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BOROUGH OF STAMFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE

YEAR, 1967



BOROUGH OF STAMFORD

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Alderman G. W. Gray (Chairman)
The Mayor (ex-officio)
Councillor J. W. L. Whincup (Vice-Chairman)
Councillor G. N. Riley
Councillor Mrs. M. Nichols
Councillor A. T. Brodie
Councillor T. N. Hart
Councillor A. J. Gray
Councillor D. J. Joyce
Councillor D. R. C. Flack
Councillor Mrs. D. J. Glenn

HOUSING AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE

Councillor A. T. Brodie (Chairman)
The Mayor (ex-officio)
Councillor T. D. Fitzpatrick (Vice-Chairman)
Alderman G. C. Swanson
Alderman A. L. Nichols
Alderman Mrs. G. M. Boyfield, J.P.
Alderman G. W. Gray
Councillor H. E. Burney
Councillor Mrs. M. Nichols
Councillor S. C. Parry
Councillor Mrs. D. J. Glenn

TOWN CLERK:

H. BEDFORD, ESQ., Solicitor

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health:

H. ELLIS SMITH, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Town Hall, Stamford, Lincs. Tel: 2248, Ext. 32

Public Health Inspector:

G. FOX, M.A.P.H.I.

Town Hall, Stamford, Lincs. Tel: 2248, Ext. 33

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

N. HIBBETT

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BOROUGH OF STAMFORD

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1967

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Stamford

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my fourteenth Annual Report on the
Vital Statistics, Health and Living Conditions of the Borough.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	1918
Population (Census 1962)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11743
Population (Registrar General's estimate 31.12.67)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13120
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£438,549
Product of Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,736
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4322

Vital Statistics for the year 1967

Note: Birth and Death Rates

As the age and sex distribution of the population in different areas materially affects both the Birth and Death Rates of these areas, comparability factors allowing for this are issued by the Registrar General for each Local Government Unit. These factors may be used for calculating what are termed in this Report as "Net" rates and fairer comparisons are obtained if the latter are used when comparing rates with those of any other area (when these have been similarly adjusted) or with the rates for the Country as a whole.

These factors for Births and Deaths in respect of Stamford are 1.05 and 0.75 respectively. The corresponding figure when multiplied by the Crude rate (that is, for Births or Deaths as the case may be) will give the Net Rate.

					M	F	TOTAL
Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	112	120	232
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	99	114	213
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	13	6	19

Crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	-	17.7
Net Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	-	18.6
Rate for England and Wales	-	17.2
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	-	8.2

						<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Total Live and Still Births	...	...	...	...	...			- 236
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births								- 16.9
Rate for England and Wales								- 14.8

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Deaths	77	73	150
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population			- 11.4
Net Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population			- 8.6
Rate for England and Wales			- 11.2
Natural increase, i.e. Excess of Live Births over Deaths			- 82

Infantile Mortality - Deaths of Infants under one year

					M	F	TOTAL
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	-	-	-

Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	-	8.6
Rate for England and Wales	-	18.3
The number of deaths of infants under one year of age		
was 1 in 1965 and 5 in 1966.		

Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	-	9.4
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	-	NIL

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Neo-Natal Mortality i.e. Deaths of infants under four weeks of age	-	1	1
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births		-	4.7
Rate for England and Wales		-	12.5

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Early Neo-Natal Deaths i.e. Deaths of infants under one week of age	-	1	1
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	-		4.7
Rate for England and Wales	-		10.8
Peri-Natal Deaths		-	5
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate (i.e. Still Births and Deaths under one week combined) per 1,000			
Total Live and Still Births		-	23.5
Rate for England and Wales		-	25.4

There was no case of Maternal Death i.e. a death due to Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion.

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MARRIAGES SOLEMNISED IN THE

BOROUGH OF STAMFORD

1964	110
1965	102
1966	115
1967	103

Weddings this year were a dozen less than the year before, but the trend of recent years for both the Bride and Groom to be younger than here-to-fore continued. With the age of marriage without parental consent and for entering into contracts for house purchase reduced to eighteen years there will be a further impetus towards early if not premature marriage.

The Live Birth Rate at 18.6 was a little over one per thousand higher than the National figure which incidentally is showing a downward swing.

After complete freedom from stillbirths in 1966 there were four this year and the associated conditions were:

1. Toxaemia of Pregnancy (Male)
2. Cord tightly wrapped round foetal neck (Male)
3. Foetal asphyxia and cord compression (Female)
4. Foetal asphyxia and Antepartum Haemorrhage (Male)

Illegitimate births at nineteen were half as many again as in 1966, three times those in 1965, and the highest figure on record in

the Borough. In one in twelve of those born in 1967, the question "Who is your father?" will have to be put with tact and discretion for the foreseeable future.

The Death Rate in the Borough was 8.6 compared with the National figure of 11.7 but this very favourable rate is only arrived at after the use of the Comparability factor. This takes account of the overweighting of people in the older age groups in our community compared with the Country as a whole.

Fifty-eight per cent of the deaths occurred in those aged over seventy-five years. Many more are now enjoying their bonus of years added to the three score and ten. This fact makes it imperative that there are a full range of statutory and voluntary services to provide for the physical, mental and spiritual needs of these Senior Citizens. In this respect the Borough are in the van of progress - special mention is merited for the Warden Controlled housing facilities some dating in origin but not in design, back 400 years, others as up-to-date as the hour.

After a pause last year, following on a successive reduction for each of the twelve years previously, the Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales dropped to a record low level of 18.3 per thousand live births. The Rate for the Borough showed the flattering figure by comparison of 8.6, but it must be remembered that in the comparatively small numbers involved, one death more or less produces a wide swing in the Rate. Nonetheless, these figures do bear loud testimony to the painstaking care and skill which has been devoted to the expectant mother and her infant over the past twenty years when the National Infantile Death Rate was 34 per thousand. We still have some way to go yet however, to reach the 15 per 1,000 live birth rate enjoyed by Scandinavian Countries.

CAUSES OF DEATH TABLE

	M	F	TOTAL
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	1	2	3
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	1	8
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	10	17
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	-	-	-
Diabetes	1	-	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	9	16	25
Coronary Disease, Angina	14	11	25
Hypertension with heart disease	-	2	2
Other Heart Disease	8	9	17
Other circulatory disease	4	5	9
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	9	8	17
Bronchitis	4	-	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
Gastritis and enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	4	9
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
All other accidents	3	-	3
Suicide	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTALS	77	73	150

Diseases of the Cardio Vascular system again head the list of causes of death claiming seventy-eight, slightly over half the total. Of these a third were due to coronary thrombosis. All too little is still known about the exact causes of this scourge of the Western Way of Life, with its strains, stresses and sophisticated eating and drinking habits. A proverb emanating from the medical school of Salerno in the Middle Ages ran "the best physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet and Dr. Merryman". Between them little better advice could be mustered in warding off the causes of the annual toll of life and incapacity from this cardiac catastrophe. Overeating should be avoided.

Malignant Growths hold second place in the causes of death with thirty-two and of these eight were due to lung cancer. This latter was double that of the year before. No one knows which cigarette for them will be the one to light their funeral pyre - so why in the name of logic and common sense do so many run the risk?

Diseases of the Respiratory System were in third place with twenty-one, of which seventeen succumbed to Pneumonia as a terminal event. This was a reflection of the prevalence of influenza and the high rate of respiratory complications which accompanied it during the closing weeks of the year. It was heartening that the "English disease" bronchitis was down by two, linked as it is so proportionally to atmospheric pollution by misuse of the domestic and industrial flues, and the human respiratory passages by using them for a like purpose!

Five deaths were due to accidents, two of which were on the road. Of the remaining three, one was caused by electrocution due to faulty electrical wiring, one was due to drowning in the Welland and the third was as a result of gun shot wounds in the head.

It is good that there were no fatal accidents in the home during this twelve month period.

1	...	...	...	...	Nephritis and Nephrosis
1	...	...	...	...	Hypertension of prostate
1	...	...	...	...	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion
1	...	...	...	...	Congenital malformations
2	4	5	...	...	Other defined and ill-defined diseases
2	1	2	...	...	Motor vehicle accidents
3	1	3	...	...	All other accidents
1	1	1	...	...	Suicide
1	1	1	...	...	Homicide and operations of war
120	73	77	TOTALS		

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Nursing in the Home

Under the County Council Scheme the Borough has one District Midwife, Miss Morris, Residence: Drift Road, Stamford. Telephone: Stamford 3591 and one District Nurse, Miss Warby, Residence: 9, Adelaide Street, Stamford. Telephone: Stamford 3218, and both are relieved by Mrs. Ludlow, District Nurse-Midwife, Queen's Walk, Stamford. Telephone: Stamford 3700.

Home Helps

Home Helps are provided for the town of Stamford and the neighbouring area of South Kesteven by the County Health Department. Application should be made to Mrs. I. M. Pepper, District Home Help Organiser, Barn Hill Clinic, Stamford.

Monday to	-	8.45 a.m.	-	12.30 p.m.
Friday		1.30 p.m.	-	5.15 p.m.

This service is engaged almost exclusively in providing for the needs of the elderly and the disabled. Though it owes its origin as a service to the expectant mother at her confinement and subsequent lying in period, this has been strangled by its high cost to such persons who almost universally are called upon to meet the full cost of five shillings per hour.

Twenty Home Helps are employed for work in the Borough and on an average there are eighty-four cases on the books at any one time, of which eighty are elderly persons.

One Good Neighbour is also available to give additional help in the vicinity of her own home.

Welfare Foods

Welfare Foods can be obtained from the Barn Hill Clinic at the following times:

Monday to	-	8.45 a.m.	-	12.30 p.m.
Friday		1.30 p.m.	-	5.15 p.m.

Health Visitors

Under the County Council scheme there is an establishment for two full time Health Visitors to serve the Borough and the parishes of the

surrounding Rural District of South Kesteven. One post has been vacant since December, 1963. Meanwhile Miss Hetherington, Stamford's Health Visitor has had the impossible task of covering the specialised Health Visitor work in three areas - Stamford, Bourne and South Kesteven. Mrs. Stevenson, S.R.N. has given her full support and coped with many Health Visitor duties within the Borough and the Clinic successfully.

Mental Welfare

Mr. D. Gray, Mental Welfare Officer, provides the link between the Family Doctor, the mentally ill patient and the Hospital Service. He also carries out the statutory duties laid down in the Mental Welfare Act of 1959 and does preventive work in this field; covering the Stamford area. Telephone No. Grantham 3590 and on Fridays Stamford 2906. This appointment is being transferred to Mr. Townsend who will be based on Barn Hill House from early 1968.

Ambulance Service

This service is a County Council directly controlled one. There are three ambulances and one sitting case car with District Headquarters at Ryhall Road, Stamford. Telephone No. Stamford 2379.

General Hospitals

Stamford and Rutland Hospital, Stamford, provides full facilities for general medical, surgical and maternity patients.

The Geriatric and more chronic sick are admitted to St. George's Hospital, Stamford.

Patients with diseases of the chest are seen at the Chest Hospital, Bourne, and Clinics are also held at the Stamford Hospital.

Infectious persons requiring in-patient treatment are admitted to the Peterborough Isolation Hospital.

All these Hospitals are controlled by the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board.

The services to the mentally disordered patient are provided by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board based on the Harmston Hall and Rauceby Hospitals.

Health Visitors

Under the County Council scheme there is an establishment for two full time Health Visitors to serve the Borough and the parishes of the

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

(a) PROVIDED BY KESTEVEN COUNTY COUNCIL

Child Welfare

Weekly Clinic - Friday	10 a.m. - 12 noon	(Minor ailment and Infant Welfare)
Barn Hill House, Stamford.	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.	(Infant Welfare)

This is staffed by a Health Visitor and a State Registered Nurse. The doctor attends each Friday morning and on the first, third and fifth Friday afternoons. Mrs. Grundy and her voluntary workers provide invaluable ancilliary services in the afternoon, amongst others making available Infant Foods and supplements at concessionary prices. Their enthusiasm continues year after year undimmed. The Annual Christmas Party is always looked forward to with keen anticipation.

The average attendance at these clinics has been 117 each Friday - a figure too high to be either desirable for comfort or efficiency. The total attendance for the year was 5892. The proposed extensions are long overdue as the activities have far outstripped the present accommodation at Barn Hill House. The all too familiar recurrence of the falling economy axe is likely to defer hope again.

The increase in the number of teenage mothers was noticeable this year and the writer could not but be struck by the capable, poised and efficient way in which these very young women coped with their infants and their maternal responsibilities.

Though routine testing for phenylketonurea continued no case of this abnormality was found.

Diphtheria Immunisation

A Diphtheria Immunisation clinic is held at Barn Hill House, Stamford on the first Wednesday of each month from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Immunisation is also done at both the Friday morning and afternoon clinics if requested.

Numbers immunised during the year:

	1967	1966
Primary Protection	157	158
Reinforcing Protection	367	337
	<hr/> 524	<hr/> 495

In addition the following children living outside the Borough and the County were immunised:

	1967	1966
Primary Protection	19	26
Reinforcing Protection	26	42
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	45	68
	<hr/>	<hr/>

120 children were immunised by the Family Doctors, 57 for Primary courses and 63 for Reinforcing Protection.

Help at the Barn Hill Immunisation Clinic has again been given by Mrs. Winterton and Mlle. Dauzou of the British Red Cross Society to whom I would like to express sincere thanks.

School Health Service Clinic

This is situated at Barn Hill, Stamford, providing Ophthalmic, Physiotherapy and Speech Therapy Clinics. A minor ailment clinic is held from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, attended by a Nurse.

School Dental Service

This service has continued to expand under Mr. B. Parsons, L.D.S. The completion of the new Dental Suite at Barn Hill House has provided an ideal setting for this work and is appreciated by Staff and patients alike.

During the year 1466 school children were inspected and of these 584 (40%) required treatment, and 40% of those requiring treatment accepted it at this clinic making 232. The number requiring treatment dropped from 56% in the previous year to the 40% figure of this. In addition to the school child, 79 under school age were inspected and 48 of these required treatment, which was then given. Seven expectant mothers had dental inspections and treatment.

The ratio of fillings to extractions was 2 to 1.

Child patients made 466 visits for orthodontic (correction of dental deformities) treatment and seventy-two dental appliances were fitted.

Mothercraft Classes

These are held on Tuesday afternoons and are primarily intended for women expecting their first baby. The course consists of eight lectures covering ante natal care, preparation for confinement and infant care. Relaxation exercises are also taught, films are shown and the occasion is made an enjoyably social one.

The Club was run by Mrs. J. Dopson, S.R.N., S.C.M., until her resignation in May and the mantle descended upon the versatile Miss Hetherington, Health Visitor. The attendance of mothers-to-be was as follows:

	<u>No. of Patients</u>	<u>No. of Visits</u>
Peterborough and Huntingdonshire	10	42
Rutland	12	62
Stamford	52	386
Northamptonshire	1	7
South Kesteven Rural District	7	45
	<u>82</u>	<u>542</u>

Cervical Cytology Clinic

This was the first full year of operation of this clinic at Barn Hill and the number of patients availing themselves of the facility were:

	<u>No. of Patients</u>
Stamford	160
South Kesteven Rural District	17
Easton-on-the-Hill	11
Peterborough area	28
Wittering	52
Rutland	35
Cottesmore	1
	<u>304</u>

Fourteen repeat smears were taken making a total of 318.

Three unsuspected cases of early cancer of the cervix were discovered in the 160 who came from the Borough and all had the requisite treatment by the Consultant Gynaecologist. Additionally twelve were discovered to require treatment for other conditions.

The Clinic is held on the second and fourth Thursday afternoons in the month alternately by Dr. Anne Whiteley and the writer. It has been hoped to expand it and that our family doctor colleagues would do sessions also; which they willingly agreed to do. Unfortunately the demand for the service has been very disappointingly small and has not warranted the devoting of additional time to it. It is to be hoped that the Women's Organisations as trend setters will help in the propaganda for this important preventive measure and will popularise it amongst their members. Personnel Officers in firms employing many women might also help enormously in raising the numbers attending above the total for this year.

Children's Department

The Area Child Care Officer, Mrs. E. W. Avison and her staff had their Headquarters in Barn Hill for most of the year. The increasing crisis of shortage of space however, left them no option but to find alternative accommodation in St. George's Street (Telephone No. Stamford 3011) where they are now situated. The full range of Children's Department services are provided and a new innovation this year has been the commencement of a Play Group. This is intended for the children of problem families who are supervised by accredited voluntary workers whilst rehabilitation work is carried on with the mothers, undisturbed by interruptions.

The Family Advice Centre is open on Fridays at St. George's Street, from 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. to deal with all social problems involving children and young persons.

It is gratifying that the close liaison which developed between the staff of the Medical, Nursing, Home Help, Mental Welfare and the Children's Departments when they shared a common roof will not be allowed to diminish by the present enforced geographical separation.

(b) PROVIDED BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

Tuberculosis

At Stamford Hospital
Weekly Clinics

Tuesdays from 2 p.m.
Fridays from 2 p.m.

Under Dr. G. Bernard Royce, Consulting Chest Physician,
Peterborough Group of Hospitals.

Venereal Disease

Clinics are held at the Out Patients' Department, Memorial
Hospital, Peterborough, under Dr. N. A. Ross.

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>
Mondays	4.30 - 6.30 p.m.	Tuesdays	10.30 - 12.30 p.m.
Wednesdays	5.30 - 7.00 p.m.	Thursdays	4.30 - 6.30 p.m.

(c) PROVIDED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE BOARD

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations are carried out by the Public
Health Laboratory at Peterborough under the direction of Dr. E. J.
Glencross. They include brucellosis and antibiotic examinations of
milk, water samples and general bacteriological work. I would like
to acknowledge gratefully the ever generous help, advice and courtesy
which has been extended to us at all times by the Director and his
Staff.

(d) PROVIDED BY THE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Family Planning Clinic

Now in its seventh year it provides a service to the married who
wish to plan their families and to the engaged wishing pre-marital
advice. Instruction is also given on methods of contraception, medical
help on sexual problems and advice in cases of sterility and infertility.

Twenty-two sessions were held by doctors during the year. A total
of 243 patients attended of whom 101 were new. The 142 other patients
attended either for follow up purposes or for supplies.

This year marked a departure in that oral contraceptives were
introduced for the first time. It is generally held that there is
sufficient evidence of their safety for routine use to make this

medically judicious as well as socially acceptable; even though the risk of forming blood clots is ten times greater in those who use them than in those who do not.

The clinic was held by Dr. Anne Whiteley - Deputy County Medical Officer, for most of the year but in the closing months it was taken over by Dr. Orrell of Stamford.

A limited amount of cervical cytology was also introduced.

A band of voluntary workers have assisted and to them I wish to express a keen appreciation of their help.

The Sessions are held:

First Tuesday in each month	2.00 p.m. - 3.00 p.m.
Third Tuesday in each month	7.00 p.m. - 8.00 p.m.

Patients must have appointments for their first attendance and application should be made to Mrs. W. R. Belton, Honorary Secretary, Local Branch of the Family Planning Association, Barn Hill House, Stamford.

(e) PROVIDED BY THE HOME OFFICE

Probation Service

Mr. Perrett Cole, Probation Officer attends at Barn Hill House on Wednesdays from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

The responsibility for the supply and distribution of water is that of the South Lincolnshire Water Board on which the Borough is, at present, represented by three members.

I am much indebted to Mr. N. A. Engels, for the following information on the work carried out in Stamford during the year and for his comments:

"The total quantity of water supplied to the Borough of Stamford for the period under review was 288,353,000 gallons which is an increase of 18,034,000 gallons or approximately 6.7% over the previous year."

"The average daily demand was just under 800,000 gallons and the maximum day well over 1,000,000 gallons."

"During the year it was revealed by the normal programme of water sampling for bacteriological analyses that after a period of heavy rainfall pollution was indicated in the Bonemill source."

"As an immediate step the chlorination was increased and then by reason of low demands during this period alternative supplies were increased and the Bonemill source taken out of supply until satisfactory reports on Bacteriological analysis for water samples taken from this source were obtained."

"A new pumping station at Tallington together with approximately four miles of trunk main linking to the Northfields reservoir was completed and commissioned during the year, a project which further reinforces the supply to meet the ever increasing demands of the Stamford area."

"The length and diameter of new mains laid during the year is indicated in the following table:

St. Peter's Hill	74 yds.	-	3"
Empingham Road	42 yds.	-	2"
Edinburgh Road development	197 yds.	-	3"
	130 yds.	-	6"
	159 yds.	-	8"
Ryhall Road development	101 yds.	-	2"
	221 yds.	-	3"

Fox Dale development	234 yds.	-	3"
Green Lane development	448 yds.	-	3"
	154 yds.	-	4"
	40 yds.	-	6"
Reform Street - Stirling Road	359 yds.	-	3"
Empingham Road	180 yds.	-	4"
Casterton Road development	284 yds.	-	3"
	124 yds.	-	4"
Old North Road relay	40 yds.	-	8"
Delivery Main to Northfields Reservoir	2570 yds.	-	12"

Totals:	143 yds.	-	2" diameter
	1817 yds.	-	3" diameter
	458 yds.	-	4" diameter
	170 yds.	-	6" diameter
	199 yds.	-	8" diameter
	2570 yds.	-	12" diameter

"The net increase of domestic services during the year was 209.

At the request of the Ministry of Health, typical chemical analyses of water from the major sources of supply are included.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

	<u>Parts per Million</u>	
	<u>Whitewater</u>	<u>Pilsgate</u>
	<u>Supply</u>	<u>Supply</u>
pH	7.2	7.3
Chlorine present as Chloride	34.0	35.0
Hardness: Total	390.0	370.0
Carbonate	220.0	210.0
Non-Carbonate	170.0	160.0
Nitrate Nitrogen	10.0	3.9
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.03	Nil
Oxygen Absorbed	0.45	0.3
Free Carbon Dioxide	30.0	22.0
Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C.	455.0	435.0
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	220.0	210.0
Metals:- Iron, Zinc, Copper, Lead,		
Manganese	Absent	Absent

Remarks

"This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals. The water is very hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. The water is of a high standard of organic quality.

These results indicate, from the aspect of the chemical analysis, a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes".

As would be expected from waters derived from the Lincolnshire Limestone and of a high degree of hardness there is little likelihood or evidence of Plumbo-Solvency. However, it should be borne in mind that the installation of a domestic Permutit or other softening processes remove this hardness and should there be lead plumbing in the house solvency could occur. Under these maybe unusual home circumstances it would be advisable to run off a little water before making that morning cup of tea.

At the end of the year the new trunk sewer from Scotgate to St. Leonard's Street had been completed and was carrying crude sewage to the works. This major tunnelling operation right across and under the town was effected with the minimum of dislocation to the life of the residents and on the whole unobtrusively. This, together with the new pumping station and abolition of the old ejector in Albert Road completes Phase I of the Scheme which will eventually modernise the town's drainage. The next urgent steps will be the construction of a new sewage disposal works adjacent to the River well down stream of the Borough which has been agreed to by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in principle and the continuing of the new trunk sewer from its head in St. Leonard's Street down to the present works. The new sewage disposal works is of paramount importance as the overloading of the present works must be prevented and Royal Commission standards of final effluents maintained.

Sludge composting with straw has continued and has greatly assisted in reducing the former malodour arising from the cold digestion process. The final product has considerable manurial value and there is little trouble in disposing of it.

The contract for the reconstruction of the Public Conveniences in Red Lion Square was let before the end of the year and work will begin in the near future. This will on completion provide a high standard of facilities including hot air hand drying. These will be a great asset to the town at a focal point. The plan will also provide

a lock-up shop.

A weekly house door refuse collection is given and disposal is by controlled tipping at Uffington. This tip is however now almost filled and the long haul to Yarwell - some twelve miles for the round journey is imminent. The Borough however, is lucky to have such an extensive hole available to them as the final disposal of household and trade refuse is becoming increasingly difficult throughout the Country.

The paper and cardboard salvage scheme continues to work well as the public and collectors co-operate satisfactorily to make it so. During the year 215 tons 5 cwt. and a stone was collected and the price obtained for it £2,215 12s. 8d. It is very important that all this extra combustible material was not carried to the tip face increasing fire troubles there and at the expense of valuable freighter carrying capacity. The cleansing services maintained the high standards to which the Borough has become accustomed, but is often commented upon by visitors to the town. There is no place for the litter louts here.

The Borough Swimming Baths continue to provide a much appreciated amenity for the town - and for a large number from the surrounding areas. The Local Education Authority Schools encourage all school children to learn to swim and to take full advantage of the facilities available to them. It is just a shame that our vicarious climate limits even the best of outdoor pools to a very short season. May the project for a heated indoor swimming pool as a Millenary objective in 1971 see fruition; as it would provide a healthy outlet for youthful energies over a twelve month instead of a four month period.

On the opening day with a water temperature of 48°F. it was hardly surprising that only twenty-eight spartan devotees braved the chilly waters even with the incentive of a free season ticket for the first one into them!

The total attendance for the year was up by over 8,000 on the year before being 57,873; but considerably short of the peak of 97,007 of the wonderful 1959 summer.

A Minuteman Resuscitator is available at all times and is serviced regularly to ensure its efficiency. It fortunately was not needed during the season. Though there were two accidents neither of them was serious, but they underlined the wisdom of the provision of an equipped first-aid room with a stretcher and blankets at hand.

Rules for Health and Cleanliness are displayed and every effort made to reduce to the minimum the risk of spreading verruca (plantar warts) and athlete's foot.

Sixty-eight samples of water from the Corporation's Baths were taken for bacteriological examination. Apart from one set of sub-standard figures early in the season, these remained very satisfactory throughout.

Additionally ninety samples were taken from the heated High School Bath, thirty-six from the Stamford School and twenty-two from the heated Hospital swimming pool. It will be seen that the closest possible attention is given to the bacteriological standards and purity of all the Public and Club baths in the Town. Even minor variations below the normal are fully investigated for possible causes and rectified promptly.

Mortuary facilities have continued to be provided satisfactorily under the arrangements entered into between the Council and the Stamford Hospital Management Committee for the use of the Hospital Mortuary in case of need.

Stamford has a Joint Burial Board and during the year there were ninety-six interments in the Borough Cemetery. The nearest crematorium is at Marholm near Peterborough and increasing use is made of it as an alternative to burial, as the figure of seventy from Stamford during the year testifies.

There were no instances of households being infested with vermin during the year but school age members of two families were repeatedly found to have head lice infestation.

THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

ANALYSIS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Erysipelas	Dysentery	Paratyphoid Fever	Encephalitis
0-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	38	3	-	-	-	-
2-	-	-	-	-	-	38	2	-	-	-	-
3-	-	-	-	-	-	36	4	-	-	-	-
4-	-	-	1	-	-	47	1	-	-	-	-
5-	3	-	4	-	-	137	6	-	-	-	1
10-	6	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
20-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	9	-	13	-	-	321	21	-	-	1	1

The total incidence of notifiable disease - excluding Tuberculosis was much higher than in the previous year, being 366 compared with 45 in 1966 and 142 in 1965. This was entirely due to the measles epidemic which commenced near the year's end and accounted for 321 of the total. The hope expressed in last year's report that a safe but effective vaccine devoid of unacceptable and unpleasant symptoms might be available before the onset of this epidemic did not materialise. However, such a vaccine will soon be offered and it is sanguinely hoped that with its acceptance by all those susceptible from the age of two to fifteen the disease will be stamped out as a necessary evil of childhood.

It is very gratifying that for the second year in succession there were no cases of Dysentery or Food Poisoning. This speaks well for the prevailing standards of good food hygiene in the shops, canteens and by no means least in the home.

The recorded case of Paratyphoid infection occurred as an episode in a "carrier" who had acquired the original infection abroad.

Twelve years have now passed since there was a case of Poliomyelitis in the town. What a safe and simple answer there is to the prevention of this dread disease and yet the parents of 11.5 per cent have either the audacity to refuse it or the unpardonable apathy in not seeking it for their children. The equivalent County figure is 71.4 per cent protected.

Similarly it is twenty-two years since Diphtheria last raised its ugly head in the Borough. I make no apology for repeating again the vital necessity for all parents to have their children protected in their early months of life and again at School entry if this deliverance from a crippling disease is to be maintained. There is however, reason for gratitude that 93.5 per cent of our children are protected, as compared with the County average of 76.6 per cent.

Through the medium of this Annual Report, opportunity is taken to voice a plea for the revision of the list of statutorily notifiable disease and bringing it into line with reality. What relevance today has Erysipelas, Ophthalmia Neonatorum or for that matter, Scarlet Fever to warrant their inclusion, whereas Undulant Fever (Brucellosis) and Weil's Disease are not, where quick notification might prevent further human involvement.

Is not revision of the period of exclusion for patients with some of the commoner infectious illnesses also overdue - surely seven days after ordinary measles - provided there is no raised temperature is long enough, three days after the rash of German Measles and seven days after that of Chicken Pox. It would reduce the ten per cent of school children who are absent from school at any one time, which is approximately the National figure.

All Council employees who are liable to come into contact with rat contaminated water are given a card of precautions to avoid contracting Weil's Disease. These are available at the Health Department to other employers who may have workers in similar situations.

During the year 151 from Stamford were vaccinated against Smallpox and also thirteen from the surrounding villages. Of these 103 were vaccinated at the Barn Hill Clinic.

The number of new cases of Venereal Diseases attending the Peterborough Clinic was twenty-five, including in addition to the Borough that part of South Kesteven which looks to Peterborough for treatment of this speciality. Though repeatedly requested it has been impossible to obtain a separate figure for Stamford. If this represents the true position it is relatively favourable at a time when Venereal disease has the highest incidence of any communicable disease apart from measles!

TUBERCULOSIS

One new case of the pulmonary type was recorded during the year, but fortunately the non-pulmonary variety was not represented. Two and one respectively were the corresponding figures in 1966. Though infections with tubercle are much less common than in former days there are still a not inconsiderable number of sufferers as those attending the Stamford Chest Clinic totalled 102 and of these three had positive sputums, that is were infectious at some time during the year.

Constant surveillance of the patients and their contacts is as necessary as ever it was.

The B.C.G. vaccination scheme for school children was continued. In all, protection was offered to 321 and of these 239 accepted and were Heaf tested. 213 were negative and given B.C.G. Two were absent from the reading of the test. The remaining twenty-four were positive and later had Chest X-rays but no active Tuberculosis was found.

The last visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to Stamford was in April/May 1966 and their surveys were made at Messrs. Blackstones and Messrs. Newage Lyon as well as the sessions at the Town Hall. The statistics of these examinations were not available at the time of last year's report so they are given now for record purposes.

Numbers attending for X-ray	4724
Numbers attending for the first time	1501

Attendance by area of Domicile

Stamford	3303
Rutland	651
Soke of Peterborough	280
Huntingdonshire	60
Northants	231
Kesteven Rural District	187
Cambridgeshire	8
Miscellaneous	4
	<u>4724</u>

FINDINGS

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Non-Tuberculous Conditions</u>			
1. Congenital anomalies of the bony thorax	26	16	42
2. Acquired conditions of thorax	10	1	11
3. Developmental pulmonary conditions	10	1	11
4. Chronic bronchitis	46	6	52
5. Bronchiectasis	3	-	3
6. Sarcoidosis	-	1	1
7. Pleural thickening and/or fibrosis consequent on previous pneumonia and pleurisy	57	22	79
8. Hiatus hernia	1	2	3
9. Congenital cardiac conditions	2	1	3
10. Acquired cardiac conditions	10	3	13
11. Miscellaneous conditions - mastectomy, foreign body in chest	2	2	4

TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS

1. Healed primary or other calcified lesions requiring no further action	35	27	62
2. Previously diagnosed or treated tuberculosis already under supervision	7	6	13
3. Newly discovered tuberculosis requiring			
(a) treatment	2	-	2
(b) interval supervision at chest clinic	1	1	2

It will be noted what a large number of clinical conditions other than tubercle were picked up on radiography. No case of cancer of the lung or bronchus was detected.

HOUSING

PROVISION OF NEW HOUSES

Statistics of new houses erected in the Borough during 1967:

Built by Local Authority

Traditional Brick Houses (3 bedrooms)	51
Houses in course of erection at end of year	73

Built by Private Enterprise

Traditional Brick Houses (3 bedrooms)	124
Houses in course of erection at end of year	117

APPLICANTS FOR COUNCIL HOUSES

(As supplied by the Housing Department at December, 1967)

Effective Housing List	251
Old Persons Dwelling Applicants	110
Miscellaneous Applicants	45

Since the commencement of the Council's Slum Clearance Programme in 1955, 176 houses have been dealt with, seven of them during the year as follows:

Closing Orders	3 (whole house)
	1 (part house)

Additionally three Undertakings not to relet for human habitation were given.

In the Housing Review carried out in September, 1964, 95 houses were placed in the unfit category. Many of these have now been dealt with either by Closing Orders, or undertakings from the owners not to relet for human habitation, or by upgrading after repairs had been effected. It was decided to carry out a further review to ascertain the present situation. It was found that there were at the end of the year forty-eight unfit dwellings.

Whilst it can be quite sanguinely assumed that this is the extent of the problem now, houses do deteriorate and may move into the unfit category, so there can be no absolute finality about any figure. All that can be said with certainty is that there is no major problem in the Borough, but what there is should be liquidated so as Churchill once said "Give us the tools and we will finish the job".

The redevelopment of the site of the Foundry Road Clearance Area was commenced and towards the end of the year eight flats and six houses were arising where formerly stood a slum. This will greatly improve the whole locality when completed. Consideration was given to including the development within the embrace of the Warden Controlled group at Clare Close but it would have made the resulting group too big and amorphous and so was not deemed wise.

All occupiers of properties in the High Street St. Martin's Clearance Area have been rehoused and the site has been largely cleared ready for the redevelopment which has been planned. This will it is hoped in time be such as to detract in no way from the ancient beauty of this street scene; which has countrywide recognition and makes an impressive entrance to the Town.

The Council completed fifty-one three bedroomed houses in 1967 and at the year's end had a further seventy-three under construction - an increase of twenty-two over the previous year. Private enterprise produced a further 124 which was a reduction of twenty on the 1966 figure, but the 117 under construction at the year's end against forty-eight the year before showed a high level of activity in this sphere.

At the close of the year the new Grouped Scheme for elderly persons with a Warden in charge was nearing completion on Ryhall Road. This will provide forty-five ideal homes for the elderly and mark another step forward of enormous social significance in caring for the senior citizens in our community. Much thought and care has gone into the planning and execution of this project. The first homes have been allocated after very painstaking weighing of socio-medical need yet at the same time being careful not to introduce a disproportionate number who are likely to bear heavily upon the Warden and the ancilliary services. The aim and object is, and must remain, to build up a happy community and atmosphere within the Group. This can only be nurtured with the help and co-operation of one and all living therein so that the residents can enjoy their lives to the full and in the knowledge that there is always a helping hand available in the background, should it be required. This fact will bring a new peace to the minds of many who fear the cold hand of loneliness.

The earlier group at Clare Close has continued to be a happily integrated community.

The reconstruction of the Sixteenth Century Burghley Almshouses was completed during the year and have made modern homes in an ancient setting for two single and eight married couples beside a Warden. In the reconstruction the old "atmosphere" has been maintained in a most admirable way.

The Council's Caravan Site on the Empingham Road approach to the town has now been cleared and will be utilised for residential development. A new licensed premises is at present rising by the roadside and will in time provide refreshment for the visitors coming into the town from the Oakham direction as well as the adjacent residential areas.

The Council has abandoned the Points Scheme in the allotting of houses the basic criterion being the length of time on the Housing List. Assistance is given where priority on medical and social grounds has been established. During the year eighteen applications were received for priority rehousing or for the exchanging of tenancies on the grounds of ill health or acute socio-medical problems. In each instance the customary personal visit by the writer was made and a full assessment of all the medical circumstances were carried out before a recommendation was made. In this work I gratefully acknowledge the help I receive from the petitioner's family doctor. Only by such investigation and with the full co-operation of the Housing Manager and the Housing Committee - which is always forthcoming - can the really needy be helped in their dilemma as expeditiously as possible.

The Council continue to encourage the owners of suitable premises to apply for Improvement Grants to bring them up to modern standards and give them a new lease of life. During the year four Discretionary and twenty-five Standard Grants were awarded.

No case of Statutory overcrowding arose during the year.

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

There are still ten Council houses without bathrooms but these are gradually to be provided as tenants vacate the houses.

There are numerous Council houses without separate wash hand basins apart from the kitchen sink. Incidentally this would not suit the Romanies who hold very ardent views on avoiding personal ablutions where dishes are washed.

The numbers on the Council's Housing List increased this year by fifty-one to a figure of 406. The demand for Elderly Persons accommodation remained as insistent as ever with 110 applicants for this type of dwelling making twenty-seven per cent of the total. A very noticeable feature this year has been a much more "choosy" attitude amongst those seeking rehousing - a trend which is now likely to continue. More and more are looking for standards little less than those advocated by Parker Morris and this will be difficult to achieve in older properties.

Having been responsible for the building of 976 houses and flats since the war the Council has indeed a proud and praiseworthy record in this most important sphere.

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INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Municipal Abattoir in spite of its many limitations has managed to maintain an adequate service to the town and the neighbouring areas though hard pressed at peak periods. Certain works of rehabilitation were carried out but it was accepted that alternative arrangements would have to be made soon. All aspects of the problem having been carefully considered it is more than likely that the slaughter and dressing of animals will pass to private enterprise.

There is a strong case in favour of the registration of all food premises to provide a chance of having all such premises brought up to the requisite standard before a food business commences. It would provide a comprehensive list of all such premises for quick reference when necessity arises as in suspected food poisoning or the withdrawal of suspicious items of food.

A large amount of invaluable work has been done in the sphere of Food Supervision this year which the Public Health Inspector will be recording in his report.

Whilst our Health Department plays a vitally important role in ensuring the safety of the food we eat they are wholeheartedly assisted in their task by the work of the Food and Drugs Officer who is concerned mainly with the chemical and compositional quality of the foodstuffs under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. He it is who should ensure that "No person shall sell to the prejudice of the purchaser any article of food or any drug which is not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded". In order to ensure this, samples are taken regularly for analyses.

During the year the following forty-nine samples were taken in the Borough:

Butter	1	Meat Paste	2
Butter Biscuits	2	Meat (Tinned)	2
Cheese	1	Milk	30
Double Cream	1	Milk (flavoured)	5
Fruit (tinned)	3	Soft drinks	1
Honey	1		

Mr. Hawley, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 for Kesteven comments as follows:

"Butter

"By statutory definition (Butter Regulations 1966) butter must be made exclusively from cows' milk with or without salt and with or without certain permitted colours, all of vegetable origin, namely annatto, carotene and turmeric. It must contain a minimum of 80% of milk-fat and not more than 2% of milk solids other than fat. It must not contain preservatives (other than salt) and not more than 16% water. It may, however, contain permitted antioxidants (Antioxidants in Food Regulations, 1958). These are complex chemical substances such as propyl gallate etc., which

'..... delay, retard or prevent the development of rancidity or other flavour deterioration in edible fats

..... and since most fats become rancid on exposure to air and light the addition of antioxidants is permitted by law to extend the shelf-life of these essential foods.

This sample was satisfactory.

"Double Cream

"Cream has increased in popularity enormously in recent years and consumption last year was in excess of 10 million gallons of which the cake trade used 2/3rds and house-wives the remainder. Under the Principal Act, it is an offence to sell for human consumption any substance which resembles cream in appearance, but is not cream and therefore, artificial cream in any form must be clearly designated as such. Artificial cream is used a great deal in the cake trade mainly because it will keep longer than real cream and because it is cheaper, but there is a growing demand for real cream cakes. The Food Standards (Cream) Order 1951 stipulates that cream may be sold in three grades only - Single, Sterilised and Double - with butterfat minima of 18%, 23% and 48%. The great virtue of Double Cream is that it will whip and this is an important factor in its favour because the Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food Regulations which came into force in 1962 prohibit the use of thickening agents in cream. The butterfat content of the sample was 50.1%.

"Meat Products

"There has always been a great deal of uncertainty about the composition of meat products and though the packers of the better-quality tinned meats have always accepted 95% of meat as a proper standard for tinned beef steak, others have preferred to describe

their products as 'beef steak with gravy' or in some other indefinite manner to justify a lower meat content. In recent years, 'Casserole steak' has been the popular euphemism for much of this low-grade tinned meat, but Regulations which come into force on 31st May, 1969 (The Canned Meat Product Regulations, 1967), will go a long way towards defining the confusing terminology of the canned meat trade. It seems unfortunate that the legislators have had to accept thirty-five separate designations of these products - from 'brawn' to 'stuffed meat loaf' - but the cognoscenti, at least, will know what all these descriptions mean, even though the housewife may still be somewhat confused.

The two samples were satisfactory.

"Stilton Cheese

"The proximity of Melton Mowbray, where the Stilton Cheese Makers ply their ancient craft, lends a special piquancy both to their product and to a recent decision of the High Court that the name 'Stilton' is a trade-mark to which the Association alone is entitled. The nine members of the Stilton Cheese Makers' Association alarmed by growing imports of Danish Camembert, French Gouda and Canadian Cheddar, applied to the High Court for the registration and exclusive use of the name 'Stilton' and this was granted. It was said that the Stilton recipe goes back to the 18th Century and, originally was the property of one person. Unlike Cheddar, Cheshire and other well-known English cheeses, Stilton has always remained the exclusive product of a few makers in the Melton Mowbray area, who in earlier times, sent the bulk of their production to the owner of a famous coaching inn, The Bell at Stilton; and thereby acquired the name which has since made this cheese world-famous. For all the mystique which surround the world-famous cheeses such as Stilton, Camembert, Roquefort and Gorgonzola, all have to comply with English legislation when sold in England. The Cheese Regulations, 1965 which came into force on 1st February 1967 specify compositional standards for all cheeses, including the twelve indigenous varieties. As a high-protein food, cheese is a valuable source of quite indispensable nutrients and this is true whether the cheese be 'mouse-trap' or Gorgonzola. Most 'hard' cheeses contain roughly equal proportions of protein, fat and moisture and the standard for all the English 'hard' cheeses is a minimum of 48% of fat in the dry matter. The sample satisfied the requirements of the Cheese Regulations.

Milk being such an important food for all received a lion's share of the sampling programme. All thirty routine samples gave satisfactory results.

"Apart from routine sampling under the Act a great many complaints concerning foodstuffs were investigated; many without recourse to the Public Analyst's services. For example a complaint was made of finding a garden slug in a carton of Orange Drink purchased from a Stamford vending machine and another was made of finding a packet of Breakfast Cereal infested with spider beetle.

"In the first case the slug was identified as a garden slug (*arion hortensia*). It was found that the vendor filled these cartons in a converted out-building. Prosecution ensued and the defendant was fined £10.

"In the second case the local grocer who sold the offending packet of contaminated breakfast cereal was able to show that he had good reason to think the goods in question were sound. He had, in fact, acquired the stock of another grocer and though he destroyed a lot of this as unfit for sale, he retained some unopened cases of recent stock, including the goods in question. Here the Committee was able to recommend a written caution rather than legal proceedings.

"A sample of Butter Biscuits purchased from a Stamford baker led to some interesting revelations concerning the inadequacies of the Law. The biscuits were attractively pre-packed in a wrapper which featured a single golden-yellow biscuit bearing the word 'butter'. Buttercups encircled the maker's name and there was no doubt the external evidence led a prospective purchaser to think these were a special, rather 'buttery' biscuit. In fact, only 2.7% of the total shortening (26.3% total fats) was butter and yet the Scottish firm concerned maintained that this biscuit had been manufactured in Scotland (Aberdeenshire) for many years without complaint. The Public Analyst for Aberdeenshire confirmed this and said Scottish people understood that this was a biscuit to be eaten with butter, not a biscuit containing butter. In the circumstances, no action was taken.

"In conclusion, no part of the County is remote from the great food producing areas of East Anglia and public taste, especially in the south of the County demands foodstuffs of the highest quality. It is gratifying to be able to confirm that, in very great measure, this demand is met".

I am most grateful to Mr. Hawley for his ever ready co-operation and for the comments which he has contributed to this report.

As milk is of exceptional importance as a food for the young, the elderly and the invalid a scrupulous watch must be maintained on its freedom from any of the risks to which it is peculiarly susceptible. Amongst such hazards are contamination with antibiotics particularly penicillin derived from cows under treatment with such drugs.

Unpasteurised or unsterilised milk can carry the organism which produces contagious abortion in cows and undulant fever in man. Thirdly it can be the vehicle for pesticidal residues. It is pleasing to record that the presence of any of these contaminants was not found during the year under review. Actually in sixteen food samples taken in the County for the purpose, pesticidal residues were found in twelve but these were within normally accepted limits.

FOOD POISONING

No case of Food Poisoning was reported or discovered during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47

No person had to be removed compulsorily from their home to either Hospital or Welfare Accommodation under the Provisions of this Act during the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION

"In his diet he observed some measure

There were no superfluities for pleasure"

Thus spoke Chaucer of the doctor in his Tales and at the same time set the pattern for all health educators for they must practice what they preach if they are to carry any conviction. Those who preach the dangers of smoking and continue to do so themselves, those who speak on diet and excessive eating with waist measurements in excess of their chest are wasting their breath. Health Education can only be really effective on a person to person basis and when the educator whatever his age is in tune with and speaking in the language which his audience understand. As one irreverent teenager summed it up after a somewhat pedantic lecture on Sex and Drugs "This man doled out good advice in compensation for being too old to be able to set a bad example".

Doctors, nurses and socio-medical workers all spread the gospel of positive health as part of their professional life and are joined in this by many other persons who likewise feel that everything possible should be done to improve the quality of Life.

Full use is made of the publications and posters produced by the Central Council for Health Education to whom the Borough makes an Annual donation.

MISCELLANY

The cold wind of deprivation can still blow keenly through the chinks in the structure of the Welfare Services, so far as individuals are concerned. Often it is failure on the part of that individual to accept what is proffered and often it is ignorance of precisely to what service to turn to meet their particular need, which eventually precipitates them into a socio-medical crisis. It is in the resolving of such crises or better still in their prevention that there is a continuing challenge to your Health Department and those who work so closely with it.

There was an aged couple who steadfastly refused all help until they were reduced to a state of social bankruptcy and medical crisis. Just as action for compulsory removal was being contemplated the husband collapsed and was admitted to hospital. With stubborn and misplaced stoicism his wife continued to stick her ground for a further three days before capitulating to strong persuasion and entering Welfare Accommodation. Consent having been given a "Commando Group" of Home Helps undertook the task of cleaning the house and its unhygienic accumulations of organic and inorganic materials so that on their return it was better than for years past.

There was the elderly nonagenarian left alone, not only in her own house, but in a neighbourhood from which all the other occupiers had been re-housed. She was completely blind and such isolation would have been intolerable. Temporary arrangements were made for her pending the availability of a Grouped Dwelling.

The majority of cases of distress however, consisted of those who whilst fit had managed reasonably well in houses devoid of modern amenities and plentifully embellished with work-making features. Heaps of stairs and odd steps cunningly placed to catch the unwary added to advancing age and reduced physical strength, forced such tenants to admit defeat. It is sad when a house which was a home becomes a treadmill. Re-housing in suitable accommodation is the only answer to such problems. There were sixteen such cases during the year.

The Home Help Service continues the invaluable work of helping the elderly and the physically handicapped to maintain a happy and independent existence. It would be very interesting to know how many thousands of pounds in terms of occupancy of Hospital and Welfare beds have been saved by the work which they do. However, such a service cannot be evaluated in materialistic terms when the final achievement is the maintenance within their own homes of people who are desperately anxious to remain there. The sister services of the Good Neighbour and the Night Sitter up are also available in appropriate cases.

The proposal for a Health Centre for the Borough possibly at Barn Hill has had to be abandoned as the Family Doctors were not in favour of it at the present time.

One of the most exciting new projects of the year has been the decision of the recently formed Mentally Handicapped Children's Society of Stamford, under the dynamic and inspiring chairmanship of Mrs. L. R. Holt, to build a Centre in the town for Mentally Handicapped Children. This is destined to be a Social and Recreational Concept as distinct from a Junior Training Centre, of which the nearest in Kesteven is at Grantham, and it is a purely voluntary effort dependant on local support.

The Society were helped in their quest for a site by the Marquess of Exeter who generously agreed to renting the Kings Mill - so old that it is mentioned in Domesday Book - to them at a nominal rent and he had the building re-roofed. The Society then with the warm-hearted backing of the public set about the task of reconstructing the interior to fulfil its new function and by the end of the year the metamorphosis was well under way.

The response from firms, other societies and members of the public has been magnificent, saving at one and the same time a historic building from decay and offering a wonderful land of promise to our mentally handicapped children and their mothers.

It is a most ambitious and far sighted project costing many thousands of pounds and all the many who have already contributed, and those who will do so, will have produced something of which the town should be inordinately proud and are owed much thanks.

Its progress will be watched with very great interest and sympathy far outside the borders of Lincolnshire. The staffing of the Centre will also be on a voluntary basis and already there have been many offers of help.

Another indication that voluntary effort is very much alive is the activities of the Action Group of the Stamford and the High Schools who help elderly and handicapped people in their homes. The girls play their part by regular home visiting and by bring their refreshing commentary on every day affairs and in doing messages. This stimulating meeting of the two generations is very much appreciated by the elderly for it is to them devoid of the suspicion of patronisation which sometimes occurs towards those of intermediate age. The boys are more at home in gardening, hedge clipping and window cleaning and both they and the girls get a warm satisfaction from what they do. The voluntary Emergency Service of the Youth Clubs also plays a worthy part in taking help where it is needed. Such activities speak volumes for the innate goodness of so many of our young people.

The Meals on Wheels service is run by the W.R.V.S. and it continued throughout the year to provide meals to forty-five persons, to many twice a week, who would otherwise have great difficulty in getting a hot cooked meal. In all 4643 meals were delivered and served. The meals are drawn mainly from the Central School Kitchen but school holidays would cause great hardship if they were to create a hiatus in the service so happily the canteen at Messrs. Blackstones came to the rescue and those who are reliant on the meal did not go short. Quite apart from the contents of the meal the smiling visits of the helpers are always looked forward to with keen appreciation. The weighting of these meals with increased protein at the expense of carbohydrates would be a dietetic boon to the elderly. In last year's report the writer expressed the opinion that the diversion of the free milk supply from the over eleven year old school child to the retirement pensioner would be more relevant to contemporary requirements. The first part of this suggestion is about to be implemented but alas, there is no sign of the second; yet this would be of outstanding benefit to the elderly living alone in particular. So vital have the domiciliary social services become in the care of the elderly that there is less and less place for a five day week for them.

The Co-ordinating Committee for the Welfare of the Elderly and that for the Welfare of Children at Risk continued to meet regularly. The efforts of their members, drawn from every one of the Services engaged in work in either of these two spheres have been blessed by the spirit of co-operation. This has led in turn to a better canalization of the combined resources to the needy case with the minimum of delay and "Red Tape".

The post war years have seen a steady improvement in the Housing, Health and Welfare of our community and as has been shown in the body of the report this has continued during the year. Never have our children been fitter and had more opportunities and it is pleasing that so many of the older among them give social services to the elderly and the needy to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

Though comment has been made on the number of illegitimate births the town has mercifully seen little of the vandalism, violence, venereal disease and drug taking which are now so rife and to which those who leave the town may easily find themselves face to face. It is all too easy to blame the individual or the group who seemingly have fallen victim to this or that social evil where instead the greatest understanding and compassion for their predicament would often be more appropriate.

Permissiveness in the fields of Morals and Ethics has virtually destroyed them. Extra-marital sexual relations are extremely prevalent. New Clinics are being formed including those at University Health Centres where freely given contraception advice is provided for single

teenagers and young couples who have no thought of marriage. The cynical view is held that pregnancies avoided are preferable to any moral considerations; so marry "the Pill" to promiscuity!

The Abortion Act has now become Law and will permit the termination of pregnancy under many new headings. The new Divorce Bill as it stands would permit, amongst other reasons, the termination of marriage after two year's separation - about the same time as the deferred payments on a T.V. set. This would seriously weaken the state of marriage as it is understood in this Country together with the stability and security of the family unit. The final shreds of censorship are being torn aside to permit what formerly would have been labelled pornographic. Drug-taking in film stars is highlighted by the press and television and psychedelic effects fully described to make them, like the apple in Eden, more momentarily desirable.

However, this permissiveness does not extend to material affairs as to add to the post war spate of legislation eighty-eight new Laws and 2,000 new Regulations went on the Statute Book this year!

In this schizophrenic society is it greatly to be wondered at that Youth - and others - are troubled, disillusioned and rudderless and react accordingly; and that the establishment - using this word in its broadest terms - is held in scant respect? It is worth asking of one's neighbour - Quo Vadis?

In this ancient Borough the effects and manifestations of these problems are not obtrusive at this time, but the disruptive trends must be faced squarely if they are to be countered effectively.

The Council have always been forward looking and progressive in all that is worthwhile yet cherishing and maintaining what is best of their heritage. Lucky are those who live in this lovely old town and are benefitting accordingly.

In drawing this report and review to an end I wish to express my appreciation of the painstaking work of Mr. Fox, Public Health Inspector and the spirit of warm co-operation which has permeated the Department throughout the year. We have been well supported by the Pupil Health Inspector and this augurs well for the future.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Alderman Gray and the other members of the Health Committee for their sustained interest in and help and encouragement of the work of the Department, making it so much more rewarding.

Mrs. Elmer, after seven years of loyal and efficient service left us in September and her departure was much regretted. I wish to extend congratulations to her on the birth of her son. We welcome Miss Wade

who has joined the staff to take care of the clerical work and is continuing the high standard of courtesy and efficiency which is so necessary in dealing with the inquiries on personal problems by members of the Public. Her help in producing this review has been invaluable.

In conclusion I wish to thank heartily the Town Clerk - Mr. Bedford for his always ready helping hand and advice on many facets of the socio-medical work. I also want to acknowledge gratefully the full co-operation of my other colleagues in the Town Hall and finally thank Dr. Mackey for so kindly standing by for me during my absences.

I am, Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. Ellis Smith

Annual Report of the Public Health Inspector
for the Year 1967

-o-o-o-

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Stamford

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my first Annual Report in respect of the work of the Public Health Inspector's Department during 1967.

1. HOUSING

Slum Clearance

Progress with the Slum Clearance programme continued during the year. Formal action was taken in respect of ten dwellings which were considered to be unfit and beyond repair at reasonable expense. The results of this were as follows:

Number of Houses closed as a result of Closing Orders	...	...	3
Number of Houses of which a part of the building was closed as a result of a Closing Order	...	...	1
Number of Houses in respect of which Undertakings not to re-let were given	...	...	3
Number of Houses in respect of which Undertakings to carry out works were given	...	...	1
Number of Houses in respect of which action was deferred	...	...	2

Improvement Grants

During the year twenty-nine applications for improvement grants were approved, compared with a total of twenty-three during the previous year.

There are still far too many dwellings which are without one or more of the basic amenities of an indoor lavatory, a fixed bath, a wash basin, and a hot and cold water supply. The present system of improvement grants does not appear to be capable of remedying this unsatisfactory situation. The grants available do not provide sufficient financial incentive to the owner of a basically sound dwelling, to encourage him to provide modern amenities. The principle obstacles appear to be "rent-control" and the fact that the amount of grant has not kept pace with rising costs.

Details of grants approved during the year are as follows:

(a) Discretionary Grants

(1)	Number of applications approved during the year	...	4
(2)	Number rejected	... ..	Nil
(3)	Total cash value of Grants approved during the year		£1225

(b) Standard Grants

(1)	Number of applications approved during the year	...	25
(2)	Number rejected	... ..	3
(3)	Total cash value of Grants approved during the year		£3928

The reasons for the refusal of the three applications for Standard Grants were as follows:

- (1) The property concerned was not considered to have a life of fifteen years.
- (2) The majority of the work had been completed before the application was made.
- (3) The proposed work involved the conversion of parts of three dwellings into one new dwelling and this was considered to be outside the scope of the Standard Grant scheme.

It is interesting to note that in England during 1967 the average amount of expenditure on improvement grants per head of population was 5s. 5d. The figure for Stamford was 7s. 10d. per head of population.

Moveable Dwellings

No new caravan sites were approved during the year. There are only two small caravan sites in the Borough.

During the winter months complaints were again received regarding the unauthorised stationing of caravans in one part of the town which appears to be favoured as winter quarters by a number of "nomads". This is a national problem to which at present there is no satisfactory answer.

2. SWIMMING BATHS

The Borough Open Air Swimming Baths were visited weekly during the swimming season and samples of water from each of the pools were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Peterborough for bacteriological examination.

In addition to the Borough Swimming Baths, there were three other "semi-public" swimming baths in use in the Borough during the year. The

Stamford School have an un-heated outdoor pool, the High School have a heated indoor pool, and during the year the Stamford Hospital opened a heated outdoor pool. These pools are also visited each week while in use, and samples of the water are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Details of the samples taken are as follows:

Swimming Bath	Inspections	No. of samples submitted for bacteriological examination
Stamford High School	45	90
Stamford School	18	36
Borough Council	20	68
Stamford Hospital	11	22

Only six of the samples were below standard. On each occasion upon immediate re-sampling, the water was found to be satisfactory.

3. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection

The Municipal Abattoir was again kept very busy during the year, although the total number of animals killed (13,689) was slightly less than the record throughput of 1966 (14,054). The drop in throughput was largely due to the restrictions placed on the movement of animals during the epidemic of Foot and Mouth disease.

The majority of the local butchers in the Borough and the surrounding Districts use the Abattoir. Judging by the absence of complaints, they are all satisfied customers which is in no small measure due to the ready co-operation of the slaughtering contractor and his staff.

The unsatisfactory conditions prevailing at the Abattoir due to the age of the premises and the general lack of both space and amenities were the subjects of representations from the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. As a result of these, and after the Council had inspected the premises, the Council decided that it was not practical to bring the premises up to the desired standard. Following consultations with the Ministry's Veterinary Officers it was agreed that certain essential repairs and improvements

to the existing premises should be carried out, and that negotiations should be commenced with interested parties regarding the possibility of private enterprise erecting a new Abattoir at the rear of the Cattle Market, or on another suitable site.

At the end of the year, the improvements to the existing premises had been completed to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, but it was stipulated that the premises must only be regarded as having a maximum life of two years.

TABLE 1

	CATTLE		CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS
	Excluding Cows	Cows			
No. of Animals Inspected	1336	-	-	7141	5212
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
No. of Whole carcasses and Offals condemned	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	445
Percentage of Animals affected with T.B.	-	-	-	-	8.54%
<u>DISEASES OTHER THAN T.B.</u>					
No. of Whole Carcasses and Offals condemned	1	-	-	7	12
No. of Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	588	-	-	367	1447
Percentage of Animals with diseases other than T.B.	44.09%	-	-	5.24%	27.99%
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>					
Whole Carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	9	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	9	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Animals affected with Cysticercosis	0.67%	-	-	-	-

TABLE 2

DETAILS OF CONDEMNED MEAT SHOWN IN
TABLE 1

MEAT CONDEMNED	BEEF	MUTTON	PORK	VEAL
Whole Carcasses and Offals	1	7	12	-
Heads	16	-	299	-
Tongues	16	-	299	-
Pairs of Lungs	200	335	1411	-
Livers	132	68	118	-
Plucks (complete)	-	-	42	-
Fats (Mesenteric)	1	-	121	-
Spleens	2	-	31	-
Hearts	9	2	89	-
Kidneys	21	-	217	-
Forequarters (part)	-	3	19	-
Hindquarters (part)	2	2	12	-
Other parts of Carcasses	29	11	4	-

Food Inspection

During the year a total of 9,976 items of tinned food were surrendered and disposed of after they had been inspected and judged to be unfit. A large proportion of these items were considered to be unfit because the cans were badly dented. This "waste" is increasing and appears to be due to the fact that the modern can cannot withstand the stresses of the mechanical handling which is associated with the practice of "bulk buying".

Unsound Food Surrendered or Condemned

	Tons	Cwts.	lbs.
1. Meat at Slaughterhouse	10	18	101
2. Meat at Retail Shops			6 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. Canned Meats		4	102
4. Other Canned Foods	3	17	78
TOTAL	15	1	63 $\frac{1}{2}$

Food Hygiene

A detailed survey of all business premises engaged in the handling of food was commenced during the year. A total of thirty-six informal notices were served requiring improvements and alterations to food premises. In all cases the work has either been completed or is in

the process of being carried out.

After inspecting food premises, advice notes on the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations were provided for the staff. Food Hygiene notes printed in Chinese were provided for the staff of the one Chinese Restaurant in the town.

During the year two complaints were received from members of the public regarding unhygienic conditions existing at food premises. In both cases the complaints were found to be justified and informal action resulted in improvements at the premises concerned.

Three complaints were also received regarding "foreign bodies" in food. These were in respect of a slug in a carton of orange juice purchased from a vending machine, a packet of breakfast cereal which was infested with spider beetles, and the alleged finding of part of a cricket in a portion of stew served at a restaurant. The first two cases were passed on to the County Council for action and in the case of the slug in the carton of orange juice, a prosecution resulted in the supplier being fined £10 plus costs. Informal action was taken in respect of the infested breakfast cereal. The incident of the cricket in the stew was investigated but the evidence was not considered sufficient to warrant further action being taken.

On the 1st January, 1967, the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations came into operation. The Regulations lay down requirements to be observed by those who trade in food in the open air. Discussions were held with the traders involved and each trader was given a "Guide to the Regulations". The Regulations remove the difficulty of explaining to the occupier of fixed premises why higher standards are required from him than are applied to moveable sales of the same food.

Ice Cream

There were two additions to the Register of premises licensed for the sale of ice cream.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the Borough.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the Borough.

Milk and Dairies

I have been notified of the following results of samples taken by

the County Public Health Inspector in accordance with the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Pasteurised	14	14	-
Untreated	3	3	-
Sterilised	NIL	-	-

4. PEST CONTROL

The system whereby rodent control work in the Borough is carried out by means of a contract with a private Pest Control Company continued to operate satisfactorily. The contract provides for the regular supervision of the Council's Depot, Sewage Works, Abattoir, and Market; the test baiting of the sewers, and the treatment of private dwellings following the receipt of complaints. Business premises are treated on a re-chargeable basis. Arrangements can be made for the treatment of other pests, such as wasps, cockroaches, etc., but this is only carried out on a re-chargeable basis.

During the year 91 complaints were received regarding pests, of which 71 were in respect of rats, 5 in respect of mice, 14 in respect of wasps' nests and one in respect of nuisance from squirrels. A newspaper report that a strange animal, believed to be a coypu, had been seen emerging from the public sewer late one evening, created some interest, but nothing further was heard of the incident.

A test baiting of the public sewers, revealed that one section was infested with rats. At the end of the year, arrangements were being made for the treatment of the infested area.

5. CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

There were only two complaints of smoke nuisance from industrial premises during the year. One arose from the use of an improvised incinerator. The nuisance was abated when the firm, after considering the purchase of an approved incinerator, decided instead to purchase a baling machine to enable the waste to be removed from the factory for disposal.

The second nuisance was caused by "acid smut emissions". The premises concerned were controlled under the Alkali Works Regulation Act and the complaint was therefore passed on to the Alkali Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

6. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

During the year a considerable amount of time was devoted to the carrying out of the duties under this Act. A total of 61 general inspections were carried out and in the majority of cases, some contraventions of the Act were found.

Occupiers and owners were generally co-operative, both in facilitating inspections and in endeavouring to comply with the requirements of the Act.

In carrying out duties under the Act, one cannot help but notice the wide disparities between the best and the worst working conditions in similar establishments. Some work places are exceptionally well-appointed and provide a high degree of modern comfort for the employees while others fall far short of this standard and in a minority of cases, can be described as "working slums". One can only assume that the actual working conditions are not considered to be very important when choosing employment.

Although a number of premises were found to be very sub-standard, only one employee registered a complaint regarding the unsatisfactory conditions at her place of employment. One other complaint was received during the year. This was made by a visitor to a shop, who was shocked by the absence of heating. Informal action resulted in improvements in both cases.

In contrast it was found that while premises were being inspected, a number of employees would discreetly draw attention to what they considered to be points requiring attention.

The table below gives some indication of items covered while carrying out duties under the Act during the year.

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND AND WHICH WERE THE SUBJECT OF INFORMAL NOTICES

Section	No. of Contraventions found	Section	No. of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness 90	12	Clothing accommodation 8
5	Overcrowding 3	13	Sitting facilities 1
6	Temperature 10	14	Seats (Sedentary workers) 1
7	Ventilation 42	15	Eating facilities 1
8	Lighting 71	16	Floors, passages & stairs 64
9	Sanitary Conveniences 23	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery 13
10	Washing facilities 33	24	First Aid 29
11	Supply of drinking water 1	-	Other matters 27
46		TOTAL 417	

The following table shows the number of premises registered in the Borough under the Act, during the year, the total number of premises registered to date, and the number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year:

REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the Year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the Year
Offices	1	52	1
Retail Shops	5	118	51
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	9	NIL
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	3	20	9
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	10	199	61

7. GENERAL STATISTICS

TABULAR STATEMENT OF INSPECTIONS

Housing	75	Market	28
Improvement Grants	67	Licensed Premises	5
Public Health Nuisances	58	Smoke Nuisances	5
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	115	Land Charges	48
Food Hygiene	95	Swimming Baths	94
Food Inspection	26	Pest Control	19
Meat Inspection	204	Infectious Diseases	10
Slaughterhouse	17	Miscellaneous	7

NOTICES SERVED

	<u>Informal</u>		<u>Informal</u>
Public Health Acts	13	Clean Air Act	1
Food Hygiene Regulations	36	Factories Acts	4
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	48	Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	1

The only statutory action taken during the year was the application to the court for a Nuisance Order under Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1936, following the non-compliance with an Abatement Notice which had been served under Section 93 of the Act, during 1966. This notice required the abatement of the Statutory Nuisance at a dwelling house arising from the leaking roof and defective rain water downpipe.

The court made a Nuisance Order, and when it was not complied with, the Council arranged for the carrying out of the work necessary in order to abate the nuisance. An order was subsequently made under Section 291 of the Public Health Act, requiring the tenant of the property to pay his rent to the Corporation until the cost of the repairs had been repaid.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

There is only one shop licensed in accordance with the Act. It is maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Rag Flock Act, 1951.

The single registration under the Act remains in force.

8. STAFF

The year commenced sadly with the death in January, of Mr. L. J. Roll, who had been the Senior Public Health Inspector for the Borough since 1941. In April, Mr. A. R. Burt, the additional Public Health Inspector, resigned in order to take up the duties of Public Health Inspector and Surveyor to the Ketton Rural District Council. Previously, Mr. Roll, with Mr. Burt as his assistant, had held joint appointments with both Stamford Borough Council and the adjoining Rural District Council of Ketton. With the death of Mr. Roll it was decided that the two authorities should appoint separate Public Health Inspectors and as a result of this, I was appointed Public Health Inspector to the Borough and commenced my duties on the 1st May.


During the difficult "settling in" period I have had the benefit of the support of a loyal and willing staff who have helped make my duties much easier. Mr. N. Hibbett, the Pupil Public Health Inspector, has shown enthusiasm in all his work, Mrs. Elmer and her successor Miss Wade, have undertaken all the secretarial duties in a cheerful and efficient manner, and Mr. Coulson has ensured the smooth functioning of the Abattoir.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere appreciation and thanks to the Chairman (Alderman G. W. Gray) and members of the Public Health Committee for their confidence and support, to the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. H. Ellis Smith) for his friendly encouragement and advice, to the Town Clerk (Mr. H. Bedford) for his sound counsel on many occasions, and to my other colleagues for their ready co-operation and assistance at all times.

I am,

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Public Health Inspector.

Town Hall,
Stamford,
Lincs.

June, 1968.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

STAFF 8

IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1967

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

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which section 1, 2,3,4 & 6, are to be enforced by the Local Authority	8	2	Nil	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	74	5	5	-
(3) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	82	7	5	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				
	Found	Remedied	Referred		No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			To H. M. Inspector	By H. M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	4	-	-	-

There were no Outworkers listed during the year.



