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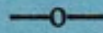
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Tutbury Rural District Council



ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

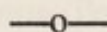
and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the Year 1965



Tutbury Rural District Council



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TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Vice-Chairman :

Councillor A. J. BIRCH, J.P.

Public Health and General Purposes Committee :

Chairman—Councillor J. H. KIRK

Vice-Chairman—Councillor A. J. WANNOP

Housing Committee :

Chairman—Councillor Mrs. W. G. WALTON

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M. B. MIDDLETON

Engineer and Surveyor :

T. FRANKLAND, A.M.I.Mun.E.

Public Health Staff :

Medical Officer of Health :

SHEILA M. DURKIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Who is also M.O.H. to the Uttoxeter Urban and Rural District Councils, the Uttoxeter Area Health Committee, and Assistant County M.O.H., Staffordshire).

Chief Public Health Inspector :

R. BRUNNING, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.E.J.B.

Deputy Public Health Inspector :

S. A. GAMBLE, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.E.J.B.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors :

W. R. LEA

C. D. BOWRAN

Clerk :

Mrs. Y. SIMPSON

To the Chairman and Members of
the Tutbury Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the Tutbury Rural District for 1965. The report has been drafted to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 1/66.

During the year under review the population of your district increased by almost 1000, and the birth rate of 20.09 was the highest ever recorded. When adjusted for age and sex the birth rate is 19.89 which is appreciably higher than the national average of 18.1. This is readily understandable because most of the new houses being built in your district are being occupied by young married couples moving into the area from elsewhere and acquiring their own homes for the first time.

At first glance a disappointing feature of last year's statistics seems to be an increase in the infant mortality rate. A closer look at the figures relating to infant mortality, however, shows that while in 1964 there were 7 stillbirths and 7 infant deaths, in 1965 there were 4 stillbirths and 10 infant deaths so that the total of these deaths is the same for both years. The Perinatal Mortality Rate, that is the stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week of age expressed as a rate per 1,000 live and still births, is 24.33 in 1965 compared with 30.22 in the previous year. Of the 10 infant deaths referred to above (i.e. deaths under 1 year of age) 8 were associated with prematurity, and all except 2 occurred in the first week of life. The main single cause of stillbirths and infant deaths is prematurity, the aetiology of which remains obscure in many cases and is the subject of a great deal of research at the present time.

The number of deaths in the general population increased from 161 in 1964 to 196 in 1965, of which 41% were in persons of 75 years or over. In 1964 the death rate was the lowest ever recorded and was appreciably lower than the national average. In 1965, however, the adjusted Death Rate was 11.91, while the Rate for England and Wales was 11.5. The additional deaths were accounted for mainly by a rise in the number of deaths due to cancer and heart disease, particularly coronary thrombosis.

Comments regarding the incidence of infectious disease in your district are to be found in the appropriate section of this report.

As you are aware the provision of the personal health and welfare services are not included in the duties of district councils, so many services dealing with the health and wellbeing of the inhabitants of your district are not referred to in this report. It is customary however to furnish you with statistics relating to vaccination and immunisation, and these will be found in the section dealing with infectious diseases.

The National Assistance Act 1948 (Amendment) Act 1962 gave permissive powers to district councils to make financial contributions to certain services and encouraged the district councils and county councils to co-operate in the provision and support of these services.

As a result of this Act, your Council gave support to the W.V.S. Meals on Wheels scheme and full details of the scheme as it now operates in your district will be found in the body of this report.

The environmental services in your district are referred to mainly in the report of your Chief Public Health Inspector in which details are given regarding the Tutbury Rural District Housing (Branston) Compulsory Purchase Order 1964, which was confirmed by the Minister in 1965, without modification.

In conclusion, may I extend my thanks to the Chief Public Health Inspector, his Deputy, the Pupil Public Health Inspectors and our Clerk for their help and co-operation throughout the year, and for the teamwork which makes it a pleasure to work with them. I should like also to record my appreciation of the co-operation of my fellow officials, and the interest shown by Members of the Council in the work of the Department.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

SHEILA M. DURKIN

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres ...	...	...	...	...	31,708
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population Mid 1965	...	...	...	...	20,250
Number of inhabited houses at 1st April, 1965				...	6,301
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£725,984
Sum represented by a penny rate to 31st March, 1965					£3,175

The Tutbury Rural District is situated in Eastern Staffordshire, its northern boundary being the river Dove and its eastern and southern boundaries being the River Trent, except where the Rural District borders to the County Borough of Burton upon Trent. The area of the District is approximately fifty square miles and it consists of twelve civil parishes which include ten villages and six hamlets.

The Rural District lies on the Keuper Marl and thick masses of gypsum occur in the parishes of Hanbury and Tutbury. The greater part of the District is undulating and well wooded, forming part of the ancient Needwood Forest, apart from the portion which lies in the Trent Valley. The soil is fertile and the area under cultivation is large. In the river valleys there are large deposits of sand and gravel which are extensively worked.

Whilst the principal industry of the Rural District is agriculture, other industries are to be found in the various villages. At Tutbury, high-class glassware is produced by Messrs. Webb Corbett, Ltd., and in this area gypsum and alabaster are extensively mined and prepared into plaster, plaster-board, etc. by Gyproc, Ltd.

At Stretton, Pirelli Ltd. have a large factory which produces principally vehicle tyres and slippers.

In the Branston area, where sand and gravel are extracted, are the factories of the Marley Tile Co., Ltd., Spun Concrete, Ltd., and the Burton Box Co., Ltd., which makes cardboard boxes.

POPULATION

The following tables give the population figures, according to the Registrar General's report for 1965 for the respective parishes in your District over a forty-year period, and also a comparison of population and statistics relating to housing over a thirty-year period.

PARISH	1921 Census	1951 Census	1961 Census	Mid June 1964	Mid June 1965
Anslow	530	518	503	486	493
Barton-under-Needwood	1,604	1,736	2,468	3,084	3,341
Branston	837	2,143	2,794	2,950	2,965
Dunstall	212	290	262	274	266
Hanbury	529	553	518	488	481
Outwoods	1,013	2,286	2,274	2,368	2,413
Rolleston	667	1,330	2,162	2,836	3,024
Stretton	789	1,934	2,222	2,522	2,784
Tatenhill	637	544	681	558	566
Tutbury	1,949	2,274	2,566	2,449	2,520
Wychnor	186	153	118	104	102
Yoxall	1,097	1,078	1,029	1,151	1,295
TOTALS	10,050	14,839	17,597	19,270	20,250

VITAL STATISTICS

					Male	Female	Total
LIVE BIRTHS (Factor 0.99)							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	204	192	396
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
					211	196	407
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...						20.09
Adjusted Birth Rate	...	...	...				19.89
Illegitimate Live Births (per							
cent of Total Live Births)	...						2.70
STILL BIRTHS							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
					2	2	4
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total Live							
and Still Births	...	...	...				9.73
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population...							0.19
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS ...							411
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	7	3	10
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
			...	...	7	3	10
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live							
Births	...	...	...	...			25.25
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per							
1,000 Legitimate Live Births	...						25.25
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per							
1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	...						0.00
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE							
					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
			...	...	4	2	6

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	14.74
---	-------

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	4	2	6

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	14.74
---	-------

Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births	24.33
--	-------

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	Nil
---	-----

Maternal Mortality Rate	0.00
-------------------------	------

DEATHS (FACTOR 1.23)	111	85	196
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Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9.68
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Adjusted Death Rate	11.91
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CANCER

The deaths caused by Cancer numbered 36. This gives a death rate of 1.78 per 1,000 population.

In the following table the Cancer deaths are classified according to age and sex :

Sex	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total
Males	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	8	2	20
Females	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	7	3	16
Total	—	—	—	1	3	—	12	15	5	36

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1955 TO 1965

Year	Rate per 1,000 estimated Population			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Birth Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
1965	... 20.09	0.19	9.68	24.57
1964	... 18.53	0.36	8.36	19.60
1963	... 18.23	0.32	9.22	14.79
1962	... 16.29	0.61	11.27	23.73
1961	... 17.51	0.39	9.78	22.72
1960	... 16.64	0.42	9.81	21.97
1959	... 17.87	0.37	9.28	10.45
1958	... 18.05	0.31	10.00	13.93
1957	... 17.02	0.46	7.99	18.75
1956	... 15.75	0.65	9.13	16.43
1955	... 15.97	0.46	9.03	24.59

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1964 AND 1965 WITH THOSE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES FOR THE SAME YEARS

Year	Rate per 1,000 estimated Population			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Birth Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
Tutbury 1965	19.89	0.19	11.91	24.57
Rural Dist. 1964	18.53	0.36	9.25	19.60
(adjusted for age and sex)				
England 1965	18.1	0.29	11.5	19.00
and Wales 1964	18.4	0.31	11.3	20.00

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1964 IN TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	AGE IN YEARS					75 & over		
			Under 4 weeks	4 weeks under 1 year	1-5	15-25	35-45	55-65	65-75	75 & over
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	7	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
	F	10	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	—
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—
	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	—
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	23	—	—	—	1	—	8	6	—
	F	18	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	—
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Heart Disease	M	14	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	—
	F	16	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	—
Other Circulatory Disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
Pneumonia	M	6	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Bronchitis	M	10	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases of Respira- tory System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Defined and Ill- defined Diseases	M	6	4	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
	F	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
All Other Accidents	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES		111	4	3	1	1	3	28	37	
		85	2	1	1	2	3	22	40	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious Diseases—incidence in 1965 compared with the previous four years

Disease		1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Measles	...	297	83	344	25	112
Scarlet Fever	...	4	7	6	4	1
Whooping Cough	...	15	17	10	3	9
Acute Pneumonia	...	2	3	4	5	9
Food Poisoning	...	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)		—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	...	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	...	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	...	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	...	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...		—	—	—	—

It will be noted that 1965 was a 'Measles' year in the biennial cycle, hence the large number of notifications of Measles. There were no unusual features in the incidence of other infectious diseases during 1965.

TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT
ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED CASES ACCORDING TO AGE

Disease	Under 1 year	1—2	3—4	5—9	10—14	15—24	25—44	45—64	65 and over	Total
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	1	6	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	15
Measles	5	60	84	141	5	2	—	—	—	297

Table giving names of Parishes and approximate population which each contain, according to the 1963 census, along with the incidence of infectious disease in each Parish in 1965.

Parish	Mid 1963				
	Population of Parish	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Pneumonia
Anslow	... 498	2	—	—	—
Barton-under-Needwood	... 2,841	59	1	—	—
Branston	... 2,841	30	—	8	1
Dunstall	... 280	1	—	—	—
Hanbury	... 495	1	—	—	—
Outwoods	... 2,388	15	—	—	—
Rolleston	... 2,683	69	—	5	—
Stretton	... 2,345	33	—	—	—
Tatenhill	... 560	5	—	1	—
Tutbury	... 2,426	24	3	1	1
Wychnor	... 101	7	—	—	—
Yoxall	... 1,082	51	—	—	—

For your information I give below details regarding Infectious Diseases in the Rural Districts of Staffordshire—1965—Corrected Cases.

	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Typhoid Fever	Acute Primary Pneu- monia	Dysen- tery	Acute Poliomyelitis Para- lytic	Non Para- lytic	Food Pois- oning	Lung	Tuberculosis C.N.S.	Other
1st Quarter	39	—	—	27	55	—	—	—	13	—	2
2nd Quarter	51	—	—	22	5	—	—	6	7	—	—
3rd Quarter	7	—	1	3	5	—	—	2	14	—	1
4th Quarter	17	—	1	10	12	1	—	5	10	—	2
Totals for 1965	114	—	2	62	77	1	—	13	44	—	5
Totals for 1964	93	—	2	41	121	—	—	24	38	—	8

TUBERCULOSIS

CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER— 31st DECEMBER, 1965

MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL
Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	
74	9	38	9	130;

The figures for your district over the past 20 years are given below:—

Year	Population	New Cases		Deaths	
		Pul	Non-Pul	Pul	Non-Pul
1965	20250	2	—	1	—
1964	19270	2	1	—	—
1963	18540	2	—	—	—
1962	18100	2	—	—	—
1961	17590	2	—	—	—
1960	16400	4	—	—	—
1959	16060	5	—	1	—
1958	15900	2	—	2	—
1957	15630	13	1	—	—
1956	15490	5	1	—	—
1955	15280	7	1	3	—
1954	15030	7	2	3	—
1953	14870	13	1	1	—
1952	14820	9	—	1	—
1951	14660	13	—	2	—
1950	14890	6	1	5	—
1949	14540	12	1	4	—
1948	14420	6	3	4	1
1947	13950	8	2	3	—
1946	13740	5	3	6	—
1945	13080	9	—	2	—

Tuberculosis is still a more frequent cause of death than any of the other notifiable acute specific infections however, and while improved economic and social conditions have played a part in reducing the incidence of this disease the traditional preventive measures, viz. mass radiography, B.C.G. vaccination and contact tracing, must be pursued with diligence.

With regard to B.C.G. vaccination in schools, this service is available to all children in their first year in a senior school. It is a pity that more parents do not give their consent for tuberculin testing to be carried out. It not only sorts out those suitable for vaccination but brings to light those in whom there is a strong positive reaction, and in whom an annual incidence of tuberculosis of the order of 0.350 per 1000 may be expected within the next $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. These strongly positive reactors need supervision, and this is usually arranged with the chest physician for both them and their contacts. For other positive reactors to the tuberculin test it is sufficient to arrange an annual attendance for X-ray.

PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE

As you are aware, Staffordshire County Council is the responsible authority throughout the county with regard to immunisation and vaccination.

In this section of the annual report, however, it is customary to include for your information the numbers in your district in the various age groups who, according to the records held in the Area Health Office, were protected against infectious disease during the year under review.

The present position with regard to prophylactics is somewhat complicated. The schedule of protective injections approved by the Ministry of Health and offered by Staffordshire County Council during 1965 was as follows:—

Age	Vaccine	
3rd month	1st Triple	Diphtheria Whooping Cough and Tetanus combined
4th month	2nd Triple	
5th month	3rd Triple	
6th month	1st oral polio	
7th month	2nd oral polio	
8th month	3rd oral polio	

During 2nd year—

18 months to	Smallpox
2 years	Triple booster

School entry	Dip/Tet booster
	Smallpox
	(Re-vaccination only)

End of Junior School Dip/Tet booster
(half-dose)

Secondary School B.C.G.

DIPHTHERIA AND TETANUS

It will be appreciated that for the time being it is necessary to collate the numbers of children receiving protection in the various forms in order to compare the response to diphtheria immunisation during the year under review with that in the previous years. As it becomes standard procedure to give children protection in the form of combined antigens the administration of the immunisation programme and the assessment of the response will become simplified.

	Primary Doses	Reinforcing Doses
Diphtheria	—	170
Tetanus	163	1
Dip. Tet.	27	59
Triple Antigen	390	68

The aggregate figures for diphtheria immunisation in the various forms compared with the figures for the previous nine years are given in the following table.

Diphtheria Immunisation 1955-1965

Year	Primary Doses	Reinforcing Doses
1965	417	297
1964	251	297
1963	242	206
1962	60	151
1961	366	626
1960	324	319
1959	205	81
1958	187	98
1957	102	124
1956	197	124
1955	194	116

WHOOPING COUGH

All children receiving protection against whooping cough in 1965 received it in the form of triple antigen.

SMALLPOX

The number of vaccinations carried out in the Tutbury Rural District are as follows:—

	Under 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Primary Vaccination	121	14	135
Re-vaccinations	2	6	8

The following table shows the vaccinations carried out in your district since 1960:—

Year	Primary	Re-vaccination
1965	135	8
1964	76	11
1963	64	17
*1962	1382	1054
1961	68	30
1960	31	13

*Year in which outbreak of Smallpox occurred.

POLIOMYELITIS

In October, 1961, the Minister of Health announced that following extensive trials Sabin (oral) vaccine had been approved as safe and effective for use in protecting against poliomyelitis. Supplies were made available during 1962.

Accordingly the following tables give figures for protection against poliomyelitis by injection and also orally. The oral or 'sugar lump' method was given as a primary course of three doses in a high proportion of cases, and also as a fourth dose in the 5—11 year-old age group as recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Injections

Year	Primary Doses	Re-inforcing Doses
1965	31	56
1964	4	8
1963	338	256
1962	289	901
1961	675	1955
1960	1268	2944

Oral

1965	412	230
1964	264	217

MEALS ON WHEELS

During 1965 under permissive powers derived from the National Assistance Act 1948 (Amendment) Act 1962, the Council gave support to the W.V.S. Meals on Wheels scheme to enable it to be operated within the Rural District.

Basically the scheme is to provide cooked mid-day meals twice per week to deserving cases who by reason of age or infirmity are likely to benefit from them. The meals are purchased from various canteens at a cost of between 2/3d. and 2/8d. each; the recipients pay 1/- each and the balance of the cost is met by this Council. Of this Council's share of the cost, 50% is recovered from the Staffordshire County Council.

The W.V.S. operate the delivery of meals and personal service part of the scheme. The W.V.S. Organiser for the Rural District has various village leaders who arrange a rota for the ladies to deliver these meals. All these W.V.S. ladies volunteer their services and offer their transport free of charge, which means, of course, the service is administered very economically.

Cases are referred by General Practitioners, Nurses, Hospital Almoners, and others. The degree of priority of each case is assessed by myself and your Clerk acts as co-ordinator between the various persons concerned in running the service.

At the end of December 1965 the service was operating as follows:—

Barton-under-Needwood

Service commenced—June 1964

Source of supply—Branston Storage Depot Canteen

Maximum number of meals—12 twice per week

Stretton

Service commenced—July 1964

Source of supply—Andressey Hospital

Maximum number of meals—12 twice per week

Rolleston (including part of Tutbury Road Area)

Service commenced—November 1964

Source of supply—Andressey Hospital

Maximum number of meals—12 twice per week

Tutbury

Service commenced—December 1964

Source of supply—Clayton Equipment

Maximum number of meals—18 twice per week

Branston

Service commenced—December 1964

Source of supply—Branston Storage Depot Canteen

Maximum number of meals—12 twice per week

Anslow (including Tutbury Road, Beam Hill and Henhurst Area)

Service commenced—June 1965

Source of supply—Renold Chains Ltd.

Maximum number of meals—14 twice per week

To Christmas 1965—9,000 meals had been delivered.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1965**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the Year 1965.

Slum clearance, particularly in Branston Parish, has continued to occupy a good deal of time in the Department. This work is very satisfactory, however, as few operations can be as rewarding as the re-housing of families from unfit houses in the first-class accommodation provided by the Council.

House improvement—another rewarding aspect of the Department's work—has continued at a steady rather than spectacular rate.

There is little further to require special comment from me, other than to record my thanks for the support given to me by my fellow officers, and my appreciation of the interest shown in the work of my Department by the Chairman and Members of the various Committees of the Council.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

REGINALD BRUNNING

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

The whole of the District is now supplied with water from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company's mains.

According to information supplied by the Company, the number of houses and the estimated population supplied with water from public mains is as follows:—

Parish	No. of Houses	Estimated Population
Anslow ...	169	524
Barton-under-Needwood ...	1149	3562
Branston ...	934	2896
Dunstall ...	90	279
Hanbury ...	171	530
Outwoods ...	754	2338
Rolleston ...	1051	3258
Stretton ...	942	2920
Tatenhill ...	163	505
Tutbury ...	808	2505
Wychnor ...	14	43
Yoxall ...	411	1274
Total ...	6656	20,634

Drainage and Sewerage

The extension of the sewer to serve Hadley End, Yoxall, was completed during the year, and good progress was made with the work of connecting the 26 properties on the line of the sewer.

The Council's Consulting Engineers are preparing a scheme to pump sewage from Tutbury to Rolleston and for the enlargement of the existing sewage disposal works at Rolleston.

Public Cleansing

(a) Refuse and nightsoil collection and disposal, and cesspool cleansing.

The year has been notable for the considerable amount of investigation which has been carried out on the question of providing a disposal plant capable of dealing with the refuse produced in the District.

The need for such a plant has become more urgent owing to the difficulty in acquiring suitable sites for refuse tips.

The Fermascreen Pulverising/Composting Plant appeared to be the plant most appropriate to the Council's needs and negotiations were opened with officials of the Central Electricity Generating Board with the object of disposing of composted household refuse as an alternative to top soil on the old gravel pits at Branston, which have been filled with fly ash from the Board's Generating Station at Drakelow.

Specimen loads of household refuse and sewage sludge were processed in the Manufacturer's pilot plant at Wolverhampton and samples were submitted for analysis to the Soil Chemist of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, National Agricultural Advisory Service.

The N.A.A.S Soil Chemist gave unfavourable reports on the composted refuse, mainly because of the high levels of heavy metals contained in the product, and as a result the question of acquiring this particular plant was deferred.

The refuse collection service continued to average between 10 and 12 days despite the difficulties experienced due to the rapid increase in the number of houses built in the District, the lack of suitable sites for use as controlled tips and a shortage of suitable men.

The weekly collection of nightsoil from some 450 premises has operated satisfactorily and in addition 152 privately owned and 57 Council owned cesspools were emptied.

Salvage receipts rose slightly during the year. Full details, including a comparison with the previous year are given in the following table:—

	1964			Value			1965			Value		
	Weight			£			Weight			£		
	T	C	Q		s	d	T	C	Q		s	d
Baled												
Destructor Scrap	129	2	3	717	10	8	91	19	3	509	13	6
Scrap Metals	43	10	3	629	0	2	48	2	0	837	17	9
Textiles etc.	13	6	0	269	15	5	16	10	1	291	13	8
Waste Paper	129	1	3	480	9	0	116	1	2	580	7	6
	315	1	1	2096	15	3	272	13	2	2219	12	5

(b) Street Cleansing

The decision to inaugurate a scheme for the removal of litter from footpaths and verges in accordance with Section 77 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which was intended to be complimentary to the street cleansing duties undertaken by the County Council, was deferred for twelve months.

Conversions

There have not been any conversions carried out during the year except where this work has formed part of improvement grant schemes.

Nuisances

(a) Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Two complaints were received and investigated during the year. One concerned explosions from alabaster mining in Hanbury and the other referred to the noise from a small grinding mill at a farm in Stretton Parish.

After careful investigation it was decided that no action could be taken in either case.

(b) Public Health Act, 1936

During the year complaints were received from residents in Tutbury concerning the emission of acid fumes from the polishing process carried out at the local crystal glass manufactory.

Joint inspections were made with the District Inspector of the Alkali Inspectorate of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, as a result of which the installation of a new scrubbing plant is being urgently considered by the company concerned.

Smoke Abatement

No complaints of smoke nuisances were received during the year.

Caravans

There is one permanent residential caravan site for 65 caravans at Rolleston-on-Dove. In addition 20 individual site licences are in force.

Swimming Baths

The only swimming bath in the district is a privately-owned open air pool in the village of Rolleston-on-Dove. It appears to be well managed and supervised.

Disinfections

A number of library books were disinfected after being used by patients suffering from infectious diseases.

Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963

Eight premises were registered under this Act during the year.

Housing

New Housing Accommodation

During the year 399 private enterprise houses and 13 Council houses were completed and occupied.

Improvement Grants

Applications for Standard Grants were approved in respect of 26 properties, 23 of these being owner-occupied houses.

Details of Discretionary Grants are as follows:—

	No. of Appli- cations	No. refused	Total cost of work	Amount of Grant	Average Cost	Average Grant	No. of Owner Occupied Houses	No. of Ten- anted Houses
1953-65	259	—	£204,983	£90,727	£776	£344	127	137
1965	11	—	£18,534	£5,884	£1,158	£368	4	12

Slum Clearance

A total number of 204 houses have been demolished or closed between 1955-65, and details for the year 1965 are as follows:—

Number of Houses demolished or closed	...	15
Number of Demolition Orders made	...	—
Number of Closing Orders made	...	8
Number of Undertakings accepted	...	3

In January a Public Local Inquiry was held into the Tutbury Rural District Housing (Branston) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964, affecting 14 houses in Main Street, Branston, and the Order was subsequently confirmed without modification by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 12th April.

In July the Council, following official representations under Section 157 of the Housing Act, 1957, declared 4 areas affecting 27 properties in Main Street and Old Road, Branston, to be Clearance Areas. These Orders were submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for confirmation, and a Public Inquiry will be held in January, 1966.

Rent Act, 1957

No applications for certificates of disrepair were made during the year.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Milk Supply

The dairies of the district have been regularly inspected and have been maintained in a clean condition.

Food Shops

(i)	Number of Food Premises	
	Cafés	2
	Factory Canteens	6
	Ice Cream Vendors	61
	Butchers' Shops	10
	Bakeries	2
	Fish and Chip Shops	2
	Other Food Premises, including inns, etc. ...	98
(ii)	Registration of Food Premises	
	Under Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955	78
(iii)	Inspection of Food Premises	
	Number of Inspections	165

As a result of inspections under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, representations were made to a Large Industrial Concern regarding the inadequacy of the Canteen at their Works.

Certain urgent remedial work was carried out and consideration is now being given to the complete replacement of the Canteen premises.

(iv) Disposal of Condemned Food

The butchers meat condemned in the slaughterhouses was stained before disposal to a Midlands Hide and Skin Company.

(v) Special Examination of Food Consignments

No special examination of food consignments were required during the period under review.

(vi) Ice Cream Samples

Since it was impossible to obtain a supply of solid carbon dioxide for the sample case, no ice cream samples were taken.

Unsound Food

During the year five complaints were received about unsound or contaminated food, and following investigations all were referred to Staffordshire County Council who are the Food and Drugs Authority.

Proceedings were instituted in three cases, resulting in fines and costs being imposed by the Magistrates.

Meat

The total number of licensed slaughterhouses remains at three, and all were inspected by an officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food accompanied by me.

The following table gives full details of the number of animals slaughtered and the incidence and percentage of diseased carcasses.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	508	6	1295	472
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis—				
Whole Carcasses condemned	—	1	1	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	57	—	16	15
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	11.2	16.6	1.3	3.8
Tuberculosis only—				
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	1
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuberculosis	0.19	—	—	0.21
Cysticercosis—				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—

Tinned Food

No tinned food was condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Rodent Control

This service continued to operate successfully in co-operation with the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

A summary of the year's work is given below:—

	Local Authority Premises	Dwelling Houses	Agri- cultural	Business	Total
No. of Properties inspected	12	204	15	21	252
No. of Properties found to be infested (rats and/or mice)	16	202	15	23	256
No. of Properties treated	16	202	15	21	254
No. of Inspections	187	928	137	149	1401

In addition the sewers in Barton-under-Needwood, Branston, Hanbury, Outwoods, Rolleston, Stretton, Tutbury, Yoxall received their tests and treatments as follows:—

Parish	Manholes Tested	Manholes Requiring Treatment
Barton-under-Needwood	24	—
Branston	21	—
Hanbury	10	1
Outwoods	15	—
Rolleston	37	2
Stretton	19	—
Tutbury	33	7
Yoxall	13	1
	172	11

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963
Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	1	9	9
Retail Shops	1	41	41
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ...	—	—	—
Catering establishments open to public, Canteens	8	8	8
Fuel Storage depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	10	58	58

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	28
Retail Shops	137
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses ...	—
Catering Establishments open to the public ...	59
Canteens	—
Fuel Storage depots	—
TOTAL	224
TOTAL MALES	68
TOTAL FEMALES	156

Petroleum Regulations

Forty-nine licences to store petroleum spirit were issued during the year.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1961

Premises				No. on the Register	Inspections
Mechanical	...	...	...	48	21
Non-mechanical		...	...	15	6
TOTAL	...	...	...	63	27
No. of Outworkers on list				...	—

Informal action was taken in respect of one premise, and the necessary remedial work carried out.

