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BRIDLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR

1958

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Dr. P.D.H. Chapman  
B.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab).

and

THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. G. Anderson  
A.R.S.H., C.S.I.B.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OFFICES  
9 WESTGATE,  
BRIDLINGTON.

BRIDLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor W.L. Marshall

Members of the Committee

**Councillors:-**

D.H. Foxon	H. Smith
J.R. Gardiner	G. Suter
Miss L.M. Owston	Mrs. M. Wadsworth
H.E. Shipley	T.W. Waines

Officials

Clerk to the Council:

Mr. A.S. Makin

Medical Officer of Health:

Dr. P.D.H. Chapman  
B.A., M.B., B.Ch., (Cantab).

Senior Public Health Inspector:

G. Anderson  
A.R.S.H., C.S.I.B.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

H. Fell  
Cert. S.I.B.



BRIDLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
Midland Bank Chambers,  
Westgate,  
Bridlington.

Madam Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Wadsworth and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the health of the Rural District for the year 1958.

General Statistics

Area of District .....	66,903 acres
Population of Area (Estimated from the Registrar-General's figures) .....	9,380
Total number of Rated Properties in the District .	3,775
Private dwellings including Agricultural ....	3,297
Shops with private dwellings .....	75
Shops without private dwellings .....	69
Hotels and boarding houses .....	2
Public Houses .....	23
Miscellaneous hereditaments other than classified above .....	309
Rateable Value 1958/59 .....	£82,927
Product of Penny Rate at 31st March, 1958 .....	£298 5s. 11.042d.

Vital Statistics

Live Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Legitimate .....	52	50	102	a percentage of 94.3 of total births.
Illegitimate .....	4	1	5	a percentage of 5.7 of total births.
	<u>56</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>107</u>	

Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population ....12.76  
Rate per thousand (Total live and stillbirths) .....13.12  
These rates are adjusted by a comparability factor of 1.12

Deaths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	56	49	105

Death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population ....10.74  
(Comparability factor 0.96)

There were no deaths from Puerperal Causes.

Infant Mortality

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate .....	4	4	8
Illegitimate ....	0	0	0
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>

Infantile death rate per 1,000 live births (Legitimate) ..74.76  
Infantile death rate per 1,000 live births (Legitimate)  
for England and Wales .....





Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age numbered 5 and are equivalent to a neo-natal mortality rate of 46.72 per 1,000 live births.

There were 3 deaths of infants under one week of age and 3 stillbirths and these constitute a perinatal mortality rate of 54.54 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.

Zymotic Diseases

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases, i.e. Smallpox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).

Infectious Disease

Diseases notified during year

Disease	Total Notified	Admitted to Sanatorium	Deaths
Measles .....	50	-	-
Pneumonia .....	4	-	1
Whooping Cough .....	6	-	-
Erysipelas .....	1	-	-
Poliomyelitis .....	1	1	-

Case rate per 1,000 population

Measles .....	5.33
Pneumonia .....	0.42
Whooping Cough .....	0.64
Erysipelas .....	0.106
Poliomyelitis .....	0.106

Tuberculosis

Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1958:-

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary .....	32	20	52
Non-pulmonary .....	10	14	24

New cases notified during the year:-

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary .....	0	1	1
Non-pulmonary .....	0	1	1

Vaccination and Immunisation

(a) Number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year 1958

Age at Date of Vaccination:	Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Totals
Number vaccinated	38	1	4	3	3	49
Number re-vaccinated	-	-	1	7	14	22





- (b) Number of children at 31st December, 1958 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1944)

Age at 31.12.58 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1958	1 1957	2 1956	3 1955	4 1954	5 - 9 1949-1953	10 - 14 1944-1948	Total under 15
Number immunised (Whether primary or booster):-								
1954 - 1958	7	48	61	79	83	203	49	530
1944 - 1953	-	-	-	-	-	208	541	749
Totals	7	48	61	79	83	411	590	1279

- (c) Number of children immunised during the year ended 31st December, 1958 (Figures also included in (b))

Under 5	5 - 14	Total	Boosters
53	-	53	21

#### Public Health Laboratory Service

Bacteriological examination of samples of water and milk continues to be carried out by the Public Health Laboratory in Hull, under the direction of Dr. J.H. McCoy.

#### Sewage Disposal

Haisthorpe: Work has gone on during the year to provide an up to date sewerage and sewage disposal plant for this village. The disposal plant has been in operation since November, 1958. All house connections will be completed early in 1959.

Hunmanby: A survey of the sewerage system of this large village has been carried out by the Consulting Engineer, Mr. Fairbank, assisted by the Senior Public Health Inspector. This has been done so that an improved sewerage system can be laid which will exclude from the foul sewers the very excessive storm water. The plans for this new sewerage have been made and the estimated cost is £34,130.

Plans have also been made for the improvement of the sewage disposal plant at an estimated cost of £8,710.

These plans and estimates have gone to the Ministry of Health for their consideration.

Flamborough: A new filtration plant has been laid down at Sea Farm Camp, one of the larger camps in the District. This was done by the owner at his own expense and with the advice of the Senior Public Health Inspector and the Inspector of the Hull and East Yorkshire River Board.





### Methods of Sewage Disposal in Coastal Areas

Little more than 100 years ago the method of sewage disposal was simple and disgusting. It was discharged untreated into the nearest river or in coastal areas, straight into the sea.

With the rapid growth in population the rivers became little better than great open sewers and it became necessary to devise some form of sewage purification prior to its discharge into the river.

The coastal towns however continued and still continue to discharge crude or partially treated sewage into the sea. This practice is defended on the convenient theory that the tides and currents will carry the sewage out to the open sea. This theory is disproved by the facts, nasty little facts, easily recognised little facts, which are washed up on the beaches.

The purification of sewage is a costly business and whether this expense should be incurred by local authorities will obviously depend firstly on how gross is the fouling of the beaches and secondly on the numbers of bathers using the beaches and on their degree of tolerance to this fouling.

The view of this Authority is that gross fouling of beaches does occur unless sewage is purified, that large and increasing numbers of persons from our holiday camps use the beaches and that people are getting progressively less tolerant of this fouling.

The aim of this Authority therefore, is to improve their own sewage disposal methods and urge the owners of holiday camps in our Area to provide a high standard of sewage purification for their own camps.

The question whether bathers in polluted sea water risk contracting infectious disease must be left unanswered. Scientific proof is lacking.

### Refuse Collection and Disposal

A fortnightly collection of refuse from all parishes in the District commenced in June this year. As a result the amount of refuse increased steeply.

It is apparent that mechanical aids will be needed to cope with planned tipping of this refuse.

### Housing

During the year two houses were demolished in accordance with pre-war Demolition Orders and eight houses in accordance with post-war Demolition Orders.

In the same period twenty two new houses were built, eight of those being Council owned, and there were two conversions of one house into two.

I am, Madam Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Wadsworth  
and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

*P.D.H. Chapman*  
Medical Officer of Health

October, 1959.



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BRIDLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,  
Midland Bank Chambers,  
Westgate,  
Bridlington.

ANNUAL REPORT 1958

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Bridlington Rural District Council.

Madam Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Wadsworth and Gentlemen,

I enclose my annual report for the year ended 31st December, 1958, a year marked in the District by progression.

GENERAL

A summary of visits made by the Public Health Inspectors during 1958 is appended below:-

Summary

Housing Acts .....	164
Public Health .....	158
Food Premises .....	36
Meat & Slaughterhouse Inspection .....	284
Factories .....	10
Rodent Control .....	6
Public Cleansing .....	188
Council House Maintenance .....	2,036
Camps, Vans, Tents etc .....	150
Sewage Works and Drainage Inspection .....	540
Water Supplies .....	3
Milk Legislation .....	6
Petroleum Licences .....	24
Total .....	<u>3,605</u>

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Sewage Disposal Works and Plant

Maintenance of sewage works and plant, limited by the availability of staff has not attained the standard I would wish, nevertheless, final effluents have been satisfactory in most cases.

Haisthorpe, sewered on the separate system, provision was made during the year to treat sewage from this village to approved standards at a new sewage works. The construction works were supervised by this Department.

Sludge Removal and Disposal

Cesspool Emptier: This vehicle, engaged on Council and private contract work throughout the year has moved over half a million gallons of sewage sludge from Council owned tanks. The total volume of sewage sludge handled being approximately 740,800 gallons.





Once each week night-soil is collected in Flamborough and Hunmanby by this vehicle. The number of properties requiring this service continues to fall, there being now only ten properties in Flamborough and eighteen properties in Hunmanby from which a collection is made.

Disposal of Sludge presents a growing problem. Places used for this purpose are refuse tips dispersed throughout the District. Ignoring aesthetic objections, the practice gives rise to complaints of aerial nuisance during evaporation.

### Pollution of Ditches

During the year sewage disposal methods were examined, particular note being paid to the extent and degree of pollution in ditches receiving sewage discharges.

Although incomplete this survey was of value in determining responsibility for cleansing and also in securing an improvement of conditions in some ditches.

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

### Collection

Purchase of an additional refuse collection vehicle, a new Shelvoke and Drewry, 25 cubic yard, Fore and Aft Tipper complete with compression unit, resulted in greater flexibility of the service, disorganisation due to mechanical failure being greatly reduced.

Frequency of collection was increased to once every two weeks throughout the villages in the District.

Collection of refuse from caravan and holiday camps was started with progressive increment according to seasonal demand.

As anticipated the amount of refuse collected increased considerably once the public became accustomed to a more frequent service.

### Disposal

By virtue of the greatly increased volume of refuse handled, it soon became apparent that mechanical aid was necessary to cope with the flow of refuse into the tips.

As the year went by control on the tips became more difficult causing much embarrassment to the Public Health Department.

Approximately 1,500 tons of refuse was handled during the year - this figure being arrived at by calculation.

Refuse tips used by the Council during 1958 are located as follows:-

Bempton:	Stonepit, Stonepit Lane	
Burton Fleming:	White Hill Quarry	
Carnaby:	Hopkin Lane	Privately Owned
Flamborough:	Old Brickyard	Privately Owned
Hunmanby:	Malton Road (restricted use)	
Muston:	Heather Stay Hill	Privately Owned
Reighton:	Chalk Pit, Humber Howe	
Rudston:	Old Chalk Pit, Woldgate	Privately Owned
	Chalk Pit, Littlethorpe	Privately Owned
Wold Newton:	Chalk Pit, Linetop Road	





Public Cleansing Depot, Sands Lane, Hunmanby

Works of improvement to the Depot included the erection of additional garage space, the reconditioning of existing structures and the provision of hot water and sanitary accommodation for the Council's workmen.

Washing facilities were provided on the collection vehicles.

Completing the installation of a bulk storage tank and pump, the Council began bulk purchase of petroleum spirit.

CAMPING SITES

In general those sites being the concern of commercial undertakings are adequately provided for in respect of sanitary needs.

Where sites and operation are secondary to other interests, conditions are not as good and much work remains to be done to secure a sufficiently high standard.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION STANDARDS

The standards of caravans and other types of holiday accommodation has occasioned complaints, which although small in number have been very bitter.

On investigation most complaints have been found to arise mainly from standards of furnishings, etc., being below those expected by the tenant for the amount charged, but outside the scope of statutory action.

Wherever possible pressure has been brought to bear on owners in an endeavour to secure adequate attention between lettings and to improve low standards. Much of the difficulty arises as a result of the 'absent landlord' with only pecuniary interest.

The sub-standard conditions appertaining to one group of structures of this type awaits survey and report to the appropriate Committee of this Council, particularly as the structures appear to be outside the bounds of effective Planning Control. The site referred to can only be described as a 'slum'; recourse to action under the Housing Acts may be open to the Council, the structures being permanent in character.

FOOD AND MEAT INSPECTION

All animals slaughtered for human consumption were inspected as a result of notification to this office. Much time is spent at night inspecting meat.

Other foods were inspected apart from meat and when unfit for food were surrendered voluntarily to the Public Health Department, as is the practice with meat declared unfit. Unfit food and meat was disposed of at the Council's refuse tips.

During 1958 one carcass of beef was condemned as unfit for human consumption being affected with generalised tuberculosis, the carcass weighed 484 lbs. In addition 77 lbs. of beef, and 288 lbs. of mutton were found to be unfit. The offal from these animals was also certified unfit. 38 lbs. 8 ozs. of tinned food comprising corned beef and cooked ham were inspected and found to be unfit for human consumption.





ICE CREAM

No authority was given for ice cream to be manufactured in the District.

HOUSING ACT, 1957

An undertaking was given by the owners of two cottages at Wold Newton, under Sub-section 4 of Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, that the two cottages would not be used for human habitation in either case until the Council, on being satisfied that they have been rendered fit for that purpose, cancelled the undertaking.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Complaints and nuisances were dealt with as they arose, notices requiring compliance with the Public Health Act, 1936 were served, all notices being informal.

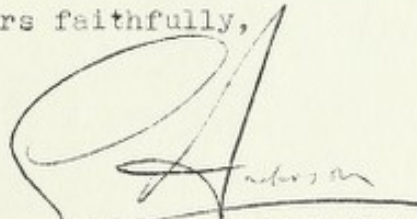
RODENT CONTROL

In December the Council accepted a tender submitted by a contractor who was willing to carry out systematic rodent control, on land and property owned or occupied by the Bridlington Rural District Council.

Until that time treatment in accordance with Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food approved technique was carried out by the Council's Foreman as a result of complaint and inspection.

This contractor had previously been employed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and had reverted to private practice as a result of the 'run down' of the rodent control service offered to farmers by the Ministry.

Yours faithfully,



Senior Public Health Inspector.

November, 1959.



