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Contributors

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I



Borough of Worksop



1970

Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the Report of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

Health Department,
Park Street,
Bristol, Glos.
B2 1PH

BOROUGH OF WORKSOP

The Council, Borough of Worksop, of the Borough of Worksop,
do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the
Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1970.

1970

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Health Department,
Park House,
Park Street,
WORKSOP.

July, 1971.

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 1970, together with the vital statistics relative to the period.

The population has decreased by 60 and stands at 35,600.

The number of births has decreased by 9 from 598 in 1969 to 589 in 1970. 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 366, and the natural increase of births over deaths is 223.

During the year no persons suffered from poliomyelitis.

For twenty-two years in succession there were no cases of diphtheria.

1970 was the epidemic year for measles and 418 cases in all were notified compared with 15 the year before. In the spring of 1968 a campaign was launched to vaccinate children against measles, but this was too late to prevent an epidemic in that year, although some children must have been spared the unpleasant experience. In 1969 measles vaccine became in short supply due to withdrawal of the products of one producer, so that the campaign for the vaccination of the population of children faltered. Although supplies were adequate in 1970, so many cases of measles occurred that it became difficult for the doctors to launch a campaign of measles vaccination for fear of inoculating children already incubating measles. Next year, therefore, should be an ideal year for extending measles vaccination and attempting the restriction of future epidemics.

Towards the end of 1970, rubella vaccine became available to protect girls from German measles. The policy is to protect girls at the ages of 11 to 14, and the inoculation is advised irrespective of an earlier history of German measles. This disease if it occurs in early pregnancy may harm the developing child, so that the child is born with defects. The aim is to provide for all future mothers a natural protection against contracting the disease.

The number of deaths from cancer of the lung is 21 in 1970. It was also 21 in 1969. Twenty of these deaths were men, and seven of them were under sixty-five years of age. The series of five-yearly averages in the body of the report show that this scourge has been increasing over the years.

I have looked at deaths from chronic bronchitis in the years between 1960 and 1970 and by looking at the five-yearly averages, it would seem that deaths from this cause have doubled during the 10 years. The figures are as follows -

Five-yearly average for 1960-64 was 13.8
Five-yearly average for 1966-70 was 28.8

This is allied to the increase of deaths from cancer of the lung and may well also, to some extent, be caused by cigarette smoking.

Infective hepatitis became a disease notifiable to the Council from June, 1968. During the year 1970 two cases were notified.

The report includes information on the Health Services provided in the area by the Nottinghamshire County Council, and for this information I am indebted to the County Medical Officer.

I should like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to Dr. H. M. Redfern and 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.

MAYOR

COUNCILLOR D. W. VICKERS, J.P.

HEALTH AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman C. Harrison, C.A., J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor R. B. Ransford, J.P.

Councillor R. Bumpstead,
Councillor A. J. Burton,
Councillor C. F. Cooley,
Councillor Mrs. E. M. Hubble,
Councillor D. Nelson,
Councillor B. Simcox,
Councillor H. C. P. Spencer,
Councillor F. A. Tomlinson, M.B.E.
Councillor R. F. Webster,
Alderman Mrs. V. J. S. Churchouse, J.P.

HOUSING COMMITTEE AND LETTINGS SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor A. J. Burton.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor D. W. Vickers.

Councillor H. J. Bell,
Councillor W. E. Bloomer,
Councillor R. Bumpstead,
Councillor P. J. Field,
Councillor F. J. Friel,
Councillor Mrs. E. M. Hubble,
Councillor D. Nelson,
Councillor R. B. Ransford, J.P.
Councillor B. Simcox,
Councillor D. G. Lacey,
Alderman Mrs. V. J. S. Churchouse, J.P.

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. REDFERN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

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.	-	Additional Public Health Inspector
P. T. Johnson, M.A.P.H.I.	-	Additional Public Health Inspector
R. P. Brailsford	-	Pupil Public Health Inspector

CLERKS

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

SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	17,935
Population at Census 1961	...	...	...	...	34,237
Estimated population	...	...	...	...	35,600
Number of inhabited houses 31/3/71	...	...	...	...	12,047
Rateable value of houses at 31/3/71	...	...	...	...	£549,410
Rateable value of all properties at 31/3/71	...	...	...	...	£1,439,153
Sum represented by penny rate	...	...	...	...	£13,731

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>BIRTHS - LIVE</u>					<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	272	263	535
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	<u>33</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>54</u>
					<u>305</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>589</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...			16.5
Birth rate per 1,000 population of England and Wales	...	...	...	...			16.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	...			9.17%
<u>STILLBIRTHS</u>					<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
					<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>
Total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...			598
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	...	...	...	...			15.0
Rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...			0.25
<u>DEATHS - Resident</u>					<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
					211	155	366
Death rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...			10.3
Death rate per 1,000 population of England and Wales	...	...	...	...			11.7
<u>INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)</u>					<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
					<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...			17.0
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 ...	18.7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	NIL
Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	13.1
Early Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	11.2
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ...	25.1

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of deaths NIL

CAUSES OF DEATH - WORKSOP BOROUGH

	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
Heart disease (all forms)	62	41
Cancer (all forms)	38	23
Other diseases of circulatory system ...	8	6
Pneumonia	25	20
Bronchitis and emphysema	24	9
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1	1
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	1	-
All other external causes	-	1
Diabetes	3	1
Congenital anomalies	3	1
Other disease of the respiratory system	3	1
Symptoms and ill-defined disease ...	-	1
Motor vehicle accidents	2	3
All other accidents	1	4
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ...	1	2
Leukaemia	2	-
Influenza	2	1
Anaemias	1	1
Meningitis	1	1
Other diseases of the nervous system ...	2	-
Cerebrovascular diseases	18	30
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ...	1	2
Cirrhosis of liver	2	0
Other diseases of digestive system ...	-	2
Other diseases, genito-urinary system ...	-	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system ...	1	-
Peptic ulcer	4	0
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc. ...	2	-
Other causes of perinatal mortality ...	2	-
Asthma	-	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	211	155
	<hr/>	<hr/>

CANCER DEATHS

There were 61 deaths from cancer.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below:

		<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Under 35 years	...	1	-	2	1	2	1
35 to 44 years	...	3	2	2	7	5	3
45 to 54 years	...	8	14	5	5	8	13
55 to 64 years	...	14	12	32	16	20	14
65 to 74 years	...	20	24	22	19	19	15
75 years and over	...	15	19	19	15	22	13
		61	71	82	63	76	59

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.
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
1969	5	6	18	3	8	2	18	11
1970	3	6	20	1	4	1	15	11

DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS

Year	Deaths from Bronchitis	Total Deaths all Causes	Percentage Bronchitis Deaths
1965	25	353	7.1%
1966	29	375	7.7%
1967	15	345	4.3%
1968	31	400	7.75%
1969	36	394	9.14%
1970	33	366	9.08%

CANCER OF THE LUNG

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
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
1968	24	22	2
1969	21	18	3

CANCER OF THE LUNG

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1970	21	20	1
Five yearly averages			
1966-70	20	17.4	2.6
1965-69	17	14.4	2.6
1964-68	15.2	13.0	2.2
1963-67	14.4	11.6	2.0
1962-66	13.4	11.0	2.4

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS 1903-1970

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	78	-	-	-	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
1969	35,660	16.8	11.0	13	8	-	21.0	2
1970	35,600	16.5	10.3	17	13	-	15.0	3

ACCIDENTS

The number of deaths caused by accidents in the Borough, either in the home or on the road was 10.

These figures have been recorded each year since 1960, the five-yearly average 1961-65 was 13, compared with 16 for 1966-70.

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
Carlton Hospital	-	Nr. Worksop
Retford and District Hospital	-	Retford.

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

Child Health

Carlton Road

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

Number of sessions	...	...	100
New cases under 1 year	...	...	183
New cases over 1 year	...	...	106
Total attendances	...	...	2,097

Manton Clinic

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

Number of sessions	...	...	49
New cases under 1 year	...	...	109
New cases over 1 year	...	...	39
Total attendances	...	...	1,509

Family Planning - In this area sessions are held each Tuesday afternoon 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 2,200.

Cervical Cytology

The County Council provide sessions for exfoliative cytology at the Pelham Street Clinic, Manton. This is a vitally important 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.

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.

During 1970 707 women attended the clinic,

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

Arrangements for the admission of maternity cases to the Worksop Kilton Hospital for sociological reasons are made by the Nottinghamshire County Council at the request of general practitioners.

Maternity Outfits

These are provided free, on recommendation by the midwife, for 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	...	...	9.0 a.m.
Friday	...	...	9.0 a.m.
Thursday	...	...	3.0 p.m. (new patients only)

2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month at 9 a.m.,
at the "out-Patients' Department, Victoria
Hospital.

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.

Ambulance Service

Ambulance services are provided by the 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 10 people, and two small dual purpose ambulances 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: Worksop 3366

Home Nursing

The County Council is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the home nursing service which provides for the nursing of the chronically sick patients and of the less serious forms of acute illness, where the service is requested by a hospital or general practitioner.

Nurses engaged in this work are:-

Mrs. Freeman	Darfoulds	Tel. No. Worksop 2947
Mrs. Walton	35 Beech Avenue	Tel. No. Worksop 3478
Mrs. Lowery	13 Shelley Street	Tel. No. Worksop 2856
Mrs. Novis	18 Thackeray Close	Tel. No. Worksop 3619
Mrs. Morton	53 Grove Coach Road	Tel. No. Retford 4437

Domiciliary Midwifery

County midwives are also available throughout the district as follows:-

Miss I. Chapman	24 South Parade	Tel. No. Worksop 2334
Miss M. M. Hawke	14 Percival Street	Tel. No. Worksop 3745
Mrs. E. Saxton	11 Harewood Road	Tel. No. Worksop 2961
Miss P. Malbon	75 Windsor Road	
	Carlton Park Estate	Tel. No. Worksop 730476
Miss M. Wintle	46 Woodland Drive	Tel. No. Worksop 3786
Mrs. S. M. Butler	24 Arundel Drive,	
	Carlton Park Estate	
	Carlton-in-Lindrick	Tel. No. Worksop 730213
Mrs. N. Archer	21 Kipling Close	Tel. No. Worksop 3727
Miss C. J. Neill	St. John's Vicarage,	
	Carlton Road	Tel. No. Worksop 2595

Part-time

Mrs. R. Northedge	4 Hemmingfield Road	Tel. No. Worksop 5441
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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 Health 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.

The School Health Service includes dentistry. This service is provided in a dental clinic at Watson Road, Worksop, by appointment.

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 householder is required to pay at the rate of 40 pence 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).

SECTION C

PREVALENCE & CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

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

The number of cases of infectious diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) notified during 1970 was 498. Details of these are as follows:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Dysentery 	53
Measles 	418
Whooping cough 	5
Scarlet fever 	17
Food poisoning 	2
Infective jaundice 	2
Meningitis 	<u>1</u>
	<u>498</u>

Tables showing various details about notifiable infectious diseases during 1970 are given on pages 20 and 21.

Poliomyelitis

During 1970 there were no cases of poliomyelitis.

The number of children who were given a complete course of three doses of oral vaccine was 546. The percentage of children up to 15 years of age who have been protected is 83%

The number of children who were given a booster dose was 912.

The use of "oral" poliomyelitis vaccine continued during 1970. 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 fifty-three cases of dysentery occurred.

Food Poisoning

There were two cases of food poisoning notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

During the year there were 5 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 1968. During 1969 only 66 children were in fact vaccinated, due to the scarcity of vaccine. In 1970 477 children were vaccinated.

<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
1969	...	15
1970	...	418

Smallpox

The number of children aged 15 years and under who were vaccinated against this disease was 178.

The number of children aged 15 years and under who were revaccinated was 24.

Tuberculosis

Eight new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1970. In 1969 there was only one new case 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	...	...	...	731
Number of children positive	...	...	...	81
Number of children negative	...	...	...	596
Number of children vaccinated	...	...	...	596

Diphtheria

For the twenty-second year in succession there were no cases of this disease.

The total number of children immunised against the disease was 535.

Year	No. of children who completed a full course of treatment		Percentage protected
	Under 5	Over 5	Under 15
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
1969	334	24	84.3
1970	507	29	85.6

Rubella

205 girls were vaccinated against rubella.

Mass Radiography Unit from Lincoln

Public sessions were arranged by the above Unit at Worksop from 6th October to 23rd October, 1970. The Unit was sited on the Potter Street side of the Market Car Park.

SECTION D

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

For superannuation and other purposes, sixty-five 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	-	118 (men and 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, Telephone 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 1970 to March, 1971, housing accommodation was found for 484 families as follows:-

			<u>New dwellings</u>	<u>Re-lettings</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Houses or Maisonettes	...	...	78	278	356
3 bedroom flats	...	...	-	4	4
2 bedroom flats	...	...	-	12	12
1 bedroom flats	...	...	43	21	64
Bed-sitter flats	...	...	-	1	1
Prefabs.	...	...	-	-	-
2 bedroom bungalows	...	...	-	24	24
1 bedroom bungalows	...	...	14	9	23
			<u>135</u>	<u>349</u>	<u>484</u>

The total number of dwellings owned by the Council at 31st March, 1971 was:-

			<u>Pre-War</u>	<u>Post-War</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Houses (including maisonettes)	...	...	551	2,778	3,329
Bungalows (all types)	...	...	140	308	448
Flats	...	...	-	459	459
			<u>691</u>	<u>3,545</u>	<u>4,236</u>

At the same date there were 12 flats and 31 houses in the course of construction, as well as 14 bungalows.

The number of applications on the waiting list at 31st March, 1971, was as follows:-

Single persons	...	...	239
Families	...	...	1,372
Bungalow applicants	...	...	<u>455</u>
			<u>2,066</u>

No application for housing accommodation to be accepted from any person who neither lives nor works within the Borough of Worksop. In cases where the joint applicants live outside the Borough, the male applicant be required to work in the Borough.

Applications will be accepted from owner/occupiers of:-

- (i) Houses not possessing all the usual amenities.
- (ii) Unsuitable houses (e.g. bedroom deficiency).
- (iii) Houses in slum clearance areas.

Applications will be accepted from owner/occupiers of houses possessing all the usual amenities, each individual case to be considered on its merits at such time as it reaches the top of the list.

Applications to be accepted from tenants of accommodation which possesses all the usual amenities, but when their cases are considered accommodation will be offered only to those who have had to vacate satisfactory accommodation through no fault of their own.

The Letting Sub-Committee gives 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
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
1969	13.0	18.0
1970	17.0	18.0

APPENDIX A. (Cont'd.)

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

TABLE 2

INFANT DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE, 1970

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE														TOTAL								
	DAYS							MONTHS															
	Under	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-13	14-20	21-28	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Prematurity ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis ...	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Heart disease ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Broncho-pneumonia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Inhalation of vomit ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Haemoperitoneum ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meningitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS ...	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10

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	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	8	17
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	5
Measles ...	-	-	10	41	107	130	80	40	9	-	-	1	418
Food poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective jaundice	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dysentery ...	-	7	15	6	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	53
Meningitis ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS ...	1	7	29	49	107	131	108	41	12	1	2	10	498

APPENDIX C

TABLE 2

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS

1970

AGE	NEW CASES				TOTAL					TOTAL
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
1 - 4 years	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
25 - 34 years	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	Nil
35 - 44 years	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
45 - 54 years	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
55 - 64 years	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Nil
Over 65 years	4	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	-	3
TOTAL	7	1	1	-	9	1	1	1	-	3

The following table shows the number of new cases arising in the district during each of the past 10 years. As a contrast there were 63 new cases arising during the five years 1961-65 as against 34 in the years 1965-1970.

1961 - 8 cases
 1962 - 25 cases
 1963 - 11 cases
 1964 - 8 cases
 1965 - 11 cases
 1966 - 3 cases
 1967 - 11 cases
 1968 - 10 cases
 1969 - 1 case
 1970 - 9 cases

TABLE 2

POPULATION OF DISTRICTS

1970

TOTAL	Males				TOTAL	Females				TOTAL
	Population		Non-Indian			Population		Non-Indian		
	A.	B.	A.	B.		A.	B.	A.	B.	
101	-	-	-	-	101	-	-	-	-	
102	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	
103	-	-	-	-	103	-	-	-	-	
104	-	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	-	
105	-	-	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	
106	-	-	-	-	106	-	-	-	-	
107	-	-	-	-	107	-	-	-	-	
108	-	-	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	
109	-	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	-	
110	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	
111	-	-	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	
112	-	-	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	
113	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	
114	-	-	-	-	114	-	-	-	-	
115	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	
116	-	-	-	-	116	-	-	-	-	
117	-	-	-	-	117	-	-	-	-	
118	-	-	-	-	118	-	-	-	-	
119	-	-	-	-	119	-	-	-	-	
120	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	
121	-	-	-	-	121	-	-	-	-	
122	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	
123	-	-	-	-	123	-	-	-	-	
124	-	-	-	-	124	-	-	-	-	
125	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	
126	-	-	-	-	126	-	-	-	-	
127	-	-	-	-	127	-	-	-	-	
128	-	-	-	-	128	-	-	-	-	
129	-	-	-	-	129	-	-	-	-	
130	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	
131	-	-	-	-	131	-	-	-	-	
132	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	-	-	
133	-	-	-	-	133	-	-	-	-	
134	-	-	-	-	134	-	-	-	-	
135	-	-	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	
136	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	-	
137	-	-	-	-	137	-	-	-	-	
138	-	-	-	-	138	-	-	-	-	
139	-	-	-	-	139	-	-	-	-	
140	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	
141	-	-	-	-	141	-	-	-	-	
142	-	-	-	-	142	-	-	-	-	
143	-	-	-	-	143	-	-	-	-	
144	-	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	
145	-	-	-	-	145	-	-	-	-	
146	-	-	-	-	146	-	-	-	-	
147	-	-	-	-	147	-	-	-	-	
148	-	-	-	-	148	-	-	-	-	
149	-	-	-	-	149	-	-	-	-	
150	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	
151	-	-	-	-	151	-	-	-	-	
152	-	-	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	
153	-	-	-	-	153	-	-	-	-	
154	-	-	-	-	154	-	-	-	-	
155	-	-	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	
156	-	-	-	-	156	-	-	-	-	
157	-	-	-	-	157	-	-	-	-	
158	-	-	-	-	158	-	-	-	-	
159	-	-	-	-	159	-	-	-	-	
160	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	
161	-	-	-	-	161	-	-	-	-	
162	-	-	-	-	162	-	-	-	-	
163	-	-	-	-	163	-	-	-	-	
164	-	-	-	-	164	-	-	-	-	
165	-	-	-	-	165	-	-	-	-	
166	-	-	-	-	166	-	-	-	-	
167	-	-	-	-	167	-	-	-	-	
168	-	-	-	-	168	-	-	-	-	
169	-	-	-	-	169	-	-	-	-	
170	-	-	-	-	170	-	-	-	-	
171	-	-	-	-	171	-	-	-	-	
172	-	-	-	-	172	-	-	-	-	
173	-	-	-	-	173	-	-	-	-	
174	-	-	-	-	174	-	-	-	-	
175	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	-	-	
176	-	-	-	-	176	-	-	-	-	
177	-	-	-	-	177	-	-	-	-	
178	-	-	-	-	178	-	-	-	-	
179	-	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	-	
180	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	
181	-	-	-	-	181	-	-	-	-	
182	-	-	-	-	182	-	-	-	-	
183	-	-	-	-	183	-	-	-	-	
184	-	-	-	-	184	-	-	-	-	
185	-	-	-	-	185	-	-	-	-	
186	-	-	-	-	186	-	-	-	-	
187	-	-	-	-	187	-	-	-	-	
188	-	-	-	-	188	-	-	-	-	
189	-	-	-	-	189	-	-	-	-	
190	-	-	-	-	190	-	-	-	-	
191	-	-	-	-	191	-	-	-	-	
192	-	-	-	-	192	-	-	-	-	
193	-	-	-	-	193	-	-	-	-	
194	-	-	-	-	194	-	-	-	-	
195	-	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	
196	-	-	-	-	196	-	-	-	-	
197	-	-	-	-	197	-	-	-	-	
198	-	-	-	-	198	-	-	-	-	
199	-	-	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	
200	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	

The following table shows the population of the districts in the district during each of the years 1970 to 1999. The population of the districts during each of the years 1970 to 1999 is shown in the table below.

- 1970 - 2 cases
- 1971 - 1 case
- 1972 - 1 case
- 1973 - 1 case
- 1974 - 1 case
- 1975 - 1 case
- 1976 - 1 case
- 1977 - 1 case
- 1978 - 1 case
- 1979 - 1 case
- 1980 - 1 case
- 1981 - 1 case
- 1982 - 1 case
- 1983 - 1 case
- 1984 - 1 case
- 1985 - 1 case
- 1986 - 1 case
- 1987 - 1 case
- 1988 - 1 case
- 1989 - 1 case
- 1990 - 1 case
- 1991 - 1 case
- 1992 - 1 case
- 1993 - 1 case
- 1994 - 1 case
- 1995 - 1 case
- 1996 - 1 case
- 1997 - 1 case
- 1998 - 1 case
- 1999 - 1 case

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, 1971

BOARD OF HEALTH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE YEAR

Report made to the Medical Officer of Health

in pursuance of the Public Health Officers

INTRODUCTION

Regulations, 1937.

I wish to record my appreciation of the work of the members of the staff of the Health Department during the year.

W. H. HARRIS

Chief Public Health Inspector

1937

VISITS and INSPECTIONS

During the year the Public Health Inspectors made 5,577 visits and inspections in connection with the following matters:-

<u>GENERAL</u>				<u>HOUSING</u>			
Administration	...	...	174	Applications	...	...	137
Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare)	...	...	3	Caravans	...	...	136
Animal boarding establishment	...	...	2	Certificates of Qualification	...	...	188
Atmospheric pollution	...	...	690	Common lodging houses	...	...	1
Diseases of animals	...	...	2	Compulsory improvements	...	...	1
Drainage	...	...	399	Demolition	...	...	7
Factories	...	...	37	Houses/multiple occupation	...	...	1
Hairdressers	...	...	16	Improvement area	...	...	118
Infectious diseases	...	...	759	Improvement grants	...	...	415
Noise abatement	...	...	6	Repairs	...	...	433
Nuisances	...	...	130	Unfit houses and survey	...	...	353
Offices, Shops, etc.	...	...	128				
Pest control	...	...	84				
Pet shops	...	...	11				
Refuse collection	...	...	68				
Rodent control	...	...	24				
Scrap metal dealers	...	...	5				
Sewage disposal	...	...	6				
Vermin	...	...	510				
Water supply	...	...	134				
Welfare	...	...	2				
			<hr/>				<hr/>
			3,190				1,790
			<hr/>				<hr/>

<u>FOOD HYGIENE</u>				<u>FOOD INSPECTION</u>			
Bakeries	...	...	2	Food and Drugs Act	...	...	61
Butchers	...	...	18	Ice Cream	...	...	19
Cafes	...	...	25	Meat inspection	...	...	290
Confectioners	...	...	6	Other foods	...	...	121
Fishmongers	...	...	2				
General	...	...	8				
Greengrocers	...	...	3				
Grocers	...	...	10				
Hawkers	...	...	1				
Ice cream manufacture	...	...	5				
Licensed premises	...	...	1				
Market stalls	...	...	15				
Milk retailers	...	...	3				
Mobile shops	...	...	1				
Slaughterhouses	...	...	30				
Supermarkets	...	...	4				
Warehouses	...	...	2				
			<hr/>				<hr/>
			136				491
			<hr/>				<hr/>

<u>NOTICES SERVED</u>				<u>NOTICES COMPLIED</u>			
Informal	...	...	82	Informal	...	...	87
Statutory	...	...	18	Statutory	...	...	17

HOUSING

Unfit Houses

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

No. 63, Abbey Street	Closing Order Owner/occupier found own accommodation House purchased by Council
No. 65, Abbey Street	Closing Order Tenant rehoused House purchased by Council
No. 67, Abbey Street	Closing Order Tenant rehoused House purchased by Council
No. 69, Abbey Street	Closing Order Tenant deceased House purchased by Council
No. 75, Abbey Street	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing House purchased by Council
No. 89, Abbey Street	Owner/occupier rehoused House purchased by Council
No. 10, Boundary Row	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 3, Ct. 6, Bridge Street	Closing Order Owner/occupier rehoused
No. 4, Ct. 6, Bridge Street	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 1, Kilton Terrace	Closing Order Owner/occupier awaiting rehousing
No. 17, Kilton Terrace	Certificate of unfitness by M.O.H. Owned by Council (defaulting mortgagor) Vacant
No. 76, Kilton Road	Closing Order Tenant rehoused House purchased by Council
No. 86, Kilton Road	Closing Order Tenant rehoused House purchased by Council
No. 14, Lead Hill	Demolition Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 16, Lead Hill	Demolition Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 63, Lowtown Street	Demolition Order Tenant awaiting rehousing House to be purchased by Council

No. 1, Netherton Place	Undertaking by owner Tenant rehoused
No. 2, Netherton Place	Closing Order Owner/occupier rehoused
No. 26, Netherton Road	Undertaking by Owner Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 91, Netherton Road	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 30, Portland Street	Closing Order Tenant rehoused
No. 32, Portland Street	Closing Order Tenant rehoused
No. 34, Portland Street	Closing Order Tenant rehoused
No. 73, Potter Street	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing.
No. 75, Potter Street	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 7, Vicar's Walk	Demolition Order Vacant House purchased by Council
No. 9, Vicar's Walk	Demolition Order Vacant House purchased by Council

Housing Act, 1969 - General Improvement Areas

As reported in the Annual Report, 1969, the Chief Public Health Inspector was instructed to carry out a further survey of the Abbey Street/Lowtown Street/Vernon Street/Aldred Street/Cheapside/Netherton Road/Clinton Street area as a feasibility study.

This was planned to start early in January, 1970, but certain administrative details had to be settled beforehand and the survey commenced in February and was completed in April.

The feasibility report was presented to the Housing Committee in June, and was accepted.

Further detailed administrative work was undertaken on this project in the remainder of the year with a view to arranging in 1971 a Public Meeting of the residents and owners in the area, leading to its eventual declaration as a General Improvement Area.

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

Rehousing of tenants continued throughout the year and with the exception of one part of Trent Street, demolition of the area was practically completed.

By the end of 1970, a further 11 tenants were rehoused and 37 houses demolished.

Improvement Grants - Housing Act, 1957 - 1969

Inspections of houses in connection with applications for improvement grants are carried out in co-operation with the Borough Engineer's Department.

The inspections are made to ascertain that the houses concerned are fit for human habitation, having regard to the standard laid down in Section 4, Housing Act, 1957, and that they are likely to remain in that condition and available for use as a dwelling for a period of not less than 15 years in regard to Standard Grant applications, and 30 years in regard to Discretionary 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 house fit in accordance with the above standard.

Visits made in 1970 in connection with Improvement Grants - 415.

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 1970 as the following table shows:-

Number of applications	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of applications withdrawn		...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of certificates issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
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, 433 visits were made to 92 dwellings with a view to obtaining repairs.

After each visit informal notices were served upon the persons responsible for the execution of repairs, each notice being followed at a suitable interval by further inspections. 50 cases were complied on informal notice.

In 12 cases statutory notices were served, 7 of these were successful in obtaining repairs.

The Housing Act, 1969 introduced provisions for the increase of rentals of tenanted dwellings in good repair.

Although the response to these provisions by landlords is at first cautious, there are indications that this law will greatly ease the difficulties often involved in obtaining repairs under other legislation where the landlord is getting no return for his outlay.

Housing Applications

During the year 74 applications for rehousing on medical grounds were received and investigated. Although each application was supported by a doctor's certificate, in assessing the degree of priority to give to any particular case, it was found necessary to consider that case in relation to other medical cases and with some regard to the general waiting list for rehousing.

Applications were broadly divided into three categories: aged persons needing bungalows or other ground floor accommodation, families asking for priority rehousing and Council tenants applying for transfer to other Council accommodation.

Bungalows

Applications are assessed as to whether the medical circumstances are so urgent as to merit the applicant being given the next available bungalow. If so, the applicants are placed on the Medical "A" list.

All other deserving cases, when they are already on the general waiting list, are transferred to the "B" list in the order in which they first applied for a bungalow.

During the year 31 applications were received. Of these one merited an "A" list treatment, twenty-four were placed on the "B" list and six failed to qualify either on age or medical grounds.

Priority Rehousings

Thirty applications were made in this category for a variety of reasons, including overcrowding, lack of amenities and domestic upheaval. To qualify under this heading, the applicants have to satisfy the Council that there are exceptional health circumstances involved. Often they fail to appreciate that what they consider to be exceptional, when viewed against the background of the housing situation in the Borough, is all too commonly repeated throughout the town.

Of the 30 applications, 18 were supported and a recommendation made to the Housing Lettings Sub-Committee.

Transfers

These applications came from persons already in Council property, who found their accommodation not to their liking or to be unsuited to their needs.

Applications were for the following:-

	Received	Supported	Not Supported
Flats to houses ...	4	-	4
Maisonettes to houses	2	2	-
Houses to ground-floor flats	3	3	-
Flats to ground floor flats	1	1	-
Flats to flats elsewhere	1	1	-
House to houses elsewhere	1	1	-
Ground floor flat to bungalow	1	-	1
	13	8	5

Common Lodging House

October, 1970, saw the end of an era in the Borough with the closing of the last remaining registered Common Lodging House.

The Public Health Act, 1936, defined a Common Lodging House as a "house (other than a public assistance institution) provided for the purpose of accommodating by night poor persons, not being members of the same family, who resort thereto and are allowed to occupy one common room for the purpose of sleeping or eating, and includes, where part only of a house is so used, the part so used."

The last of the Borough's Common Lodging Houses was at No. 87 Lowtown Street in an area now scheduled for general improvement. First reference to the House in the Health Department records is found in the register of Common Lodging Houses dating back to the passing of the Common Lodging Houses Act of 1851. Undoubtedly it had existed from an earlier date.

In 1853 there were fifteen such Houses, the Lowtown house, then registered by Mr. Christopher Year, being the largest in the town. Six rooms were listed, with an authorised accommodation for 33 lodgers. In recent years, however, the numbers accommodated have been nowhere near this figure. It is pleasing to report that before closing, all the residents, most of them being in advanced years, were accommodated by the County Council.

Caravans

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

Garside Street Site	- Worksop Corporation	...	...	63	standings
Newcastle Avenue Site	- Mr. W. G. Beard	...	...	20	"
Brookside Site	- Mr. W. Calladine	...	...	15	"
Robin Hood Site	- Worksop & Retford Brewery Co. Ltd.	...	...	4	"
				<u>102</u>	

Garside Street Site

The Municipal Site continued to attract new applicants for entry. During the year 32 new tenancies were arranged, although in some instances a last minute change of plan resulted in the withdrawal of some applications.

The tenancy situation is not quite so fluid as this figure suggests. The majority of tenants tend to be long established, but the site does cater for persons whose need is for temporary accommodation, often at short notice. In this it has provided a very valuable service to many families, who would otherwise have been in housing difficulties.

At the same time it has not been a function of the site to give harbourage to families evicted from Council-owned houses for non-payment of rent. Instead the principal aim has been to provide adequate facilities for people who prefer to live in caravans, and it is gratifying to find former tenants wishing to return to the site even from modern Council flats.

FOOD

Meat Inspection

Charges for Meat Inspection - Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963

In accordance with the above Regulations a charge is made for all meat inspected at slaughterhouses carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

During the year the following charges were made:-

	£	s.	d.
January	21	11	0
February	19	9	3
March	19	2	6
April	22	0	6
May	18	8	9
June	17	12	3
July	19	18	9
August	17	7	0
September	19	5	9
October	21	5	9
November	20	0	9
December	19	11	3
	£235	13	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 1970 was 4,643 - a decrease of 1,323 over last year's figure of 5,966.

	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	TOTALS
Number killed	904	1	-	1,400	2,338	4,643
Number inspected	904	1	-	1,400	2,338	4,643
All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	3	4	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	223	-	-	50	284	557
% of number inspect- ed affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci	24.7	-	-	3.6	12.2	11.9

	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	-	-	-	-	11	11
% of number inspec- ted affected with T.B.	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.3
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-	2
Carcases submitted for treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-	2
% of number inspec- ted affected with Cysticercosis	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.04

Weight of Meat Condemned

	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Affected with tuberculosis	-	1	33
Affected with other diseases	1	9	109
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1	11	30

Cysticercus Bovis

Two bovines were found to be affected with viable cysticercus bovis.

In accordance with the meat inspection procedure set out in Circular FSH/30/66 diagnosis of infestation with cycticercus bovis is only made when a viable or caseous cyst is detected. The two carcasses affected were submitted for treatment by refrigeration before being passed as fit for human consumption.

Slaughterhouses

There are two private slaughterhouses licensed in the Borough. Both are well conducted.

In addition to the day-to-day visits made by the inspectors on meat inspection duties, quarterly inspections are made by the veterinary officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The Meat (Sterilization) Regulations, 1969

With the high quality of livestock slaughtered in the town, very little carcase meat is condemned. Much of the condemned offal - livers, lungs, etc. - is disposed of to a mink farmer, whose trade has exemption from the sterilization requirements of the Regulations. The very occasional pig or sheep carcase condemned is quartered and removed in a locked container to a digester plant.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957

One pigkeeper was registered under the above Order to operate a plant for the boiling of waste food.

As the result of a complaint, one other pigkeeper was found to be boiling swill for sufficient pigs to necessitate his registration under the Order. Rather than applying for registration, he decided to stop using the small quantity of swill he was receiving.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

The Council approved the relicensing of 18 slaughtermen for 1970. Only half of these were actively engaged in slaughtering or stunning, the remainder having renewed their licences to cover the unlikely event of emergency slaughter.

Swine Fever Order, 1963 Anthrax Order, 1938

No cases of swine fever or anthrax were reported in the Borough during the year.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Unfit food

The number of complaints received concerning the sale of unfit food rose to double the figure for the previous year. It is unlikely, however, that this indicated a deterioration in the food industry. Rather it reflected an increasing public awareness that the sale of such food should not be tolerated without protest.

Most of the customers did not ask for a prosecution and would not have welcomed a court appearance to give evidence. Nevertheless, by reporting the facts they were materially assisting the Department in highlighting faulty production and handling methods in the food trade.

Each case reported was dealt with by visiting the food premises concerned, and where appropriate, by examining the preparation, storage and handling methods. In many cases improvements could be suggested to avoid a repetition of the offence.

In all cases either a replacement article was obtained for the customer or a refund of the purchase price.

For the purpose of comparison the complaints could be classified thus:-

Mouldy and stale food	...	...	...	11
Insects in food	...	...	...	4
Foreign objects in food	...	...	...	6
Production errors	...	...	...	1
Dirty and faulty containers	...	...	...	2

These figures seem to indicate a greater likelihood of a failure occurring in the distribution and sale of an article of food than in its manufacture. This situation would not have arisen had the shopkeepers concerned been more diligent and methodical in their stock rotation. In this, however, they could have been assisted were manufacturers to be less secretive in their coding systems. At present each manufacturer conceives his own system, many seemingly designed to keep the public and shopkeeper alike in ignorance as to the age of the product. This multiplicity of systems imposes a chaotic situation for the shopkeeper with a wide range of perishable goods, all coded differently, and each with a different shelf life. It is a sad reflection on the retail food trade that in only one store in the town is the manager aware at a glance of the expiry date of any article of food in his store.

Until the coding of food is rationalised to a single system, stale food will continue to be found on display, and the shopkeeper still dependent upon the tolerance of the customer in returning the food rather than seeking retribution through the authorities.

Following are details of the cases dealt with informally:-

1. Chocolates infested with moth grubs

Purchased in Spain. Matter taken up with Spanish Embassy.

2. Mouldy cheese

Absence of coding taken up with manufacturers, who were having difficulties with new machine. Machine design later modified.

3. Two fermented swiss rolls

One found to be eight months old. Shopkeeper cautioned about stock rotation.

4. Wood splinters in corned beef

Of foreign manufacture. Matter taken up with parent company.

5. Pikelets covered with oven carbon

Taken up with manufacturers, who tightened up on their checking methods.

6. Mouldy prepacked cheese

Coding system examined and recommendation made to company.

7. Mouldy loaf

Taken up with bakery manager for investigation.

8. Mouldy pork pie

Shopkeeper advised to store pies awaiting sale in a cooler part of the shop.

9. Chicken, unfit for food, sold from market stall

Stall-holder instructed to shade poultry as much as possible from sun. Market Superintendent advised to transfer trader to shadier site.

10. Mouldy pork pie

Manufacturers called in to investigate delivery and sale of pies. Infringement of Trades Description Act brought to their notice and rectified.

11. Bottle of milk containing fragment of glass

Producers cautioned.

12. Dirty milk bottle

Producers cautioned.

13. Mouldy fruit tart

Had been removed from sale by bakery representative, but counter assistant had unwittingly replaced and sold it.

14. Foil-wrapped cheese, out-of-date and mouldy

Several packs found in two stores. Due partly to industrial action at works holding up fresh supplies; partly to failure by distributors to supervise the removal of the stock from the stores. This latter situation arose through Worksop being on the border of two distribution areas. This blind spot has since been covered by the distributors.

15. Tin of Italian tomatoes containing a fly

Taken up with supermarket company.

16. Orange squash containing a piece of metal

Notified by Rotherham Weights and Measures Department. Supermarket visited.

17. Saw-toothed grain beetle in ground rice

Had passed through local mill. Mill store inspected and six bags of rice sifted with no sign of beetle. Infestation had probably occurred after rice had been distributed in Lincoln area.

18. Tin of corned beef with black metal stain

Due to sulphide reaction between contents and the tinplate. Returned to shop.

19. Tainted bacon and ham

Supermarket visited and staff questioned. Passed to headquarters quality controller.

At the request of the complainants the following complaints were passed to the County Food and Drugs Inspectors:-

20. Chocolate chewing nut containing glass fragment

Manufacturers prosecuted. Fined £40 with £10 costs.

21. Loaf containing part of pasteurised milk carton

Bakers cautioned.

22. Bottle of milk containing black object.

Found to be portion of a horse-chestnut. Bottlers cautioned.

23. Two flies in bottle of baby food

Company prosecuted

The Food and Drugs Department reciprocated by passing to the Health Department a complaint received by them that a pork pie purchased in the town was alleged to have an unpleasant smell. The shop and manufacturing rooms were visited by a Public Health Inspector, who took samples of the pies in current production and sale. The laboratory findings proved to be satisfactory.

Trades Description Act, 1968

A complaint that a cafe had served a customer with a portion of meat and potato pie containing little or no meat was passed to the Food and Drugs Department for action under the above Act or the Food and Drugs Act. Without the necessary evidence no action could be taken, but note was made for future sampling.

An infringement of the Act was brought to the attention of a firm of sausage manufacturers. This concerned the wording of a label which described their produce as "fresh daily". As there was a twice-weekly delivery, this was inaccurate and the words were subsequently omitted.

Food Sampling

(1) By Local Authority

Six samples of meat products were taken during the course of investigating complaints of stale food. The results in each case showed no unduly large number of spoilage organisms and no pathogens.

(2) By County Food and Drugs Authority

The Chief Inspector of the Department of Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs has reported the taking of the following samples:-

	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Analgesic tablets	1		
Apples ...	1		
Beef, minced, canned	1		
Beef loaf, canned	1		
Beefburgers ...	1		
Biscuits ...	1		
Brawn ...	1		
Bread ...	1		
Brandy ...	2		
Carrots, canned	1		
Cheese ...	1		
Cheese, soft	1		

	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Chocolate sauce	1		
Chutney	1		
Cooking oil	1		
Cornish pasty filling	1		
Dessert	4		
Fruit salad, canned	1		
Gin	1		
Glace cherries ...	1		
Grapes	2		
Ice cream	4		
Jam	2		
Lemon cheese ...	1		
Lemon curd	1		
Lemonade crystals	1		
Milk	43		
Mixed fruit, dried	2		
Mushrooms	1		
Onions	1		
Onions, dried ...	1		
Pastries	1		
Pears	1		
Peas, dried	1		
Plum pudding ...	1		
Plums	1		
Potato powder ...	1		
Potatoes	1		
Ready meal	1		
Rum	2		
Salad cream	1		
Sauce	2		
Sausage, pork ...	5	1	sample deficient in meat - Manufacturers cautioned
Sausage rolls ...	1		
Scotch eggs	1		
Shepherds pie ...	4	1	sample slightly deficient in meat. (Informal sample) Formal sample obtained - satisfactory.
Soft drinks	3		
Soup	2		
Sponge pudding ...	1		
Squash	1		
Steak, minced, canned	1		
Steak, stewed, canned	1		
Steak and kidney pie	2		
Suet dumpling mix	1		
Suet pudding, canned	1		
Sweets	4	1	sample deficient in butter fat. (Informal sample) Formal sample obtained - satisfactory.
Tomatoes	1		
Vitamin drink ...	1		
Vitamins	2		
Vodka	1		
Whisky	2		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	131	3	

Unfit Food Surrendered

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

Canned Meat	...	...	...	...	60 lbs.
Other canned food	...	...	...	...	21,843 lbs.
Wet fish	...	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Meat	...	...	...	...	67 lbs.
Fruit and vegetables	...	...	...	...	75 lbs.
Frozen food	...	...	...	...	12,681 lbs.
Flour confectionery and sweets	...	...	...	...	5,956 lbs.
<u>Total weight of food condemned</u>	...	...	...	...	<u>40,696 lbs.</u>

Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16

Four premises were registered under the above section of the Act for the sale of ice cream and storage of ice cream intended for sale.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

During the year two premises were registered under the Regulations for the retail sale of milk.

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

Ten samples of ice cream were collected during the year and submitted for Public Health Laboratory Methylene Blue tests. Eight of the samples were of ice cream manufactured in the town. The remaining two were of unwrapped ice cream from an open display cabinet. The results were classified thus:-

<u>No. of Samples</u>		<u>Grade I</u>	<u>Grade II</u>	<u>Grade III</u>	<u>Grade IV</u>
Manufactured	... 8	6	2	-	-
Unwrapped	... 2	2	-	-	-

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

Both the manufacturers from whose premises the samples were taken were able to comply with this standard.

Food Hygiene

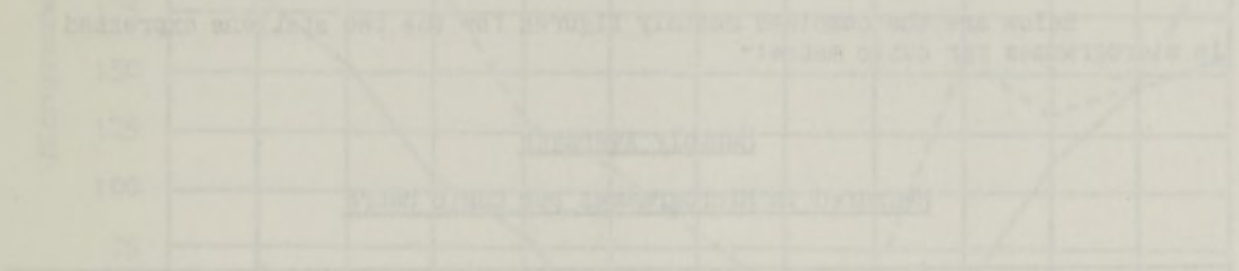
In August, 1970 the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970 were laid before Parliament to come into operation on 1st March, 1971.

One important addition to the existing legislation lies in Regulation 9 (d) which stipulates that a person who engages in the handling of food shall ensure, where reasonably necessary, that open food while exposed for sale or during sale or delivery is kept covered, or is effectively screened from possible sources of contamination.

The Department maintains two voluntary advisory boards and seeks to maintain the highest standards of service to the public. This is done by the Department in the form of advisory boards. This is done by the Department in the form of advisory boards.

The effect of this sub-section will be to strengthen the arm of the Inspectors against those shopkeepers who, after repeated requests, still allow open food to be displayed on counter tops as a sales inducement to the less discriminating customer.

The Department has been successful in its efforts to reduce the number of violations. This is done by the Department in the form of advisory boards. This is done by the Department in the form of advisory boards.



Year	Total Violations	Violations on Counter Tops
1930	140	100
1931	130	90
1932	120	80
1933	110	70
1934	100	60
1935	110	70

Graphically this table may be expressed thus:

The Department has been successful in its efforts to reduce the number of violations. This is done by the Department in the form of advisory boards. This is done by the Department in the form of advisory boards.

The Department has been successful in its efforts to reduce the number of violations. This is done by the Department in the form of advisory boards. This is done by the Department in the form of advisory boards.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Department maintains two volumetric sulphur dioxide and smoke recording instruments for monitoring the degree of pollution of the air we breathe.

One station is sited at the School Clinic at Watson Road. This records the smoke and sulphur dioxide in the central area of the town. The other station is at the Worksop Rural District Council offices on Carlton Road, and is in line with the prevailing winds after they have crossed over the main industrial area and the Rhodesia mining estate.

Recordings over the past few years show that while the sooty constituents of the air are broadly similar at each station, the sulphur dioxide content recorded at the Carlton Road station shows an increase over the Watson Road station. This is due probably to emissions from industrial premises and from coal-fed boilers in the vicinity of the station.

Below are the combined monthly figures for the two stations expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre:-

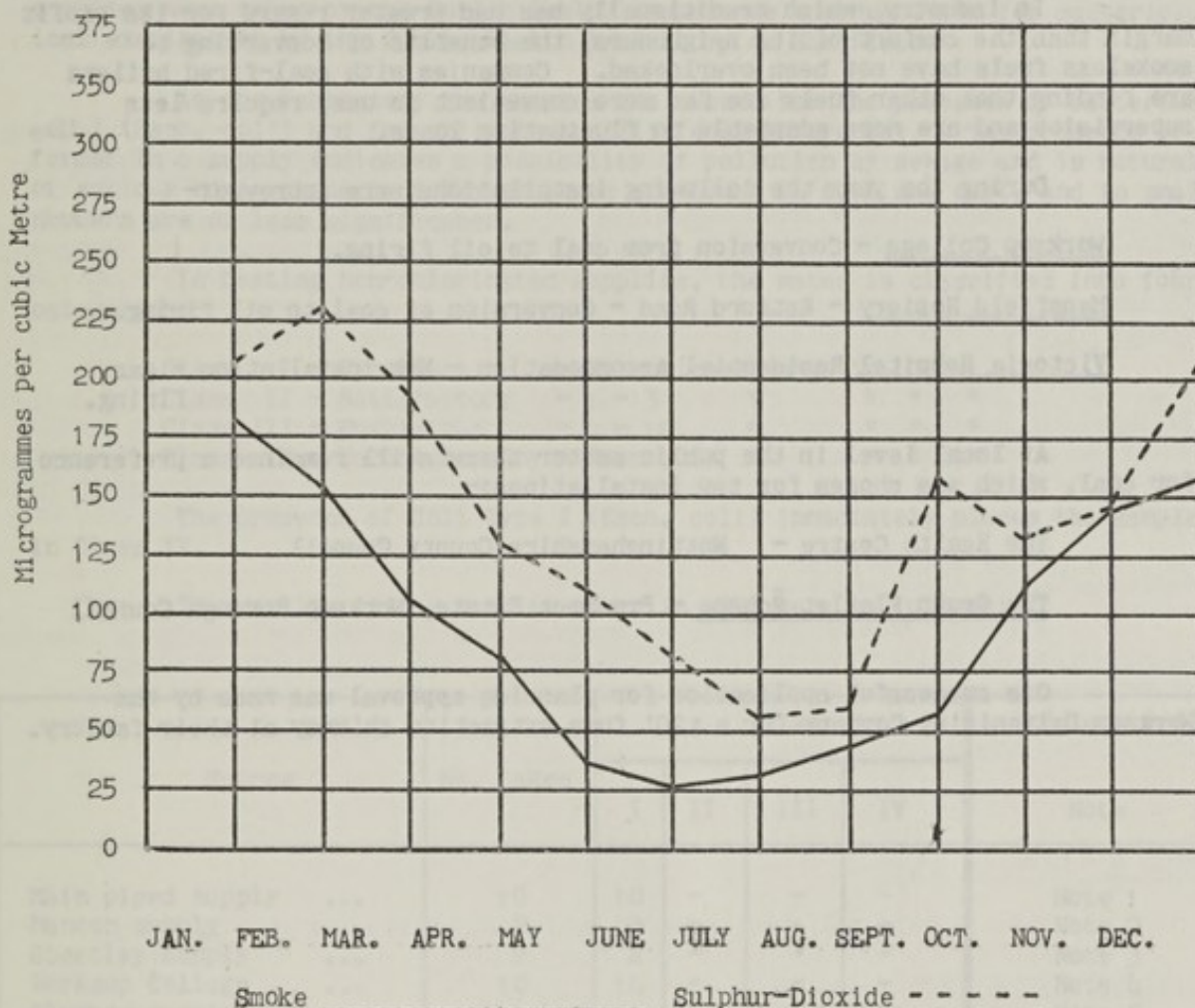
Monthly Averages

Measured in Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

1970	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Ratio
January	182	206	0.88
February	152	229	0.66
March	105	193	0.54
April	81	129	0.62
May	39	112	0.35
June	26	79	0.33
July	30	55	0.54
August	42	61	0.69
September	57	158	0.36
October	114	130	0.88
November	147	148	0.99
December	158	206	0.76

Graphically this table may be expressed thus:-

Smoke and Sulphur-Dioxide Pollution in Worksop in 1970



As is usual the graph shows a decline in smoke and sulphur dioxide in the summer months when domestic fires in the non-mining estates are largely unlit.

Were Worksop's main problem to be industrial smoke, this difference between the June and January figures would be far less noticeable, and all the evidence points to Worksop's problem originating from domestic premises. If, therefore, any substantial improvement is to be made in the cleanliness of Worksop's air, then action will have to be directed against the prime cause of pollution - the open coal-burning firegrate.

Some slight improvement has been noticed over the years, despite an increase in the number of domestic dwellings in the Borough. This has kept in step with the demolition of many of the older properties in the town and their replacement by dwellings heated by smokeless fuels. It is essential, therefore, to retain this headway by an insistence that the correct fuel is burnt in the solid smokeless fuel appliances installed in the replacement houses. Apart from the pollution aspects, the burning of bituminous coal in these appliances can have a deleterious effect on the chimney flue linings. Within a comparatively short time this can give rise to a dangerous leakage of flue gases into bedrooms and could involve the Council in high costs for replacement linings.

In the private residential sector, modern development has not added appreciably to the sum total of pollution, as the tendency exists to heat a modern house in a modern manner. To avoid the additional work and cleaning imposed by a coal fire, many owner/occupiers in older properties have converted to smokeless

appliances. With the obvious benefits derived by this change, it is rare for this trend to be reversed.

In industry, which traditionally has had greater regard for its profit margin than the comfort of its neighbours, the benefits of converting to smokeless fuels have not been overlooked. Companies with coal-fired boilers are finding that other fuels are far more convenient to use, require less supervision and are more adaptable to fluctuating loads.

During the year the following installations were approved:-

Worksop College - Conversion from coal to oil firing.

Mansfield Hosiery - Retford Road - Conversion of coal to oil firing.

Victoria Hospital Residential Accommodation - New installation - gas firing.

At local level in the public sector there still remained a preference for coal, which was chosen for two installations:-

The Health Centre - Nottinghamshire County Council

The Group Flatlet Scheme - Prospect Estate, Worksop Borough Council

One successful application for planning approval was made by the Worksop Galvanising Company for a 120' fume extraction chimney at their factory.

WATER

During the year 84 samples of drinking water from private and public supplies were taken by the Public Health Inspectors and submitted for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory at Sheffield.

At the laboratory the samples are tested for the presence of bacterium coli I (Esch. 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 Coli Type I (Esch. coli) immediately places the sample in Class IV.

The results of the samples taken in 1970 were as follows:-

Source	No. taken	Class				Explanatory
		I	II	III	IV	Note
Main piped supply ...	10	10	-	-	-	Note 1
Manton supply ...	2	2	-	-	-	Note 2
Steetley supply ...	2	2	-	-	-	Note 3
Worksop College ...	10	10	-	-	-	Note 4
Clumber supply ...	11	11	-	-	-	Note 5
Osberton supply ...	34	23	5	1	5	Note 6
Manton Forest Farm ...	12	6	-	1	5	Note 7
Harness Grove ...	1	1	-	-	-	Note 8
Rayton Farm ...	2	2	-	-	-	Note 9
	84	67	5	2	10	

Note 1 - Main piped supply

Random samples are taken from houses and business premises. The main sampling of this supply is done by the Central Nottinghamshire Water Board - see "Sampling by Water Boards".

Note 2 - Manton Supply

Originating from the colliery, this supply is pumped to surrounding property and piped to the Clowme area by the North Derbyshire Water Board. The water is chlorinated at source.

Note 3 - Steetley Supply

As with Manton, the colliery has its own supply, which serves a few adjoining properties.

Note 4 - Worksop College

The College has its own borehole, the water from which is chlorinated.

Note 5 - Clumber Supply

The estate is largely supplied from a natural spring from which water is pumped to storage tanks. The supply can now be augmented by an outside piped main.

Note 6 - Osberton Supply

This supply originates from a private bore from which the water is pumped to storage tanks and gravity fed to the Hall, dairy farm and Scofton Village.

In August there was a repetition of the trouble previously experienced with birds contaminating the water in the tanks. This necessitated the tanks being emptied, cleaned and sterilised before being put back into use. To prevent any further contamination from this cause, effective steps were taken to prevent the access of any birds to the tower.

In November routine samples showed a further contamination of the supply. This was traced to the head of the bore, where surface water and possibly drain water was gaining access. In addition to modifying the bore-head an assurance was given by the Estate that a chlorinator would be installed to cope with any further unforeseen causes of pollution.

Note 7 - Manton Forest Farm

The well from which water is obtained for the farm and adjoining caravan camping area is subject to periodic contamination with non-faecal coliforms. A chlorinator has been provided for the supply, but at the time of sampling was not being maintained due to difficulties in obtaining the requisite chemical. This problem has now been overcome.

Note 8 - Harness Grove

This private well has produced satisfactory results when sampled.

Note 9 - Rayton Farm

The farm with its neighbouring cottages are supplied by a well which is not ideally situated, but the results of samples taken to date have been bacteriologically satisfactory.

Sampling by Water Boards

Central Nottinghamshire Water Board

The Divisional Engineer of the Board reported on 116 samples of water taken during the year. These included 33 samples taken at source from the Sunnyside boreholes, the remainder coming from properties scattered throughout the Borough.

Of these 115 gave Class 1 results and one sample gave a Class 2.

North Derbyshire Water Board

The Engineer and Manager of the Board reported the results of 20 samples from the Manton supply taken within the Borough. All were bacteriologically satisfactory.

Sampling from Swimming Baths

Two samples were taken from the Sports Centre swimming pool and found to be bacteriologically satisfactory. One sample from a private swimming pool showed one coliform per 100 ml., which is satisfactory.

Sampling for Chemical Analysis

Four samples of water were taken from private bores and wells to determine the nitrate content of the water. One sample showed a relatively high content.

One sample was taken on behalf of the Worksop College governors for full analysis and found to be satisfactory for drinking and domestic purposes.

The results of two samples taken at the Sunnyside pumping station by the officers of the Central Nottinghamshire Water Board were reported to the department. These showed that while the nitrate content was relatively high, the water was certified as being of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

PEST CONTROL

Feral Pigeons

During the year, 94 feral pigeons were trapped or removed from roof spaces. The majority of these consisted of a "congregation" which had built up in disused church premises in the town centre. The original plan had been to exclude them from the building by wire screening all roof vents, and then to trap them on a nearby roof. Instead it was found that the contractor entrusted with the work had inadvertently screened them inside the roof apex and a rescue operation had to be mounted. This resulted in the capture of 81 pigeons, together with the destruction of several dozen eggs. Most of the excluded birds were later trapped nearby.

Meanwhile church authorities elsewhere had effectively screened pigeons out of their bell tower. This caused a transfer of a sizable flock to the roof of an adjoining block of flats where they roosted around the warm air vents. The inclement weather towards the year's end evidently proved too severe as they later dispersed elsewhere.

Insects

It is an exceptional house that is not visited from time to time by insect pests. While many householders take steps to rid their homes of their unwelcome guests, some occupiers find that they cannot cope through lack of either the necessary knowledge or equipment. In such cases the Department is prepared to assist with advice or in a more tangible manner by carrying out a free disinfection service.

During the year the Health Department Attendant visited houses to deal with the following pests:-

Ants	...	...	52	premises
Bedbugs	...	...	28	"
Cockroaches	...	...	13	"
Spider beetle			3	"
Woodlice	...	...	2	"
Greenbottles			1	"
Silver fish	...	...	1	"
Fleas	...	...	1	"
Psocids	...	...	1	"
			<hr/>	
			102	"

In addition to the above, 9 houses were given a precautionary spraying after the departure of tenants with a doubtful standard of hygiene.

In last year's Annual Report mention was made of the need for routine inspection of Council houses prior to the exchange of tenants. This was considered necessary in view of the increasing incidence of bed bugs over the past years. In June this system was reintroduced after a lapse of several years and quickly showed results. By the year's end no less than 28 houses had been found to be infested - the highest incidence since 1960. The pattern of infestation thus continued to rise over the past three years:-

1960	...	...	29	premises
1961	...	...	21	"
1962	...	...	16	"
1963	...	...	11	"
1964	...	...	10	"

1965	...	9	premises
1966	...	6	"
1967	...	NIL	
1968	...	6	"
1969	...	13	"
1970	...	28	"

In many instances the spread was found to be caused by the gift or sale of second-hand bedding between friends or relations. Often there was a reluctance to admit to this, which made the tracing of infestations a more difficult task for the inspectors concerned.

It is hoped, and indeed anticipated, that future figures will now begin to fall.

Occasions arise when a positive identification or specialised knowledge is required in dealing with some of the more unusual pests. In such circumstances the Department has for many years enlisted the expert advisory services of the Natural History Section of the British Museum. During the year the Museum's entomologists assisted this Department in the identification and treatment of psocids found in a new Council house, Australian spider beetle and greenbottle larvae in and around another house, and both American and Australian cockroaches at a local factory.

In the latter case an export order was returned from the tropics infested with tropical cockroaches. In dealing with this incident the Department needed an expert opinion as to their chances of surviving a British winter. It is pleasing to report that this would be most unlikely unless they gained access to a warm environment.

Wasps Nests

In the late summer and autumn 11 wasps nests were destroyed to avoid annoyance and danger to householders.

Rats and Mice

During the year 353 requests were made for the services of the Rodent Officer and his assistant, who made 1,343 visits and inspections. Business premises accounted for 49 of these requests, a charge being made for this work. Treatment at domestic premises is given freely.

In July a survey was made of the town's sewer man-holes, and after a preliminary test baiting, 23 manholes were baited with fluoroacetamide.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

There were two outbreaks of dysentery associated with junior schools in the year. The first, in March, revealed 22 confirmed cases; the second in July involved 25 positive cases in a different school. As is customary in such outbreaks there were other cases which did not come to the attention of the Department until after the patient had recovered. Between the two outbreaks there were six sporadic cases.

The Spanish holiday season produced the one case of salmonella food poisoning notified in the Borough during the year. A holiday-maker returned to this country infected with salmonella brandenberg.

DRAINAGE

It is accepted that drains taking away either foul or surface water from property should function properly with the bare minimum of maintenance, and that only when something goes wrong are they disturbed. Accordingly it is essential that care is taken in their construction to ensure that they are self-cleansing or at least that, when blocked, they are capable of being liberated without the necessity of breaking into them.

To achieve this end, Public Health legislation requires that the local authority be notified of the repair, reconstruction or alteration of any existing drainage connected to a sewer, cesspool, etc.

On receipt of such a notification the Public Health Inspectors examine the lay-out of the drains and arrange with the builder to be present when they are tested - usually by filling them to capacity with water. Any weakness in the drain is thus revealed under conditions of maximum pressure, and before being covered the faulty section is put right.

Two further tests are sometimes applied to existing drainage. One involves pumping smoke into the drain to detect breaks which may be allowing the escape of offensive smells or through which sewer rats are finding a way to the surface. The other test is applied when water, suspected of coming from a drain, is found seeping into a cellar. By using a fluorescent dye it is often found possible to trace a connection.

During the year 167 tests were carried out by the Inspectors.

In the same period the Health Department attendant was called upon to clear 194 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 Act, 1961. Part I of the Act.

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

Premises	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	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	151	17	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	12	20	-	-
TOTALS ...	163	37	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found - NIL

Factories Act, 1961 - Part VIII of the Act - Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (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)
(1) Wearing) Making Apparel) etc.	3	-	-	-	-	-

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

The scope of what is regarded as pollution of the environment has broadened in recent years to include an affront to any of the senses.

Offensive odours or harmful effluents, when they occur, are all too apparent. No less unpleasant or tolerable is the assault on the public ear, often by the very machinery that was designed to make modern living more comfortable.

Nevertheless, so inured has the public become to the steadily increasing noise level of industry and transport, that few complaints on this score are made. It is only when noise is prolonged, suddenly increases in intensity or interferes with the sleep of shiftworkers, that complaints are made.

One constant source of irritation is the town's traditional occupation of wood sawing. This work is often carried out in built-up residential areas, and where the business has been established for many years, little can be done under planning law to terminate it. Gradually, however, by the redevelopment of the older areas of the town, the number of permitted sites is being reduced, but the process is a slow one. The best that can be done in other situations is to suppress the noise nuisance by enclosing the sawbenches, but this is only a poor alternative to removing this industry from residential areas.

During the year one sawyer's business was transferred to another district and there was one change of use to a less noisy occupation.

The year 1970 appeared to have more than the average amount of road surface disturbance, accompanied by the usual din of compressors and road breaking equipment.

Much of this noise can be reduced by the fitting of mufflers to the drills, and in this respect local authorities and the public utility services could do well by setting a good example to others.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

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

These premises act as a collecting point from which bones and fat are despatched to processors outside the town. Skins and hides are kept for a longer period and are salted on the premises.

The position of the premises is far from ideal, and care has to be taken to minimise any unpleasantness arising through the business.

A trade which, though not specified as an offensive trade under the Act, could give rise to offence is that of maggot retailing. With the increasing popularity of angling in the area, there is a high demand for blow-fly larvae as bait. Unless properly stored the maggots can complete the development cycle and escape as mature flies, and where this has happened advice has been given to the shopkeeper as to the most appropriate insecticides to use.

OFFICES, SHOPS and RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

During 1970 a total of 107 premises received a general inspection.

Together with reinspections of premises previously found to show defects and contraventions of the Act, 128 visits were made.

The following summaries are taken from my Annual Report for 1970 on this subject submitted to the Department of Employment and Productivity:-

Table A - Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	5	138	13
Retail shops	23	281	84
Wholesale shops, warehouses	3	16	3
Catering establishments, open to public and canteens	3	28	7
Fuel storage depots ...	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	34	463	107

NOTE - Premises previously recorded as Fuel Storage Depots related to Petrol Filling Stations. These are now classed as shops, and the figures have been adjusted accordingly.

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

128

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

<u>Class of Workplace</u>	<u>No. of Persons Employed</u>
Offices	827
Retail shops	1,483
Wholesale departments, warehouses ...	103
Catering establishments open to public ...	201
Canteens	30
Fuel storage depots	-
TOTAL	2,644
TOTAL -	
Males	921
Females	1,723

Exemptions

No exemptions were applied for during the year.

Prosecutions

There were no prosecutions.

Accidents

Any accident 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 16 reported accidents - all non-fatal - involving 10 females and 6 males.

Mostly these accidents involved falls, strains and cuts. Three cases of trapped hands were reported caused by a conveyor, a trolley and a filing cabinet.

PREMISES REGISTERED FOR HAIRDRESSING

Before any premises are used for the business of a hairdresser, barber or manicurist, they must be first licenced by the Council under Section 155 of the Nottinghamshire County Council Act, 1951 for that purpose.

While business in men's hairdressing has fallen off in recent years due to changing fashions, women's hairdressing continues to flourish. Three new establishments were opened during the year, two changed ownership and in one there was a change of partnership. This brought the total number of premises at the year's end to 54.

PET ANIMALS

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Three established pet animal businesses renewed their registrations for 1970. One new shop opened for the sale of tropical fish.

Periodic visits were made to check on the manner in which pets were kept and displayed.

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 treated and protected against infectious or contagious diseases and other hazards.

One establishment was licensed as boarding kennels, but the business was terminated before the licence expired.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

This Act was passed to help the police in tracing stolen metal at its point of disposal. This is done by the compulsory registration by each local authority of all dealers residing in its area. These dealers have then to keep adequate records of the sources, nature and method of disposal of all metal passing through their hands. Where, however, the dealers operate from door-to-door as itinerant collectors of small domestic items, there is a relaxation allowed in the amount of recording required of them, and they are merely obliged to retain their sale receipts for a period of two years.

At the end of 1970, there were 25 persons registered as dealers by the Council. These were made up of the following:-

Scrap Metal Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	11
" " "	(Itinerant Collectors)	...				13
" " "	(Limited Company)	...				<u>1</u>
						<u>25</u>

During the year three registrations were changed from full registration to restrict the participants to itinerant collection. Three dealers cancelled their registration and one dealer moved away before his registration was completed.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

REPORT

This act was passed to help the public in paying attention to the point of disposal. This is done by the compulsory registration of all persons residing in the city. This measure was also to help advance work of the various health and sanitary departments in the metropolitan area. However, the health department has a number of sanitary officers at various points in the city. There is a sanitary officer in each of the various sections of the city and they are not all subject to the same regulations.

At the end of 1917, there were 25 persons registered in the city. These were made up of the following:

Category	Number
English born	1
Irish born	1
Italian born	1
Polish born	1
Swedish born	1
Other	1

The various health departments in the city were always very interested in the health of the people. It is the duty of the health department to protect the public health and to see that the regulations are enforced.

