registration and re-registration.

CLEAN AIR ACTS 1956 - 1968

26 inspections (including smoke observations) were made.

The later Act amends the 1963 Act and gives powers to deal with the emission of grit and dust.

Dark Smoke, Clean Air Acts 1956 and 1968 - Section 1

No contraventions were recorded.

Furnaces, Clean Air Act, 1956 - Section 3

Notification was received in two cases for prior approval and application granted in both cases.

Chimney Heights, Clean Air Act, 1968 - Section 6

One application was received and approved.

Smoke Control Orders.

Owing to the lack of adequate supplies of Smokeless Fuel our No. 1 Order has not so far been confirmed, but the horizon may be brighter in two senses in 1971.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963 and PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Licences have been issued for one boarding establishment and two Pet Shops.

CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960 and CARAVAN SITES ACT, 1968

At the end of 1970 the number of site licences operating on (a) Individual Sites was 22 on residential sites and (b) Multiple (more than 3) was 1 - involving a total of 56 caravans.

There were 81 ^{holiday} caravans on 3 multiple sites.

There were no prosecutions all contraventions being remedied informally and to the end 87 inspections were carried out.

Isolated Camping Sites.

There was one licenced site as at 31st December, 1970, attached to a licenced residential caravan site. It is for 20 pitches. Additional sanitary accommodation is to be provided.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

There are no known cases.

HOUSING ACT, 1969, Part III, Sec. 45.

Three applications for Qualification Certificates were received at the end of 1970. No certificates have yet been issued.

HATTON COMMON with its caravans, varying from 3 - 5, is still presenting its problems.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

A total of 27 complaints were received and investigated - varying from barking dogs (quite common), mechanical saws, bulk grain lorries unloading, to pneumatic road drills and the chimes from mobile ice cream vendors' vehicles.

Three commercial complaints were confirmed under Sec. 1 and dealt with informally - one being reported to Committee. Under Sec. 2, the Department received and remedied informally, two complaints. The Noise Meter has proved useful in deciding the vexed question of what is harmful to the average person in average circumstances - the psychological effect of producing some yardstick and the idea of "recording the truth" is very great and appreciation of the Council's action in providing this Noise Meter is herewith put on record.

SWIMMING BATHS

Sampling to check on the efficiency of the chlorination of the water has given the following results:

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Swimming Pool	9	NIL
Paddling Pool	1	2

A chlorination plant for the paddling pool has been installed and it is hoped that all samples will, in future, be satisfactory.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS and HOUSING ACTS

A total of 786 visits were made.

HOUSING ACTS, 1957, 1961 and 1969

Out of 5,439 houses in the district, 1,432 are Council houses. Under the Housing Act, 1957, the individually unfit houses demolished were 23, whilst 10 were closed and 11 unfit houses made fit. The Council erected 2 dwellings in 1969 and private enterprise 69. At the end of 1969, 8 Council dwellings were in course of erection and 96 by private enterprise.

However, since 1st April, 1945 to 31st December, 1970, the Council has erected 1,019 houses, and private enterprise 974 - 71 during 1970.

No council houses were sold to the tenant during the year. There were 143 applications to live in council houses at the end of the year. During the year 8 Flats (Shrewsbury Road) and 22 Bungalows (Rowan Road) were erected.

GRANTS COMPLETED SINCE THE COMING INTO LAW OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1969

Discretionary

Owner	19
Owner/Occupier	11

Standard

Owner	3
Owner/Occupier	10

GRANTS COMPLETED IN 1970 (includes Grants promised under Housing Act, 1969 and previous legislation).

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS (HOUSING ACT, 1969)

- a. Number of dwellings in applications completed during year 30
- b. Average cost per dwelling approved on work ranking for grant £1634. 2
- c. Amount of grant payable by Local Authority stated as % 43.29%
- d. Average cost per dwelling including repairs and improvements etc. £2309. 5

STANDARD GRANTS (HOUSING ACT, 1969)

- a. Number of dwellings in applications completed during year 10
- b. Average cost per dwelling £473 2.6
- c. Average amount of grant per dwelling paid by Council £229 13.3

Compared with last year, this shows, for the first full year under the new legislation, nearly 50% increase in the number of grants paid.

372 visits in connection with grants were made.

It is interesting to note that the District gained nine flats as the result of the conversion of two single dwellings - a Hall and a Rectory. These unwanted examples of how a few privileged persons lived a century ago are now providing good housing units for today's commuters who wish to regenerate themselves after the wear and tear of life in towns and in the modern work-a-day world. The grant rises from £1,000 to £1,200 per dwelling produced for flats of three or more storeys.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS 1970 - A PROGRESS REPORT FOR ENGLAND & WALES

- 1. New housebuilding by local authorities continues to decline. Housing starts have fallen from 140,000 in 1968 to 125,000 in 1970 and approvals from 140,000 to 91,000.
- 2. As a result of the Government's policy of improving the older housing stock, under the provisions of the 1969 Housing Act, a considerable growth has occurred in the number of houses improved with the aid of grants.
- 3. According to a house condition survey carried out by the Government in 1967, it was estimated that some 4.5 million dwellings required either more than £125 worth of repairs or lack one or more of the basic amenities, or both. Of these, 4.5 million, 3.9 millions are in the private sector of which 2.0 million are rented.

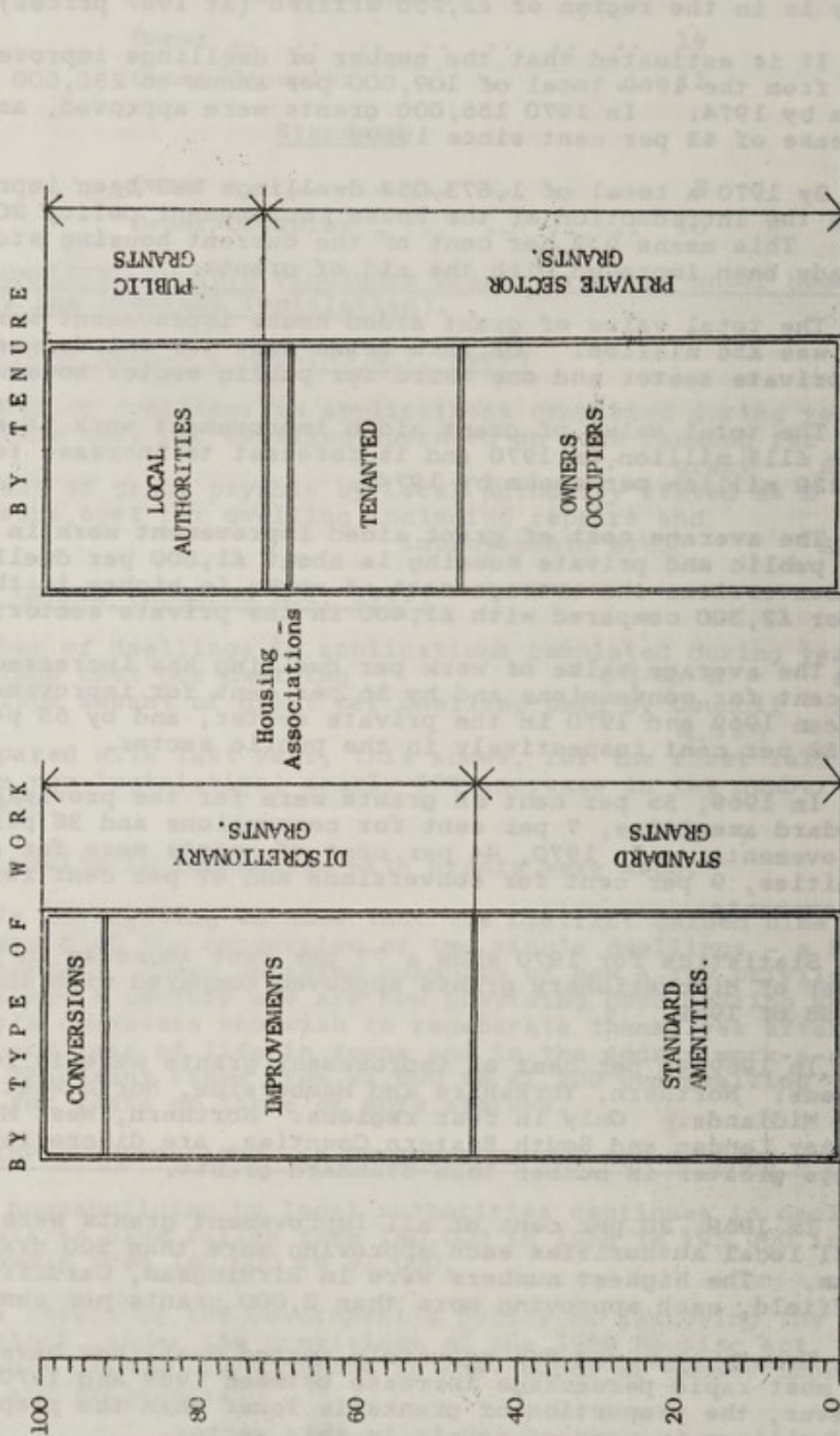
4. Government estimates show that the value of work to be done in improving and repairing the 4.5 million dwellings referred to above is in the region of £2,250 million (at 1967 prices).
5. It is estimated that the number of dwellings improved will rise from the 1969 total of 109,000 per annum to 250,000 per annum by 1974. In 1970 156,000 grants were approved, an increase of 43 per cent since 1969.
6. By 1970 a total of 1,573,052 dwellings had been improved since the introduction of the house improvement policy 20 years ago. This means 9.3 per cent of the current housing stock has already been improved with the aid of grants.
7. The total value of grant aided house improvement work in 1969 was £56 million. Of this total some two thirds was for the private sector and one third for public sector housing.
8. The total value of grant aided improvement work is estimated to be £115 million in 1970 and is forecast to increase to £200 to £220 million per annum by 1974.
9. The average cost of grant aided improvement work in 1970 to both public and private housing is about £1,000 per dwelling. For conversions the average cost of works is higher in the public sector £2,300 compared with £1,400 in the private sector.
10. The average value of work per dwelling has increased by 44 per cent for conversions and by 36 per cent for improvements between 1969 and 1970 in the private sector, and by 65 per cent and 52 per cent respectively in the public sector.
11. In 1969, 55 per cent of grants were for the provision of standard amenities, 7 per cent for conversions and 38 per cent for improvements. In 1970, 44 per cent of grants were for standard amenities, 9 per cent for conversions and 47 per cent for improvements.
12. Statistics for 1970 show a 77 per cent increase in the number of discretionary grants approved compared with the same period of 1969.
13. In 1969, 45 per cent of improvement grants were in four regions: Northern, Yorkshire and Humberside, North West and West Midlands. Only in four regions: Northern, West Midlands, Greater London and South Eastern Counties, are discretionary grants greater in number than standard grants.
14. In 1969, 20 per cent of all improvement grants were made by 21 local authorities each approving more than 500 grants per annum. The highest numbers were in Birmingham, Cardiff and Sheffield, each approving more than 2,000 grants per annum.
15. Grants approved for privately rented dwellings have shown the most rapid percentage increase between 1969 and 1970. However, the proportion of grants is lower than the proportion of dwellings in need of repair in this sector.

	Dwellings in need of improvement 4.5 million	Grants approved in 1970 156 thousand
Local authorities	13%	28%
Private owners	42%	49%
Privately rented	45%	23%

16. At the current rate of house improvement it will take slightly under 30 years to improve the current stock in need of repair. If the Government's target of about a quarter of a million improvements per annum is achieved this could be achieved in 20 years.

HOME IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.
ENGLAND AND WALES.

1970 - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION.

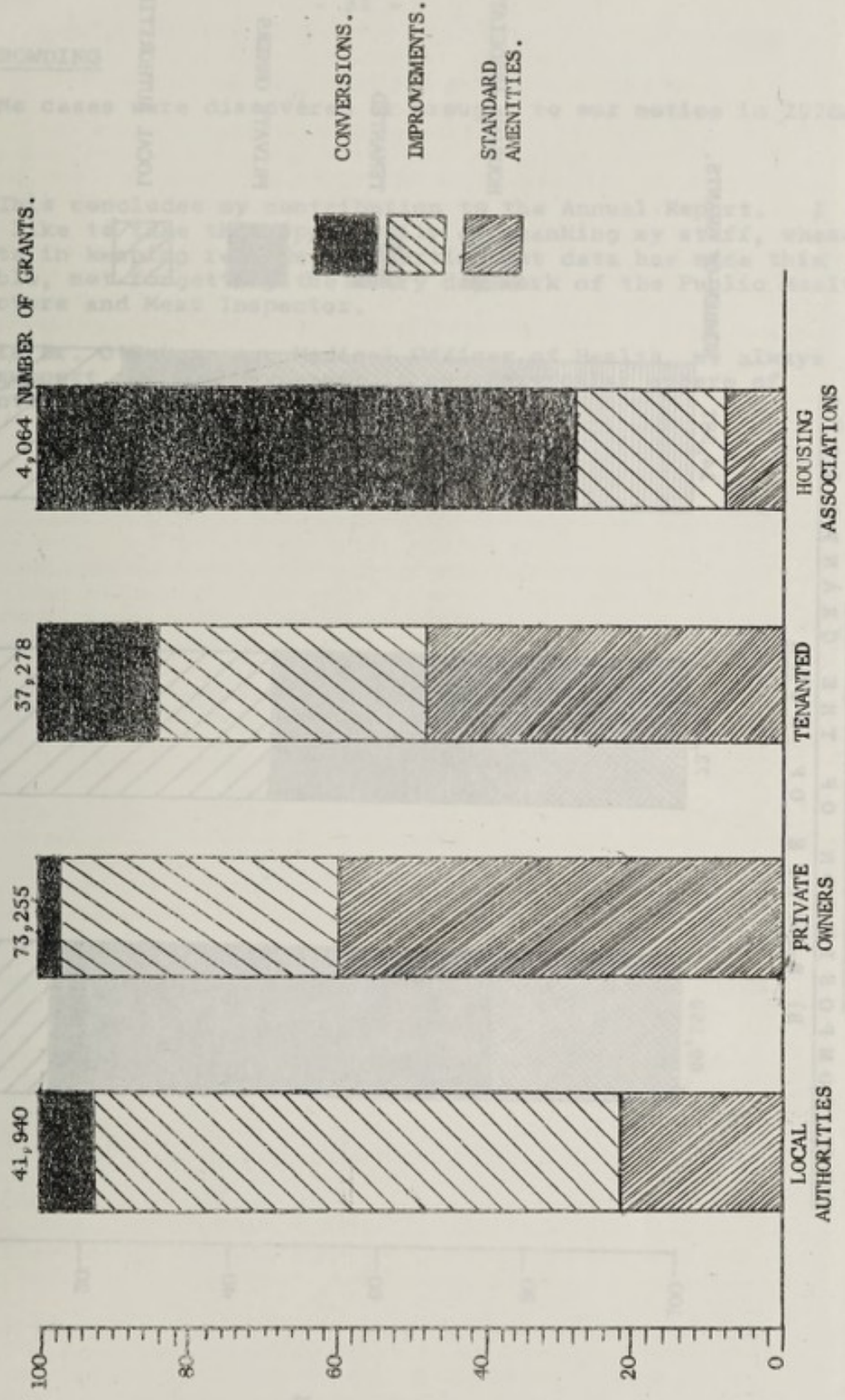


TOTAL NO. OF GRANTS 156,537

ENGLAND AND WALES

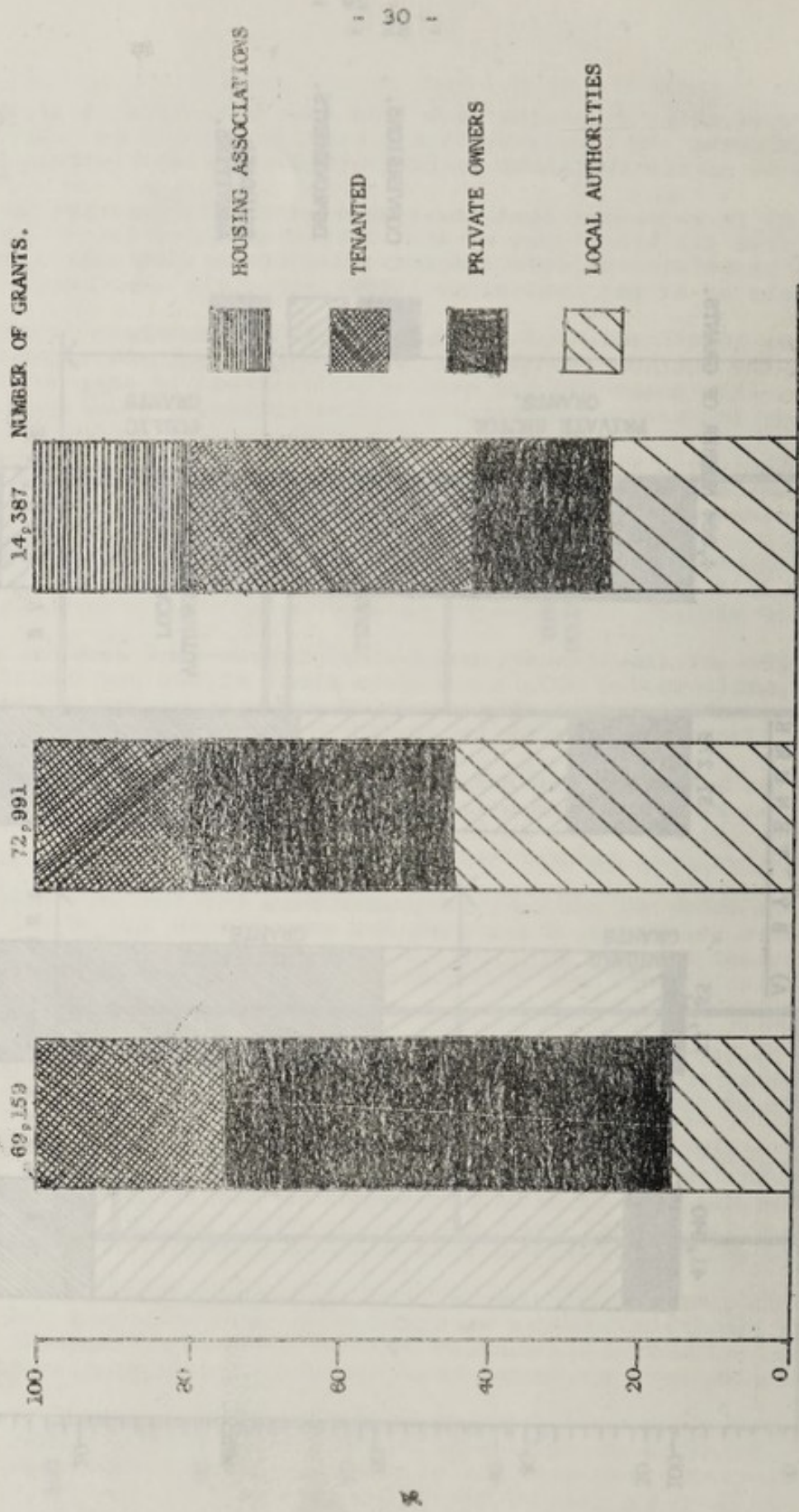
THE COMPOSITION OF THE GRANTS 1970

A) BY TENURE.



HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS
ENGLAND AND WALES

THE COMPOSITION OF THE GRANTS 1970
B) BY TYPE OF WORK



OVERCROWDING

No cases were discovered or brought to our notice in 1970.

This concludes my contribution to the Annual Report. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking my staff, whose efforts in keeping records and sorting out data has made this possible, not forgetting the every day work of the Public Health Inspectors and Meat Inspector.

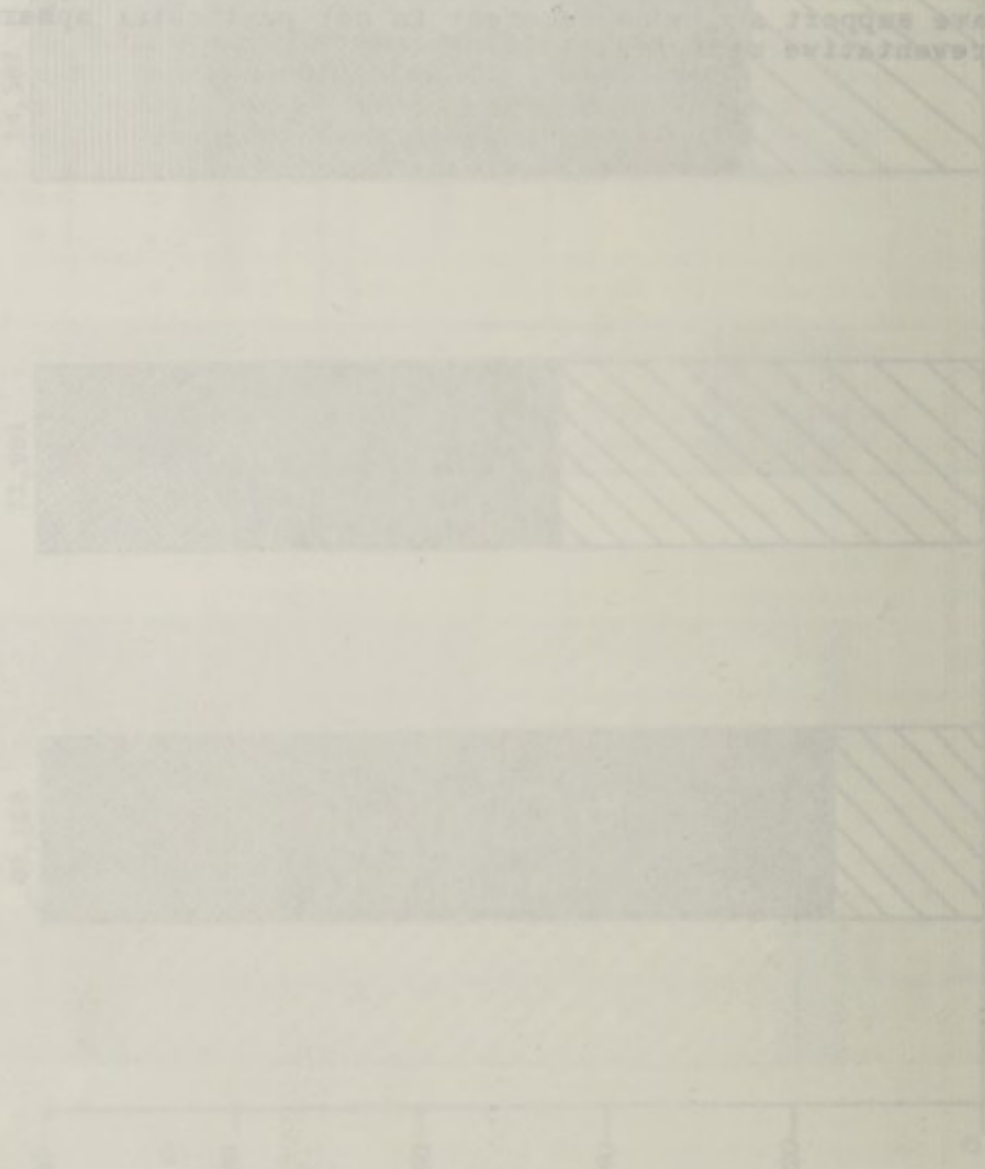
In Dr. O'Brien, our Medical Officer of Health, we always have support and encouragement in our particular sphere of preventative medicine.

No cases were discovered by through to our notice in 1970

This concludes my contribution to the Annual Report. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking my staff, whose efforts in keeping records and writing out data has made this possible, not forgetting the many doctors of the Public Health Inspectorate and their inspectors.

In Dr. G. ... Medical Officer of Health we always have support ... preventive ...

THE ... OF ...



CONSIDERABLE EXPENDITURE PROVIDED

FACTORY
BOND

