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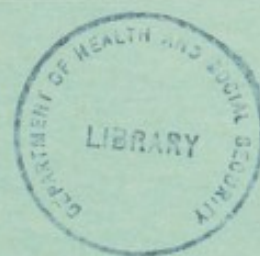
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WISBECH BOROUGH COUNCIL

AND

WISBECH PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL
HEALTH REPORT
1971

H E A L T H

C O M M I T T E E

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR:

Alderman A.W. Burton

CHAIRMAN:

Alderman E.N. Rigg

VICE CHAIRMAN:

Alderman Mrs. B.M. Osborn

MEMBERS:

Alderman G.G.J. Gibbs

Councillor F. Alberts

Councillor Mrs. J.R. Bond

Councillor P.M. Coulten

Councillor A. Harrold

Councillor R.C. Lake

Councillor Mrs. B.F. Petts

Councillor G. Regester

Councillor F.A. Russell

Councillor R.A. Stagles

Councillor E.V. Usher

O F F I C E R S

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

M.D.C. Martin, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.
7 North Brink,
Wisbech. (Part Time)

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

D. Brook, F.A.P.H.I.,
Town Hall,
12 South Brink,
Wisbech.

Certificate of the Royal Society
of Health and Public Health
Inspectors Examination Joint
Board.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Food
Royal Society of Health.

Smoke Inspector's Diploma, Royal
Society of Health.

Testamur Institute of Public
Cleansing.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR:

D.M. Pickles, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,
Certificate of the Royal Society
of Health and Public Health
Inspectors Examination Joint
Board.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Food
Royal Society of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

J.F. Pinkstone, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,
Diploma of Public Health Inspectors
Education Board.

MEAT INSPECTOR:

J. Keenan
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Food
Royal Sanitary Association of
Scotland.
Scottish National Meat Diploma.

TRAINEE PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR:

D.B. Reddin
Intermediate Diploma of Public
Health Inspectors Education Board.

CLERK:

Mrs. B.F. Kerridge

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1971

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Wisbech.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present for your consideration the Annual Report on the Public Health of the Borough for the year ending 31st December, 1971.

Within the body of this report there are several references to the problem of providing a permanent site for travellers' caravans. The Health Committee, Council and its officers have, throughout the year, expended much time and effort in seeking a solution to the present unsatisfactory situation. It is to be hoped that by the time of next year's report a site will be in operation.

I also draw your attention to the causes of death in this area. Out of a total of 230 deaths, one quarter (58) were due to conditions of the lungs, which were all, if not caused by smoking and atmospheric pollution at least, made worse by these hazards. It is, therefore, the duty of all who are concerned with the health and wellbeing of the citizens of this country, to strive without respite towards the cessation of these dangers to health.

I would like to record my gratitude to Mr. Brook and the whole staff of the Health Department for their help and co-operation at all times. The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee have always shown deep interest in the work of the department and this I very much appreciate.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,

M. DOREEN C. MARTIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough	4,666 acres
Estimated resident population mid-1971 ..	16,950
" " " mid-1970 ..	17,480
Sum realised by a penny rate	£ 9,591
Rateable value	£983,547
Number of inhabited houses	5,817

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births - 301

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	Area comparability factor - 1.03
Total	141	160	
Legitimate	124	146	
Illegitimate	17	14	

Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted) -18.3
 Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births) -10

Still Births - 3

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	1	2
Legitimate	1	2
Illegitimate	0	0

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births -10

Total Live and Still Births - 304

Deaths (all causes) - 230

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	Area comparability factor - .79
Total	112	118	

Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident mid-1971
 population -10.7

Infant Deaths (under one year) - 4

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	2	2
Legitimate	2	2
Illegitimate	0	0

Rate per 1,000 total live births -13
 Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births -15
 Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live
 births - 0

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000
 total live births) -10

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per
 1,000 total live births) -10

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and Deaths under
 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) -20

Maternal Mortality (including abortion) - 0

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births - 0

Vital Statistics cont'd

Causes of Deaths of Children under 1 year

Gastro Enteritis	1
Prematurity	3

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) - 47

Live Birth, Still Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates during past six years

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>Live Birth Rate</u>						
Wisbech Borough	17.27	15.97	14.11	16.5	15.9	18.3
Cambs. & Isle of Ely	15.7	15.7	14.9	14.5	14.5	14.7
England and Wales	17.7	17.2	16.9	16.3	16	16
<u>Still Birth Rate</u>						
Wisbech Borough	10.17	0	32	11	15	10
Cambs. & Isle of Ely	15.3	14	13	9	11	10.1
England and Wales	15.4	14.8	14	13	13	12
<u>Death Rate</u>						
Wisbech Borough	11.15	11.43	11.32	10.7	11.8	10.7
Cambs. & Isle of Ely	10.4	10.2	11	11	10.5	10.7
England and Wales	11.7	11.2	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.6
<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>						
Wisbech Borough	37.67	11.11	8	11	33	13
Cambs. & Isle of Ely	14.9	14	14	16	16	11.4
England and Wales	18.9	18.3	18	18	18	18

GENERAL MEDICAL SERVICES

Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely
Executive Council:

Vinery Road,
Cambridge.

Clerk:

F.G. Lloyd Esq.

East Anglian Regional Hospital Board:

Union Lane,
Chesterton,
Cambridge.

Senior Administrative Medical Officer: Dr. G.D. Duncan

- (a) General:
- (1) North Cambridgeshire Hospital, Wisbech.
 - (2) Clarkson Hospital, Wisbech.
 - (3) Memorial Hospital, Peterborough.
 - (4) Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge.
 - (5) Doddington Hospital, Doddington.
 - (6) West Norfolk and King's Lynn General Hospital, King's Lynn.

- (b) Maternity
- (1) Bowthorpe Maternity Home, Wisbech.

All primiparous mothers may be confined in the obstetric unit and other mothers may be admitted for obstetric abnormality. Since the General Practitioners Unit was opened the number of home confinements has fallen markedly as every mother may now be confined in hospital.

- (c) Infectious Diseases:
- (1) Isolation Hospital, Peterborough.
 - (2) Hardwick Isolation Hospital, King's Lynn.

- (d) Tuberculosis:

The area chest physician holds a weekly clinic at North Cambridgeshire Hospital, Wisbech.

In-patient accommodation is provided through the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board.

- (e) Mental Illness:

Accommodation is provided through the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board, usually in Fulbourn Hospital. This is arranged directly by the local General Practitioners. The area psychiatrist holds a weekly clinic at North Cambridgeshire Hospital.

- (f) Venereal Disease:
- (1) Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge.
 - (2) Peterborough Memorial Hospital, Peterborough.
 - (3) West Norfolk and King's Lynn General Hospital.

General Medical Services cont'd

(g) Medical Equipment Services:

Medical equipment for home use is provided, on loan by the St. John's Ambulance Division and the Red Cross Medical Loan Depot by arrangement with the County Council. Artificial limbs, invalid chairs and carriages are provided through the Ministry of Pensions at Addenbrookes Hospital. Much equipment is now available directly through the Social Services Department of the County Council.

COUNTY MEDICAL SERVICES

(a) Midwifery, General Sick and Public Health Nursing:

The domiciliary nursing staff is employed by the Cambridge-shire and Isle of Ely County Council. There are 8 district nurses, 1 midwife, 1 district nurse midwife and 5 health visitors who use a large part of their time in the Borough. The midwife is qualified to administer gas/air analgesia, pethedine and trilene and the necessary machines approved by the Central Midwives Board are available for her use.

There has been a gradual change in the policy of administering the County Nursing Services. The district nurses and health visitors are attached to general medical practices in order to facilitate the professional relationship of nurses and doctors for the benefit of the population.

(b) Ambulance and Hospital Car Service:

The radio-controlled ambulance system is now working well. There is one ambulance control centre at March which directs ambulances and hospital cars with speed and economy to the points where they are required. As part of the overall scheme, 2 ambulances and 1 wheelchair vehicle are stationed at Wisbech and there are 11 other ambulances throughout the Northern Area of the County.

(c) Infant and Child Welfare:

The Infant and Child Welfare Clinic in the Horsefair is held once weekly on Wednesday, two sessions, morning and afternoon.

The midwife holds an antenatal clinic for expectant mothers who are to be confined at home.

(d) School Dental Clinic:

County Clinic, The Horsefair, Wisbech.

(e) Home Help Service:

Available for confinements, cases of illness and for social reasons in the aged.

LABORATORY SERVICES

Public Health Laboratory Service,
(Director: Dr. J. Glencross),
Peterborough and District Memorial Hospital,
Midland Road,
Peterborough.

Public Analyst,
(S. Greenburgh P.H.D., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.)
The Laboratory,
Tenison Road,
Cambridge.

OTHER SERVICES

Health Education

All primiparous women are given the opportunity of attending relaxation and mother and baby care classes during their pregnancy. Recognised Women's meetings e.g. Church Groups and Women's Rural Institute Meetings occasionally ask for a speaker on Health Education and such requests are readily complied with by the Health Department.

Lectures on Food Hygiene and the work of the department have been given by the staff of the Health Department to various organisations.

Meals on Wheels

For some years now the Womens Voluntary Service has provided "Meals on Wheels" service for the aged on two days each week. This plays an important part in helping to prevent deterioration of health in the very old who live by themselves. The food is cooked at the Metal Box Company Canteen and a very small charge is made to the recipients.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Infectious Diseases

Total notified during year

Acute Poliomyelitis	0
Diphtheria	0
Dysentery	0
Erysipelas	0
Enteric Fever	0
Food Poisoning	0
Gastro Enteritis	0
Infective Hepatitis	1
Measles	208
Meningococcal Meningitis	0
Mumps Encephalitis	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0
Paratyphoid Fever	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0
Pneumonia	0
Scarlet Fever	14
Smallpox	0
Whooping Cough	10

Notifications of Tuberculosis

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>New Cases</u>			
	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
- 1	0	0	0	0
- 5	0	0	0	0
- 15	0	0	0	0
- 25	0	0	0	0
- 45	0	0	0	0
- 65 and over	1	0	0	0
Age unknown	0	0	0	0
	1	0	0	0

CAUSES OF DEATHS YEAR 1971

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	1	-	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	4	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	3	5	8
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	9	2	11
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	6	-	6
Leukaemia	4	1	5
Other Malignant Neoplasms	3	1	4
Diabetes Mellitus	-	1	1
Mental Disorders	-	1	1
Multiple Sclerosis	-	2	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	2	-	2
Hypertensive Disease	1	-	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	25	28	53
Other forms of Heart Disease	3	5	8
Cerebrovascular Disease	12	15	27
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	4	8
Pneumonia	11	20	31
Bronchitis and Emphysema	8	5	13
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	1	3
Peptic Ulcer	1	-	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	2	4
Congenital Anomalies	1	-	1
Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	2	3
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	-	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	-	1
All Other Accidents	4	5	9
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	3	4	7

Total all causes

112 118 230

Deaths from selected causes during the years 1965 - 1971

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Lung Cancer	9(6)	11(6)	10(3)	13(4)	12(7)	13(6)	11(2)
Motor Vehicle Accidents	0	2	4(3)	1	3(3)	5(5)	1(1)
All other accidents	8(3)	4(2)	4(3)	2(1)	9(1)	12(6)	9(1)
Suicide	3(2)	3(1)	1(1)	2(1)	0	1(1)	7(6)
TOTALS	20(11)	20(9)	19(10)	18(6)	24(11)	31(18)	26(10)

I draw your attention to these causes of death as being essentially preventable. The number of deaths from lung cancer, of course, gives no indication of the number of cases diagnosed and successfully treated.

(Numbers in brackets are under 65 years of age).

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1971

To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Wisbech.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for 1971 in accordance with a tradition demanded by central government departments. At the same time the sections in the report show the measure of duties and responsibilities of a local health and port health authority.

Preparation of the text has been carried out during a period which will become more notable for the final government proposals for local government reorganisation, which, give or take a few modifications - are likely to be accepted by all. Within the proposals it is significant to note that environmental health functions will be a duty of the new district councils; whose members and officers will be conversant with problems of the area.

It is regretted that I cannot report any progress during 1971 in respect of the provision of new sewage treatment works or with the acquisition of land on which to lay out a site for itinerant caravan dwellers.

There has been a very keen interest in the purchase of houses for owner/occupation and the execution of works of improvement. Many individual persons are now coming face to face with the recurring task of property maintenance - a subject on which the inspectors have been pleased to advise. There has been no reduction in the number of persons seeking to make a home in residential caravans although amongst other things this indicates a need for permanent accommodation for single persons.

The food industry which makes up quite a large proportion of local industry continues to make larger demands on the health inspectorate, particularly arising from the movement of food - both for human and animal consumption - by way of container traffic from the major ports.

The Wisbech Port Health Authority carried out its functions according to the needs of a small port devoted to handling bulk cargoes. As the majority of these cargoes are of a dusty nature

it is imperative for agents and importers to exercise care having specific regard to the location of the port facilities in relation to the town.

Fortunately no staff changes took place during 1971.

Finally may I express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their specific interest in the work of the department and for the ready co-operation given by other departments.

I am Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,

D. BROOK, F.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS OF DISTRICT

<u>PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:</u>	Complaints - Housing	184
	Other	32
	Revisits	266
	Works in progress	11
	Drains inspected and/or tested ...	355
	Sewer connections	7
	Refuse	27
	Caravans	401
	Infectious Diseases	19
	Verminous premises	41
	Miscellaneous	477
<u>HOUSING ACTS:</u>	Inspected and recorded	154
	Revisits	509
	Works in progress	128
	Housing applications	3
	Improvement grants	561
<u>FOOD AND DRUGS ACT:</u>	Slaughterhouses	471
	Visits for collection of samples..	87
	Hawkers	6
	Food Hygiene Visits	294
	Ice Cream Premises	6
	Dairy Premises	4
	Market stalls	39
	Condemned food visits	91
<u>QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES:</u>	Inspections and revisits	84
<u>OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT:</u>	Inspections and revisits	112
<u>FACTORIES ACT:</u>	Inspections and revisits	22
<u>CLEAN AIR ACT:</u>	Inspections and observations	27
<u>RODENT CONTROL:</u>	Inspections and revisits	270
<u>NOISE ABATEMENT:</u>	Inspections	48
<u>PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY:</u>	Inspections	266
<u>SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT:</u>	Inspections	10
<u>RAG FLOCK ACT:</u>	Inspections	0
<u>ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT:</u>	Inspections	0

WATER SUPPLY

The Borough of Wisbech is supplied with mains water by the Wisbech and District Water Board. The bulk of the supply is derived from shallow bore holes at Marham and Beechamwell in Norfolk though at times of peak demand it is supplemented by a supply from the River Nar at Marham.

All houses in the built up part of the town have an internal piped water supply but four isolated properties in the rural parts of the Borough rely on a private supply from a well or rainwater stored in a cistern.

Towards the end of the year the question of fluoridation of the water supply was considered yet again by the Health Committee. In order to obtain a balanced view of the problem it was decided to invite two experts to address the committee - Dr. J.C. McIntyre, Chief Dental Officer, Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely County Council to put the case for fluoridation and Dr. J. McD. Hanley, Divisional Medical Officer of Health, Norfolk to speak against.

No decision had been made at the end of the year.

Examination of Water Supply

The Manager of the Wisbech and District Water Board has made available regular monthly summaries of routine bacteriological samples taken in the Borough in addition to which the department has submitted water samples to the Public Health Laboratory, Peterborough for examination.

The samples taken by the public health inspectors included mains water from houses, offices, caravan sites, shops and public taps.

Raw Waters (at source)

	No. of samples	Coliforms	
		Negative	Positive
<u>Water Board</u>			
Bacteriological	523	468	55

The Water Board carried out 26 chemical analyses of raw water at the source and these were satisfactory.

Water Supply cont'd

Treated Waters

	Samples Submitted	Results	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
<u>Water Board</u>			
Bacteriological	508	508	Nil
Chemical	73	73	Nil
<u>Health Department</u>			
Bacteriological	26	26	Nil

Extension to Mains

Housing Site, Ramnoth Road	260 yards 4" p.v.c.
Housing Site, Fenland Road	247 yards 3" p.v.c.
Harecroft Road to New Bridge	801 yards 12" p.v.c.
Staithe Road	214 yards 6" p.v.c.
Housing Site, Staithe Road	120 yards 3" p.v.c.
TOTAL MAIN LAID	1,642 yards

New connections made in the
Borough during the year

1971

118

Water Supply cont'd
Typical Chemical Analysis
Tapwater 29th November, 1971

Bacteriological Results

Number of bacteria growing on agar per ml. in 24 hours at 37°C	0
Number of bacteria growing on agar per ml. in 72 hours at 20°C - 22°C	0
Coliform count per 100 ml.	0
Bact. coli I count per 100 ml.	0

Physical Characteristics

Appearance	Clear and bright	pH	7.3
Turbidity	Nil	Odour	Nil
Colour	Nil	Taste	Nil

Chemical results expressed in parts per million

Free Carbon dioxide	24.2
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C	0.08
Ammoniacal nitrogen	Nil
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.025
Nitrate nitrogen	8.6
Nitrite nitrogen	Nil
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	207.5
Hardness as CaCO ₃ : Total	268
Carbonate (temporary)	207.5
Non-carbonate (permanent)	60.5
Residual chlorine	0.35
Total solids, dries at 180°C	357
Aluminium (Al)	Nil
Calcium (Ca)	97.5
Iron (Fe)	Faint Trace
Magnesium (Mg)	5.86
Manganese (Mn)	Nil
Lead (Pb)	Nil
Sodium (Na)	Not examined
Zinc (Zn)	Nil
Silica (SiO ₂)	6.5
Sulphate (SO ₄)	38.6
Carbonate (CO ₃)	124.5
Chloride (Cl)	25
Fluoride (F)	Nil

General Remarks

The above results indicate a water pure and wholesome in character. It is suitable both chemically and bacteriologically as a public supply for drinking and domestic purposes.

J.S. Collins
 Chemist and Bacteriologist
 Wisbech and District Water Board

SWIMMING BATHS

The Council own and operate an unheated open air swimming pool at Crabmarsh. The capacity of the pool is 120,000 gallons and the water is treated by dosage of soda and alumina prior to the water being passed through a slow sand filter. Sterilisation is effected by the injection of chlorine. The water recirculates on an 8 hour cycle. This pool has been in operation since 1909 and the facilities are relatively spartan in character.

During the early part of the year work commenced on the new indoor swimming pool situated off Harecroft Road. Work proceeded steadily through the year according to schedule and it is anticipated that the pool will be completed and in use by the original completion date i.e. August, 1972.

The school swimming pools continue to be used and indeed their use has been extended in some instances into the school holidays and for evening sessions outside normal school hours.

Routine checks are made of these pools and several samples were submitted to the bacteriologist for examination. Four samples proved to be unsatisfactory and in each case a follow up visit was made. Responsibility for the chlorination of the school pools is often one of the duties of the school caretaker and not always is the technique of chlorination nor the necessity to alter the dosage according to the bathing load or weather conditions fully understood.

St. Peter's School	10,000 gals.	Sand Filters
Peckover School	18,000 gals.	Cloth Filters
Queen's Boys' School	56,000 gals.	Sand Filters
Queen's Girls' School	39,000 gals.	Diatomite Filter
Rammoth Road School	10,000 gals.	Sand Filters

Hypochlorite solution is common use in these pools to sterilise the water. Regular routine visits were made to maintain close liaison with persons in charge of school swimming pools.

Sample Results

	Samples Submitted	Results	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Crabmarsh	4	4	0
Peckover School	4	2	2
Queen's Boys' School	3	3	0
Queen's Girls' School	3	2	1
Rammoth Road School	3	2	1
St. Peters School	2	2	0

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Public sewers are available throughout most of the urban area of the Borough. Within the West Ward, north of the River Nene, more than two hundred properties remain connected to cesspools or septic tanks. Some old sewers are liable to surcharge and cause flooding at times of heavy rain.

Proposals to extend existing sewerage facilities must await provision of new sewage treatment works. The settlement of issues relating to the location of proposed new sewage works remains outstanding. In retrospect it may be already forgotten that a ministerial inquiry was held in 1969, the findings of which were announced in 1970, refusing planning permission for new sewage treatment works at River Road, West Walton, Norfolk. Pressure continues to be brought upon the appropriate government and county council departments in order to seek a satisfactory solution.

One source of river pollution was eliminated during the year when the vegetable dehydrating factory closed down.

Disposal of cesspool contents is carried out by discharge into the public sewer. The charge for the service in non-sewered areas remains at 50p.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A regular weekly collection of house refuse is maintained throughout the district. Additional collections are made from catering establishments by way of similar arrangements for collection and disposal of trade refuse at extra cost.

For some time now successive new council houses have been provided with dustbins, plastic sacks being issued as liners. The apparent success of this experiment must show to the Council that the bin liner scheme is worthy to be adopted throughout the Borough. The bin liner is more hygienic to the householder. To the refuse collector the system is not only more hygienic but so much easier - besides introducing a dustless collecting system.

Dumping of bulky refuse continues in dykes beyond the residential areas - despite the fact - perhaps not publicised sufficiently - that the Council will undertake to remove bulky household material.

Refuse Collection and Disposal cont'd

Refuse disposal is by way of controlled tipping along the Wisbech Canal outside the Borough boundary. The scheme is operated jointly by the Wisbech and Marshland Joint Refuse Disposal Committee. Tipping space is available for no more than ten years hence, assuming the scheme continues to serve the same population of 48,000.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Situation	Women	Men	
	w.c's	w.c's	urinals
Barton Road	1	1	2
Cattle Market	2	1	2
Horsefair	3	1	6
Market Place	4	3	7
Mount Pleasant	2	1	3
Norfolk Street	3	2	4
Norwich Road	2	1	3
Old Market	3	2	6
The Park	4	2	4

No permanent attendants are employed at any one convenience.

There continues to be a need for modern toilet arrangements near the centre of the town. The conveniences sited in the Horsefair are far 'outdated'. With the increasing use of the new car park in the Horsefair both by local shoppers and visitors en route to and from the coast, it is hoped that suitable facilities will be provided in the not too distant future.

PERSONAL CLEANSING

Facilities are no longer available for personal cleansing.

Facilities for disinfection and disinfestation of bedding etc. are available at Clarkson Hospital.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

Food Hygiene

Your inspectors continued to make visits to food premises throughout the year. All too often one hears organisations and individuals lament upon the standard of food hygiene in this country and calling for tighter regulations leading to a world of 'super' hygiene. Inspectors visiting premises daily realise that there is difficulty enough in maintaining food businesses at an acceptable standard, although naturally premises carrying out works above this standard will receive the department's wholehearted support.

The department has continued to answer queries from many factories and shops on various points regarding the law, the hygiene of buildings and equipment, composition and standards of foodstuffs and many other points which the broad heading "Environmental Health" encompasses.

Owners and managers should make full use of this advisory service and not necessarily wait until routine visits are made before seeking information.

There has been an increase in the amount of frozen food which has had to be destroyed through becoming defrosted following refrigerator breakdowns. Managers of local stores have been asked to notify a member of the department as soon as a breakdown occurs, irrespective of the time of day, in order that an immediate assessment can be made as to whether any affected food can be saved.

It will be appreciated that catering establishments and many food factories operate for seven days a week and often late into the night. I foresee that in the not too distant future it will be accepted that public health inspectors will carry out routine food hygiene visits outside the normal office hours to far greater extent than is now the practice.

Food Complaints

The department dealt with 23 complaints concerning foodstuffs, including 12 items of food which were either mouldy or decomposed and 9 items which contained foreign bodies. Perhaps the most bizarre incident involved a purchase of chocolate peanuts, amongst which was found a chocolate coated canine tooth !

Food Complaints cont'd

The following items were reported to the Health Committee.

Complaint	Investigation Results	Action
Piece of metal in bar of "Peanut Brittle".	Metal identified as an ejector pin from a sweet mould. Machinery put out of action until redesigned ejector pins had been fitted.	Warning letter sent.
Mouldy scotch eggs. Mouldy chocolate spread.	The same shop was involved in both cases. The scotch eggs were manufactured on 17th November, 1970 and were unfit on the 14th December on routine inspection. The product has a shelf life of 72 hours. The chocolate spread was manufactured on the 3rd July, 1969 and was sold on 30th January, 1971.	Legal proceedings instituted shop owner fined a total of £40.
Stone in jar of pickle.	Stone believed to be introduced with the vegetable, but not confirmed.	Warning letter sent.
Mouldy steak and kidney pie.	Poor stock rotation by both wholesale van salesman and shopkeeper.	Warning letter sent.
Mouldy Pork pie.	Pies left on shop counter over the weekend without any refrigeration.	Warning letter sent.
Dirty milk bottle.	Concrete adhered to the interior surface of bottle. Missed by spotter.	Warning letter sent.

Food and Drugs Administration cont'd

The following tabulated list gives the number of the various types of food premises in the Borough.

Bakers and bakehouses	7
Cafes	11
Grocers and General Mixed Stores	48
Greengrocers	12
Fishmongers	4
Fried Fish Shops	11
Butchers	22
Food factories	6
Licensed Premises and Registered Clubs	63
Ice Cream Manufacturers	1
Market Stalls	21
Confectioners	10

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970

(i) Number of premises to which the regulations apply	188
(ii) Number of above fitted to comply with regulation 18 (wash-basins)	187
(iii) Number of premises to which regulation 21 (sinks) applies	178
(iv) Number of premises fitted to comply with regulation 21	178

UN SOUND FOOD

The following foodstuffs, apart from meat in slaughter-houses, were found unfit and surrendered.

Tins

Meat	124	Puddings	63
Fish	40	Fruit	1,746
Vegetables	707	Fruit Juices	11
Soup	26	Jam	7
Milk and Cream	38		
			2,762

Unsound Food cont'd

Frozen Food

Fish	1,775	pkts.
Vegetables	879	"
Meat and Meat Products ..	1,089	"
Potato Chips	178	"
Fruit	26	"
Ice Cream	176	"
Pastry and Cakes	151	"
Chickens (whole and part)	70	
Mousse and Trifles	746	
Fruit Juice	47	cans

Other Foods

Cheese	66	lbs.
Salmon	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Lamb Hearts	30	lbs.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

Number of Animals Slaughtered since
"Appointed Day" - 1st January, 1961

Year	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs includ- ing Sows and Boars	Total number of animals expressed in Cattle Units
1961	1,774	15	2,554	9,650	7,115
1962	2,072	26	2,384	9,538	7,323
1963	2,392	5	2,739	9,689	7,785
1964	6,864	11	7,220	9,781	13,202
1965	8,529	23	4,597	10,893	14,899
1966	9,693	47	4,599	10,674	15,959
1967	9,617	6	4,101	12,289	16,583
1968	10,272	30	4,294	21,078	21,676
1969	9,913	18	3,475	30,055	25,639
1970	11,242	7	3,075	32,786	28,252
1971	10,058	9	2,997	30,724	26,021

Two licensed slaughterhouses continue to operate in the Borough. Throughput in 1971 was reduced by reason of the larger company opening additional slaughtering facilities elsewhere.

It is significant to report that the government propose to increase the freedom to establish new slaughterhouses. In the period following the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 vast investment programmes ensured that an adequate number of slaughterhouses were brought up to high standards of hygiene complete with similar attention to animal welfare. At the same time

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection cont'd

many old uneconomic establishments were eliminated, thus bringing about a moderate concentration of slaughtering facilities which could also be efficiently supported by meat inspection services. It is likely that any new slaughterhouses will be erected in the producing areas (i.e. rural) rather than in the consuming areas.

The advent of entry to the European Economic Community raises problems in relation to slaughterhouse standards and meat inspection methods. Nevertheless, it is my considered opinion that the standards of hygiene and inspection within the United Kingdom are above reproach and stand as an example to other countries.

Processors have all introduced modern methods of storage, handling and transporting unfit meat and inedible offal from both slaughterhouses.

Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations
Imported Food Regulations

Meat rejected as unfit for human consumption is removed regularly from the slaughterhouses in locked covered containers. It is transported by a contractor to premises outside the Borough where it is processed for fertilizer and animal feeding stuffs.

Large consignments of imported unfit meat continue to arrive in the Borough to be processed into pet foods at the local canning factory. Problems have arisen in connection with this activity. Material notified by the Port Authority as being consigned to Wisbech in many instances has been deposited in a Cold Store at King's Lynn where it remains for days or months until required by the factory. Arrangements have been made with the management which enable a close check to be kept on the whereabouts of this meat.

The Imported Food Regulations have resulted in containers of food for human consumption coming into Wisbech not having been inspected at the port of arrival. The Port Health Authority notify the department giving warning of the nature of the food, its destination and approximate time of arrival. Inspections of the food are made by your officers to ensure that it is fit for human consumption. The amount of time spent on this duty is tending to increase.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection cont'd

Number of animals slaughtered and
meat condemned during the year

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Sows and Boars
Number killed	10,015	43	9	2,997	29,907	817
Number inspected	10,015	43	9	2,997	29,907	817
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis:						
Whole carcasses condemned	3	0	3	1	70	14
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,653	11	6	9	3,204	24
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	16.53%	25.58%	100%	.33%	10.94%	4.65%
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	0	0	0	20	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	.009%	0	0	0	.06%	.12%
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	17	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	0	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	0	-	-	-	-	-

Total number of animals slaughtered:

43,788

Quantities condemned: Tuberculosis
Other diseases

202 lbs.

38,445 lbs.

38,647 lbs.

MILK AND ICE CREAM

Milk

In April 1971, the Peterborough and District Co-operative Society Limited closed its pasteurisation and bottle washing plant at the Norwich Road Depot. This conveniently removed a problem which had caused concern for some years, namely the difficulty in securing washed bottles of a satisfactory bacteriological standard.

All milk sold by the society in Wisbech is now pasteurised and bottled in Peterborough, immediately loaded onto a lorry and dispatched to Wisbech where it is put in a refrigerated store ready to be sold the following day. In all, approximately 20,000 bottles of milk per day are transferred to Wisbech.

The amount of untreated milk delivered in the town has now been reduced to about one gallon per day.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

73 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Peterborough for examination.

Type of Milk	No. of samples	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test		Biological Test	
		Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
Untreated	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pasteurised	52	37	2	52	-	-	-	-	-
Sterilised	19	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
TOTALS	73	38	3	52	-	19	-	1	-

13 samples resulted in void Methylene Blue Tests.

Brucella Abortus

Two samples of untreated milk submitted for biological examination for the presence of Brucella Abortus all proved negative.

Ice Cream

There is a tendency beginning to show for shopkeepers to sell ice cream loose from cans; in fact the mode of retail selling seems to have turned full circle. Two problems manifest themselves. Firstly, the liquid in which the scoop is placed to be rinsed becomes grossly contaminated as the day progresses and, secondly, the shop assistant handles varying products such

Ice Cream cont'd

as groceries, vegetables etc. and no doubt personal hygiene falls by the wayside.

74 premises are registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955 for the storage and sale of ice cream and one for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream.

26 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, with the following results:-

Grade I	17	Grade III	0
Grade II	9	Grade IV	0

CLEAN AIR ACT: ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

In June the Council gave consideration to a report on Environmental Pollution produced by the Chief Officers of the County Council. The report contained a recommendation that local authorities within the County give consideration to the introduction of smoke control areas to ensure 100% coverage in urban areas wherever possible.

The Council requested a detailed report on the procedure for establishing smoke control areas and eventually deferred the matter for 3 months.

Since the Clean Air Act was passed in 1956 great inroads have been made into solving the smoke pollution in the "black areas". Over 53% of the premises situated in the "black areas" are now covered by smoke control Orders. When the Beaver Report was published in 1954 it was anticipated that the problem would be solved by 1970 but, unfortunately, for economic reasons this has not proved possible.

It has been stated that over 50% of the smoke which detrimentally affects health, damages textiles, corrodes metals and buildings, emanates from the domestic fire. With the installation of more efficient equipment and the use of gas and oil in industrial premises this percentage will rise. Many progressive local authorities outside the "black areas" have already embarked on a smoke control programme and it is encouraging to be able to write that Wisbech is to join them.

Solutions to the problems of atmospheric pollution are not easily found. It is a field where the public health inspector must strive to keep abreast of modern technology.

Clean Air Act: Atmospheric Pollution cont'd

Much time was spent by the department in an endeavour to solve two sources of atmospheric pollution - one, an odour nuisance caused by volatile driven off from a lacquering plant at the Metal Box factory and the other a dust nuisance from the pneumatic grain elevators and loading operations at Tradax Limited on Nene Parade. The managements of both firms consulted experts in an effort to abate these nuisances - protracted investigations have taken place but I regret that, as yet, satisfactory answers to both problems have not been found.

Industrial:

Furnaces (Section 33)

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (a) | notifications received | 1 |
| (b) | applications for prior approval | 1 |
| (c) | number of cases in which alterations were required. | - |
| (d) | number of applications granted | 1 |

Heights of chimneys

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (a) | number of plans submitted showing new chimneys | 1 |
| (b) | number of cases in which alterations were required. | - |
| (c) | number approved | 1 |

HOUSING ACT ADMINISTRATION

Clearance

The clearance programme continued to move forward according to the guidelines set out for the period up to 1974, by which time the hard core of unsatisfactory dwellings will be eliminated. The processes involved in dealing with every aspect of clearance is time consuming to every department of the Council. In the short term there are scars on the landscape following demolition work but in the long term, planned usage emerges.

Detailed enquiries concerning the future life of individual properties continues to take up a fair proportion of officer time. Following many of these enquiries the persons proceed to purchase, repair and improve suitable properties in accordance with guidance from your inspectors. In some instances it is imperative to direct enquirers to seek independent qualified advice.

Housing Act Administration cont'd

Clearance cont'd

The following Orders were made during the year:-

Wisbech (Albert Street) Clearance Order,
1971 31 houses

Wisbech (Albert Street) Compulsory
Purchase Order, 1971 42 houses

Wisbech (Lynn Road) Clearance Order,
1971 2 houses

The Council declared the following Clearance Areas but
no Orders had been made in respect of these at the end of
the year.

Wisbech No. 78 (Ruby Street) Clearance
Area, 1971 7 houses

Wisbech No. 79 (St. Augustines Road)
Clearance Area, 1971 35 houses

Estimated number of unfit houses remain-
ing excluding those in declared areas . 103

Estimated number of years necessary to
deal with the above houses 3 years

Houses completed in 1971:

Wisbech Corporation 36

Private enterprise 82

Total post war houses completed 2424

Housing Act Administration cont'd
Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere
Return for the year ending 31st December, 1971

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED	Houses demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
<u>In or adjoining Clearance Areas</u>			
Houses unfit for human habitation	46	80	36
Included by reason of bad arrangement	2	0	0
On land acquired under Sec. 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	2	5	2
<u>Not in or adjoining Clearance Areas</u>			
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Secs. 16 or 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	2	11	5
Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	2	-	-
Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
TOTALS	54	96	43
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED	Number		
Under Secs. 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957 and 26 Housing Act, 1961	2	5	3
Parts of buildings closed under Sec. 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED		By Owner	By Local Authority
After informal action by local authority		4	0
After formal action under public health acts		0	0
After formal notice under Secs. 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957		1	0

Housing Act Administration cont'd

Demolition of unfit houses took place at -

Clearance Orders and Compulsory Purchase Orders - 50 (*224)

17 Bedford Street
3, 4, 5/6 Chase Street
7, 8, 9 Clares Passage
39,41,43,45,47,49,51,53 Elizabeth Terrace
71, 72 Norfolk Street
89,91,93,95,97,110,112 Ramnoth Road
2/3, 4, 5 Russell Street
9,10,11,12,22,23,24,25,26,27,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,
68,69, 2 cottages rear of 69 West Street.

Individual Unfit Houses

(a) Formal Action - 2 (*8)

31 North End
2 Oil Mill Lane

(b) Informal Action - 2 (*0)

29, 30 North End

* Figures in brackets are for the year 1970.

Improvement of Dwellings

The Housing Act, 1969 increased the amount of grant available to owners of sub-standard dwellings. It was envisaged that the higher amounts of cash would encourage owners of houses lacking basic amenities, to modernise and thus lengthen the life of the property. Last year saw an increase in the number of applications for grants both standard and discretionary as people realise the advantages of the grant scheme.

Standard Grants

The following is a summary of the action taken on grants during the year:-

Applications received	49
Applications passed	45
Applications rejected	0
Applications withdrawn	1

Cases in which work was completed and the grant paid:-

44 applications for a total of £7,078.11.

Standard Grants cont'd

Amenities provided with the aid of grants:-

Bath in a bathroom	32
Wash-hand basin	38
Hot water systems	41
Internal w.c's	41
Sinks	8

Discretionary Grants

During the year 11 applications for discretionary grants were received and 10 applications approved.

Qualification Certificates: Private rented property
Housing Act, 1969

During the year 39 applications were made for Qualification Certificates under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1969. Certificates are issued to owners of rented houses which satisfy the qualifying conditions.

- (a) that the house is fit for human habitation;
- (b) it has all the standard amenities for the exclusive use of the occupants;
- (c) it is in good repair having regard to its age, character and locality.

Armed with a qualification certificate the owner can make application to the Rent Officer for authority to charge a "fair rent". The majority of applications have come from one landlord who is taking advantage of the improvement grant scheme to improve his property and thus qualify for the "fair rents" which he is able to charge after completion of the improvement works.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Although there are not a great many houses in multiple occupation situated within the Borough, the ones that do exist give rise to complaints from the occupants and warrant frequent visits by the department. This type of accommodation is frequently occupied by young married couples who are initially glad to have a roof over their heads, despite the high rents, but soon request tenancy of a council house. With the aid of the Fire Officer, particular attention has been paid to the means of escape in case of fire from this type of premises. The work demanded often proves expensive and difficult for the owners to comply with but is nonetheless pursued. The legislation acknowledges the high fire risk where a building is let in separate tenancies. One cannot equate the cost of fire protection and the saving of life.

CARAVANS

Residential

There has been no change during the year in the number of licensed residential sites within the Borough. The five sites can accommodate up to 119 caravans.

In March, the attention of the owners of three of the sites was drawn to the contravention of a total of 23 site licence conditions. The facts were reported to the Health Committee who authorised legal proceedings. At the end of the year the cases against two sites had been withdrawn as outstanding contraventions had been complied with and the third case had been adjourned to enable the owners to carry out the necessary works.

Investigation leading up to the laying of information for the cases revealed utter confusion between planning control and local authority interests. One would hope that greater co-operation will exist following reorganisation.

Itinerant Caravans

Sad to relate the problem of itinerant families continued to increase. Observations indicate that there are more itinerant families in the locality all seeking a diminishing number of seasonal jobs. The resultant factor has been, therefore, a greater number of such families encamped on a decreasing number of unauthorised sites. Staff time required to deal with the problem, if quantified, must now be little short of the cost of annual repayments for an established site.

A limited number of official sites are available in Bedfordshire and Lincolnshire (Kesteven). No sites are yet available in the counties of Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely, Huntingdon and Peterborough.

In consultation with the Wisbech Borough and Wisbech Rural District Councils, the Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely County Council decided to establish a site for itinerant families in the Wisbech area, located astride the Borough boundary on land in private ownership. Formal notice of this proposal under Town and Country Planning Acts was published, to which the land owner objected and, for the time being, there the matter rests.

FACTORIES

Several visits were made to premises and houses in which work is carried out.

Factories Act, 1937 - 1959

(1) Inspections for purposes of provision as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the local authority	5	2	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by local authority	94	20	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises) ..	4	-	-	-
TOTALS	103	22	-	-

(2) Outwork.

Nature of work	No. of out-workers in Aug. list	No. of cases of default in sending list to Council	No. of Prosecutions for failing to supply list	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Clothing	3	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton bags	1	-	-	-	-	-
Labels	75	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 which became operative on 1st September, 1965 makes provision for the health, welfare and safety of persons employed in these types of premises. Its requirements are very similar to those of the Factories Act and include provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, seating, safety of machinery, first aid and fire precautions.

The Borough Council acts as the enforcement authority in offices and shops. The fire precautions in these premises are dealt with by the Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely County Council acting as the Fire Authority.

The number of registered premises continues to fall as smaller retail shops close.

During the year 112 inspections were made of registered premises.

An analyses of contraventions of the Act remedied during the year is set out below:-

Abstract of Act	0
Lack of cleanliness in premises	3
Evidence of rooms overcrowded	0
Absence of effective provision for securing and maintaining a reasonable temperature	1
Lack of ventilation	0
Insufficient natural or artificial lighting	0
Insufficient and lack of cleanliness in relation to sanitary conveniences	0
Absence of accessible washing facilities	2
Absence of conveniently accessible supply of drinking water	0
Lack of accommodation for clothing	0
Need of suitable facilities for sitting	0
Need to provide alternative types of seats	0
Lack of eating facilities in shop premises	0
Repair and maintenance required to floors, stairs and passages	1
Fencing required to exposed machinery	0
Need to provide first aid equipment	8

Investigations were carried out into 2 accidents but legal action was not necessary.

RODENT CONTROL

The number of premises on contract to the department for rodent control services trebled throughout the year. The contract service has several advantages, it enables infestations to be eradicated at an early stage, furthers the theory of prevention rather than cure and provides a substantial income for the department.

With the modern poisons available, an infestation of rats does not cause the department any problems, the rats being killed quickly and with safety. Mice, however, do seem to be exactly the opposite and because of their fickle feeding habits, it is often necessary to experiment with combinations of various baits and poisons before a treatment is successful, a process which may take several weeks.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949
Return for the year 1971

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
(1) Number of properties in local authorities district:	7,220	99
(2) Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification:	225	8
Number infested by: Rats	129	8
Mice	96	-
(3) Total number of properties inspected for rats and /or mice for reasons other than notifications:	419	-
Number infested by: Rats	-	-
Mice	3	-

WISBECH PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

Routine visits were carried out to vessels entering the port to seek compliance with the Public Health (Ships) Regulations. The masters of nine vessels sought renewal of de-ratting exemption certificates.

Activities in the port were concentrated on the handling of bulk cargoes, mainly of grain and fertiliser. Such cargoes are known to be likely to create dust nuisance in adverse weather conditions giving rise at intermittent periods of environmental crises where discharge facilities are in close proximity to the town. Thus there follows a pattern of observations, representations and minor modifications, thereafter to await with trepidation arrival of the next bad cargo during high winds. The increasing grain trade must now justify complete restructuring of the dust arrestation equipment associated with the Southern berth.

The Council as Port Authority are out to maintain survival of a trading concern, yet those who take part in trading must not avoid their responsibilities to the community.

Amount of shipping entering the district during the year.

<u>Ships from</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>Number inspected</u>		<u>Number of ships reported as having, or having had, during voyage, infectious disease on board</u>
			<u>by the M.O.H.</u>	<u>by the P.H.I.</u>	
Foreign Ports	204	50,056	Nil	129	Nil
Coastwise	48	18,450	Nil	6	Nil
Total	252	68,506	Nil	135	Nil

Character of shipping and trade during the year.

Passenger traffic: Number of passengers inwards - Nil
Number of passengers outwards - Nil

Cargo traffic: Principal Imports: Petroleum, timber, cereals, fertilisers.
Principal Exports: Bricks, cereals.

Principal ports from which ships arrive:

Amsterdam, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Karlshamn, Hamina, Kotka, Ghent, Wismar.

