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Joint Public Health Committee (Abingdon Borough, Abingdon R.D.C.,
Faringdon R.D.C.).**

Contributors

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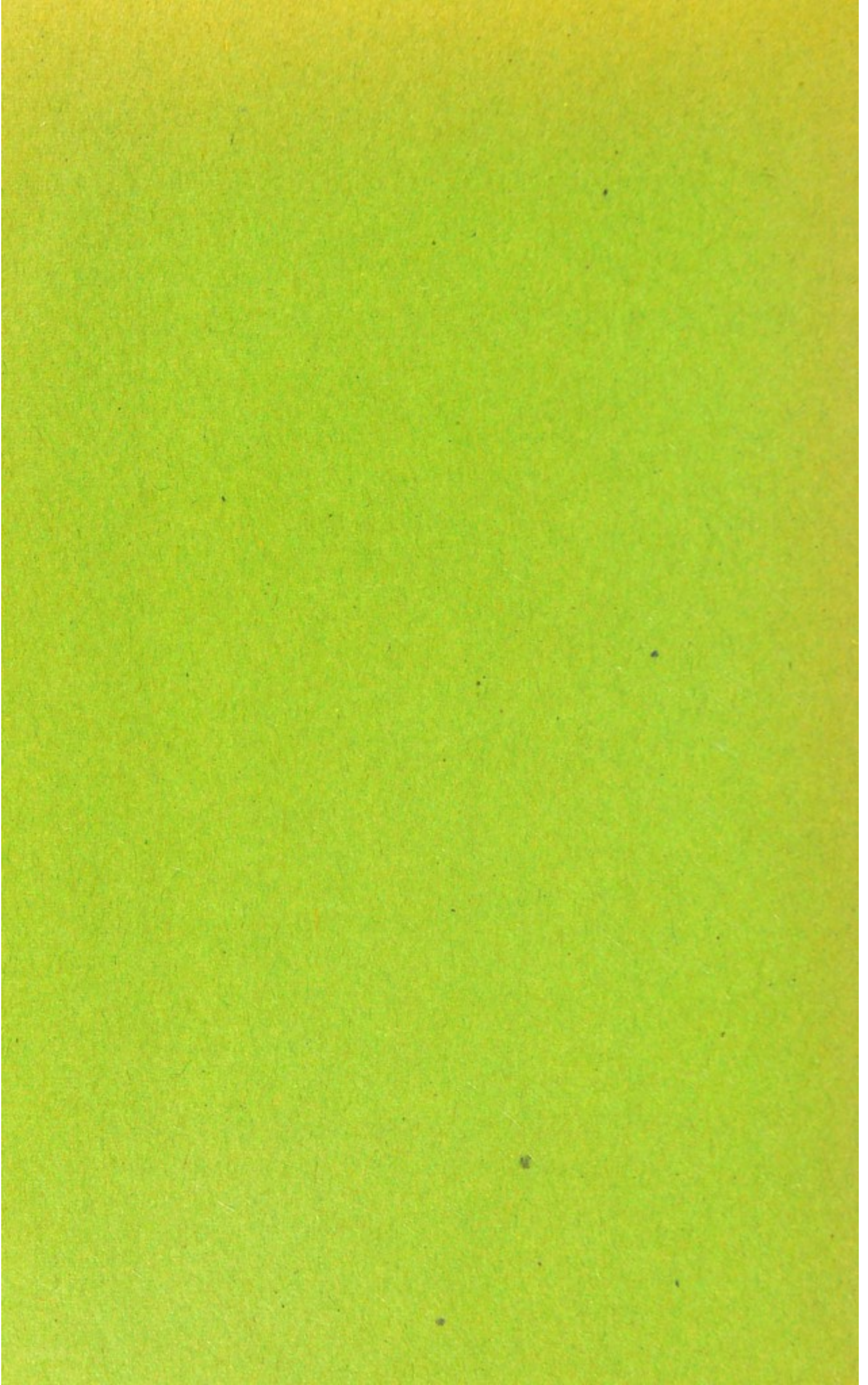
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ABINGDON AND FARINGDON DISTRICTS
JOINT PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH



FOR
THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER THIRTY-FIRST
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY ONE



ABINGDON & FARINGDON DISTRICTS JOINT PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

List of Members of 1951

ABINGDON BOROUGH

Alderman Mrs. A. L. Challenor, Waysmeet, Faringdon Road, Abingdon.

Councillor Dr. G. F. O'Connor, Helenstowe, Ock Street, Abingdon.

ABINGDON RURAL

Lt.-Col. S. T. Austin, O.B.E., The White House, Shippon, Nr. Abingdon.

Sir Reader Bullard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Honeybottom, Dry Sandford, Nr. Abingdon.

Mr. W. Evans, 1 High Street, Drayton, Nr. Abingdon.

Mr. F. G. L. Boreham, St. Martins, Hinksey Hill, Nr. Oxford.

Mr. G. T. Hellard, King's Close, Radley, Nr. Abingdon.

FARINGDON RURAL

Mr. F. Carter, Coxwell Street, Faringdon.

Captain R. A. Prioleau, Park Home Farm, Kingston Lisle, Nr. Wantage.

Mrs. F. G. Walker, Winslow Coombe, Ashbury, Nr. Swindon.

COUNTY COUNCIL

Mrs. A. T. Beavis, The Walnuts, Ashbury, Nr. Swindon.

Mr. D. W. Lansdown, Hatford House, Faringdon.

Clerk: Mr. G. V. Spooner, Council Offices, 60 Bath Street, Abingdon.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

Norman Parfit, M.A., B.M., B.Ch.(Oxon), D.P.H.(Lond.),
The Abbey House, Abingdon (Telephone 851).

Sanitary Inspectors:

ABINGDON BOROUGH

Gifford Saffin, F.S.I.A., M.R.S.L.,
The Abbey House, Abingdon (Telephone 851).

ABINGDON RURAL

Chief Sanitary Inspector T. E. Upton, M.S.I.A.,
60 Bath Street, Abingdon (Telephone 361).
Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector T. G. Evans, M.S.I.A.
Additional Sanitary Inspector J. C. Pickup, M.S.I.A.

FARINGDON RURAL

Captain H. O'Connor, M.S.I.A.,
Council Offices, Faringdon (Telephone 2296).

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE ABINGDON & FARINGDON DISTRICTS
JOINT HEALTH COMMITTEE

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1951.

It is the duty of every Medical Officer of Health to publish an Annual Report which must include a mass of facts, figures and tables required by the Ministry of Health and certain other central bodies. But though this production is my responsibility most of the work to which it refers is that of three teams of colleagues who have supplied me with the details and to whom it is my pleasure first to express my very sincere gratitude. This especially applies to the five Sanitary Inspectors whose names appear opposite.

Many of the pages which follow give ample evidence of their hard work and efficiency and a mere glance at the summary at the end of the reports will surprise the average layman by the number and variety of their labours. But I would thank them no less for their constant willing co-operation, often in the face of considerable difficulties and discouragements.

A HEALTHY YEAR

The year 1951 was a year in which the Public Health of the areas continued good—to judge by the factors which are the concern of Local Authorities. The birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate were again considerably better than those for the whole country. The infant mortality is the rate that is usually regarded as the most sensitive index of the quality of social conditions and medical care in an area, so it is good to note that not only was it 66 per cent. of the national figure but it was only 57 per cent. of the average rate for Berkshire for the ten years 1939—1948. There was no maternal death from child birth, no outbreak of food poisoning, no case of diphtheria and only 5 cases of “infantile paralysis”, none of them infantile and none of them paralytic.

The death rate for Abingdon Borough taken alone showed a sharp rise which is only partly accounted for by the epidemic of influenza in January and February. The sharp fall in 1950 in the number of new cases of tuberculosis of the lung was maintained with a further slight drop in 1951, the figures for the last four years being 65, 64, 39 and 35. A most important factor in the future health of the area was the completion of 300 new houses.

COMPARABLE RATES

The birth rates and death rates given are 'corrected' rates so they may fairly be compared with those of the nation as a whole, or with the corrected rates of any other area. 'Crude' rates which are obtained by simply dividing the number of births or deaths by the number of thousands in the population, are not comparable because the age and sex distribution of two areas may differ widely. For example, a south coast resort to which the aged tend to retire would have a high crude death rate, but that does not mean that it is a less healthy place to live in. Similarly a recently developed satellite town that has a larger number of young adults would have a higher crude birth rate which could not be compared with an average district. But the Registrar General now supplies us with 'comparability factors' for births and deaths which take account of the actual age and sex composition of each area, so that all that is necessary to arrive at our 'corrected rates' is to multiply our 'crude' rates by this factor.

TYPICAL

It is interesting to note that both Abingdon Borough and the Faringdon Rural District have populations whose ages and proportions of males and females are almost exactly the same as the average for the whole country. Their factors are 1.05; 1.01; 1.00 and 1.01 respectively. The population of Abingdon Rural District varies very little from the average as far as women of child-bearing age is concerned, (factor 1.07), but on the other hand, it is composed of a significantly younger collection of persons than the average. This is shown by the fact that the comparability factor for death rates is 1.21.

HOUSING

The provision of housing has continued to be the major task of each authority in the area and the total completed during the year, namely 300 new houses, was 86 higher than the previous year and exceeded by 63 the number built during 1949 which was the peak of the years since the war.

This splendid increase was principally due to the number built by, or for the Abingdon Corporation, namely 114. This was in addition to a further 92 houses built in Abingdon by the Ministry of Supply for staff of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment.

In this connection it is appropriate to quote a paragraph from the report of the Sanitary Inspector of Faringdon Rural District—H. F. O'Connor. He says:—"The most pressing problem remains that of housing, and although a further 70 houses—59 of them Council houses—have been completed during the year and 312 people rehoused by the Council, the number of families in need

of rehousing remains at the same level. It must be borne in mind however, that in view of the high birth rate in the district nearly half the houses built are absorbed by the natural increase of population due to the excess of births over deaths".

PROBLEMATIC PERSONS

Referring to another matter his report continues: "In common with other authorities the district has its quota of problem families; but continuous care and supervision, in co-operation with the District Nurses and the County Welfare Officer, have, to date, avoided any of them becoming a serious liability to the community, and in two instances have resulted in their being removed from that category. The most difficult cases of all are elderly people who, though not infirm, are quite incapable of looking after themselves properly and are understandably reluctant to move into hostels provided by the County Council".

Each area has examples of these aged individuals, usually living in conditions which everyone else would consider quite intolerable, but which they prefer to any other place. The law is, quite rightly, very much on their side and does not allow their compulsory removal to hospital or institution except in extreme cases such as "grave chronic disease" or if there is "risk of injury to the health of, or serious nuisance to, other persons". During the year there was no case in the three areas that had to be dealt with under this section of the National Assistance Act.

OLD AGE

While the building of new houses is so pleasing there is the dark side to the picture which deserves far more attention than it has had. In some parts of the country heroic efforts at new construction are more than offset by the steady deterioration of most of the older houses.

The Medical Officer of Health of Leeds revealed during the year that he had studied 4 sample areas containing a total of 840,000 houses and found that houses were becoming uninhabitable so fast (one in fifty per year) that to house only those persons so displaced, at the present rate of building, would take 8 years, 17 years, 20 years and 23 years respectively in those 4 areas. Matters are not as bad in this area but problems of disrepair are bad enough and there is urgent need to counter some of the ill effects of the Rent Restrictions Acts.

CANCER EDUCATION

In my report for 1950, I referred to four widely believed fallacies about cancer which not only caused unnecessary anxiety but, even

more serious, sometimes postponed treatment until too late. Towards the end of 1951 a Cancer Education Campaign was launched which had as its objects these two very important aims, namely to relieve people of these false fears and to help them to seek their Doctors' advice if ever certain strictly limited but clearly defined warning signs appear. The Campaign was launched with the help of Dr. Malcolm Donaldson—till recently the Director of the Cancer Department of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London—and a committee was formed with the Mayor of Abingdon as President and the Chairman of the Abingdon Public Health Committee as Chairman.

A campaign of education on this subject requires steady, quiet, continued penetration into all the appropriate organisations and many bookings for talks of this kind were fixed up before the year closed.

PAROCHIAL FIGURES

Certain statistics about each parish are very relevant to the health of the persons living in those parishes and tables have been introduced in an effort to provide these figures. They include the number of residents, the area of the parish, the number of houses and how many of them belong to the Council, the quality of the houses and the amount of the rate available from them. From these figures two calculations could be made, namely, the density of persons per acre and, much more important, the density of persons per house. Unfortunately until the details of the census taken in April, 1951, are available the figures for populations are only estimates obtained by assuming a uniform density per house. This density figure is obtained by dividing the total population by the total number of houses in each rural district. This results in a figure of 3.9 persons per house in the Abingdon Rural District. In the case of the Faringdon Rural District an effort has been made to come closer to the actual figures by adjusting them according to other known factors such as the presence of resident schools and colleges.

Finally, I would like to express my very sincere thanks to the Chairman and members of the Committee and many other Councillors for their kind help and support, to the General Practitioners for their invaluable co-operation and to the various members of the nursing profession for their helpfulness. The health of the public has so many different facets that it is only by contributions thus freely given by a large number of different people that results can be achieved.

Your obedient servant,

NORMAN PARFIT,

In this first section are collected the various tables which summarise the vital statistics of the three Authorities grouped together. It is followed by sections which deal separately with matters affecting the health of each Authority.

AREA AND POPULATION

The following table shows ~~that~~ the area of each district with the estimated population at the middle of 1951. It shows that Abingdon Borough is slightly less crowded than the average urban area in England and Wales which has a density of 7.1 persons per acre; that Abingdon Rural District is considerably more densely populated than the average Rural area (.20) and that Faringdon Rural District is the same as the average.

District	Area in Acres	Est. Mid-1950 Pop.	Persons per Acre
Abingdon Borough	1,713	10,600	6.19
Abingdon Rural District	41,225	24,060	.58
Faringdon Rural District	59,596	13,360	.22
Totals	102,534	48,020	.47

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

The following table shows the totals of Births and Deaths and the 'corrected' rates per 1,000 of Population. Rates for 1950 are in brackets.

District	Births	Birth rate per 1000 of Pop.	Deaths	Death rate per 1000 of Pop.
Abingdon Borough	211	20.9 (20.4)	151	14.2 (9.2)
Abingdon Rural	389	17.3 (18.4)	200	10.0 (9.8)
Faringdon Rural	264	19.6 (21.3)	129	9.7 (8.6)
Totals	864	18.8 (19.5)	480	10.8 (10.2)
England and Wales		15.5 (15.8)		12.5 (11.6)

INFANT MORTALITY

District	Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Live Births	Infant Mortality per 1000 live births
Abingdon Borough	7	208	33.6
Abingdon Rural District	6	388	15.5
Faringdon Rural District	4	259	15.4
Totals	17 (20)	855 (852)	19.9 (23.9)
England and Wales			29.6 (29.8)

CAUSES OF DEATH

The 480 deaths in the area were accounted for as follows:—

Cause	Abingdon Borough	Abingdon Rural	Faringdon Rural	Total
Heart disease	40	59	42	141
Vascular lesions of the nervous system (stroke)	14	34	12	60
Other diseases of the circulatory system	7	9	4	20
Cancer	30	31	15	76
Pneumonia	7	10	3	20
Bronchitis	5	4	9	18
Influenza	14	2	6	22
Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	6	2	11
Violent causes other than road accidents	2	4	2	8
Road accidents	2	2	4	8
Pulmonary tuberculosis	3	4	2	9
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	1	—	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	1	2	7
Nephritis	1	3	1	5
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	2	2	—	4
Ulcer of the stomach	—	2	1	3
Congenital malformations	—	1	1	2
Syphilitic disease	—	1	—	1
Whooping cough	—	—	1	1
Diabetes	—	—	1	1
All other causes	16	25	20	58
Total all causes	151	200	129	480

STILL BIRTHS

District	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Per 1000 total births
Abingdon Borough	3	—	3	14.2
Abingdon Rural District	—	1	1	2.6
Faringdon Rural District	5	—	5	18.9
Totals	8	1	9	10.4
England and Wales				22.9

MATERNAL MORTALITY

For the fourth successive year there were no deaths from Puerperal Pyrexia or from accidents of childbirth.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious disease (other than tuberculosis) notified during 1951, with the 1950 figures in brackets. It shows the spread of measles which tends to occur every second year.

Disease	Abingdon Borough	Abingdon Rural	Faringdon Rural	Total all Districts
Measles	313 (17)	493 (89)	40 (5)	846 (111)
Whooping Cough	49 (30)	213 (78)	33 (12)	295 (120)
Scarlet Fever	14 (35)	32 (56)	19 (14)	65 (105)
Dysentery	3 (3)	57 (1)	1 (—)	61 (4)
Acute Poliomyelitis	2 (1)	2 (4)	1 (1)	5 (6)
Food Poisoning	1 (—)	3 (—)	— (—)	4 (—)
Erysipelas	1 (3)	3 (5)	— (—)	4 (8)
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	2 (1)	— (—)	1 (—)	3 (1)
Puerperal Pyrexia	1 (1)	1 (—)	1 (—)	3 (1)
Acute Polioencephalitis	1 (1)	1 (—)	— (—)	2 (1)
Total	387 (92)	805(233)	96 (32)	1288 (357)

TUBERCULOSIS (New Cases)

The following table shows the number of new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year, distinguishing between the more serious cases affecting the lungs (Pulmonary) and those affecting other parts of the body. It again shows that the majority of Pulmonary cases were aged 15—45.

Age Periods	Abingdon Borough		Abingdon Rural		Faringdon Rural		Totals (all Districts)	
	Pul.	Non. Pul.	Pul.	Non. Pul.	Pul.	Non. Pul.	Pul.	Non. Pul.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	2
5—10	—	1	2	2	—	2	2	5
10—15	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2
15—20	2	—	1	2	—	1	3	3
20—25	—	2	5	—	—	—	5	2
25—35	5	—	2	2	2	—	9	2
35—45	2	1	4	1	—	—	6	2
45—55	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
55—65	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	1
Over 65	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
Total	13	4	19	9	3	6	35	19
1950 figures	9	2	22	5	8	2	39	9

VENEREAL DISEASES

Below is a list of 'special clinics' to which any who fear that they may have been exposed to infection may be directed.

They should be assured that:—

Treatment at these clinics is strictly confidential.

While modern drugs have greatly speeded the necessary treatment it is still essential to have expert treatment from a qualified Doctor.

More than half those attending special clinics throughout the country are found to have no infection. Many of the others who are infected have acquired it innocently within marriage.

Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford:

Males: Wednesday 6 p.m. and Saturday 2 p.m.

Females: Monday 6 p.m. and Wednesday 2 p.m.

Swindon Isolation Hospital:

Males: Tuesday and Thursday 4.30 to 6.30 p.m.

Females: Tuesday and Thursday 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.

Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading:

Males: Wednesday 2 p.m. and Saturday 4 p.m.

Females: Wednesday 4 p.m. and Saturday 2 p.m.

ABINGDON BOROUGH

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

New houses completed during the year numbered 219. These consisted of 114 Council houses; 92 built by the Ministry of Supply for the staff of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment and 13 built by private persons. A further 110 houses were under construction on 31st December, 1951, of which 91 were Council houses and 19 were private.

The above brought the number of Council houses to a total of 816, of which 570 were built before the war and 246 completed since the war.

The rents of the pre-war houses ranged from 9/1 to 15/4, including rates, with an average of 12/4 per week. Rents for post-war houses ranged from 16/10 to 31/9 including rates, the average being 27/- per week. The number of applicants for new Council houses on 31st December, 1951 was 711. The list was revised during the year so this number represented a fairly accurate picture of the number of families still to be re-housed.

CARAVANS

The provision of suitable sites for caravans within the Borough remains a problem. During the year the site at Candy's Farm was closed, and the number of caravans occupying the site at Northcourt reduced from eleven to nine.

In order to find accommodation for the displaced caravans the Council allocated a part of one of the housing sites for the temporary use of ten caravans. In addition seven caravans are licenced to occupy various small sites in the town.

60 caravans coming into the Borough for the four annual fairs were visited and inspected for cleanliness.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Considerable nuisance was experienced in the early part of the year from heavy smoke from factory chimneys at the west end of the town. Following representations from the Council and with the help of advice from the Regional Fuel Engineer of the Ministry of Fuel and Power, the firms concerned installed automatic stoking apparatus which appears to have effected a very great improvement.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Domestic refuse was collected once weekly and trade refuse two or three times weekly, according to the requirements of the different trades, at a nominal charge. The rate of this charge which was unvaried since 1926 was quite uneconomical and probably during the current year it will be necessary to alter it so as more nearly to cover the cost of collection.

An abortive attempt was made to return to the pre-war practice of collecting bins from, and returning them to, their normal resting place, but it was given up as the additional cost it would have entailed was not considered justifiable.

During the year a new covered vehicle was obtained, so ending the use of an open lorry for the collection of trade refuse.

SALVAGE

Salvage collections are made together with domestic refuse by means of a trailer drawn behind the refuse freighter. Trades' refuse is collected separately.

During the year 62½ tons of paper and 8 tons of metals were sold, with a resultant relief to the rates, after deductions for bonuses, of over £615.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

During the year the Ministry of Housing and Local Government gave general approval to the principle of a comprehensive drainage and sewerage treatment scheme and the preparatory planning of the scheme has been completed and shows a preliminary estimate of some £170,000. A detailed report is now being prepared but the present finances of the country are likely to delay matters for the present.

In the course of this work it was found that it would be possible to dispense with the proposed relief pumping station at the corner of St. Edmund's and Winsmore Lanes. The alternative would be to lay a relief gravity sewer from the town to connect with the 42" barrel sewer south of the Saxton Road Estate and achieve the same result without the installation of pumps. This alternative will save about £3,500 on the original pump house scheme of £20,000 as well as a considerable saving on maintenance costs.

WATER

The water supply is obtained from two sources:

- (1) Adits and wells at Wootton and Lashford Lane which supply approximately one third of the town.
- (2) Bulk supply from the Oxford City Council's Water Undertaking serving the remainder of the town.

Both supplies of water are hard, the total hardness varying from 30—32 parts per 100,000.

Actual consumption during the year averaged 6,898 gallons per head or 18.9 gallons per head per day. This was only 120 gallons per head per year more than during 1950 and remains little more than half the consumption in other towns otherwise comparable with Abingdon, with the important difference that in Abingdon all water is metered to consumers.

MEAT

No. of pigs killed	4154
No. of pigs inspected	4154

All diseases except tuberculosis

Whole carcasses condemned	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	84
Percentage of the number inspected with disease other than tuberculosis	2.2%

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	114
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	3.0%
Number of sheep inspected	1
Number of carcasses condemned	Nil

No legal action was taken during the year. As in previous years most of the meat condemned was returned to the Oxford Depot of the Wholesale Meat Supply Association and the remainder was buried at the Council's refuse tip.

OTHER FOODS

The following foodstuffs were condemned:

12 lbs. liver	16 lbs. oats
4 lbs. imported mutton	51 lbs. flour
31 lbs. corned beef	60 lbs. prunes
74 lbs. sausage meat	960 lbs. tomatoes
40 lbs. ground rice	2 lbs. cornflour
21 lbs. butter	7½ lbs. sweets
14 lbs. biscuits	6½ lbs. cheese
18 lbs. shelled almonds	

22 samples of ice cream were taken during the year and were provisionally graded by the Public Health Laboratory as shown below. Comparison with results in the previous two years shows that the efforts made to improve the standard of ice cream sold in the Borough continue to show considerable success.

	1951	1950	1949
Grade I	14	16	8
Grade II	5	6	4
Grade III	2	4	5
Grade IV	1	4	3
Totals	22	30	20

FOOD HYGIENE

The new bye-laws governing the handling of food came into operation during the year. To explain the principles underlying them and their practical application all Food-handlers were invited to attend a lecture-demonstration illustrated by the film "Another case of food poisoning". This was repeated on five alternative occasions in the Roysse Room and again to canteen workers at the M.G. Car Company.

HOUSING TABLE

No. of new Dwelling Houses built:—

(1) by Local Authority	114
(2) by Ministry of Supply	92
(3) by Private Persons	13

1. Inspections of Dwelling Houses during the Year:

(i) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects	22
(b) Number of inspections made	107
(ii) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(iii) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	18

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year:

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	21
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which the Council accepted undertakings not to re-let for human habitation ...	4
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FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS

1. INSPECTIONS

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections made	No. of written notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including laundries)	66	42	2	—
Workshops (including laundries)	11	9	1	—
Workplaces				
Total	77	51	3	—

The number of defects found and remedied were 3. They were in respect of want of cleanliness (1) and other offences (2). The offence in respect of want of cleanliness was referred by H.M. Inspector.

The number of outworkers in the district was 1, engaged in the making of wearing apparel.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S WORK DURING THE YEAR 1951

No. of different premises visited	349
„ Inspections made	1106
„ Complaints received	71
„ Defects or nuisances discovered	77
„ Notices served (Informal)	49
„ Notices served (Statutory)	2
„ Prosecutions	Nil

No. of Defects or Nuisances Abated

As to Privies, W.C.'s Sink Wastes, etc.	8
„ Drains or Cesspools	17
„ Pigs or other animals	1
„ Deficient or impure water	1
„ Unclean houses	4
„ Insanitary accumulations or deposits	1
„ Other defects or nuisances	45
No. of premises disinfected	4
„ Water samples taken for analysis	9
„ Wells cleansed, repaired or deepened	1
„ Houses connected with water mains	229
„ Milkshops on register	4
„ Cowsheds and Dairy farms on register	4
„ Slaughter houses on register	2
„ Inspections of milkshops	7
„ Inspections of Cowsheds and dairy farms	4
„ Inspections of Slaughter houses	207
„ Inspections of Piggeries	4

ABINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

This table gives certain essential figures as a background against which the following pages can be viewed.

As stated in the introduction, figures of population are only estimates based on the number of houses. All other columns are reliable.

Parish	Est. Pop. Mid. 1951	Area in Acres	Total Houses	Council Houses	Rateable Value £	Product of 1d. Rate £ s.
Appleford	313	862	80	14	996	3 18
Appleton	820	2077	210	28	2942	11 9
Besselsleigh	82	906	21	2	360	1 8
Cumnor	2801	5672	717	82	18753	74 12
Draycott Moor	590	1054	151*	103*	1399	2 7
Drayton	1624	2604	416	56	5397	20 8
Frilford Heath	188	1147	48	—	1785	6 3
Fyfield	356	1605	91	20	1369	5 7
Garford	149	1068	38	4	363	1 9
North Hinksey	3785	1087	969	72	21193	84 18
South Hinksey	309	509	79	—	2767	9 15
Kennington	1969	1369	504	60	11425	46 3
Kingston Bagpuize	223	1109	57	—	1150	2 7
Lyford	168	774	43	—	198	16
Marcham	883	2514	226	30	5355	14 16
Milton	808	1466	207	32	14731	58 8
Radley	1046	2863	270	45	9614	38 15
St. Helen Without	1148	2047	294	8	16825	68 12
Steventon	1625	2401	416†	145†	7175	28 3
Sunningwell	934	1332	239	38	8841	35 7
Sutton Courtenay	1687	2103	432	38	26919	107 14
Tubney	250	1141	64	—	1621	5 16
Wootton	2098	1523	537	67	12873	49 10
Wytham	199	1992	51	—	1782	7 3
Totals	24060	41225	6160	844	£175833	£685 4

* Includes 81 Camp Hutments.

† Includes 97 Camp Hutments.

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

New houses completed during the year numbered 103. These consisted of 70 new Council Houses and 33 built by private enterprise. A further 107 were under construction on 31st December, 1951, of which 90 were Council Houses and 17 were private.

The distribution of these 210 houses in the district is shown by the following table:—

Parish	Council Houses		Private Enterprise	
	Completed	Under Construction 31.12.51	Completed	Under Construction 31.12.51
Appleford	—	—	—	1
Appleton	4	—	3	2
Cumnor	11	12	6	5
Drayton	16	48	—	—
Frilford	—	—	1	—
Fyfield	4	4	—	—
Kennington	6	10	3	2
Marcham	14	4	—	1
North Hinksey	15	4	7	2
Radley	—	—	3	—
St. Helen Without	—	—	3	1
South Hinksey	—	8	1	1
Steventon	—	—	1	—
Sutton Courtenay	—	—	1	—
Tubney	—	—	1	—
Wootton	—	—	3	2
Total	70	90	33	17

TEMPORARY DWELLINGS

There are four sites in the district containing huts converted into living units for the maintenance of which the Council is responsible.

Kingston Bagpuize (2 sites) housed 81 families—3 more than in 1950. More work on weather-proofing the huts was successfully carried out, but these huts often suffer badly from condensation.

Steventon. At the beginning of the year this camp, built in 1943 for storage purposes and left to deteriorate from 1944 to 1946, was still the only "home" for 105 families. During the year those responsible were finally convinced that our aim should be to evacuate the camp completely during the next few years. This means the building of extra houses for that specific purpose which is bound to take several years considering the needs of the rest of the District. However before the end of the year 7 of the worst huts had been dealt with by re-housing the families and rendering the huts uninhabitable and it is hoped that during 1952 several times that number will be similarly dealt with.

Tubney Woods continued to provide reasonable housing in brick and concrete bungalows for 16 families allocated by the Ministry of Supply.

RENTS

Pre-war Council houses were let at the standard rent of 15/- per week which could be reduced to a minimum of 5/- by various rebates. Post-war Council houses had a standard rent of 22/6 which could be reduced to a minimum of 5/- by rebate or increased to a maximum of 27/6 in the presence of lodgers or of sons or daughters over 18 years of age. The above figures are all exclusive of rates.

'Pre-fabs' were let at 12/6 and camp huts at 7/6 per week, both inclusive of rates.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS

The amount of improvement work carried out to house property showed a marked fall in the number of housing conversions effected but the number of new W.C.'s built to replace earth closets, etc., was almost double that of 1950. Many of these necessitated the installation of septic tank drainage.

The following table shows the distribution of this work:

Parish	Housing Conversions	Additional Bedrooms	New W.C. Accom .	New Bathrooms
Appleton	—	—	1	1
Besselsleigh	—	2	1	—
Cumnor	1	3	2	3
Drayton	—	1	1	1
Fyfield	—	—	1	1
Garford	—	—	1	1
Kennington	—	—	2	2
Kingston Bagpuize	—	—	2	2
Marcham	1	1	5	4
Milton	—	—	1	—
North Hinksey	—	3	1	1
Radley	—	—	1	—
St. Helen Without	—	1	1	1
South Hinksey	—	1	1	1
Steventon	—	1	1	1
Sunningwell	—	1	1	1
Sutton Courtenay	—	3	2	1
Tubney	—	—	1	1
Wootton	1	1	2	2
Totals	3	18	28	24
Figures for 1950	11	19	16	28

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

The total number of caravans licensed in the district increased during the year by 32—from 172 to 204. This increase was mainly in the parishes of South Hinksey (10), North Hinksey (5) and Radley (6).

The following list shows their disposition on 31st December, 1951.

3 Appleford	1 Milton	3 Suttton Courtenay
1 Appleton	21 North Hinksey	16 Sunningwell
32 Cumnor	65 Radley	16 Wootton
14 Drayton	2 St. Helen Without	1 Wytham
2 Frilford	16 South Hinksey	
10 Kennington	1 Steventon	

During the year a fourth site, namely at Hayward Road, Drayton, was licensed for 25 caravans. Previously licensed sites are:—

Sugworth Lane, Radley, licensed for 25 caravans.

Lodge Hill, Radley, licensed for 20 caravans.

Bayworth, Sunningwell, licensed for 15 caravans.

A further site at Newbridge caters for holiday visitors only from May to September.

SALVAGE

A total of 83 tons of waste paper, etc., was sold during the year. After deduction of bonuses, the net sum of £703 was received for the relief of the rates.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

As in previous years the weekly kerbside collection has been maintained by means of two refuse lorries, with a third kept in reserve for emergency use. As the result, however, of the steadily increasing number of houses being built in the area, and the mounting number of caravans, this service is being stretched to the utmost.

Controlled tipping has progressed smoothly throughout the year at the Kennington and Milton tips.

The use has ceased of the gravel pit at Radley Road, which has been the ground for crude dumping and a constant source of irritation in the past. The portion of this pit formerly used by the R.A.F. has been sealed and completely covered.

WATER

The northern and central areas of the district, comprising 18 parishes, continue to be served by the piped supply from the Oxford City Water undertaking, who carry out regular sampling for bacteriological and chemical analyses.

The following table gives details of dwellings receiving water from piped supplies:

Parish	Total No. of Dwelling Houses	No. of Houses supplied with main water	No. of Houses supplied by stand pipes
Appleton	208	117	—
Besselsleigh	19	12	—
Cumnor	725	600	—
Draycott Moor	156	127	—
Frilford	47	43	—
Fyfield	88	68	—
Garford	37	19	—
Kennington	500	462	—
Kingston Bagpuize	56	42	—
Marcham	220	110	—
North Hinksey	985	909	—
Radley	266	196	—
St. Helen Without	293	246	—
South Hinksey	76	74	—
Sunningwell	239	223	—
Tubney	63	25	—
Wootton	534	472	—
Wytham	49	10	—
Total	4561	3755	—
The above parishes are served by the Oxford City Water Undertaking.			
Drayton	416	284	115
Milton	209	142	53
Steventon	423	157	147
Sutton Courtenay	436	296	111
Total	1484	879	426
The above parishes are supplied by the Council's bore at Sutton Courtenay.			
Appleford	81	—	—
Lyford	43	—	—
Total	124	—	—
Grand Total	6169	4634	426

The southern parishes of Sutton Courtenay, Drayton, Milton and Steventon have, as in previous years, been supplied by water from the borehole at Sutton Courtenay. The quantity pumped each day has been boosted to 90,000 gallons. Regular sampling for bacteriological examination has been carried out and has been generally satisfactory. Chemical examination showed that the salinity, always very high, rose to an average figure of Chloride as Chlorine of 38 and as Sodium Chloride of 64 parts per million.

It was hoped that the new main supply for these parishes, to be provided by Wantage R.D.C. and picked up at Rowstock Corner, would be in operation by the end of 1951, but owing to lengthy delay by the manufacturers in delivering the necessary piping, it is not expected work will commence until some time towards the end of 1952.

The results of bacteriological examination of water samples taken from the reservoirs and standpipes in the southern parishes are shown in the following table:

	Total	Highly Satisfactory	Slight Contamination	Heavy
Sutton Courtenay	4	4	—	—
Milton	9	5	3	1
Steventon	5	4	—	1
Total	18	13	3	2

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The main Botley-Kennington Scheme, serving the parishes North Hinksey, Kennington and part of Cumnor, continues to function satisfactorily, and as in past years all sewage is chlorinated at the main pumping station before reaching the outfall works.

The small temporary disposal works constructed to serve the Council's housing estates functioned satisfactorily throughout the year in the following parishes:—Appleton, Drayton, Fyfield, Radley, Sunningwell, Sutton Courtenay and Wootton.

The temporary disposal works serving Cumnor Council Houses suffered from wilful damage to sprinkling arms and other equipment which caused an unsatisfactory effluent on occasions. Steps have been taken to exclude trespassers from the works.

(1) **Whitecross, Sunningwell, Wootton and part of St. Helen Without**

This comprehensive scheme is still at the enquiry stage so far as the Ministry of Housing and Local Government is concerned. The cause of the delay is the uncertainty which has existed as to the future development of the R.A.F. Station, Abingdon. An extension of the Married Quarters there will, at some future date, require sewerage, and the necessary outfall works and the size of parts of the sewer will be affected.

(2) **Appleton and part of Cumnor**

As stated a year ago, the technical details, and sites of proposed outfall works have been decided on, and the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government has been sought. An informal enquiry has been held, but the result has not yet been received.

(3) **Part of Cumnor and Radley**

Details of this proposed scheme, forming an extension to the existing comprehensive scheme now serving the Botley—Kennington area, has been submitted for the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. An informal enquiry has been held and a decision is awaited.

(4) Drayton, Milton, Steventon and Sutton Courtenay

This proposed scheme is still in the hands of the Consulting Engineers who in the light of more recent events, are preparing a revised lay-out.

The proposed sewerage scheme to serve the Council's Housing Estate at Milton was approved in principle by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and it is hoped the work will be carried out during 1952.

(5) Kingston Bagpuize and Draycott Moor

The disposal plant at Kingston Bagpuize, which was taken over by this Authority from the Ministry of Works, has not yet received the modifications necessary to cut down the capacity of the plant to a proportion more closely related to the demand.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

The total number of "Distributors" who have been registered under the above and who retail milk in this district is 4. Two Dairies (not being Dairy Farms) have been registered. Six firms retail in the area under cover of Supplementary Licences.

FOOD PREMISES

In the year 1950 a comprehensive survey of all food premises was made and as a result many notices have been served requiring works, very often of a structural nature to be carried out, but these requirements have of necessity been scaled down at the request of the Ministry of Works, who have had difficulty in meeting the demand for building licences.

Further attention was paid to the inspection of food premises of all types during the year. The total number of these is 119, consisting of 64 shops; 48 public houses and 7 bakehouses.

The new bye-laws governing the handling of food came into force during the year and efforts were made to explain their importance to those concerned. Talks illustrated by the film "Another Case of Food Poisoning" were given on six occasions at alternative times in the morning, afternoon and evening in Abingdon and in Botley but on the whole the response was only moderate.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

During the year the following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered after examination had shown them to be unfit for human consumption:

48½ lbs. Beef (Home Killed)	5 galls. Synthetic Cream
24 lbs. Corned Beef (Canned)	28 lbs. Almond Substitute
Imported	20 lbs. Apricot Pulp
66 lbs. Ham (Canned) Imported	
4 lbs. Luncheon Meat (Canned)	
Imported	

DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The Rodent Officer carries out control work under the above Act by means of poison and traps.

The total number of visits to premises during the year was 2327 and the number of dead rats and mice actually recovered 988. By the application of the Ministry of Food formula, the estimated kill for the year was 4048 destroyed. Infestation work was carried out at 670 premises.

The block control method has been in operation throughout the year and in addition 10 per cent of sewers have been test baited and the results proved negative.

HOUSING TABLE

No. of New Dwelling Houses built:—

(1) by Local Authority	70
(2) by Private Persons	33

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:—

(i) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects	163
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	207
(ii) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6
(iii) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	157

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	110
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

Nil

4. Overcrowding:—

Number of cases of over-crowding relieved during the year.....	55
--	----

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS

1. INSPECTIONS

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections made	No. of written notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including laundries)	8	5	—	—
Workshops (including laundries)	31	15	3	—
Workplaces	—	—	—	—
Total	39	20	3	—

The number of defects found and remedied during the year was 6. They were in respect of want of cleanliness (3) and defective sanitary conveniences (3).

The number of outworkers in the August list was 8, all engaged in the making of wearing apparel.

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S WORK DURING THE YEAR 1952

No. of Different Premises visited	990
„ Inspections made	838
„ Complaints received	118
„ Defects or nuisances discovered	71
„ Notices served (Informal)	58
„ Notices served (Formal)	Nil
„ Prosecutions	Nil
No. of Defects or Nuisances Abated	
As to Privies, W.C.'s, Sink Wastes	6
„ Drains or Cesspools	28
„ Pigs or Other Animals	11
„ Deficient or Impure Water	16
„ Polluted Ditches, etc.	5
„ Insanitary Accumulations or Deposits	9
„ Other Defects or Nuisances	23
No. of Premises Disinfected	7
„ Water Samples taken for analysis	66
„ Wells closed	13
„ Wells cleansed, repaired, etc.	3
„ Houses connected to water mains	147
„ Seizures or Surrenders of Unsound Food	17
„ Closets replaced by W.C.'s	28
„ Inspection of Piggeries	6

FARINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

This table gives certain essential figures as a background against which the following pages can be viewed.

As stated in the introduction, figures of population are only estimates based on the number of houses. All other columns are reliable.

Parish	Est. Pop. Mid. 1951	Area in Acres	Total Houses	Council Houses	Rateable Value £	Product of 1d. Rate	
						£	s.
Ashbury	612	5609	167	36	2407	8	7
Baulking	134	1580	38	—	343	1	5
Bourton	375	1260	72	—	1317	5	2
Buckland	675	4505	173	—	2697	10	18
Buscot	292	2887	84	—	1190	4	16
Charney Bassett	178	1209	52	—	478	1	17
Coleshill	241	2014	73	—	720	2	16
Compton Beauchamp	97	1812	30	—	488	1	18
Eaton Hastings	119	1570	34	—	376	1	10
Fernham	185	1016	54	8	987	4	1
Great Coxwell	250	1435	77	12	822	2	18
Great Faringdon	3230	3547	845	179	16422	63	13
Hatford	95	993	25	—	305	1	4
Hinton Waldrist	290	2016	77	14	741	2	19
Kingston Lisle	275	2040	73	12	1135	4	11
Little Coxwell	255	887	69	—	942	3	12
Littleworth	301	2350	69	—	966	3	18
Longcot	280	1894	90	12	855	3	8
Longworth	665	2291	174	40	2414	9	12
Pusey	95	1040	33	—	547	1	18
Shellingford	165	1761	53	2	847	3	8
Shrivenham	1335	2695	282	80	15995	64	12
Stanford-in-the-Vale	1175	2927	287	70	3771	15	7
Uffington	590	2929	165	42	1596	6	6
Watchfield	1340	1517	79	4	12990	53	14
Woolstone	110	1942	39	—	437	1	14
Total	13360	55762	3214	511	£71788	£285	4

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

New houses completed during the year numbered 70. These consisted of 59 Council Houses and 11 built by Private Enterprise. A further 44 houses were under construction on 31st December, 1951 of which 34 were Council houses and 10 were private.

The distribution of these 114 houses is shown by the following table:

Parish	Council Houses		Private Enterprise	
	Completed	Under Construc- tion 31.12.50	Completed	Under Con- struction 31.12.50
Ashbury	—	—	1	—
Baulking	—	—	—	1
Faringdon	14	—	4	—
Kingston Lisle	—	—	1	—
Longworth	4	24	1	1
Shrivenham	17	10	2	7
Stanford	20	—	—	1
Uffington	4	—	2	—
Total	59	34	11	10

RENTS

The rent of the pre-war Council houses ranged from 7/- to 13/3 per week with an average of 7/10 per week. Rents for post-war Council houses ranged from 12/3 to 13/3 per week with an average of 12/6 per week.

All post-war houses let to agricultural workers are at 10/6 per week.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS

The nature and distribution of improvement work to houses which the Council was able to licence and which was effected during the year is shown in the following table:

Parish	Housing Conversions	Additional Bedrooms	New W.C.	New Bathrooms
Ashbury	1	—	1	1
Bourton	1	—	—	—
Great Coxwell	—	2	1	1
Little Coxwell	—	—	2	2
Faringdon	5	—	2	2
Hinton Waldrist	—	—	2	2
Longworth	2	—	—	1
Pusey	2	1	2	3
Shellingford	—	—	1	—
Shrivenham	1	—	1	1
Stanford-in-the-Vale	—	—	—	1
Uffington	1	—	1	1
Total	13	3	13	15

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

There were during the year, 22 licensed caravans stationed in the district on 16 sites. The largest site is on the banks of the River Thames at Eaton Hastings, on which 6 caravans are stationed and used only at weekends throughout the summer.

There were no site licences in operation.

The estimated maximum number of campers at any one time during the year was 44 persons.

The following is a summary of the 22 caravans licensed in individual parishes on the 31st December, 1951:—

Parish	Caravans	Parish	Caravans
Eaton Hastings	6	Longworth	2
Faringdon	3	Shrivenham	2
Fernham	1	Stanford	2
Great Coxwell	2	Uffington	1
Little Coxwell	1	Watchfield	2

Only four families are still housed in former camps, namely two families at Shellingford and two others at Shrivenham.

WATER

Quality

The piped water supplies in the area maintained a reasonable quality throughout the year, while water from private wells continued generally unsatisfactory.

Quantity

During 1951 the water supply from all sources, both piped and wells, was adequate in quantity.

Piped Water Supplies

The following piped supplies exist in the district:—

*Asdown Park Borehole supplies Shrivenham, Bourton, Ashbury, Compton Beauchamp, Longcot, Watchfield, Fernham, Uffington and Baulking.

*Wicklesham Borehole supplies Faringdon, Little Coxwell and Great Coxwell.

*Kingston (From Wantage R.D.C. Mains).

*Buscot and Eaton Hastings (Private Supply).

*Buckland (Private Supply)

*Longworth and Hinton Waldrist (From Oxford City Mains).

Shellingford (Private Supply).

Shellingford R.A.F. Station (Private Supply).

The supplies marked * are chlorinated, the remainder not being treated.

Examinations

Routine bacteriological examinations of all piped supplies were made, the results of which are tabulated below. Of those supplies which are chlorinated no samples of raw water were taken prior to chlorination.

Supply	No. of Samples	Ministry of Health's Grading			
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Ashdown Park	5	5	—	—	—
Wicklesham	5	4	—	1	—
Kingston Lisle	4	4	—	—	—
Uffington and Baulking	3	—	—	2	1
Woolstone	4	4	—	—	—
Shellingford	4	1	1	1	1
Buscot and Eaton Hastings	12	3	4	1	4
Buckland	4	2	2	—	—
Total	41	23	7	5	6

The main water supplies in the district are 'hard' and no plumbo-solvent action is experienced.

Action in respect of contamination

Reference to the foregoing table indicates that the worst contamination occurred at Uffington and Baulking, Buscot and Eaton Hastings and Shellingford. Minor contamination occurred at Buckland and Wicklesham. At Uffington and Baulking the new main laying contract was completed during the course of the year and the supply was switched over to Ashdown Park. At Shellingford, Buscot and Eaton Hastings boiling notices still remain in force and no more can be expected until an alternative supply is obtained.

New Construction

Rapid progress was made during the year with the new comprehensive scheme. Supply mains were laid in the parishes of Longworth and Hinton Waldrist, which have been temporarily linked with the Oxford City Supply until such time as the new supply becomes available. The link mains between Wicklesham Bore and the new reservoir at Folly Hill and the old Sandhill Reservoir and Folly Hill were completed. Good progress was made with the supply main to the eastern end of the district, and with the rising main from the pumping station to the new reservoir. The reservoir itself was almost completed and satisfactory progress was made with the erection of the pumping station at Buscot.

Details of Dwellings receiving Water from Piped Supplies

Parish	Houses			Approx. Population		
	No.	Direct Supply	Standpipe	No.	Direct Supply	Standpipe
Ashbury	169	136	29	612	528	71
Baulking	38	15	22	127	49	71
Bourton	72	48	24	400	222	178
Buckland	176	11	4	553	31	11
Buscot	84	10	50	271	30	150
Charney Bassett	50	—	—	165	—	—
Coleshill	73	—	—	241	—	—
Compton Beauchamp	31	26	2	88	76	3
Great Coxwell	77	52	4	226	178	8
Little Coxwell	68	18	24	238	55	94
Eaton Hastings	34	19	14	119	35	55
Faringdon	923	834	59	3518	3281	204
Fernham	55	38	6	155	106	15
Hatford	25	—	—	80	—	—
Hinton Waldrist	77	—	—	255	—	—
Kingston Lisle	74	53	15	235	176	42
Longcot	87	57	14	280	193	47
Longworth	162	4	—	594	—	—
Pusey	31	—	—	93	—	—
Shellingford	54	12	28	151	45	80
Shrivenham	312	229	51	1330	1126	178
Stanford-in-the-Vale	287	62	—	1040	227	—
Uffington	165	97	66	524	317	200
Watchfield	368	324	30	1473	1353	84
Woolstone	39	20	19	98	53	45
Total	3531	2065	461	12866	8081	1536

In the above table figures for Littleworth, which has since become a separate parish, are included in those for Great Faringdon. Also all estimates of population are based on a table which is some 500 persons less than that later supplied by the Registrar General and used in all other tables in this report.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Uffington sewerage scheme was completed during the course of the year and brought into operation. Unfortunately no further sewerage schemes are contemplated at present. Owing to the serious over-loading of the Faringdon sewerage works, emergency measures have had to be taken to avoid serious pollution of the River Thames, and minor improvements have been carried out to the irrigation area at Longcot sewerage works.

REFUSE DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE

The refuse collection and disposal arrangements continued as during the previous year. The greatly raised price of salvage however stimulated an increased collection which amounted to 55 tons of paper. The sale of this paper, after deduction of bonuses, resulted in relief to the rates by the sum of £727.

MILK

All raw milk that is sold by retail was sampled twice during the year. Nineteen samples of milk were taken and examined for tubercle bacilli, one of which proved to be positive and the remainder negative.

MEAT

The following meat was found to be unfit for human consumption:

542 lbs. Tinned Meat.

The major portion of the meat condemned consisted of continental tinned hams, which appeared to be carelessly and unsatisfactorily canned.

No legal action was taken under the Public Health Act, 1936, or the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

OTHER FOODS

The following other foods were condemned:—

6 lbs tinned fish; 34 lbs other tinned food and 66 lbs butter.

Number of inspections carried out on food shops	53
„ „ inspections carried out on stalls and vehicles	14
„ „ inspections carried out on cafes and inns	49
„ „ Notices served	18
„ „ Notices complied with	13

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND BUTCHERS SHOPS

There are no slaughterhouses at present in the district.

Number of inspections of Butchers' Shops	28
„ „ Informal Notices served	4
„ „ Informal Notices complied with	4

BAKEHOUSES

Number in district	11
Number of inspections	25
Defects found and remedied	6

HOUSING TABLE

No. of new Dwelling houses built:—

(1) by Local Authority	59
(2) by Private persons	11

1. Inspections of Dwelling houses during the year:—

(i) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects	7
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	17
(ii) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	7
(iii) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	—

2. Remedy of defects during the year:—

Number of defective dwelling houses in which defects were remedied in consequence of informal action	63
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year

Note: Three houses were demolished as a result of informal action.

4. Overcrowding

(1). Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	13
(2) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	3

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS

1. INSPECTIONS

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections made	No. of written notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including laundries)	29	26	—	—
Workshops (including laundries)	53	19	—	—
Workplaces	5	9	—	—
Total	87	54	—	—

The number of defects found during the year was 8 and those remedied 7. They were in respect of want of cleanliness (2) and defective sanitary conveniences, found (6), remedied (5).

There were no outworkers in the district.

**SUMMARY of the number and nature of visits, etc., made by the
Sanitary Inspector during 1951.**

No. of different premises visited	793
„ visits made	1561
„ complaints received	84
„ defects or nuisances discovered	34
„ notices served (Informal)	101
„ notices served (Statutory)	3
„ prosecutions	—

Micellaneous matters in relation to which visits were made:—

Nuisances	72
Inadequate or defective sanitary accommodation	22
Drainage	186
Keeping of animals	17
Water Supplies	125
Infectious diseases	35
Pollution of streams or ditches	18
Refuse collection	35
Refuse disposal	241
Overcrowding of houses	21
Tents, Vans, Sheds or similar structures	46
Knacker's Yards	45
Unclean Houses	24
Council House applications	240
Butchers' Shops	28
Bakehouses	25
Food Premises	116
Milk Supplies	34
Petroleum Storage	26
Shops (other than food shops)	17
Factories and workplaces	54
Schools	8
Miscellaneous visits	126



The Abbey Press, Abingdon-on-Thames