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Contributors

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SLEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor E. A. Houghton

(Chairman of the Council)

Councillor G. Dwyer

(Chairman of the Committee)

Councillor W. B. Houghton

Councillor A. Dwyer

SLEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

Councillor W. Houghton

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE

YEAR

1959

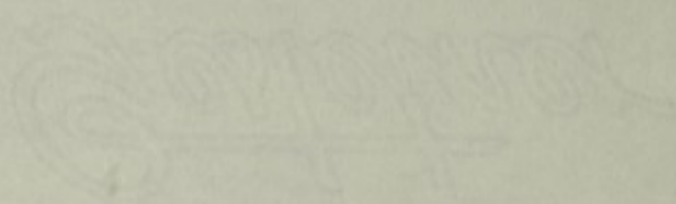


GENERAL SECRETARY

W. B. Houghton
(1959 - 1960)

CLERK

Miss W. Houghton



OFFICE OF THE
SHERIFF

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF ALABAMA

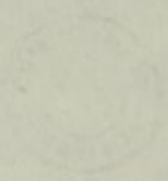
AND

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSMENTS

FOR THE

YEAR

1890



SLEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor E. A. Smeeton (Chairman of the Council)
Councillor G. Dawson (Chairman of the Committee)
Councillor N. H. Emmence
Councillor A. Buttler
Councillor L. Kidd
Councillor E. A. Romney
Councillor W. Rudkin

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

John W. Scholey, M.B., Ch.B.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND HOUSING OFFICER

T. E. Dagwell, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary
Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

Certificate of the Royal Society of Health as Inspector
of Meat and Other Foods.

Certificate of the Royal Society of Health as Smoke
Inspector.

Certificate of the Royal Society of Health in Sanitary
Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

HOUSING OFFICER'S ASSISTANT

A. V. Barraclough

Certificate of the Institute of Housing

GENERAL ASSISTANT

W. B. Williamson
(from 5 - 1 - 59)

CLERK

Miss W. Carr.

ELKLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor E. A. Garton
Councillor G. Brown
Councillor E. H. Edwards
Councillor A. Butler
Councillor J. Kidd
Councillor E. A. Harnay
Councillor W. Haskin

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

John W. Sedley, M.B., Ch.B.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND HOUSING OFFICER

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Certificate of the Institute of Housing

GENERAL ASSISTANT

W. B. Williamson
(From 1 - 19)

CLERK

Miss W. Carr

Manor House,
Northgate,
Sleaford,
Lincs.
23rd November, 1960.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report for the year 1959.

You will see from the information provided that the health of the community has remained good, and that both the birth rate and death rate approximate to the National average. Perhaps the most important step taken during the year was the programme for the immunisation of certain age groups of the population against acute poliomyelitis. The response on the whole was good, and quite a high percentage of the population was immunised. The considerable decline in the number of cases of poliomyelitis notified throughout the country leads one to think that the immunisation has been extremely effective in controlling the infection.

Response to diphtheria immunisation however has not been nearly so good, and the increase in the number of cases which have occurred recently show how important it is for children to be immunised, otherwise outbreaks of this disease will become widespread again in this country.

Excellent progress has been made with the slum clearance programme and this has thrown considerable strain on the Health Department as it entails much work. I would like to thank them for the energy they have displayed in coping with this problem. The remainder of the Health Service has continued to function smoothly and to the benefit of the community in general.

I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for the help I have received from them in my endeavours during the year.

I am your obedient servant,

JOHN W. SCHOLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

West House,

Northgate,

Sheffield,

Yorks.

23rd November, 1950.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report for the year 1950.

You will see from the information provided that the health of the community has remained good, and that both the birth rate and death rate approximate to the National average. Perhaps the most important step taken during the year was the programme for the immunisation of certain age groups of the population against acute poliomyelitis. The response on the whole was good, and gave a high percentage of the population was immunised. The considerable decline in the number of cases of poliomyelitis notified throughout the country leads me to think that the immunisation has been extremely effective in controlling the infection.

Response to diphtheria immunisation however has not been nearly so good, and the increase in the number of cases which have occurred recently show how important it is for children to be immunised, otherwise outbreaks of this disease will become widespread again in this country.

Excellent progress has been made with the elimination programme and this has thrown considerable strain on the Health Department as it entails much work. I would like to thank them for the energy they have displayed in coping with this problem. The remainder of the Health Service has continued to function smoothly and to the benefit of the community in general.

I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for the help I have received from them in my endeavours during the year.

I am your obedient servant,

JOHN W. SCHOLLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres	4,549
Population - 1951 Census	7,680
- Registrar General's Estimate 30/6/59	7,440
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Book	2,331
Number of new houses completed during the year	20
Rateable value as at 1st October, 1959	£101,916
Sum represented by a penny rate	£382

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>BIRTHS</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births	Legitimate	54	61	115
	Illegitimate	3	1	4
	Totals	57	62	119
Still Births	Legitimate	1	1	2
	Illegitimate	-	1	1
	Totals	1	2	3
<u>Birth Rates</u>			<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Birth Rate (Crude) per 1,000 of the estimated population			12.43	15.99
Birth Rate (Corrected) per 1,000 of the estimated population			12.68	16.31
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (England and Wales)			16.4	16.5
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births			21.05	24.59
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births (England and Wales)			21.6	20.7
<u>DEATHS</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of Deaths		61	65	126
Death Rate (Crude) per 1,000 of the estimated population			17.91	16.93
Death Rate (Corrected) per 1,000 of the estimated population			10.21	11.17
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (England and Wales)			11.7	11.6

<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of Deaths - Legitimate	1	1	2
- Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	1	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births		10.75	18.35
Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births (England and Wales)		22.5	22.0

<u>CAUSES OF DEATH</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	-	-
Other Tuberculosis	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	1	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	-	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	1	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	2	3	5
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	1	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	2	7	9
Coronary disease, angina	11	10	21
Hyper-tension with heart disease	3	2	5
Other heart disease	8	19	27
Other circulatory disease	3	4	7
Influenza	4	4	8
Pneumonia	5	2	7
Bronchitis	2	1	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
Hyper-plasia of prostate	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	7	10
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
All other accidents	2	3	5
Suicide	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
T O T A L	61	65	126
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Deaths of Infants under 1 year			
	Male	Female	Total
Number of Deaths - Legitimate	1	1	2
- Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	1	1	2
Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births			
1958	10.35	10.35	10.35
1959	22.0	22.0	22.0

CAUSES OF DEATH			
	Male	Female	Total
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Suicide	-	-	-
All other accidents	2	2	4
Motor vehicle accidents	2	2	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	7	10
Congenital malformations	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Hyper-plasia of prostate	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
Bronchitis	2	1	3
Pneumonia	2	2	4
Influenza	4	4	8
Other circulatory disease	3	4	7
Other heart disease	8	19	27
Hypertension with heart disease	8	2	10
Coronary disease, angina	11	10	21
Vascular lesions of nervous system	2	7	9
Imbriates	1	-	1
Leukemia, lymphoma	1	-	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	2	3	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	1	5
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	-	8
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
Malaria	2	-	2
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
Other tuberculosis	-	-	-
Respiratory tuberculosis	-	-	-

TOTAL

61 22 122

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

The Kesteven County Council through the Public Health Department operates the health services under Part II of the National Health Services Act, 1946. Services provided include ante and post-natal care together with a midwife service, health visiting and home nursing, a domestic health service and the ambulance service. The Kesteven County Council operates a clinic at Riversdale House, Westgate, which provides for the majority of the local facilities.

Hospital Services.

The lack of a local hospital has continued to cause the Council considerable concern and it's efforts to persuade the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board that there is a need for some hospital services to be provided locally have been undiminished. General hospitals are now provided at Lincoln, Grantham and Boston with facilities for maternity needs at Sleaford, Lincoln and Grantham.

Laboratory Facilities.

Use is made by the department and local practitioners of the services provided by the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln. Water samples are sent to the Public Analyst, Mr. W. Taylor, 16, Hamilton Road, Sherwood, Nottingham, when both bacteriological and chemical examinations are required.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year 128 cases of infectious diseases were notified.

Measles	..	..	..	109
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	3
Pneumonia	..	..	..	7
Erysipelas	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	6

Food Poisoning.

No case of food poisoning was notified during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1941 to 1947.

No action was considered necessary under the provisions of this Act.

Public Health Inspector & Sanitary Officer.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

The Kesteven County Council through the Public Health Department operates the health services under the terms of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Services provided include ante and post-natal care together with a midwife service, health visiting and home nursing, a domestic health service and the ambulance service. The Kesteven County Council operates a clinic at Skegness, Horncastle, Wainfleet, which provides for the majority of the local facilities.

Hospital Services

The lack of a local hospital has caused no small amount of considerable concern and it is often no surprise that the Kesteven County Council Board has been unable to provide hospital services to be provided locally have been discontinued. General hospitals are now provided at Lincoln, Grantham and Boston with facilities for maternity needs at Grantham, Lincoln and Boston.

Laboratory Facilities

Use is made by the department and local practitioners of the services provided by the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln. Water samples are sent to the Public Analyst, Mr. W. Taylor, 15, Markham Road, Grantham, when both bacteriological and chemical examinations are required.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year 195 cases of infectious diseases were notified.

Measles	..	..	129
Whooping Cough	..	..	3
Diphtheria	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	..	..	2
Tuberculosis	..	..	1
Polio	..	..	1

Food Poisoning

No case of food poisoning was notified during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1941 to 1947

No action was considered necessary under the provisions of this Act.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

1959.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my twelfth Annual Report on the Environmental Health Services of the Urban District for the year ending 31st December, 1959.

The Public Health work of the department has again largely been concerned with unfit housing. By the end of the year almost all the unfit houses which it was necessary to deal with to make use of the Council's allocation of 66 houses for rehousing purposes had been included in Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders. While this will enable the Council to keep up its unfit housing programme nearer to schedule it has also meant that well over half of the houses to be dealt with have now been included in orders.

A disturbing feature of recent years has been the small number of newly erected private houses. In 1957 and 1958 two houses were erected in each year. In this year under review no private houses were completed although the availability of land on the Boston Road Estate had enabled a number of persons to commence private building. The housing return to Ministry of Housing and Local Government at the 31st December, 1959 shows since 1945 84 private houses only had been completed. This compares very unfavourably with neighbouring authorities. Undoubtedly the lack of available land for private development accounts for this position. There is ample evidence to show that families now living outside the Urban District would have preferred to live in the area were there available modern houses for purchase.

I would thank the Council for their continued support and my fellow Officers in particular those of my own department for their assistance and co-operation during the year.

T. E. DAGWELL,

Public Health Inspector & Housing Officer.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1959

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my twelfth Annual Report on the Environmental Health Services of the Urban District for the year ending 31st December, 1959.

The Public Health work of the Department has again largely been concerned with anti-housing. By the end of the year almost all the anti-housing which it was necessary to deal with to make use of the Council's allocation of 50 houses for rehousing purposes had been included in clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders. While this will enable the Council to keep up its anti-housing programme nearer to schedule it has also meant that over half of the houses to be dealt with have now been included in Orders.

A disturbing feature of recent years has been the small number of newly erected private houses. In 1957 and 1958 two houses were erected in each year. In this year under review no private houses were completed although the availability of land on the Boston Road Estate has enabled a number of persons to commence private building. The housing return to Ministry of Housing and Local Government at the 31st December, 1959 shows since 1945 84 private houses only had been completed. This compares very unfavourably with neighbouring authorities. Undoubtedly the lack of available land for private development accounts for this position. There is ample evidence to show that families now living outside the Urban District would have preferred to live in the area where there are available modern houses for purchase.

I would thank the Council for their continued support and my fellow Officers in particular those of my own department for their assistance and co-operation during the year.

T. E. DAVYLL.

Public Health Inspector & Housing Officer

COUNCIL HOUSING

The new estate at Boston Road was commenced by the Contractors early in the year and by December considerable progress had been made. Whilst only 20 bungalows had been handed over the remaining houses were largely in an in-advanced stage. The Council agreed that 66 of the 88 houses and bungalows available should be allocated for re-housing families from unfit houses due to be demolished. The availability of this number of houses to replace those unfit has enabled the Public Health Committee to accelerate rapidly progress in the clearance of unfit houses.

During the year 18 houses became available for re-letting and these were allocated to 12 families on the general list and 6 from unfit houses.

Following the pilot scheme carried out on the Grantham Road Estate to modernize pre-war Council houses the Council considered a further scheme to deal similarly with the Manor Place Estate. The work which was completed during 1958 on Grantham Road was very well received by the tenants and in spite of the small increase in rent the benefits gained were appreciated. The work required at Manor Place Estate was similar to that at Grantham Road and entailed plastering the kitchens, re-arrangement of the fittings and replacing as necessary those obsolete. It was agreed that the whole estate should be completed during the financial year 1959/60, the total cost to be based on an estimate of £36 per house.

General maintenance of the Council's houses has been carried out satisfactorily during the year. Practically all the maintenance work is now done by direct labour and this system has worked exceptionally well. Direct control over the Council's own tradesmen enables work to be done more efficiently and enables the tradesmen to be deployed advantageously. The amount of maintenance necessary has made it difficult to keep the cost of works down to a level equal to the income derived from the rent contributions to housing repairs. Rising cost of both labour and materials over the years since the last increase was made has, of course, largely contributed to this situation. I have at all times attempted to ensure a high standard of maintenance and this policy, I am sure, will show dividends in the future.

UNFIT HOUSING.

The prospect of 66 new houses on the Boston Road Estate being available for rehousing in 1959 and 1960 had enabled the Council to more actively deal with the outstanding unfit houses included in the Council's programme. Due to lack of new houses becoming available the programme had fallen below schedule. The provision of this number of new houses should permit the Council to deal with probably 75 unfit houses at least allowing for the fact that inevitably some unfit house tenants make their own arrangements for rehousing. By the end of December the following action had been taken:

- (a) Sleaford Urban District (West Banks No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958.

The owner of certain houses and other buildings included in this Compulsory Purchase Order appealed against the making of the Order and an enquiry by the Inspector of

COUNCIL HOUSING

The new act to at Boston Road was commenced by the Corporation early in the year and by December considerable progress had been made. Whilst only 80 dwellings had been handed over the remaining houses were largely in an advanced stage. The Council agreed that 85 of the 88 houses and dwellings available should be allocated for rehousing families from unfit houses due to be demolished. The availability of this number of houses to replace those which had enabled the Public Health Committee to accelerate rapidly progress in the clearance of unfit houses.

During the year 18 houses became available for rehousing and these were allocated to 18 families on the general list and 2 from unfit houses.

Following the pilot scheme carried out on the Grantham Road Estate to modernize pre-war Council houses the Council considered a further scheme to deal similarly with the Manor Place Estate. The work which was completed during 1958 on Grantham Road was very well received by the tenants and in spite of the small increase in rent the benefits gained were appreciated. The work required at Manor Place Estate was similar to that at Grantham Road and entailed plastering the kitchen, re-arrangement of the fittings and replacing the necessary floorboards. It was agreed that the whole estate should be completed during the financial year 1959/60, the total cost to be based on an estimate of £25 per house.

General maintenance of the Council's houses has been carried out satisfactorily during the year. Practically all the maintenance work is now done by direct labour and this system has worked exceptionally well. Direct control over the Council's own tradesmen enables work to be done more efficiently and enables the tradesmen to be deployed advantageously. The amount of maintenance necessary has made it difficult to keep the cost of works down to a level equal to the income derived from the rent contributions to housing repairs. Rising cost of both labour and materials over the years since the last increase was made has, of course, largely contributed to this situation. I have at all times attempted to ensure a high standard of maintenance and this policy, I am sure, will show dividends in the future.

WHIT HOUSING

The proposal of 88 new houses on the Boston Road Estate being available for rehousing in 1959 and 1960 had enabled the Council to more actively deal with the outstanding unfit houses included in the Council's programme. Due to lack of new houses becoming available the programme had fallen below schedule. The provision of this number of new houses should permit the Council to deal with probably 75 unfit houses at least allowing for the fact that inevitably some unfit houses tenants make their own arrangements for rehousing. By the end of December the following action had been taken:

(a) Special Urban Estates (Works) Bill, 1958

Proposed Order, 1958

The names of certain houses and other buildings included in the Council's programme of rehousing are included in the list and an enquiry by the Inspector of

the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was held on the 3rd June, 1959. The objection, however, was withdrawn immediately before the enquiry, an agreement having been made between the owner and the Council regarding the re-sale of certain land owned by him. The enquiry was, however, held and the Order was subsequently confirmed on the 11th November, 1959, with certain minor modifications none of which, however, affected the ultimate clearance of the site.

- (b) 60, 60a, West Banks, 1, 2, 3, 4, Wilson's Yard, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, Westgate were declared to be the Westgate No. 2, Clearance Area on the 7th January, 1959 and the Sleaford Urban District (Westgate No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959 was made at the same time.
- (c) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7/8, 9, 10, Gladstone's Yard were declared to be the Gladstone's Yard Clearance Area on the 10th August, 1959 and the Sleaford Urban District (Gladstone's Yard) Clearance Order, 1959 was made at the same time.

An appeal against the Order was lodged by the Owner of No. 10, Gladstone's Yard and a hearing by an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was held on the 11th November, 1959. The Appeal was, however, unsuccessful and the Order was subsequently confirmed on the 4th February, 1960.

- (d) 20, 21, 22, Carre Street were declared to be the Carre Street No. 1, Clearance Area on the 4th November, 1959 and the Sleaford Urban District (Carre Street No. 1) Clearance Order, 1959 was made at the same time.
- (e) 44, 46, 48, Westgate and 1 and 3, Repton's Court were declared to be the Westgate No. 3, Clearance Area on the 2nd December, 1959 and the Sleaford Urban District (Westgate No. 3) Clearance Order, 1959 was made at the same time.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSING.

58, West Banks:

The owner of this house on whom a Notice of Time and Place was served in 1958 made no proposals with regard to the future of the house and accordingly a Demolition Order was made by the Council on the 5th February, 1959.

54 and 56, West Banks:

The owner of these two houses on whom a notice of Time and Place was served in 1958 appeared before the Committee in January and gave an undertaking that he would not re-let the premises when vacated by their present occupiers and that he would demolish the premises as soon as both were vacated. This undertaking was accepted by the Council.

6, 7 and 7a, Quarrington:

Notices of Time and Place were served on the Owners of these houses on the 4th December, 1959.

Cogglesford Mill Cottage:

A Notice of Time and Place was served on the Owner of this house on the 4th December, 1959.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 came into force on the 4th June, 1959. Section 4 empowers Local Authorities to make grants for the provision of standard amenities to be known as Standard Grants. These standard amenities are a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom, a wash-hand basin, a hot water supply, a water closet in or contiguous to the building and satisfactory facilities for storing food. The maximum grant payable in respect of all of these facilities to be £155, the maximum to be reduced by a given amount where any of the facilities are already provided. These provisions enable the Council to make grants towards improvement of houses which have a life of 15 years or more, but which probably would not be capable of improvement by a Discretionary Grant. By the end of the year four applications for Standard Grants had been approved by the Council.

Six applications for Discretionary Grants were received and approved during the year. The total amount of grants paid during the year was £1,545 - 18 - 8d.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Inspections of dwelling-houses during the year.

(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	117
Number of inspections made for the purpose	184
(b) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-heading (a) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	38
(c) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	33
(d) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-headings) found not to be in all respects, reasonably fit for habitation.	25

Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their Officers	25
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Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10, and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957	
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	NIL
Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices	
(i) By owners	NIL
(ii) By local authority in default of owners	NIL

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | NIL |
| (ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices | NIL |
| (a) By owners | NIL |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | NIL |

(c) Proceedings under Sections 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 1 |
| (ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 1 |

(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | NIL |
| (ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit | NIL |

(e) Proceedings under Sections 42 and 43 of the Housing Act, 1957.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (i) Number of Clearance Orders made | 4 |
| (ii) Number of Compulsory Purchase Orders made | NIL |
| (iii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance thereof | NIL |

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Public Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection.

The Council continued to provide two slaughterhouses in the district as public Slaughterhouses. In spite of late night slaughtering, often until 11 p.m. on Mondays in particular, after which meat inspection needs to be completed, 100% inspection was again carried out.

The amount of meat condemned in the year was 4 tons 0 cwt. 111 lbs.

The throughput was slightly up in total but in particular the number of cattle killed was reduced by 69.

The percentage of cattle affected by tuberculosis was again reduced by almost half. Similarly the percentage of pigs affected was also reduced. This year's percentages of the number of cattle and pigs affected was 3.84 and 1.91. These figures compare very favourably with percentages of 20.13 and 8.67 respectively in 1949. The effectiveness of the control of tuberculosis in this period warrants no comment.

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Act.

	(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	
WIL	(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
WIL	(a) By owners	
WIL	(b) By local authority in default of owners	
	(c) Proceedings under Sections 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1937.	
	(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
	(ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
	(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1937.	
	(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	WIL
	(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit	WIL
	(e) Proceedings under Sections 42 and 43 of the Housing Act, 1937.	
	(i) Number of Clearance Orders made	WIL
	(ii) Number of Compulsory Purchase Orders made	WIL
	(iii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance thereof	WIL

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Public Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection.

The Council continued to provide two slaughterhouses in the district as public slaughterhouses. In spite of late night slaughtering, often until 11 p.m. on Mondays in particular, after which meat inspection needs to be completed, 100% inspection was again carried out.

The amount of meat consumed in the year was 4 tons 6 cwt. 11 lbs.

The throughput was slightly up in total but in particular the number of cattle killed was reduced by 59.

The percentage of cattle affected by tuberculosis was again reduced by almost half. Similarly the percentage of pigs affected was also reduced. This year's percentages of the number of cattle and pigs affected was 2.54 and 1.91. These figures compare very favourably with percentages of 20.13 and 6.87 respectively in 1937. The effectiveness of the control of tuberculosis in this period warrants no comment.

The percentage of carcasses affected by cysticercosis was reduced to 2.74, 11 carcasses only being found to be affected, 9 of which were submitted for refrigeration.

The Slaughterhouses Reports (Appointed Day) Order, 1959 was made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the effect of which was to appoint the second of November, 1959 as the earliest day by which local authorities may submit their reports to the Ministry under Section 3 of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. The effect of this Order was virtually that the Council's Report under Section 3 must be in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food not later than the 2nd November, 1960. At the same time the Slaughterhouse Reports (Direction) 1959 was issued and this set out the form in which the Council's Slaughterhouse Report is to be submitted. In April of this year I made a preliminary report on the conditions existing at the Church Lane and Northgate Slaughterhouse having in mind the requirements of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958. In so far as the regulations are in force they have been complied with. There remains, however, a considerable number of matters by which the slaughterhouses fall short of the regulations in so far as they will apply after the appointed day. Briefly the following is the situation at each slaughterhouse:-

Church Lane Slaughterhouse.

This slaughterhouse has been in use a number of years for slaughtering and previous to being taken over by the Council following the derationing of meat, it was administered as a Ministry of the Food Slaughterhouse. During the latter part of their occupation, following representations that the premises were unsatisfactory, the Ministry carried out certain improvements to the premises which increased the capacity and to some extent improved on the conditions then existing.

The work that was carried out made the slaughterhouse capable of dealing with approximately 18 cattle units per day.

It has never been considered that the Church Lane Slaughterhouse occupies a satisfactory site for various reasons, the principal of which are that it is surrounded on two sides by the Sleaford Junior School; the approach via Church Lane in either direction is narrow, difficult for access by cattle wagons and dangerous by reason of the possible presence of school children, when driving stock from the market. The site is also congested and the buildings thereon have been utilised for purposes for which they were never intended. The present layout of the slaughterhouse, without having regard to any other considerations is, to say the least, inconvenient.

The accommodation at present provided consists of the slaughterhall the hanging room adjoining together with five lairs. There is in addition a small hanging room at the rear for smalls and a small office is provided for meals for the slaughtermen and for storage of their working clothes. A covered portion of the yard is used for storage of hides and skins and there is a small condemned meat room. There is also provided sanitary accommodation.

The layout of the slaughterhouse and lairage is such that at present it is difficult to keep apart from the area where slaughtering is taking place, stock which are awaiting slaughter. As an example shutting up beast in the pining pen - it is necessary to drive them in sight of animals in process of

The percentage of expenses allocated by the Government was reduced to 5.74, if expenses only being found to be allocated, 9 of which were submitted for reimbursement.

The Slough House Report (Appointed Day) Order, 1959 was made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the effect of which was to appoint the second of November, 1959 as the appointed day by which local authorities may submit their reports to the Ministry under Section 2 of the Slough House Act, 1958. The effect of this Order was virtually that the Council's Report under Section 2 was to be in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food not later than the 8th November, 1959. At the same time the Slough House Report (Extension) 1959 was issued and this set out the form in which the Council's Slough House Report is to be submitted. In April of this year 1960 a preliminary report on the conditions existing at the Church Lane and Northgate Slough Houses having in mind the reports made of the Slough Houses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 and the Slough House (Prevention of Disease) Regulations, 1958. It is so far as the regulations are in force that have been complied with. There remains, however, a considerable number of matters by which the Slough Houses fail to meet the regulations in so far as they will apply after the appointed day. Briefly the following is the situation at each Slough House:-

Church Lane Slough House

The Slough House has been in use a number of years for slaughtering and previous to being taken over by the Council following the termination of lease, it was administered as a Ministry of the Food Slough House. During the latter part of their occupation, following representations that the premises were unsatisfactory, the Ministry carried out certain improvements to the premises which increased the capacity and to some extent improved on the conditions then existing.

The work that was carried out under the Slough House Order of dealing with approximately 18 cattle and sheep per day.

It has never been considered that the Church Lane Slough House was a satisfactory site for various reasons, the principal of which are that it is surrounded on two sides by the Slough House School; the approach via Church Lane in either direction is narrow, difficult for access by cattle wagons and dangerous by reason of the possible presence of school children, when driving back from the market. The site is also congested and the buildings thereon have been utilized for purposes for which they were never intended. The present layout of the Slough House, without further regard to any other considerations, is, in any event, inconvenient.

The recommendation at present provided consists of the Slough House, the existing room adjoining together with five stalls. There is in addition a small meeting room at the rear for cattle and a small office is provided for stalls for the slaughterman and for storage of their working clothes. A covered portion of the yard is used for storage of hides and skins and there is a small condemned meat room. There is also provided suitable accommodation.

The layout of the Slough House and layout is such that at present it is difficult to keep apart from the area where slaughtering is taking place, stock which are awaiting slaughter. As an example slaughtering up horses has taken place it is necessary to drive them in light of animals in process of

being dressed and over an area generally fouled by blood, etc. Secondly during slaughtering times, access for the removal of dressed carcasses and offal is also via the front of the slaughterhall. Both practices must be condemned as being most unsatisfactory. It would be extremely difficult to overcome these objections on the present site without major constructional work. The general conclusion on planning, siting and layout alone must therefore be that on these grounds the slaughterhouse is unsatisfactory.

Northgate Slaughterhouse.

This slaughterhouse has also been in use for a number of years and was also taken over by the Council from the Ministry of Food. It has been used recently solely for the slaughter of pigs. Generally the accommodation provided is adequate for the throughput which the slaughterhouse is required to deal with. The accommodation consists of a slaughterhall, a hanging room, copper house and lairage. The yard in which the slaughterhouse is situated is at the rear of premises in Northgate and is reasonably well situated in regard to domestic buildings. The approach is satisfactory for the purposes for which it is used. The slaughterhouse has a fundamental disadvantage in that it is apart from the slaughterhouse where beast and sheep are killed, this prevents the best use being made of the labour available. Generally speaking the layout is more convenient than the Church Lane slaughterhouse and whilst it is necessary to drive in front of the slaughterhouse, pigs which are to be slaughtered, contraventions of the cruelty regulations can be avoided. The scalding is in my opinion out of date and uneconomic. The hanging room is very low and in summer does not provide good facilities.

The principal reasons for condemnation of the meat referred to above follow:-

being dressed and over an area generally faced by blood.
 who, especially during emergency times, access for the
 removal of dressed carcasses and offal is also the front
 of the slaughterhouse. Both practices must be condemned as
 being most unsatisfactory. It would be extremely difficult
 to overcome these objections of the present also without
 major constructional work. The General Commission on
 planning, siting and layout must therefore be that on
 these grounds the slaughterhouse is unsatisfactory.

Northgate Slaughterhouse.

This slaughterhouse has also been in use for a number
 of years and was also taken over by the Council from the
 Ministry of Food. It has been recently refitted for the
 slaughter of pigs. Generally the accommodation provided is
 adequate for the throughput which the slaughterhouse is
 required to deal with. The accommodation consists of a
 slaughterhouse, a banking room, copper house and lairage.
 The yard in which the slaughterhouse is situated is at the
 rear of premises in Northgate and is reasonably well
 situated in regard to domestic buildings. The approach to
 satisfactory for the purposes for which it is used. The
 slaughterhouse has a fundamental disadvantage in that it
 is apart from the slaughterhouse where waste and slurry are
 killed, this prevents the best use being made of the lairage
 available. Generally speaking the layout is more convenient
 than the Green Lane Slaughterhouse and whilst it is
 necessary to drive in front of the slaughterhouse, pigs which
 are to be slaughtered, contraventions of the cruelty
 regulations can be avoided. The main thing is in my opinion
 out of date and uneconomical. The banking room is very low
 and in summer does not provide good facilities.

The principal reasons for recommendation of the meat
 referred to above follow:-

BEASTS

Part of 1 Beast's forequarter	Tuberculosis	17
1 Beast's forequarter and part of 1 Beast's forequarter	Tuberculosis	181
1 Beast's forequarter	Tuberculosis	185
1 Beast's shin	Suppuration - Oedema	12
1 Beast's carcass and all organs	Generalised Tuberculosis	668
1 Beast's shin	Broken	18
1 Beast's organs	Tuberculosis	61
Beef and Beast organs	Various conditions and diseases	4,111

CALVES

1 Calf and all organs	Spinal Abscess - Oedema	60
Veal and calf organs	Various conditions and diseases	18

SHEEP

1 Ewe's carcass and all organs	Ill bled	80
1 Ewe's carcass and all organs	Jaundice	76
3 Lambs carcasses and all organs	Moribund	155
1 Lambs carcass and all organs	Dropsy and Emaciation	30
Mutton and sheep organs	Various conditions and diseases	157

PIGS

1 Pigs carcass and all organs	Septic Peritonitis	118
1 Pigs carcass and all organs	Septicaemia	452
1 Pigs carcass and all organs	Pyæmia	121
1 Pigs carcass and all organs	Swine Erysipelas	130
1 Sows carcass and all organs	Septic Peritonitis	356
1 Sows carcass and all organs	Dropsy	333
1 Pigs carcass and all organs	Pneumonia Fevered	97
1 Sows carcass and all organs	Acute Pleurisy and Peritonitis Fever	246
Pork	Bruising	37
Pork and Pig Organs	Various conditions and diseases	1,342

HUMAN

Part of 1 Bear's forequarter	Tuberculosis
1 Bear's forequarter and part of 1 Bear's forequarter	Tuberculosis
1 Bear's forequarter	Tuberculosis
1 Bear's skin	Suppuration - Osseous
1 Bear's carcass and all organs	Generalized Tuberculosis
1 Bear's skin	Broken
1 Bear's organs	Tuberculosis
1 Bear and Bear's organs	Various conditions and diseases

CATTLE

1 Calf and all organs	Spinal Abscess - Osseous
Veal and calf carcasses	Various conditions and diseases

SHEEP

1 Ewe's carcass and all organs	All sized
1 Ewe's carcass and all organs	Lambs
2 Lamb carcasses and all organs	Worried
1 Lamb carcass and all organs	Prophy and Muscular
1 Mutton and sheep organs	Various conditions and diseases

PIGS

1 Pig carcass and all organs	Septic Peritonitis
1 Pig carcass and all organs	Septicemia
1 Pig carcass and all organs	Pneumonia
1 Pig carcass and all organs	Swine Typhoid
1 Sow carcass and all organs	Septic Peritonitis
1 Sow carcass and all organs	Prophy
1 Pig carcass and all organs	Pharyngeal Peyer
1 Sow carcass and all organs	Acute Pharynx and Peritonsillar Fever
Pork	Straining
Pork and Pig Organs	Various conditions and diseases

1959	CATTLE	CALVES	SHEEP & LAMBS	PIGS
Number killed and inspected	729	8	2,471	1,981
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u> Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	1	6	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	211	2	36	182
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	28.94	37.5	1.70	9.18
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	28	-	-	38
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	3.84	-	-	1.91
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	11	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	9	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-
Percentage of beasts inspected affected with Cysticercosis	15.09	-	-	-

Other Foods.

The following premises are registered in accordance with section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The manufacture of sausage, etc.	10
The manufacture, sale and storage of ice-cream	2
Storage and sale only of ice-cream	21

Food premises are classified as under:-

Grocers	12
Green Grocers	9

1959	CATTLE	CALVES	OTHER LAMBS	PAGES
Number killed and inspected	789	8	2,471	1,381
All diseases except tuberculosis	111	1	5	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	211	2	38	122
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	26.94	27.5	1.70	9.19
Tuberculosis only	1	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	28	-	-	38
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.84	-	-	1.91
Gastroenteritis	11	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-
Carcases admitted to street-vend by refrigeration	-	-	-	-
Generalized and locally	-	-	-	-
Percentage of deaths inspected affected with gastroenteritis	15.09	-	-	-

Other Foods

The following premises are registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The manufacture of sausage, etc.
The manufacture, sale and storage of ice-cream
Storage and sale only of ice-cream

Food premises are classified as under:-

10
8
21
12
9
Green Grocers
Grocers

General Stores	8
Butchers	11
Sweets and Confectionery	9
Bakehouses	5
Restaurants	7
Residential Hotels	3
Other Licenced Premises	20

84

Milk Supply.

The following were registered in the district at 1 - 1 - 59.

Distributors.	8
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Dealer's licences issued in respect of designated milk at 1 - 1 - 59 were:-

Tuberculin Tested	1
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Pasteurised	1
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Sterilised	8
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Samples of milk and cream taken have in all cases proved satisfactory.

Ice-cream.

The number of manufacturers of ice-cream registered remains at two. Both premises, one of which is cold mix, were inspected during the season of production.

There are now 21 premises registered for the storage and sale only, one additional premises having been registered during the year.

Other Foods Condemned.

The undermentioned foods, other than fresh meat, have been examined and found to be unfit for food:-

22½lbs of Pork	Damaged and unsound
20lbs 8 ozs of Ham	Unsound
4-6lb tins of Corned Beef	Faulty Processing and unsound
10-14 oz tins Sauerkraut	Blown
2-6lb tins of Ox Tongue	Damaged

Other foods are disposed of by burying in the Council's refuse tip after mutilation. Amounts of such food are usually quite small. In certain cases, where food is condemned at institutions destruction is by burning.

WATER SUPPLY.

Extensions to the main supplies during the year were the provision of the necessary mains to supply the new Boston Road Estate and to development on Boston Road outside of the area. There has otherwise been no change in the water undertaking. The supply has continued to be adequate and of good quality, chemical and bacteriological reports on the samples having been satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Additional sewers were provided on the Boston Road Estate to deal with the drainage of the new houses to be erected there. The sewerage works have been used to capacity but the problem of the need for adequate sludge drying facilities has now been overcome by the provision of cold digestion of the raw sludge and the provision of further drying beds, which now appear to be more than adequate.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

There has been no change in the refuse disposal service during the year. This is controlled by the Surveyor who has been able to maintain a weekly collection from almost all premises within the Urban District.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The licenced caravan and camping site at Claremont Place has gone a long way towards satisfying the local need for residential caravan sites. Considerable use has been made by both users of caravans and tents of the area set aside for casual users and the provision of this facility appears to have done away almost entirely the use of unauthorised sites during the holiday season.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council continues to employ a Rodent Operator whose services are available full time if necessary. Whilst he is engaged on other work in the department first priority is always given to Rodent Control. It is pleasing to record that no major infestations were found during the year and the work which has been carried out may be considered maintenance of the very satisfactory position which existed last year.

Details of the work carried out by the Rodent Operator for the 12 months ending March 31st, 1960 are as follows:-

	<u>1959/60</u>
Total number of inspections	1052
Infestations Found	
Rats - Major Infestations	0
- Minor Infestations	103
Mice - Major Infestations	0
- Minor Infestations	10
	<u>113</u>
Number of treatments involved	139

WATER SUPPLY

Extensions to the main supply during the year were the provision of the necessary mains to supply the new Boston Road Estate and the development on Boston Road, east of the area. There has otherwise been no change in the water undertaking. The supply has continued to be adequate and of good quality, chemical and bacteriological reports on the supply having been satisfactory.

TREATMENT AND SEWERAGE

Additional sewers were provided on the Boston Road Estate to deal with the drainage of the new houses to be erected there. The sewerage works have been used to capacity but the problem of the need for additional sewage drying facilities has now been overcome by the provision of cold digestion of the raw sewage and the provision of further drying beds, which now appear to be more than adequate.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

There has been no change in the refuse disposal service during the year. This is controlled by the Surveyor who has been able to maintain a weekly collection from almost all premises within the Urban District.

HOUSEHOLD WASTE

The licensed caravan and camping site at Clarendon Place has gone a long way towards satisfying the local need for residential caravan sites. Considerable use has been made by both users of caravans and tents of the area set aside for casual users and the provision of this facility appears to have gone some way towards entirely the use of unserviced sites during the holiday season.

ROBENT CONTROL

The Council continues to employ a Robent Operator whose services are available full time if necessary. Whilst he is engaged on other work in the department, it is always given to Robent Control. It is pleasing to record that no major infestations were found during the year and the work which has been carried out may be considered maintenance of the very satisfactory position which existed last year.

Details of the work carried out by the Robent Operator for the 12 months ending March 31st, 1960 are as follows:-

1959/60

Total number of inspections	
1002	
0	Infestations - Major
	Infestations - Minor
103	Infestations - Minor
0	Infestations - Major
40	Infestations - Minor

115

139

Number of treatments involved

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

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

Premises	Number of Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	4	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	71	26	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	75	27	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases where defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	--
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-	-

1. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to sanitary conditions made by the Public Health Inspectors

Premises	Number of Inspector	Number of	
		Inspected	Not Inspected
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by local authority	4	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	21	20	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding bus-workers' premises)	-	-	-
Total	25	21	4

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Number of cases where defects were found		Number of cases in which provisions were found to be defective
			By H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
Part of Classrooms	-	-	-	-	-
ventilating	-	-	-	-	-
atmosphere	-	-	-	-	-
temperature	-	-	-	-	-
humidity	-	-	-	-	-
ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
effective fresh air of floors	-	-	-	-	-
apertures	-	-	-	-	-
contaminated	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Inadequate	1	-	-	-	-
(ii) Unhygienic or defective	1	-	-	-	-
(iii) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
other offences against the Act not involving offences relating to (i) to (iii)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-	-