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AYLESBURY RURAL DISTRICT

COUNCIL

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4. Library.
P. 3

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR

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OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

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

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

DR. B. H. BURNE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

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

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

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

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AYLESBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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

July, 1964.

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

MADAM CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health and vital statistics of the Aylesbury Rural District for the year 1963.

The population of the Rural District increased by some 450 people during the year and the announcement of plans for future population increase in South-east England must turn thoughts to the likely demands which will be made on the housing, health and welfare services over the next ten years or so. After employment, housing and recreational facilities are, of course, top priorities. People moving in from other areas invariably need more maternity beds, more help from welfare services and support from the local Council services generally than those who have been resident in the area for some years. One wonders, also, whether the general practitioner service will be able to maintain its present high standard in the face of an accelerated annual increase of patients and the present national shortage of general practitioners. These are a few of the thoughts which occur to me. If the figures announced can be trusted it looks then as if the immediate future is going to be a time of rapid expansion for both voluntary and statutory services and it is hoped that realistic planning and financial provision will avoid any overstrain.

Because of the large number of visitors to Zermatt the serious outbreak of typhoid fever there early in the year had repercussions far beyond the frontiers of Switzerland. There was a good deal of outspoken criticism of the way in which the outbreak was handled, much of which appears to have been justified, and it may be that similar outbreaks at continental holiday resorts will tend to be underestimated because of the serious financial loss involved in swift action and publicity. However, the lasting impression should be that

~~that~~ clean water and sound sewage disposal are just as important today as they always have been. One contact who returned to the Rural District was kept under observation until cleared by laboratory tests.

In recent years there has been a general increase in the number of cases of dysentery in Britain. Although thirty-six cases were notified in the Rural District during the year there was no outbreak as these cases were isolated, occurring in ones and twos, and scattered throughout the district. They were mostly of the mild sonnei variety which by their lack of severe symptoms add to the difficulty of control. In some instances a member of the family had symptoms which cleared in a few days without investigation or treatment but gave rise later to another case in the same family. It was only when the infectious nature of the illness was apparent that medical advice was sought. The importance of strict observation of the rules of personal hygiene in limiting the spread of this type of infection is obvious.

I am glad to report that no cases of food poisoning were notified. There is a strong possibility that some outbreaks may be due to food poisoning organisms being imported in animal feeding stuffs and that cattle excreta infect meat in slaughterhouses. It may be that imported feeding stuffs can be effectively sterilised by gamma radiation and, if so, a major step towards control will have been made.

One of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board's Mass Radiology Unit carried out a survey in the rural district during April and May, 1961. The places visited and the numbers volunteering for chest X-Rays are given in the table below. The Health Department co-operated with the Unit in seeing that there was advance publicity and shop-keepers and others kindly displayed posters, but it must be admitted that while the response from firms' employees was good, that from the general public was poor.

Mass Radiography Survey

<u>Location</u>	<u>Firms</u>	<u>General Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bierton	-	183	183
Aston Clinton	92	211	303
Weston Turville	-	184	184
Stoke Mandeville	-	186	186
Wendover	-	605	605
Whitchurch	-	261	261
Haddenham	575	257	832
Long Crendon	152	294	446
Brill	-	132	132
Quainton	-	202	202
Waddesdon	-	302	302
	819	2817	3636

Five new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year. This gives a rate of 0.14 per 1,000 which is well below the national average. The rural areas have not so far attracted many Pakistani or Italian immigrants who tend to have a considerably higher tuberculosis rate than the native population. However, a similar situation existed in Polish immigrants after the last War and their case rate is now no higher than average.

It is not possible to obtain accurate figures for the incidence of venereal disease. Some cases are treated by their general practitioners while others prefer to attend a specialist clinic outside their area of residence. Figures for new cases attending the clinic at the Royal Bucks Hospital are, therefore, misleading but the Specialist has confirmed my impression that the incidence in the Rural District is very low. The County Health Committee agreed to appoint a Medical Social Worker, part of whose time would be devoted to contact tracing and follow-up of cases under treatment. It is hoped that this, combined with health education, will do much to limit the spread of infection.

Although the Council, in company with the other Local Authorities in the mid-Bucks area, passed a resolution in favour of fluoridation of water supplies, it may be some time before this beneficial measure can be put into practice. As I mentioned in my initial report, as matters

..... as matters/ stand
the agreement of all Authorities whose areas are supplied from the same source will be necessary. During November the County Council asked the County Councils Association to continue to pursue with the Ministry of Health means by which a uniform policy for fluoridation of water might be achieved.

The policy adopted during 1962 with regard to smoking and health was continued. The main aim is to prevent young people starting to smoke and at the same time to ensure that the danger of smoking is brought convincingly to the notice of as many people as possible. Films, talks and discussions were continued at schools, youth clubs and adult groups. Although there is as yet no proof of the effectiveness of the campaign there is a general feeling that at least non-smokers are being given support. The County Chest Consultant started a no-smoking clinic for certain patients attending the chest clinic and he has reported some success.

During the year I was appointed to membership of the Royal Buckinghamshire and Associated Hospitals Management Committee. I have found this most valuable as it allows me to keep abreast of trends and developments on the hospital side.

I would like to thank you again for your interest and support and to acknowledge all the help I have received from 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

(a)	Area of the District	89,313 acres
(b)	Total Population (estimated mid-1963)	34,690
(c)	Number of inhabited houses (end of 1963) according to Rate Book	10,031
(d)	Rateable Value	£1,062,458.
(e)	Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£4,200

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

			<u>1962</u>			<u>1963</u>		
			<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
<u>Live Births</u> - Legitimate			602	325	277	614	312	302
Illegitimate			23	8	15	29	12	17
Live birth rate per 1,000 population				18.2			18.5	
Birth rate (corrected)				19.47			19.05	
Birth rate for England & Wales				18.0			18.2	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births				3.68			4.51	
<u>Still Births:</u>								
Number			7	2	5	8	3	5
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births				11.1			12.3	
Total live and still births			632	335	297	651	327	324

D E A T H S

			<u>1962</u>			<u>1963</u>		
			<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
			382	203	179	422	203	219
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population						<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	
Standardised Death Rate						11.2	12.2	
Death Rate for England and Wales						10.64	12.078	
						11.9	12.2	

			<u>1962</u>			<u>1963</u>		
			<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
<u>Infant Deaths:</u> Number			10	5	5	9	5	4
<u>Infant mortality rates:</u>								
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births				16.0			14.0	
- do - legitimate				16.6			14.66	
- do - illegitimate				-			34.5	
Infant mortality rate for England and Wales				21.4			20.9	

Neo-Natal mortality rate:

(Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)								
Number			9	4	5	5	3	2
Rate				14.4			7.8	

Infant Deaths (Cont'd)....

	<u>1962</u>			<u>1963</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
<u>Early Neo-Natal mortality:</u>						
(Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)						
Number	7	4	3	4	2	2
Rate		11.2			6.22	

Perinatal mortality:

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

Number	14	5	9	12	5	7
Rate		22.15			18.43	

Maternal mortality:

Number	-	-	-	1	-	1
Rate		-			1.54	

Deaths from Cancer 66

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	-	1	1
Syphilitic Disease	2	1	3
Meningococcal Infections	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	5	10
" " lung, bronchus	9	4	13
" " breast	-	7	7
" " uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	19	16	35
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	2	4
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	17	32	49
Coronary disease, angina	50	37	87
Hypertension with heart disease	-	7	7
Other heart disease	15	22	37
Other circulatory disease	2	14	16
Influenza	5	2	7
Pneumonia	22	21	43
Bronchitis	12	10	22
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	2	6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	2	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
Congenital malformations	3	4	7
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	21	17	38
Motor vehicle accidents	4	4	8
All other accidents	4	4	8
	<u>203</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>422</u>

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>1962</u>		<u>1963</u>	
	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>No. of Deaths</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>No. of Deaths</u>
	<u>Notified</u>		<u>Notified</u>	
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-
Measles ...	331	-	242	-
Whooping Cough ...	11	-	3	-
Scarlet Fever ...	3	-	5	-
Pneumonia ...	5	37	3	43
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ...	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	-	-	1	-
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ...	5	-	36	-
Para-Typhoid ...	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	-	-	-
Malaria ...	-	-	1	-
Typhoid ...	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ...	1	-	-	-
	<u>357</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>43</u>

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

<u>Age</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
<u>Periods</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Hospitals

Hospital accommodation for the District is provided by the Royal Bucks and Tindal Hospitals. Infectious disease cases are admitted to the Aylesbury Isolation Hospital.

These three hospitals are administered by the Royal Bucks and Associated Hospitals Management Committee.

Cases are admitted to the Stoke Mandeville Hospital or the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, if bed space is unavailable at the above. Similarly, infectious disease cases are admitted to infectious disease hospitals within the Oxford region when there is no accommodation locally.

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	-
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.)	2nd & 4th Thursday	Each session
Stone	4th Tuesday	Each session
Grendon Underwood	2nd Monday (from 14/10/63)	Each session

Mobile

Westcott	3rd Thursday	Each session
Cuddington	3rd Thursday	Each session
Upper Winchendon	3rd Thursday	Each session
Lower Winchendon	3rd Thursday	Each session

Total attendances at Child Welfare Centres 6,263

Total attendances at Mobile Child Welfare Centres... 224

Total attendances 6,487

As will be seen, there was a total of 6,487 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. There is now clear evidence of the success of immunisation against poliomyelitis. For the second year in succession there have been no cases of this crippling disease in this area.

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>Inspect-ions.</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	52	7	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	36	1	-	-
Total	96	8	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found: NONE

PART VIII

(Sections 133 and 134)

O u t w o r k

There are 10 outworkers registered in the District, all engaged in the making of waering 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.N., 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.

July, 1964.

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 1963.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection:

I have made this the first item of my report as 1963 saw the introduction for the first time of a complete weekly refuse collection. Parts of the district have had a weekly collection for some years but to extend the service over the whole area has needed careful re-deployment of both man-power and vehicles. This may be regarded as a definite achievement for a scattered Rural area, particularly since it has been accomplished without a marked rise in costs and at an average of less than 50/- per property per annum.

The collection vehicles are all Dennis Machines and comprise 1 Paxit Major, 4 Paxit II, 1 Barrier Loader and a 10 cu. yd. Side-loader used part-time.

Disposal is carried out almost entirely at Hartwell Old Brickyard where the Council's Depot and Garages are also situated. The tip is sited in a reasonably central position but even so some parts of the area are 15 miles distant.

Regular check weighings are carried out on the loads delivered, and our records indicate that last year 8,958 tons of refuse were collected. The increasing demand for disposal of unwanted cars is at present being met by accepting the vehicles at the tip upon payment of a charge of 50/-. The charge is to help meet the cost of cutting up the vehicles in order to facilitate disposal. In addition to being expensive to dispose of, the cost of collecting abandoned vehicles is also heavy. Once abandoned, the cars are stripped almost overnight and

wheels are generally removed, necessitating the hire of lifting gear as well as transport when the vehicles are collected for disposal.

The provision of litter bins by the Highway Authority at lay-by on the trunk roads has still not been satisfactorily accomplished and consequently the clearance of the various receptacles, which is undertaken by this Council and paid for by the Bucks County Council, is inefficient and leaves much to be desired. Efforts were made to get this work put on a regular contract basis, but this had still not been achieved at the end of the year.

Salvage:

Unsorted mixed waste paper is baled at the Depot. The paper is collected during normal refuse collection time in trailers attached to the vehicles. The total sold, 179 tons 18½ cwt, is almost the same as the previous year but the receipts were down owing to a variation in price. The gross income was £1065. 17s. 6d.

Bin Hiring Scheme:

Bins are still hired at the same rate of 5/- per annum and applications continue to come in fairly regularly. At the end of the year, 3,900 bins had been issued. The scheme has now been in operation for nearly 10 years and the total issues include a few replacements but the number is remarkably small.

Cesspool Emptying:

Cesspool emptying has been reduced to such an extent that only 3 vehicles are now used and one of these is operated part-time.

Conversion of pail closets to W.C.s. proceeds gradually and the offer of conversion grants where applicable helps to promote this desirable improvement and lessens the burden on the cleansing service. The number still being serviced at the end of the year was 340.

Where additional cesspool emptying is required over the routine service, this is undertaken at a set scale of charges providing normal work permits. A few special requests are complied with, such as emptying farm cesspools and occasionally flooded cellars, etc. Income from such work during the year amounted to £192. 1s. 10d.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

There were no new schemes to report completed during 1963, but the extensions to the Humus Tanks and Mud Beds at Quainton Sewage Disposal Site were finished and put into operation.

The extensive modernisation at Aston Clinton Sewage Disposal Works were still in progress at the end of the year.

Permission to go to tender was received from the Ministry in respect of the Cuddington Scheme in November, but the proposed new Disposal Works for Haddenham had not reached the Inquiry stage.

Sewer extensions were carried out at Worlds End Lane, Weston Turville and Chilton Road, Long Crendon.

Sewer maintenance work was undertaken at Quainton, Wendover and Ickford. A specialist firm being engaged to scrape sections of the sewers where trouble had been experienced.

The maintenance of sewers, pumping stations and disposal sites becomes a greater problem each year. The use of specialist firms for certain works is a considerable help but the setting up of a maintenance team has become essential and proposals for this addition to the present labour force will be worked out during 1964 for consideration by the Council. There are now 17 disposal sites (excluding the 7 small Housing Site plants) and 26 pumping stations to be maintained. The length of sewers is in the region of 80 miles.

The problem of farm drainage was still unresolved in spite of considerable effort by your officers during the year. In addition to accumulating much information from many sources, experimental work was carried out at cowsheds to help establish a fair and equitable basis for charging.

H O U S I N G

A total of 24 properties were represented to the Committee as being unfit and notices of intention to consider the making of Demolition Orders or Closing Orders were served. As a result of these and earlier representations, 17 Demolition Orders and 6 Closing Orders were made, and an Undertaking to repair was accepted in the case of 3 properties.

Following reconditioning proposals, 6 Demolition Orders and 3 Closing Orders were cancelled upon satisfactory completion of the necessary work.

91 properties were repaired as a result of formal and informal action.

Improvement Grants:

During the year, 100 formal applications were received. Of these 52 were for Discretionary Grants and 48 for Standard Grants.

A visiting Sub-Committee inspected all properties where Discretionary Grants were sought and also viewed other properties concerning which preliminary inquiries had been made.

The following statement gives the overall position regarding Grants as at 31st December, 1963:-

Discretionary Grants:

No. of Grants on Council property	...	...	3
No. of private properties covered by applications received	...	...	555
No. approved	...	...	496
No. refused	...	...	43
No. withdrawn before approval	...	...	16
			<hr/> 555
No. withdrawn after approval	...	...	46
Total amount of Grants paid (excluding withdrawals)			
			= £126,345. 10s. 8d.

Standard Grants:

Total number of applications received	...	205
---------------------------------------	-----	-----

Dangerous Buildings:

The principal action in this field concerned the re-roofing of a row of eight cottages. Court action was necessary and an Order made for the necessary work.

Other smaller incidents were dealt with, the owners concerned usually responding quickly when their attention is drawn to dangerous conditions.

NEW BUILDINGS

The number of plans submitted during the year totalled 778. These are summarised as follows:-

Building Byelaws - Town & Country Planning Act

Dwelling Houses

New	...	...	...	...	...	157 for 521 houses
Layout plans	...	...	...	...	...	2 for 136 houses
Outline applications	...	...	...	...	...	142
Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	25
Alterations and Additions	...	...	...	...	...	146
Change of use	...	...	...	...	...	12

Industrial

New	...	...	...	...	...	14
Alterations and Additions to Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	8
Outline applications	...	...	...	...	...	5
Change of use	...	...	...	...	...	6

Miscellaneous

Agricultural Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	34
Private Garages	...	...	...	...	...	130
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	6 for 11 caravans
Others	...	...	...	...	...	72
Applications cancelled	...	...	...	...	...	19

Number of Dwellings completed

Private	...	...	...	...	...	99
Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	24
						<u>123</u>

Decisions on 23 Planning Appeals were received. Of these, 19 were dismissed and 4 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.

One prosecution was taken under Section I of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 for unauthorised siting of caravans without a Site Licence.

One application for relaxation of the Council's Building Byelaws was submitted and approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection:

Full inspection of all slaughtering has been carried out at the two slaughterhouses still operating in the District. There is one cold store in the area and carcasses affected with cysticercus bovis are sent from surrounding districts for the necessary retention period. Notifications of these cases are received from the respective local authorities so that the necessary checks can be made.

The schedule of inspections and condemnations is set out below

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed	121	-	17	554	191
Number inspected	121	-	17	554	191
<u>All diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis and</u> <u>Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	17	-	-	4	20
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	14.05	-	-	0.90	10.47

Meat Inspection (Cont'd..)

	<u>Cattle Excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
<u>berculosis only</u>					
ole carcasses ndemned	-	-	-	-	-
rcases of which some rt or organ condemned	-	-	-	-	-
percentage of the number spected affected with berculosis	-	-	-	-	-

stercus bovis

2 beasts, i.e. 1.65% 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 fourteen days before being released for human consumption.

Number of visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	190
Total number of carcasses inspected	...	...	883
Total weight of meat condemned	...	...	426 lbs.
Number of licensed slaughtermen	...	...	10

In addition to unsound meat condemned in slaughterhouses, 40 lbs. Boneless Beef in retail premises and 26 lbs. of meat at a School were condemned as being unsound and unfit for human consumption. Other condemnations included 4 stone of fish and $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of grapes.

Food Premises and Shops:

Formal action was not necessary during the year at any food premises. Some informal requests for care and attention to detail were made from time to time, but no difficulty or lack of response had to be reported.

WATER SUPPLY

The mains of the Bucks Water Board now extend to all parishes in the District.

There were no cases of main extension to report during the year.

PEST DESTRUCTION

This work is carried out by one operator and the main details from the Annual Return to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are as follows:-

<u>Infestations</u>	<u>Rats</u>	<u>Mice</u>
L.A. properties	19	-
Private dwellings	136	17
Business premises	19	6
Agricultural premises	118	4

Total number of inspections made in dealing with general pest control was 2,729.

Assistance in dealing with other pests, mainly wasps, flies and ants, was given whenever possible.

PETROL STORAGE

Six new licences were granted during the year, but two old ones were not renewed, leaving a net total of 95 licensed stores at the end of the year.

<u>V I S I T S A N D I N S P E C T I O N S</u>							
New Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1952
Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Dangerous Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Ditches	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	767
Drain Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	502
Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Agricultural Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Food Premises and Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	364
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	860

Infestation and Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Levelling	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Milk Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
Means of Escape in case of Fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	197
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	186
Refuse Collection and Scavenging	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	2743
Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	299
Sewerage	...	...	...	...	...	...	669
Slaughterhouses	179
Smoke Abatement	10
Trade Effluents	110
Water Supply	55
Water Samples	9

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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.

11	...	...	...	...	Infection and Infectious Diseases
12	...	...	...	...	Vegetables
13	...	...	...	...	Milk Hygiene
14	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous
15	...	...	...	...	Movable Buildings
16	...	...	...	...	Means of Escape in case of Fire
17	...	...	...	...	Recreation
18	...	...	...	...	Petroleum Acts
19	...	...	...	...	Public Health Act
20	...	...	...	...	Refuse Collection and Disposal
21	...	...	...	...	Sanitary Control
22	...	...	...	...	Sewage Works
23	...	...	...	...	Statistics
24	...	...	...	...	Streets and Lanes
25	...	...	...	...	Smoke Abatement
26	...	...	...	...	Trade Licenses
27	...	...	...	...	Water Supply
28	...	...	...	...	Water Sewerage

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

In connection 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.

Yours obedient servant,

R. A. GANT, M.A., F.R.S., M.B., B.S., A.M., A.S.M.

Chief Public Health Inspector and
Building Surveyor.

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