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CORBY
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ANNUAL REPORT

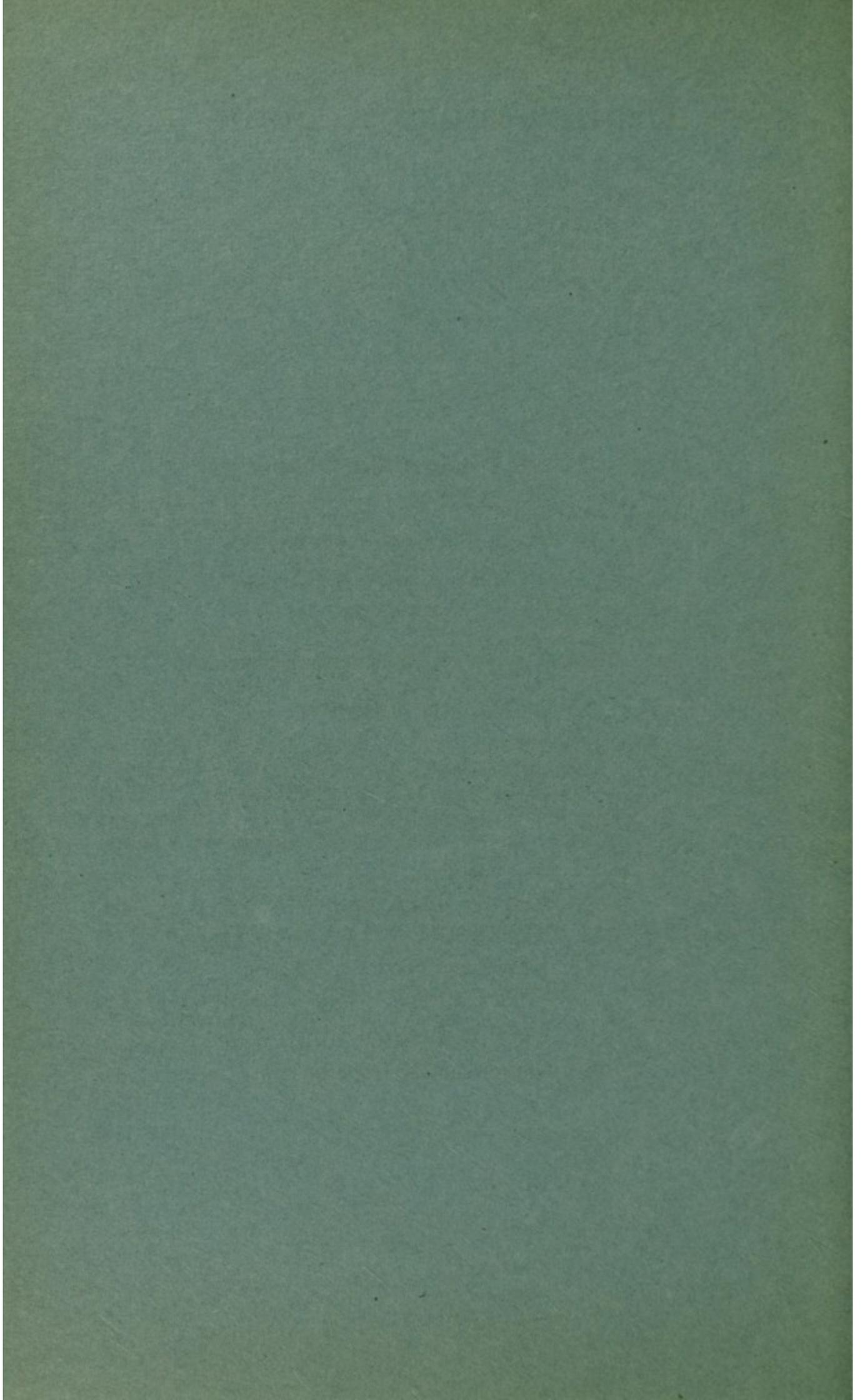
of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1948



DALKEITH PRESS LTD., KETTERING



Urban District of Corby

Members of the Public Health Committee:

1948-49

Councillor J. Wallace (*Chairman*).

Councillors J. Dowell, A. V. Easton, J. Scobbie, A. Stewart, F. C. White,
and Rev. A. Brooke Westcott.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority:

Medical Officer of Health:

JOHN TERENCE MURPHY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Also holds the appointments of Medical Officer of Health to the Urban District Councils of Burton Latimer, Rothwell, Desborough, the Rural District of Kettering and Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer to the Northamptonshire County Council.

Sanitary Inspector:

GEORGE H. WILKINSON, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I.

(Meat and Foods)

(From 1st March, 1948)

JOHN DOUGLAS MITCHELL

(Assistant to Sanitary Inspector)

Public Health Department,
75, London Road,
KETTERING.

July, 1949.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Corby Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Urban District for 1948.

The National Health Service Act which came into operation on the 5th July removed from the jurisdiction of the Council the two personal health services for which it was previously responsible, namely the treatment of Infectious Diseases and the immunisation of children under 15 years against Diphtheria. The Council is still responsible for preventing the incidence and spread of infectious diseases.

Housing remained throughout the year the chief pre-occupation of the council, altogether 263 houses were completed.

The Health Committee during the year has paid special attention to Atmospheric pollution, food premises and food. It is satisfactory to record progress in the standard of cleanliness in food preparing places and food shops.

An outbreak of Paratyphoid fever which occurred towards the end of July, fortunately never reached epidemic proportions.

The birth rate has shown a steady decline since the peak year of 1944 and is the lowest since the inception of the Urban District. The Infantile Mortality rate has again shown a higher figure than that for England and Wales—there were 12 deaths among babies under 1 year, of which 7 occurred in the neo-natal period and two deaths occurred as a result of respiratory infection.

I must put on record my appreciation of the keenness, interest and support of the Chairman and members of the Health Committee and also of the co-operation of my colleagues, especially Mr. Wilkinson, who has fulfilled his duties with abounding energy.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. MURPHY,
Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years
1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948.

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Area (acres)	2835	2835	2835	2835	2835
Population— (Registrar-General's estimate) ...	11080	11330	12170	12450	13260
Number of Live Births	330	290	262	255	263
Legitimate	312	259	241	243	254
Illegitimate	18	34	21	12	9
Birth-rate per 1,000 population ...	29.78	25.59	21.52	20.48	19.83
Number of Still Births	9	4	4	9	9
Legitimate	9	2	4	9	9
Illegitimate	—	2	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births	26.54	13.60	15.03	34.09	33.08
Rate per 1,000 population	0.81	0.35	0.32	0.72	0.67
Number of Deaths	81	88	89	83	85
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude)	7.31	7.76	7.31	6.66	6.41
Total Maternal Deaths	2	1	1	—	—
(a) Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other Puerperal Causes ...	2	1	1	—	—
Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births	30.30	62.06	49.61	70.58	45.62
* Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	4	7	7	3	9
* Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	7	6	2	8
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	6	16	13	13	12
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	1	—	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea under two years of age	1	2	—	—	—

*Registrar Generals Figures

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR, 1948

	Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population								Rate per 1,000 live births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	Small-Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	17.9	0.42	10.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	3.3	34
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	20.0	0.52	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	4.5	39
148 Smaller Towns estd. resident populations, 25,000—50,000	19.2	0.43	10.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.04	2.1	32
London	20.1	0.39	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	2.4	31
Corby Urban District	19.83	0.67	6.41	—	—	—	—	0.07	—	—	—	45.62

	Abortion with Sepsis				Abortion without Sepsis		Puerperal Infections		Others		Total
	with Sepsis	without Sepsis	with Sepsis	without Sepsis	with Sepsis	without Sepsis	with Sepsis	without Sepsis	with Sepsis	without Sepsis	Total
The Maternal Mortality rates for England and Wales per 1,000 total births	0.11	0.05	0.13	0.73	1.12						
The Maternal Mortality rates for Corby Urban Dist.	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

SECTION A. Statistics and Social Conditions.

Area (acres)	2,835
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population ...	13,260
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1948) according to Rate Books	3,332
Rateable Value	£71,504
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£275/17/5

The chief occupations of the district are : Iron and steel workings, manufacture of clothing and farming.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year :

LIVE BIRTHS	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	254	125	129
Illegitimate	9	5	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	263	130	133
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population 19.83

STILL BIRTHS	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	9	6	3
Illigitimate	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			33.08

DEATHS	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
	85	53	32

Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 6.41

Deaths from Puerperal causes :—

Puerperal Sepsis	—
Other Puerperal causes	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	—

Death-rate of infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	45.62
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	43.30
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	111.11

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	12

LIVE BIRTH RATES, 1948

Corby	...	...	...	...	...	19.83
England and Wales			...	...	...	17.9

Infantile mortality is the number of deaths in children under one year of age per 1,000 live births. This is an indication of the environmental and social conditions of a community with special reference to housing, overcrowding, and maternity and child welfare.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES, 1948

Corby	...	...	...	...	45.62
England and Wales			...	...	34.0

The causes of deaths in children under one year of age with age and sex distribution are given in the following table :—

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of death</i>
1 hour	F.	Pulmonary Atelectasis.
2 hours	F.	Atelectasis. Prematurity. Toxaemia of Pregnancy.
10 hours	M.	Congenital Atelectasis. Prematurity (36 weeks gestation).
10 hours	F.	Prematurity.
26 hours	F.	Prematurity.
3 days	M.	Prematurity.
5 days	M.	Intracranial haemorrhage.
3 months	F.	Cardiac failure. Broncho Pneumonia. Whooping Cough.
3 months	M.	Cardiac failure. Congenital heart disease.
4 months	M.	Pneumonia and Pulmonary oedema.
7 months	M.	Broncho pneumonia.
9 months	F.	Hydrocephalic attack. Increased intracranial tension. Congenital hydrocephalus.

The registered causes of death were as follows :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
All Causes	53	32	85
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—
2 Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	—	1	1
5 Diphtheria	—	—	—
6 Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	6	2	8
7 Other forms of tuberculosis	—	1	1
8 Syphilitic diseases	1	—	1
9 Influenza	—	—	—
10 Measles	—	—	—
11 Acute Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	—	—	—
12 Acute infantile encephalitis	—	—	—
13 Cancer	7	5	12
14 Diabetes	—	2	2
15 Heart Disease	9	7	16
16 Intracranial vascular lesions	4	2	6
17 Other circulatory diseases	2	—	2
18 Bronchitis	2	2	4
19 Pneumonia (all forms)	2	1	3
20 Other respiratory diseases	2	—	2
21 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	2	—	2
22 Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	—
23 Appendicitis	1	—	1
24 Other digestive diseases	1	—	1
25 Nephritis	2	1	3
26 Puerperal causes	—	—	—
27 Premature Birth	1	2	3
28 Congenital debility, malformation, and birth injury	3	3	6
29 Suicide	—	—	—
30 Road traffic accidents	1	—	1
31 Other violent causes	—	1	1
32 All other causes	7	2	9

SECTION B. General Provision of Health Services.

(a) **Laboratory facilities.**—Bacteriological examinations have been carried out by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Northampton.

The following specimens were examined :—	1948
Swabs	11
Blood	29
Faeces	259
Urine	57
Apple Puree	1
Ice Cream	6
Milk	2
Raw Milk	3
Paratyphoid culture	18
Pasteurised Milk	2
Cream	2
Cornflower	1
Cooking Fat	1
Eggs	1

(b) **Ambulance facilities.**—Infectious cases are removed by the ambulance of the Joint Hospital Board. Non-infectious cases and accident cases are removed by the Corby Ambulance under the administration of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

(c) **Nursing in the Home.**—The Corby Nursing Association which is affiliated to the County Nursing Association provides the services of three whole time nurses. Details of the work carried out during 1948 are as follows :-

General	Cases Nursed		Total Visits
	Midwifery	Maternity	
172	96	20	3,616

(d) **Treatment Centres and Clinics.**—A County Council Welfare Clinic is held once weekly. A Medical Officer also attends each week. An Ante-Natal Clinic is also held weekly.

The County Council is the authority for the treatment of Tuberculosis and the Tuberculosis Officer attends weekly at the Health Clinic, Market Street, Kettering.

Orthopaedic cases attend the Manfield Orthopaedic Clinic at Corby.

Persons suffering from Venereal Diseases are treated at the Kettering and District General Hospital every Thursday evening under the County Council Scheme.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—From 1941 free immunisation against Diphtheria was offered to children from one to fifteen years of age.

The number of children who were immunised in 1948 is as follows:

Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	197
5 to 14 years	...	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	...	201

The number of children who have had the full course of immunisation since the beginning of the scheme is as follows:—

Age at 31-12-48	Under 1	1	2	3	4
i.e. Born in year	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
Number immunised	10	140	174	171	224

Estimated mid-year population 1948, 1330

Age at 31-12-48	5 to 9	10 to 14
i.e. Born in year	1939-1943	1934-1938
Number immunised	1187	1220

Estimated mid-year population 1948, 2307

The above figures do not include those children immunised by private arrangement.

The number of children who received a reinforcing injection of Diphtheria prophylactic during the year was 8.

SECTION C. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supplies.—The average daily consumption was 421,000 gallons of which 58,600 gallons were taken for industrial purposes. Due to the relatively high rainfall during the summer months the yield from the Council's two wells remained fairly constant throughout the year and only in September fell slightly below 200,000 gallons per day from both wells. There was, however, an overall increase in consumption mainly due to the completion and occupation of new houses and an increased demand for water for building purposes. The additional requirement of water was available from the Corby & District Water Co. under the Council's arrangements for a bulk supply, and there has therefore been no problem in obtaining the necessary supplies.

Samples of water have been submitted at approximately monthly intervals for bacteriological examination and the results have been generally satisfactory as indicated by the figures quoted below:

Number of Samples and Results of Bacteriological Examination From Little Oakley Well

- 11 samples of treated (chlorinated) water showing B. Coli 0/100 c.c.
- 1 sample of treated (chlorinated) water showing B. Coli 25/100 c.c.

and faecal coli 25/100 c.c.

2 samples of raw water showing B. Coli 0/100 c.c.

1 sample of raw water from leakage in well lining showing B. Coli 900/100 c.c. and faecal coli 17/100 c.c.

From Kelvin Grove Well

10 samples treated (chlorinated and filtered) water showing B. Coli 0/100 c.c.

1 sample raw water showing B. Coli 0/100 c.c.

1 sample raw water showing B. Coli 8/100 c.c.

From Bulk Supply Main (Water from Corby and District Water Co., Ltd.)

8 samples treated water showing B. Coli 0/100 c.c.

1 sample treated water showing B. Coli 70/100 c.c.

Service Taps

3 samples showing B. Coli 0/100 c.c.

1 sample showing B. Coli 2/100 c.c.

Except where indicated above no samples showed evidence of faecal coli. Following the discovery of the leakage in the lining of the Little Oakley well effective repairs were carried out to prevent further contamination from this cause. No chemical analyses were carried out. There is no evidence of plumbo-solvency in the water from any of the three sources of supply.

22 houses and a dairy farm were supplied with well water. Eight samples showed contamination and appropriate action was taken. (See appendix 7).

In two isolated cottages the cause was seepage from a privy cesspit. This was successfully dealt with by replacing the privy by a chemical closet.

60 houses obtain their water from standpipes; and in the majority of cases, one standpipe is provided to several houses. More than half of these houses are of sound construction, and the owners have been asked to provide water supplies inside the houses.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.—New works of sewerage have been confined to requirements within the boundaries of housing sites in course of development, preparatory to the erection of houses and although some existing sewers are at times flowing near to full capacity there were no serious instances of surcharge during the year.

There have been no alterations or extensions of the Sewage Disposal Works.

Public Cleansing.—The collection of house refuse was continued on a fortnightly basis as the necessary additional labour could not be found to resume a weekly collection service. Due to the completion of a substantial number of new houses and the reduction of the working week from 47 hours to 44 hours it became necessary to supplement the refuse freighter and regular collection gang with a further lorry and casual labour operating one day per week.

The labour shortage has also precluded any improvement in the method of refuse disposal by tipping into the old ironstone workings at Stanion Lane.

Although, numerically, labour has generally been available for street scavenging, this was mainly of the "pensioner" or physically unfit type and the service was therefore below a desirable standard of efficiency.

SECTION D. Housing.

A summary of the work carried out under the Housing and Public Health Acts is given in appendices 2, 3, 4, and 5.

The Old Town ward includes approximately 300 houses built before 1914. A survey was commenced in June and 49 houses were inspected in detail (see appendix 6). From a preliminary survey it appears that about 70 houses require early action. In Lloyd's Road there are 16 well constructed houses built prior to 1900 sited near an area to the works from which the densest atmospheric pollution emanates.

Overcrowding, especially on bedroom standard is very high owing to the large number of lodgers, many of them with wives and families (see appendix 5). There are only 8 houses belonging to the Steel firm or Council with 4 bedrooms. During the year over 250 families have been transferred to new Council houses.

The majority of the steel-company's houses have solid external walls, causing dampness in the bedrooms, due to condensation. Similar experience occurs in the 42 Council houses on the Oakley Road Estate which were built during the war. These houses, except for the doors, are constructed of concrete, steel and brick and are damp and cold with heavy condensation in humid weather.

Camps and Hostels.—One hutment camp was closed in November and the remaining two camps with 20 huts and approximately 230 residents were in use at the end of the year. A new sanitary block was installed during the year.

There are two excellent hostels in the town, one owned by the steel firm, and the other by the Church Army. The total number of men catered for is around 135. The latter hostel is being extended, and when completed will house 210 men as compared with the present 81.

The camps are serving a useful purpose but cannot compare with the hostels in regard to comfort and amenities.

Schools.—There are five schools. A summary of the defects found are given in appendix 2. Two canteens lack proper washing facilities for the staff.

At one large school with over 800 children the urinals and water closets are unsatisfactory and the washing facilities inadequate.

Rodent Control.—The areas of the sewage works and refuse tip appear to be the main reservoirs. A check treatment of the sewers in November proved that those in the old town were heavily infested. No rodent operative has been appointed.

Keeping of Animals.—172 persons keep pigs in the Urban district and inspections proved many faults in the sties. The faults were, too much timber in construction, crude drainage arrangements and stacking manure on open ground.

Poultry keeping is very common and in the majority of cases the pens are unsatisfactory.

Swimming Baths.—A private open air pool is in use during the summer months. This is a modern plant and samples have been satisfactory.

<i>Date of Sample</i>	<i>Probable B.Coli. per 100 c.c.</i>	<i>Probable faecal coli per 100 c.c.</i>
2.7.48	Nil	Nil
29.7.48	2	Nil
13.8.48	Nil	Nil
20.9.48	17	Nil

Factories.—Appendix 8 shows the number of factories in the district and the number of inspections made and contraventions discovered and remedied during the year.

Shops Act, 1934.—For summary of work done see appendix 2 (6) six certificates were issued exempting occupiers from the need to provide separate sanitary conveniences for males and females.

Atmospheric pollution.—A residential area containing approximately 750 houses is built adjoining the works and subject to gross pollution, During the last 4 months of the year a reduction was noted due to improvement schemes inside the works. The main sources of pollution are from the coke ovens and the Bessemer process.

A firm was served with statutory notices for excessive black smoke from boiler house chimneys. The causes were inadequate boiler plant, indifferent firing, and low grade fuel. As a result of the notices an additional boiler is to be installed, the others to be fitted with mechanical (underfeed) stokers and the necessary boiler-houses instrument installed.

River Pollution.—Trade waste containing much suspended matter was being discharged into the South stream. The firm has promised to instal a new treatment plant. The effluent from the Council's sewage works was examined and found to be very satisfactory.

SECTION E. Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Food premises.—A survey was made of all food premises in the district and revealed many contraventions of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. (see appendix 10). The main faults were water closets opening direct into the food rooms, lack of hot water and soap and towels. A small number were found without water supply or any washing facilities.

This survey revealed general inadequate food storage. Several food shops have no separate access for removal of refuse. On the whole it was found that (a) the premises were clean (b) overalls were almost invari-

ably worn but (c) smoking among the staff was common. All improvements were carried out by informal action, no legal proceedings were taken.

Hawkers.—15 food hawkers have been trading in the district, advice has been sought in construction of mobile fish and chip shops.

Canteens.—There are a number of canteens attached to factories, building sites, camps, and schools. On the whole the conditions were satisfactory.

Food.—A list of unsound food voluntarily surrendered is given in appendix 11.

In two cases food was seized, laid before a magistrate and condemned. The offenders were brought before the council and warned.

In 9 other cases informal letters were sent to the shopkeepers.

Ice Cream.—There were 3 manufacturers-retailer and 6 retailers in Corby, together with 5 retailers (vehicles) from outside the district. The manufacturing premises are generally satisfactory. The 6 retailers' premises were only used for the sale of prepacked ice cream. The vehicles which came into the district were not fitted with satisfactory washing facilities; their owners were given until the 31st March, 1949 to make them comply with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations, 1947.

25 samples were submitted for chemical analyses (see appendix 12). Later samples generally showed improvements in fat content.

Milk and Dairies.—Most of the milk retailed was pasteurised. On two occasions it was found that 10% and 17% respectively of a dairyman's bottles were chipped. Several other contraventions were noticed and all were dealt with by informal action. (see appendix 13).

There is one dairy farm in the district, water is supplied from a shallow well and a sample has shown heavy contamination. Difficulty is here experienced because of the distance of the farm from a public supply.

SECTION F. Infectious Diseases.

Paratyphoid Fever.—A case was notified from a village over 4 miles from Corby on 21st July, and on 24th July three cases were notified. Altogether 16 cases of clinical paratyphoid fever occurred within the urban area and sixteen contacts were found to be carriers. (4 cases were removed to a General Hospital and notified from there to another authority).

Investigation revealed that the only common factor was articles of confectionery containing synthetic cream all from the same bakery. The patient from the village had not been to Corby for several months but she had eaten a cream bun, which came from the bakery, at a garden fete on 26th June.

The date of onset of illness, except in one case, was between 8th to 15th July generally on the 10th and all the patients had consumed cream buns on the weekend of 26th June. In spite of repeated investigations lasting over several weeks none of the personnel employed at the bakehouse or its subsidiary shop was found to be secreting paratyphoid.

Cultures from the sixteen patients in Corby and two in the adjoining area showed the same phage grouping (VI phage type 3a). Three contact carriers showed an exotic paratyphoid B strain, one of these was a Swedish girl on holiday who presumably infected the two carriers with whom she was living.

The infection was generally mild in type—thirteen cases were removed to hospital and all recovered.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. These empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade. No action was taken during 1948.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62, and Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172. No action was taken under this section whereby an infectious case of pulmonary tuberculosis may be compulsorily removed to hospital.

Eighteen cases of respiratory and two of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified. There were 10 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis After-Care. The committee continues to take a great interest in the welfare of patients and extend financial assistance to needy cases.

APPENDIX 1

Details of Inspections and Visits.—

Butchers' premises	65	Halls and Cinema	13
Bakehouses	25	Shops Acts	83
Ice Cream Manufacturers	29	School Lavatories	11
Ice Cream Retailers (Premises)	59	Urinals, Public Conveniences	12
Ice Cream Retailers (Vehicles)	9	Pig Sties	56
Cafes and Eating Houses	49	Stables	5
Fishmongers	22	Keeping of other Animals	13
Public Houses	3	Common Yards and Passages	8
Canteens (Schools)	17	Septic Tanks and Cesspools	9
Canteens (Others)	64	Watercourses	7
Food Preparing Premises	28	Tips	1
Food Hawkers	30	Vermin	3
Food Hawkers' Storerooms	1	Water Supplies	66
Food Hawkers—evening patrols	11	Swimming Pools	3
Farm	4	Camps and Hostels	41
Dairies	13	Camps—Huts	79
Milk Shops	33	Smoke Observations	9
Milk Delivery Vehicles	43	Atmospheric Pollution	3
Other Food Premises	196	Petroleum Registrations	7
Infectious Diseases.(due mainly to Paratyphoid outbreak).	252	Housing Act	53
Investigation of complaints	528	Overcrowding	151
Re-inspections of notices	582	Council Houses	100
Appointments with owners	41	Investigations of housing applications—personal visits	560
Drainage Inspections	25	Miscellaneous	225
Drainage Tests	3		
Rodent Control	127		

APPENDIX 2

Summary of Defects, Nuisances and Contraventions

1 Houses, etc.		—dry rot	2
Ventilation insufficient	3	—no handrail to staircase	2
Dampness		—insufficient lighting	2
—Defective Chimneys	3	Others	10
—Defective roofs	6	Drains and San. Fittings.	
—Defective gutters and R.W.P's.	3	—choked drains	16
—Defective damp proof course	1	—choked public sewer	1
—Defective windows	3	—Defective drain	4
—Defective walls and pointing	2	—Defective sink waste pipe	2
Others	5	—Defective W.C.	9
Structural Defects.		—Dirty W.C.	3
—Floors	3	—no flushing cistern to W.C.	13
—ceilings	2	—Insuff. san. accomm.	4
—plaster	9	—Insanitary trough closets	12
—staircase	1	—Insanitary privy cesspit	1
		—Insanitary urinal	3
		—Insanitary cesspool	1
		Others	12

Nuisances.		rooms	2
—Accummulations	12	Others	13
—Dirty houses	14	Insufficient washing accom.	1
Others	12	Lack of adequate hot water	2
Miscellaneous.	4	Public Halls and Cinema.	
Defective Dustbins	295	Insuff. san. conveniences	1
Defective fireplaces	6	Insuff. vent. to conveniences	1
Defective washboiler	4	P.H.A. Workplaces.	
Defective yards and passages	13	Sanitary Conveniences.	
Provide piped supply water		—insufficient	2
—standpipe	11	—unscreened W.C.	3
—inside houses	26	—defective W.C.	2
Others	14	—no intervening vent. space	1
2 Keeping of Animals.		—Dirty	2
Pig Sties		—not labelled	1
—Defective walls	13	Without water supply	2
—Defective floors	11	Insufficient washing facilities	2
—Unsatis. drainage	11	Redecoration required	1
—Connect to sewer	1	6 Shops Acts.	
—Dirty	10	Sanitary Conveniences.	
—Offensive deposits	13	—dirty	2
—Unsatis. waste food storage	1	—not separate for sexes	10
Others	10	—no inter. vent. space	6
Other Animals: miscellan.	6	—not screened	3
3 Schools.		—without san. convenience	1
Sanitary Conveniences		—storing goods in W.C.'s.	2
—Dirty	4	—insuff. ventilation	1
—no flush to urinals	6	Others	2
—insufficient drainage	3	7 Atmospheric Pollution.	
—Trough closets	8	Informal notifications of smoke nuisance	2
—Defective W.C.'s.	12	8 Overcrowding.	
—insufficient ventilation	2	Warnings issued after abatement	10
—W.C. opening into staff			

APPENDIX 3

Number of Complaints received and dealt with	310
Number of Informal Notices served—Public Health Act 1936	424
Number of Informal Notices served—Shops Acts 1934	18
Number of Informal Notices served—Housing Act 1936	24
Number of Informal Notifications of Contraventions— Food and Drugs Act 1938	90
Number of Informal Notifications of Contraventions— Milk and Dairies Order	7
Number of Informal Notifications of Contraventions— Factory Act 1937	21

APPENDIX 4

Public Health Act 1936		No. Served	No. complied with by Owner by L.A.	
Section	Nuisance or Defect			
39	Insanitary cesspool	1	—	—
39	Choked drain	1	1	—
45	Defective water closet	3	2	1
75	Defective dustbin	1	1	—
83	Dirty house etc.	1	—	—
93	Cleanse yard	1	1	—
93	General defects	1	—	—
93	Smoke nuisance	2	—	—
138	Provide piped water supply (standpipe)	2	—	2
138	Provide piped water supply inside house	5	5	—

APPENDIX 5

Housing Act—Parts II, III and IV

Inspections of Dwelling Houses during the year.—

1	(a) Total No. of houses inspected for defects under P.H.A. or H.A.	483
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	517
2	(a) Number of houses (included under sub heading (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1926	53
	(b) Number of Inspections made for that purpose	71
3	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	38
4	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those under (3)) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	134

Remedy of defects without service of Formal Notice.—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its officers 28

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.—

A	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936	
1	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
2	Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	Nil
	(a) by owners	Nil
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owner	Nil
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
1	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	12
2	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
	(a) by owners	9
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owner	3

C.	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936	
1	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
2	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
3	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under sub-section (2) of Section 11	Nil
D.	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act 1936	Nil

Overcrowding.—

A		
1	Number of dwelling houses overcrowded at 31.12.1948	49
2	Number of families dwelling therein	71
3	Number of persons dwelling therein	429
B.	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	92
C.		
1	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	44
2	Number of persons concerned in such cases	380
D.	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again been overcrowded after Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of over crowding	1
	<i>These are not true figures, as it has been impossible to have a complete check of all houses.</i>	

Housing Act Part V

New Houses.—

1	(a) Total number of houses erected during 1948 (including those given under (b))	
	(i) by Local Authority—	
	—traditional	11
	—permanent prefabricated	238
	—temporary	12
	(ii) by other bodies or persons	2
		Total
		263
	(b) with State assistance under Housing Acts	
	(i) by Local Authority	261
	(ii) by other bodies or persons	Nil

Allocations.—

Number of visits to investigate applications	560
Number of personal interviews at office	890
Number of applications received in 1948	637
Number of applicants on register at 31.12.48	1079

APPENDIX 6

Summary of main defects found in the 49 houses surveyed

Houses found to include underground rooms	6
Houses with living rooms below 8 feet high	41
Houses with bedrooms below 8 feet high	31

Houses with very defective floors in ground-floor rooms	32
Houses with insufficient lighting (natural)	42
Houses with insufficient ventilation	43
Houses with no through ventilation (included above)	12
Houses showing serious dampness in walls	32
Houses obtaining water from wells only	10
Houses obtaining water from standpipes	26
Houses without constant hot water supply	49
Houses without sinks	34
Houses without facilities for washing clothes	14
Houses without food store	24
Houses with very unsatisfactory food store	18
Houses having joint use of water closet	17
Houses with very unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation (including those above)	34
Houses with very unsatisfactory yards and passages	29
Houses with dangerous staircases	30

APPENDIX 7

Analysis of several water samples taken by the department, together with any action taken there-on.

A. Wells. Total number of samples taken 15.

Situation	Date of Sample	Probable B. Coli. per 100 c.c.	Probable Faecal Coli. per 100 c.c.	Action Taken and Remarks
Railway Station	31.5.48.	250	Nil	Piped Supply from mains to be provided.
Church Street	13.8.48.	1800+	900	Piped Supply from mains to be provided. Old Property.
Lodge Green Cottages ...	14.9.48.	1800+	900	Privy cesspit converted to chemical closet; drains to be relaid. Isolated cottages.
High Street (A)	14.9.48.	1800+	1600	Piped Supply from mains provided. Old Property.
High Street (B)	14.9.48.	1800+	900	Supply from mains to be provided. Old Property.
Weldon Road	20.9.48.	350	4	Piped Supply from mains to be provided.
Tunwell Lane	20.9.48.	1800+	900	Supply from mains to be provided. Old house, with one aged owner/occupier.
South Road (A)	23.10.48.	1600	Nil	Supply from mains to be provided. Old property.
South Road (B)	23.10.48.	1600	17	Supply from mains to be provided. Scheduled Property.

Counts Farm 2.11.48. 1800+ 1600 Isolated farm. Owners sealed top of well in December.

B. **Towns Mains**—6 samples were taken from the service taps in various parts of the district and all were satisfactory.

APPENDIX 8

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

Part 1 of the Act

1.—**Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	Nil	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	17	28	19	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority X (excluding out-workers's premises ...	4	10	2	—
TOTAL ...	21	38	21	Nil

2.—Cases in which defects were found

Particulars (1)	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)	Number of cases in which Prosec. were instit. (7)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ...	3	3	—	—	—
(a) insufficient ...	15	15	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	3	3	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	21	21	—	—	—

**X.—i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 103 (1)), Institutions, (Section 104) and Sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).
Cases in which defects were found.**

Particulars	Found	Remedied	No. of cases in which defects were found		
			Referred		Prosecutions
			To H.M. Insp.	From H.M. Insp.	
Sanitary Conveniences—					
—insufficient ...	3	3	—	—	—
—unscreened ...	4	4	—	—	—
—no intervening ventilated space ...	1	1	—	—	—
—insufficient lighting	2	2	—	—	—
—insufficient ventilation ...	2	3	—	—	—
—dirty ...	3	3	—	—	—
—defective ...	3	3	—	—	—
—limewashing required	3	3	—	—	—
Escape in case of fire—					
—alterations required	3	3	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	27	27	Nil	Nil	Nil

Part VII of the Act

OUTWORK

(Sections 110, 111)

NIL.

APPENDIX 9

Tables of Deposits in Standard Gauges, 1948

Month	Rainfall (Inches)	Soluble Deposits	Tons per sq. mile Insoluble Deposits			Total Deposits
			Ash only	Fe only	Total	
Church Army Hostel—						
June ...	2.407	14.07	30.42	10.41	42.27	56.34
July ...	1.714	9.89	17.43	6.60	26.63	36.52
Aug. ...	3.840	18.36	34.18	9.13	59.31	77.67
Sept. ...	2.660	11.35	9.78	2.68	30.05	41.40
Oct. ...	3.370	9.82	15.36	5.33	20.57	30.39
Nov. ...	1.200	14.94	18.89	6.14	22.86	37.80
Dec. ...	2.207	11.62	7.12	1.84	8.89	20.51
TOTALS	17.428	90.05	133.18	42.13	210.58	300.63
Police Station—						
May ...	1.902	6.92	80.12	29.40	104.77	111.69
June ...	2.038	11.05	49.59	14.82	68.42	79.47
July ...	1.830	6.47	52.64	18.74	67.30	73.77
Aug. ...	3.64	16.25	52.77	15.36	73.94	90.19
Sept. ...	2.93	13.37	12.05	2.10	16.93	30.30
Oct. ...	3.424	8.89	17.70	4.25	28.07	36.96
Nov. ...	1.204	6.68	14.49	4.71	17.66	24.34
Dec. ...	2.198	11.06	22.90	7.05	32.91	43.97
TOTALS	19.166	80.69	302.26	96.43	410.00	490.69

APPENDIX 10

Food Premises. F. & D.A. & P.H.A. Defects and Contraventions.

Defective floors	9	Without ventilation	7
Defective walls	8	Insufficient ventilation	16
Defective ceiling	1	No inter. vent. space to W.C	14
Defective roof	3	Lack of cleanliness	9
Defective yard	2	Unsatisfactory food storage	10
Defective drainage	5	Storing food in W.C.	
Insufficient drainage	3	compartment	2
Without proper drainage	3	Accumulation of refuse in	
Without constant hot water	39	premises	8
Without any water supply	3	Other defects	11
Without soap and/or towels	11	Hawkers—separate fish from	
Insufficient washing facilities		other foods on vehicle	1
(staff)	13	Meat Regs.—not wearing	
Insufficient washing facilities		clean head coverings and	
(equipment)	7	overalls	2
Without washing facilities (staff)	5	Informal warnings re	
Without washing facilities		unsound food	11
(equipment)	9		

APPENDIX 11

Food Surrendered

Food Surrendered.—The following quantities of foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered as unsound.

Article	No. of tins or jars	Article	Wt. (lbs).
Mussells	252	Prunes	50
Fish (other)	30	Tomatoes	40
Fish Paste	13	Kippers	14
Fruit	24	Lemons	20
Fruit Juices	11	Chestnuts	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Honey	33	Flour	5
Preserves (other)	21	Luncheon Sausage	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vegetables	57	Roast Beef	14
Soups	18	Bacon	$\frac{1}{2}$
Milk (liquid)	19	Macaroni	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon	5		
Meat	14		
Pickles	15		
Miscellaneous	9		

Total weight surrendered—681 lbs.

APPENDIX 12

Table of Chemical Analysis of **Ice Cream** samples taken between June and October (inclusive) in chronological order. (Each retailer is given an index letter).

No.	Index	Price paid (pence)	Net wt. ozs.	Cost per oz. (pence)	% Water	% Fat	% S.N.F.	Sugar only
1.	A.	3	1.31	2.29	77.58	3.03	19.39	4.87
2.	A. (x)	7	1.92	3.64	67.41	14.61	17.98	8.55
3.	B.	6	2.15	2.79	78.39	1.64	19.97	7.04
4.	C.	3	1.59	1.88	78.23	1.49	20.28	10.89
5.	D.	6	2.63	2.28	79.96	4.47	15.57	5.22
6.	E.	3	1.59	1.88	66.97	10.23	22.80	8.46
7.	F.	6	2.68	2.26	79.46	2.94	17.60	6.97
8.	G.	6	2.95	2.03	81.44	1.90	16.66	10.72
9.	H.	3	2.19	1.37	75.77	2.69	21.54	14.47
10.	K.	6	3.92	1.53	71.60	6.89	21.51	15.95
11.	L.	3	1.29	2.32	68.29	8.99	22.72	5.47
12.	A.	3	1.22	2.45	76.23	2.92	20.85	4.41
13.	A. (x)	7	1.66	4.21	65.49	17.31	17.20	7.57
14.	F.	6	2.03	2.95	75.06	6.22	18.72	4.57
15.	H.	6	2.38	2.52	77.34	3.01	19.65	4.63
16.	B.	6	2.15	2.79	73.45	4.75	21.80	4.57
17.	C.	4	2.49	1.60	72.31	3.58	24.11	11.00
18.	C.	3	2.15	1.39	75.37	3.60	21.03	10.29
19.	D.	4	3.10	1.29	79.56	4.75	15.69	7.79
20.	F.	6	2.82	2.13	71.83	7.29	20.88	10.12
21.	K.	4	2.68	1.49	69.52	5.50	24.98	13.15
22.	G.	4	3.46	1.15	85.20	2.16	12.64	4.00
23.	M.	6	1.80	3.3	71.59	7.08	21.33	14.66
24.	A.	3	1.06	2.83	77.75	2.74	19.51	12.81
25.	H.	3	2.22	1.35	78.57	3.67	17.76	10.05

(x) indicates "chocolate ice."
S.N.F. indicates solids not fat.

APPENDIX 13

Milk and Dairies.

A.	Milk producers on register	1
	Dairies on register	2
	Milk purveyors on register	12
	including local producer/retailer	1
	local dairymen	2
	milk shops	3
	retailers from outside district	6
	Supplementary licence—Pasteurised Milk	3
	Supplementary licence—Accredited Milk	1
B.	Warnings issued regarding defective milk bottles	2
	Orders given to cleanse milk vehicles	3
	Warning given regarding unlawful use of Designation	1

C.

Class of Milk	Methylene Blue			Submit	B. Coli.	
	Submit.	Satisfac.	Unsatisf.		Satisfac.	Unsatisf.
Pasteurised ...	22	19	3	—	—	—
Accredited ...	5	4	1	1	1	—
Undesignated	23	19	4	3	3	—
TOTALS ...	50	42	8	4	4	Nil

Class of Milk	Phosphatase			Tubercle Bacilli.		
	Submit.	Satisfac.	Unsatisf.	Submit.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised ...	22	22	—	—	—	—
Accredited ...				2	2	—
Undesignated ...				8	7	1
TOTALS ...	22	22	Nil	10	9	1

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis), 1948

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	52	12	16	—	—	—	—	—	80
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	12
Totals	52	12	17	—	—	1	15	—	98

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1948

Disease	-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & Over	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths	Age Unknown
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	—
Puerperial Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Measles	2	8	8	11	6	42	1	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	2
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	2	2	1	—	12	9	—	—
Totals	2	8	8	11	6	49	5	—	3	3	1	—	98	11	—	2

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1948

Age	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	1	—	—	—
5—	—	1	—	1
15—	6	—	—	—
25—	3	3	—	1
35—	2	1	—	—
45—	—	—	—	—
55—	1	—	—	—
65—	—	—	—	—
Totals	13	5	—	2

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1948

Age Periods	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—
15—	3	2	—	—
25—	1	1	—	—
35—	2	—	—	—
45—	1	—	—	—
55—	—	—	—	—
65—	—	—	—	—
Totals	7	3	—	—

