

[Report 1968] / Medical Officer of Health, Worksop Borough.

Contributors

Worksop (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1968

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Borough of Worksop

1968

Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the Report of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

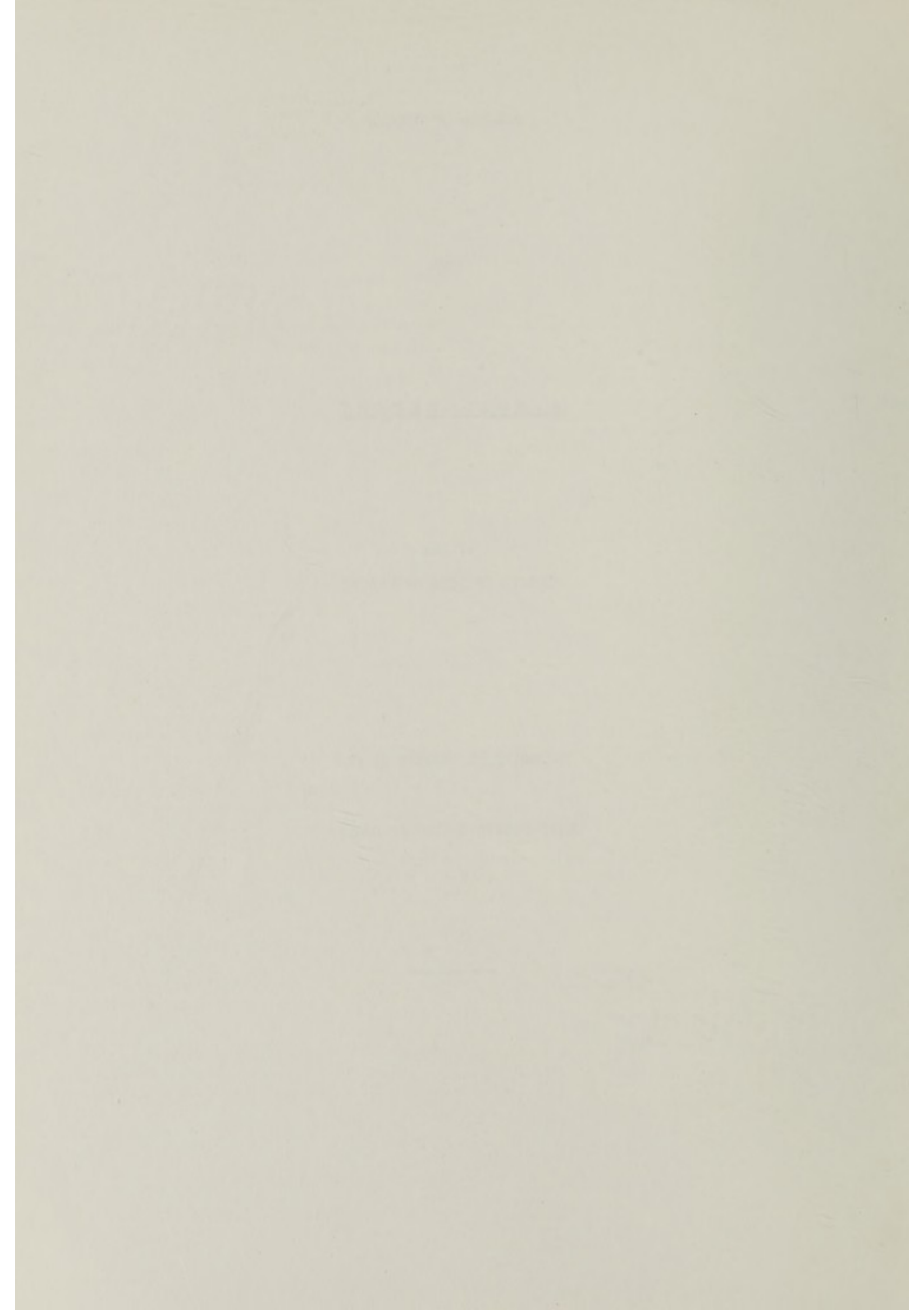
BOROUGH OF WORKSOP

1968

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the Report of the
Chief Public Health Inspector



Health Department,
Park House,
Park Street,
WORKSOP.

July, 1969.

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 1968, together with the vital statistics relative to the period.

The population has not altered and stands at 35,580.

The number of births has increased by 27 from 628 in 1967 to 655.

The number of infant deaths is 13 compared with 7 in 1967. The analysis of infant deaths is to be found in the body of the report. The maternal mortality rate was Nil.

The total number of deaths from all causes is 400, and the natural increase of births over deaths is 255.

During the year no persons suffered from poliomyelitis.

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

This year I have listed the notified incidence of measles for 28 years past. In the spring of 1968 a campaign was launched to vaccinate children against measles. This was the epidemic year for measles in Worksop, and the campaign was to all intents and purposes too late to prevent measles occurring in epidemic proportions. It is to be hoped, however, that in the course of time with continuing vaccination, measles will become very much rarer.

In the body of the report I have given the figures for lung cancer deaths yearly from 1958. If these figures are studied, it will show a very significant increase in this scourge. Indeed the approximate figure per 100,000 of the population increased from 27 in 1958/62 to 40 in 1963/67. In 1968 twenty-four persons died of cancer of the lung compared with 58 deaths from other types of cancer. Twenty of the twenty-two deaths from lung cancer were men, and twelve of these men were under sixty-five.

Infective hepatitis became a disease notifiable to the Council from June, 1968. During the rest of the year only five cases were in fact notified.


From October, 1968 diseases notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health have been revised, and the effect of the revision will be seen in section "C" of the report.

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 their support and encouragement.

Yours sincerely,

G. TATTERSALL,

Medical Officer of Health.



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MAYOR

Councillor J. M. TOMLINSON, J.P.

HEALTH AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman C. Harrison, C.C.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor C. F. Cooley, J.P.

Councillor H. J. Bell
Councillor A. J. Burton
Councillor C. Hancock
Councillor M. Haydon-Baillie
Councillor Mrs. M. Fielding
Councillor D. Nelson
Councillor R. B. Ransford
Councillor J. H. Smy, J.P.
Councillor C. Stibowsky
Alderman Mrs. V. J. S. Vickers, J.P.

HOUSING COMMITTEE AND ESTATES MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor A. J. Burton,

Vice-Chairman: Councillor D. W. Vickers

Councillor H. J. Bell
Councillor Mrs. M. Fielding
Councillor C. Hancock
Councillor Mrs. E. M. Hubble
Councillor W. V. Machin
Councillor D. Nelson
Councillor R. B. Ransford
Councillor C. Stibowsky
Alderman Mrs. V. J. S. Vickers, J.P.
Councillor F. J. Friel

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G. TATTERSALL, M.A. M.B. B.Ch. D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. M. BIRKS, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

F. W. Owen, F.A.P.H.I. - Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
L. H. Motley, M.A.P.H.I.
R. M. Chapman - Appointed 1st May, 1968 - resigned 17th
August, 1968.
R. P. Brailsford - Pupil Public Health Inspector
Commenced 16th September, 1968.

CLERKS

Mrs. E. M. Heap - M.O.H. Secretary
Miss D. Parsisson
Miss L. Taylor

SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	17,935
Population at Census 1961	...	...	...	...	34,237
Estimated population	...	...	...	...	35,580
Number of inhabited houses at 31/3/69	...	...	...	...	11,905
Rateable value of houses at 31/3/69	...	...	...	...	£525,179
Rateable value of all properties at 31/3/69	...	...	...	...	£1,342,034
Sum represented by penny rate	...	...	...	...	£5,528

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS - LIVE

				<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	314	282	596
Illegitimate	...	...	...	<u>27</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>59</u>
				<u>341</u>	<u>314</u>	<u>655</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	...	18.4
Birth rate per 1,000 population of England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	16.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	9.0%

STILLBIRTHS

				<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	7	4	11
Illegitimate	...	...	...	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
				<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>12</u>
Total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	667
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	...	18.0
Rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	...	0.34

DEATHS - Resident

				<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
				228	172	400
Death rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	...	11.2
Death rate per 1,000 population of England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	11.9

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)

				<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	3	7	10
Illegitimate	...	...	...	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
				<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	20.0
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	18.0

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	16.7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	50.8
Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	6.7
Early Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	1.7
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ...	19.5

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of deaths NIL

CAUSES OF DEATH - WORKSOP BOROUGH

	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
Heart disease (all forms)	73	44
Cancer (all forms)	49	33
Other diseases of circulatory system ...	10	10
Pneumonia	11	12
Bronchitis and emphysema	26	5
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2	-
All other external causes	2	1
Diabetes	2	7
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
Congenital anomalies	2	4
Other disease of the respiratory system	2	1
Symptoms and ill-defined diseases ...	1	2
Motor vehicle accidents	7	1
All other accidents	2	8
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ...	1	1
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	2
Influenza	2	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	-
Measles	-	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	-
Other endocrine etc. diseases	-	1
Anaemias	-	1
Other diseases of blood, etc.	-	1
Meningitis	1	-
Other diseases of the nervous system ...	2	2
Hypertensive disease	4	6
Cerebrovascular diseases	17	23
Asthma	-	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ...	1	-
Cirrhosis of liver	-	2
Other diseases of digestive system ...	-	1
Other diseases, genito-urinary system ...	5	-
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system ...	2	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	228	172
	<hr/>	<hr/>

CANCER DEATHS

There were 82 deaths from cancer.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below:

		<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Under 35 years	...	2	1	2	1	2	-
35 to 45 years	...	2	7	5	3	2	4
45 to 55 years	...	5	5	8	13	13	8
55 to 65 years	...	32	16	20	14	6	14
65 to 75 years	...	22	19	19	15	18	21
Over 75 years	...	19	15	22	13	18	22
		82	63	76	59	59	69

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

Year	Stomach		Lung		Breast	Uterus	Other	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.
1964	7	4	11	1	7	6	11	12
1965	5	1	5	1	6	5	27	9
1966	7	5	15	4	6	2	17	20
1967	2	5	12	3	6	3	19	13
1968	7	7	22	2	7	1	20	16

DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS

Year	Deaths from Bronchitis	Total Deaths all Causes	Percentage Bronchitis Deaths
1963	18	328	5.5%
1964	18	372	4.8%
1965	25	353	7.1%
1966	29	375	7.7%
1967	15	345	4.3%
1968	31	400	7.75%

CANCER OF THE LUNG

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1958	7	7	-
1959	6	4	2
1960	16	13	3
1961	7	7	-
1962	10	9	1
1963	20	15	5
1964	12	11	1
1965	6	5	1
1966	19	15	4
1967	15	12	3

CANCER OF THE LUNG

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1968	24	22	2
Five yearly averages			
1963-1967	14.4	11.6	2.8
1958-1962	9.2	8.0	1.2

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS 1903-1968

Year	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	10.5	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
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

*War years - figures incomplete

Year	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
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	22.4	10.0	38	-	1.4	22.4	12
1949	32,050	19.6	9.8	15	-	-	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	-	23.9	11
1952	31,160	16.9	10.2	38	11	-	24.6	3
1953	32,590	16.9	8.9	16	6	-	28.2	9
1954	33,540	17.2	8.9	26	13	-	26.0	4
1955	34,120	16.5	8.8	27	9	1.7	34.1	7
1956	33,800	18.6	9.7	30	10	-	23.9	-
1957	34,080	18.0	9.0	16	7	-	25.9	1
1958	34,250	18.1	8.8	18	6	-	29.6	2
1959	34,220	18.9	9.8	21	12	-	22.6	7
1960	34,520	19.7	9.3	22	6	-	29.9	2
1961	34,510	19.0	10.1	23	12	-	19.0	2
1962	34,840	19.1	10.0	25	13	-	19.0	1
1963	35,140	19.3	9.3	13	9	-	16.0	1
1964	35,400	20.1	10.5	23	16	-	8.5	2
1965	35,430	17.2	9.9	13	10	1.6	16.2	2
1966	35,480	18.5	10.3	29	18	-	22.3	1
1967	35,580	17.6	9.7	11	6	-	3.2	2
1968	35,580	18.4	11.2	20	7	-	18.0	2

ACCIDENTS

The number of deaths caused by accidents in the Borough, either in the home or on the road was 18.

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 teapots and dangerous drugs are kept out of the reach of childish fingers.

SECTION B

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

(a) Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II National Health Service Act, 1946)

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the hospitals serving the Worksop Borough and Rural Districts through a Hospital Management Committee. There are four hospitals:

Victoria Hospital, Worksop.
Kilton Hospital, Worksop.
Retford and District Hospital, Retford.
Carlton Hospital, Nr. Worksop.

The Worksop and Retford Hospital Management Committee carried out the day-to-day administration of these hospitals.

(b) Clinics maintained by the Nottinghamshire County Council

Infant Welfare

Carlton Road

Sessions held each week on Monday and Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.
Sessions held each week on Wednesday 9.30 - 11.30 a.m.
(Toddlers' Clinic)

Number of sessions	...	...	151
New cases under 1 year	...	...	232
New cases over 1 year	...	...	822
Total attendances	...	...	3,115

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	...	...	73
New cases under 1 year	...	...	103
New cases over 1 year	...	...	293
Total attendances	...	...	1,338

Family Planning - In this area there is a consultation clinic held at the Carlton Road Clinic at which advice is given in connection with family planning. The total number of visits made by women during the year was 1,165.

The Minister of Health has urged local health authorities to review their present arrangements for family planning, and suggests that, as many patients will choose to go to their own doctors for advice in such matters, the local health authorities should keep this in mind.

The Minister of Health concludes that an adequate family planning service, fully integrated with other community services, will not only contribute to the dispersal of ignorance and fear, and to the increase of happy family life, but will also relieve the burdens placed on other local authority services by the physical ill-health and mental distress, which so frequently arise from lack of knowledge and advice.

Manton Clinic - The County Council have provided sessions for exfoliative cytology at the Pelham Street Clinic. This is a vitally important new service which entails the examination of women for an easily detected known form of cancer, viz. cancer of the neck of the womb. This cancer can, of course, be easily eradicated and cured in its early stages, and the examination is simplicity itself, and consists in taking a slight swab from the neck of the womb and transferring it to a microscope slide and examining the slide for cancerous cells. The clinic was opened on the 24th June, 1965, and during 1967 615 women attended the clinic; in contrast the number who attended in 1968 was 958.

Women who have had operations for early cancer of the neck of the womb are alive to-day, more than ten years after the date of their operation. It is important to stress this. We only hear of deaths from cancer, never about those who have had the operation and live normal healthy lives thereafter. I wish to advise all women to attend this clinic, more particularly those over thirty-five years of age, unless, of course, this service has been obtained elsewhere.

Provision of Maternity Beds and Maternity Outfits

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

Worksop Guild for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped

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

Orthopaedic Clinic

Sessions are as follows:

Monday	...	...	9 a.m.
Friday	...	...	9 a.m.
Thursday	...	...	3 p.m.

at the "Out-Patients' Department", Victoria Hospital.

Ambulance Service

Ambulance services are provided by Nottinghamshire County Council and are controlled from County Ambulance Control in County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham.

Worksop station is self-contained and controls its own vehicles in co-operation with the rest of the County.

The station is manned by one superintendent, 22 men and a control assistant.

Vehicles comprise three ambulances, one large dual purpose ambulance to carry 12 people, and two small dual purpose vehicles to carry 7 people. One reserve ambulance is kept at the station in case of break-down, or to replace an ambulance undergoing repairs.

Address - The Ambulance Station - Gateford Road, Tele: 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 Health Committee of the County Council, with the County Medical Officer, is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the service with appropriate supervisory staff, midwives and district nursing staff.

Home nursing is a service which provides for the nursing of the chronically sick patients and of the less serious forms of acute illness, where the doctor requests it.

Nurses engaged in this work are:-

Mrs. Freeman	Darfoulds	Tel. No. Worksop 2947
Mrs. Walton	80, Kilton Hill	Tel. No. Worksop 3478
Mrs. Lowery	13, Shelley Street	Tel. No. Worksop 2856
Mrs. Novis	18, Thackeray Close	Tel. No. Worksop 3619

Domiciliary Midwifery

Mothers who can, and wish to be confined at home, are attended by one of the County Midwives, of whom there are seven in the Borough:

Miss I. Chapman	24, South Parade	Tel. No. Worksop 2334
Miss M. M. Hawke	14, Percival Street	Tel. No. Worksop 3745
Miss I. Oliver	25, George Street	Tel. No. Worksop 2437
Mrs. E. Saxton	11, Harewood Road	Tel. No. Worksop 2961
Miss P. Malbon	75, Windsor Road Carlton Park Estate	Tel. No. N. Carlton 476
	Carlton-in-Lindrick	
Miss M. Wintle	46 Woodland Drive	Tel. No. Worksop 3786
Mrs. S. M. Butler	24, Arundel Drive, Carlton Park Estate	Tel. No. N. Carlton 213
	Carlton-in-Lindrick	

Health Visiting

Health visitors are State Registered Nurses with knowledge of midwifery, who have attended a whole-time course in Public Health work and received the Health Visitor's Certificate. Their duties are in respect of the Personal Health Services. They work in the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and do routine visiting of their districts, advising on prevention of illness and maintenance of health.

School Health Service

The School Health Service (known as the School Medical Service until 1945) started officially in 1908, but its growth was greatly increased by the Education Act of 1944, and the National Health Service Act of 1946.

The County Council, as the Local Education Authority, is responsible for the School Health Service. A school clinic is provided at Watson Road on Monday at 9.30 a.m. until 12 noon. A Medical Officer and a School Nurse are in attendance.

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 infirm.

These Home Helps do cleaning, plain cooking, shopping, etc., but not nursing. A recommendation from the doctor or nurse is necessary.

A householder is required to pay at the rate of 5/3d. 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. They make their own provision for meals.

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 (Tel. Worksop 2884).

-----oOo-----

SWIMMING BATHS

A municipal swimming bath is situated 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 makes 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.

SECTION C

PREVALENCE & CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health:

Anthrax	Plague	Malaria
Cholera	Poliomyelitis	Measles
Diphtheria	Relapsing Fever	
Dysentery	Scarlet Fever	
Encephalitis (Acute)	Smallpox	
Enteric, Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fever	Tetanus	
Infective jaundice	Tuberculosis	
Leprosy	Typhus	
Leptospirosis	Whooping Cough	
Meningococcal infection	Yellow Fever	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Food Poisoning or Suspected Food Poisoning	

The number of cases of infectious diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) notified during 1968 was 450. Details of these are as follows:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Erysipelas	1
Dysentery	1
Measles	402
Whooping cough	4
Pneumonia	4
Scarlet fever	7
Food Poisoning	-
Infective jaundice	5
Puerperal pyrexia	1
	<hr/>
	425

Tables showing various details about notifiable infectious diseases during 1968 are given on pages 20 and 21.

Poliomyelitis

During 1968 there were no cases of poliomyelitis.

The number of children who were given a complete course of three doses of oral vaccine was 530. The percentage of children up to 15 years of age who have been protected is 84.7%

The number of children who were given a booster dose was 640.

The use of "oral" poliomyelitis vaccine continued during 1968. No cases of poliomyelitis have been reported, and it would appear that the prevention of this disease has been successful. The early vaccines given by injection were satisfactory, but they are now being surpassed by the oral variety, which is very much easier to administer, and is a more efficient vaccine.

Dysentery

During the year one case of dysentery occurred.

Food Poisoning

There were no cases of food poisoning notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

During the year there were 4 cases of whooping cough. The total number of children immunised against the disease was 515.

Measles

A campaign directed towards vaccination of children up to school leaving age was launched in the spring of 1968. 255 children were vaccinated against the disease during the year. This was an epidemic year for Worksop Borough, and the campaign came too late materially to reduce the number of cases of measles, although it may have had some effect. In future years the pattern displayed in these figures may alter a great deal. It is to be hoped indeed that this disease will in the future be relegated to the position of poliomyelitis and diphtheria.

<u>YEAR</u>				<u>CASES NOTIFIED</u>
1941	...	...	...	698
1942	...	...	...	202
1943	...	...	...	226
1944	...	...	...	48
1945	...	...	...	885
1946	...	...	...	11
1947	...	...	...	371
1948	...	...	...	363
1949	...	...	...	145
1950	...	...	...	471
1951	...	...	...	255
1952	...	...	...	705
1953	...	...	...	274
1954	...	...	...	595
1955	...	...	...	39
1956	...	...	...	5
1957	...	...	...	1,027
1958	...	...	...	13
1959	...	...	...	596
1960	...	...	...	92
1961	...	...	...	366
1962	...	...	...	31
1963	...	...	...	619
1964	...	...	...	262
1965	...	...	...	139
1966	...	...	...	521
1967	...	...	...	24
1968	...	...	...	402

Smallpox

The number of children aged 15 years and under who were vaccinated against this disease was 222.

The number of children aged 15 years and under who were revaccinated was 81.

Tuberculosis

Nine new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1968. In 1967 there were eleven 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.

The scheme for vaccination against tuberculosis for school-children continued during the year. The test given is very simple and gives no pain whatsoever; large numbers can be given the test in very quick time. In the event of X-ray being required on a positive reactor, the parent will have any qualms set at rest. It is a very worthwhile investigation.

Number of children skin tested	...	...	...	691
Number of children positive	...	...	...	59
Number of children negative	...	...	...	604
Number of children vaccinated	...	...	...	601

Mass Miniature Radiography

The Lincolnshire Mass Radiography Unit carried out a survey at Worksop commencing with works visits from September 16th to 27th, and public sessions at the Worksop Library from 1st October to 24th October, 1968.

A total of 6,765 people attended for X-ray, and of these 18 were referred to Worksop Chest Clinic for further investigation.

Diphtheria

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

The total number of children immunised against the disease was 552.

Year	No. of children who completed a full course of treatment		Percentage protected
	Under 5	Over 5	Under 15
1962	543	32	-
1963	481	30	-
1964	533	31	84.5
1965	590	8	86.7
1966	460	38	85.3
1967	500	37	84.1
1968	496	56	84.7

SECTION D

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

For superannuation and other purposes, one hundred and twenty 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) and NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

No persons had to be removed under the provisions of the abovementioned Section. Help and advice was given on many occasions concerning the infirm and physically incapacitated during the year.

Homes for the Aged

The National Assistance Act, 1948, places a duty and responsibility on County and County Borough Councils to provide residential accommodation for persons who, by reasons of old age, infirmity and other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them.

For this purpose the Nottinghamshire County Council maintains 19 homes, all of which are fully occupied. Details of the accommodation in our district are as follows:-

Gatelea, Worksop	- 50 (men and women)
Parkside, Worksop	- 27 (men and women)
Hillcrest, Retford	- 62 men and 56 women
Mount Vernon, Retford	- 21 (women)

The County Council provides a welfare service for the aged and for handicapped persons. The District Welfare Officer is Miss B. Millband, 3A, Overend Road, Worksop, Tel: No. 2600.

Chiropody for Old Age Pensioners

Chiropody may be obtained for the elderly (persons over pensionable age) by application to the Welfare Centre, Eastgate, Worksop, on Tuesdays 2.30 to 7.30 p.m.

A suitable appointment will then be made.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

The County Council provides a welfare service for the mentally handicapped. The District Officer for this purpose is Mr. G. Wynne, who has a call office at the Worksop County Health Clinic, Carlton Road, Worksop - Telephone No. 4337

HOUSING

The following figures have kindly been contributed by the Housing Manager.

During the year April 1968 to March, 1969, housing accommodation was found for 435 families as follows:-

	<u>New dwellings</u>	<u>Re-lettings</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Houses or Maisonettes ...	153	208	361
3 bedroom flats ...	-	5	5
2 bedroom flats ...	-	2	2
1 bedroom flats ...	25	15	40
Bed-sitter flats ...	-	2	2
Prefabs. ...	-	-	-
2 bedroom bungalows ...	-	21	21
1 bedroom bungalows ...	-	4	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	178	257	435
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The total number of dwellings owned by the Council at 31st March, 1969, was:-

	<u>Pre-War</u>	<u>Post-War</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Houses (including maisonettes)	552	2,558	3,110
Bungalows (all types) ...	140	294	434
Flats ...	-	400	400
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	692	3,252	3,944
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

At the same date there were 12 flats and houses in the course of construction.

The number of applications on the waiting list at 31st March, 1969, was as follows:-

	<u>Lodgers</u>	<u>Tenants</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Single Persons ...	134	196	330
Families ...	494	716	1,210
Aged Couples ...	3	471	474
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	631	1,383	2,014
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

(a) Applicants must live or work in the Borough.

(b) Tenants of house 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.

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

TABLE I

COMPARATIVE INFANT MORTALITY RATES

YEAR	WORKSOP	ENGLAND & WALES
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
1963	13.3	20.9
1964	23.1	20.0
1965	13.1	19.0
1966	28.9	19.0
1967	11.1	18.3
1968	20.0	18.0

APPENDIX A. (Cont'd.)

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE 2

INFANT DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE, 1968.

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	
Congenital cyst ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Inhalation of vomit ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Subdural haematoma ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Measles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute respiratory infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Primary pulmonary hypertension	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Anencephalous ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTALS	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	3	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	13

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	Sept ember	October	November	December	TOTALS
Scarlet fever	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	7
Whooping cough	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Measles ...	4	41	52	128	87	45	27	14	4	-	-	-	402
Pneumonia	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	5
Dysentery ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	7	45	53	128	87	46	30	18	7	1	2	1	425

APPENDIX C

TABLE 2

Notification of Tuberculosis

1968

AGE	NEW CASES				TOTAL	DEATHS				TOTAL
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
1 - 4 years	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	N11
5 - 14 years	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	N11
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	N11
25 - 34 years	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
35 - 44 years	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	N11
45 - 54 years	-	-	-	-	N11	-	-	-	-	N11
55 - 64 years	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
Over 65 years	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	7	2	-	1	10	2	-	-	-	2

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

1959 - 20 cases
 1960 - 15 cases
 1961 - 8 cases
 1962 - 25 cases
 1963 - 11 cases
 1964 - 8 cases
 1965 - 11 cases
 1966 - 3 cases
 1967 - 11 cases
 1968 - 10 cases

BOROUGH OF WORKSOP

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

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

W. H. HARRIS

Chief Public Health Inspector

July, 1969.

INTRODUCTION

I wish to record my appreciation of the work of the members of the staff of the Health Department during the year. We are all particularly appreciative of the happy atmosphere in the Department, due in no small measure to the kindness and consideration of our Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF

In May/June of the year, Mr. R. M. Chapman, our Pupil Public Health Inspector for the last four years, passed his final examinations for the Diploma for Public Health Inspectors at the first attempt.

He was appointed as Additional Public Health Inspector with effect from 1st May, 1968, but obtained a more remunerative post with Mansfield Borough Council, and took up this appointment on 19th August, 1968.

Advertisements for a replacement in this post failed to attract an applicant, and a further advertisement was approved for January, 1969, offering a higher grade of salary.

Mr. R. P. Brailsford was appointed Pupil Public Health Inspector with effect from 16th September, 1968.

VISITS and INSPECTIONS

During the year, the Public Health Inspectors made 5,719 visits and inspections in connection with the following matters:-

<u>GENERAL</u>				<u>HOUSING</u>			
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	569	Applications	...	...	154
Drainage	...	...	432	Caravans	...	...	216
Factories	...	...	35	Certificate of Disrepair	...	...	1
Hairdressers	...	...	49	Compulsory Improvements	...	...	62
Home Safety	...	...	11	Houses in Multiple Occupation	...	...	24
Infectious Diseases	...	...	227	Improvement Area	...	...	8
National Assistance Act	...	...	3	Improvement Grants	...	...	432
Noise Abatement	...	...	4	National Assistance Act	...	...	6
Nuisances	...	...	141	Overcrowding	...	...	1
Offices, Shops, etc.	...	...	357	Repairs	...	...	476
Pest Control	...	...	236	Special Survey	...	...	161
Pet Shops	...	...	4	Unfit Houses and Survey	...	...	771
Refuse Collection	...	...	88				<hr/>
Rodent Control	...	...	22				2,312
Scrap Metal Dealers	...	...	45				<hr/>
Slaughter of Animals Act	...	...	4				
Vermin	...	...	37				
Water supply	...	...	91				
Miscellaneous	...	...	177				
			<hr/>				
			2,532				
			<hr/>				

<u>FOOD HYGIENE</u>				<u>FOOD INSPECTION</u>			
Bakeries	...	...	2	Food and Drugs Act	...	...	5
Cafes	...	...	27	Ice Cream	...	...	7
Ice Cream Manufacture	...	...	18	Meat Inspection	...	...	655
Hawkers	...	...	2	Other Foods	...	...	66
Food Shops	...	...	71				<hr/>
Market Stalls	...	...	30				733
Slaughterhouses	...	...	20				<hr/>
Warehouses	...	...	2				
			<hr/>				
			172				
			<hr/>				

<u>NOTICES SERVED</u>				<u>NOTICES COMPLIED</u>			
Informal	...	...	201	Informal	...	...	219
Statutory	...	...	7	Statutory	...	...	14

HOUSING

Unfit Houses

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

No. 28, Priorswell Road	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 56, Netherton Road	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 15, Boundary Row	Closing Order Tenant rehoused

During the year, one house (Gateford House, Shireoaks Common) was fully repaired by the owner, and the undertaking previously given was rescinded and the house reoccupied.

In the case of two semi-detached houses (Nos. 55 and 57, Eastgate) subject to Closing Orders, the property was purchased, and the new owner submitted plans for the conversion to one house for his own use. Work on this project commenced early in January, 1969.

Clearance Areas Nos. 8 - 13 (Sandy Lane/Crown Street/Trent Street/Humber Street/ John Street)

Following Notices to Treat, most of the houses in these areas were acquired by Compulsory Purchase, and rehousing of tenants continued throughout the year.

By the end of 1968, 71 tenants had been rehoused and 42 tenants or owner-occupiers had found their own accommodation.

Government White Paper (Cmd. 3602) - "Old Houses into New Homes"

This document was issued in April, 1968. It publishes the intention of the Government to introduce legislation (anticipated June, 1969) to obtain the repair and improvement of houses that can be improved, and to get rid of the unfit ones.

Local housing authorities would be the main instrument of this policy in their areas, and would have power to declare General Improvement Areas. The aim in these areas would be to help and persuade owners to improve their houses, and to help them also by improving the environment. Authorities would be able to buy land and buildings to carry out work for this purpose. They would also have power to buy houses for improvement and conversion, and to buy any houses which were unfit and which stood in the way of the improvement of the whole area.

The success of area improvement will depend on local authorities securing the co-operation of householders in improving their houses with grants.

The Health Department collaborates with the Engineer's Department in giving advice to applicants on the most suitable method of improving such houses, and also prepares lists of defects which will be required to be carried out by the applicants to make the houses fit in accordance with the above standard.

Visits made in 1968 in connection with Improvement Grants - 432

Compulsory Improvement of Dwellings - Housing Act, 1964

Part II of the Housing Act, 1964 empowers the Council to compel owners to improve tenanted dwellings by the provision of "Standard Amenities" consisting of:-

- (a) a fixed bath or shower;
- (b) a wash-hand basin;
- (c) a hot and cold water supply at a bath or shower, at a wash-hand basin and at a sink;
- (d) an internal watercloset and
- (e) satisfactory facilities for storing food.

The compulsory improvement of tenanted dwellings can be carried out either by the declaration of an improvement area by the Council, or by improvement of individual houses at the request of the tenant.

Borough of Worksop - Improvement Area No. 1.

This area, comprising Harrington Street, Devonshire Street and part of Newcastle Avenue, was declared by the Council on 3rd October, 1966.

All the necessary statutory action and service of notices, as required by the Housing Act, 1964, have been taken by the Council, but the response by owners to the Council's requests to improve their property has with certain exceptions been very disappointing.

Twenty-nine Immediate Improvement Notices were served on owners of tenanted property in the area, but at the date of expiry of the time allowed in the notices (30th November, 1968) only 8 houses had been improved.

A report on the position was made to the Housing Committee on 9th December, 1968, and the Town Clerk was instructed to communicate with the non-complying owners warning them that if steps were not taken to commence the improvement works or apply for grants within 28 days, the Council would consider arranging for the work to be done in default, and the cost recovered from the owners concerned. In such cases grant aid would not be forthcoming.

The position regarding the improvement of houses in the area at the end of 1968 was as follows:

<u>Number of dwellings in the area</u>	-	<u>110</u>		
			<u>Position</u>	<u>Position</u>
			<u>Oct. 1966</u>	<u>Nov. 1968</u>
Dwellings up to Full Standard	...	...	36	60
Dwellings NOT up to Full Standard	...	...	74	50
Owner/occupied dwellings up to Full Standard	...	...	30	46
Owner/occupied Dwellings NOT up to Full Standard	...	...	26	15
Tenanted dwellings up to Full Standard	...	...	6	14
Tenanted dwellings NOT up to Full Standard	...	...	48	35

NOTE: Five previously tenanted houses are now Owner/Occupied.

By the end of 1968, applications for improvement grants had been received from owners in connection with all but 7 of the houses required to be improved, and it is hoped that work in connection with these applications will commence early in 1969.

The compulsory improvement of houses as set out in the Housing Act, 1964, enables a local authority eventually to obtain the improvement of houses, but it is felt that the procedure is rather cumbersome and drawn out. Where owners and tenants are willing to have their houses improved, such improvements can go speedily forward, but where owners or tenants are unwilling or non-co-operative, difficulties then face the local authority in enforcing the improvements.

The Government White Paper (Cmnd. 3602) - "Old Houses into New Homes", mentioned previously in this report, sets out the Government's new policy on the improvement of houses, and when the new Housing Act proposed by the White Paper comes into effect in 1969, local authorities should be able to tackle seriously the problem of improving the unsatisfactory private houses in their towns.

It is pleasing to point out that during 1968, twenty-one tenanted houses belonging to one private landlord were improved by means of grants, and that the same landlord is to submit applications for improvement grants for a further nine houses in 1969.

Certificates of Disrepair - Rent Act, 1957

The initial impact of the Act has diminished in recent years, and the somewhat complicated method of obtaining a rent reduction, where housing defects exist, has been less often resorted to in recent years. This trend continued in the year 1968 as the following table shows:-

Number of applications	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of applications withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of certificates issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of undertakings accepted	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of undertakings refused	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of certificates issued in default of undertakings	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of applications made for revocation of certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of certificates revoked	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of objections to revocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of revocation applications refused	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

Housing Repairs

During the year 476 visits were made to obtain repairs to 94 houses, an average of 5 visits per notice. In 7 instances it was found necessary to serve statutory notices, and these, together with a further seven served the previous year, were successful in obtaining the repairs.

The number of visits per house reflects the passive resistance which is met in carrying out this very necessary work. In most instances the appeal by the tenant for enforcement action against the landlord comes after repeated requests for repairs have been made to the rent collector. The owners with whom the Inspectors deal, however, need not necessarily be those who adopt a hard line policy about spending money on their property. Some absentee landlords have entrusted the care of their property to local agents, who consider they have fulfilled their obligation by collecting the rent. Other owners have allowed their property to deteriorate in the period of low rents to a stage when the present cost of repairs is beyond their resources, or they may have inherited property in that condition.

Much too depends upon the type of tenant who is in possession of the house. Whereas a good tenant will take pride in his home, and will remedy small defects at an early stage, cases are repeatedly met where a tenant has permitted a defect to develop into a major item of disrepair, rather than assist the landlord.

Where a house, through long neglect, becomes unfit for human habitation, and cannot at reasonable expense be made fit, the Council can use its powers to close or demolish it. This process can sometimes be used to save the house. The difference in value between a dilapidated house with a sitting tenant and the same house, reconditioned, but with vacant possession, makes it an economical proposition in some circumstances for the owners to accept closing orders on their property on the understanding that the tenants will be rehoused. During the year one house was closed with this process in view, one house was brought back into use, and two houses were being reconditioned.

Further Improvement Areas

In last year's Annual Report, it was recorded that the Council had instructed that a survey be made of an area comprising 240 houses in King Street, Allen Street, Central Avenue, Stubbing Lane, the Willows and part of Newcastle Avenue. This would eventually have been declared as Improvement Area No. 2.

Work on this survey commenced in December, 1967, but with the publication of the Government White Paper in April, 1968, was suspended pending the receipt of the proposed new Housing Act in 1969.

Common Lodging House

One Common Lodging House is situated within 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.

Caravans

The number of licensed caravan sites and standings remained unchanged from the previous year, the total complement being:-

Garside Street Site -	Workshop Corporation	...	...	63
Newcastle Avenue Site -	Mr. W. G. Beard	...	...	20
Brookside Site	- Mr. F. E. Rigby	...	...	15
Robin Hood Site	- Workshop & Retford Brewery Co. Ltd.			4
				<hr/>
				102
				<hr/>

Garside Street Site

For the first time since its inception the municipal site had standings available for letting without attracting suitable applicants.

This position arose from a number of contributing factors. Foremost was the marked reduction in the waiting period for flats. This attracted a number of young couples, who might otherwise have considered acquiring caravans. Other potential clients were undoubtedly discouraged by credit restrictions, which prevented their purchase of a caravan. The completion of such regional projects as the M.1. motorway, and extensions to the electric grid and North Sea gas systems also depleted the site of many temporary residents. With the introduction of a new system of Committee approval of prospective tenants, fewer travelling families were allowed access to the site.

Housing Applications

Investigations and reports were made on 111 applications for rehousing on medical grounds. In reporting the facts to the Council, these cases are grouped under three broad headings:-

1. Bungalow Applications

These are from persons of advancing years, who need bungalows or other ground floor accommodation in order to avoid the necessity of climbing stairs or coping with houses which are too large for their needs. The difficulty of assessing the relative urgency of these cases has been overcome by grading each case into one of three categories:-

Category "A", where conditions cannot be improved by the better use of existing facilities, and where a continuance causes extreme distress or is likely to cause serious ill-effects.

Category "B", into which the majority of cases are placed, where the medical conditions fall short of "A", but are nevertheless essentially medical in nature. Applicants accepted into this category are included on a date order basis, the date being that of their application for the general waiting list.

Category "C", which includes applications made principally for financial benefit, or, where ground-floor facilities exist, for greater convenience.

In allocating bungalows, the Housing Manager gives "A" cases priority over all others, and rehuses "B" at a set ratio to the general waiting list.

During the year there were 30 applications made up as follows:-

Applications for "A" list	...	...	...	5	(2 accepted)
Applications accepted for "B" list			...	19	
Applications disallowed because of age			...	6	

2. Applications for Priority Rehousing

These applications came from non-Council tenants and lodgers seeking an early rehousing for reasons mainly of overcrowding, substandard living conditions or exceptional health circumstances. A total of 49 applications were made on such grounds, of which only 3 were considered serious enough to merit support. In addition to the above a further 4 cases of statutory overcrowding were reported to the Council and 2 of these were rehoused.

3. Applications for transfer

These came from Council tenants wishing to transfer from one type of accommodation or locality to another. Although the applicants produced medical certificates, in many instances their motives in applying were financial rather than medical. Of the 28 applications, 12 were supported. The requested moves were:-

	<u>Received</u>	<u>Supported</u>
From flats to houses	13	4
(mainly to cater for young children, to reduce fuel bills, or to avoid central heating)		
From upstairs flats to ground floor flats ...	4	4
(to avoid stairs)		
From flats to coal-fired accommodation ...	2	-
From prefab. to house	1	-
From houses to houses elsewhere	8	4
(to avoid hills, noisy neighbours or to be near relations)		

FOOD

Meat Inspection

Charges for Meat Inspection - Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963

In accordance with the above Regulations a charge is made for all meat inspection at slaughterhouses carried out by the Public Health Inspectors (who are also qualified Meat and Other Foods Inspectors).

During the year the following charges were made:-

	£	s.	d.
January	31	8	0
February	28	10	6
March	28	0	3
April	29	5	9
May	28	10	0
June	25	3	0
July	27	6	6
August	28	7	9
September	28	14	9
October	31	1	6
November	30	5	3
December	27	18	3
	£344	11	6

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

The total number of carcasses inspected in 1968 was 7,143 - a decrease of 631 over last year's figure of 7,774.

	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	TOTALS
Number killed	1,298	-	-	2,849	2,996	7,143
Number inspected	1,298	-	-	2,849	2,996	7,143
All diseases except T.B. & Cysticerci Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	2	-	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	241	-	-	115	215	571
% of number inspect- ed affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci	18.5	-	-	4.8	7.1	8.02

	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	TOTALS
<u>T.B. only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	-	-	-	-	1	1
% of number inspected affected with T.B.	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.01
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	1	-	-	-	-	1
% of number inspected affected with Cysticercosis ...	0.08	-	-	-	-	0.08

Weight of Meat Condemned

				Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	St.	Lbs.
Affected with Tuberculosis	...	...		-	-	-	1	6
Affected with Other Diseases	...	...		1	4	2	1	3
Total				1	4	3	-	9

Tuberculosis

There were again no cases of tuberculosis amongst adult cattle slaughtered in the Borough during the year. No cases of tuberculosis have occurred amongst such animals since 1962.

Cysticercus Bovis

The incidence of cysticercus bovis in cattle slaughtered in the district has again decreased, only one animal being found affected during the year.

In accordance with the meat inspection procedures set out in Circular FSH30/66 diagnosis of infestation with cysticercus bovis is only made when a viable cyst or caseous cyst is detected. The one carcass affected was submitted for treatment by refrigeration before being passed as fit for human consumption.

Slaughterhouses

Three private slaughterhouses are licensed and in use in the Borough. They are considered adequate to provide the necessary slaughtering facilities for the district.

The conditions at the slaughterhouses were satisfactory during the year.

Swine Fever Order, 1963 -

No cases were notified during the year under the above Order.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

The Council granted 20 licences to slaughter or stun animals during 1968.

Anthrax Order, 1938

One case of suspected anthrax was notified during the year. This case, where a pig was found dead in a field, was later found not to involve anthrax, and the notice was withdrawn.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

Of the four persons licensed to operate swill boiling plants in the Borough at the start of the year, two ceased this practice and their licences were cancelled.

Unfit Food

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

Canned Foods

Fish	...	...	...	...	16 lbs.
Meat	...	...	...	...	447 "
Fruit	...	...	...	...	148 "
Fruit pulp	...	...	...	...	2,240 "
Milk and milk products	...	...	...	...	196 "
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	221 "
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	389 "

3,657 lbs.

Total number of cans ... 1,721

Open or Packaged Foods

Fish	...	...	...	...	3 lbs.
Frozen Food	...	...	...	...	2,401 "
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	21 "
Meat	...	...	...	...	31 "
Bacon	...	...	...	...	78 "
Game	...	...	...	...	6 "

2,540

Total weight of food condemned 6,197 lbs.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959

Nine samples of ice cream were collected during the year and submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory. The samples were classified as follows:

<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Methylene Blue Test</u>			
	<u>Grade I</u>	<u>Grade II</u>	<u>Grade III</u>	<u>Grade IV</u>
9	9	-	-	-

The recommended standard is that over a six-monthly period 50% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade I; 80% into Grades I or II; not more than 20% into Grade III, and none into Grade IV.

The samples were taken from the two registered manufacturers of ice cream in the Borough, and the results are considered to be very satisfactory.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Because the Borough has not yet reached the qualifying population of 40,000, the Council is not a Food and Drugs Authority under the Act. Instead, sampling and such other duties as the control of quality and the correct labelling of food are carried out on its behalf by the Nottingham County Council, acting through its Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Department at Retford.

In most cases involving the sale of food which was not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the customer, the Health Department staff act as recipients of the original complaint. Should the complainant wish for legal action to be taken and be willing to testify in court, our staff pass the matter on to the County Council Inspectors, and provide any necessary support at the prosecution. During the year six cases were passed on in this manner. These concerned:-

1. Selling sausages contaminated with mould

Sellers cautioned.

2. Selling sausages contaminated with mould

Sellers prosecuted. Fined £25-0-0 with £5-5-0 costs

3. Selling, veal, ham and egg-pie contaminated with mould

Sellers prosecuted. Fined £10-0-0 with £5-5-0 costs.

4. Selling can of corned beef loaf contaminated with mould

Importers cautioned.

5. Selling jar of jam containing pieces of glass

Manufacturers cautioned.

6. Selling milk in improperly cleansed bottle.

Bottlers cautioned.

In a further eight cases the complainants were content to allow the matter to be dealt with informally by the Public Health Inspectors. The foods in question were:-

1. Mouldy muffins

Money refunded and shop manager cautioned about regular stock rotation and inspection.

2. Mouldy processed cheese

Food replaced and shop manager cautioned about more regular stock rotation.

3. Mouldy potted meat paste

Complaint taken up with shop manager and manufacturers. Caution given to reduce display period before removal.

4. Mouldy corned beef in tin

Money refunded.

5. Sour cream

Sold as fresh, was one week old. Shopkeeper cautioned and replacement obtained.

6. Roundworms in cod

Identified as filaria bicolor, which sometimes emerge from fish after sale. Shop manager consulted and customer recompensed.

7. Similar filaria in a portion of fried fish

Customer advised as to harmlessness.

8. Solder in toffee

Matter taken up with manufacturers, who consulted metal detector suppliers.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 - Food Sampling under the Act

The Chief Inspector of the County Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Department has reported that the following samples were taken during the year:-

	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Almond paste ...	1		
Analgesic tablets	2		
Apples	3		
Asorbic acid ...	1		
Beans, green, canned	1		
Beefburgers ...	1		
Beer mix	1	- 1	Incorrectly labelled - Manufacturer cautioned
Biscuits	1		
Bread	2		
Catarrh pastilles	1		
Cereal	1		
Chocolate polka dots	1		

	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Chocolates	1		
Coffee	1		
Cold cure tablets	1		
Cooking oil	1		
Cream	2		
Croquets	1		
Faggots	1		
Fish cakes	1		
Fruit filling	1		
Gin	2		
Glace cherries	1		
Ice cream	5		
Irish stew	1	1	Contained 28.0% meat. Should contain at least 35.0% Brought to notice of manufacturers.
Jam	1		
Lollipops	1		
Luncheon meat, pork	2		
Margarine	1		
Marzipan	1		
Milk, dried	1		
Milk pudding	1		
Milk	50		
Peas, dried	1		
Peel, cut mixed	1		
Plums	1		
Potato chips	1		
Potted beef	3	1	sample deficient in meat to the extent of 17.2% - 1 sample deficient in meat to extent of 11.7% Manufacturers prosecuted. Fined £10/10/0 and £9/19/0 costs
Raspberry vinegar	1		
Relish	1		
Rum	2		
Salad dressing	1		
Sausage, beef	1	1	Contained 447 parts per million of undeclared preservative. Manufacturers prosecuted. Fined £10/0/0 and £9/19/0 costs.
Sausage, pork	4	1	sample deficient in meat to extent of 2.7% Manufacturers cautioned.
Sausage rolls	2		
Shepherds pie	2		
Shortbread	1		
Soft drink	1		
Soup	2		
Snack meal	1		
Spaghetti	1		
Spread, savoury	3		
Steak, stewed	2		
Steak, canned	1		
Steak pie	1		
Steak & mushroom pie	1		
Steak & kidney pie	1		
Suet pudding	1		
Sweets	3		
Trifle mixture	1		
Vanilla essence	1		
Vegetables, dried	2		
Vodka	1		
Whisky	3		
Yogurt	1		
	<u>142</u>	<u>6</u>	

Milk (Special Designations)(Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations

Samples of milk taken by County Sampling Officers and submitted to prescribed tests.

	<u>Pasteurised</u>	<u>Sterilised</u>
Samples obtained and submitted to prescribed tests	168	6
Samples unsatisfactory	-	-

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955 - The Imported Food Regulations, 1968.

With advent of containerisation, it becomes more practicable to carry out H.M. Customs examination and Food and Drugs inspection of some bulk foods at inland reception centres rather than at the ports.

One such consignment was notified by the Port of London authorities, and was examined locally.

From time to time consignments of cereals or legumes are notified by port health authorities as having been allowed entrance into the country, subject to being cleaned or washed prior to processing.

One consignment was notified by the Port of Bristol Health Authority, and was inspected locally. In view of its condition the owners agreed to use it for animal feeding stuffs.

Food Hygiene

Much of the work undertaken towards improving the standard of food hygiene in shops, etc., is carried out in conjunction with other duties. Thus it becomes more economical and practicable to link the inspection of food shops with inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

In addition to routine visits of this nature, some reliance is placed on complaints from customers, who draw the Department's attention to practices which seem to them to be wrong or blatantly unhygienic.

While some of these are all too apparent, such as the careless transport of meat or the practice of smoking while serving food, it is often the less noticeable offences which are potentially more dangerous. The slow cooling of meat foods and their storage in warm surroundings can give rise to serious gastric upsets. Similarly an indifferent attitude to personal hygiene can result in the transfer of infections through the medium of food.

While it is possible to legislate against this type of negligence, it is less easy to enforce compliance with the law, particularly when the inspector can make only the occasional visit to each food premises. It has been noticed, however, that the higher standards of hygiene among junior staff are found where a good example is set by the management, and it is by obtaining co-operation at this level that much of the good work is done in this field of public health.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Two volumetric sulphur dioxide and smoke recording instruments are in use for the purpose of investigating atmospheric pollution in Worksop. One instrument is sited at the School Clinic, Watson Road (No. 7 Station), and the other at the Worksop Rural District Council Offices, Carlton Road (No. 9 Station).

The tables below show the results obtained by these instruments during 1968.

TABLE 1.

No. 7 Station, School Clinic, Watson Road, Worksop

1968	Smoke		Sulphur-dioxide		Smoke/SO ₂
	M.A.	H.D.R.	M.A.	H.D.R.	RATIO
January ...	209	376	174	366	1.20
February ...	210	470	183	509	1.15
March ...	101	186	129	203	0.78
April ...	120	230	127	204	0.95
May ...	94	191	85	174	1.11
June ...	52	119	84	149	0.62
July ...	50	108	67	134	0.75
August ...	44	62	53	99	0.83
September ...	62	153	54	111	1.15
October ...	99	381	86	242	1.15
November ...	153	348	146	271	1.05
December ...	172	386	166	316	1.04

TABLE 2.

No. 9 Station, Worksop R.D.C. Offices, Carlton Road, Worksop

	Smoke		Sulphur-dioxide		Smoke/SO ₂
	M.A.	H.D.R.	M.A.	H.D.R.	RATIO
January ...	249	486	225	421	1.11
February ...	200	522	199	582	1.01
March ...	107	197	172	384	0.62
April ...	134	255	160	308	0.90
May ...	79	138	103	223	0.77
June ...	55	133	95	226	0.58
July ...	45	114	88	287	0.51
August ...	36	87	65	158	0.55
September ...	70	170	80	197	0.88
October ...	117	300	125	335	0.94
November ...	124	321	129	248	0.96
December ...	157	409	172	355	0.91

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

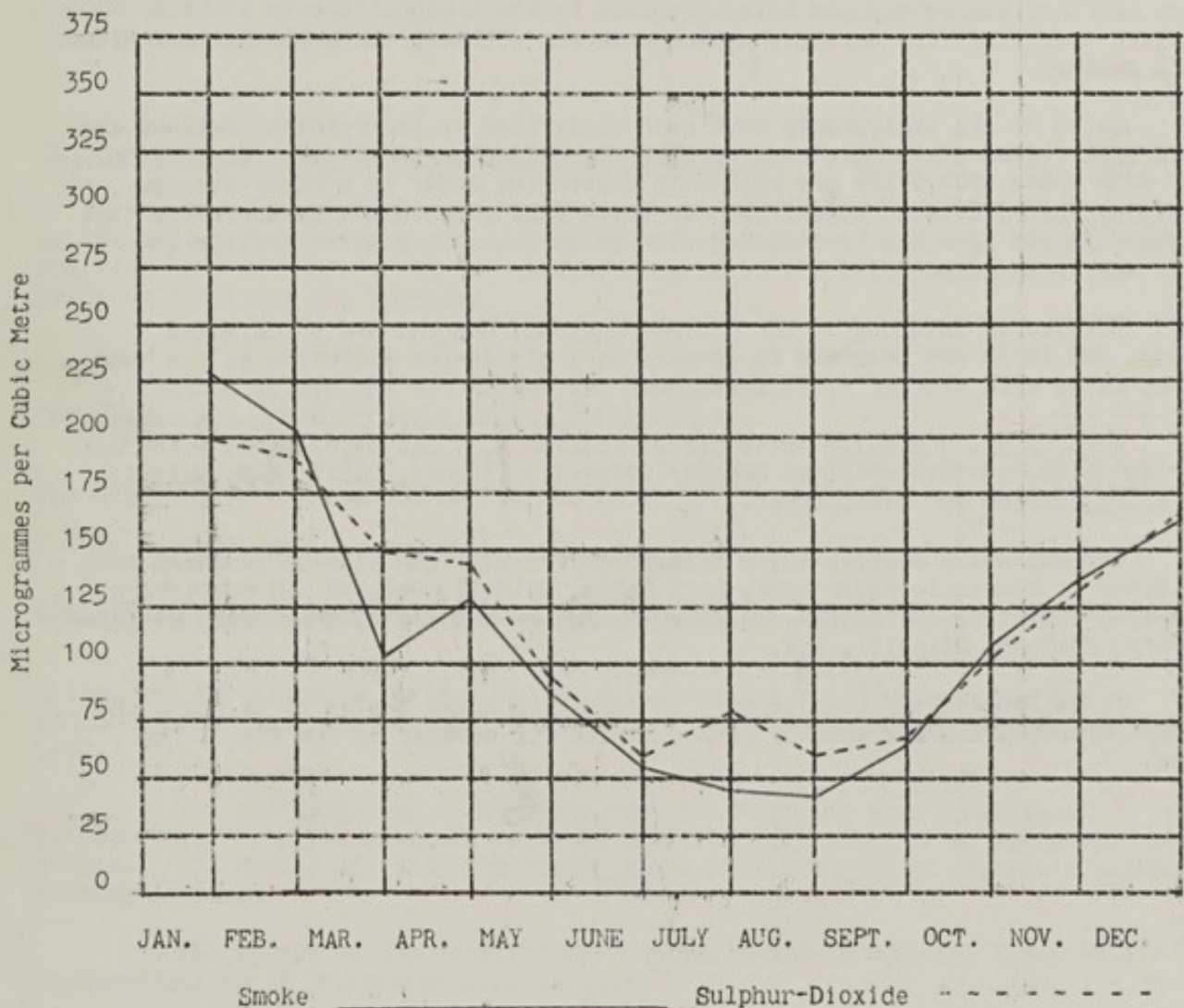
The following table and graph illustrates the atmospheric pollution in the Borough during 1968 by averaging the results from the two stations.

TABLE 3

Monthly Averages in Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

1968	Smoke	Sulphur-dioxide	Ratio
January ...	229	200	1.15
February ...	205	191	1.07
March ...	104	150	0.69
April ...	127	144	0.89
May ...	87	94	0.92
June ...	53	60	0.88
July ...	47	78	0.60
August ...	40	59	0.68
September ...	66	67	0.99
October ...	108	106	1.01
November ...	138	137	1.01
December ...	164	169	0.97

Smoke and Sulphur-Dioxide Pollution in Worksop in 1968



The results show the usual increase in air pollution during the winter months due mainly to the large increase in the amounts of domestic coal being burned during such periods.

The atmospheric pollution investigations being made each year still indicate that the main source of air pollution in Worksop is from domestic coal fires. The setting up of Smoke Control Areas in the Borough, so that eventually the whole district becomes subject to smoke control, would appear to be the only way in which improvements in atmospheric pollution can be obtained throughout the town.

National Survey - Investigation of Air Pollution

The results from the two atmospheric pollution stations in Worksop are forwarded each month to the Warren Springs Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology for inclusion in the National Survey on the investigation of air pollution.

An annual summary table is produced in connection with the survey, and contains results from all the investigation sites. It is possible, therefore, to compare the results obtained in Worksop with comparable sites in other parts of the country.

Ranked Monthly Average Concentrations

Further tables are now being produced by the National Survey to cover pollution investigations during the winter months (October to March) for all sites in the country.

Sites of all instruments have been classified in geographical regions and within each region sites have been further classified by their site class codes. Under each class code sites are ranked in descending order of monthly average pollution. In effect an attempt is now being made to obtain a yardstick so that pollution in one area can be compared with pollution in a similar area in the Region and in the Country.

Worksop is included in the Central England, Central and North Wales Regions, and it is now possible to compare at a glance the pollution at the two Worksop sites with similar sites throughout the Region for the winter months.

Worksop No. 7 Station (Site Classification A.3) can be compared with other A.3 Sites in the region at Coseley (Staffs.) Lincoln, Nottingham, Walsall, Shrewsbury, Tipton and Cleethorpes.

Worksop No. 9 Station (Site Classification B.2) can also be compared with B.2. Sites at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Long Eaton, Walsall, Beeston and Stapleford, Smethwick, Coalville, Darlaston, Gainsboro', Sutton Coldfield, Coalbrook, Sedgeley, Coventry, Carlton, Llanelli, etc.

It is interesting to note that on examining these tables it is found that the two Worksop Sites are usually ranked at the top or near to the top of the tables.

The following table compares the average monthly pollution figure for Worksop No. 7 Station and Worksop No. 9 Station for the winter period with the average pollution of the comparable sites in the region.

PERIOD	WORKSOP No. 7 Classification A.3		Average A.3 Sites in Region		WORKSOP No. 9 Classification B.2		Average of B.2 Sites in Region	
	SMOKE	SO ₂	SMOKE	SO ₂	SMOKE	SO ₂	SMOKE	SO ₂
October, 1967	72	65	64	77	106	98	44	77
November, 1967	334	183	199	171	363	228	158	168
December, 1967	261	193	178	182	288	258	118	149
January, 1968	209	174	157	163	249	225	110	139
February, 1968	210	183	155	181	200	199	126	174
March, 1968	101	129	64	130	107	172	66	121
October, 1968	99	86	76	94	117	142	60	92
November, 1968	153	146	113	131	124	129	87	114
December, 1968	172	166	133	119	157	172	110	136

Deposit and Lead Dioxide Gauges

A private atmospheric pollution recording station is in use in the Borough for the purpose of monitoring possible pollution from a nearby factory. The results from this station are available to the Health Department.

Chimney Heights - Clean Air Act, 1956. Section 10.

The Borough Engineer's Department and the Health Department co-operate on the implementation of Section 10 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, and together make the necessary recommendations on chimney heights in connection with building projects involving new furnaces.

New Furnaces - Clean Air Act, 1956 - Section 3.

One application for prior approval of the installation of a new furnace was approved by the Council during the year.

The application was in connection with the following installation:-

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board - Victoria Hospital, Worksop.

The boiler house at the hospital has been redesigned and the proposed boiler was installed to replace two existing Cornish Shell boilers and was an addition to an existing Economic boiler which received prior approval in January, 1960.

The new boiler is an Economic "Wet Back" boiler with a rating of 5,820,000 B.T.U.'s per hour and is to be coal-fired by means of an automatic coking stoker. The boiler is fully instrumented and provided with an automatic smoke warning device.

The height of the existing brick chimney conforms with the Ministry's recommendations on minimum chimney heights.

One notification of intention to instal a new furnace was also received in connection with a new boiler installation in the Borough.

Burning Spoilbanks - Clean Air Act, 1956 - Section 18.

No complaints were received during the year in connection with nuisance from colliery spoilbanks.

The tips at Manton Colliery are now properly controlled and are being landscaped to improve the visual amenities of the area.

The old tip at Shireoaks Colliery is still burning, and will continue to do so until it burns itself out. No complaints have been received regarding this tip.

Disposal of all further spoil from the colliery is being carried out under control at a new site fronting Shireoaks Road. Earthing down and landscaping of the exposed face is preventing the site spoiling the visual amenities of the area. It is hoped that the present consolidation of the material will prevent this tip going on fire in a similar manner to all previous tips at Shireoaks.

WATER

During the year 55 samples of drinking water from various sources were taken by the Public Health Inspectors, and submitted for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory at Sheffield.

At the laboratory the water samples are tested for the presence of bacterium coli I (E. coli) and for coliform bacilli (coli-aerogenes). The presence of the former in a supply indicates a possibility of pollution by sewage, and is naturally 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 in 100 ml.				
Class II - Satisfactory	- 1 - 3	"	"	"	"
Class III - Suspicious	- 4 - 10	"	"	"	"
Class IV - Unsatisfactory	- Over 10	"	"	"	"

The presence of B. Coli Type I (E. coli) immediately places the sample in Class IV.

The results of the samples taken in 1968 were as follows:-

Source	No. taken	Class				Explanatory
		I	II	III	IV	Note
Main piped supply	29	29	-	-	-	Note I
Sunnyside pumping station	13	13	-	-	-	Note II
Manton supply	3	3	-	-	-	Note III
Clumber supply	6	5	1	-	-	Note IV
Steeley supply	1	1	-	-	-	Note V
Worksop College	3	3	-	-	-	Note VI
	55	54	1	-	-	

Note I - Main piped supply

Samples were taken from taps at houses and business premises throughout the town, including Shireoaks and Rhodesia.

Note II - Sunnyside pumping station

Much of the Borough's water supply is pumped from boreholes situated at the Sunnyside pumping station. In recent years a system of centralised control has been introduced, which allows the operation of pumps, softeners and chlorinators to be regulated from the Mansfield headquarters of the Central Nottinghamshire Water Board.

Note III - Manton supply

Three samples were taken at Manton Colliery, from where water is piped to the surrounding estate, as well as to the Clowne area of the North Derbyshire Water Board. This supply is chlorinated at source.

Note IV - Clumber supply

The provision of a piped supply to all parts of the estate has always presented difficulty, owing to the wide extent of the park. Extensions have been made to the original mains, and in addition some parts have been supplied from an outside source.

Note V - Steetley Supply

The Colliery has its own water supply, and in addition serves a small number of near-by houses.

Note VI - Worksop College

The College owns and maintains its own borehole and pump. The water is chlorinated before storage and use.

Sampling by Water Boards

North Derbyshire Water Board

The results of 19 samples taken by the Board's officials were notified to the Department. Samples were taken at Manton, the Worksop Golf Club and the Sparken Hill Reservoir. All were bacteriologically satisfactory.

Central Nottinghamshire Water Board

The Divisional Engineer of the Board notified 41 results of water samples taken during the year. These samples had been taken at the bore holes, and at random throughout the Borough.

All were satisfactory.

PEST CONTROL

Rats and Mice

During the year 403 requests were received for the services of the Rodent Officer, who made 1,517 visits and inspections. Business premises accounted for 53 of these requests, and fees totalling £47-12-0 were collected from the occupiers for this work.

A broad section of the town's sewers were treated against rats on two separate occasions during the year. On the first occasion in April, 79 manholes, representing an approximate 10% of the total, were test baited. Fifteen were found to be visited by rats, and these, together with their adjoining manholes, were poison baited in May.

The second treatment was undertaken in October, when, after a preliminary test bait of 70 manholes, it was found that 31 showed the presence of rats. These 31 were poison baited with sausage rusk and zinc phosphide.

From the nature of some of the complaints received, it is apparent that the town's sewers act as a major reservoir of infestation. An indication that this is so was forthcoming when, after one treatment of the sewers, several dead rats were picked up in the adjoining roadway. Similarly several rat infestations were traced to water closets which had been out of use for some time, and in which the water seal had dried out.

Many of the rat complaints centred around building sites, originate from the same source. In making connection to the sewers, insufficient care is often taken by builders to seal off the new drains during construction work. The result is that rats escape from the sewers to find ample food around the mess huts, and ideal harbourage in the partly built houses. New occupiers moving into the houses subsequently find that they are sharing their new homes with families of rats, nesting in cavity walls, roofs and sub-floor spaces. In such locations these rats are difficult to eradicate, as the use of poisons may result in dead bodies decomposing in inaccessible parts of the fabric of the house.

Insects

Frequent appeals for assistance are received from householders, who find that they cannot eradicate certain insect pests from their homes. In such circumstances the Department Attendant is available to carry out the appropriate treatment. During the year he treated 273 properties for the following pests:-

Ants	...	...	...	...	226
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	28
Bedbugs	...	...	...	...	6
Silverfish	...	...	...	...	5
Ground beetles	...	...	...	...	2
Clover mites	...	...	...	...	2
Fleas	...	...	...	...	1
Lice	...	...	...	...	1
Crickets	...	...	...	...	1
Blowflies	...	...	...	...	1

After an absence the previous year, it was unfortunate that bedbugs had, to use the modern parlance, 'crept back into the charts at No. 3'. This was a reversal of the trend of previous years, as the following table shows:-

1960	...	...	29	houses treated
1961	...	...	21	" "
1962	...	...	16	" "
1963	...	...	11	" "
1964	...	...	10	" "
1965	...	...	9	" "
1966	...	...	6	" "
1967	...	...		NIL
1968	...	...	6	houses treated

The task of eradicating bed-bugs is hampered by the understandable reticence of many tenants to report their infestations to the Health Department. Often it is only when tenancies change do they become known, and even at this stage we are impeded in tracing the previous source by the reluctance of persons to reveal the gift of infested bedding or furniture from relatives.

Wasp Nests

Requests were received to destroy wasp nests in the months of June to September. In most cases the nests were so placed as to cause alarm or annoyance to nearby residents. The method and apparatus used were devised by the Department staff to ensure an effective and safe treatment in any situation.

Feral Pigeons

In comparison with other Midland towns, Worksop continues to be relatively free from feral pigeons. This is mainly due to the continuous system of trapping, which has been maintained over the past four years by the Department staff.

To accomplish this, two trapping points are available: one at the Town Hall, and the second in the vicinity of Victoria Square. At these points traps are available for use, as and when a build-up of pigeons appears. Periodically other venues become the focal point for a new flock, and these are dealt with according to circumstances.

In the year under review, a total of 145 pigeons were trapped at the following locations:-

Victoria Square	...	...	97
Town Hall	...	...	21
Canal Terrace	...	...	27
			<hr/> 145 <hr/>

Of these 69 were found to be ringed. The owner in each case was traced through his Union, and in 56 instances the bird was returned after receipt of the rail fare. Although some owners have little use or interest in a lost bird, many greatly appreciate the return of their pigeons, which may have come from an expensive stock or be the result of years of selective breeding.

On two occasions the Department undertook to return pigeons which local residents had found exhausted in their gardens.

DRAINAGE

Public Health legislation requires that all repairs, reconstruction and alterations to drains connected to a sewer, cesspool, etc. shall be notified to the Council in order that they may be inspected and tested before being covered. This is designed to allow the authority to check on any possible faulty workmanship, which could give rise to trouble at some later date.

Wherever possible all new lengths of drain are tested by subjecting them to a water test. This ensures that they are capable of withstanding reasonable pressure should they become choked at some later date.

Two further tests are sometimes applied to existing drainage. In one smoke is pumped under pressure into the drain to trace breaks, which may be causing the escape of offensive smells, or through which rats are finding their way to the surface. The other test involves the use of fluorescene dye to trace the origin of water found seeping into cellars.

During the year 138 tests were conducted by the Department's staff.

In the same period, the Health Department attendant was called upon to clear 189 drain blockages. This most useful service is given without charge where several houses are involved, so as to avoid the unpleasantness which any delay would bring.

FACTORIES

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	-	-	-	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	158	25	-	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	10	-	Nil
TOTALS	168	35	-	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found.

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.)	4	4	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) insufficient ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	4	4	-	-	-

Factories Act, 1937 and 1948 - Part VIII of the Act - Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	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.	7	-	-	-	-	-

The Construction (Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1966

During the year one company of building contractors notified its intention of employing more than 25 persons on site works and were supplied with the necessary information required under the Regulations.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Complaints were received concerning three alleged noise nuisances. Of these two were not new to the Department and considerable improvement had in fact been obtained in previous years.

In each case it was decided that the steps taken by the parties concerned were all that could be reasonably expected of them, and that it would not be possible to eradicate the noise completely.

The third complaint concerned the keeping of a large dog in a garage for long periods. As this was a private nuisance, action was taken other than the evoking of the Noise Abatement Act.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

One premise in the Borough is registered to conduct an offensive trade under Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

These premises, in which hides and skins are collected, is placed, unfortunately, in a central position in the town. Consequently care has to be taken in the warmer weather to minimise any nuisance from flies and offensive smells.

OFFICES, SHOPS and RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

During 1968, a total of 169 premises received a general inspection. Together with reinspections of premises previously found to show defects and contraventions of the Act, 357 visits were made.

The following summaries are taken from my Annual Report for 1968 on this subject submitted to the Department of Employment and Productivity:-

Table A - Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	12	125	27
Retail shops	22	222	131
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	20	2
Catering establishments, open to public and canteens	1	33	7
Fuel storage depots ...	1	6	2
TOTALS ...	37	406	169

Table B - Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises.

357

Table C - Analysis of workplace of persons employed in registered premises at end of year.

Class of Workplace	No. of Persons Employed
Offices	740
Retail shops	1,441
Wholesale departments, warehouses	145
Catering establishments open to public	202
Canteens	26
Fuel storage depots	3
TOTAL	2,557
TOTAL - Males ...	880
 Females ...	1,677

The following defects were remedied in 67 premises where a general inspection had shown remedial measures to be necessary:-

<u>Offices</u>	...	...	(inadequate) closed	...	...	1
			(overcrowded) reduced	...	...	1
			redecorated	...	...	8
<u>Floors</u>	...	...	repaired	...	...	3
			covering renewed	...	...	7
<u>Walls</u>	...	...	repaired	...	...	1
<u>Stairs</u>	...	...	repaired	...	...	3
			handrail provided	...	...	2
			light provided	...	...	2
<u>Lighting</u>	...	...	improved	...	...	5
			fittings repaired	...	...	1
<u>Heating</u>	...	...	provided	...	...	1
			improved	...	...	2
<u>Ventilation</u>	...	...	improved	...	...	1
<u>W.C.</u>	...	...	provided	...	...	1
			cleansed	...	...	1
			redecorated	...	...	3
			repaired	...	...	3
			artificial light provided	...	...	11
			lobby provided	...	...	2
			walls repaired	...	...	1
			woodwork repaired	...	...	1
			fittings secured	...	...	3
<u>Washing facilities</u>	...	...	provided	...	...	5
			cleansed	...	...	1
			hot water provided	...	...	12
<u>Outdoor clothes</u>	...	...	storage provided	...	...	1
<u>Staff rooms</u>	...	...	provided	...	...	1
<u>Drinking water</u>	...	...	provided	...	...	1
<u>Rubbish</u>	...	...	removed	...	...	1
<u>Dangerous machinery</u>	...	...	guarded	...	...	1
<u>Platform steps</u>	...	...	provided	...	...	2
<u>Thermometers</u>	...	...	provided	...	...	32
<u>Information</u>	...	...	booklets provided	...	...	45
<u>First Aid</u>	...	...	outfits provided	...	...	15
<u>Warning notices</u>	...	...	(low beams) provided	...	...	1

Exemptions

No exemptions were applied for during the year.

Prosecutions

There were no prosecutions.

Accidents

Any accidents to employed persons on registered premises resulting in death or absence from work for three or more days must be reported to the Health Department.

Investigations were made on 11 reported accidents - all non-fatal - involving 7 females and 4 males.

Mostly these accidents involved falls, strains and cuts. Unfortunately, one young lady severed the third finger of her left hand, and sustained lacerations to that hand in using a bacon slicing machine.

PREMISES LICENSED AS PHYSIOTHERAPY ESTABLISHMENTS

Part VII of the Nottinghamshire County Council Act, 1951, requires the licensing of private physiotherapy establishments.

Two such establishments are licensed in the Borough, and are subject to byelaws made by the Council.

PREMISES REGISTERED FOR HAIRDRESSING

Under Section 155 of the Nottinghamshire County Council Act, 1951, all premises used for the purpose of conducting the business of a hairdresser, barber or manicurist within the Borough must first be registered with the Council.

Byelaws have been made by the Council to ensure that a reasonable standard of cleanliness is maintained in these establishments. The element of competition, however, particularly among ladies' hairdressers, probably acts as a greater incentive to cleanliness than do any legal enactments.

During the year there were four changes in ownership of existing businesses, six new businesses were started, two being transferred from one premises to another. By the year end 58 premises were registered under the Act.

PET ANIMALS

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Three premises are licensed under the above Act to sell pet animals in the Borough. The definition of animals in the Act embraces any description of vertebrate and, therefore, includes such pets as birds, fish and amphibians.

Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963

This Act is designed to ensure that dogs and cats, placed in the care of any person for a fee, are properly housed and catered for, and are protected against fire risk and infectious or contagious diseases.

One establishment was licensed as boarding kennels.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

The purpose of this Act is to give the police authorities greater control over the purchase and sale of scrap metal, so as to assist them in tracing any that may have been stolen. This is achieved by the compulsory registration of all dealers having a fixed address, and by placing a statutory duty on them to keep records of their dealings.

Under the Act, local authorities are charged with the duty of registering all dealers in their districts who have a store, place of business or fixed address. In this they must differentiate between those with business and industrial contacts and those who operate on a door to door basis as itinerant collectors. Because of the multiplicity of their small dealings, the latter are not required to record their purchases, and in order to prevent all dealers claiming this privilege, the granting of itinerant registrations can only be done with the approval of the local police.

At the year end, there were 34 registered dealers, classified thus:-

Scrap Metal Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	23
"	"	"	(Itinerant Collectors)	...	...	10
"	"	"	(Limited Company)	...	...	1

Two premises were registered as stores to which metal could be brought for sale and storage.

During the year renewal of the original registrations, made when the Act first came into force, became due after the statutory three-year period had elapsed. Each affected dealer was contacted and his or her re-registration arranged when requested.

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