

[Report 1962] / Medical Officer of Health, Worksop Borough.

Contributors

Worksop (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1962

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/htvys5qr>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



Borough of Worksop

1962

Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the Report of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

and

Cleansing Superintendent





Borough of Woking

1962

Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the Report of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

and

Cleansing Superintendent



Health Department,
Park House,
Park Street,
WORKSOP.

July, 1963.

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Worksop.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the annual health report for 1962 together with the vital statistics relative to the period.

The population has increased by 330 and stands at 34,840.

There has been an increase in the birth rate from 658 in 1961 to 668 in 1962.

The Infant Mortality rate is 25.4 and an analysis of the causes of death in infants under one year will be found in the text of the report.

During the year no person suffered from poliomyelitis.

There were no maternal deaths.

The total number of deaths from all causes was 351.

For the fourteenth year in succession there were no cases of diphtheria.

Since April 1962, we have been using modern instruments in the Borough for ascertaining the amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. It is hoped in the near future to make specific recommendations in connection with the Clean Air Act, 1956.

I should like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to the staff of the Department for their loyal and generous assistance, to the Officers of other Departments for their help and co-operation and to the Council for support and encouragement.

I remain,
Your obedient Servant,

M.B. McCANN.

Medical Officer of Health.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library



<https://archive.org/details/b30294332>

MAYOR

MR. COUNCILLOR H.B. DUNN, J.P.

HEALTH AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman C. Harrison, C.C.

Vice-Chairman: Alderman H.B. Taylor

Councillor A.J. Burton
Councillor E. Burton
Councillor C.F. Cooley
Councillor M. Haydon-Baillie
Councillor A.E. Houghton
Councillor Mrs. E.M. Hubble
Councillor G.A. Learmount
Councillor Mrs. M.A. Pleasance, J.P.
Councillor Mrs. M. Staff
Councillor A. Thornton

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman S.J. Skillen, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor A.J. Burton

Alderman A.J. Eastland, J.P.
Councillor G.K. Boardman,
Councillor J.T. Cubbin
Councillor A.E. Houghton
Councillor G.I. Key
Councillor G.A. Learmount
Councillor W.V. Machin
Councillor Mrs. M. Staff
Councillor D.W. Vickers
Councillor Mrs. V.J.S. Vickers

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health (part-time)

M.B. McCANN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector & Cleansing Superintendent

W.H. HARRIS, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

F.W. Owen, F.A.P.H.I.

L.H. Motley, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerks

Mrs. E.M. Heap

Miss C. Vickers

Miss P. Smith



SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	..	..	..	17,935
Population at census 1961	..	..	..	34,237
Estimated population	..	..	..	34,840
Number of inhabited houses at 31/3/63	..	..	..	10,835
Rateable value of houses at 31/3/63	..	..	..	£207,665
Rateable value of all properties at 31/3/63	..	..	..	£435,424
Sum represented by penny rate	..	..	..	£1,704

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS - Live

				Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	321	302	623
Illegitimate	..	..	..	19	26	45
				<u>340</u>	<u>328</u>	<u>668</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	..	..	..	19.1
Birth rate per 1,000 of population England & Wales	..	..	..	..	..	18.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	..	..	..	6.7%

STILLBIRTHS.

				Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	6	6	12
Illegitimate	..	..	..	-	1	1
				<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>13</u>
Total live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	681
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	..	..	..	..	..	19.0
Rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	..	..	..	.37

DEATHS - Resident.

				Males	Females	Total
				200	151	351
Death rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	..	..	..	10.0
Death rate per 1,000 of population England & Wales	..	..	..	..	..	11.9

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)

				Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	9	7	16
Illegitimate	..	..	..	-	1	1
				<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>17</u>
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	25.4
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births England & Wales	..	..	..	..	..	21.4

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	25.6
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	22.2
Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	13.5
Early Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	10.5
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	29.6

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including Abortion)

Number of deaths	NIL
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	NIL

CAUSES OF DEATH - WORKSOP BOROUGH

Heart Disease (all forms)	106
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	32
Cancer (all forms)	69
Other Circulatory Diseases	21
Pneumonia	18
Bronchitis	31
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Kidney Disease	1
Diabetes	9
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2
Stomach Ulcer	5
Congenital Malformations	7
Leukaemia	1
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	4
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	23
Motor vehicle accidents	7
All other accidents	6
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	-
Suicide	5
Influenza	1
Homicide and Operations of War	1
	<hr/>
	351

CANCER DEATHS.

There were 69 deaths from Cancer.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below:

			<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>
Under 40 years	..	..	-	-	2	2	-
40 to 50 years	..	..	1	11	4	2	2
50 to 60 years	..	..	16	12	14	11	13
60 to 70 years	..	..	22	13	14	20	10
70 to 80 years	..	..	18	23	18	17	24
Over 80 years	..	..	12	9	8	6	6
			69	68	60	58	55

The following table shows the analysis of the site of the disease during the past three years.

Year	Stomach		Lung		Breast	Uterus	Other	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.
1960	3	3	13	3	6	2	20	10
1961	4	4	7	-	11	1	25	16
1962	7	6	9	1	3	2	23	18

DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS.

Year	Deaths from Bronchitis	Total Deaths all Causes	Percentage Bronchitis Deaths
1958	25	304	8.1%
1959	22	336	6.5%
1960	15	320	4.7%
1961	17	349	4.9%
1962	31	351	8.8%

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS 1903-1962

	Estimated Civilian population (mid-year)	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 population	Infant Mortality rate Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	Neo-Natal Mortality rate Deaths under 1 month	Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Still Births rate per 1,000 live and still births	Number of T.B. Deaths
1903	16,872	36.09	16.29	149	-	-	-	14
1904	17,392	33.52	16.73	178	-	-	-	11
1905	17,807	33.33	14.5	128	-	-	-	28
1906	18,230	33.35	15.5	146	-	-	-	34
1907	18,644	28.6	17.96	176	-	-	-	37
1908	19,109	33.3	14.1	113	-	-	-	27
1909	19,564	31.3	14.1	99	-	-	-	30
1910	20,030	30.5	13.8	112	-	-	-	38
1911	20,506	28.6	14.0	100	-	-	-	32
1912	20,996	28.1	11.5	84	-	-	-	23
1913	21,496	27.8	11.9	105	-	-	-	17
1914	22,007	31.3	12.8	84	-	-	-	29
1915	20,692	29.5	14.8	112	-	-	-	20
* 1916	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* 1917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* 1918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1919	21,843	22.8	11.9	70	-	-	-	23
1920	22,713	28.8	11.9	82	-	-	-	27
1921	23,198	25.3	13.3	108	-	-	-	15
1922	23,198	24.5	10.0	72	-	-	-	11
1923	23,800	24.7	11.3	76	-	-	-	24
1924	23,970	25.0	11.0	96	-	-	-	30
1925	24,000	23.8	11.4	66	-	-	-	16
1926	23,880	20.4	10.6	83	-	-	-	19
1927	24,390	20.2	11.0	64	-	-	-	23
1928	25,430	20.9	10.2	50	-	-	-	17
1929	25,640	19.1	12.8	108	-	-	-	22
1930	25,800	18.7	10.03	59	-	9.9	52.7	32
1931	26,850	17.9	10.5	62	-	5.9	51.0	21
1932	26,680	17.09	10.2	54	-	4.2	35.9	22
1933	26,860	17.0	11.9	69	-	2.0	47.0	20
1934	26,840	16.8	9.3	59	-	8.5	36.5	18
1935	27,290	17.2	10.0	49	-	2.0	42.8	19
1936	27,410	17.6	10.6	60	-	4.0	18.2	20
1937	27,800	16.1	9.4	48	-	4.2	40.8	15
1938	27,890	15.81	10.8	50	-	4.4	22.1	19
1939	28,230	19.0	11.0	53	-	3.5	54.0	22
1940	28,660	17.0	13.0	82	-	5.3	46.0	22
1941	29,440	16.9	9.5	68	-	7.8	31.4	16
* 1942	-	19.6	10.5	64	-	1.69	35.5	21
* 1943	-	19.7	10.3	57	-	8.6	30.6	13

* War years - figures incomplete.

	Estimated Civilian population (mid-year)	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 population	Infant Mortality rate Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	Neo-Natal Mortality rate Deaths under 1 month	Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Still Births rate per 1,000 live and still births	Number of T.B. Deaths
1944	28,300	23.5	9.9	47	-	2.9	39.6	18
1945	28,550	20.8	9.9	45	-	2.9	21.8	17
1946	29,589	21.9	10.8	51	-	3.0	22.5	4
1947	30,027	23.3	10.6	43	-	1.3	23.8	19
1948	30,580	22.43	10.0	38	-	1.4	22.43	12
1949	32,050	19.6	9.8	15	-	0.0	26.7	21
1950	32,410	17.7	9.0	37	14	1.6	33.6	8
1951	31,110	17.0	11.6	38	8	0.0	23.9	11
1952	31,160	16.9	10.2	38	11	0.0	24.6	3
1953	32,590	16.9	8.9	16	6	0.0	28.2	9
1954	33,540	17.2	8.9	26	13	0.0	26.0	4
1955	34,120	16.5	8.88	27	9	1.7	34.1	7
1956	33,800	18.6	9.79	30	10	0.0	23.9	-
1957	34,080	18.0	9.03	16	7	0.0	25.9	1
1958	34,250	18.1	8.87	18	6	0.0	29.6	2
1959	34,220	18.9	9.8	21	12	0.0	22.6	7
1960	34,520	19.7	9.3	22	6	0.0	29.9	2
1961	34,510	19.0	10.1	23	12	0.0	19.0	2
1962	34,840	19.1	10.0	25	13	0.0	19.0	1

ACCIDENTS

The number of deaths caused by accidents in the Borough either in the home or on the road was 13.

The public accepts death and mutilation from accidents in the home and on the road without perturbation but will panic in the event of one case of poliomyelitis.

A large number of accidents in the home can be prevented by ensuring that fires have a suitable guard - that carpets are not loose and that tea pots and dangerous drugs are kept out of the reach of exploring childish fingers.

-X-X-X-X-X-

SECTION B.

Clinics maintained by the Nottinghamshire County Council.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Carlton Road

Sessions held each week on Monday and Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.

Number of sessions	100
New cases under 1 year	298
New cases over 1 year	10
Total attendances	3,510

Shireoaks Sub-Clinic

Sessions held fortnightly on Friday 2 - 4 p.m.

Number of sessions	25
New cases under 1 year	14
New cases over 1 year	-
Total attendances	161

Clinic closed at end of 1962

Manton Clinic

Sessions held weekly on Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.

Sessions held fortnightly on Thursday 9.30 - 11.30 a.m.
(Toddlers' Clinic)

Number of sessions	74
New cases under 1 year	125
New cases over 1 year	57
Total attendances	1,873

Ante-Natal Clinic, Worksop.

Sessions held each week on Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.

The total number of women who attended the Clinic during the year was 9.

Number of sessions	13
New cases	5
Attendances	24

Closed April, 1962.

Most Expectant Mothers receive ante-natal care from their own Doctors.

Provision of Maternity Beds.

Arrangements for admission to hospital are now made by the Nottinghamshire County Council and maternity cases are admitted to hospitals within the area of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

Maternity Outfits.

These are provided free on recommendation by the midwife, to all domiciliary confinements.

Worksop Cripples Guild.

This important Guild continues its great work of the care and aftercare of cripples in Worksop and neighbouring districts.

The sessions are as under :-

Orthopaedic Clinic

Monday	-	9.15 a.m.
Friday	-	9.15 a.m.

at the "Out Patients" Department, Victoria Hospital.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

Under a scheme adopted in 1944, the district has the service of a part-time Welfare Officer of the County Council Almoner Service, who co-operates with the Health Visitors and with the workers of the voluntary moral welfare organisations.

Ambulance Service.

Ambulance services are provided by Nottinghamshire County Council and are controlled from County Council Headquarters in Nottingham. Worksop has been designated as a "Main Station" with an attached "Sub-Station". Vehicles comprise three ambulances and three sifter-cars. All the ambulances in the vicinity have now been provided with radio telephone. The advantages are obvious. Telephone No: Worksop 3366.

Laboratory Service.

Certain bacteriological work in connection with suspected cases of Typhoid, Dysentery, Food Poisoning and the examination of ice cream samples, is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Sheffield.

HOME NURSING.

The District Nursing Association employing whole and part-time nurses will continue their Home Nursing Service on behalf of the Local Health Authority.

The District Nurses for this area are :-

Miss H. Boyle, 30, Bracebridge	Tele. No: Worksop 2949
Mrs. Freeman, Darfoulds	Tele. No: Worksop 2947
Mrs. Walton, 80, Kilton Hill	Tele. No: Worksop 3478

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Home Help Service provides domestic help to necessitous cases, either full or part-time.

These may include:-

Maternity cases.

Mothers of young children where some help is recommended by the doctor.

Cases of illness where no other help is available.

The aged and infirmed.

These Home Helps do cleaning, plain cooking, shopping etc. but not nursing. They make their own provision for meals.

A recommendation from the doctor or nurse is necessary.

A householder is required to pay at the rate of 3s. 9d. per hour unless unable to do so when the rate of payment is determined by applying the County Council's Scale of Assistance. Payments for the service are made to the County Treasurer and not to the Home Help. The Home Helps receive a weekly wage from the County Council.

The County Council employ an Organiser for the district and any further information regarding the Home Help Service may be obtained from her at 61, Carlton Road, Worksop (Tele. No: Worksop 2884).

-X-X-X-X-X-

SECTION C.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Whooping Cough

There were no cases of whooping cough notified during 1962. The number of children immunised against the disease was 552.

Measles

As I pointed out in my report last year, epidemics of measles usually run in two-year cycles. In 1961 there were 366 cases, but the number in 1962 was 31.

Scarlet Fever

There were 11 cases of scarlet fever notified during the year. The infection was mild in type.

Cerebro Spinal Fever

Three cases of cerebro spinal fever were reported in the district during 1962.

Poliomyelitis

During 1962 there was no case of poliomyelitis and 401 persons completed an initial course of two injections.

The number of persons who were given a completed course of three doses of oral vaccine was 613.

The number of persons who were given a third booster injection was 2,079.

The total number of children in the 5-12 age group who received a fourth injection was 338.

Diphtheria

For the fourteenth year in succession there were no cases of this disease.

The total number of children immunised against the disease was 575. As emphasised in all my previous reports dealing with this infection, it is necessary for a high level of immunisation to be kept up in order to prevent this disease reappearing.

Year	No. of children who completed a full course of treatment	
	Under 5	Over 5
1956	491	56
1957	459	61
1958	488	59
1959	493	56
1960	557	79
1961	625	93
1962	543	32

Tuberculosis

Twenty new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and five cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1962. In 1961 there were eight new cases reported.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Vaccination against tuberculosis is at present being carried out on children who have been family contacts of a case of the disease and who, on skin investigation, are found to be susceptible to it.

Apart from this selected group, children who are 11 years old and upwards are also being offered this protection.

During the year, 945 children were skin tested to determine their sensitivity - 810 of them who gave a negative reaction were vaccinated. Forty gave a positive reaction and as this usually indicates immunity, protection is not required. As a safeguard such children are referred to the hospital for an X-ray examination.

Food Poisoning

There was one case of food poisoning notified during the year.

Smallpox

The outbreak of the disease in this country helped to raise the acceptance rate for infant vaccination, and the same stimulus was responsible for the sudden demand for vaccination by adolescents and more particularly by adults.

The number of persons under 15 years of age who were vaccinated was 733.

The number of persons over 15 years of age who were vaccinated was 958.

The number of persons who were revaccinated was 961.

-X-X-X-X-X-

No. of children who completed a full course of treatment		Total
Under 5	Over 5	
25	194	219
13	624	637
22	88	110
20	494	514
17	322	339
15	223	238
12	142	154

SECTION D.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Medical Examination of Staff

For superannuation and other purposes sixty-four members of the Corporation's staff were medically examined by me during the year.

PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47

Nil.

HOUSING

The following notes have kindly been contributed by the Borough Treasurer - Mr. G. Woodhouse.

During the year 1962, housing accommodation was found for 175 families as follows :-

	<u>New dwellings</u>	<u>Re-lettings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Houses or Maisonettes	52	55	107
2 Bedroom Flats	3	-	3
1 Bedroom Flats	30	5	35
Bed-sitter Flats	2	-	2
Prefabs.	-	6	6
2 Bedroom Bungalows	-	16	16
1 Bedroom Bungalows	-	6	6
	87	88	175

The total number of dwellings owned by the Council at 31st December, 1962 was

	<u>Pre-War</u>	<u>Post-War</u>	<u>Total</u>
Houses (including Maisonettes)	552	1,874	2,426
Bungalows (all types)	140	407	547
Flats	-	215	215
	692	2,496	3,188

At the same date there were 56 flats in course of construction.

The number of applications on the waiting list at 31st December, 1962 was as follows :-

	<u>Lodgers</u>	<u>Tenants</u>	<u>Total</u>
Single Persons	77	115	192
Families	271	595	866
Aged Couples	27	668	695
	375	1,378	1,753

Applications are accepted from any person desirous of making one, but not all applicants are eligible for a house.

(a) Applicants must live or work in the Borough

(b) Tenants of houses must lack -

- (i) a bathroom, or
- (ii) sufficient bedrooms for the applicant's family, or
- (iii) the house must be in such a state of disrepair that it must be empty to carry out the requisite work.

The Estates Management Committee has given consideration to health cases when it can be shown that re-housing would improve health or prevent the spread of infection.

CARE OF THE AGED

In conjunction with the County Welfare Committee the Council has under construction a Social Centre for the residents of the 56 Single Persons Bungalows at Rayton Spur. The Centre will consist of a Warden's House, a common room, a laundry and a guest bedroom. A Lady Warden will be appointed to supervise and care for the 56 tenants, organise entertainment for them, and generally to promote their happiness. By the time of my next Annual Report, I hope to be able to observe the effect of the scheme on the aged tenants and, if thought desirable, suggest further schemes for other areas in the Borough.

ALUMINIUM PRE-FABRICATED BUNGALOWS

The Council has accepted the recommendation of the Ministry that the 77 aluminium prefabs, at Shireoaks must be demolished in the next three years. Plans have been accepted for replacing them with permanent houses, and a start will shortly be made on the houses at Kilton in which to rehouse the tenants temporarily, until their homes are ready at Shireoaks.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

In recent years the Council has relieved the housing situation considerably by the provision of houses for sale. At the 31st December, 1962, 136 had been completed and another 40 were in the course of construction.

The number of houses which were let to persons selected by the Health Department because of tuberculosis and other health reasons was :-

House	1
Bungalows	7

During the year 1962 the number of houses represented as being unfit for human habitation was 4 and the total number of persons in the families involved was 8.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

The Regulations are administered by the Nottinghamshire County Council. The Chief Inspector has forwarded an extract from the Public Analyst's Report for 1962 upon articles of food and drugs taken in the Borough.

One hundred samples, comprising both food and drugs, were analysed and one sample proved unsatisfactory.

<u>Milk (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949-1953.</u>		
<u>Samples of Milk taken by County Sampling Officers and submitted to prescribed tests.</u>		
	Pasteurised	Sterilised
Samples obtained and submitted to prescribed tests ..	12	6
Samples unsatisfactory ..	-	-

SWIMMING BATHS.

A municipal swimming bath is situate in the Borough and is open to the public. During the year, samples of water were taken and the results of the analyses were satisfactory in each case. The purpose of the filtration and chlorination of swimming bath water is to provide a constant supply of clean and sparkling water reasonably protected against contamination by disease producing germs. The great variation in 'bathing loads' and consequently in degree of pollution make the protection of swimming bath water no simple task. While the baths staff do everything to maintain a "safe" standard of bath water, the bathers themselves could assist very materially by the observance of strict personal hygiene.

--X-X-X-X-X--

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT

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

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	2	-	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	160	60	5	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	14	10	-	Nil
TOTALS ..	176	72	5	Nil

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	3	3	-	3	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	2	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ..	5	5	-	5	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-
) Cleaning) and) washing	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE 1

COMPARATIVE INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

Year	Workshop	England & Wales
1948	38	34
1949	14	32
1950	36	30
1951	37	29
1952	37	27
1953	16	27
1954	26	25.5
1955	26.5	24.9
1956	30.3	23.8
1957	16.2	23.0
1958	17.7	22.5
1959	21.5	22.0
1960	22.0	21.7
1961	22.8	21.4
1962	25.4	21.4

APPENDIX A. (Cont'd)

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE 2.

INFANT DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE, 1962

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE																	TOTAL				
	DAYS								MONTHS													
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-13	14-20	21-28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11
Atelectasis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Broncho-pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Meningocele	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Prematurity	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Subdural Haematoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Patent Interventricular Septum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Orsophageal Atresia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17

APPENDIX C.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

TABLE 1

MONTHLY NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

DISEASE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever	4	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	11
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	11	-	4	-	-	1	-	2	5	1	4	3	31
Pneumonia	3	5	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	2	-	2	18
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	5	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	13
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	25	7	6	-	8	4	1	4	5	5	4	10	79

APPENDIX C. (Cont'd)

TABLE 2

Notification of Tuberculosis

AGE	NEW CASES					DEATHS				
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1962 Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
5 - 15 "	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Nil
15 - 25 "	5	4	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	Nil
25 - 35 "	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	Nil
35 - 45 "	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
45 - 55 "	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	Nil
55 - 65 "	3	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	Nil
Over 65 "	2	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	Nil
TOTALS ..	11	9	3	2	25	-	-	1	-	1

The following table shows the number of new cases arising in the district during each of the past 10 years :

1953	-	45 cases
1954	-	36 "
1955	-	18 "
1956	-	22 "
1957	-	44 "
1958	-	30 "
1959	-	20 "
1960	-	15 "
1961	-	8 "
1962	-	25 "

V.R. BANERJEE

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

October, 1963.

REPORTS.

During the year the following inspections and visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors.

General. 2,448

(Including visits made in connection with infectious diseases, scavenging, road control, drainage, water supply, atmospheric pollution, river pollution, factories, workshops, nuisances, etc.)

Boys' 96

(Including boys' clubs, club houses, sports grounds, etc.)

BOROUGH OF WORKSOP

Road and Other Works. 94

Food Hygiene. 402

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Refuse Collection, Cleansing and Salvage. 87

TOTAL VISITS 3,790

DEFECTS REPORTED.

Report made to the Medical Officer of Health in pursuance of The Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959.

No. 1, Server Place. Defect remedied.
Closing Order.
No. 22, Friarwood Road. Defect remedied.
Closing Order.
No. 34, Westgate. Defect remedied.
Sanitation Order.
No. 4, Hill Street. Defect remedied.
Sanitation Order.

The following individual defect houses, dealt with in previous years, were remediated during 1963.

No. 12, Park Street.

No. 4, 5 & 6, St.

W.H. HARRIS

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

Cleansing Act, 1957.

Cleansing Areas Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4 (Borough).

October, 1963.

This area commenced on 1st November, 1963, and the contract was taken over by September, 1964.

This, however, was not fully accomplished due to various causes. Of the 121 streets scheduled in the layout of that/contracted houses, the following were completed and accepted by the end of the year, mostly by residents from Cleansing Areas 1 and 2.

Harwood's Court	23	Completed	11.1.63
St. Mary's Court	13	"	17.3.63
Marshall's Court	18	"	12.11.62
Seagate Court	12	"	1.12.62

INSPECTIONS.

During the year the following inspections and visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors.

<u>General.</u>	..	..	..	..	2,446
(Including visits made in connection with infectious diseases, caravans, pest control, drainage, water supply, atmospheric pollution, river pollution, factories, workplaces, nuisances, etc.)					
<u>Housing.</u>	..	..	..	..	996
(Including housing defects, slum clearance, certificates of disrepair, improvement grants, etc.)					
<u>Meat and Other Foods.</u>	..	..	..	..	942
<u>Food Hygiene</u>	..	..	..	..	480
<u>Refuse Collection, Disposal and Salvage</u>				..	873
TOTAL VISITS					5,737

UNFIT HOUSES.

The following houses were represented as unfit for human habitation (Section 16, Housing Act, 1957).

No. 1, Beaver Place	Tenant rehoused. Closing Order.
No. 59, Priorswell Road	Tenant rehoused. Closing Order.
No. 50, Westgate	Tenant rehoused. Demolition Order.
No. 8, Hill Street	Tenant rehoused. Demolition Order.

The following individual unfit houses, dealt with in previous years, were demolished during 1962.

No. 22, Park Street.
Nos. 4, 6 & 8, Newgate Street.

Housing Act, 1957.

Clearance Areas Nos. 3, 4a & 4b (Marecroft).

Rebuilding in this area commenced on 1st November, 1960, and the contract was scheduled for completion by September, 1962.

This, however, was not fully accomplished due to varied causes. Of the 121 units scheduled in the layout of flat/maisonette blocks, the following were completed and occupied by the end of the year, mostly by families from Clearance Areas 6 and 7.

Marecroft Court	22	Tenancies commenced	13.8.62
St. Mary's Court	13	"	" 17.9.62
Southwell Court	18	"	" 12.11.62
Newgate Court	12	"	" 3.12.62

The idea of flat/maisonettes is new in the Corporation's housing schemes and their occupation was awaited with interest by all who had been concerned in the matters leading to their construction, to determine the reactions of tenants to this new type of living accommodation.

The Health Department and the Housing Department applied their experience of previous clearance areas and gave the fullest possible advice and encouragement to the future tenants of this area and were able to satisfy the wishes of most of them in the allocation of new homes. It was felt that a great deal of work and worry in the future would be prevented if the settlement of new tenants could be achieved happily and quickly.

I am pleased to report that this policy, once more, has proved successful and the sharing of communal entrances and balconies to the maisonettes has become an accepted feature of the daily lives of the new tenants, many of whom live adjacent to relatives, friends or neighbours from Clearance Areas 6 & 7.

Clearance Areas 6 & 7 (Sandhill Street/Cresswell Street).

As reported in the previous paragraph, the movement of families from these areas to the redeveloped Marecroft increased.

During 1962, a further 104 families (317 persons) were rehoused either in Marecroft or in other Council houses. Systematic vacation of blocks of condemned property was almost completely achieved so that by the end of 1962, it was possible for the Council to invite tenders for their demolition. It is hoped that these areas will be completely vacated by mid-1963 and complete demolition achieved by the end of 1963.

Slum Clearance Survey.

The curtailment by the Council of further surveys of unfit property until the schemes of redevelopment in hand had progressed was still in effect during 1962.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR, 1962.

Number of applications	..	..	4
Number of applications withdrawn	..	..	Nil
Number of certificates issued	..	..	1
Number of undertakings accepted	..	..	3
Number of undertakings refused	..	..	Nil
Number of certificates issued in default of undertaking	..	..	Nil
Number of applications made for revocation of certificates	..	..	2
Number of certificates revoked	..	..	2
Number of objections to revocation (by tenant)	..	..	Nil
Number of revocation applications refused	..	..	Nil

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

One Common Lodging House is situated in the Borough at No. 87, Lowtown Street.

The house, with common room and nine dormitories, is registered to accommodate 49 male lodgers only. The residents are mainly permanent and only a few itinerants are catered for during the year.

The house continues to be maintained satisfactorily and registration was renewed for a further period of one year.

CARAVANS.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Work was started in May on the new Municipal Site extending from Garside Street. The site when completed will allow for the accommodation of 63 caravans, each with its own concrete standing, water closet, store shed, electricity and water supply, main drainage, fenced garden, paved path and line posts. The concrete access roads are electrically lit and car parks are to be provided for the use of the tenants' vehicles.

By the year end, twenty four families had been accommodated and further standings were in the course of construction to receive the large number of applicants who were attracted by the amenities provided on the site. Workers from as far away as Sheffield and Rotherham applied for admittance and inquiries were also received from persons further afield wishing to obtain work in this area.

Although preference was given to persons already living or working in the Borough, the Council allowed standings to a number of travelling families having close connections with the town. In so doing, it has set an example to those less enlightened authorities who have adopted the negative attitude of restricting their activities to forcing these families over their boundaries into the area of their neighbouring authority.

I am pleased to report that those travelling families who have been given permanent homes on the Council site have responded by making excellent tenants and I would recommend other authorities to follow Worksop's example.

Of the three other multiple sites in the Borough, one showed a steady improvement and an extension of the facilities offered to the tenants. This was reflected by a number of withdrawals from the waiting list for admittance to the Council site.

Plans were in preparation to improve the amenities of a small site of four caravans and to bring it in line with modern standards.

The remaining site showed little change due partly to an uncertainty as to its future.

The single caravan licensed site continued to be well ordered.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Investigations in connection with atmospheric pollution in Worksop continued throughout the year.

Four record stations equipped with deposit gauges and lead dioxide apparatus ceased to operate in April, 1962, after being in use for three years. It is felt that these stations have given useful information as to the degree and location of atmospheric pollution in Worksop.

Since March, 1962, these instruments have been replaced by two volumetric sulphur dioxide and smoke recording units, a more efficient type of investigating apparatus, similar to those used by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the present national survey of atmospheric pollution.

The instruments are sited in the School Clinic, Watson Road, and the Worksop Rural District Council Offices, Carlton Road. The sites were chosen in consultation with the D.S.I.R. as the most suitable for carrying out atmospheric pollution investigations in the town.

It is hoped from information obtained from these instruments to compare atmospheric pollution in Worksop with standard figures for similar areas, obtained from the national survey and thus obtain guidance as to future action to be taken regarding smoke control areas in the Borough.

The Tables below illustrate the results obtained by the volumetric apparatus of smoke and sulphur dioxide pollution in Worksop during 1962.

TABLE 1.

NO. 7 STATION. SCHOOL CLINIC, WATSON ROAD, WORKSOP.

1962	SMOKE		SULPHUR DIOXIDE		SMOKE/SO ₂
	M.A.	H.D.R.	M.A.	H.D.R.	Ratio
March	239	539	164	272	1.46
April	139	266	106	177	1.31
May	100	188	85	136	1.18
June	51	117	64	133	0.80
July	73	166	61	113	1.20
August	67	157	57	121	1.18
September	139	262	95	196	1.46
October	243	603	150	286	1.62
November	399	1012	247	542	1.62
December	357	1130	248	682	1.44

TABLE 2.

NO. 9 STATION. WORKSOP R.D.C. OFFICES, CARLTON ROAD, WORKSOP

1962	SMOKE		SULPHUR DIOXIDE		SMOKE/SO ₂
	M.A.	H.D.R.	M.A.	H.D.R.	Ratio
March	249	654	217	533	1.14
April	-	-	-	-	-
May	96	181	51	175	1.88
June	53	98	38	101	1.39
July	59	140	68	155	0.86
August	117	203	100	186	1.24
September	149	275	112	247	0.93
October	235	479	147	379	2.28
November	-	-	-	-	-
December	369	1205	252	1019	1.46

M.A. Monthly Average) Measured in microgrammes
H.D.R. Highest Daily Recording) per cubic metre.

SMOKE The term "Smoke" is used to denote the suspended impurity collected by the test.

The volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide recording apparatus clearly showed the serious build-up of atmospheric pollution during the fog which affected the area during the beginning of December.

At No. 9 Station (Carlton Road) on the 6th December the concentration of sulphur dioxide was 7 times the concentration for a December day without fog and over 15 times the concentration for an average day in June. Smoke also showed 5 times the concentration on a fogless day in December and up to 30 times the concentration for an average day in June.

Deposit Gauge and Lead Dioxide Apparatus.

The use of No. 6 Station, Haggonfields, Rhodesia, equipped with deposit gauge lead dioxide apparatus, still continues. This station is being used to monitor possible pollution from a nearby brickworks. No unusual emissions have been recorded during the year.

The table below indicates the amounts of deposited matter and concentrations of sulphur dioxide recorded at the station.

NO. 6 STATION. HAGGONFIELDS SCHOOL, RHODESIA, WORKSOP.

1962	RAINFALL	DEPOSITED MATTER			SULPHUR DIOXIDE
	(Inches)	(Tons per Square Mile)			(Milligrammes per
		Insoluble	Soluble	Total	100 sq. cm. per day)
January	—	—	—	—	1.72
February	0.67	3.80	4.07	7.87	1.65
March	0.91	5.90	6.00	11.91	1.82
April	1.69	4.23	4.40	8.64	1.30
May	2.17	6.87	9.57	16.44	1.02
June	0.35	4.60	2.97	7.57	0.75
July	1.97	5.50	5.17	10.67	0.98
August	3.07	4.87	4.50	9.37	0.98
September	2.52	2.25	5.60	7.85	1.13
October	0.95	2.77	6.90	9.67	1.16
November	1.38	3.03	7.54	10.57	1.91
December	1.26	3.13	6.77	9.90	2.12

A private atmospheric pollution recording station, equipped with a deposit gauge, is sited to the west of Mansfield Road and the Council have access to the results from this station.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

No serious smoke nuisance from factories was observed during the year. The increase in the use of diesel locomotives by British Railways has also caused a reduction in nuisances due to black smoke emissions from steam locomotives passing through Worksop or standing in the station or sidings.

Emissions of dense white fumes from a factory gave rise to numerous complaints. The fumes were a result of galvanising operations. A new fibreglass fume duct, 120 feet high, has now been erected at the factory to enable the fumes to be dispersed at a high level.

PRIOR APPROVAL OF NEW FURNACES.

One application for prior approval of the installation of new furnaces in accordance with Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, was approved by the Council. The application was in connection with the following installation :-

The Home for the More Infirm, Gateford Road, Worksop.

Two Beeston 10 CN hot water boilers, each rated at 542,000 B.T.U's per hour, coal fired by means of an Ashwell and Nesbitt underfeed automatic stoker.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Complaints of excessive noise nuisance were received with regard to three factories in the town.

1. A timber saw yard situated adjacent to dwellinghouses caused a considerable

noise nuisance from sawing operations by the use of fixed circular saws and "Danarm" portable saws in late 1961.

An abatement notice served at that time was complied with in 1962.

The use of portable saws was reduced to a minimum and a diesel operated saw bench was positioned upon a solid base within the large asbestos-clad building and converted to electrical power. Large wooden sliding doors were fitted to the building and the occupier instructed to keep them closed as much as possible.

No further complaints were received during 1962.

2. A large grain drying establishment operated by a local firm of maltsters caused complaints from adjoining house tenants.

The grain drying operations started in August and proceeded on a 24 hour day/7 day week basis until the following March and noise was particularly noticeable at night when other daytime background noises ceased for the day.

On investigation, involving several late night observations, it was found that the major source of noise came from an oil-fired furnace situated in a part of the building facing the inhabited houses.

Owing to the heat produced by this apparatus, windows were left open and the continuous roar of the furnace penetrated outside, causing disturbed sleep for the complainants.

Angles of noise projection from this source were calculated and a temporary baffle wall of tarpaulin sheets erected as an experiment. This proved successful and the firm intend to erect a permanent baffle wall for the 1963 grain drying season.

3. A monumental masons yard caused excessive noise nuisance by reason of a stone crusher, motor mechanics activities and the use of a portable radio set by these employees.

The use of radio sets was prohibited, the stone crusher boxed in and noise from lorry engines and other noises associated with garage activities reduced to a minimum. The firm intends to move all motor transport activities to a new site when available in 1963.

PEST CONTROL.

Rats and Mice.

During the year, contract work was carried out at 52 premises, realising a sum of £30. 12s. 0d.

Due to very few "takes" of poison bait deposited in the sewers during the previous year, indicating only minor infestation of the sewer system, only two treatments were carried out in 1962. Of 67 manholes tested, only eight had "takes" from the first treatment. From the second treatment, of 36 manholes tested only six had "takes".

Insects.

Frequent requests were made during the year for the services of the Health Department staff for treatment and advice in ridding property of insect pests.

A total of 190 premises were treated for the following pests -

Ants	..	..	..	121
Bedbugs	..	..	..	16
Cockroaches	..	..	..	36
Earwigs	..	..	..	8
Fleas (Human : <i>Pulex irritans</i>)				1
(Cat : <i>Ctenocephalides felis</i>)				1
Ground Beetles				2

Silverfish	..	..	..	2
Spider Beetles (Brown : Ptinus tectus)				1
(Golden : Niptus heloleucus)				1
Woodlice	..	..	..	1
				<hr/>
				190
				<hr/>

It will be noted that 16 premises were treated against bedbugs. This follows the pattern of previous years by showing a gradual decline in the incidence of what must be the most loathsome of the domestic pests found in this country. The number of houses in the Borough either reported or found to be infested with bedbugs in the past three years was :-

1960	..	29 houses
1961	..	21 houses
1962	..	16 houses

Credit for this decline must be divided between the manufacturers of insecticides, the local authorities and a large section of the general public.

The wartime break-through in new insecticides, particularly those of the chlorinated hydrocarbon group - D.D.T., gamma D.H.C. and Dieldrin - has given the public an inexpensive and convenient means of ridding their houses of vermin. Local authorities have contributed by demolishing many of the older type of terraced houses and by substituting modern housing. This has given an incentive to the tenants to spend time and money on the decoration of their new homes with advantage where previously such effort would be largely wasted because of the dampness and disrepair of their houses. It is this steady rise in domestic pride which is being reflected by the decline of domestic vermin.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Four premises are situated in the Borough conducting the following business :-

Rag, Bone and Scrap Metal Dealers	..	2
Hide and Skin	.. ..	1
Manure Manufacturer	.. ..	1

These trades continue with the minimum of nuisance and inspections under the Factories Act showed satisfactory working conditions.

PET ANIMALS.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

With the opening of a pet stall or shop at the newly opened "Shopping Center" (formerly the Savoy Cinema), the number of premises in the Borough licensed under this Act increased to three.

The purpose of the Act is to ensure that all animals, birds, etc. are properly housed, fed and watered while awaiting sale.

Regular visits were made to the shops to ensure that the conditions of the licence were being maintained, and on each occasion the livestock appeared to be receiving proper attention.

MEAT INSPECTION.

100% meat inspection of all animals slaughtered in the Borough for human consumption was carried out during the year.

The total number of carcasses inspected in 1962 was 7,517 - a decrease of

582 below last year's figure of 8,099. This was due to the closure of three substandard slaughterhouses in July, the replacement for which - the new Central Avenue private abattoir - did not come into operation until October.

	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1,562	114	14	2,972	2,855	-
Number inspected	1,562	114	14	2,972	2,855	-
<u>All diseases except T.B. & Cysticerci.</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	2	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	175	28	-	58	179	-
% of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	11.2	24.6	-	2.0	6.3	-
<u>T.B. Only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	44	-
% of the number inspected affected with T.B.	.06	-	-	-	1.6	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	8	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	8	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
% of the number inspected affected with Cysticercosis	0.51	-	-	-	-	-

WEIGHT OF MEAT CONDEMNED

Tuberculosis 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 0 st. 10 lbs.
Other Diseases 25 cwt. 2 qrs. 0 st. 7 lbs.

TOTAL .. 1 ton 13cwt. 1 qr. 1 st. 3 lbs.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, came fully into operation in Worksop on 1st July, 1962.

The following four slaughterhouses, complying in full with the requirements of the Regulations, were licensed and operating by the end of 1962.

<u>Occupier</u>	<u>Slaughterhouse.</u>
Workshop Co-operative Society Ltd.	Abattoir, Eastgate
Mr. H.L. Nilan	Rear of 22, Victoria Road
Mr. P. Godfrey	Rear of Colbeck House, Colbeck Street
Workshop Abattoir Ltd.	Abattoir, Central Avenue.

The slaughterhouse of Mr. P. Godfrey, which is situated in a confirmed Clearance Area, is expected to cease operation during 1963 when the site is to be cleared.

The abattoir owned and occupied by the Workshop Abattoir Ltd. is a new modern slaughterhouse provided for the use of a group of butchers in the Workshop area whose slaughterhouses have been closed as not being capable of being brought up to the required standards.

This establishment came into operation on 15th October, 1962, three unsuitable slaughterhouses having ceased to operate on 1st July, 1962.

It is felt that the slaughtering facilities provided in Workshop are adequate for the needs of the district.

An inspection of the improved slaughterhouses was carried out by members of the Health Committee in September. The occupiers of the slaughterhouses expressed their appreciation of the Committee's interest in their premises, especially in view of the considerable expense involved in carrying out the necessary improvements.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

The Council granted 31 licences to slaughter or stun animals during 1962.

Of these, 30 applications were for the renewal of existing licences and the remaining application was in respect of a youth entering the trade. In his case, the licence was granted subject to the holder performing the work only under supervision of an experienced person.

UNFIT FOOD.

The following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered and condemned during the year :-

				<u>Lbs.</u>
Poultry, Meat and Meat Products	..	..	..	1,426
Fish and Shell Fish	..	..	..	952
Fruit and Vegetables	..	..	..	1,514
Dairy Produce and Ice Cream	..	..	..	196
Flour Confectionery	..	..	..	101
Tinned Foods (870 tins)	..	..	..	745
				<hr/>
			TOTAL	4,942 lbs.
				<hr/>

= 2 tons 4 cwt. 14 lbs.

Apart from the tinned goods, much of this was prepacked deep frozen food which was condemned as a result of mechanical failure in refrigeration during storage while awaiting sale.

The effect of thawing is to allow contamination of one product by fluids

from another. In such circumstances with products such as fish and soft fruit, the decision as to what to condemn is a simple one. In the event of short period failures, however, judgment is more difficult. When slow refreezing has taken place a decision must take into account not only whether the food can be passed as fit for human consumption, but whether the trader would be committing a technical offence by selling it as quick frozen food with guaranteed keeping qualities.

As in all matters involving any risk to health, the Public Health Inspectors allow a wide margin of safety in passing any food as fit.

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

During the year, 11 applications were received for the registration of premises under the above mentioned Act.

The purposes for which the premises were registered were as follows :-

Sale of Ice Cream and Storage of Ice Cream				
intended for sale	..	..	..	5
Manufacture, Sale and Storage of Ice Cream				
intended for sale	..	..	..	1
Spit roasting of Chickens	..	..	..	2
Cooking of Hams	..	..	..	1
Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted,				
pressed, pickled or preserved food				
intended for sale	..	..	..	2

This brought the number of premises so registered in the Borough to 140. Of this number, 121 premises have been registered for the sale and storage for sale of Ice Cream.

It is debatable whether this drawn out process of registering ice cream vendors is necessary in view of modern legislation. The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations give local authorities power of control over food shops to ensure that proper care is taken of food during sale.

Ice cream, as sold in shops, is refrigerated and is mostly paper-wrapped. In such circumstances, there seems far less danger of contamination and bacterial growth than with unwrapped meat pies, brawn and other meat products. With these latter foods the place of manufacture only is subject to registration and not the place of sale. Why then should the sale of ice cream be singled out for special attention? It cannot be that the sale of ice cream would go on unobserved, for with modern advertising the trade is self proclaiming. To confuse the issue further, mobile vans from which ice cream is sold are not subject to registration under the Act, as they are not classed as "premises".

LICENSING ACT, 1961.

Under this Act, all Clubs, Institutes, etc. are required to apply to the Clerk of the Justices for a Club Registration Certificate.

Upon application, visits of inspection are made by the Police, the Fire Service and by an authorised officer of the local authority.

The Chief Public Health Inspector was appointed the authorised officer for the local authority. The Council has a right to object to the granting of a Certificate on the following grounds

- (a) that the premises are not suitable and convenient for the purpose, in view of their character and condition and of the size and nature of the Club, and

- (b) that the Club is conducted in a disorderly manner or for an unlawful purpose.

Visits were made to 15 premises during the year and attention was directed to the structural condition of the property, internal cleanliness, sanitary facilities, food hygiene, lighting, ventilation, water supply, refuse storage etc.

Only a few minor defects were required to be remedied in certain premises and no reasons were found for objecting to the granting of club registration certificates.

WATER SAMPLING.

During the year, 140 samples of drinking water from various sources were taken by the Public Health Inspectors and submitted for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Sheffield.

At the Laboratory the water samples are cultured to test for the presence of Bacterium Coli I (E. Coli) and for Coli-aerogenes. The presence of the former in a supply indicates a possibility of pollution by sewage and is of serious consequence. Coli-aerogenes are found in soil and dust and in small numbers are of less significance.

In testing non-chlorinated supplies the water is classified into four categories :-

Class I	Excellent	No coli-aerogenes per 100 ml.
Class II	Satisfactory	1 - 3 coli-aerogenes per 100 ml.
Class III	Suspicious	4 - 10 coli-aerogenes per 100 ml.
Class IV	Unsatisfactory	Over 10 coli-aerogenes per 100 ml.

The presence of Bact. Coli (E. Coli) immediately places the sample in Class IV.

Throughout the year, 50% of the samples should fall into Class I; 80% into Classes I or II and the remainder should not fall below Class III.

The results of the samples taken were as follows :

Source	Number Taken	Class				Explanatory Note
		I	II	III	IV	
Main piped supply	42	38	1	-	3	Note I
Sunnyside Boreholes	68	64	-	2	2	Note II
Retford Supply	1	1	-	-	-	
<u>Private Supplies.</u>						
Clumber Park	9	6	-	3	-	Note III
Osberton Park	10	7	-	-	3	Note IV
Steetley Colliery	3	1	1	1	-	Note V
Worksop College	5	5	-	-	-	
Manton Forest Farm	2	-	-	-	2	Note VI
	140	122	2	6	10	

Note I. Main Piped Supply.

This comprises mains water originating from the Sunnyside and Rhodesia Boreholes and Manton Colliery. Samples were taken from premises throughout the town either as routine bacteriological checks or following complaints regarding

discolouration or suspected contamination.

Three samples proved to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory.

Sample 1 was taken from a house on the edge of the town where the daytime water pressure is so low as to necessitate the installation of an underground storage tank from which water is pumped up to the house. Following a notification of illness, it was found that the cesspool, which was at a higher level than the tank, had overflowed and sewage was gaining access to the water. An emergency supply was arranged, the cesspool emptied and the water system thoroughly chlorinated. To avoid possible recurrence, the water tank was moved to a position above the cesspool.

Sample 2 was taken at an outlying house, the water supply to which came from a water tower served by the Manton supply. The sample was taken prior to the installation of a chlorinator at the source of supply and subsequent samples of the chlorinated water proved to be satisfactory.

Sample 3, which contained *E. Coli*, was a routine check sample of the Rhodesia supply. Investigation showed that the chlorinator provided for this bore was out of action. This defect was remedied and subsequent samples produced satisfactory results.

Note II. Sunnyside Boreholes.

Regular checks are made of the water from the Sunnyside Boreholes which are the main source of the Town's supply.

Two samples, one classified as "Suspicious" and one as "Unsatisfactory" came from No. 2 Borehole. This bore had produced three suspicious samples in the previous year when a small number of non-faecal organisms were isolated by the Laboratory.

The new No. 5 Borehole was tested during the clarifying period when water was being run to waste. Two samples were taken, both of which showed the presence of non-faecal organisms. Taking into account the disturbance of the ground during boring operations, this was an expected result.

Water from the Sunnyside Boreholes passes through a chlorinator before being distributed through the mains.

Note III. Clumber Park.

This is one of five private supplies which are tested at regular intervals. Unlike the majority of local water undertakings which rely upon boreholes, this water comes from a natural spring and is then pumped to a balance tank and to outlying premises.

Of the nine samples taken, three showed the presence of a small number of non-faecal coli.

Note IV. Osberton Park.

Of the ten samples taken during the year, three showed the presence of non-faecal organisms. The water supplied to the Hall and village is obtained from a bore which was recently sunk near to the Hall. From the bore it is pumped to a main cistern and then gravity fed to the various premises. The present bore replaced one sited near to the River Ryton. Water from this original borehole used to be pumped up to the Hall by a water driven pump, using the river as its source of power. During times of flood and drought, however, the water wheel ceased to function and it was for this reason that the new borehole was brought into use.

The unsatisfactory samples were taken late in the year and were followed by some satisfactory results. Investigation is continuing.

Note V. Steetley Colliery.

This is an unchlorinated supply serving the Colliery and a few neighbouring houses. One sample showed the presence of a small number of non-faecal coli at a time when alterations had been carried out to the system.

Note VI. Manton Forest Farm.

This private borehole serves a farm which provides camping facilities for a number of caravan and camping clubs.

At the request of the Department, the farmer has installed a small domestic chlorinator after samples had shown the presence of non-faecal organisms. An arrangement had been made that the tenant would maintain the apparatus so that all water used would be treated. The unsatisfactory samples showed that adequate care had not been taken and the tenant has been informed of this. As an additional measure of safety, a notice has been displayed at the stand pipe advising campers to boil the water before drinking.

Sampling by Water Boards.

The results of five samples taken by officials of the Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board and examined by the Board's Chemist and Bacteriologist were notified to the Department. These samples were taken in August following the introduction of chlorination of the Manton supply at the colliery and in each case the results were bacteriologically satisfactory.

The Area Chief Scientist of the National Coal Board submitted the results of tests made on 25 samples of water taken from the Rhodesia Water Works and from Lady Lea Farm. In each case the results were bacteriologically satisfactory.

Chemical Analysis of Water.

One sample of town's water was submitted to the Public Analyst's Laboratory at Sheffield to determine the fluorine content.

The report showed that the water contained 0.38 parts per million of fluorine.

RADIOLOGICAL SAFETY.

In view of the public concern at the periodic rise in the general level of radiation following nuclear testing, the Public Health Inspectors attended an evening course of ten lectures (weekly) on Radiological Safety at the Nottingham and District Technical College.

The reassuring fact which emerged from the course was that the general level of radiation was far below the danger mark. Nevertheless, it was generally accepted, as a matter of policy, that the personal dose rate of each individual should be kept to a minimum.

One source of radiation arises from the use of X-ray apparatus for medical and dental purposes. This is a very necessary aid to diagnosis and treatment and is operated by highly skilled and trained personnel.

A simpler form of X-ray apparatus is sometimes used in the retail shoe trade for shoe fitting purposes. These fluoroscopes were not subject to the same rigorous control as their medical counterparts and it was felt that repeated use of the machine might produce ill effects in the assistants operating them or in young customers. To overcome this possible risk, in 1958 the Home Office issued a set of requirements imposing certain limits on their use and requiring modifications to be carried out.

In May of the year under review, the Public Health Inspectors made a survey of all the womens' shoe shops in the town and it was found that three

establishments were using fluoroscopes. The machines in two shops have been modified in accordance with the Home Office requirements. The remaining machine had not been so modified but was awaiting attention. At the year end, however, the modifications had not yet been carried out. The requirements allowed a five year period during which all existing machines should be modified and this period expires on 1st July, 1963.

Tests were made on both the unmodified and modified machines by the Inspectors, using 0 - 0.5 and 0 - 5 roentgens dosimeters.

It was found that the modified machines complied with the Home Office requirements both in respect of the intensity of the beam and the insulation against leakage.

The unmodified machine showed far higher readings. Although intended primarily for children, this machine showed a dose rate of 15 roentgens per minute at the point of foot insertion. As the recommended maximum dose rate is 4.8 roentgens per minute, this figure should be viewed with some concern. In the absence of any legal powers of control, the shopkeeper was advised to limit the use of this machine as much as possible.

-X-X-X-X-X-

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

1st April, 1962 to 31st March, 1963

INTRODUCTION.

I am pleased to record my appreciation of the work of the Foreman, Assistant Foreman and all the staff of the Cleansing Department.

Mr. T. Machin retired on 7th July, 1962, after completing 20 years service with the Cleansing Department - the last 10 years as Foreman. He was initially employed on waste paper collection during World War II and proved an energetic worker and organiser in the formative years of that scheme. His general experience in the Department has been of great value in his years as Foreman. I am greatly indebted to Mr. Machin for his conscientious application to his duties, often performed in ill-health and physical pain. I hope that he will enjoy a long and happy retirement, which he has justly earned.

Mr. A. Travis (Assistant Foreman) was promoted to Foreman and Mr. K. Pridmore (Driver/Refuse Collector) to Assistant Foreman with effect from 1st July, 1962.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

Following the hurricane in February, 1962, high winds were experienced in June and July, another hurricane on the 15th December, with the usual snow and fog of November and December. A record cold spell commencing on Boxing Day, lasted until the end of February, 1963. In spite of bitter conditions, the worst for many years, the Department only lost one full day's work.

Refuse collection services were extended to the following 154 new premises :-

Baulk Lane (6), Blyth Road (1), Carlton Road (2), Coleridge Road (4), Curzon Drive (5), Dawber Street (1), Dryden Dale (10), Dunstan Crescent (12), Featherbed Lane (1), Gateford Close (3), George Street (1), Grasmere Road (3), Herrick Drive (4), Highland Grove (2), Holmhurst Close (2), Kilton Hill (2), Marecroft (65), Potter Street (1), Prince Charles Road (4), Shelley Street (7), Shireoaks Road (1), Sitwell Road (4), Sparken Hill (1), Thievesdale Lane (6), Valley Road (1).

The 65 new premises in Marecroft form part of the redevelopment scheme of flat/maisonettes erected on the slum clearance site. On the question of refuse collection, it was found that the recesses provided on the balconies of the maisonettes were not large enough to accommodate a standard size metal dustbin sufficient for its easy use by the tenants. It was decided, therefore, to introduce the paper sack method of refuse storage. Each dwelling was provided with a slide type holder fitted in the bin recess and 15" diameter paper sacks provided weekly.

At the time of receiving their new rent books and signing tenancy agreements at the Town Hall, the opportunity was taken to provide each new tenant with an illustrated instruction sheet on how to fit the paper sack to the holder and the system explained. Visits were made later to the site and each paper sack equipment checked for correct fitting and usage.

I am pleased to report that this new system has been received with full approval by the tenants, who comment on its hygiene, lack of noise and easy operation. The refuse collection staff also approve of the ease of collection, especially in view of the number of steps to be negotiated. The substitution of a 4 ounce paper sack for a 23 lb. metal dustbin obviously is favoured by the men who have to lift them.

MAINTENANCE.

The new refuse collection vehicle ordered last year was put into service on 21st May, 1962.

This is a Shelvoke & Drewry Fore & Aft Tipper (Diesel) with power press, with a capacity of 16/18 cubic yards (Fleet No. 10).

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Controlled tipping continues on the Carlton Road Tip adjoining the depot.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.

The Council operates a Municipal Dustbin Scheme under the terms of Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936. This scheme commenced on 30th March, 1951.

The Local Authorities (Charges for Dustbins) Order, 1957, makes an annual charge of 7s. 6d. per dustbin.

The number of dustbins supplied during the year was 140, making a total of 2,314 dustbins supplied under the scheme since its inception.

WASTE PAPER SALVAGE.

Output of waste paper salvage decreased during this year.

A decrease of 120 tons 13 cwt. over the previous year was recorded.

This was mainly due to embargoes on despatches to the Mills, who instituted a quota system of deliveries per month to prevent overstocking at the Mills.

OTHER SALVAGE.

Owing to local difficulties and a poor steel market, the disposal of other salvage showed a decrease of 2 tons 3 cwt. over the previous year.

SALVAGE.

1962/63.

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	786	-	2	-	6,376.	5.	7.
Other Salvage (metals, textiles, etc.)	13	13	-	10	224.	19.	3.
	799	13	2	10	6,601.	4.	10.

Details of Refuse Collection and Disposal.

1st April, 1962 to 31st March, 1963.

Collection

Number of dustbins emptied	..	..	..	587,196
" " dry ashpits emptied	..	..	..	11
" " wet ashpits emptied	..	..	..	25
" " pail closets emptied	..	..	..	1,818
" " cesspools emptied	..	..	..	390

Disposal

Number of loads deposited on tip	..	..	4,583
" " liquid loads deposited on fields or in sewers	..	..	838

WORKSOP CORPORATION

CLEANSING COSTS

YEAR 1962/1963.

<u>EXPENDITURE.</u>	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Loan charges - Principal	2,192.	9.	8.						
Interest	620.	13.	11.						
				2,813.	3.	7.			
Bonus on Collections				2,032.	7.	11.			
Other charges				35,358.	17.	3.	40,204.	8.	9.
<u>INCOME.</u>									
<u>Salvage</u>									
Waste Paper	6,376.	5.	7.						
Other Salvage	224.	19.	3.						
				6,601.	4.	10.			
<u>Other Items</u>									
Hire of Cesspool Emptier				121.	12.	6.			
Rents				387.	1.	8.			
Miscellaneous				71.	8.	3.	7,181.	7.	3.
Net Expenditure charged to General							33,023.	1.	6.
Rate Fund Revenue Account									

DUSTBINS PROVIDED 1962/63.

Expenditure	Nil
Income	£670. 19s. 7d.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1900

LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE		LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES	
Public Lands	1,234,567.89	Public Lands	1,234,567.89
Private Lands	1,234,567.89	Private Lands	1,234,567.89
Unimproved Lands	1,234,567.89	Unimproved Lands	1,234,567.89
Improved Lands	1,234,567.89	Improved Lands	1,234,567.89
Water Rights	1,234,567.89	Water Rights	1,234,567.89
Mineral Rights	1,234,567.89	Mineral Rights	1,234,567.89
Other Rights	1,234,567.89	Other Rights	1,234,567.89
Total	1,234,567.89	Total	1,234,567.89

LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE
LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES

LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE		LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES	
Public Lands	1,234,567.89	Public Lands	1,234,567.89
Private Lands	1,234,567.89	Private Lands	1,234,567.89
Unimproved Lands	1,234,567.89	Unimproved Lands	1,234,567.89
Improved Lands	1,234,567.89	Improved Lands	1,234,567.89
Water Rights	1,234,567.89	Water Rights	1,234,567.89
Mineral Rights	1,234,567.89	Mineral Rights	1,234,567.89
Other Rights	1,234,567.89	Other Rights	1,234,567.89
Total	1,234,567.89	Total	1,234,567.89





