

[Report 1963] / Medical Officer of Health, Sleaford U.D.C.

Contributors

Sleaford (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1963

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SLEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

SLEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT ^{Library}
COUNCIL

Councillor A. R. G. Yoxall (Chairman of the Committee)

Councillor B. G. Evans

Councillor J. T. Parrott

Councillor L. T. G. Wilkinson

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

YEAR

1963

Certificates of the Institute of Housing

GENERAL SECRETARY

W. E. Williamson

CLERK

Miss W. Garry

STATISTICAL REPORT ON THE
CIVIL SERVICE

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT ON THE
CIVIL SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR
1900

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sleaford
Urban District Council.

SLEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

I have the honour to present the annual report on
the Vital Statistics and Sanitary Conditions of the Urban
District.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor G. Dawson	(Chairman of the Council)
Councillor A. H. C. Keal	(Chairman of the Committee)
Councillor B. G. Evans	General's Estimate 30/6/63 7,730
Councillor A. W. Johnson	estimated during the year 52
Councillor J. E. Parker	estimated according to the Rate 2,447
Councillor J. T. Parratt	estimated by the 1st October, 1963 2,34,221
Councillor L. T. C. Wilkinson	estimated by a daily rate 1,074

VITAL STATISTICS

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

	Total
Live Births	120
Legitimate	84
Illegitimate	3

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Edwin I. Blenkinsop. M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND HOUSING OFFICER

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

HOUSING OFFICER'S ASSISTANT

A. V. Barraclough

Certificate of the Institute of Housing

Live Birth Rate per 1,000	1962	1963
of the estimated population	16.25	15.67

GENERAL ASSISTANT

W. B. Williamson

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (England and Wales)	16.61	16.93
---------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------	-------

CLERK

Miss W. Carr

Illegitimate live birth rate	3.205	1.642
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	15.75	22.03
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births (England and Wales)	16.10	17.3
Total live and still births	127	128

PLEASED URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor G. Lawson
Councillor A. H. G. Keel
Councillor B. G. Evans
Councillor A. W. Johnson
Councillor J. E. Parker
Councillor J. T. Farret
Councillor E. T. G. Wilkinson
(Chairman of the Council)
(Chairman of the Committee)

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Miss J. E. Macdonald, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND HOUSING OFFICER

F. E. Dawell, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

HOUSING OFFICER'S ASSISTANT

A. V. Bartolough
Caretaker of the Institute of Housing

GENERAL ASSISTANT

W. B. Williamson

CLERK

Miss W. Carr

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year
1963

To the Chairman and Members of the Sleaford
Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the annual report on the Vital Statistics and Sanitary Conditions of the Urban District.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in acres	4,549
Population - Census 1961	7,834
- Registrar General's Estimate 30/6/63	7,750
Number of new houses completed during the year ..	52
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Book	2,447
Rateable value as at 1st October, 1963	£254,221
Sum represented by a penny rate	£ 1,074

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Births</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births	Legitimate	64	56	120
	Illegitimate	2	1	3
	Totals	66	57	123
Still Births	Legitimate	3	2	5
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
	Totals	3	2	5
<u>Birth Rates</u>		<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	
Live Birth Rate (Crude) per 1,000 of the estimated population		16.28	15.87	
Live Birth Rate (Corrected) per 1,000 of the estimated population		16.61	16.98	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (England and Wales)		18.00	18.2	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births		3.20%	2.44%	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births		15.75	39.06	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births (England and Wales)		18.10	17.3	
Total live and still births		127	128	

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary
Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to present the annual report on
the Vital Statistics and Sanitary Conditions of the Urban
District.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in acres	4,342
Population - Census 1921	7,872
Population - Registrar General's Estimate 30/3/23	7,730
Number of new houses completed during the year	22
Number of inhabited houses according to the 1921 Census	2,447
Rateable value as at 1st October, 1922	£204,221
Sex represented by a penny rate	£ 1,074

VITAL STATISTICS

Births	Deaths	Males	Females	Total
Live Births	14	64	58	120
Still Births	1	2	1	3
Total	15	66	59	125
Live Births	5	5	2	7
Still Births	-	-	-	-
Total	5	5	2	7
1922	1922			
Live Birth Rate (Crude) per 1,000 of the estimated population	18.67	18.38	18.67	
Live Birth Rate (Corrected) per 1,000 of the estimated population	18.98	18.61	18.98	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (England and Wales)	18.6	18.00	18.6	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live births per cent of total live births	12.00	8.33	12.00	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	30.00	18.75	30.00	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births (England and Wales)	18.2	18.10	18.2	
Total live and still births	125	125	125	

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Number of deaths	76	72	148		
Death Rate (Crude) per 1,000 of the estimated population				18.36	19.10
Death Rate (Corrected) per 1,000 of the estimated population				10.10	11.46
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (England and Wales)				11.30	12.2
<u>Deaths of Infants under One Year</u>					
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>		
Number of Deaths - Legitimate ..	2	1	3		
- Illegitimate ..	0	0	0		
	2	1	3		
		<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>		
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births		0.00	24.39		
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (England and Wales)		21.40	20.9		
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births		Nil	25.00		
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births		Nil	Nil		
Neonatal deaths (i.e. deaths of Infants under four weeks of age)	<u>Male</u> 2	<u>Female</u> 1	<u>Total</u> 3		
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births		0.00	24.39		
Rate for England and Wales		15.10	12.51		
Early neonatal deaths (i.e. deaths of infants under one week)	<u>Male</u> 2	<u>Female</u> 0	<u>Total</u> 2		
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births		0.00	16.26		
Perinatal mortality rate (i.e. stillbirths and deaths under one week) combined per 1,000 live and still births		15.75	54.69		

Five stillbirths this year compared to two stillbirths in the previous year gives the stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths as 39.06 compared to 15.75 the previous year. This shows the tremendous influence on rates when the numbers are so small and it gives a rate of more than double the national average. The other statistic influenced by this is the perinatal mortality which is the stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week. This is also very high there being five stillbirths and two male infants dying during the first week of life.

Deaths	Males	Females	Total	1952	1953
Number of deaths	78	78	156		
Death Rate (Crude) per 1,000 of the population	19.10	19.38	19.24		
Death Rate (Corrected) per 1,000 of the estimated population	11.48	10.10	10.79		
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (England and Wales)	12.8	11.30	12.05		
Deaths of Infants under One Year					
Number of Deaths - Legitimate	3	1	4		
- Illegitimate	0	0	0		
	3	1	4		
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	24.39	0.00	24.39		
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (England and Wales)	20.9	21.40	21.15		
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	22.00	Nil	22.00		
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Neonatal deaths (i.e. deaths of infants under four weeks of age)					
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	24.39	0.00	24.39		
Rate for England and Wales	12.51	12.12	12.31		
Early neonatal deaths (i.e. deaths of infants under one week)					
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	12.28	0.00	12.28		
Perinatal mortality rate (i.e. stillbirths and deaths under one week) combined per 1,000 live and still births	24.39	12.75	18.57		

Five stillbirths this year compared to two stillbirths in the previous year given the stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths as 24.39 compared to 12.75 the previous year. This shows the tremendous influence on rates when the numbers are so small and it gives a rate of more than double the national average. The other statistics mentioned by this is the perinatal mortality which is the stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week. This is also very high these being five stillbirths and two male infants dying during the first week of life.

CAUSES OF DEATH UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	Male	Female
Under one week	2	0
Maternal mortality (i.e. death due to pregnancy, childbirth or abortion)	Nil	Nil

The birth rate at 16.98 is slightly up on last year but is lower than Kesteven which is 18.64, but is similar to the average of the other Urban Districts of the area average 16.74.

The figure for England and Wales reached an all time low record of 20.9.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Cardiovascular diseases were as usual the principle causes of death with 77 cases followed by 19 deaths from malignant diseases, only 4 being from carcinoma of the lungs, two of each sex.

	Male	Female	Total
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	-	1
Other Tuberculosis	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	2	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	6	10
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	2	2
Diabetes	2	1	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	9	12	21
Coronary disease, angina	16	7	23
Hyper-tension with heart disease	2	3	5
Other heart disease	10	18	28
Other circulatory disease	5	5	10
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	8	1	9
Bronchitis	4	-	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1
Hyper-plasia of prostate	2	-	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	6	13
Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	1
All other accidents	-	3	3
Suicide	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTAL	76	72	148

CAUSES OF DEATH UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Year	Rate	Under one year
1911	10.1	10.1
1912	10.1	10.1
1913	10.1	10.1
1914	10.1	10.1
1915	10.1	10.1
1916	10.1	10.1
1917	10.1	10.1
1918	10.1	10.1
1919	10.1	10.1
1920	10.1	10.1
1921	10.1	10.1
1922	10.1	10.1
1923	10.1	10.1
1924	10.1	10.1
1925	10.1	10.1
1926	10.1	10.1
1927	10.1	10.1
1928	10.1	10.1
1929	10.1	10.1
1930	10.1	10.1
1931	10.1	10.1
1932	10.1	10.1
1933	10.1	10.1
1934	10.1	10.1
1935	10.1	10.1
1936	10.1	10.1
1937	10.1	10.1
1938	10.1	10.1
1939	10.1	10.1
1940	10.1	10.1
1941	10.1	10.1
1942	10.1	10.1
1943	10.1	10.1
1944	10.1	10.1
1945	10.1	10.1
1946	10.1	10.1
1947	10.1	10.1
1948	10.1	10.1
1949	10.1	10.1
1950	10.1	10.1
1951	10.1	10.1
1952	10.1	10.1
1953	10.1	10.1
1954	10.1	10.1
1955	10.1	10.1
1956	10.1	10.1
1957	10.1	10.1
1958	10.1	10.1
1959	10.1	10.1
1960	10.1	10.1
1961	10.1	10.1
1962	10.1	10.1
1963	10.1	10.1
1964	10.1	10.1
1965	10.1	10.1
1966	10.1	10.1
1967	10.1	10.1
1968	10.1	10.1
1969	10.1	10.1
1970	10.1	10.1
1971	10.1	10.1
1972	10.1	10.1
1973	10.1	10.1
1974	10.1	10.1
1975	10.1	10.1
1976	10.1	10.1
1977	10.1	10.1
1978	10.1	10.1
1979	10.1	10.1
1980	10.1	10.1
1981	10.1	10.1
1982	10.1	10.1
1983	10.1	10.1
1984	10.1	10.1
1985	10.1	10.1
1986	10.1	10.1
1987	10.1	10.1
1988	10.1	10.1
1989	10.1	10.1
1990	10.1	10.1
1991	10.1	10.1
1992	10.1	10.1
1993	10.1	10.1
1994	10.1	10.1
1995	10.1	10.1
1996	10.1	10.1
1997	10.1	10.1
1998	10.1	10.1
1999	10.1	10.1
2000	10.1	10.1

CAUSES OF DEATH

Cardiovascular diseases were the principal causes of death with 77 cases followed by 19 deaths from malignant diseases, only 4 being from carcinoma of the lungs.

Year	Rate	Under one year
1911	10.1	10.1
1912	10.1	10.1
1913	10.1	10.1
1914	10.1	10.1
1915	10.1	10.1
1916	10.1	10.1
1917	10.1	10.1
1918	10.1	10.1
1919	10.1	10.1
1920	10.1	10.1
1921	10.1	10.1
1922	10.1	10.1
1923	10.1	10.1
1924	10.1	10.1
1925	10.1	10.1
1926	10.1	10.1
1927	10.1	10.1
1928	10.1	10.1
1929	10.1	10.1
1930	10.1	10.1
1931	10.1	10.1
1932	10.1	10.1
1933	10.1	10.1
1934	10.1	10.1
1935	10.1	10.1
1936	10.1	10.1
1937	10.1	10.1
1938	10.1	10.1
1939	10.1	10.1
1940	10.1	10.1
1941	10.1	10.1
1942	10.1	10.1
1943	10.1	10.1
1944	10.1	10.1
1945	10.1	10.1
1946	10.1	10.1
1947	10.1	10.1
1948	10.1	10.1
1949	10.1	10.1
1950	10.1	10.1
1951	10.1	10.1
1952	10.1	10.1
1953	10.1	10.1
1954	10.1	10.1
1955	10.1	10.1
1956	10.1	10.1
1957	10.1	10.1
1958	10.1	10.1
1959	10.1	10.1
1960	10.1	10.1
1961	10.1	10.1
1962	10.1	10.1
1963	10.1	10.1
1964	10.1	10.1
1965	10.1	10.1
1966	10.1	10.1
1967	10.1	10.1
1968	10.1	10.1
1969	10.1	10.1
1970	10.1	10.1
1971	10.1	10.1
1972	10.1	10.1
1973	10.1	10.1
1974	10.1	10.1
1975	10.1	10.1
1976	10.1	10.1
1977	10.1	10.1
1978	10.1	10.1
1979	10.1	10.1
1980	10.1	10.1
1981	10.1	10.1
1982	10.1	10.1
1983	10.1	10.1
1984	10.1	10.1
1985	10.1	10.1
1986	10.1	10.1
1987	10.1	10.1
1988	10.1	10.1
1989	10.1	10.1
1990	10.1	10.1
1991	10.1	10.1
1992	10.1	10.1
1993	10.1	10.1
1994	10.1	10.1
1995	10.1	10.1
1996	10.1	10.1
1997	10.1	10.1
1998	10.1	10.1
1999	10.1	10.1
2000	10.1	10.1

HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Home Nursing.

There are two full time district nurse midwives in Sleaford.

Health Visiting.

One full time Health Visitor covers the Urban District of Sleaford.

Home Help Service.

The local headquarters are situated at the Riversdale School Clinic building and are open from 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. on weekdays. The home helps provide invaluable service to the elderly in their own homes maintaining domestic and social standards.

Welfare Foods Service.

This is also situated in the Riversdale School Clinic building and is open from 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. on weekdays.

Infant Welfare Clinic.

This is held in the Riversdale School Clinic building on Monday afternoons between 2 and 4 p.m. and a doctor is in attendance.

School Clinic.

This is held on Monday mornings between 9.30 and 12 noon. There is a doctor in attendance and it is quite well patronized.

Regular Ophthalmic and ENT sessions which are attended by specialists are held at the school clinic for the benefit of school children.

Dental and physiotherapy clinics are also held daily at the school clinic.

The school Health service provides a child guidance clinic. This is under the charge of Dr. Vera Holdway.

Weekly speech therapy clinics are held.

Immunisation and Vaccination.

Diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis immunisation is provided by the general practitioners under the County Council scheme free of charge. Smallpox vaccination is also provided free of charge by the local general practitioners under the County Council scheme.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes.

These are held at the Riversdale School Clinic.

Ambulance Service.

The headquarters of the County Council ambulance service is situated in Sleaford. The vehicles are fitted with radio and the transmitter is situated at the ambulance station in Sleaford.

Home Nursing.

There are two full time district nurses employed in

Gloucester.

Health Visiting.

One full time Health Visitor covers the Urban District

of Gloucester.

Home Help Service.

The local headquarters are situated at the Riverside
School Clinic building and are open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on
weekdays. The home help provides domestic services to the
elderly in their own homes maintaining domestic and social
standards.

Welfare Food Service.

This is also situated in the Riverside School Clinic
building and is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays.

Infant Welfare Clinic.

This is held in the Riverside School Clinic building
on Monday afternoons between 2 and 4 p.m. and a doctor is in
attendance.

School Clinic.

This is held on Monday mornings between 9.30 and 10
noon. There is a doctor in attendance and it is quite well
patronised.

Regular Ophthalmic and ENT sessions which are attended
by specialists are held at the school clinic for the benefit of
school children.

Dental and physiotherapy clinics are also held daily
at the school clinic.

The school Health Service provides a child guidance
clinic. This is under the charge of Dr. Vera Williams.

Weekly speech therapy clinics are held.

Immunisation and Vaccination.

Diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis immunisation
is provided by the general practitioners under the County
Council scheme free of charge. Scarlatina vaccination is also
provided free of charge by the local general practitioners under
the County Council scheme.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes.

These are held at the Riverside School Clinic.

Accident Service.

The headquarters of the County Council ambulance service
is situated in Gloucester. The vehicles are fitted with radio and
the transmitter is situated at the ambulance station in Gloucester.

Hospital Services.

These are provided by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board at Lincoln, Boston and Grantham. The small maternity home in Sleaford serves a useful function and cases are admitted from a wide area.

Venereal Disease.

A clinic is held at Lincoln County hospital twice weekly.

Laboratory Facilities.

Bacteriological investigations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln under the supervision of Dr. Croll.

PREVALANCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

As the following table shows the Urban District of Sleaford has remained remarkably free of infectious diseases during the year.

There were no cases of whooping cough notified during 1963.

During the year 15 cases of infectious diseases were notified:-

Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning were notified in 1963.

Tuberculosis.

Only one case of Tubercula neck glands was notified during 1963.

Section 47.

No action was taken under this section during 1963.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Sleaford Urban District Council supports the Central Council for Health Education and in return receives their posters which have been displayed in different parts of the town.

I remain

Your obedient servant

M. Loraine.

Medical Officer of Health

Hospital Services.

These are provided by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board at Lincoln, Boston and Grimsby. The small majority home in Sheffield serves a useful function and cases are admitted from a wide area.

Venereal Diseases.

A clinic is held at Lincoln County Hospital twice weekly.

Laboratory Facilities.

Microbiological investigations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln under the supervision of Dr. Orell.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

As the following table shows the Urban District of Sheffield has remained remarkably free of infectious diseases during the year.

There were no cases of whooping cough notified during

1953.

During the year 15 cases of infectious diseases were notified:-

Measles	9
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	4
Tuberculosis	1

Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning were notified in 1953.

Tuberculosis.

Only one case of tubercle neck glands was notified during 1953.

Section 47.

No action was taken under this section during 1953.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Sheffield Urban District Council supports the Central Council for Health Education and in return receives health posters which have been displayed in different parts of the town.

I remain

Yours obedient servant

M. J. J. J.

Medical Officer of Health

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1 9 6 3

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my sixteenth Annual Report on the Environmental Health Services of the Urban District for the year ending 31st December, 1963.

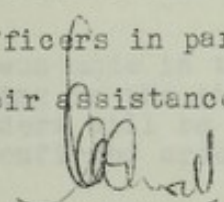
The 1963 Annual Report does regrettably indicate a lack of progress in the public health field. In particular whilst the work initiated on slum clearance in 1962 was concluded it was found impossible to bring forward any new clearance areas during the year although some work has been done in this direction. Increasing day to day demands on the time of the department inevitably have brought this situation about.

1963 was also a year which again no Council houses were completed although it was evident at the end of the year that a steady succession of new houses should be available for sometime to come.

The public slaughterhouse now having reverted to private hands has been reconditioned in time for the Appointed Day of the 1st January, 1964 the long continued negotiations concerning what should be the future of the slaughterhouse in Sleaford having been satisfactorily resolved.

In the field of Food Hygiene most local traders have an enlightened view of their responsibilities and in spite of somewhat less supervision from this department have generally maintained standards. It should not however be assumed that there is not much to be done in this direction.

I would like to 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.


Public Health Inspector.

1953

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my sixteenth Annual Report on the Environmental Health Service of the Urban District for the year ending 31st December, 1952. The 1952 Annual Report does not represent a lack of progress in the public health field. In particular whilst the work finished on time of course in 1952 was completed it was found impossible to bring forward any new schemes as in the year although some work has been done in this direction. Interesting day to day demands on the time of the department inevitably have brought this situation about.

1953 was also a year which again no Council houses were completed although it was evident at the end of the year that a steady succession of new houses should be available for sometime to come.

The public health service now having reverted to private hands has been reorganised in time for the Appointed Day of the 1st January, 1954 the local continued negotiations concerning what should be the future of the health service in Oxford having been satisfactorily resolved.

In the field of Food Hygiene most local traders have an enlightened view of their responsibilities and in spite of somewhat less supervision from this department have generally maintained standards. It should not however be assumed that there is not much to be done in this direction.

I would like to 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.

COUNCIL HOUSING

Whilst no new Council houses were completed during the year fifty houses on the Boston Road extension were well advanced, the first houses being due for handing over at the beginning of 1964.

Towards the end of the year the Council received a further allocation of houses and a scheme for warden controlled flatlets was produced to provide for thirty-six units of accommodation, this unit to be situated on the island site of the Boston Road Estate where previously bungalows had been contemplated.

Seven families were rehoused from unfit houses during the year and thirteen from the general list. All of these families were, of course, accommodated in houses arising from casual vacancies. The number of vacancies arising from existing houses again proved to be below average.

A further ten houses on the Newfield Road Estate were improved making a total of fifty out of sixty-one three-bedroomed houses on the estate. Since this has been a voluntary scheme the response from the tenants has been extremely gratifying.

Proposals for modernising and improving George Street Estate were made and approved during the year and five houses were completed during the financial year 1963/64.

Re-organisation of the workshops and stores was put into effect during the year and the new building erected at Jermyn Street was occupied in November, 1963. It is anticipated that centralisation will considerably improve the efficiency of the direct labour force which although working at full pressure has managed to maintain an above average standard of maintenance. To assist with the arrears of joinery the establishment was increased by a part-time joiner.

PRIVATE HOUSING

It is pleasing to report that fifty-two private houses were completed during the year. This is more than were erected in the previous nine years. It is to be hoped that continuity of estates to follow those now in the course of development will be maintained. There still remains a demand for sites for purchase by owners who wish to select their own builder and architect and this is not being met. The lack of this type of land has made it necessary for many people resident in the town to seek plots outside of the Urban District.

UNFIT HOUSING

Whilst some work was carried out during the year on the preparation of clearance areas the hope that not less than twenty-five houses would be represented during 1963 has not materialised. The pressure of day to day work has unfortunately interfered with the continuity of the clearance of unfit houses.

Nevertheless some progress was made in that houses to accommodate those now living in the sites covered by outstanding confirmed orders will be available in 1964 and all houses covered by confirmed orders will be cleared by the end of that year.

COUNCIL HOUSING

While no new Council houses were completed during the year fifty houses on the Boston Road extension were well advanced, the first houses being due for handing over at the beginning of 1954.

Towards the end of the year the Council received a further allocation of houses and a scheme for widening completed flats was produced to provide for temporary accommodation. This unit to be situated on the island site of the Boston Road Estate where previously buildings had been contemplated.

Seven families were rehoused from council houses during the year and thirteen from the general list. All of these families were, of course, accommodated in houses existing from council vacancies. The number of vacancies arising from existing houses again proved to be below average.

A further ten houses on the Weyfield Road Estate were improved making a total of fifty out of sixty-one three-bedroom houses on the estate. Since this has been a voluntary scheme the response from the tenants has been extremely gratifying.

Proposals for modernising and improving 5-yr. houses were made and approved during the year and five houses were completed during the financial year 1953/54.

Re-organisation of the workshops and stores was put into effect during the year and the new building erected at Tennyson Street was occupied in November, 1953. It is anticipated that reorganisation will considerably improve the efficiency of the district labour force which although working at full pressure has managed to maintain an above average standard of performance. To assist with the nature of labour the establishment was increased by a part-time labourer.

PRIVATE HOUSING

It is pleasing to report that fifty-two private houses were completed during the year. This is more than were started in the previous nine years. It is to be hoped that continuity of estates to follow those now in the course of development will be maintained. There still remains a demand for sites for houses by owners who wish to erect their own houses and architect and this is not being met. The lack of this type of land has made it necessary for many people resident in the town to seek plots outside of the Urban District.

LIGHT HOUSING

While some work was carried out during the year on the preparation of schemes and the hope that not less than twenty-five houses would be represented during 1953 has not materialised. The pressure of day to day work has unfortunately interfered with the continuity of the allocation of units houses.

Workshops and stores program was made in the houses to accommodate those now living in the sites covered by outstanding confirmed orders will be available in 1954 and all houses covered by confirmed orders will be cleared by the end of that year.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The number of applications for Discretionary grants during the year was small but there was a large increase in the number of Standard grants approved compared with 1962. Nevertheless the total of twenty grants improved is far less than hoped for. These figures are, of course, in relation to private houses and do not take into consideration Council houses improved. The fact that only two Discretionary grants were approved during the year does indicate that most of the improvements carried out were again mainly for the provision of bathrooms and hot water supplies. The total number of houses improved under grant since the inception of the scheme is 56 Standard grants and 77 Discretionary grants.

Grants approved and paid during the year are as follows:-

Discretionary grants approved 1963	- 2 -	
Discretionary grants paid 1963	- 3 -	£519. 3s. 4d.
Standard grants approved 1963	- 18 -	
Standard grants paid 1963	- 9 -	£878. 17s. 3d.

(Standard grant payments to the Council in respect of Newfield Road and George Street improvements are not included).

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The number of applications for Discretionary Grants during the year was small but there was a large increase in the number of Standard Grants approved compared with 1962. Nevertheless the total of money granted improved in far less than hoped for. These figures are of course in relation to private houses and do not take into consideration Council houses. The first 1963 only two Discretionary Grants were approved during the year due to the fact that most of the improvements carried out were mainly for the provision of bathrooms and hot water supplies. The total number of houses improved under grant since the inception of the scheme is 82 Standard Grants and 77 Discretionary Grants.

Grants approved and paid during the year were as follows:-

Discretionary Grants approved 1963	2
Discretionary Grants paid 1963	2 - £119. 3s. 4d.
Standard Grants approved 1963	18
Standard Grants paid 1963	9 - £278. 12s. 3d.

(Standard Grants payable to the Council in respect of Council houses and Council Street improvements are not included).

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	94
Number of inspections made for the purpose	161
(b) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-heading (a) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	11
(c) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(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	Nil

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

Number of defective dwelling-houses render fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	26
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Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under sections 9,10, and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957	Nil
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	Nil
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

HOUSING STATISTICS

Investigation of Dwelling-Houses during 1937 Year.

(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts

Number of inspections made for the purpose

(b) Number of dwelling-houses (included under (a) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925

(c) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation

(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

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

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10, and 12 of the Housing Act, 1937

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs

Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices

(i) By owners

(ii) By local authority in default of owners

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied

(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices

(a) By owners

(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

(ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders

(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 Nil

(ii) Number of Compulsory Purchase Orders made Nil

(iii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance thereof Nil

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The Northgate slaughterhouse ceased to be used at the beginning of the year for the slaughter of pigs and the only slaughterhouse remaining in the Urban District is at Church Lane. During the year a private company was formed by the butchers using the slaughterhouse and this company undertook to lease the premises from the owner after he had carried out the improvements necessary to bring the premises up to standard before the appointed day. This work was completed towards the end of the year satisfactorily and in fact the resultant slaughterhouse does now prove to be well equipped and a good standard of hygiene can now be readily maintained. The slaughterhouse was therefore brought up to standard before the appointed day which was the 1st January, 1964.

MEAT INSPECTION

The Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 came into force on the 1st October, 1963. The Regulations aim at the enforcement of 100 per cent meat inspection and now provide for a statutory code of meat inspection. Whilst in the past 100 per cent meat inspection has been carried out at both slaughterhouses in spite of the sometimes prolonged hours of slaughtering the new Regulations impose an absolute standard of inspection which does pose certain difficulties which are extremely difficult to overcome. I have in mind particularly the identification of stomach and intestines with their related carcasses. The time limit imposed by the Regulations has made it necessary to carry out more frequent visits to the slaughterhouse to enable meat inspection to be completed within the limits imposed.

There has however been a considerable falling off in the number of animals going through the slaughterhouse; the number of cattle for instance having been reduced by almost one-sixth, sheep one-fifth and pigs by almost one-third.

(d) Proceedings under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1937

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Clinging Orders were made

Nil

(11) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Clinging Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit

Nil

(d) Proceedings under Sections 42 and 43 of the Housing Act, 1937

(1) Number of Clearance Orders made

Nil

(11) Number of Compulsory Purchase Orders made

Nil

(11) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance thereof

Nil

HEAT AND OTHER PROPOS

SLAUGHTERHOUSE

The Northside Slaughterhouse seemed to be used at the beginning of the year for the slaughter of pigs and the only slaughterhouse remaining in the Urban District is at Church Lane. During the year a private company was formed by the butcher using the slaughterhouse and this company undertook to lease the premises from the owner after he had carried out the improvements necessary to bring the premises up to standard before the appointed day. This work was completed towards the end of the year satisfactorily and in fact the result of the slaughterhouse does now prove to be well equipped and a good standard of hygiene can now be readily maintained. The slaughterhouse was therefore brought up to standard before the appointed day which was the 1st January, 1938.

HEAT INSPECTION

The Heat Inspection Regulations 1935 came into force on the 1st October, 1935. The Regulations aim at the enforcement of 100 per cent heat inspection and now provide for a statutory code of heat inspection. Whilst in the past 100 per cent heat inspection has been carried out at both slaughterhouses in spite of the sometimes prolonged hours of slaughter the new Regulations impose an absolute standard of inspection which does pose certain difficulties which are extremely difficult to overcome. I have in mind particularly the identification of stoves and installations with their related appliances. The time limit imposed by the Regulations has made it necessary to carry out more frequent visits to the slaughterhouse to enable heat inspection to be completed within the limits imposed.

There has however been a considerable falling off in the number of animals killed through the slaughterhouse; the number of pigs for instance has been reduced by almost one-third.

It is significant that only one instance was found where some part or organ of an animal was found to be affected by cysticercosis, the percentage being .19 this year as opposed to 1.51 in 1959 and 2.01 in 1960.

The total weight of meat condemned was 1 ton 8 cwt. This is extremely small and is mainly made up of offal. The general quality of animals slaughtered remains extremely high and the slaughterhouse is used only to a very small extent for casualties and other emergency slaughtering.

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

BEASTS

1 Beast and all organs	Septicaemia	375
Part of one beast	Bruised	150
Beef and beast organs	Various conditions and diseases	1,271

SHEEP

1 Sheep and all organs	Gangrene	90
1 Sheep and all organs	Moribund, ill-bled and pneumonia	42
1 Lamb and all organs	Moribund, ill-bled	85
1 Sheep and all organs	Ill-bled, fevered	110
1 Sheep and all organs	Pregnancy, Toxaemia	80
1 Sheep and all organs	Ill-bled, injury during lambing	80
1 Sheep and all organs	Ill-bled, injury during lambing	90
Part of one sheep	Broken Legs	40
Mutton and sheep organs	Various conditions and diseases	

PIGS

Part of one pig	Abscess, Urethritis	112
Part of one pig	Broken Legs	35
Part of one pig	Abscess, bruising	80
Pork and pig organs	Various conditions and diseases	424

1963	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	520	-	1,658	1,058
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u> Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	7	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	101	-	8	66
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	19.62	-	0.90	0.62
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	18
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1.70
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-
Percentage of beasts inspected affected with Cysticercosis	0.19	-	-	-

1965	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Goats	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	320	-	1,783	1,032
All diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	7	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	101	-	5	25
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B.	19.06	-	0.39	2.42
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	2	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	12
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1.15
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted for inspection by registration	-	-	-	-
Generalized and locally condemned	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.31	-	-	-

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	26

Food premises are classified as under:-

Grocers	19
Public Houses	15
Butchers	11
Bakers and Confectioners	5
School Canteens	5
Slaughterhouses	1
General Stores	4
Fish and Chip Shops	4
Fishmongers	2
Catering Premises	9
Hotels	3
Confectioners	4
Green Grocers	8
Egg Packers	1

91

MILK SUPPLY

Samples of milk have been taken during the year by the Chief Health Officer, none of which have proved unsatisfactory.

Several samples of cream proved to be unsatisfactory and this question was taken up with the suppliers.

ICE-CREAM

Two manufacturers of ice-cream remained registered, one hot mix and one cold mix but the hot mix manufacturer did not operate during the year. Production is seasonal and was found to be satisfactory.

Twenty-six premises are registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream only. One premises was added during the year.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

29 lbs canned meat	Unsound, damaged, blown and mouldy
7½ lbs Haslet)	
1½ lbs Pork Pie)	Contaminated by dust from damaged ceiling
6 Cornish Pasties)	
6 Sausage Rolls)	
200 packets fish products) ..	
101 packets meat products) ..	Failure of freezing cabinet - defrosted
208 tins vegetable products) ..	
44 packets desserts) ..	
32 packets various products) ..	
1 tin of fruit	Mouldy

WATER SUPPLY

The water undertaking now administered by the Kesteven Water Board has supplied water adequate and of good quality during the year. It is chlorinated at the source.

The Council considered circular 28/62 - "The Fluoridation of Water". Inevitably consideration of the merits for or against the treatment of drinking water supply led to varying opinions, but by a majority decision, the Council agreed to recommend to the Water Board that fluoridation of the Sleaford Urban District supply be carried out.

SEWERAGE

The scheme to provide for flood relief on the Woodside Estate, for the provision of a new sewer through the centre of the town to relieve local flooding, the extension and provision of the storm overflow, together with an addition to the treatment works was contracted for and the tender therefor accepted in July, 1963.

Provision was also made for re-sewering Quarrington village and pumping the village effluent into the town's sewers. Work was started on the Woodside flood relief sewer by the end of the year.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse collection is controlled by the Council's Surveyor.

A weekly collection is maintained throughout the year from the majority of premises within the area. Collection from outlying individual houses and farms is carried out at less intervals or as required.

Disposal is by controlled tipping, the site which is now in use has now reached the stage when very shortly consideration will have to be given to providing an alternative disposal point.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The number of residential sites within the Urban District remains at two. No serious trouble arose on either of the residential sites although since changes are common on one site and many of the vans are not owner/occupied, a closer control seems to be necessary in this instance.

An outline planning application was received in respect of a proposal to develop a high class residential site for fifty-seven vans. This was approved in principle.

No problems arose from the use of unlicensed sites.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is administered by the Kesteven Water Board who supply water to the town and district. It is estimated that the supply is sufficient for the year.

The Council considers that the supply is sufficient for the year. The Council also considers that the supply is sufficient for the year. The Council also considers that the supply is sufficient for the year.

SEWERAGE

The scheme to provide for flood relief on the Woodside Estate, for the provision of a new sewer through the centre of the town to relieve local flooding, the extension and provision of the sewer system, together with an addition to the treatment works was completed for and the tender accepted in July, 1955.

Provision was also made for re-sewering the town's sewer. Work was started on the Woodside flood relief sewer by the end of the year.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse collection is controlled by the Council's Surveyor.

A weekly collection is maintained throughout the year from the majority of premises within the area. Collection from individual houses and farms is carried out at intervals or as required.

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An outline planning application was received in respect of a proposal to develop a high class residential site for fifty-seven years. This was approved in principle.

No problem arose from the use of unlicensed sites.

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent control work has closely followed the pattern of previous years in that the major feature of the work is the treatment of a number of small infestations. Infestations tend to be seasonal in character particularly on the outskirts of the town.

The Rodent Operator whilst engaged on other duties is always available for immediate attention to any infestation as soon as it is notified.

There seems to have been no increase in the rat population of the town. On the other hand it does not seem possible to reduce the number of minor infestations which arise. Nevertheless I would say that the rat problem of the town should give rise to no great concern. I can only once again stress the need for the general public to notify the presence of rats to me as soon as the first signs are noticed.

Treatment of the Council's sewers was carried out during the year as usual.

Details of the work carried out by the Rodent Operator for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1963 are as follows:-

	<u>1963</u>
Total number of inspections	1,438
Infestations found - Rats - Major infestations ..	2
- Minor infestations ..	144
Mice - Major infestations ..	0
- Minor infestations ..	9
	<hr/>
	1,593
	<hr/>

ROBERT GUNTER

Robert Gunter was always followed the pattern of previous years in that the major feature of the work is the presentation of a number of small installations. Information seems to be somewhat in character particularly on the outskirts of the town.

The Robert Gunter while engaged on other duties is always available for immediate attention to any information as soon as it is notified.

There seems to have been no increase in the population of the town. On the other hand it does seem possible to reduce the number of minor installations which arise. Nevertheless I would say that the problem of the town should give rise to no great concern. I can only once again stress the need for the general public to notify the presence of rats to me as soon as the first signs are noticed.

Statement of the Council's members was carried out during the year as usual.

Details of the work carried out by the Robert Gunter for the month ending 31st December, 1955 are as follows:-

1955

Total number of inspections	1,458
Inspections found - None - Major inspections ..	2
Minor inspections ..	144
Major - Major inspections ..	9
Minor inspections ..	9
<hr/>	
<hr/>	1,592

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1949

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

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	13	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	93	19	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	106	21	-	-

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	2	2	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	1	-

