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**Contributors**

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BUNGAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the


MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the


PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1957.





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To THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BUNGAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Nursey, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1957. Dr. P. G. Cannon left in January of that year to take up an appointment in Staffordshire, and I succeeded him as your Medical Officer in February.

The Registrar General's estimated mid 1957 population shows an increase of ten over the corresponding period a year previously. There is an increase of 40 in the population since 1954.

An adjusted birth rate for Bungay was 18.1 compared with a National Rate of 16.1. The Maternal mortality is again Nil. There has been a fall in the number of deaths (all causes) from 50 to 44 during the year, giving an adjusted Death Rate of 8.7 compared with a Crude Rate of 11.5 for England and Wales.

At the 31st December, 1957, there were 32 persons on the Bungay Tuberculosis Register, representing 8.9 cases per 1,000 of the population.

The information in the report on Food premises, Shops, Factories and Housing, is compiled by your Public Health Inspector, to whom I am indebted.

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient servant,

H. E. NUTTEN.

Medical Officer of Health.

#### GENERAL STATISTICS:

Area (in acres)	=	2642
Registrar General's estimate of population (mid-1957)	=	3570
No. of inhabited houses	=	1168
Rateable Value	=	£38,436
Product of penny rate	=	£149.12.1

#### Vital Statistics:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births	36	27	63
(Illegitimate Births)	(2)	(3)	(5)
Illegitimacy rate per 1,000 live births	=	79.4	
Illegitimacy rate (England and Wales)	=	46	
Birth rate per 1,000 population	=	17.9	
Adjusted birth rate	=	18.1	
Birth rate (England and Wales)	=	16.1	
Comparability factor	=	1.01	

#### Still Births:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Still Births (Legitimate)	3	1	4
(Illegitimate)	(-)	(-)	(-)

Still birth rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) = 59.7  
Still birth rate (England and Wales) = 22.4



#### Maternal Mortality:

Maternal mortality	=	Nil
Maternal mortality per 1,000 total births	=	Nil
Maternal mortality rate (England & Wales)	=	0.47 per 1,000 total births.

#### Infant Mortality:

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths of infants under 1 yr. (Illegitimate)	2 (-)	1 (-)	3 (-)

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	=	47.8
Infant mortality rate (England and Wales)	=	23.0

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age:	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age: (Illegitimate)	2 (-)	1 (-)	3 (-)

#### Adjusted Birth and Death Rates, Comparability Factor:

Local Birth Rates are expressed in terms of population. These populations are estimated by the Registrar General and comprise persons of all ages, including those who have no influence on the birth rate.

These latter do, however, affect the birth rate in that a high proportion of them in a population tends to lower and a small proportion tends to raise, the true rate. The size of this proportion will vary in different areas and, therefore, the elimination or standardisation of such a factor will give a true comparison between areas.

The Registrar General issues a comparability factor on these lines. Multiplication of the Crude birth rate of an area by the comparability factor gives the adjusted birth rate and can be compared with the crude rate for England and Wales.

The comparability factor for deaths is obtained in a similar way to the above.

The factors for certain areas, where rapid increase or reduction in the population materially affects its composition by sex and age groups, are also adjusted on that account.

Death rate area comparability factors are adjusted to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area.

Birth rate area comparability factors are also adjusted to take account of the presence of sterile populations in institutions for the mentally ill or mentally deficient.

#### Causes of Infant Deaths:

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
F.	3 weeks	Acute Broncho Pneumonia
M.	3 days	Acute Bronchiolitis
M.	1 day	Prematurity

<u>Deaths - All Ages:</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	16	28	44

Death rate per 1,000 estimated population	=	12.3
Adjusted Death Rate	=	8.7
Death Rate (England and Wales)	=	11.5
Comparability Factor	=	0.71



Causes of Death:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	1	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	-	2	2
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2
Diabetes	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1	6	7
Coronary disease, angina	6	3	9
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-
Other heart diseases	1	4	5
Other circulatory diseases	2	5	7
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	3	4
Bronchitis	-	1	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	1	2
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
All other accidents	-	1	1
Suicide	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	<u>16</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>44</u>

Notes on Causes of Death:

Two cases of Cancer of lung and bronchus occurred in males aged 49 and 60 and the other in a female aged 72.

One case of Leukaemia occurred in a female aged 80 years and the other in a male aged 65.

Deaths from Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus during the years 1953-57:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>D/Rate per 1,000 popn.</u>
1952	3	1	4	1.12
1953	-	-	-	-
1954	2	-	2	0.56
1955	2	-	2	0.56
1956	-	-	-	-
1957	2	1	3	0.84
	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3.08</u>
Average				.51

Table showing the more important causes of death, numbers and percentages:

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>No. of Deaths.</u>	<u>1957.</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Diseases of circulatory system	21		47.73
Vascular lesions of nervous system	7		15.91
Malignant diseases	7		15.91
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	5		11.36
Influenza	-		-
All other causes	<u>4</u>		<u>9.09</u>
	44		100.00

It will be seen that 79% of all deaths fell under the first three headings.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS:

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Population	3648	3483	3479	3497	3530	3560	3560	3570
No. of inhabited houses	1134	1170	1195	1216	1226	1269	1276	
No. of live births	33	53	56	47	50	51	60	
Birth Rate (Crude)	9.3	15.2	16.1	13.4	14.2	14.3	16.8	17.1
No. of Still births	-	3	-	-	2	-	1	
Maternal mortality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Infant mortality rate	90.9	-	35.7	21.3	-	19.6	16.6	47.1
(No. of Deaths)	3 (3)	(-)	(2)	(1)	(-)	(1)	(1)	(3)
No. of Deaths (all ages)	50	43	51	41	52	47	50	
Death Rate (crude)	14.09	12.3	14.6	11.7	14.7	13.2	14.0	12.9

Number of all confirmed cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases notified during the year 1957 according to age and sex.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Acute Pneumonia</u>	<u>Scarlet Fever</u>	<u>Whooping Cough</u>	<u>Measles</u>	<u>Puerperal Pyrexia</u>	<u>Polio myelitis</u>	<u>Erysipelas</u>	<u>Infectious Hepatitis</u>
	<u>M. F. T.</u>	<u>M. F. T.</u>	<u>M. F. T.</u>	<u>M. F. T.</u>	<u>M. F. T.</u>	<u>M. F. T.</u>	<u>M. F. T.</u>	<u>M. F. T.</u>
Under 1	- - -	- - -	- 1 1	1 - 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 4 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
2 -	- - -	- - -	- 1 1	1 4 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
3 -	- - -	- - -	1 1 2	6 3 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
4 -	- - -	- - -	1 1 2	3 4 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5 - 9	- - -	1 2 3	2 7 9	21 29 50	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
10 - 14	2 - 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 1 1	- - -	- - -
15 - 24	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 - 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
25 - 44	1 1 2	- 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
45 - 64	- 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 - 1	- - -
65 or over	2 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Age unknown	1	- - -	- - -	1 1 2	- 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -
Total	3 3 2	1 3 4	4 11 15	40 45 85	- 1 1	- - 1	1 - 1	- - 2

Grand Total = 121



Diseases notified during the year, classified to month of occurrence:

Acute Pneumonia	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Puerperal Pyrexia	Poilo-myelitis	Erysipelas	Infective Hepatitis
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
3	1	-	4	-	-	-	-
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	7	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	5	2	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-
12	4	15	85	1	1	1	2

Grand Total = 121

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION:

In Bungay Urban District during 1957, 54 primary immunisations were carried out by the child welfare clinic and general practitioners. The ages of the children immunised were as follows:-

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>No. of Children Immunised</u>
1957	9
1956	40
1955	1
1954	-
1953	-
1952	2
1951	2
1950	-
1949	-
1948	-
1943-7	-
Total	<u>54</u>

During the same year, 39 booster doses were given.  
 During 1956, 49 primary immunisations were carried out.  
 During 1955, 46 primary immunisations were carried out.  
 During 1954, 68 primary immunisations were carried out.



TUBERCULOSIS:

No. of cases on Register  
at 31.12.56.

No. of cases added during  
the year

No. of cases removed  
during the year

No. of cases on the Register  
at 31st.Dec.1957.

Males		Females		Total
Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	
13	1	12	5	
-	-	1	-	
-	-	-	-	
13	1	13	5	

Cases added to the Register:

New notifications 1

Inward Transfers -

Total 1

Cases removed from the Register:

Recovered -

Died -

Removed to other areas -

Total -

Cases on the Register, according to age and sex at 3.12.57:-

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Under 5 years	1	1	2
5 - 14 years	2	1	3
15 - 24 years	2	3	5
25 - 44 years	4	10	14
45 - 64 years	2	1	3
65 years and over	3	1	4
Age unknown	-	1	1
	<u>14</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>32</u>

Comparative figures of Tuberculosis at 31.12.57:-

District	Popn.	No. of Cases		Total	Cases per 1,000 Popn.
		Pulm.	Non-Pulm.		
Boccles M. Borough	7,000	28	5	33	4.7
Blyth R. District	19,100	54	15	69	3.6
Bungay U. District	3,570	26	6	32	8.9
Halesworth U. District	2,330	12	5	17	7.3
Leiston-Cum-Sizewell U. District	4,160	21	4	25	6.0
Wainford R. District	6,790	16	11	27	3.8

To the Chairman and Members of the Bungay Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Nursey and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report as your Public Health Inspector for the year ending 31st December, 1957:-

FACTORY ACTS 1937 and 1948:

FACTORY ACTS 1947 and 1948.		No. on Register.
Factories in which Section 1.2.3.4.6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	} Non-Power	1.
Factories in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority		} Power
	22	
Total		<u>23</u>

No. of Factories inspected during the year - Non-power	1
- Power	<u>12</u>
Total	<u>13</u>

Defects observed and Notices served Under Section 7 : = nil

Factory Act Section 34:- Means of Escape in case of Fire.

Application for the Certificate in respect of Two garages were pending inspection of the premises by a Fire Prevention Officer of the County Fire Service.

WATER SUPPLY:

Analysts:- Messrs Lincolne Sutton & Wood,  
Clarence House,  
6 Clarence Road,  
NORWICH.

Samples of water were taken periodically from various points in the town, and were submitted for Bacteriological and Chemical Analysis. All samples were certified to be "Highly Satisfactory".

A typical Chemical Analysis is herewith appended:-

Certificate No. 662.I. }  
Laboratory No. 5896/7/W } dated 26th October, 1957.

Sample received 4th October, 1957, from Bungay U.D.C. (Untreated)  
Marked:- Shallow Well, Outney Common.

Appearance when received:	Clear
Nature of deposit :	Nil
Colour :	Nil
Odour :	Nil
Reaction :	Neutral
pH.:	6.7
Taste	Satisfactory



### Results of Chemical Analysis in Parts Per Million:

Ammoniacal Nitrogen :	0.03	0.03
Abuminoid Nitrogen :	0.07	0.07
Nitrate Nitrogen :	Nil	Nil
Nitrite Nitrogen :	Nil	Nil
Chlorine as Chlorides :	66	66
Oxygen Absorbed (4 hrs., 27°C):	1.2	

### Hardness as CaCO<sub>3</sub>:

Total	:	330
Carbonate (Temporary)	:	220
Non-Carbonate (permanent)	:	110
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	:	220
Free Carbon Dioxide	:	60
Total Solids (at 180°C)	:	510
Iron (Total)	:	Nil
Metals in Solution other than iron	:	Nil

### Bacteriological Results:

Number of Colonies Developing Per Ml. in 48 hrs. at 37°C	=	Nil
Presumptive Coliform Organisms - Probable No. per 100 Ml.	=	Nil
B.Coli Type. 1. (Fæ cal) :	=	Absent

### Opinion:

This water is of good organic quality and its bacteriological condition is excellent. As compared with the last analysis (Our Certificate No. 425 H) the salinity is lower. The other characteristics of the water are very much the same as they were then. The reaction of the water is slightly on the Alkaline side of neutrality, and this type of water may be found to have some solvent action on metals, though it would not be regarded as an aggressive water in this respect. The clarity, odour, and taste of the sample were all satisfactory and in our opinion it is suitable for drinking and general purposes.

(Signed) LINCOLNE SUTTON AND WOOD.

Dwellings which receive piped supply direct	=	97%
" " " supply by Stand pipe	=	2.5%
" without mains supply	=	.5%

### Water Treatment:

Chlorination of the water supply is effected by the injection of liquid chlorine at the source, Outney Common Waterworks. The liquid chlorine is injected into the shallow well direct at the rate of .03 lbs to each 10,000 gallons of water pumped. There was no shortage of supply at the source.

The total amount of water pumped during the year ending 31st December, 1957 (including bulk supplies to Wainford R.D.C and Loddon R.D.C.)			
	:	=	48,760,000 galls.
Total Rainfall 1957	:	=	24.48 inches
Highest Monthly Rainfall July/57	=		3.49 inches
Lowest " " April/57	=		.46 inches

Bulk Supplies: Water is supplied in bulk to parishes outside the Urban District boundaries for two neighbouring Rural Authorities namely Loddon Rural District Council and Wainford Rural District Council.

No additions were made to trunk mains during the year.



## SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

The Sewage Disposal Head Works are situated at Ollands Plantation, two sub-stations, one situated in Boyscott Lane, and the other at the Falcon Bridge, operate to pump sewage from lower levels of the town to the headworks.

The majority of the town is adequately sewered, however, there are properties not so provided, which are situated in isolated positions on the outskirts of the town, or levels do not permit their being connected to the mains.

Night soil is collected each Wednesday evening from 20 dwellings, and disposal of night soil is effected at the Council's tip at Ollands Plantation.

Drainage of the town is only partially separate, and during heavy rainfall the sewers are loaded beyond their capacity. Some steady, if slow, progress is being made to remove surface drains from the sewer system. Each year shows some improvement in the position, with the steady reduction of flow which is indicated by the Lee Recorder during rainfall.

### Certificate of Analysis of Sewage Effluent from the Disposal Works, Ollands Plantation - Outfall:-

Certificate No. 260.I.  
Laboratory No. 1752/4/M.  
Received 1st June, 1957.

Appearance	:	Clear, trace brown deposit
Colour	:	Green
Odour	:	Inoffensive
Reaction	:	Neutral                      pH 6.9
Ammoniacal Nitrogen:	0.8	
Albuminoid Nitrogen:	1.6	
Nitrate Nitrogen :	30	
Nitrite Nitrogen :	0.5	
Chlorine as Chlorides:	178	
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate:	8.4	
B.O.D.	:	23
Suspended Solids :		22

#### Comment:

This is a very satisfactory effluent from the point of view of suspended solids and the B.O.D. only slightly exceeds the Royal Commission general standards. Almost all the nitrogen present is in the Oxidised form. The sample had little odour and remained stable on keeping.

(signed) LINCOLNE SUTTON & WOOD.

One attendant is employed full time at the Disposal Works, and he is assisted half time by the Rodent Operator. Disposal of dried sludge still presents as great a problem as ever, and we continue to dump this at the refuse tip at Ollands Plantation.



### COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE:

Collection is carried out weekly from all dwellings in the Town with the exception of a few isolated properties on the outskirts.

Refuse is collected from business premises on Saturday Mornings. Disposal of refuse is made into a tip which is hired from the Loddon Rural District Council, and which is situated in Ditchingham. Tipping is controlled and adequate soil coverage is given.

In order to ensure that the refuse tip does not develop into a source of major rat infestation, monthly inspections and treatments are carried out. At no time was the tip found to be grossly infested.

Refuse collection is performed by two men full time, and the assistance of one extra man each Friday all day, and Saturday morning.

### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949:

The fulfilment of the Council's responsibility under this Act, is under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector.

One Rodent Operator is employed half time.

Disinfestation of Sewers is carried out at 6 monthly intervals by reciprocal assistance arrangement between myself and the Public Health Inspector for the Borough of Beccles. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food (Infestation Control Division) are responsible for the co-ordination of Anti-Rodent work, and pay half the total expenses incurred.

The sewer mains were tested twice a year, using "Warfarin" to which Para-nitro-phenol had been added.

The degree of Rat infestation in sewers is only of a minor nature, and has over the years been systematically declining.

Business premises received routine inspections for evidence of Rodent infestation, and private dwellings were inspected as and when requested by the occupant or owner.

Dwelling houses surveyed under the Act	=	116
Other properties, including business premises surveyed under the Act	=	68

### FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955:

The enforcement of this Act is the responsibility of the Local Authority. It came into operation on 1st January, 1956, although some of its requirements did not become operative until 1st July, 1956.

Periodical visits to food premises did not reveal any breach of the regulations.

### SHOPS ACT, 1950 SECTION 38:

There are 85 shops trading within the Urban District, and responsibility for inspections under the Section of the Act are delegated to the Local Authority.

The proprietors of 6 shops are in possession of exemption certificates issued by the Council.



Shops found to be without adequate Sanitary Conveniences	=	2
" " " " " " Washing Facilities	=	1
" " " " " " Heating	=	1

Informal Notices to remedy these defects were served, and resulted in immediate compliance.

Periodical Inspections of Shop, Stalls, Vehicles, Restaurant and Hotel Kitchens, and premises where food was being prepared or handled have in all cases given satisfaction as to the standard of cleanliness.

#### SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT INSPECTION:

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & lambs	Pigs
No. killed	62	54	37	347	183
No. Inspected	62	54	37	347	183
Whole Carcasses Condemned-Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes					3
Carcasses of which some part or organ - was condemned -Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	5
Other Causes	5	2	-	2	5

#### Brief Analysis of Other Causes:-

3 Pigs - Fevered  
 5 Pigs - Pluck - Milk Spot  
 1 Heifer } Actinomycotic  
 1 Ox }  
 3 Ox Livers - Fluke  
 1 Heifer - Bedema

In July 1954 private Slaughtering was re-introduced in suitable and licensed premises. There are two licensed slaughter houses within the Urban District. All animals killed locally have been notified and inspected before sale to the public.

#### MILK:

No. of Dairies Registered = 3

No. of Milk Dealers Licenses issued:-

(1) Pasteurised = 3

(2) Tuberculin Tested = 2

No biological samples were taken as no milk produced in this District is consumed raw.



### CONDEMNED FOODS:

During the year it was found necessary to condemn the following foods as unfit for human consumption; condemned foods are disposed of by burial at the Council's refuse tip at Ollands Plantation.

#### Tinned Foods:

Luncheon Meat	=	7 lbs
Corned Beef	=	13 lbs
Ham	=	20 lbs
Ox Tongue	=	20 lbs

#### Fruit

Peaches	=	28 tins
Pears	=	22 tins
Oranges	=	4 tins
Pineapple	=	17 tins

#### Fish

Norwegian Shrimps	=	9 tins
Pilchards	=	9 tins

#### Sundries

Milk	=	12 tins
Cheese	=	9 lbs
Crystal Albumen	=	7 lbs

### FOOD & DRUGS (other than Milk):

Samples sent for analysis consisted of the following:-

Sandwich Spread	Milk Chocolate Melba
Lemon Curd	Calamine Lotion
Tomato Ketchup	Bromsdales (Travel sickness remedy)
Lemonade Crystals	Indigestion Powder

All samples were satisfactory.

### ICE CREAM:

There are 14 premises in the town registered for the Sale of Ice Cream. Two of these premises are equipped for manufacture to the Standard required by the Heat Treatment Regulations 1947/48, but neither were manufacturing in the manner to which these Regulations apply. Two shops manufacture with the complete cold mix, and the remainder are concerned only with the sale of pre-packed blocks which are supplied by bulk manufacturers. Routine Visits have been made to the premises of retailers of Ice Cream and I am satisfied that these preparations are hygienically served.

### HOUSING:

#### Housing Act, 1949.

The Council continues the principle of making improvement grants to the owners of suitable properties.

Number of grants made during the year 1957 = 4.

### Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954:

At every available opportunity this survey of dwelling houses was proceeded with.

No. of houses inspected	=	37
" " " unsatisfactory	=	4
" rendered fit by informal action	=	4
" of Demolition orders secured	=	6
" Demolished	=	6
" of dwellings in respect of which closing orders were made	=	2

### HOUSING:

No. of Old Peoples Bungalows	=	4
No. of houses built under Contract for U.D.C.	=	nil
" " flats " " " " " "	=	nil
" " houses " by private enterprise	=	5
Total number of houses owned by the Council to date	=	328
" " " Old Peoples Bungalows " " "	=	8
" " " Flats " " "	=	51
" " " Hutments " " "	=	nil
" " " Prefabs " " "	=	20
Total Dwellings		<u>407</u>

### Building Programme for the Urban District Council for 1958:

Old Peoples dwellings (Bungalows)	=	8
Single bedroom cottages	=	3
Private Enterprise building	=	2
Prefabs	=	2
Total No. of dwellings within the Urban District	=	1168
Population	=	3570
No. of applicants on the Housing List	=	118

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936:

No. of dwellings inspected at invitation of tenant	=	7
No. of informal notices served	=	7
No. of notices complied with	=	7

In concluding this, my twelfth Annual Report, as your Public Health Inspector, I would like once again to take this opportunity of expressing my sincere appreciation of the support which the Chairmen and Members of all Committees have always afforded me, and to thank the Clerk of the Council, the office staff, and the Medical Officer of Health, for their advice and continued ready assistance at all times.

I have the honour to remain,  
Your obedient servant,

A. J. COOPER.

Public Health Inspector.



