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Contributors

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ABINGDON AND FARINGDON DISTRICTS
JOINT PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Berks

ACKD. BY *[Signature]*

REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR
THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER THIRTY-FIRST
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE



Abingdon and Faringdon Districts Joint Public Health Committee

Members 1963-64

ABINGDON BOROUGH

Mr. M. A. Smart, 46 Bath Street, Abingdon.

Mr. A. Williams, 41 Geoffrey Barbour Road, Abingdon.

ABINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

Lt. Col. S. T. Austin, O.B.E., 76 Barrow Road, Shippon, Abingdon.
(Chairman)

Mr. W. Evans, B.A., 1 High Street, Drayton, Abingdon.

Mr. L. G. Harber, Flat No. 6, Elms Parade, Botley, Oxford.

Mr. W. T. Palmer, 47 West Way, Botley, Oxford.

Mr. J. G. Talboys, 89 Foxborough Road, Radley, Abingdon.

FARINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

Mr. G. A. Lockwood, 11 Bower Green, Longcot, nr. Faringdon.

Capt. R. A. Prioleau, M.C., The Green, Kingston Lisle, nr. Wantage.

Mr. F. G. Walker, Winslow Coombe, Ashbury, nr. Swindon.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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

Mr. P. Gresswell, Hinksey Hill Farm, North Hinksey, Oxford.

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

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Additional Public Health Inspector: D. M. Faulkner, M.A.P.H.I.

ABINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

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Senior Public Health Inspector: D. H. Ratcliff, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector: L. Cartwright, M.A.P.H.I.

FARINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

Senior Public Health Inspector: H. E. Tolman, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Council Offices, Faringdon (Telephone 2296).

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my annual report for the year 1963.

Once again may I have the pleasure of expressing my sincere thanks to Col. Austin, who now retires after occupying, with such perfection, this Chair from its inception 15 years ago; also to all the other Councillors who have been so friendly, to the General Practitioners and Nurses of the area for their support and co-operation and most of all to the Public Health Inspectors, whose names appear on the page opposite, for their constant loyalty, industry and cheerful efficiency in carrying out the multifarious tasks which are summarised in the pages which appear under their respective Authorities.

The year which contained one of the worst winters in living memory and a very poor summer nonetheless seemed fairly good for the health of the public. There are of course few ways of judging, but certainly a most important index is the death-rate of those aged under one year. So once again it is good to record an infant mortality rate that is only three-quarters that of the national rate. Much more significant are the high positions attained by Abingdon Borough and Abingdon Rural District in the Berkshire Infant Mortality Table for the last ten years, 1954-63. They come first and second respectively out of the eighteen urban and rural districts combined, and Berkshire, if I may say so again, is no mean county in which to maintain the top two places.

A glance at the table of those infectious diseases which must be notified shows that the vast majority, 94%, were of measles — a disease the notification of which is just a waste of time and money, as I said on taking up this post fifteen years ago. The national total of measles notified was the curious number of 601,111, which cost over £75,000 in certificate fees alone. I am sure most doctors would rather have the time they thus spent to

do something worthwhile. Meantime there continue to be other diseases, infectious and otherwise, including Cancer, which really are worth notifying but which are not "notifiable".

An analysis of the ages (at death) of the 572 deaths in the area shows some striking similarities and a marked difference.

The percentage of those dying under the age of 55 is so similar in all the three authorities that it can be stated as an average of 16.5%. The percentage of those dying at ages 55-64, 65-74 and 75 and over are so similar in Abingdon Borough and Abingdon Rural District that they can be given as 14% at ages 55-64, 25% at ages 65-74 and 44% at age 75 and over. Faringdon Rural District, in contrast, has far fewer at the two lower ages, namely 7% at ages 55-64 and 18% at ages 65-74, and so has the remainder, namely 58%, who lived to 75 and over.

The table of population shows an increase in the area of 1,310 persons and as the next table shows an increase of 743 due to more births than deaths this leaves the number of 567 who have moved into the area from elsewhere.

How good to have a Minister of Transport who has the courage to tackle the large part alcohol plays in the slaughter on the roads, and how impossible this would have seemed even a few years ago. Yet his statements reported in today's paper 'that even small amounts of alcohol could increase a driver's accident risk' and 'the undeniable fact that alcohol made drivers over-confident and impaired judgment' were both well-established and taught to medical students 40 years ago. We were told that it always attacked first the higher centres of the brain, so that the first result was to deceive you that you were doing better, when really you were doing worse. With thousands of cars each evening passing within a foot or two of each other at a combined speed of over 100 m.p.h. it doesn't take much 'impaired judgement' to produce the final head-on crash. I hope it won't take half this 40 years before all but minor roads have one-way traffic only.

Also this week comes the latest 40 page effusion from the Pure Water Association, i.e., the Anti-Fluoridationists. It is interesting to note that having at last realised their title made no sense — as really pure water is too unpalatable to form the national beverage — they now add the words "for the prevention of water pollution." This only confirms the impression that they can have no understanding of what they are talking about. One

is hardly surprised at this as one looks down the list of 9 names of sponsors and officers and finds no mention of a single medical, dental or scientific qualification.

Here is a body which devotes the energy and idealism of its members to obstructing what the overwhelming majority of doctors, dentists and related scientists have urged as greatly beneficial, extremely simple and cheap, long-tested, perfectly harmless, indeed one of the greatest, safest and longest overdue advances in modern medicine. How many thousands of times better would the Pure Water campaigners be employed if instead they switched their crusade to countering the cigarette, as absolutely proved an evil as fluoridation is a good, its victims increasing by thousands each year, its tragedies of lung-cancer and bronchitis indisputably linked with tobacco, yet with the smoking habit fostered quite openly by the most lavish and persuasive campaigns of vast vested interests for financial gain. Where are the idealists who campaign for pure young lungs? The motives of the Pure Water Association are high, their energies may be admired, but how tragically they are misdirected!

Let them work instead for a society in which the slave to cigarettes would be glad to be notifiable as in need of rescue, and in which it would be considered rude even to offer a friend a fag, as being just another nail in his coffin. They might be glad to know that the Prime Minister has told the National Society of Non-Smokers: "I have clearly stated that measures should be taken to stop cigarette advertisements in the Press and on Television."

5 YEARS ago I ended this report by saying "Regular readers of these pages might feel defrauded if there were no sign of my annual exasperation at the criminal delay in reducing by at least half the dental decay of our children's teeth by the very simple, very cheap and very safe fluoridation of our water supplies. I can only make this comment on a sentence in the last Annual Report of the Ministry of Health (1958 Pg. 16) which says "It is therefore reassuring to know of a means of increasing the resistance of the teeth to caries. This is the fluoridation of water supplies" Who is reassured by knowing that the Ministry knows what OUGHT to be done?"

A year ago on this page I gave 5 examples of the absurdly stupid arguments passed on by the antifuoride cranks and actually swallowed and regurgitated in our own and neighbouring

County Councils and said "But what is the Ministry doing to counteract this evil effect? Next to nothing. It seems to be sheltering behind the excuse that there is some uncertainty about the existing legality and is content to await the outcome of a case to be brought at Watford at some future date. If they had even a modicum of a due sense of the importance and urgency of this measure they should, long ago, have hurried to promote the legislation required to dispel all possible doubt on this score . . . Six months ago (it is now eighteen months ago) the Minister of Health said 'For the sake of a private fad or personal quirk, they' (the afore-mentioned cranks) 'are satisfied to see whole generations of children grow up suffering avoidable pain and ill-health. This must not be allowed to happen. Indeed, I am sure it will not happen.' (End of quote)."

I disagreed with that last sentence as strongly as I could by saying "But it has happened for years, it is happening now and it will increasingly become more certain to continue to happen unless vigorous action is taken quickly."

What has been their vigorous action? Believe it or not, they have spent the past twelve months STILL sheltering behind the putrid excuse, which by now stinks to high Heaven, that because of the action brought by a single individual in Watford the matter was 'sub-judice' and so they could not even answer the rubbish put out by the antis! The only minute detail which is 'sub-judice' at Watford is the meaning of the word 'wholesome', for an Authority is allowed by the law in question to spend money to render its water wholesome and it is contended that that word does not cover fluoridation.

Meantime hundreds of Authorities, large and small, all over the country are compelled, induced or seduced to delay, 'to await the outcome at Watford' and who can blame them when that is the lead given them by the Ministry? One can only hope that the new Government will demand a speedy end be brought to this shameful story of years and years of delay.

Finally three cheers for the one shining light in the darkness, for Birmingham, who have the courage of their convictions and who have been giving fluoride to their million and a quarter population since July 1st.

Yours truly,
NORMAN PARFIT,
Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

In this first section are collected the various tables which summarize 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. All figures in brackets refer to 1962.

AREA AND POPULATION

The following table gives the area of each district with the estimated population at the middle of 1963. It shows that the population densities of the Abingdon Borough and Faringdon Rural District are very close to the national averages for England and Wales. Abingdon Rural District, however, has a density over three times that of the average Rural District, only one-third of this excess being due to the parishes which are on the outskirts of Oxford, namely Cumnor, North Hinksey and Kennington.

District	Area in Acres	Est. Mid. 1963 Pop.	Increase on 1962	Persons per acre
Abingdon Borough	1,754	15,200	260	8.67
Abingdon Rural	41,185	33,270	760	0.81
Faringdon Rural	55,726	14,710	290	0.26
Totals	98,665	63,180	1,310	0.64

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

The following table shows the totals of Births and Deaths and the 'corrected' rates per 1,000 of population. 'Corrected' rates are those which take due account of the actual age and sex composition of each area by being multiplied by the 'comparability factor' supplied by the Registrar General. They may then be fairly compared with those of the nation as a whole, or with the corrected rates of any other area. The factors for Births and Deaths are as follows: Abingdon Borough 0.96: 1.34; Abingdon Rural District 0.93: 1.26; and Faringdon Rural District 1.02: 1.16.

The degree to which these factors vary from the standard, 1.00, shows how much the populations of the Authorities are similar to, or differ from, the national average. The figures show that, as far as women of child-bearing age are concerned, our populations vary little from the average, but that Abingdon Rural District has about one-quarter less old people than the average and that Abingdon Borough has about one-third less.

District	Births	Birth rate per 1000 of Pop.	Deaths	Death rate per 1000 of Pop.
Abingdon Borough	304 (282)	18.9	157 (147)	13.4
Abingdon Rural	674 (799)	18.8	263 (262)	10.8
Faringdon Rural	337 (348)	23.3	152 (124)	11.3
Totals	1315 (1429)	19.9 (22.0)	572 (533)	11.4 (10.9)
England and Wales		18.2 (18.0)		12.2 (11.9)

INFANT MORTALITY

District	Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Live Births	Infant Mortality per 1000 live births
Abingdon Borough	6	300	20.0
Abingdon Rural	8	666	12.3
Faringdon Rural	8	336	23.8
Totals	22 (20)	1292 (1311)	15.5 (15.3)
England and Wales			20.9 (21.4)

STILL BIRTHS

District	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Per 1000 total births
Abingdon Borough	3	1	4	13.3
Abingdon Rural	8	—	8	12.3
Faringdon Rural	1	—	1	3.0
Totals	12	1	13	15.4
England and Wales				17.3

MATERNAL MORTALITY

After a decade in which we had no death attributable to childbirth, there was one death in 1963. It was a case in which neither nurse, midwife, nor doctor was consulted until the mother was dying, and in which the father was taken to Court and fined for concealment of birth.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The 572 deaths in the area were accounted for as follows:—

Cause	Abingdon Borough	Abingdon Rural	Faringdon Rural	Total 1963	Total 1962
Coronary Disease, Angina	29	46	27	102	(88)
Hypertension with Heart Disease	4	5	4	13	(6)
Other Heart Disease	27	34	22	83	(81)
Total Heart Disease	60	85	53	198	(175)
Vascular Disease of the Nervous System (Stroke)	21	39	27	87	(96)
Other Circulatory Disease	6	15	6	27	(16)
Cancer of the Lung	2	14	6	22	(19)
Other Cancers	13	33	11	57	(62)
Pneumonia	10	15	10	35	(30)
Bronchitis	6	9	11	26	(18)
Influenza	5	2	—	7	(5)
Other Disease of the Respiratory System	2	2	2	6	(10)
Road Accidents	1	2	2	5	(17)
All other Accidents	4	8	2	14	(12)
Suicide	4	4	1	9	(6)
Congenital Malformations	1	4	2	7	(5)
Nephritis	1	1	2	4	(4)
Ulcer of Stomach	1	1	1	3	(4)
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	1	3	(2)
Diabetes	—	2	—	2	(6)
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	1	1	2	(4)
Gastritis, Enteritis etc.	1	1	—	2	(2)
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	—	1	(3)
Syphilitic Disease	—	1	—	1	(3)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	1	1	(—)
Non-Pulm. Tuberculosis	—	—	1	1	(—)
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	(—)
All other Causes	17	23	12	52	(34)
Total all Causes	157	263	152	572	(533)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table gives the number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1963 (with the 1962 figures in brackets).

Disease	Abingdon Borough	Abingdon Rural	Faringdon Rural	Total all Districts
Measles	304 (132)	700 (119)	449 (13)	1453 (264)
Pneumonia	13 (8)	5 (12)	4 (1)	22 (21)
Dysentery	8 (—)	6 (4)	4 (1)	18 (5)
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	7 (8)	5 (7)	5 (1)	17 (16)
Tuberculosis (Non. Pulm.)	1 (3)	3 (1)	1 (1)	5 (5)
Scarlet Fever	1 (1)	9 (5)	4 (5)	14 (11)
Whooping Cough	1 (—)	7 (—)	6 (—)	14 (—)
Puerperal Pyrexia	— (—)	1 (1)	2 (—)	3 (1)
Meningococcal Infection	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	1 (1)
Erysipelas	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
Food Poisoning	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
Poliomyelitis; Typhoid; Paratyphoid	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Totals	336 (152)	738 (150)	475 (22)	1549 (324)

TUBERCULOSIS (New Cases)

The following table shows the number of new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year. It distinguishes between the more serious cases affecting the lungs (Pulmonary) and those affecting other parts of the body.

Age Periods	Abingdon Borough		Abingdon Rural		Faringdon Rural		Total (All Districts)	
	Pul.	Non- Pul.	Pul.	Non- Pul.	Pul.	Non- Pul.	Pul.	Non- Pul.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—5	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
6—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
16—20	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
21—25	2	—	1	—	2	1	5	1
26—35	2	—	—	1	1	—	3	1
36—45	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
46—55	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
56—65	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Over 65	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Totals	7	1	5	3	5	1	17	5
1962 Totals	8	3	7	1	1	1	16	5

ABINGDON BOROUGH

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

The number of new houses completed during the year was 143, consisting of 89 Council houses and flats and 54 built by private persons. A further 179 houses were under construction at the end of the year, of which 78 Council houses and 101 were private.

The above additional Council houses brought the number erected since the war to 1502. Of these, 48 were built for sale and a further 281 have been sold. These, together with 508 pre-war houses, leaves a total of 1681 houses or flats being rented by the Council. The number of applicants for Council houses at 31st December, 1963, was 388.

The rent of pre-war houses, including rates, ranged from £1.17s.8d. to £2.13s.4d. with an approximate average of £2.5s.6d. per week for a 48 week year.

CARAVANS

The number of licensed caravans at the end of 1963 was four compared with twelve the year before. There were also eleven in temporary use in connection with building and public works.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

As a general rule refuse is collected weekly from the kerbside, the exceptions being in connection with some commercial and industrial premises; arrangements are also made where infirm residents are unable to carry bins out.

By arrangement, also, any type of refuse is collected from householders. Some difficulty is experienced in the disposal of discarded cars. Perhaps some joint arrangements between local authorities could be made.

Some consideration was given to the possibility of using paper sacks in place of dustbins, but the matter was deferred.

Tipping is still at the Abbey Meadow; due to weather conditions tipping continued throughout the summer and some 30% of the area has been filled to the required depth.

SALVAGE

No special effort was made to separate salvage, and receipts from this source were £139 (1962—£145).

Rags	...	...	...	...	£54	8	0
Metal	...	...	...	...	£25	15	6
Paper	...	...	...	...	£57	19	10
					£139	3	4

MORTUARY

The mortuary continues to be controlled by the Borough on a joint arrangement with the Rural District, but provides mortuary facilities for all North Berkshire.

The Mortuary was used on 136 occasions, 132 of them involving Post Mortem examinations. In 1962 the figures were 124 and 121 respectively.

MEAT AND FOODS

The Caldecott Farm premises was again extended to include a large sausage-making plant, and some pre-packing of meat is also carried out. The throughput from the slaughterhouse shows little variation from last year. The following tables give particulars of this work:—

	No. Inspected	No. found to be affected				Whole Carcases	
		T.B.	% of total	Other Conditions	% of total	T.B.	Other Conditions
<i>Caldecott Abattoir</i>							
Steers & Heifers	2518	1	—	453	18.0	1	7
Cows/Bulls	263	1	0.4	34	12.9	—	6
Calves	427	—	—	5	1.2	—	18
Sheep	8723	—	—	349	4.0	—	39
Pigs	22791	158	0.7	3384	14.8	2	106
Totals	34722	160	0.5	4225	12.2	3	176
1962	(37959)	(196)	(0.5)	(4192)	(11.0)	(3)	(137)

Weight of diseased and unsound meat and offal condemned:—

Meat	...	18767 lbs. (8 ton, 7 cwt., 2 qrs., 7 lbs.)
Offal	...	17821 lbs. (7 ton, 19 cwt., 13 lbs.)

Analysis of Principal Causes of Condemnation of Carcases

Disease	Steers & Heifers	Cows & Bulls	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Emaciation	1	1	—	11	12	25
Immaturity	—	—	4	1	15	20
Pleurisy	—	—	—	2	17	19
Abscess	—	—	1	—	15	16
Pneumonia	—	—	3	6	5	14
Septicaemia	1	1	—	4	8	14
Oedema	—	—	1	5	4	10
Peritonitis	2	1	—	1	4	8
Nephritis	—	1	—	—	3	4
Mastitis	—	2	—	—	1	3
Multiple Injuries	1	—	—	—	2	3
Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	2	3
Actinobacillosis	1	—	—	—	1	2
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	2	2
Pyæmia	—	—	1	1	—	2
Other Conditions	2	—	7	8	17	33
Totals	9	6	17	39	108	179

(a) Routine examination of all cattle for *Cysticercus Bovis* was carried out, and in 14 cases (0.43%) cysts were found. The affected carcases and offal were subjected to cold store treatment at East Hagbourne or Abingdon.

(b) The bulk of condemned meat and offal at the Caldecott Abattoir is disposed of in a digester and processing plant adjoining the premises. After suitable treatment a small amount of condemned meat was sent to other areas for animal feeding.

FOOD OTHER THAN FRESH MEAT

The following foodstuffs were condemned:—

543 lbs. Meat	6 lbs. Confectionery
266 lbs. Fish	2 lbs. Jam
135 lbs. Vegetables	1 lb. Milk
88 lbs. Fruit	26 lbs. Miscellaneous

FOOD PREMISES

The number of various types of premises and the number of visits paid to them in the course of food inspection duties were as follows:—

Type	No. Visits	Type	No. Visits
Abattoir	1 578	Sale of Ice Cream	8 17
Grocers and General Stores	38 44	Greengrocers	9 12
Butchers	12 38	Bakeries	7 10
Milk Distributors	2 38	Sale or Manufacture of Preserved Food	8 10
Cafes & Restaurants	15 36	Fishmongers	4 9

MILK

During the year 36 samples of milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. The results were as follows:—

	No. Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
T.T. Raw	5	1	4
T.T. (Pasteurised)	15	15	—
T.T.	16	4	12

Action under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 was taken against the owner of a milk vending machine and a fine of £10 imposed for the sale of unsound milk.

ICE CREAM

Fifteen samples of Ice Cream were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, with the following results:—

No. of Samples	Ministry of Health's Provisional Grade
10	I
4	II
1	IV

(The standard suggested by the Ministry of Health is "... that over a six monthly period, 50% of samples should fall into Grade I, 80% into Grades I and II, not more than 20% into Grade III and none in Grade IV").

HOUSING

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Houses which were considered unfit for human habitation | Nil |
| (2) Houses in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action | 4 |
| (3) The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to:— | |
| (a) serving notices requiring execution of works | — |
| (b) the making of demolition or closing orders | — |
| (4) The number of informal notices requesting execution of works | 4 |
| (5) Houses rendered fit after service of formal notice | — |
| (6) The number of demolition or closing orders made | — |
| (7) The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking not to be re-let was given | — |

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

During the year, six applications for Discretionary Grants and thirteen applications for standard grants were received and approved. As well as considerable structural improvements, these applications provided the following additional amenities:—

16 Hot water systems, 14 wash-hand basins, 11 food stores, 12 baths, 10 water closets, 2 alterations to kitchen, 1 conversion of almshouses, 5 new bathrooms.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Satisfactory progress has been maintained throughout the year on the new Sewage Disposal Works and trunk relief sewers through the town.

WATER

Although only 21.5 inches of rainfall was recorded during the year, the Wootton Adits, supplemented at peak draw-off periods by a bulk supply from the City of Oxford Water Undertaking, were able to supply the old part of the town with all its demand.

Further extensions were added to distribution mains to meet new housing estate requirements.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections made	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories without mechanical power	1	4	—	—
Factories with mechanical power	61	38	—	—
Other premises	2	2	—	—
Totals	64	44	—	—

There was one outworker engaged in the making of wearing apparel.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' VISITS DURING 1963

General Sanitation Visits:

Refuse Collection and Disposal	170
Mortuary	147
Pests	68
Water Supply	48
Factories and Workplaces	42
Petroleum	25
Offensive Trades	20
Drainage	16
Shops	9
Movable Dwellings	8
Swimming Pool	5
Miscellaneous	49

Under Public Health Act:

Number of visits paid to 7 houses	7
Inquiries in cases of Infectious Diseases	2

Improvement Grants:

Number of visits to houses	82
Miscellaneous Housing visits	57

Inspection of Meat and Food:

Slaughterhouses	578
Market Stalls	231
Grocers	44
Butchers	38
Visits in connection with Milk Sampling	38
Visits in connection with Ice Cream Sampling	17
Bakeries	10
Fishmonger and Poulterers	9
Noise nuisance	4
Food Preparing Premises	3
Restaurants	3
Miscellaneous Food visits	3

Total visits during the year 1733

ABINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

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

	Est. Pop. Mid. 1963	Area in Acres	Total Dwellings (a)	Council Houses	Rateable Value (b)	Product of 1d. Rate (c)
Appleford	261	862	86	13	4094	16 6
Appleton	963	2077	242	63	19835	83 9
Besselsleigh	77	906	22	2	1815	7 10
Cumnor	4686	5690	1213	316	150608	628 8
Draycott Moor	502	1054	145	52	10844	44 10
Drayton	2351	2609	695	108	43668	189 1
Frilford	268	1148	67	—	8259	35 5
Fyfield & Tubney	559	2746	182	39	13795	52 0
Garford	113	1068	40	4	1814	7 6
Kennington	3719	1369	1027	189	99076	417 3
Kingston Bagpuize	198	1109	86	—	4299	18 19
Lyford	78	774	43	—	836	3 4
Marcham	837	2513	254	43	25426	98 5
Milton	861	1466	246	30	64141	375 11
North Hinksey	5275	1069	1401	48	187210	844 0
Radley	2159	2862	346	71	64175	247 1
St. Helen Without (d)	1728	2005	275	11	70336	441 3
South Hinksey	409	509	100	8	15167	62 1
Steventon	1500	2401	457	106	34913	177 17
Sunningwell	1115	1332	290	41	34343	135 3
Sutton Courtenay	2679	2101	789	318	95616	542 5
Wootton	2722	1523	748	240	83648	364 3
Wytham	210	1992	59	—	8857	38 7
Gas Board	—	—	—	—	1574	6 11
Electricity Board	—	—	—	—	18443	76 17
Totals	33270	41185	8813	1702	1062792	£4912 5
Totals for 1962	32510	41185	8618	1721		

(a) Excludes Residential Caravans

(b) at 1.4.63

(c) For year 1963/64 to nearest shilling

(d) Excludes R.A.F. Married Quarters

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

The total number of new houses completed during the year was 195, showing a decrease of 16 on the previous year. These properties consisted of 62 Council houses and 133 built by private enterprise. A further 176 were under construction on 31st December, of which 25 were Council houses and 151 were private.

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

Parish	Council Houses		Private Enterprise	
	Completed	Under Construction 31.12.63	Completed	Under Construction 31.12.63
Appleford	—	—	1	12
Appleton-with-Eaton	—	—	1	2
Besselsleigh	—	—	—	5
Cumnor	—	—	12	15
Draycott Moor	—	—	—	1
Drayton	54*	1	4	1
Frilford	—	—	—	—
Fyfield & Tubney	—	—	2	1
Garford	—	—	—	3
Kennington	6	—	29	22
Kingston Bagpuize	—	—	10	9
Lyford	—	—	—	—
Marcham	—	5	2	5
Milton	—	—	5	2
North Hinksey	—	—	12	16
Radley	—	15	26	34
St. Helen Without	—	—	2	2
South Hinksey	—	—	1	2
Steventon	—	4	7	5
Sunningwell	2	—	4	3
Sutton Courtenay	—	—	11	3
Wootton	—	—	4	8
Wytham	—	—	—	—
Totals	62	25	133	151
Totals for 1962	62	83	149	80

*Built for Sale

TEMPORARY DWELLINGS

The 16 bungalows at Tubney continue to be occupied and are maintained in a reasonably satisfactory condition. 28 of the pre-fabricated bungalows at Wootton continue to be occupied, but the site is gradually being run down, and at the end of the year 12 were empty. The need to provide alternative accommodation prevents speedier action on the complete closure of the site.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS

Modernisation and improvements to all types of property has continued, and the following table shows the distribution of the work:—

Parish	Housing Conversions	Additional Bedrooms	New Bathrooms	New W.C.'s
Appleton-with-Eaton	—	1	3	4
Cumnor	—	—	3	3
Draycott Moor	—	—	1	1
Drayton	1	1	4	5
Frilford	—	—	1	1
Fyfield & Tubney	1	—	1	4
Marcham	1	—	4	6
Milton	—	—	1	1
North Hinksey	—	—	2	1
Radley	—	—	1	2
Steventon	—	—	2	2
Sunningwell	—	—	1	1
Sutton Courtenay	1	—	5	4
Wootton	1	—	2	2
Wytham	—	—	4	4
Totals	5	2	35	41
Totals for 1962	7	14	27	32

Conversion and improvement of older properties continue to occupy a great deal of time, and in most cases Improvement Grants are involved, necessitating inspections following receipt of applications, during and upon completion of the works. Many other visits are made to advise owners concerning the Improvement Grant Schemes. 217 visits were made during the year in connection with Grants.

Below is a summary of Grants approved:—

	No. Approved 1963	Total No. Approved	Amount Paid 1963	Total Amount Paid
<i>Standard Grants</i>	34	135	£2,297	£14,377
<i>Discretionary Grants</i>	30	345	£6,476	£106,536

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960

During the year 21 new applications for planning permission and site licence were received, 7 of which were approved.

The distribution of caravans in the district was as follows:—

(a) Council Sites

Pebble Hill Caravan Park, Radley	100 Caravans
Woodland Caravan Park, Radley	108 Caravans

Work continued on the Woodland Park to improve facilities, and a start was made on three new toilet and ablution blocks.

(b) *Licensed Sites*

Drayton	82	Marcham	4
Radley	76	North Hinksey	4
Cumnor	30	Wootton	3
Sunningwell	17	Besselsleigh	2
Draycott Moor	12	Kennington	2
Steventon	10	Wytham	2
South Hinksey	8	Appleton	1
St. Helen Without	6	Kingston Bagpuize	1
		Sutton Courtenay	1

Of the above, 12 sites are permanently licensed, accommodating a total of 164 caravans.

(c) *Exempted Sites*

There are 62 additional caravans in the District which are exempt from the need to obtain planning permission and site licenses. This number shows an increase of 5 on the previous year. In almost every case, they are individual caravans spread throughout the District, generally speaking, within the grounds of private houses.

From the above, it will be seen that there is a total of 533 known caravans in the District. 584 inspections were carried out during the year to all the various types of sites, which indicates the great amount of time spent on caravan control.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

A weekly kerbside collection of household refuse has been maintained throughout the year. The Council have discussed from time to time suggested possible improvements in the system of collection, viz., to collect bins from inside the gates of houses, a "back door" collection or the institution of the paper sack system. It is still thought to be uneconomical to carry out any major re-organisation of the service at the present time.

Four collecting vehicles are in use, all of which are of the fore and aft tipping type. Trade refuse is collected regularly from shops in the District and on request from other premises.

Refuse Disposal

Disposal of refuse has continued to be rigidly controlled at Blackhorse Lane, Cothill. It is anticipated that this tip will continue until the end of 1964.

Litter Bins

The problem of litter remains, and at the end of the year there were 136 bins in use throughout the District (an increase of 36 over the previous year). These are mainly of the converted oil drum type, which are very much cheaper to produce than standard bins.

WATER SUPPLY

(a) *Quantity*

Piped supplies are available to every parish in the District. The Northern part is supplied by the Oxford City Waterworks Department, and the remainder, which includes the Southern parishes, is supplied by the Thames Valley Water Board. The supply to the Southern parishes continues to be inadequate during the summer months, and the bore hole in Sutton Courtenay was brought into use from May to October inclusive. It is hoped that a new reservoir planned for this area will soon provide an adequate supply.

(b) *Quality*

27 samples of water were procured for bacteriological examination. The following table shows the results obtained:—

	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
<i>Mains</i>			
Thames Valley Water Board	4	4	—
Oxford City Waterworks Dept.	1	1	—
<i>Wells</i>			
Shallow	22	2	20

It is estimated that there are 200 shallow wells still in use throughout the District, but only a full scale survey can confirm or refute this figure. The above results merely emphasise the susceptibility to pollution of this source of supply, and where unsatisfactory results have been obtained the owners and occupiers have been advised, where possible, to connect to a main supply.

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

Oxford City Water Undertaking			
Parish	Total no. of Dwelling Houses	No. of Dwelling Houses supplied with main water	No. of Dwelling Houses supplied by standpipe
Appleton	273	212	—
Besselsleigh	22	22	—
Cumnor	1227	1216	—
Draycott Moor	149	135	—
Frilford	67	64	—
Fyfield & Tubney	182	137	—
Garford	40	34	—
Kennington	1027	1016	—
Kingston Bagpuize	86	61	—
Marcham	257	191	—
North Hinksey	1401	1391	—
Radley	346	304	—
St. Helen Without	278*	275*	—
South Hinksey	100	100	—
Sunningwell	294	277	—
Wootton	748	741	—
Wytham	59	33	—
Totals	6576	6209	—

*R.A.F. Married Quarters not included

Thames Valley Water Board			
Appleford	86	49	—
Drayton	695	639	21
Lyford	43	14	—
Milton	246	209	15
Steventon	469	367	39
Sutton Courtenay	789	738	5
Totals	2328	2016	80
Grand Totals	8904	8225	80

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The sewerage of the villages of Appleford, Milton and Farmoor was completed early in the year, and consideration was then given to the provision of main drainage for the more outlying parts of the area. The Council accepted proposals for a scheme covering Fyfield, Tubney, Nether-ton, Frilford Heath and Frilford and authorised that details be prepared and an application made to the Ministry.

A tender for the first phase of the Botley Surface Water Sewerage Scheme was accepted and authority was given for the detailed proposals of the second phase to be prepared in order to maintain continuity of operations.

FOOD PREMISES

There are 150 food premises in the area comprising the following types of business:—

Grocery & General Stores	62	Greengrocery	7
Public Houses	48	Bakehouses	4
Confectionery	15	Cafes	3
Butchers	8	Off Licences	2
		Fishmongers	1

The above total excludes canteens and school kitchens. It is not known with accuracy how many exist, but it is hoped that they can be given more attention in the near future. Of the above 150 premises, 90 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the following purposes:—

(a) Storage and sale of ice-cream	82
(b) Manufacture of sausages	6
(c) Cooking of hams	2
(d) Other forms of food preparation	2

FOOD HAWKERS

12 Food Hawkers are registered under the provisions of Section 122 of the Berkshire County Council Act, 1953. The trades are as follows:—

Fishmongers 3, Butchers 2, Greengrocers 2, Bakers 2, General Provisions 1, Mobile Caterers 1 and 'Hot Dogs' 1.

8 inspections were carried out to the above during the year, and in each case conditions were found to be satisfactory.

MILK & DAIRIES REGULATIONS

The Berkshire County Council is the licensing authority under the above regulations but regard is paid to the various provisions during routine inspections of registered premises. 14 premises are registered for the sale of milk.

5 samples of pasteurised milk supplied to schools in the area were taken for bacteriological examination. All passed the statutory tests in relation to pasteurisation and keeping quality.

ICE CREAM

82 premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the storage and sale of ice-cream. In every case the ice-cream is prepacked. Visits to these premises showed that conditions generally were satisfactory. 3 samples of ice-cream were taken during the year for bacteriological examination. One sample was highly satisfactory (Grade I) and the other two were satisfactory (Grade II). All 3 samples were produced by well-known manufacturers.

UN SOUND FOOD

During the year the following food stuff (total weight 493 lbs. 12 ozs.) was voluntarily surrendered after examination showed it to be unfit for human consumption.

196 lbs.	Mutton
140 lbs.	Tinned Fruit
67 lbs.	Fish
52 lbs.	Chuck Steak
20 lbs.	Tinned Meat
14 lbs.	Chocolate
4 lbs.	Ox Kidney

The mutton listed above is the total amount surrendered on two separate occasions by a school in the area. As a result of the second complaint legal proceedings were instituted against the wholesaler of the meat. The firm concerned pleaded guilty to the charge of supplying meat intended but unfit for human consumption.

All condemned food is collected and disposed of on the Council's refuse tip.

DISEASE OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOOD) ORDER, 1957

3 premises in the District are licensed under the above Order and 11 inspections were made to these during the year. One of the premises was satisfactory, but informal notices were served on the owners of the other two. As a result of this action, one is to be 'run-down' and it is hoped that conditions will soon improve at the other premises.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

No premises in the District are registered under the above Act.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

There are 130 shops in the District, comprising the following types of business:—

General Provisions	62	Off Licences	2
Confectioners	15	Chemists	2
Butchers	8	Newsagents	2
Greengrocers	7	Seed Merchants	2
Ladies' Hairdressers	7	Fishmongers	1
Cycle Dealers	6	Gentlemen s Hairdressers	1
Drapers	6	Stationers	1
Cafes	3	Radio & Television	1
Hardware	3	Cleaners	1

74 inspections were carried out with reference to Section 38 of the above Act, which deals with health and welfare conditions in shops.

No written notices were served.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

5 visits were made in connection with the above Act. One case concerned a bird-scaring device on a fruit farm. This and other complaints were dealt with informally.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 & 1936

66 premises are licensed in the District for the storage of petroleum.

19 inspections were made during the year; most of these concerned the testing of new installations.

No serious contraventions of Regulations were found and no formal action was necessary.

AGRICULTURAL (SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

Sanitary Conveniences on Farms

It was possible to devote a little more time to enforcement of this Act and 91 inspections of agricultural units were made.

Several contraventions were dealt with informally but it was pleasing to find that in most instances sanitary accommodation was satisfactory.

RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

All rodent control work continues to be dealt with by the Rodent Officer.

Private houses are treated for infestations free of charge, but occupiers of trade premises pay on the basis of total cost plus establishment charge.

Refuse tips, sewers and sewage works are regularly treated.

Warfarin is still used and is considered to be the most reliable of poisons readily available.

During the year 2,883 visits were made to properties (Dwelling Houses 2,720, Agricultural Property 125, Council Property 38 and Business Premises 19).

619 treatments were carried out and 907 bodies of rats and mice recovered.

INFESTATIONS

Pest control work consisted almost entirely of wasp nest destruction, and during the year 203 visits were made. 106 nests were destroyed.

In most cases a charge of 7/6d. per nest destroyed is made.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Routine factory inspections were a little down on previous years but it is anticipated that with additional staff next year it might be possible to include all factories in routine inspections.

52 premises are registered as follows:—

(a) *Factories without Power*: Joinery 3 and Dressmaking 1.

(b) *Factories with Power*:

Motor Vehicle Repairs	18	Laundry	2
Light Engineering	8	Asphalt	1
Bakehouses	4	Grist	1
Carpentry	4	Oar Manufacture	1
Saw Mills	3	Plastics	1
Agricultural Engineering	2	Waterworks	1
Electrical Engineering	2		

29 inspections were made to the above and 5 informal notices were served, all in respect of sanitary accommodation. No formal action was necessary.

(c) *Other Premises*: 15 large building and civil engineering sites were inspected from time to time concerning sanitary conveniences. All were generally satisfactory.

(d) *Outworkers*: 2 outworkers engaged in the wearing apparel industry were listed and 3 inspections to their premises were made. Both were satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

	No. Inspections		Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories without mechanical power	4	4	1	—
Factories with mechanical power	48	25	4	—
Other premises	15	15	—	—
Totals	67	44	5	—

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORK, 1963

Number of Visits made	1502
" " Complaints received	62
" " Informal Notices served	31
" " Statutory Notices served	1
" " Prosecutions	1

MATTERS IN RELATION TO WHICH VISITS WERE MADE:—

Housing Act

Improvement Grants	217
Housing Inspections	87
Other Visits	61

Public Health Act

Refuse Disposal	70
Water Supplies	27
Drainage	23
Refuse Collection	15
Housing Defects	9
Accumulation of Refuse	8
Animals	5
Sanitary Accommodation (Inadequate or defective)	5
Verminous Premises	4
Filthy Premises	3
Water Courses	3
Miscellaneous	56

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act

584

Noise Abatement Act

5

Petroleum Acts

19

Disease of Animals Act (Waste Food) Order

11

Clean Air Act

5

Food and Drugs Act

Grocers	51
Food Inspection	35
Kitchen (Schools, Canteens, etc.)	12
Ice Cream Premises	8
Street Vendors and Vans	8
Bakers and Confectioners	6
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	5
Butchers	4
Miscellaneous	18

Shops Act (Section 38)

74

Factories Act

Factories and Workshops	26
Outworkers	3
Bakehouses	2
Laundries	1
Building, etc., sites	15

Agiculture Act (San. Cons. on Farms)

91

Samples Taken

Water (Mains)	5
" (Wells)	22
Milk	5
Ice Cream	3

FARINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

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

Parish	Est. Pop. Mid. 1963	Area in Acres	Total Dwellings	Council Houses 31.12.63	Rateable Value (a)	Product of 1d. Rate (b)
Ashbury	631	5609	173	36	3906	15 15
Baulking	122	1580	39	—	502	1 17
Bourton	314	1260	88	12	1907	7 17
Buckland	547	4505	185	—	3775	13 11
Buscot	248	2887	71	—	2394	9 12
Charney Bassett	202	1209	72	—	1151	4 14
Coleshill	224	2014	74	—	727	3 5
Compton Beachamp	86	1812	38	—	706	2 17
Eaton Hastings	114	1570	36	—	473	2 1
Faringdon	3494	3547	1104	300	39020	158 9
Fernham	165	1016	59	8	1317	5 10
Great Coxwell	202	1435	84	12	1345	5 6
Hatford	114	993	31	—	641	2 15
Hinton Waldrist	236	2016	81	14	1306	5 3
Kingston Lisle	280	2040	77	12	1833	7 9
Little Coxwell	183	887	70	—	1401	5 11
Littleworth	217	2350	78	—	1252	5 1
Longcot	344	1894	107 (c)	12	2053	8 6
Longworth	823	2291	228	52	4802	19 3
Pusey	98	1040	32	—	635	2 10
Shellingford	168	1761	56	2	1063	4 5
Shrivenham	2347	2695	569 (d)	83	32114	132 6
Stanford-in-the-Vale	1058	2927	321	70	5963	25 6
Uffington	589	2929	195	54	3526	14 3
Watchfield	1823	1517	502 (e)	70	23919	98 17
Woolstone	81	1942	46	—	702	2 17
South Western Gas Board	—	—	—	—	1368	5 14
Southern Electricity Board	—	—	—	—	3161	13 3
Totals	14710	55726	4416	737	142962	£583 3
Totals for 1962	14420	55726	4348	737	140579	£569 2

(a) as at 31.3.63

(b) to nearest shilling.

(c) includes 11 Military Married Quarters.

(d) includes 82 Military Married Quarters.

(e) includes 347 Military Married Quarters.

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

New houses completed during the year numbered 68. All of these were built by private enterprise.

A. further 66 Private Houses and 22 Council Houses were under construction on 31st December, 1963.

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

Parish	Council Houses		Private Enterprise	
	Completed	Under Construction	Completed	Under Construction
		31.12.63		31.12.63
Eaton Hastings	—	—	1	—
Faringdon	—	—	10	20
Hinton Waldrist	—	—	1	—
Longcot	—	22	—	—
Longworth	—	—	—	3
Shrivenham	—	—	34	20
Stanford-in-the-Vale	—	—	20	22
Uffington	—	—	2	1
Totals	—	22	68	66
Totals for 1962	14	—	57	70

RENTS

Maximum rents which are based on the Gross Value for rating purposes range in the case of pre-war houses from £1 2s. 9d. to £1 7s. 1d. and for post-war houses from £1 6s. 0d. to £2 1s. 2d. Tenants, however, receive rebates which may amount to 12s. 6d. for pre-war houses or 19s. 0d. for post-war houses. These rebates may reduce rents to minimum figures between 12s. 3d. and 14s. 7d. for pre-war houses and between 14s. 0d. and £1 2s. 2d. for post-war houses.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The following shows the distribution in individual parishes of 76 Caravans (10 less than in 1962) licensed, for varying periods, under the above Act:—

Parish	Sites	Caravans	Parish	Sites	Caravans
Buckland	1	5	Shrivenham	3	20
Faringdon	3	42	Stanford-in-		
Hatford	1	1	the-Vale	3	3
Longworth	1	1	Uffington	1	1
Littleworth	1	1	Watchfield	2	2

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse continues to be collected from the kerbside, fortnightly in all parishes except Faringdon, which enjoys a weekly service.

A new Fore and Aft Tipping vehicle was delivered in August and arrangements were made for the original vehicle to be returned to the manufacturers for reconditioning. The machine had been in continuous service for 6 years and had become unreliable. It was apparent that it would soon be necessary to employ both vehicles in order to maintain the present service, and if it is decided to carry out a weekly collection throughout the district a third vehicle will be necessary.

Disposal continues at Stanford-in-the-Vale where facilities are shared by Wantage Rural District Council (approximately half their refuse being discharged at this site).

A full-time tip dresser is employed and a tracked dozer is in continuous service.

SALVAGE

A certain amount of Waste Paper was salvaged during the year. The receipts amounted to £43 16s. 0d. compared with £45 6s. 0d. during 1962.

WATER

Quantity

The water supply has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality.

New Connections

During the year 160 new connections were made to the water mains.

DETAILS OF DWELLINGS RECEIVING WATER FROM PIPED SUPPLIES EITHER PUBLIC MAIN OR OTHER SOURCE

Parish	Dwellings	Inside the House	Standpipes
Ashbury	173	166	5
Baulking	39	39	—
Bourton	88	87	1
Buckland	185	184	—
Buscot	71	68	6
Charney Bassett	72	72	—
Coleshill	74	70	4
Compton Beauchamp	38	38	—
Eaton Hastings	36	32	4
Faringdon	1104	1098	4
Fernham	59	55	4
Great Coxwell	84	83	—
Hatford	31	28	3
Hinton Waldrist	81	79	2
Kingston Lisle	77	76	1
Little Coxwell	70	67	3
Littleworth	78	77	—
Longcot	107	104	3
Longworth	228	201	8
Pusey	32	29	3
Shellingford	56	56	—
Shrivenham	569	569	—
Stanford-in-the-Vale	321	296	20
Uffington	195	185	10
Watchfield	502	502	—
Woolstone	46	36	10
Totals	4416 (4348)	4297 (4217)	91 (103)

Routine sampling of all piped supplies was carried out during the year and the highly satisfactory results of the bacteriological examinations are shown in the following table. Where supplies are chlorinated, all samples were taken after such treatment.

Supply	No. of Samples	Ministry of Health's Grading			
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Ashdown Park	11	11	—	—	—
Folly Hill	16	16	—	—	—
Thames Valley Water Board	1	1	—	—	—
Totals	28	28	—	—	—

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The village sewerage schemes at Stanford-in-the-Vale and Buscot were completed during the year and two further village schemes at Buckland and Coleshill were begun and the work almost completed by the end of the year.

Schemes for Longworth and Bourton are well advanced and it is hoped that they will receive Ministry approval and will be commenced during 1964.

The acquisition of the W.D. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works at Shrivenham is still awaited but the date of the transfer to the Council is not far distant. A sewerage scheme for the village of Watchfield has been approved by the Ministry and it only awaits the agreement with the War Department for the transfer of the Works to be ratified before the work is commenced.

A village scheme for Charney Bassett reached an advanced stage of preparation.

The Ministry has considered the outline scheme for bringing the Faringdon sewerage scheme up to date and this has been approved in part. Negotiations continue with the Ministry and it is expected that an agreed scheme will be approved in the near future.

MEAT

There is one small privately owned Slaughterhouse in Faringdon where cattle and sheep are slaughtered for local retail trade.

The following is a list of carcasses inspected and meat found to be unfit for human consumption:—

	Steers	Heifers	Calves	Sheep/ Lambs
No. Inspected	211	135	9	1038
All diseases except T.B.				
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	7	3	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected with disease other than T.B.	3.3	2.2	—	—
Tuberculosis only:	No meat was found infected with T.B.			

OTHER FOODS

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

70 lbs.	Cod Fillets
63 lbs.	Canadian Pigs Liver (Tinned)
40 lbs.	Argentine Rump and Loin
30 lbs.	New Zealand Sheeps Liver
4 lbs.	Sandwich Ham (Tinned)

MILK

(1) *Milk and Dairies Regulations*

Two Dairies and nine distributors are registered in this district.

(2) *Milk (Special Designation) Regulations*

Twelve Dealers were licensed to retail designated milk, there being eleven 'Dealer's (Pre-packed)' Licenses and one 'Dealer's (Pasturiser's)' License — all expiring on 31st December, 1965.

FOOD PREMISES

The following list shows the number of food premises in the district set out in accordance with the type of business carried on. The majority of the shops are of the small village general stores type, staffed by the proprietor and members of his family.

Licensed Premises	...	...	49
Grocers and General Stores	...	...	48
Butchers	...	...	8
Confectioners	...	...	7
Cafes	...	...	6
Bakehouses	...	...	4
Greengrocers	...	...	3
Fish Frying Establishments	...	...	2
Fishmongers	...	...	1

Compared with the list for 1962, this shows a reduction of one each in the number of Licensed Premises, Cafes and Greengrocers.

49 of these premises are registered for the sale of Ice Cream under section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and 1 for the manufacture of this product.

2 of the Butchers' Shops and 2 of the Grocers are registered for the sale and manufacture of preserved food.

The general standard of hygiene was found to be satisfactory. Details of inspections made at the various types of premises are set out in the table at the end of this report.

HOUSING

Houses inspected under the Housing Acts	...	21
Number of Closing Orders made	...	1
Number of Closing Orders Determined	...	1
Number of Demolition Orders	...	—

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Eleven applications for Discretionary Grants under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 were approved by the Council. Altogether work under the Scheme was completed to four properties during the year.

Twenty-four applications for Standard Grants under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 were approved and work under the scheme was completed to twenty-seven properties during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent Control at Private and Business premises was carried out during the year by the Rodent Operator, who devotes part of his time to other duties in the Public Health Department.

Treatment is free to Private Houses but all trade premises are charged the cost of material and labour. Regular treatments were carried out at Sewerage Works and the Refuse Tip and in all cases the poison was Warfarin in a Maize meal base.

During the year treatments for rats and mice were carried out at 159 Domestic premises and 39 Agricultural and Business premises.

FACTORIES ACT 1961**INSPECTIONS**

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections made	No. of Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories without mechanical power	7	2	—	—
Factories with mechanical power	33	39	1	—
Totals	40	41	1	—

Cases in which defects were found — 1

There was one outworker in the district employed on manufacture of wearing apparel.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORK DURING THE YEAR 1963

Number of Visits made	1378
" " Complaints received	137
" " Defects or nuisances discovered	21
" " Notices served (Informal)	11
" " Notices served (Statutory)	Nil
" " Prosecutions	Nil

Miscellaneous matters in relation to which visits were made:—

Council House Applications	205
Refuse Disposal	174
Slaughterhouses	134
Refuse Collection	109
Sewerage	83
Petroleum Storage	81
Other Food Premises	67
Caravans	45
Rodent Control	43
Butchers' Shops	41
Factories and Workplaces	41
Water Samples	38
Improvement Grants	37
Cafes and Inns	33
Schools	25
Water Courses	23
Housing Act	21
Water Supplies	19
Shops (Other than Food)	19
Nuisances	18
Food Stalls and Vehicles	17
Milk Supplies	17
Mortuary	13
Bakehouses	12
Unclean Houses	5
Dairies	4
Miscellaneous Visits	54



