

[Report 1964] / Medical Officer of Health, Abingdon and Faringdon Districts Joint Public Health Committee (Abingdon Borough, Abingdon R.D.C., Faringdon R.D.C.).

Contributors

Abingdon and Faringdon Districts. Joint Public Health Committee.

Publication/Creation

1964.

Persistent URL

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

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

C 8 B


ABINGDON AND FARINGDON DISTRICTS
JOINT PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE



Library

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR
THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER THIRTY-FIRST
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016 with funding from
Wellcome Library.

<https://archive.org/details/b28795660>

Abingdon and Faringdon Districts Joint Public Health Committee

Members 1964-65

ABINGDON BOROUGH

- D. Mettrick, Esq., 19 Fitzharrys Road, Abingdon.
- E. B. Turner, Esq., 36 Berrycroft, Abingdon.

ABINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

- W. Evans, Esq., B.A., 1 High Street, Drayton, Abingdon.
- L. G. Harber, Esq., Flat No. 6, Elms Parade, Botley, Oxford.
- W. T. Palmer, Esq., 47 West Way, Botley, Oxford.
- J. G. Talboys, Esq., 89 Foxborough Road, Radley, Abingdon.
- R. West, Esq., Lenthalls, Dry Sandford, Nr. Abingdon.

FARINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

- G. A. Lockwood, Esq., 11 Bower Green, Longcot, nr. Faringdon.
- Capt. R. A. Prioleau, M.C., The Green, Kingston Lisle, nr. Wantage.
- Mrs. F. G. Walker, Winslow Coombe, Ashbury, nr. Swindon.

COUNTY COUNCIL

- D. W. Lansdown, Esq., Hatford House, Faringdon.
- J. C. Norris, Esq., 16 Norman Avenue, Abingdon.

Public Health Staff

Medical Officer of Health

Norman Parfit, M.A., B.M., B.Ch. (Oxon), D.P.H. (Lond.),
60 Bath Street, Abingdon. (Telephone 361).

Public Health Inspectors

ABINGDON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Chief Health Inspector: Gifford Saffin, F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.,
The Abbey House, Abingdon (Telephone 851).

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

D. M. Faulkner, M.A.P.H.I. K. Smith, M.A.P.H.I.

ABINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: T. G. Evans, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,
60 Bath Street, Abingdon (Telephone 361).

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.

General Assistant: S. G. Burt.

FARINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

Senior Public Health Inspector: H. E. Tolman, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,
Council Officer, 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 1964. May I begin by expressing my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the several Committees and Councils that I serve for being so friendly and helpful, to the Doctors and Nurses in the area for their ever-ready co-operation and above all to the Health Inspectors whose names appear on the opposite page with whom it is such a pleasure to work for their loyalty, industry and efficiency in carrying out the great volume and variety of tasks summarised in this report.

The year under review can be considered to have been good from the point of view of Public Health.

As readers of this report will know, the infant mortality rate is a good guide to the quality of the health services and conditions of an area.

Once again our combined rate for the three districts is excellent (12.1) and is little more than half that of the national rate.

More striking still is the position shown in the last Annual report of the Berkshire County Medical Officer. A table which lists the infant mortality rates for the ten years 1956-63 for all the 18 urban and rural districts of Berkshire shows that Abingdon Borough has much the best rate of the 7 urban districts and also the best in the whole County. Abingdon Rural District also has the best rate of the 11 rural districts and comes a close second to Abingdon Borough in the total of 18 districts.

On the other hand the health aspect which is still the reverse of satisfactory is that of Dental health.

In turning to fluoridation one has to remember that every year new members join our Councils, so some repetition is inevitable.

In September 1952, over 13 years ago, Wiltshire's only daily newspaper reported that the Council of Faringdon Rural District had "approved in principle a scheme to fluoridate the water to be produced by its new waterworks", and added "If the scheme is approved (by the Minister of Health) this little town on the Berkshire borders will be taking a leading part in a venture which will be followed with interest by the authorities of many great cities".

At the time we were told to await the report of a group of experts who had just been to the U.S. to study the results of 7 years of trials over there. This report took 15 months to appear, including 9 months gestation period waiting at the printers. It covered 100 pages and

fully confirmed that fluoridation reduced caries in children by at least half, was completely safe and harmless, was extremely cheap and money-saving, very easy to apply, and colourless, tasteless and odourless. But its recommendation, undoubtedly influenced by fear of crank opposition seen in the U.S., was to spend the next seven years or more showing that the same was true with English teeth and with an English diet.

At the time, and ever since, we have protested that this delay was unnecessary and my three Councils have always given me their support in this. These demonstrations then took nine years until the printing of their results in July 1962.

Five months later, Sir Wilfred Fish, President of the General Dental Council, said:—

“It is impossible not to be impressed by the meticulously scientific control applied by those concerned in the conduct of this investigation, their conclusions are inescapable. The reduction of dental caries in young children where the water either contains fluoride naturally, or has been artificially fortified with it, is of the order of 50 per cent—a figure which corresponds with that obtained from the prolonged series of experiments in the United States of America. It seems incredible that in the light of these investigations, and having regard to the wide distribution of fluoride in natural water with complete absence of any ill effects, there should still be hesitation and delay in conferring upon our population the immense benefit that such reduction in suffering and loss of working time would bring about”.

Then at long last in December 1962, the Minister of Health urged all Health Authorities to fluoridate. In the following 3 years only one, namely Birmingham, has done so.

On August 3rd, 1965, the present Minister of Health issued another circular urging fluoridation, and yet—believe it or not—by December 1965 while 95 authorities have voted for fluoridation, 51 which include Oxford City, which supplies most of our water, and Berkshire County Council, are listed as ‘against’—Berkshire as recently as October, 1965.

This incredible and appalling state of affairs needs some explaining. There are three main factors involved. First is the failure of those who know the truth and are responsible, in not having made that truth clear and well-known, their failure to counter falsehood and the irresponsible, and their rotten excuses for delay and inaction. Readers of these reports will know that I have not failed to say this often in the past.

Second is the very small group who lead the ‘anti’s’, whom Mr. Enoch Powell, as Minister of Health, spoke of thus:—

“cranks who are trying to hold up fluoridation by scaremongering and misrepresentation. It is hard to speak of these people in

moderate language. They themselves drink water which contains numerous chemicals artificially added. They themselves drink water which already contains fluoride, sometimes at appreciable levels. Yet, for the sake of a private fad or personal quirk, they are satisfied to see whole generations of children grow up suffering avoidable pain and ill-health”.

The third group is some sections of the press which seem to prefer to give publicity to views that are cranky, unscientific or irresponsible rather than to those that are the reverse.

The recent story of Zirconium is an illustration of the effects of these two latter groups, and since they play such a decisive part in influencing the councillors who make the final decisions about fluoridation, they must be considered.

The facts about Zirconium are as follows:—

The May 1965 issue of a popular American magazine ‘Pageant’ contained an article on the work of a group working under Prof. Muhler at Indiana University. The very title of the article ‘New Dental Miracle that will End Cavities for Ever’ should have been sufficient warning to most people. The ‘miracle’ was Zirconium which was said to make fluoridation obsolete for it was effective for adults as well as children.

Immediately the June issue of the American Dental Association Journal pointed out that Prof. Muhler himself said:—

“the experimental results obtained with new anti-cariogenic agents are so premature that sound applications to humans are meaningless” and “the tone of this article suggests that this work will eliminate the need for communal fluoridation. Such inferences are not only inaccurate but misleading and should one community not fluoridate as a result of such journalistic statements, it would be a dis-service to all the efforts devoted to communal fluoridation and to the health of American children”.

The President of the American Dental Association pointed out that the work described in the article was

“so preliminary that there has not yet been one single published article on it in the dental literature of the United States” and added

“The article casually discards water fluoridation, most proven and most effective public health measure in the history of dentistry”. He concluded by saying—

“The article is confused, it is highly speculative and its errors in fact and in implication will be highly misleading to the public. It will certainly be a serious dis-service to all who read it”.

There were at least two in this country who suffered this dis-service.

One was the Secretary of the Pure Water Association. This Association has spent the last few years pretending that we did not know enough about the safety and long term effects of Fluoridation in spite of the fact that extensive research comprising thousands of scientific papers extending over the previous 20 years led to a report of the World Health Organization in 1958 which said

“All these findings fit together in a consonant whole that constitutes a great guarantee of safety—a body of evidence without precedence in public health measures.”

But in July, casting aside all scruples about the need for research the Secretary of the Pure Water Association announced that Prof. Muhler claims that tooth decay can be 90% controlled up to the age of 87 years and warned local authorities not to fluoridate or they might lose these wonder benefits of Zirconium.

Another was a correspondent of *'The Times'*.

On September 6th, three months after the above in the Journal of the American Dental Association, *'The Times'* on its page 'Devoted to Women' printed an article spread across 4 columns most of which repeated the 'inaccurate and misleading' inferences of the article in 'Pageant' and added

“So it would seem that all that is necessary is for each person to visit a dentist twice yearly—the whole operation is painless and takes about an hour”.

My home-made computer took one tenth of a second to work out that if every dentist in the country dropped all other work and did nothing but this, it would still need more than twice as many dentists as there are in the country.

The same day that the article appeared in *'The Times'*, the Secretary of the British Dental Association wrote to *'The Times'* pointing out that Prof. Muhler himself had said the first part of what I have quoted above, but this letter was not published.

Four days later the Secretary General of the International Dental Federation which represents 64 national dental associations wrote quoting all that Prof. Muhler had said above and added that the work was so preliminary that there had not been a single dental article on it etc., and added

“I feel it is much to be regretted that an article published so authoritatively should be both inaccurate and tendentious for this cannot fail to mislead the peoples of the world”.

This letter was also not published.

I must say if I had been responsible for the article 'Devoted to Women' and had seen these two letters from the Dental Associations I could not have slept at night until an article of similar size had been arranged for the same page drawing equal attention to the

above true facts about the work on Zirconium. Not till 6 weeks later did *'The Times'* publish two articles on Fluoridation by 'Our Medical Correspondent'. These totalled 363 lines in length and only the very last paragraph referred thus to Zirconium

"which has received much publicity in the lay press. One claim for it is for example 'Unlike fluoridation of water it has proved as effective for adults as for children'

All that need be said here is that there is no scientific evidence to justify these flamboyant claims".

But after the article 'Devoted to Women' and before these last few lines had had a chance to put things right Manchester and our own Berkshire C.C. voted against Fluoridation.

To be fair I should add that the two Medical articles were good and started thus:—

"The announcement that Manchester City Council has rejected a proposal for the fluoridation of the city's water supply is a pathetic commentary on the gullibility of the public and of what the current issue of *"The Times Scientific Review"* describes as 'the readiness with which nonsensical statements have been spread around by a minority and repeated parrotwise by others'".

"According to *'The Times'* report of the meeting which reached this deplorable antisocial decision . . . "

Would to God that those Councillors, not ours, who are deluded by the Pure Water Association could reach some realization of how deplorable and antisocial it is to hold up fluoridation.

For years we have seen this tiny minority of cranks working up emotion on behalf of the possible dangers (which have all been proved to be false) to the ballet dancer or the stoker who may drink much more water than others, to the patient with bad kidney disease, to the severe diabetic or the heavy tea drinker.

It would be infinitely more to the point if their concern were transferred to the many millions of children who badly need it and who are every day actually suffering from holes that need to be filled and teeth that have to be extracted precisely and only because of the scaremongering of this small group.

Six and a half million permanent teeth were actually filled in school children and one million extracted in 1964 apart from many more that needed such treatment. At least half of all these should never have decayed except for the destructive activities of the 'anti's'.

This means that in our area alone 422 children's permanent teeth are wrongfully damaged or extracted every month that passes.

If even one of these children had been seized, abducted and assaulted for the sole purpose of damaging one tooth, the person

responsible would be severely punished and after several such offences would no doubt be locked up.

It needs some Hitchcock-Frankenstein combination to picture an army of 490 black-hooded dentists working a 40 hour week assaulting one child every 15 minutes throughout the year to compel an understanding of the actual results of the opposition to fluoridation.

May 1966 see an end to all misunderstandings and may it see fluoridation throughout this green and pleasant land.

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 1963.

AREA AND POPULATION

The following table gives the area of each district with the estimated population at the middle of 1964. It shows that the population densities of the Abingdon Borough and Faringdon Rural District are very close to the national average 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. 1964 Pop.	Increase on 1963	Persons per acre
Abingdon Borough	1,754	15,680	480	8.94
Abingdon Rural	41,185	34,010	740	0.83
Faringdon Rural	55,726	15,300	590	0.27
Total	98,665	64,990	1,810	0.66

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; Faringdon Rural District 1.02: 1.16.

The degree to which these factors vary from the standard 1.00, shows how much the population 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	286 (304)	17.5	122 (157)	10.4
Abingdon Rural	709 (674)	19.3	248 (263)	9.2
Faringdon Rural	328 (337)	21.8	122 (152)	9.3
Totals	1323 (1315)	19.5 (19.9)	492 (572)	9.45 (11.4)
England and Wales		18.4 (18.2)		11.3 (12.2)

INFANT MORTALITY

District	Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Live Births	Infant Mortality per 1000 live births
Abingdon Borough	3	285	10.5
Abingdon Rural	11	698	15.7
Faringdon Rural	2	321	6.2
Totals	16 (22)	1304 (1302)	12.1 (15.5)
England and Wales			20.0 (20.9)

STILL BIRTHS

District	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Per 1000 total births
Abingdon Borough	1	—	1	3.5
Abingdon Rural	10	1	11	15.5
Faringdon Rural	7	—	7	21.3
Totals	18	1	19	14.3
England and Wales				16.3

CAUSES OF DEATH

The 440 deaths in the area were accounted for as follows:—

Cause	Abingdon Borough	Abingdon Rural	Faringdon Rural	Total 1964	Total 1963
Coronary Disease, Angina	34	45	22	101	(102)
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	3	4	9	(13)
Other Heart Disease	8	28	18	54	(83)
Total Heart Disease	44	76	44	164	(198)
Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System (Stroke)	18	29	18	45	(87)
Other Circulatory Disease	6	12	10	28	(27)
Cancer of the Lung	7	13	8	28	(22)
Other Cancers	11	49	12	72	(57)
Pneumonia	9	18	4	31	(35)
Bronchitis	5	7	3	15	(26)
Influenza	—	—	—	—	(7)
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	3	1	1	5	(6)
Road Accidents	2	3	2	7	(5)
All other Accidents	2	7	2	11	(14)
Suicide	1	4	1	6	(9)
Leukemia, Aleukaemia	1	2	2	5	(3)
Congenital Malformations	2	1	2	5	(7)
Gastritis, Enteritis, etc.	1	3	—	4	(2)
Diabetes	1	2	—	3	(2)
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1	2	(2)
Ulcer of Stomach	—	1	1	1	(3)
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1	—	1	(1)
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	(4)
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	1	—	1	(—)
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	(1)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	(1)
Non-Pulm. Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	(1)
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	(—)
All other Causes	8	18	10	36	(52)
Total all Causes	111	248	110	440	(572)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table gives the number of causes of infectious diseases notified during 1964 (with the 1963 figures in brackets).

Disease	Abingdon Borough	Abingdon Rural	Faringdon Rural	Total all Districts
Measles	78 (304)	169 (700)	18 (449)	265(1453)
Pneumonia	9 (13)	5 (5)	— (4)	14 (22)
Dysentery	3 (8)	— (6)	2 (4)	5 (18)
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	7 (7)	16 (5)	5 (5)	28 (17)
Tuberculosis (non-pulm.)	— (1)	4 (3)	— (1)	4 (5)
Scarlet Fever	2 (1)	2 (9)	6 (4)	10 (14)
Whooping Cough	27 (1)	3 (7)	3 (6)	33 (14)
Puerperal Pyrexia	4 (—)	— (1)	— (2)	4 (3)
Meningococcal Infection	— (—)	— (1)	1 (—)	1 (1)
Erysipelas	2 (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	3 (1)
Food Poisoning	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)
Poliomyelitis; Typhoid; Paratyphoid	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Totals	132 (336)	200 (738)	35 (475)	367(1549)

TUBERCULOSIS (New Cases)

The following table gives the number of cases of infectious diseases 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	—
6—10	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
11—15	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
16—20	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
21—25	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
26—35	—	—	2	1	1	—	3	1
36—45	—	—	2	1	1	—	3	1
46—55	1	—	4	—	1	—	6	—
56—65	3	—	4	—	1	—	8	—
Over 65	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Totals 1964	7	—	17	3	5	—	29	3
1963 Totals	7	1	5	3	5	1	17	5

ABINGDON BOROUGH

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

The number of new houses completed during the year was 166, consisting of 53 Council Houses and flats and 113 built by private persons. A further 151 houses were under construction at the end of the year, of which 94 were Council Houses and 57 were private.

The above additional Council Houses brought the number erected since the war to 1555 and with the 508 pre-war houses makes a total of 2036 Council Houses.

The rent of pre-war houses, including rates, ranged from £1 18s. 11d. to £2 16s. 1d., with an approximate average of £2 7s. 6d. per week for a 48 week year. The number of applicants for Council Houses at 31st December, 1964 was 399. This was 11 more than at the end of 1963.

CARAVANS

The number of caravans with planning consent for limited periods was seven at the end of the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

For most of the year the familiar pattern of weekly kerbside collections continued while in the background considerable research went on to improve the service without increasing costs.

A new freighter, put into service in March, was fitted with a pressure plate to cope with the increasing quantities of light, bulky refuse which so quickly fills the collecting vehicles.

Towards the end of the year a bonus scheme was put into trial operation. Reductions were made in collection teams; some small alterations made to rounds and a system of back-door collection brought in where possible. The results over three months are encouraging and possibilities of further improvement are being studied.

Controlled tipping continued at Abbey Meadow throughout the year.

SALVAGE

No special effort was made to separate salvage, and receipts from this source were as follows:—

Rags	...	...	...	£30	9	0
Metal	...	...	...	£8	1	3
Paper	...	...	...	£29	12	0
				<hr/>		
				£68	2	3
				<hr/>		

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 143 occasions, 140 of them involving Post Mortem examinations. In 1963 the figures were 136 and 132 respectively.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Meat Inspection under the Regulations of 1963 now requires almost full time attendance of an Inspector at the Caldecott Farm premises, while the programme of slaughtering is such that he works seven days a week. The duties are of course shared, but the absence of any Local authority control over the hours of slaughtering places a heavy burden on the officers concerned.

The Slaughterhouse throughput is increasing, for instance the number of sheep inspected in 1964 was 15,965 compared with 8,723 in 1963. The following tables and notes give particulars of the work undertaken:—

	No. Inspected	No. found to be affected				Whole Carcasses	
		T.B.	% of total	Other Conditions	% of total	T.B.	Other Conditions
<i>Caldecott Abbatoir</i>							
Cattle	2617	2	0.07	658	25.0	—	12
Calves	257	—	—	15	5.8	—	9
Sheep	15,965	—	—	1093	6.8	—	75
Pigs	22,042	165	0.7	4742	21.5	1	66
Totals	40,881	167	0.4	6508	15.9	1	162
1963	34,722	160	0.5	4225	12.2	3	176

Weight of diseased and unsound meat and offal condemned:—

Meat	...	19,929 lbs. (8 ton, 17 cwt., 3 qrs., 21 lbs.)
Offal	...	27,116 lbs. (12 ton, 2 cwt., 12 lbs.)

Analysis of Principal Causes of Condemnation of Carcasses

Disease	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Emaciation	1	—	42	6	49
Peritonitis	3	2	3	7	15
Pleurisy	—	—	2	11	13
Moribund	—	2	5	4	11
Pyrexia	—	—	—	10	10
Oedema	1	—	6	1	8
Immaturity	—	3	2	2	7
Injury	1	—	2	3	6
Pneumonia	1	—	1	3	5
Pyaemia	1	1	—	3	5
Abscess	1	1	—	2	4
Actinobacillosis	2	—	—	1	3
Enteritis	—	—	—	3	3
Metritis	—	—	3	—	3
Septicaemia	—	—	3	—	3
Other conditions	1	—	6	11	18
Totals	12	9	75	67	163

Routine examination of all cattle for *Cysticercus Bovis* was carried out and in 21 cases (0.77%) cysts were found. The affected carcasses and offal were subjected to cold store treatment at Abingdon.

FOOD OTHER THAN FRESH MEAT

The following foodstuffs were condemned:—

144 lbs. Meat	4 lbs. Poultry
102 lbs. Fish	3 lbs. Milk
49 lbs. Vegetables	1 lb. Soup
26 lbs. Fruit	20 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	999	Bakeries	7	14
Grocers & General stores	40	63	Sale of Ice Cream	8	11
Butchers	13	48	Greengrocers	9	9
Cafes & Restaurants	15	40	Fishmongers	5	8
Milk Distributors	2	40	Sale or Manufacture of Preserved Food	8	3
Licensed Premises	31	18			

MILK

During the year 42 samples of Milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. The results were as follows:—

	No. Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
T.T. Pasteurised	34	31	3
Untreated	8	7	1

It should be noted that under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1964 the former term 'tuberculin tested' has been superseded by 'untreated'. This follows the nation wide campaign to ensure that milk in all areas is from tuberculin tested herds or is pasteurised.

ICE CREAM

12 samples of Ice Cream were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. All were found to fall into the Ministry of Health's Provisional Grade 1.

HOUSING

(1) Houses which were considered unfit for human habitation	3
(2) Houses in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action	68
(3) The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to:—	
(a) serving notices requiring execution of works	Nil
(b) the making of demolition or closing orders	1
(4) The number of informal notices requesting execution of works	69
(5) Houses rendered fit after service of formal notice	Nil
(6) The number of demolition or closing orders made	Nil
(7) The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking not to re-let was given	Nil
(8) The number of houses demolished	20

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

During the year six applications for Discretionary Grants and ten applications for standard grants were received and approved. In addition there was a block grant of 137 hot water systems for Council Houses As well as considerable structural improvements these applications provided the following additional amenities:—

Hot Water systems	149	Baths	9
Water closets	12	New bathrooms	6
Wash hand basins	10	Alterations to kitchen	5
Food Stores	9		

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The new trunk relief sewers were completed during the year and brought into commission.

Satisfactory progress was made on the new Sewage Disposal Works.

WATER

Only 16.01 inches of rainfall was recorded during the year. This is the lowest recorded total and may well have an appreciable bearing on the volume of storage water in the sub-strata for future use. The Wootton adits were increasingly supplemented by bulk supply from the City of Oxford Water Undertaking.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act came into operation during the year and at 31st December 152 premises were registered which is estimated at approximately 70% of those required to register. 1,045 people are employed in the 152 premises, 11 have been inspected and it is hoped to visit the remainder during 1965.

NOISE AS A NUISANCE

During recent years the public have become less tolerant to noise and since the Noise Abatement Act of 1960 brought noise and vibration into the scope of the nuisance sections of the Public Health Act complaints were made. During 1964 two serious nuisances were eliminated, one involving the replacement of an expensive fan after other methods had proved ineffective, and the second the removal of a defective electric motor.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

	No.	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	1	3	—	—
Factories with mechanical power	61	52	—	—
Totals	62	55	—	—

There were two outworkers engaged in the making of wearing apparel.

**SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' VISITS
DURING 1964.**

General Sanitation Visits:

Refuse Collection and Disposal	157
Mortuary	140
Drainage	69
Noise Nuisance	69
Licensed Premises	64
Movable Dwellings	58
Factories and Workplaces	55
Water Supply	30
Shops	27
Petroleum	24
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963	24
Pests	22
Swimming Pool	19
Offensive Trades	6
Miscellaneous Visits	85

Under Public Health Act

Number of visits to 1 house	19
Inquiries in cases of Infectious diseases	2

Improvements Grants

Number of Visits to houses	60
Miscellaneous housing visits	36

Inspection of Meat and Food

Slaughterhouses	999
Market Stalls	179
Grocers	63
Butchers	48
Visits in connection with Milk Sampling	40
Restaurants	40
Food and Drug Samples	33
Bakeries	19
Visits in connection with Ice Cream Sampling	11
Fishmonger and Poulterers	8
Food Preparing Premises	3
Miscellaneous Food Visits	38

Total visits during the year 2447

ABINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

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

	Est. Pop Mid. 1964	Area in Acres	Total Dwellings (a)	Council Houses	Rateable Value (b)	Product of 1d. Rate (c)
Appleford	286	862	80	13	4069	16 6
Appleton	962	2077	265	63	19920	83 9
Besselsleigh	77	906	22	2	1817	7 10
Cumnor	4678	5690	1237	316	152239	628 8
Draycott Moor	494	1054	135	52	10844	44 10
Drayton	2444	2609	619	108	48504	189 1
Frilford	269	1148	66	—	8484	35 5
Fyfield & Tubney	583	2746	169	39	13756	52 0
Garford	107	1068	37	4	1816	7 6
Kennington	3849	1369	1023	195	102963	417 3
Kingston Bagpuize	242	1109	73	—	4783	18 19
Lyford	78	774	30	—	837	3 4
Marcham	844	2513	246	48	25524	98 5
Milton	850	1466	232	32	97593	375 11
North Hinksey	5311	1069	1537	48	189038	844 0
Radley	2370	2862	403	71	65382	247 1
St. Helen Without (d)	1916	2005	271	11	113235	441 3
South Hinksey	409	509	101	8	16075	62 1
Steventon	1505	2401	441	111	43827	177 17
Sunningwell	1145	1332	275	43	34533	135 3
Sutton Courtenay	2668	2101	777	318	137445	542 5
Wootton	2695	1523	760	227	85242	364 3
Wytham	228	1992	69	—	9063	38 7
Gas Board	—	—	—	—	1628	6 11
Electricity Board	—	—	—	—	20310	76 17
Totals	34010	41185	8868	1709	1208927	4912 5
Totals for 1963	33270	41185	8813	1702	1062792	4912 5

(a) Excludes residential caravans.

(b) at 1.4.64.

(c) For year 1963/4 to nearest shilling.

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

Note:—It will be seen that some figures in column (a) show a decrease on previous years. Figures now appearing are based on the District Valuer's latest report which revealed errors in earlier estimates.

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

The total number of new houses completed during the year was 263. These properties consisted of 25 Council houses and 238 built by private enterprise. A further 433 were under construction on 31st December, 1964, of which 199 were Council houses and 234 were private.

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

	<i>Council Houses</i>		<i>Private Enterprise</i>	
	Completed	Under Con- struction 31.12.64	Completed	Under Con- struction 31.12.64
Appleford	—	—	16	13
Appleton-with-Eaton	—	—	2	2
Besselsleigh	—	—	5	1
Cumnor	—	—	15	11
Draycott Moor	—	—	—	32
Drayton	1	—	—	5
Frilford	—	—	—	1
Fyfield & Tubney	—	—	—	3
Garford	—	—	3	—
Kennington	—	—	45	34
Kingston Bagpiuze	—	—	9	—
Lyford	—	—	—	—
Marcham	5	194	4	1
Milton	—	—	4	4
North Hinksey	—	—	19	5
Radley	15	—	46	2
St. Helen Without	—	—	50	97
South Hinksey	—	—	2	3
Steventon	4	—	4	3
Sunningwell	—	—	3	6
Sutton Courtenay	—	—	3	4
Wootton	—	5	8	7
Wytham	—	—	—	—
Totals	25	199	238	234
Totals for 1963	62	25	133	151

TEMPORARY DWELLINGS

Some of the prefabricated bungalows at Wootton continue in use but the number is being gradually reduced so that at the end of the year only 22 of the original 40 were still occupied.

All 16 bungalows at Tubney are occupied and continue to serve a useful purpose.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS

Modernisation and improvements to various 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
Appleford	—	—	—	1
Appleton-with-Eaton	—	1	2	4
Besselsleigh	1	—	1	1
Cumnor	—	4	7	4
Draycott Moor	—	—	1	1
Drayton	—	—	2	2
Frilford	—	—	—	1
Fyfield & Tubney	—	—	1	1
Kennington	1	2	1	1
Lyford	—	1	1	1
Marcham	2	—	1	—
Milton	1	1	2	1
North Hinksey	1	3	6	5
Radley	1	1	2	2
South Hinksey	—	—	3	3
Steventon	—	—	5	6
Sunningwell	—	—	1	1
Sutton Courtenay	—	2	4	—
Wootton	1	—	—	—
Wytham	1	—	—	—
Totals	9	15	40	35
Totals for 1963	5	2	35	41

Although a total of 260 visits were made (mainly to give advice to applicants and intending applicants) the total number of grants was less than the previous year and below is a summary of the number of grants given.

	No. Approved 1964	Total No. Approved	Amount Paid 1964	Total Amount Paid
Standard Grants	25	162	£2,833	£17,210
Discretionary Grants	22	367	£8,562	£96,932

HOUSING ACT, 1957

(a) Houses inspected under Section 3 of the above Act	120
(b) Houses represented to Local Authority with a view to:—	
(i) Serving notices requiring execution of works	—
(ii) The making of Demolition or Closing Orders	44
(c) Number of Closing Orders made	4
(d) Number of Demolition Orders made	25
(e) Number of Demolition and/or Closing Orders revoked	1

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

During the year 21 new applications for Planning Permission and Site Licence were received, 13 of which were approved. 8 applications were also received for renewal of existing licence and 4 of these were granted.

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

(a) <i>Council owned sites</i>	
Pebble Hill Caravan Park, Radley	100 Caravans
Woodland Caravan Park, Radley	108 Caravans

Extensive work was undertaken during the year at Woodland Caravan Park where the existing toilet and ablution blocks were demolished and

3 large new blocks erected, offering considerably improved amenities to the residents.

The overhead electrical wiring was almost entirely renewed and the street lighting system was also extensively renewed and improved.

More concrete bases were provided on the site and during the early part of the year it became necessary to remove approximately 60 large trees which had become potentially dangerous.

The demand for sites on the Council's own Parks has not appreciably decreased over the past year and the waiting list for vacancies remains more or less at a constant level.

(b) *Licensed Private Sites*

Drayton	77	Wootton	2
Radley	76	Besselsleigh	2
Cumnor	31	South Hinksey	1
Sunningwell	17	Kennington	1
Draycott Moor	10	Wytham	1
Steventon	8	Appleford	1
St. Helen Without	5	Appleton	1
Kingston Bagpuize	5	Sutton Courtenay	1

Of the above, 15 sites are permanently licensed, accommodating a total of 170 caravans.

(c) *Exempted Sites.*

Exempted sites fall, generally, into two categories,

(a) those situated within the gardens of private houses, and used as overspill accommodation for the family. (At the end of the year there were 28 in use), and,

(b) those occupied by contractors engaged, usually, on civil engineering work. There were 30 situated in one area at Cumnor accommodating employees and their families working on the Farmoor reservoir project.

The above figures show there was a total of 499 known occupied caravans in the district. Regular inspections of all the sites resulted in a total of 696 visits being made.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) *Refuse Collection*

The weekly kerbside collection of household refuse has been maintained throughout the year.

The four 'fore and aft' refuse vehicles which have been in use for the last few years continue in service, but the increased demand for 'special collections' and the steadily increasing number of new houses in the district has made it extremely difficult to meet all commitments. A census taken during the year showed that the equivalent of nearly 15,000 bins per week are being emptied.

It was decided that in 1965 a new large capacity (35 cu-yds.) vehicle would be brought into service which should ease the problem and allow one vehicle to be held in reserve for use in emergencies, i.e., breakdowns, holiday periods, etc.

(b) *Refuse Disposal*

The tipping of refuse at the Cothill Tip continued up to the end of the year, when the site was virtually completed.

The level of the site has been raised an average of approx. 9ft. and six acres of swampland converted into useful agricultural land.

(c) *Litter*

The number of roadside bins in the district is now approximately 150 and these are emptied weekly by the normal collecting staff.

The problem of large items of litter, i.e., abandoned cars, mattresses, etc., becomes greater year by year, and although the Minister of Housing

and Local Government has asked County Councils to take a lead in organising a service for the disposal of abandoned motor vehicles, the Local Authority, as yet, is still left to its own resources.

In this area, we have made a number of alternative arrangements for collection and disposal but in almost every case, it involves the working of overtime by the outside staff.

WATER SUPPLY

(a) *Quantity*

Although piped supplies are available to every parish in the district there are one or two isolated pockets of habitation to which the mains do not extend. Such dwellings draw their supply of water from wells, almost all of which are of the shallow type.

The northern part of the district is supplied by the Oxford City Waterworks Department and the southern part by the Thames Valley Water Board.

There was no serious shortage of water during the year.

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 mains water	No. of Dwelling Houses supplied by standpipe
Appleton	265	221	—
Besselsleigh	22	18	—
Cumnor	1237	1219	—
Draycott Moor	135	130	—
Frilford	66	48	—
Fyfield and Tubney	169	137	—
Garford	37	34	—
Kennington	1023	1018	—
Kingston Bagpuize	73	66	—
Marcham	246	201	—
North Hinksey	1537	1486	—
Radley	403	373	—
St. Helen Without	271*	270*	—
South Hinksey	101	98	—
Sunningwell	275	258	—
Wootton	760	746	—
Wytham	69	33	—
Totals	6689 (6576)	6366 (6209)	—

*R.A.F. Married Quarters not included.

THAMES VALLEY WATER BOARD

Appleford	80	67	—
Drayton	619	602	7
Lyford	30	20	—
Milton	232	208	5
Steventon	441	431	5
Sutton Courtenay	777	772	3
Totals	2179	2100	20

(b) *Quality*

The quality of main supplies was satisfactory and sampling for bacteriological examination was concentrated on the wells.

40 samples were obtained, the results being as follows:—

	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
<i>Mains</i>			
Thames Valley Water Board	10	10	—
<i>Wells</i>	20	3	17

Very few new wells are, of course, constructed and it follows that as they are practically all fairly old, very few are entirely satisfactory.

Where a main is available, owners are almost always advised to connect, but where this is impracticable improvement work to the structure of the well is carried out, and generally speaking, we have had the co-operation of the owners concerned.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Fyfield and Tubney Scheme

A detailed scheme has been prepared for the provision of main drainage to Fyfield, Tubney, Frilford, and Frilford Heath together with the enlargement of the Appleton Sewage Disposal Works, at an estimated cost of £207,000. This has been submitted to the Minister for approval prior to the invitation of tenders.

Main Drainage of Other Areas

The Council considered a report from their Consultant Engineers dealing with the provision of main drainage of all areas still unsewered and it was decided to proceed with the preparation of detailed schemes for Wytham and the Foxcombe Hill areas. Further consideration is to be given to the report with the object of drawing up a programme of works to cover the next 5 year period.

Botley Surface Water Drainage Scheme

At the end of the year Phase I of the Botley Surface Water Drainage Scheme was nearing completion.

FOOD PREMISES

There are 191 food premises in the area comprising the following types of business:—

Grocery and General Stores	57	Greengrocery	7
Public Houses	47	Bakehouses	4
Confectionery	17	Cafes	3
Butchers	8	Off Licences	2
Kitchens (Schools, Canteen, etc.)	44	Fishmongers	2

90 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the following purposes:—

(a) Storage and sale of ice-cream	80
(b) Manufacture of sausages	6
(c) Cooking of hams	2
(d) Other forms of food preparation	2

158 inspections to all forms of food premises were made during the year and in general, conditions were found to be satisfactory. In a few cases it was necessary to serve informal notices mainly in connection with washing facilities and general cleanliness.

FOOD HAWKERS

Section 122 of the Berkshire County Council Act, 1953, requires that persons hawking food within the District should be registered.

14 Food Hawkers are so registered under the following trade headings:—

Fishmongers	3	General Provisions	1
Butchers	2	Mobile Caterers	1
Greengrocers	2	'Hot Dogs'	1
Bakers	4		

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

The Council's responsibilities for the enforcement of the law relating to the bottling, distribution and sale of milk have diminished over the last few years, but regard is paid to various provisions of the above Regulations during routine inspections of premises licensed for the sale of milk.

The Berkshire County Council is now the licensing authority and 14 premises are so licensed for the sale of milk.

Sampling for bacteriological examination continues to be carried out by this Department but this is confined to milk in schools by arrangement with the County Council. 20 samples were taken during the year all of which passed the statutory tests in relation to pasteurisation and keeping quality.

ICE CREAM

80 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 pre-packed and routine visits to these premises showed that conditions generally were satisfactory.

Special attention is paid to the mode of storage, especially where this is in a cabinet with other frozen foods.

44 samples of ice cream were sent during the year for bacteriological examination and the results were as follows:—

Grade I	15	Grade III	—
Grade II	6	Grade IV	—

In every case, these samples were the products of well known manufacturers and the results are most satisfactory.

UN SOUND FOOD

No less than 180 inspections were made during the year concerning complaints of unsound food. The total weight of food voluntarily surrendered after examination was 1,293 lbs. about three times the quantity surrendered in 1963.

The food fell into the following categories:—

Meat	882 lbs.
Frozen Foods	217 lbs.
Tinned fruit and vegetables	181 lbs.
Tinned meat	13 lbs.

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 each one was inspected twice during the year.

One of these properties was operated by an elderly man who found it difficult to maintain satisfactory conditions. The premises have now been sold, however, and the piggery will close down.

The other two premises were found to be satisfactory.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

There are no premises in the District registered under the above Act.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Administration of Section 38 of the above Act relating to health, safety and welfare of persons employed in shops is a delegated duty by the Berkshire County Council. The Section enforced by this Department was repealed in August, 1964, when the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, came into operation.

In future the conditions in shops will be regulated by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, but the following table shows the businesses covered up to August 1964, by the Shops Act.

General Provisions	57	Off Licences	2
Confectioners	17	Chemists	2
Butchers	8	Newsagents	4
Greengrocers	7	Seed Merchants	2
Ladies' Hairdressers	8	Fishmongers	2
Cycle Dealers	6	Gentlemen's Hairdressers	1
Drapers	4	Stationers	1
Cafes	3	Radio and Television	1
Hardware	3	Antique Dealer	1
Dry Cleaner	1		

77 inspections were carried out up to August and no serious contraventions were found.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act came into operation on the 1st August and contains welfare provisions for workers for whom no previous legislation existed. In addition to shops previously covered by Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950, the new Act caters for persons working in offices.

Registration of premises is compulsory and 133 such premises are registered in the District as follows:—

Offices	39
Retail Shops	75
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	2
Catering Establishments open to the public	15
Fuel Storage Depots	2

As will be seen, the number falling under the heading of Retail Shops is far less than the number of shops listed in a previous section of this report. This is explained by the number of shops operated by self-employed persons which are exempt from the provisions of this Act.

At the end of the year, 61 inspections had been made, mainly in connection with registration.

It is anticipated that many of the offices in the District will require improvement before they comply with the many and varied requirements of the Act.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

No serious serious complaints of noise were made to the Department and only two inspections were carried out. These were in connection with the reappearance of a bird scaring device on a fruit farm. So far, only informal action has been necessary.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928 & 1936

Far more attention was given to the above Act during the year and 115 inspections were made to the 63 premises which are licensed for the storage of petroleum.

The introduction of a multi-storey car park into the District, subject to storage licencing, resulted in the adoption of a new set of Conditions and Principles of Construction.

Much work has been done on the preparation of draft Conditions for all types of premises to bring them into line with modern thinking on this subject. It is hoped that these new Conditions may be enforceable in the near future.

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

Sanitary Conveniences on Farms.

Approximately 150 agricultural units in the area came within the scope of the above Act and during the year 16 inspections were made. In every case the conditions were found to be satisfactory.

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent control work continues to be dealt with by the Rodent Officer who also covers the Abingdon Borough area.

Private houses are treated for infestations free of charge, trade premises have to pay for this service on the basis of total cost plus an establishment charge.

Refuse tips, sewers and storage depots continue to be regularly treated. Warfarin is still used and gives reasonable satisfaction.

During the year 3,178 visits were made to properties as follows:—

2916 Dwelling Houses	44 Council Property
182 Agricultural Property	36 Business Premises

690 treatments were carried out and 730 bodies of rats and mice recovered.

INFESTATIONS

Apart from wasp nests, very little pest control work was necessary.

23 visits were made to premises in connection with infestation of insects other than wasps and these were mainly fleas.

Toward the end of the year a serious cockroach infestation was discovered and treatment commenced. This infestation was the largest found in the area for many years.

In addition to the above, 25 visits were made in connection with wasp nest complaints and 21 nests were destroyed.

A charge of 7s. 6d. is made in most cases.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

48 premises are registered as factories.

(a) *Factories without power:*

Joinery	5	Dressmaking	1
---------	---	-------------	---

(b) *Factories with power:*

Motor Vehicle Repairs	13	Oar Manufacture	1
Light Engineering	4	Plastics	1
Bakehouses	3	Waterworks	1
Carpentry	1	Plant repairs	1
Saw Mills	3	Radio repairs	1
Agricultural Engineering	6	Tyre remoulding	2
Electrical Engineering	1	Refrigerator repairs	1
Laundry	2	Asphalt	1

35 inspections were made and only one informal notice was served. No formal action was necessary.

(c) *Other Premises:*

12 large building and civil engineering sites in the area were inspected from time to time with regard to sanitary conveniences, and all were found to be generally satisfactory. In a few instances contractors were asked to effect minor improvements.

(d) *Outworkers:*

2 outworkers engaged in the wearing apparel industry were listed and both these premises were inspected twice during the year. Conditions were satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

	No.	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories without mechanical power	6	6	—	—
Factories with mechanical power	42	29	1	—
Other premises	12	12	—	—
Totals	60	47	1	—

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S WORK, 1964

Number of visits visits made	2762
" " complaints received	59
" " informal notices served	58

MATTERS IN RELATION TO WHICH VISITS WERE MADE:—

HOUSING ACT	
Housing Inspections	279
Improvements Grants	260
Other visits	40
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT	
Refuse disposal	149
Animals	27
Refuse collection	26
Water supplies	24
Verminous premises	23
Litter	22
Water courses	15
Accumulation of refuse	6
Filthy premises	6
Housing defects	6
Sanitary accommodation (Inadequate or defective)	2
Miscellaneous	75
CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT	696
NOISE ABATEMENT ACT	2
PETROLEUM ACTS	115
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT	3
DISEASE OF ANIMALS ACT (WASTE FOOD) ORDER	6
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT	
Food Inspection	180
Grocers	61
Butchers	20
Kitchen (Schools, Canteens, etc.)	16
Licensed houses	13
Bakers	9
Street vendors and vans	8
Miscellaneous	25
SHOPS ACT	77
OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963	
Offices	44
Shops	67
Others	17
FACTORIES ACT	
Factories and workshops	28
Outworkers	4
Bakehouses	7
AGRICULTURE ACT (SAN. CONS. ON FARMS)	16
SAMPLES TAKEN	
Ice Cream	44
Water (Wells)	30
Milk	20
Water (Mains)	10
Water (Swimming baths)	10
Others	10

FARINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

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

Parish	Est. Pop. Mid. 1964	Area in Acres	Total Dwellings	Council Houses 31.12.63	Rateable Value (a)	Product of 1d. Rate (b)
Ashbury	631	5609	173	36	11561	43 8
Baulking	122	1580	39	—	1544	5 13
Bourton	314	1260	88	12	5865	19 16
Buckland	553	4505	187	—	11377	41 17
Buscot	248	2887	71	—	5288	20 8
Charney Bassett	213	1209	76	—	3830	15 6
Coleshill	224	2014	74	—	2984	10 17
Compton Beauchamp	86	1812	38	—	2311	8 19
Eaton Hastings	114	1570	36	—	2120	8 0
Faringdon	3617	3547	1145	310	102052	397 15
Fernham	165	1016	59	8	3376	13 13
Great Coxwell	205	1435	85	12	4082	15 17
Hatford	114	993	31	—	3417	14 1
Hinton Waldrist	236	2016	81	14	3833	14 13
Little Coxwell	183	887	70	—	4191	16 12
Kingston Lisle	286	2040	79	12	4777	18 14
Littleworth	217	2350	78	—	3515	13 11
Longcot	410	1894	130 (c)	34	6799	27 1
Longworth	826	2291	229	52	13909	54 8
Pusey	98	1040	32	—	1601	6 6
Shellingford	174	1761	58	2	3131	12 1
Shrivenham	2490	2695	618 (d)	83	78692	324 9
Stanford-in-the-Vale	1289	2927	400	77	20874	80 17
Uffington	595	2929	197	54	10829	40 16
Watchfield	1823	1517	502 (e)	70	54726	227 0
Woolstone	81	1942	46	—	2356	8 18
South Western Gas Board	—	—	—	—	2613	10 18
Southern Electricity Board	—	—	—	—	6196	25 16
TOTALS	15300	55726	4622	776	377849	£1497 9
TOTALS FOR 1963	14710	55726	4416	737	142962	£583 3

(a) as at 31.3.64

(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 206 of which 39 were Council Houses and 167 were Private.

A further 80 Private Houses and 23 Council Houses were under construction on 31st December, 1964.

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

Parish	<i>Council Houses</i>		<i>Private Enterprise</i>	
	Completed	Under Construction 31.12.64	Completed	Under Construction 31.12.64
Buckland	—	—	2	—
Charney Bassett	—	—	4	6
Faringdon	10	—	31	22
Fernham	—	—	—	1
Great Coxwell	—	—	1	1
Kingston Lisle	—	—	2	—
Little Coxwell	—	—	—	1
Longcot	22	—	1	—
Longworth	—	4	1	4
Shellingford	—	—	2	2
Shrivenham	—	—	49	15
Stanford-in-the-Vale	7	19	72	28
Uffington	—	—	2	—
TOTALS	39	23	167	80
TOTALS FOR 1963	—	22	68	66

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 from £1 6s. 0d. to £2 1s. 2d. Tenants however, receive rebates which may amount to 12s. 6d. for the pre-war houses or 19s. 0d. for the 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 of 77 Caravans, one more than in 1963, licensed in individual parishes, for varying periods under the above Act:—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Sites</i>	<i>Caravans</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>Sites</i>	<i>Caravans</i>
Ashbury	1	1	Watchfield	2	2
Buckland	1	5	Shellingford	1	1
Eaton Hastings	1	1	Stanford-in-		
Faringdon	3	42	the-Vale	3	3
Longworth	1	1	Uffington	3	3
Shrivenham	3	18			

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The Refuse Collection service continued to operate satisfactorily throughout the year. Refuse is collected from the kerbside and the service continues to be weekly for Faringdon but fortnightly for all other parishes.

During the year the older of the two refuse collecting vehicles was returned to the manufacturers for an overhaul.

With the gradual increase in the quantity of refuse to be handled it is necessary on certain days to employ both vehicles. From time to time representations are made by persons living in the larger parishes for a

weekly collection of household refuse and this matter will continue to receive consideration by the Council during 1965.

Disposal facilities at Stanford-in-the-Vale continue to be shared by Wantage Rural District Council. A full-time tip dresser and bulldozer are employed.

SALVAGE

A certain amount of Waste Paper was salvaged during the year. The receipts amounted to £40 0s. 0d. compared with £43 16s. 0d. during 1963.

WATER

Quantity

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

New Connections

During the year 121 connections were made to the water mains.

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

Parish	Dwellings	Inside the House	Standpipes
Ashbury	173	166	5
Baulking	39	39	—
Bourton	88	87	1
Buckland	187	184	—
Buscot	71	67	4
Charney Bassett	76	72	—
Coleshill	74	70	4
Compton Beauchamp	38	38	—
Eaton Hastings	36	31	4
Faringdon	1145	1139	4
Fernham	59	55	4
Great Coxwell	85	84	—
Hatford	31	28	3
Hinton Waldrist	81	79	2
Kingston Lisle	79	78	1
Little Coxwell	70	67	3
Littleworth	78	77	—
Longcot	130	127	3
Longworth	229	206	4
Pusey	32	29	3
Shellingford	58	58	—
Shrivenham	618	618	—
Stanford-in-the-Vale	400	375	20
Uffington	197	187	10
Watchfield	502	502	—
Woolstone	46	36	10
Totals	4622 (4416)	4499 (4297)	85 (91)

Examinations

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	7	7	—	—	—
Folly Hill	12	12	—	—	—
Thames Valley Water Board	1	1	—	—	—
Totals	20	20	—	—	—

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Village sewerage schemes for Coleshill, Buckland and Watchfield were completed during the year and the Council acquired the W.D. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works at Shrivenham.

Schemes for Longworth, Charney Bassett and Bourton were well advanced and were expected to be put out to Tender during 1965. The Faringdon Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme obtained Ministry approval in principle and it is expected that work will commence in the latter part of 1965.

MEAT

The small slaughterhouse in Faringdon is the only one in operation in the Rural District — animals slaughtered here are for local retail trade.

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

	Steers and Heifers	Calves	Sheep and Lambs
No. inspected	411	8	1402
All diseases except T.B.			
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	8	—	1
Percentage of the number inspected with disease other than T.B.	2%	—	15%
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:—

142 lbs. Hind Quarter Beef	14 lbs. Pigs Liver
40 lbs. Carrots	8 lbs. Pressed Ham (Tinned)
35 lbs. Pork	6 lbs. Corned Beef (Tinned)
24 lbs. Ox Lites	4 lbs. Chopped Pork (Tinned)
20 lbs. Melts	

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

There are two dairies and nine distributors registered in the district and periodic routine visits are made to these premises. Conditions are satisfactory. The Berkshire County Council is the authority responsible for the issue of licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.

FOOD PREMISES

The number of food premises in the district is given below, set out in accordance with the type of business carried out.

The majority of the shops are small and in many cases no staff work in the shop other than the proprietor and members of his family. Routine inspections were made throughout the year and conditions found to be satisfactory. No formal action was necessary.

Licensed Premises	...	...	...	48
Grocers and General Stores	...	...	...	47
Butchers	...	...	...	8
Confectioners	...	...	...	7
Cafes	...	...	...	6
Bakehouses	...	...	...	4
Greenhouses	...	...	...	3
Fish Frying Establishments	...	...	...	2
Fishmongers	...	...	...	1

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

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

HOUSING

Houses inspected under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	18
Number of closing orders made	...	...	...	—
Number of Closing Orders Determined	...	...	...	—
Number of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	—

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

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

Thirty-two applications for Standard Grants under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, were approved and work under the scheme was completed to nineteen properties during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council's Rodent Control service operated satisfactorily during the year. The Rodent Operator only spends part of his time on this work the rest being devoted to general duties in the Public Health department.

A free treatment is offered to all private householders but a charge is made for the treatment of business premises. The Council's own properties were surveyed and treated as necessary and satisfactory results are being obtained with the use of warfarin in a maize meal base.

During the year treatment for rats and mice were carried out at 200 Domestic premises and 68 Agricultural and Business premises.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Premises	Inspections		No. of Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
	No. on Register	Inspections made		
Factories without mechanical power	7	1	—	—
Factories with mechanical power	33	30	1	—
Totals	40	31	1	—

Cases in which defects were found — 1.

There were two outworkers in the district employed on manufacture of wearing apparel.

**SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORK
DURING THE YEAR 1964**

Number of visits made	1406
" " Complaints received	59
" " Defects or nuisance discovered	31
" " Notices served (Informal)	12
" " Notices served (Statutory)	Nil
" " Prosecutions	Nil

Miscellaneous matters in relation to which visits were made:—

Council House Applications	241
Slaughterhouse	157
Refuse Disposal	152
Refuse Collection	132
Petroleum Storage	82
Butchers Shops	63
Other Food Premises	73
Improvement Grants	52
Caravans	51
Cafes and Inns	39
Factories and Workplaces	31
Water Samples	29
Water Supplies	28
Schools	27
Shops (other than food)	27
Rodent Control	24
Mortuary	23
Milk Supplies	21
Housing Act	16
Water Courses	16
Nuisances	15
Sewerage	14
Food Stalls and Vehicles	12
Dairies	8
Bakehouses	6
Miscellaneous Visits	67

