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AYLESBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

84, WALTON STREET.

AYLESBURY.

BUCKS.

June, 1963.



To the Chairman and Members of the
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF AYLESBURY

MADAM CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Much of this, my first year in office, was taken up in becoming acquainted with the health features of the Rural District. It became clear to me that you can live in an area for some 15 years and yet know very little of the environmental health services provided by the District Council. A good deal of the correspondence I had during the year on housing and other matters illustrated how little the general public knew of the extent and also the limitations of the services provided. Refuse collection is an important service and one which is familiar to all householders but it is not the be all and end all. It seems regrettable that people should know so little of the variety of health matters considered by Members of the Committee but perhaps the wish to be better informed on these does not generally exist.

During January 1962 there was an outbreak of smallpox in England and Wales, with the unusual feature of five people who were incubating the disease entering the country within a space of eighteen days. In spite of this the disease was kept within bounds, and a major epidemic was avoided, but many people were shocked with the ease with which it started. It underlined the risk of infection which increasing air travel between this country and other parts of the world, especially the underdeveloped countries, can bring. Several possible contacts of the disease were notified as having arrived in this area, and were vaccinated and placed under day to day supervision.

Health Department staff, Ambulance Drivers, District Nurses and all those whose duties might have brought them into contact with a case were vaccinated or re-vaccinated.

There was some pressure from the general public for mass vaccination clinics to be opened, but in the circumstances this was quite rightly resisted. The opportunity was taken to remind parents of the importance of routine infant vaccination by an issue of leaflets. I would like to acknowledge the willing co-operation of the General Practitioners in dealing with the increased demands for vaccination at a time when they were busier than usual.

Following the publication of the Report of the Royal College of Physicians on Smoking and Health, the Minister made a statement in the House urging Local Authorities to publicise the danger of smoking in particular cigarette smoking, and to organise anti-smoking campaigns in their areas.

Already this is being referred to as "the cancer scare". This is a pity because the word scare suggests a temporary fright and it was not intended that people should regard this as a temporary warning or be frightened by it. Until the elements in tobacco smoke which cause cancer of the lung can be eliminated those who smoke will continue to expose themselves to a greater risk than non-smokers. The extent of the risk is roughly in proportion to the amount of tobacco smoked and is reduced somewhat if it is smoked in a pipe.

These facts should not frighten us but should make us pause and assess our own position in relation to them. If we feel strongly enough about it we should give it up altogether. If we accept the facts, and there can be no doubt about them, but do not feel strongly that we should give up smoking altogether we can change to a pipe or cut down cigarettes to a few per day. This is at least a gesture in the right direction. Whether smokers or non-smokers we should do all we can to dissuade young people from starting to smoke. Health Educators have an uphill struggle before them, and need the support of parents and the adult population generally.

The sharp initial public reaction to the Report has died down and it seems that the pendulum has swung back a little so that some idea of the resistance to giving up smoking can be obtained now. It is hardly surprising that this long standing social habit which has

an element of addiction should die hard. It could take a generation or more to bring about a complete change of attitude towards smoking, even with constant pressure from health-minded people.

Towards the end of the year the campaign was getting into its stride with lectures, exhibitions and film shows at schools and youth clubs. It is early days yet to assess the impact, but it is certain to be reduced unless parents are prepared to give their active support.

A comparison of the statistics for 1962 with those of the previous year shows that the steady increase in population continued and that the birth rate remained more or less static around average for the Country. I think it can be accepted that any natural increases in the populations of the main villages will continue to be supplemented by people from other areas taking up residence in and around them. Plans to extend existing services such as drainage and sewage disposal are, therefore, fully justified by present trends.

The death and infant mortality rates remained almost the same. In assessing the significance of these rates care should be taken not to attach too much importance to small annual variations as one is dealing in many incidences with relatively small numbers.

I am glad to report that there was no case of poliomyelitis notified during the year. It is, however, too soon to claim that this is the result of the vigorous immunisation campaign, or to say with complete confidence that poliomyelitis will never return in epidemic proportions. There were 8 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified.

A glance at the analysis of deaths will show that heart disease and disease of the coronary arteries of the heart caused 128 deaths (33%). Cancerous growths of all forms caused 75 deaths (20%) of which 16 were due to cancer of the lung, and bronchitis 18 (5%). It is true that these diseases were responsible for the deaths of many old people, but they also caused death in middle age, and although we lack knowledge as to actual causes, we do know of factors which predispose to their onset.

I have already mentioned smoking as a pre-disposing factor to cancer of the lung and bronchitis, and I should also mention atmospheric pollution in this respect. Overeating, worry and lack of physical exercise in middle age are now recognised as pre-disposing to coronary thrombosis, and no doubt the car and television, two signs of our increasing material prosperity, play their part in this. Perhaps these diseases, together with mental illness, might be made notifiable rather than measles and whooping cough so that sociological research on them could be more easily undertaken in Health Departments.

I am most grateful to you for your interest and support throughout the year and I gladly acknowledge the help given to me by the staff of the Health Department.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. W. PRINGLE, B.A., M.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

) Area of the District	89,313 acres
) Total Population (estimated mid-1962)	34,250
) Number of inhabited houses (end of 1962) according to Rate Book	9,941
) Rateable Value	£400,664
) Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,602

V I T A L

S T A T I S T I C S

	1961			1962		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
<u>Live Births</u> - Legitimate	616	312	304	602	325	277
Illegitimate	22	13	9	23	8	15
Live birth rate per 1,000 population		18.9			18.2	
Birth rate (corrected)		20.8			19.47	
Birth rate for England & Wales		17.4			18.0	
Legitimate live births per cent of total live births		3.45			3.68	
<u>All Births:</u>						
Number	10	6	4	7	2	5
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births		15.4			11.1	
Total live and still births	648	331	317	632	335	297

D E A T H S

	1961			1962		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
	389	204	185	382	203	179
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population		11.5			11.2	
Standardised Death Rate		11.3			10.64	
Death Rate for England and Wales		12.0			11.9	
<u>Infant Deaths:</u>						
Infant mortality rates:						
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births		18.8			16.0	
- do - legitimate		19.3			16.6	
- do - illegitimate		-			-	
Infant mortality rate for England and Wales		21.4			21.4	
<u>Neo-Natal mortality rate:</u>						
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 (total live births) Number	8	4	4	9	4	5
Rate		12.5			14.4	

Infant Deaths (Cont'd)..

	<u>1961</u>			<u>1962</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>
<u>Early Neo-Natal mortality:</u>					
(Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)					
Number	6	3	3	7	4
Rate		9.4			11.2

Perinatal mortality:

(Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)

Number	16	9	7	14	5
Rate		24.7			22.15

Maternal mortality

- - - - -

Deaths from Cancer 75

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	1	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	1	7
" " lung, bronchus	15	1	16
" " breast	-	8	8
" " uterus	-	5	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms...	22	17	39
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	2	2
Diabetes	1	6	7
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	13	25	38
Coronary disease, angina	51	34	85
Hypertension with heart disease	7	2	9
Other heart disease	20	14	34
Other circulatory disease	8	7	15
Influenza	1	3	4
Pneumonia	17	20	37
Bronchitis	11	7	18
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	3	1	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	2	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	2	4	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	14	18	32
Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	5
All other accidents	3	1	4
Suicide	1	-	1
Homicide	-	-	-
	<u>203</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>382</u>

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases:

			<u>1961</u>		<u>1962</u>	
<u>Disease</u>			<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>No. of</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>No. of</u>
			<u>Notified</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Notified</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Smallpox	...	...	-	-	-	-
Measles	...	...	345	-	331	-
Whooping Cough	...	...	2	-	11	-
Scarlet Fever	...	...	6	-	3	-
Pneumonia	...	...	1	39	5	37
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	...	...	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria	...	...	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	...	...	-	-	-	-
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	...	...	26	-	5	-
Para-Typhoid	...	...	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	-	-	1	-
Malaria	...	...	-	-	-	-
Typhoid	...	...	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	...	...	11	-	1	-
			<u>392</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>357</u>	<u>37</u>

T U B E R C U L O S I S

		<u>New Cases</u>		<u>Deaths</u>	
<u>Age</u>	<u>Periods</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory</u>
		<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0	1	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-
15	1	1	-	-	-
25	2	1	-	-	-
35	1	-	2	-	-
45	1	-	1	1	-
55	-	-	1	-	-
65	-	-	-	-	-
Not known	-	-	-	-	-
		<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Hospitals:

Early in 1962 the Minister of Health presented A Hospital Plan for England and Wales to Parliament. At present there are three main hospitals in the Area; the Royal Bucks, Tindal General and Stoke Mandeville, and two smaller specialised hospitals, the Isolation Hospital, attached to Stoke Mandeville, and the Manor House Hospital for mentally subnormal children. The Plan envisages that by about 1975 Stoke Mandeville Hospital will be the district general hospital, providing almost twice as many acute beds than at present, the Royal Bucks and Tindal General having ceased to provide medical and surgical treatment for acute cases. Tindal will eventually be closed altogether but it is probable that the Royal Bucks will continue to provide the same out-patients clinics, but in-patient treatment for old people only.

Pathology Laboratory, Stoke Mandeville:

Routine samples of milk, water and other specimens requiring bacteriological examination were sent to this laboratory throughout the year. Reports were received with the minimum of delay, and the help and advice given by the Medical Director were much appreciated.

Ambulance Services:

These are provided by the Bucks County Council, and are under the direction of the County Medical Officer. Eleven ambulances and five dual purpose vehicles were available at the Ambulance Headquarters, Buckingham Road, for use in the Borough and surrounding districts. There is two-way radio link between all vehicles and Headquarters. The majority of long distance journeys are carried out by train, stretcher cases being accommodated in reserved compartments. All casualties are conveyed to the Casualty Department at the Royal Bucks Hospital.

Diphtheria & Whooping Cough Immunisation, and Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The Bucks County Council, being the Local Health Authority as defined by the National Health Service Act, 1946, administer these services.

Treatment of Venereal Disease:

A venereal disease clinic is held regularly at the Royal Bucks Hospital, Aylesbury, where free treatment is given. This clinic is administered by the Royal Bucks and Associated Hospitals Management Committee.

Child Welfare Centres:

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Sessions</u>	<u>Doctor attends</u>
Aston Clinton	1st & 3rd Friday	3rd Friday
Brill	3rd Friday	-
Long Crendon	2nd & 4th Thursday	4th Thursday
Waddesdon	2nd & 4th Friday	4th Friday
Quainton	1st Tuesday	Each session
Haddenham	2nd & 4th Thursday	-
Wendover	Each Monday	Each session
Weston Turville	3rd Thursday	Each session
Whitchurch	4th Friday	Each session
Worminghall	1st Thursday	Each session
Halton (R.A.F.)	1st & 3rd Thursday	Each session
Stone	4th Tuesday	Each session

Mobile

Grendon Underwood	3rd Thursday	Each session
Westcott	3rd Thursday	Each session
Cuddington	3rd Thursday	Each session
Upper Winchendon	3rd Thursday	Each session

Total attendances at Child Welfare Centres 5,902

Total attendances at Mobile Child Welfare Centres 354

Total attendances 6,256

As will be seen, there was a total of 6,256 attendances at these Clinics. Besides advice on the health of infants and toddlers given to individual mothers, there were talks on a variety of health subjects for groups at the Clinics. Courses of immunisation against smallpox, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus were available or could be given by the family doctor. Almost all parents who attended the Clinics were anxious that their children should have the maximum immunity against these diseases, but there was still a minority of the population who failed to take this advantage.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

No. 1 Unit, Oxford Regional Hospital Board

RAE/RPD, WESTCOTT

Fifth Survey

1. 5. 62. - 4. 5. 62.

Response - 86%

Summary of Work

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of miniature films taken	...	685	79	764
No. recalled for large films	...	11	-	11
No. referred to chest clinic	...	2	-	2
No. previously examined by M.M.R.	...	667	57	724
No. not previously examined by M.M.R....		18	22	40

Results of Cases referred to Chest Clinic:

Chronic bronchitis	...	1	-	1
Normal	...	1	-	1
		2	-	2

H.M. PRISON

GRENDON UNDERWOOD

Sixth Survey

23. 7. 62.

Summary of Work

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of miniature films taken	...	179	10	189
No. referred to chest clinic	...	2	-	2
No. previously examined by M.M.R.	...	109	9	118
No. not previously examined by M.M.R....		70	1	71

Results of Cases referred Chest Clinic:

Healed pulmonary tuberculosis	...	1	-	1
Scoliosis	...	1	-	1
		2	-	2

SUMMARY OF NEWLY DISCOVERED SIGNIFICANT

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

<u>Group</u>	<u>No.Examined</u>	<u>Active</u> <u>P.T.</u>	<u>Rate per</u> <u>Thousand</u>	<u>Inactive</u> <u>P.T.</u>	<u>Rate per</u> <u>Thousand</u>
Staff and Dependants	39	-		-	
Prisoners	150	-		-	
Total ...	189	-		-	

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

PART I

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

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Number of</u>		
		<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.. 8		3	-	-
i) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....52		20	-	-
i) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)36		6	-	-
Total	96	29	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found: NONE

PART VIII

(Sections 133 and 134)

There are 10 outworkers registered in the District, all engaged in the making of wearing apparel. The premises in which the work is carried out have been inspected and found to be satisfactory in respect of conditions set out in the Act.

AYLESBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

R. A. CANT, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.M.S.E.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR,
BUILDING SURVEYOR.

DEPUTY -

W. A. MATHER, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I.

TELEPHONE : AYLESBURY 4211 (THREE LINES).

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
84, WALTON STREET,
AYLESBURY,
BUCKS.

June, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF AYLESBURY.

I have the honour to report on the work of the Inspectors' branch of the Department for the year 1962.

H O U S I N G

Slum Clearance:

During the year 13 properties were represented as being unfit. As a result of these and earlier representations 8 Demolition Orders and 5 Closing Orders were made. Properties actually demolished totalled 8 of which 3 were dealt with by the Council in default of action by the respective owners.

12 properties previously the subject of Demolition or Closing Orders were made fit and the Orders subsequently cancelled.

As a result of formal and informal action 78 properties were repaired during the year. In the case of 2 properties, tenders had to be invited for repair works by the Council in default of action by the owner.

A few cases of dangerous buildings were dealt with, but only one necessitated application to the Court for an Order. The Order was made and the dangerous structure demolished.

Improvement Grants:

Applications received in the course of the year were as follows:-

Discretionary	...	...	...	...	63
Standard	...	...	...	...	47
					<u>110</u>
Number refused	...	...	...	...	5

All Discretionary Grant cases are inspected by a visiting Sub-Committee, after details of each application have been checked and verified by your officers. Standard Grant applications are also subjected to careful scrutiny by your officers, but these cases are not inspected by the Sub-Committee unless there is any special doubt or difficulty reported by the officer handling the case.

The figures relating to Grants as at 31st December, 1962 were as follows:-

Discretionary Grants

No. of Grants on Council property	...	...	3
No. of private properties covered by applications received	...	...	503
No. approved	...	...	447
No. refused	...	...	41
No. withdrawn before approval	...	...	15
			503
No. withdrawn after approval	...	...	36
Total amount of Grants paid (excluding withdrawals)			
= £113,759. 2s. 3d.			

Standard Grants

Total No. of applications received	...	...	157
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

NEW BUILDINGS

The number of plans submitted during the year totalled 750. These are summarised as follows:-

Building Byelaws - Town & Country Planning Act

Dwelling Houses

New	...	...	71 for 128 houses
Layout plans	...	...	9 for 193 houses
Outline applications	...	...	185
Conversions	...	...	14
Alterations and Additions	...	...	152
Change of use	...	...	11

Industrial

New	...	...	...	...	5
Alterations and Additions to Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	9
Outline applications	...	...	...	...	7
Change of use	...	...	...	...	1

Miscellaneous

Agricultural Buildings	...	...	...	...	23
Private Garages	...	...	...	...	166
Caravans	...	...	...	...	14 for 18 caravans
Others	...	...	...	...	68
Applications cancelled	...	...	...	...	15

Number of Dwellings completed

Private	...	...	...	...	109
Local Authority	...	...	...	...	70
					<u>179</u>

Decisions on 15 Planning Appeals were received. Of these, 14 were dismissed and 1 allowed.

Two notices were served under Section 65 of the Public Health Act, 1936 requiring the removal or alteration of works not in compliance with the building byelaws.

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection:

1st January, 1962, was the date set for modernisation of slaughterhouses in the district. As previously anticipated only two owners elected to do this, consequently during the year there were only two slaughterhouses in operation.

Our Slaughterhouse Report stated that no difficulty was anticipated regarding the supply of meat in the area as a result of this reduction. I have no knowledge of any complaint in this connection, nor has any difficulty been reported.

Full inspection of all slaughtering has been maintained, including that occurring at week-ends.

The schedule of inspections and condemnations is set out below:-

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	<u>Cattle Excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed	125	1	22	739	215
Number inspected	125	1	22	739	215

All diseases except
Tuberculosis and
Cysticerci

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	17	-	-	9	19
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	13.60	-	-	1.22	8.84

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned					1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.47

Cysticercus bovis

Two beasts, i.e., 1.59% of all cattle inspected, excluding calves, were found to be affected by *Cysticercus bovis*. The organs containing the lesions were condemned and the carcasses and other edible offal detained in cold storage for twenty-one days before being released for human consumption.

Number of visits to slaughterhouses	...	193
Total number of carcasses inspected	...	1102
Total weight of meat condemned	...	310 lbs.
Number of licensed slaughtermen	...	11

In addition to unsound meat condemned in slaughterhouses, 65 lbs of meat in retail premises were condemned as being unsound and unfit for human consumption.

Food Premises & Shops:

No formal action was called for during the year. There is no doubt that occupiers of these premises show an increasing attention to, and interest in hygiene, and the occasional lapse is becoming increasingly rare. Inevitably the odd case arises due to carelessness or mechanical failure, but even in this category only one report was received.

Four new Ice Cream registrations were granted.

WATER SUPPLY

Since all parishes in the area are now served by the Bucks Water Board it is not often that cases of supply from other sources arise, particularly in connection with new houses. During the year, however, one such case did occur, and a Certificate under the Public Health Act, 1936 was granted after a series of analyses had given satisfactory results.

The main extension for Lower Hartwell was completed, the Council contributing £203 to the cost.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection:

During 1962 a further step was taken towards a full weekly service. At the end of the year only some 5% of the properties in the Rural District were still having a fortnightly collection. It is hoped that 1963 will at last see a weekly collection operating over the whole area.

Six vehicles (1 Paxit Major, 3 Paxit 11, 1 Paxit I and 1 Sideloader) maintain the collection whilst disposal is still carried out at Hartwell Old Brickyard mainly by one man driving a Chaseside machine. Owing to the filling up of the tip, increasing quantities of refuse now have to be tipped into the water-filled pits. The work has been arranged so that this rather tricky operation can be carried out without much risk and so far as I can see it should be possible to continue without difficulty until the tip is filled.

The filling of the tip has been regarded as being many years away. The annually increasing bulk of refuse makes it evident that alternative arrangements will have to be considered in the not too distant future. Whilst many sites could be found which would be suitable, their availability is, in the main, very doubtful. I think the question of future refuse disposal will need to be carefully examined in conjunction with neighbouring authorities and the possibilities of the new type refuse composting plants investigated in some detail.

Our returns show that collection is made from over 10,000 premises (business as well as private) and the total weight of refuse computed from regular test weighings amounts to 8,794 tons. This latter figure does not include refuse brought in by hired transport and resulting from clearances of litter, old furniture and disused household appliances.

Salvage:

Collection of waste paper is carried out in conjunction with normal refuse collection. No special journeys are made and baling is almost entirely done after normal working hours. The amount of paper separated from the refuse has been increased by the use of trailers on some of the vehicles, the total sold amounting to 180½ tons worth £1121. 10s. 4d.

Bin Hiring Scheme:

The number of bins issued now totals 3586. The annual hiring fee is 5/- per bin.

Cesspool Emptying:

This service is steadily being reduced owing to the effect of new sewerage schemes. During the year the number of machines in operation was reduced from five to three. This necessitated a considerable rearrangement of schedules and working areas, but no special difficulty was encountered and the change was effected quite smoothly.

Some special or private work was undertaken resulting in an income of £309. 5s. 6d.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

During 1962 schemes were completed as follows:-

Hardwick & Weedon - Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Wendover - Modernisation of Disposal Works.

Waddesdon - Construction of relief sewer to prevent dangerous flooding.

Work also commenced on:-

Aston Clinton - Modernisation of Disposal Works and alterations to existing sewers to prevent overloading at Broughton Pumping Station.

Quainton - Humus Tanks and Mud Beds at existing Disposal Works.

In addition to these works, a scheme for a new and modern type disposal plant at Haddenham was approved by the Council for submission to the Ministry. A Public Inquiry was held at Cuddington in May concerning the proposed scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal. As a result of this, the Council agreed to make some additional provision for possible future development. The proposal had not advanced beyond this stage at the end of the year.

Meetings were held on the difficult subject of farm drainage discharging to public sewers, including discussions with the local National Farmers' Union.

The sewerage Sub-Committee in June considered certain proposals concerning charges to be levied, but these were not accepted. At the end of the year, there was no progress to be reported and by then bad weather conditions made experimental work impossible, though plans were being made to obtain some data on which an assessment might be based. Unfortunately, nothing was apparently being done by the people immediately concerned, to help resolve this problem; in spite of their legal liability, they were content to leave all action to the Council.

The Borough of Aylesbury applied for a revision of the Agreement whereby they charge for treating the sewage from Bierton and Stoke Mandeville. It was agreed that the terms should be amended as from 1st October, 1962, and based on the final accounts of actual cost plus an administrative charge.

PEST DESTRUCTION

An extract from the annual return to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is given below. This, of course, relates to the destruction of rats and mice. In fact various pests are dealt with and if help can usefully be given, no request is refused. The principal pests dealt with other than rodents are cluster flies, ants and wasps. The former, unfortunately, recur year after year at the same premises in spite of all we can do. The wasps were much fewer in 1962 than the previous year but some 25 nests were dealt with by our operator and as usual his services were much appreciated.

A report was received that coypu had been observed in the district, but this proved to be a false alarm upon investigation. On one investigation a "glis glis" or edible dormouse was trapped. This was subsequently handed over to the Zoo Authorities at Whipsnade.

Record of rodent infestations treated and inspections made:-

<u>Infestations</u>	<u>Rats</u>	<u>Mice</u>
L.A. properties	19	-
Private dwellings	141	19
Business premises	22	7
Agricultural premises	113	5
Total number of inspections made in dealing with general pest control was 2,813.		

PETROLEUM STORAGE

The new Regulations were fully in force during 1962.

Altogether 91 licences were issued.

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

New Buildings	1926
Cleansing	28
Dangerous Buildings	25
Ditches	141
Drainage	857
Drain Tests	446

Agricultural Workers	...	...	...	...	5
Factories	...	...	...	...	29
Food Premises and Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	78
Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	15
Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	428
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	816
Infestation and Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	6
Levelling	...	...	...	...	40
Milk Regulations	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	266
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	136
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	209
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	117
Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	201
Refuse Collection and Scavenging	...	...	...	...	303
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	2813
Sanitary Surveys	...	...	...	...	6
Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	422
Sewerage	...	...	...	...	828
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	335
Meat Staining Regulations	...	...	...	...	4
Smoke	...	...	...	...	1
Means of Escape in case of Fire	...	...	...	...	4
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	36
Water Samples	...	...	...	...	6

In conclusion I would like to express my thanks to the Members and Officers of the Council for their courtesy and help during the year and in particular to the staff of the Health Department.

Your obedient Servant,

R. A. CANT, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.M.S.E.

Chief Public Health Inspector and
Building Surveyor.

