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Contributors

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HEALTH
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COSFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

WEST SUFFOLK.

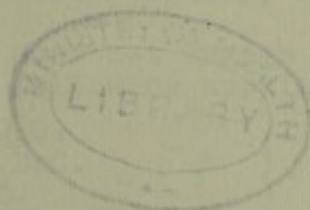
R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1954.



ROBERT H. CLAYTON, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE

WORK DURING THE YEAR

1912

of the

NATIONAL BUREAU OF HEALTH

for the year

1912

ROBERT H. CLAYTON, M.D., M.P.H., CHIEF, D.H.H.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District of
Cosford in the County of West Suffolk for the year ending
31st December, 1954.

Public Health Offices,
8, Whiting Street,
Bury St. Edmunds.

October 1955.

To:-

The Chairman and Members of the
Rural District Council of Cosford.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to submit for your favourable consideration
my nineteenth Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health, being that
for the year ended 31st December, 1954, and acknowledge my
indebtedness to Mr. Hine in its compilation, as also to Mr. Durrant,
Clerk of the Council.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. CLAYTON.

M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(a) Medical. One part-time Medical Officer of Health,

Robert H. Clayton, M.B., B.S., B.Hy.,
D.P.H. (Durham). Cert. Mental Deficiency
and Allied Subjects (London), appointed
1st February, 1937.

This Officer does not engage in private practice but holds in
addition the following appointments:- Medical Officer of Health

Newmarket U.D.C.	}	Appointed 1st July, 1936.
Mildenhall R.D.C.		
Thingoe R.D.C.		
Thedwastre R.D.C.		Appointed 1st July, 1938.

(b) Others. One Sanitary Inspector,

G. H. Hine, T.I.MUNE, M.S.I.A., Meat & Other Foods
Certificate R.S.I.
Appointed 1st May, 1947.

Mr. Hine is also Surveyor to the Council.

One Additional Sanitary Inspector,

E. A. Panks, M.S.I.A., Meat & Other Foods
Certificate R.S.I., M.Inst. Housing.
Appointed 17th July, 1947.

Public Health Committee.

Col. Sir Charles Rowley, Bart. - Chairman.
Dr. H. A. Mahony - Vice-Chairman.

Miss I. O. C. Baldry.	Mr. F. G. W. Letts.
Rev'd. H. C. Butler.	Mr. W. J. Limmer.
Lt.Gen.Sir Harold Carrington.	Mr. A. Nicholson.
Mr. I. J. Cooper.	Mr. J. P. Presbury.
Mr. T. C. Dawson.	Mr. F. E. Woodgate.
Mr. H. P. Knott.	

Mr. T. C. Clarke, J.P., Chairman of the Council.
Mr. C. A. Durrant, Clerk of the Council.

SECTION A.
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1. <u>GENERAL STATISTICS.</u>	Area	..	..	..	48,530 acres.
Registrar General's estimate of the resident population	1954.	(1953)	(1952)		
	9,470	(9,416)	(9,443)		
Number of inhabited houses at end of year according to Rate Book	3,329	(3,352)	(3,312)		
Rateable Value	£36,495	(£35,130)	(£33,787)		
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£149	£146	£145		

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

	Total.			Male.			Female.		
	1954	(1953)	(1952)	1954	(1953)	(1952)	1954	(1953)	(1952)
<u>Live Births.</u>									
Legitimate.	127	(151)	(135)	75	(73)	(67)	52	(78)	(68)
Illegitimate.	7	(10)	(3)	3	(7)	(1)	4	(3)	(2)
<u>Stillbirths.</u>									
Legitimate.	4	(2)	(3)	3	(Nil)	(Nil)	1	(2)	(3)
Illegitimate.	Nil	(Nil)	(Nil)	Nil	(Nil)	(Nil)	Nil	(Nil)	(Nil)
<u>Deaths.</u>	121	(139)	(124)	66	(78)	(62)	55	(61)	(62)
<u>Deaths under One Year.</u>	8	(2)	(3)	4	(Nil)	(Nil)	4	(2)	(3)

	Cosford.			England & Wales		
	1954	(1953)	(1952)	1954	(1953)	(1952)
<u>Birth Rate.</u> (Live births per 1000 population).	14.1	(17.1)	(14.6)	15.2	(15.5)	(15.3)
<u>Comparability Factor, Births.</u>	1.15	(1.19)	(1.19)			
<u>Corrected Birth Rate.</u>	16.3	(20.3)	(17.4)			
<u>Stillbirth Rate</u> per 1000 total (live and still) births.	29.0	(12.3)	(21.3)	24.0	(22.4)	(22.6)
<u>Death Rate</u> per 1000 resident population.	12.8	(14.8)	(13.1)	11.3	(11.4)	(11.3)
<u>Comparability Factor, Deaths.</u>	0.75	(0.73)	(0.73)			
<u>Corrected Death Rate.</u>	9.6	(10.8)	(9.6)			
<u>Death Rate of Infants under 1 year.</u> All infants per 1000 live births.	59.7	(12.4)	(21.7)	25.5	(26.8)	(27.6)
Legitimate Infants per 1000 Legitimate births.	63.0	(13.2)	(22.2)			
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate births.	Nil	(Nil)	(Nil)			

The eight deaths of infants under one year of age were all of legitimate children - (all of these deaths were in the first four weeks of life) (save one female):-

Male, 4 hours. Tentorial Lacerations, Persistent Occipital Posterior.
 Male, 2 hours. Prematurity.
 " 14 " "
 " 1 day. "
 Female, 4 hours. "
 " 1 day. Prematurity. Atelectasis.
 " 13 days. Congenital Malformation of Heart.
 " 7 months. (a) Superior sagittal sinus thrombosis
 (b) Gastro-enteritis.

The only other deaths in the nonage were :-

Male, 20 yrs. Fractured Skull. Accidental fall from motor cycle.
 Female 2 yrs. Dermatomyositis.

The following table gives the causes and the number of deaths occurring at the various age groups. The totals correspond with the Registrar General's figures.

As in last year's report the deaths have been classified to conform with implementation of the World Health Organisation Nomenclature Regulations, 1948 - these regulations being set out on pages 371-376 of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the sub-joined ages of "RESIDENTS" whether occurring in or beyond the District.																			
	Under 1 year.		1 to 4 years.		5 to 14 years.		15 to 24 years.		25 to 44 years.		45 to 64 years.		65 to 74 years.		75 & over.		TOTAL=Registrar General's figures.			
M = Males. F = Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
10. Malignant neoplasm, Stomach.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	1		
11. Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1		
12. Malignant neoplasm, Breast.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2		
13. Malignant neoplasm, Uterus.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	2	3	1	11	5				
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	5	6	7				
18. Coronary disease, angina.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	3	5	5	12	9				
20. Other heart disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	7	8	7	11				
21. Other circulatory disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1				
22. Influenza.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-				
23. Pneumonia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	4	5				
24. Bronchitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	2	5	3				
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory system.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-				
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
28. Nephritis & Nephrosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1				
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-				
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
31. Congenital malformations.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases.	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	8	5				
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
34. All other accidents.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
35. Suicide.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-				
Total:	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	-	21	-	31	-	65	-				
	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	10	-	31	-	56				

DEATHS OF COSFORD RESIDENTS IN PAST DECADE.

M = Male F = Female.	1954.		1953.		1952.		1951.		1950.		1949.		1948.		1947.		1946.		1945.		Average per Year.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Tuberculosis, Respiratory.	-	-	-	-	2-0	1-1	0-2	2-1	-	-	1-4	5-4	0-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5
Tuberculosis,Other.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2-0	1-0	1-1	-	-	0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6
Syphilitic Disease.	-	-	-	-	-	0-1	-	1-0	0-2	-	-	0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1-0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Meningococcal Infection.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Measles.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Other Infective & parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	1-0	1-0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Malignant neoplasm, Stomach.	2-1	3-2	2-5	0-1	3-2	2-2	1-6	1-0	3-1	3-0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0
Malignant neoplasm, Lung & Bronchus.	2-1	3-0	3-0	1-0	1-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
Malignant neoplasm, Breast.	0-2	0-1	0-1	0-3	-	0-1	0-3	-	0-3	0-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6
Malignant neoplasm, Uterus.	0-1	-	-	-	-	0-1	-	0-1	0-3	0-3	0-1	0-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	11-5	11-7	6-9	7-5	9-4	8-7	11-7	5-0	6-5	6-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.7
Leukaemia, Aeukaemia.	-	1-0	1-0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Diabetes.	-	-	0-1	1-1	2-0	0-1	0-2	-	0-1	1-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	6-7	6-8	8-16	9-10	12-13	6-7	6-11	9-5	13-12	5-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.3
Coronary disease, angina.	12-9	13-9	7-4	5-7	13-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hypertension with heart disease.	-	3-0	0-1	3-0	6-0	28-22	23-24	22-22	13-18	19-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.7
Other heart disease.	7-11	14-15	11-10	13-16	10-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other circulatory disease.	2-1	3-3	6-1	3-1	0-1	4-3	2-0	2-3	3-3	3-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5
Influenza.	2-0	-	-	4-3	0-1	4-4	-	-	0-1	1-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1
Pneumonia.	4-5	3-1	1-3	2-1	2-1	4-1	1-4	3-4	1-2	2-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9
Bronchitis.	5-3	7-4	3-2	4-6	1-3	-	1-0	3-3	5-0	4-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6
Other diseases of respiratory system	1-0	-	1-0	0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Ulcer of Stomach & duodenum.	-	1-0	1-1	3-0	1-0	3-1	1-0	-	2-0	1-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6
Gastritis,enteritis and diarrhoea.	0-1	-	-	-	-	-	2-0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Nephritis and Nephrosis.	0-1	-	1-1	0-1	0-1	2-1	2-0	5-2	0-2	3-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6
Hyperplasia of Prostate.	1-0	2-0	1-0	-	5-0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9
Pregnancy,childbirth & abortion.	0-1	-	-	-	-	-	0-1	0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Congenital mal- formations.	0-1	0-1	0-1	1-1	-	-	1-1	-	3-1	0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
Other defined & ill- defined diseases.	8-5	6-8	4-3	7-5	4-8	5-13	7-7	7-11	5-16	17-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.4
Motor vehicle accidents.	1-0	-	0-1	-	1-0	-	2-0	1-0	0-1	1-0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
All other accidents	0-1	1-2	0-2	-	0-1	1-1	2-1	1-0	1-1	1-0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6
Suicide.	1-0	1-0	4-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	2-0	1-1	1-0	1-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6
Homicide & oper- ations of war.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	65-56	70-61	62-62	76-64	74-62	72-66	65-71	61-59	62-74	60-58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131.6
	121	139	124	140	136	138	136	120	136	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131.6

	Rateable Value.	Penny Rate Product.	No. of inhabited houses.	Registrar-General's Estimate Population.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under One Year.		Births.		Stillbirths.	
						Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
1936.	£23,210	£105	2,707	9,091	126	4	Nil	131	9	3	Nil
1937.	£23,605	£107	2,923	8,912	145	4	Nil	105	4	5	1
1938.	£24,701	£112	2,942	8,941	132	4	Nil	114	4	5	Nil
1939.	£25,175	£113	2,975	9,230	156	5	Nil	123	3	1	Nil
1940.	£25,460	£116	3,107	9,956	147	6	Nil	125	2	2	1
1941.	£25,423	£116	3,102	10,790	160	5	Nil	153	2	6	Nil
1942.	£25,539	£120	3,098	9,748	126	6	Nil	143	6	6	Nil
1943.	£33,218	£124	3,090	9,441	129	4	Nil	143	4	4	1
1944.	£26,240	£120	3,096	9,467	145	5	Nil	153	15	5	Nil
1945.	£26,521	£116	3,098	9,014	126	2	2	142	24	1	Nil
TOTALS FOR DECADE.	--	--	--	--	1,392	45	2	1,353	73	38	3
ANNUAL AVERAGE DURING DECADE. 1936 to 1945.	£25,911	£115	3,014	9,459	139	4.5	0.2	134	7.3	318	0.3
1946.	£26,749	£116	3,111	9,065	136	4	Nil	156	8	4	Nil
1947.	£28,239	£126	3,163	9,121	120	1	Nil	199	11	4	1
1948.	£28,471	£129	3,244	9,244	136	1	1	167	11	6	Nil
1949.	£30,534	£161	3,301	9,410	138	5	Nil	159	7	5	Nil
1950.	£32,359	£140	3,450	9,690	136	2	2	132	13	3	Nil
1951.	£33,444	£144	3,221	9,505	140	3	Nil	149	3	Nil	Nil
1952.	£33,787	£145	3,312	9,443	124	3	Nil	135	3	3	Nil
1953.	£35,130	£146	3,352	9,416	139	2	Nil	151	10	2	Nil
1954.	£36,495	£149	3,329	9,470	121	8	Nil	127	7	4	Nil

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Event	Notes
1921	Jan	1	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	2	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	3	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	4	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	5	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	6	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	7	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	8	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	9	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	10	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	11	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	12	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	13	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	14	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	15	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	16	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	17	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	18	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	19	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	20	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	21	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	22	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	23	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	24	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	25	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	26	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	27	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	28	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	29	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	30	10:00	St. Paul	Service	
1921	Jan	31	10:00	St. Paul	Service	

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SECTION B.
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES. The Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service provides the District with an excellent bacteriological service - for some parts of the District it is more convenient to use the Ipswich Laboratory, under the directorship of Dr. P. Martin, for the rest of the District the Laboratory at Cambridge, under the directorship of Dr. R. M. Fry, is preferable. Both Dr. Martin and Dr. Fry have proved most ready to discuss and advise on any epidemiological or similar problem.

Chemical analyses are carried out by Dr. S. Greenburgh, Public Analyst, Tenison Road, Cambridge, who also gives an efficient and helpful service.

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES. These services since July 1953 have been provided directly by the County Council under the direction of Dr. D. A. McCracken, the County Medical Officer of Health.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME. The West Suffolk County Council District Nurse Midwives carry out these duties.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES. These are not the responsibility of the Rural District Council.

(e) HOSPITALS. The use of hospitals by Cosford residents is indicated by the following information with regard to live births and deaths:-

70 (52%) of the 134 live births took place at the resident's home in our District.

Of the 121 deaths, 73 (60%) occurred at the resident's own home in the Cosford District. Of the remaining 48, there were 45 in hospitals, as under:-

5	Bury St. Edmunds,	(St. Mary's Hospital)
7	" "	" (West Suffolk Hospital)
1	Edmonton	(North Middlesex Hospital)
6	Ipswich,	(Borough General Hospital)
5	"	(East Suffolk Hospital)
2	"	(St. Helens' Hospital)
2	Sudbury,	(St. Leonard's Hospital)
17	"	(Walnuttree Hospital)

SECTION C.
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER. At the end of 1954 the parishes of Aldham, Groton and Milden were still without a piped water supply. Small installations were in use in the following parishes:-

- Boxford - supplied from the Boxford Bore.
- Edwardstone - parts supplied from the Boxford Bore and the council house site by the bore there.
- Elmsett - The Council-house site bore.
- Lindsey - Small public bore and tank.
- Whatfield - Small public bore and tank.

Kersey, although supplied for the most part from the Comprehensive Scheme still made use of the council house site bore. No start having been made on the Pumping Station at Semer for the Comprehensive Scheme, part of the parish of Kersey and the remaining 16 parishes in which already 58 miles of Comprehensive Scheme water-mains had been laid used water purchased in bulk from the Thingoe R.D.C. This amounted to 38,383,000 gallons during 1954, which is an average of 105,200 gallons per day throughout the year, but three times the amount of water was being purchased in December that was bought in January.

During 1954 the use of the Layham, Polstead, Nedging and Bildeston installation was discontinued as the Comprehensive Scheme had become available in these parishes - this change over was hastened by the breakdown of the Nedging and Bildeston works.

The table on the following page indicates the number of houses in each parish which have a piped water supply. The numbers connected during each of the last five years are also indicated as is the number of houses within 200 feet of a standpipe and the number of additional metered supplies.

	Total Houses in Parish.	Total & %.	WATER SUPPLY INTO HOUSE.							Houses within 200 feet of Standpipe.	Additional metered supplies.
			FIRST SUPPLIED DURING								
			1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	Prior to 1950	Total & %.		
Aldham.	54	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 2%		
Brent Eleigh.	60	33 55%	-	33	-	-	-	-	- -		
Brettenham.	104	87 84%	1	11	-	-	-	75	- -	16	
Bildeston.	245	220 90%	26	46	17	14	8	109	23 9%	12	
Boxford.	272	232 85%	10	32	13	22	20	135	22 8%	21	
Cockfield.	242	172 71%	64	54	36	-	10	-	2 1%	27	
Chelsworth.	56	16 29%	3	13	-	-	-	-	- -	2	
Edwardstone.	119	43 36%	3	8	-	1	19	12	22 18%	4	
Elmsett.	113	32 28%	-	6	8	1	-	17	7 6%	2	
Groton.	77	1 1%	-	-	1	-	-	-	12 16%	5	
Hitcham.	216	113 52%	7	14	1	-	-	1	52 24%	16	
Kersey.	152	102 67%	78	4	-	-	1	19	4 3%	11	
Kettlebaston.	29	19 66%	-	19	-	-	-	-	- -	4	
Lavenham.	543	434 80%	8	62	63	30	30	241	101 19%	33	
Layham.	130	64 49%	56	-	8	-	-	-	- -	8	
Lindsey.	63	10 16%	-	-	-	-	1	9	7 11%	1	
Milden.	46	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	2	
Monks Eleigh.	156	64 41%	8	48	-	-	8	-	17 11%	6	
Nedging.	99	59 60%	3	7	-	1	-	48	28 28%	15	
Polstead.	195	118 61%	86	5	-	-	8	19	6 3%	11	
Preston.	77	48 62%	3	44	1	-	-	-	- -	11	
Semer.	55	14 25%	14	-	-	-	-	-	- -	3	
Thorpe Morieux.	96	48 50%	8	36	-	4	-	-	- -	15	
Wattisham.	41	32 78%	-	32	-	-	-	-	- -	8	
Whatfield.	89	45 51%	1	-	2	1	-	41	22 25%	7	
	3,329	2,006 60%	379	474	150	74	113	816	326 10%	241	

The additional metered supplies are to farm premises, dairies and business premises.

Leaks occurred in the 3" mains which have been in service for some time, but these were repaired without causing any major dislocation of the service.

One leak took place in the new mains, in the 7" pipes between Chelsworth and Bildeston, but this was also speedily repaired.

In December an undetected leak occurred in a neighbouring district, and this had the effect of draining the mains in three parishes in this District for one day; these three parishes have also been adversely affected from time to time by minor technical difficulties at the Thingoe R.D.C. water tower.

In the severe weather in January, the pipes at the water tower on the Kersey Housing Site froze and could not be effectively cleared until the temperature rose.

In general the demand for water has been good in all the parishes through which the new mains have passed, and in some cases it has been exceptional.

During the year some 277 connections had been made affording a supply to a further 379 properties and also 73 more metered supplies.

Water Carting. No carting of water was necessary during the year.

Water Samples. Of 66 bacteriological samples taken from public supplies, 59 were reported as satisfactory. Of the 7 samples reported as unsatisfactory, 4 were from the small works at Aldham where the storage is a small tank at ground level - Comprehensive Scheme water is now available to all houses previously served from this source. The other 3 unsatisfactory samples were from different parts of the district and as follow-up samples were found to be satisfactory it is possible that some slight local pollution of tap or washer caused the adverse reports.

Of 17 samples taken from private supplies, 10 were found to be unsatisfactory, and efforts were made to persuade the owners to improve the supply or alternatively to connect to the mains.

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
...

The following table shows the results of the water quality survey conducted in the area of the ...

The first two lines in the table show the results of the water quality survey conducted in the area of the ...

In the water quality survey conducted in the area of the ...

The results of the water quality survey conducted in the area of the ...

The following table shows the results of the water quality survey conducted in the area of the ...

(11) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. The maintenance of the Council owned sewage works and plants is carried out by the Council employees under the direction of the Surveyor.

The following table indicates the number of houses in each parish which have modern drainage and are connected to sewage disposal plants. The numbers thus connected during each of the past four years are also indicated:-

M = Major Scheme.	Total Houses in Parish.	Houses with sewage at 31.12.54.		Connected during				Prior to 1951.
		Number	%	1954.	1953.	1952.	1951.	
Brettenham.	104	8	8%	-	-	-	-	8
Bildeston. M.	245	182	74%	50	73	54	-	-
Boxford. M.	272	151	56%	16	73	62	-	-
Cockfield.	242	44	18%	6	-	-	-	38
Edwardstone. #	119	27	23%	1	8	5	12	1
Elmsett.	113	20	18%	-	-	-	-	20
Hitcham.	216	18	8%	-	-	-	-	18
Kersey.	152	10	7%	-	4	-	-	6
Lavenham. M.	543	388	71%	52	37	89	202	8
Layham.	130	14	11%	4	4	-	-	6
Milden.	46	1	2%	1	-	-	-	-
Monks Eleigh.	156	8	5%	-	-	-	-	8
Polstead.	195	23	12%	4	-	4	-	15
Thorpe Morieux.	96	8	8%	-	-	-	8	-
Whatfield.	89	33	37%	13	-	-	-	20
	2,718	935	34%	147	204	214	222	148

935 houses is 28% of the total number of houses in the District (3,329).

11 houses connected to Boxford Scheme.

The good use of the three major schemes is better indicated by comparing the number of dwellings on the route of the sewers with the number now making use of the sewers. Thus:-

At Lavenham 388 (79%) of the 491 houses on the route are connected.
 " Bildeston 182 (79%) " " 230 " " " " " " "
 " Boxford (with part of Edwardstone) 162 (72%) " " 226 " " " " " " "

These high percentages are attributed to the Council's policy to offer, for a limited time, a grant of half the cost, up to a maximum grant of £15, to carry out the conversion of earth closets to water closets. The grant was made available both for dwelling houses and for business premises*. The time limit for Lavenham expired on 30th September, 1954.
 * Business premises connected: Lavenham 16 of 24, Bildeston 14 of 15 & Boxford 11 of 15. 19 sewage effluent samples were submitted for analysis by the Essex River Board Pollution Prevention and Fisheries Department from these three works with the following results:-

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Slightly below standard.</u>
Lavenham	7	3	4
Bildeston	6	2	4
Boxford	6	4	2

That 10 samples were slightly below standard is related to the high standard of a maximum of thirty parts per million of suspended matter and also to the fact that the number of houses connected had not at that time been sufficient to ensure the volume of sewage approached the flow for which the works are designed. At the end of July 1955 the large party of Essex River Board Members and Officials who inspected the Boxford Works expressed themselves as very pleased with the design, layout, standard of maintenance and working of the sewage disposal plants.

232 houses in 28% of the total number of houses in the District (3).

All houses connected to Oxford Scheme.

The good use of the three major schemes is better indicated by comparing the number of dwellings on the route of the sewers with the number now making use of the sewers. Thus:-

At Lavenham	388 (70%)	of the 550 houses on the route are connected
" " "	102 (73%)	" " " " " " " "
" " "	230	" " " " " " " "
" " "	102 (73%)	" " " " " " " "
" " "	230	" " " " " " " "

These high percentages are attributed to the Council's policy of, for a limited time, a grant of half the cost, up to a maximum of £15, to carry out the conversion of existing houses to water closets. The grant was made available both for existing houses and for houses "proposed". The time limit for Lavenham expired on 31st September, 1934. A maximum grant of £15 was available to all dwellings in or near the town of Lavenham. The grant was not available for houses in the River Board District. The River Board District and Kitchen Department from these works with the following results:-

Total	Estimated	Actually below standard
1000	5	4
	1	1
	1	2

That 10 samples were slightly below standard is pointed to the standard of a maximum of thirty parts per million of suspended matter. It is also to be noted that the number of houses connected had not at that time been sufficient to ensure the volume of sewage approached the flow for the works are designed. At the end of July 1935 the large party of the River Board members and officials who inspected the Oxford works expressed themselves as very pleased with the design, layout, standard of construction and working of the sewage disposal plant.

In connection with these major schemes may be recorded that (a) sewers were extended during the year in Lavenham to provide facilities for drainage and conversion of earth closets to water closets to a group of Almshouses in Church Street and (b) at Bildeston it was necessary for the Council to issue a statutory notice which had the effect of abating a nuisance from inadequate drainage by having the dwelling connected to the sewer.

In connection with the minor sewage schemes during 1954:-

- (a) Whatfield. A new council housing site disposal works was constructed to deal with 8 post and 4 pre-war council houses and one licensed house, entailing provision of settlement tanks, ejector pumps, aeration filters and humus tanks.
- (b) Milden. A similar works to deal with 4 post and 2 pre-war council houses was provided.
- (c) Cockfield. In order to improve the quality of the effluent an extension to the Housing Site sewage disposal works was carried out involving the provision of an additional settlement tank, ejector pump, aeration filter and humus tank.
- (d) Hitcham. It was planned to extend the settlement tank to secure an improvement to the discharge from these works.
- (e) Polstead. Irrigation into the land was satisfactory for some years, but additional houses to serve ^{will make} necessary the provision of an aeration filter and a humus tank.
- (f) Layham. The area used for land treatment of the effluent from the settlement tank is becoming sewage sick and with additional houses in course of construction it will soon be necessary to provide an aeration filter and humus tank.

The remaining minor schemes functioned reasonably satisfactorily although adjustments to restart the pumps were on occasion necessary at Brettenham and Elmsett.

De-sludging of these minor works is carried out with the Council's cesspool emptier.

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS. With the completion of sewage schemes in the larger more built-up parishes of Lavenham, Bildeston and Boxford an important step has been taken to curtail the extensive pollution of the Rivers Brett and Box that previously took place.

Some contamination of the River Brett and a tributary occurs at Monks Eleigh and Kersey, where the Council have instructed their Consulting Engineers to make a survey and report as to the possibilities and probable cost of sewerage these parishes, as also of Chelsworth.

Extensions to the Housing Site Disposal works carried out during the year have been designed to give a better quality effluent discharging into the various streams and watercourses.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. 152 conversions of earth closets to water closets have taken place during 1954. In the parishes of Lavenham and Bildeston 79% and in Boxford 72% of the dwellings on the route of the sewers have the amenity of a W.C. Financial assistance to encourage owners to carry out closet conversions continues in force in Boxford and Bildeston. The Council withdrew the assistance offered in Lavenham after 30th September, 1954. The Council authorised the issue of Statutory Notices requiring the provision of W.C.'s. to 14 dwellings in Lavenham. The owners have complied with 12 of these notices.

In the remainder of the district most working-class houses have pail closets. At the beginning of the year nightsoil collection was continued in the parishes of Lavenham, Boxford, Bildeston and Kersey. Due to the saving in the time taken to collect nightsoil in the parishes where closet conversions are taking place it has been possible to extend the service to give a weekly nightsoil collection to Groton, Monks Eleigh, Brettenham and Whatfield.

In connection with the above sewage treatment works...

(a) Proposed. A new cesspit housing the disposal works was connected to deal with 5 pps and a new cesspit was provided to deal with 5 pps and a new cesspit was provided to deal with 5 pps.

(b) Proposed. A similar works to deal with 5 pps and 5 pps was provided.

(c) Proposed. In order to improve the quality of the effluent to be discharged to the River Great Ouse, the disposal works were modified to provide an additional settling tank, aeration tank, and aeration filter and pump tank.

(d) Proposed. It was planned to extend the treatment works to provide an improvement to the discharge to the River Great Ouse.

(e) Proposed. Provision was made for the installation of a new pump tank, and additional pumps to be provided as necessary for the operation of an aeration filter and pump tank.

(f) Proposed. The proposed works would provide an improvement to the effluent quality to be discharged to the River Great Ouse and with additional pumps to be provided as necessary for the operation of an aeration filter and pump tank.

The remaining three schemes mentioned reasonably well in the above report are to be considered separately.

Details of these three works is given in the following pages.

2. RIVER GREAT OUSE. With the completion of sewage treatment works at the various villages of Lavender, Littleton and Kettleby, the River Great Ouse has been improved in its water quality. An important step has been taken to control the extensive pollution of the River Great Ouse that previously took place.

Some consideration of the River Great Ouse and a preliminary survey of the River Great Ouse, where the Council have interested themselves, is given in the following pages.

The survey of the River Great Ouse was carried out during the year 1954 and the results are given in the following pages.

(a) General Description. The River Great Ouse is a tributary of the River Great Ouse. It is a tributary of the River Great Ouse and is a tributary of the River Great Ouse.

The Council have been interested in the River Great Ouse since 1954. The Council have been interested in the River Great Ouse since 1954. The Council have been interested in the River Great Ouse since 1954.

In the treatment of the effluent from the disposal works, the Council have been interested in the River Great Ouse since 1954. The Council have been interested in the River Great Ouse since 1954.

The Council have been interested in the River Great Ouse since 1954. The Council have been interested in the River Great Ouse since 1954.

The collection is carried out with a Dennis Cesspool Eemptier which is employed for this purpose approximately 3 days per week. The remainder of the week is spent in emptying private cesspools, cesspools at Council Housing Sites and de-sludging the several Council House sewage disposal plants.

The table below shows the number of cesspools emptied during the past 4 years:-

	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1953.</u>	<u>1954.</u>
Private cesspools within the Cosford Rural District.	135	122	159	161
Private Cesspools outside the Cosford Rural District.	15	13	7	12
Cesspools etc. in Cosford Rural District Housing Sites.	84	87	88	153
	<u>234</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>326</u>

In addition cesspools in the Hadleigh Urban District are emptied by our services.

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING. The 'kerbside' system of refuse collection was carried out during the year. The more built-up areas of Lavenham, Bildeston and Boxford have a weekly collection. A fortnightly collection takes place in the parishes of Aldham, Elmsett, Monks Eleigh, Brent Eleigh, Hitcham, Brettenham, Layham, and Polstead with a monthly collection in the remainder of the Rural District. It is more and more difficult to keep to the refuse collection schedule without overtime working by the refuse collection staff as parishioners place an increasing amount of refuse out for collection.

Three tips are in use at Monks Eleigh, Boxford and Semer. By using three tips, vehicle running expenses and time are saved, but there is the disadvantage that the tip attendant has a far more difficult task to keep three pits under control rather than concentrating upon one only. Every effort is made to keep the tips controlled and all the pits are regularly treated to control fly and rodent infestations.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. On the following page is a table supplied by Mr. Hine which records the number of inspections carried out by him and by Mr. Panks.

Number of Visits Public Health and Housing Acts	..	..	..	1,198
Housing Act, 1949, (Grant-aided Improvements)	..	..	..	285
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	41
Factories	..	..	..	43
Shops & Food Premises	..	..	..	60
Dairies	..	..	..	3
Water Samples - Bacteriological	..	..	..	83
Chemical	..	..	..	-
Re existing mains	..	..	..	65
New water scheme	..	..	..	1,021
Private Water Supplies	..	..	..	30
Refuse Collection	..	..	..	150
Nightsoil	..	..	..	87
After Infectious Disease	..	..	..	7
Disinfestation	..	..	..	5
Bakehouses	..	..	..	10
Slaughterhouses and meat inspections, Butchers Shops	..	..	..	50
Schools	..	..	..	7
Public Houses	..	..	..	10
Housing Sites	..	..	..	55
New Buildings	..	..	..	75
Bye-laws & Planning, etc.	..	..	..	121
Alterations to existing buildings	..	..	..	91
Requisitioned property	..	..	..	5
New drainage & closet conversions	..	..	..	476
Sewers	..	..	..	71
Sewage disposal works	..	..	..	87
Petroleum	..	..	..	4
Explosives	..	..	..	7
Housing Management	..	..	..	521

Factory Act, 1937. Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises.	Number. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	8	8	1	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	30	30	4	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	4	5	Nil	Nil
	42	43	5	Nil

Cases in which defects were found.

	Number of cases in which defects were				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unsuitable or defective	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil

The number of Out-workers in the August list as required by Section 110 (1) (C) of Part VIII of the Act was one person working in a Council house making wearing apparel, M/C. Line No.13.

The 3 closet conversions which took place during the year at factory premises were encouraged by the Council's scheme of financial assistance which extends to the premises where the Council could statutorily require the provision of sanitary accommodation.

(iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES. Improvements to shops and offices have taken place during the year particularly in the provision of drainage and sanitary accommodation.

(v) CAMPING SITES. There is no regular camping site within the Rural District. Eighteen licences to occupy caravans were in force at the end of 1954. The caravans are mostly occupied by seasonal workers on farms or as an annex to a cottage to provide an additional bedroom. In Boxford an encampment of 5 families live on one site which has been approved by the Council and the Town and Country Planning Authority. In all cases where the Council authorise the issue of a caravan licence the following conditions are attached:-

- (a) That a supply of wholesome water sufficient for the occupiers of the caravan be provided within a reasonable distance thereof.
- (b) That adequate sanitary and drainage arrangements be provided to the satisfaction of the Council's Surveyor.
- (c) That a suitable receptacle for house refuse be provided.
- (d) That the site be kept in a clean and tidy condition and no other unauthorised buildings be erected thereon.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT. There were no cases of nuisance from excessive smoke in the Rural District.

(vii) SWIMMING BATHS. There are no swimming baths in the district.

(viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS. No bed bug infestation was reported or discovered during the year. 5 cases of flea infestation were reported in non-council houses. These were very effectively dealt with by Council Officials using Messrs. Cooper McDougal & Robertson's Multispray.

(ix) RODENT CONTROL. The regular survey and treatment of premises to eradicate rodent infestations was carried out during the year by Mr. R.W. Fenning, the Rodent Operator, under Mr. Hine's direction. Particular attention was given to the sewers and refuse tips under the control of the Council. On the following page is a summary of the Rodent Operator's work.

(x) THE RAG FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951. There are no premises in the District which require registration or licensing under the above Act. The premises in the District which carry out upholstery work only carry out repair, re-making and reconditioning of articles and are therefore exempt from registration under Section 1 (2) (a) of the Act which is required for manufacture of new goods.

(xi) SCHOOLS. There are 12 village schools in use in the Rural District. All the schools with the exception of Edwardstone were connected to a mains water supply at the end of 1954. (A mains supply has now been laid on to Edwardstone School).

The Education Authority have not yet been able to realise the hope expressed in the 1952 and 1953 Annual Reports that a W.C. conversion scheme would be arranged at Boxford School, a connection from the sewerage system to the school boundary having been provided by the Rural District Council towards the end of 1951.

(xii) PUBLIC HOUSES. The extension of the Council's water mains during the year has enabled a piped supply of water to be taken into six Licenced Houses in the district which formerly had to depend on well water of doubtful quality. Improvements to the sanitary accommodation have been carried out to public houses within the District. Extensive reconditioning of the Monks Eleigh Swan is proceeding and a start has been made on the construction of a new hotel to replace the Cock Inn at Lavenham.

The Brewery Companies are bringing their houses up to modern standards as main services become available; by the end of 1954 there were, of the 40 Licensed Premises in Gosford, 20 with W.C. connected to cesspools or main drainage and a main water supply.

Improvements to shops and offices have taken place during the year particularly in the provision of drainage and sanitary accommodation.

(v) WATER SUPPLY. There is no regular supply of water within the Municipal District. The water supply is obtained from the River Great Ouse. The water is treated at the Great Ouse Water Treatment Works and is pumped to the Municipal District. The water is then distributed to the houses and shops by means of a network of pipes. The water is of a good quality and is suitable for drinking purposes. In all cases the Council has approved the water supply. In all cases the Council has approved the water supply.

- (a) That a supply of wholesome water sufficient for the occupants of the houses be provided within a reasonable distance thereof.
 - (b) That adequate sanitary and drainage arrangements be provided in accordance with the regulations of the Council's Surveyor.
 - (c) That a suitable receptacle for house refuse be provided.
 - (d) That the site be kept in a clean and tidy condition and no offensive buildings be erected thereon.
- (vi) WATER SUPPLY. There were no cases of nuisance from excess water in the Rural District.

(vii) WATER SUPPLY. There are no outstanding cases in the Rural District. The water supply is obtained from the River Great Ouse. The water is treated at the Great Ouse Water Treatment Works and is pumped to the Municipal District. The water is then distributed to the houses and shops by means of a network of pipes. The water is of a good quality and is suitable for drinking purposes. In all cases the Council has approved the water supply. In all cases the Council has approved the water supply.

(viii) WATER SUPPLY. The regular survey and treatment of premises in the Rural District was carried out during the year by Mr. J. H. Smith, the Surveyor. Particular attention was given to the houses and premises under the control of the Council. On the following page is a summary of the Surveyor's report.

(ix) THE RURAL DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY ACT, 1921. There are no premises in the Rural District which require registration or licensing under the Act. The premises in the Rural District which carry out only the carrying out of repairs, re-making and reconditioning of articles and the carrying out of repairs to machinery and the carrying out of repairs to machinery which is required for manufacture of new goods.

(x) SCHOOLS. There are 12 village schools in use in the Rural District. All the schools with the exception of Edwardstone were closed in the year 1924. (The main supply has now been transferred to the Edwardstone School.)

The Education Authority have not yet been able to realize the proposals expressed in the 1922 and 1923 Annual Reports that a C.O. connection scheme should be arranged at Edwardstone School, a connection from the Edwardstone School to the school authority having been provided by the Rural District Council towards the end of 1921.

(xi) WATER SUPPLY. The extension of the Council's water mains during the year has enabled a good supply of water to be taken into the houses in the district which formerly had to depend on water of doubtful quality. Improvements to the sanitary accommodation have been carried out in public houses within the District. Extensive reconditioning of the House with Barn is proceeding and a start has been made on the construction of a new hotel to replace the Cook Inn at Edwardstone.

The Brewery Companies are planning their houses up to modern standards in view of the fact that the water supply is of a good quality. The water supply is of a good quality and is suitable for drinking purposes. In all cases the Council has approved the water supply. In all cases the Council has approved the water supply.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL'S RODENT OPERATOR DURING 1954.

	(1) <u>Local Authority.</u>	(2) <u>Dwelling Houses Council Houses.</u>	(3) <u>All other.</u>	(4) <u>Total of 1, 2 & 3.</u>	(5) <u>Agricultural</u>
Number of properties inspected as a result of:-					
(a) Notification	-	53	5	58	15
(b) Survey under the Act	3	2,719	175	2,897	273
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose.)	27	167	17	201	-
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections.	54	3,524	220	3,806	389
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats - Major	3	2	-	5	18
- Minor	2	487	8	497	7
(b) Mice - Major	-	-	-	-	1
- Minor	-	16	1	17	-
Numbers of infested properties treated by L.A.	5	497	9	511	23
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	5	514	10	529	24
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.	-	4	-	-	-

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY WEIR ACT, 1952.

REPLY OF THE WORK BY THE COUNCIL'S REPORT ON 2.0.52 (PART 1)

(2) Local Authority.	(1) Number of properties inspected as a result of notification.	(3) Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by (a) rats - Major - Minor (b) mice - Major - Minor	(4) Number of infested properties treated by D.D.	(5) Total treatment carried out including treatment.	(6) Number of "flies" control schemes carried out.	(7) Total expenditure carried out including treatment.	(8) Total expenditure carried out including treatment.
27	27	2	2	2	-	2,007	2,007
30	24	-	2	2	-	2,250	2,250
1	2	-	2	2	-	2	2
2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2
2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2
2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2

SECTION D.
HOUSING.

1. (1) (a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,136
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,198
(2) (a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	45
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	53
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	202
(4)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	458
2.	<u>Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.</u>	
	Number of defective dwellinghouses at which improvements or repairs have been carried out in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.	163
3.	<u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	Nil
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:-	
	(a) By Owners	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
	<u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</u>	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	1
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
	(a) By Owners	1
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
	<u>Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which	
	(a) Demolition Orders were made	Nil
	(b) Undertakings accepted not to re-let for human habitation	8
	(c) Undertakings accepted to carry out specified works of repair	3
	(d) Undertakings cancelled after completion of specified works of repair	12
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	9
	<u>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	Nil
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders.	Nil
	<u>Proceedings under Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
	Number of dwellinghouses the subject of an "Official Representation" and declared by the Council to be a Clearance Area.	9

- 1. (a) Total number of dwellings inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose
- (c) Number of dwellings (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and reported under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1935.
- (d) Number of inspections made for the purpose
- (e) Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.
- (f) Number of dwellings (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

2. Number of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwellings at which improvements or repairs have been carried out in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers.

3. Actions under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.
- (2) Number of dwellings which were rendered fit after service of formal notices-

(a) By Owners

(b) By local authority in default of owners

Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- (1) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.
- (2) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.

(a) By Owners

(b) By local authority in default of owners

Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) Number of dwellings in respect of which

(a) Demolition Orders were made

(b) Undertakings accepted not to be fit for human habitation

(c) Undertakings accepted to carry out specified works of repair

(d) Undertakings cancelled after completion of specified works of repair

- (2) Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders

Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) Number of dwellings in respect of which Closing Orders were made.

(2) Number of dwellings closed in pursuance of Closing Orders.

Proceedings under Section 22 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Number of dwellings the subject of an "Official"

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

- (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 1
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein 1
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein 7
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 1
- (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 1
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases 8
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again Nil
become overcrowded after the Local Authority having taken
steps for the abatement of overcrowding.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population in 1954 was 9,470 persons - the number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the Rate Book was 3,329 - an average of 2.84 persons per house throughout the District.

The Council's 1954 contribution to the housing needs of the District falls under five heads - the provision of new houses, grants for improvements, subsidies, loans for house purchase and sale of Council houses - in addition to the general repair and maintenance of existing houses.

(a) New houses provided in the post-war years are listed in the following table - the parish and year in which the Council houses were built being indicated as also the number of pre-war council houses:-

	COUNCIL HOUSES BUILT IN PARISH											% of Houses in Parish which are Council Houses.					
	Total all Houses.	Total	Total Pre-War & Emergency War.	Total Post-War.	DURING												
					1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948		1947	1946			
Aldham.	54	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11%
Brent Eleigh.	60	12	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20%
Brettenham.	104	8	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	8%
Bildeston.	245	79	23	56	10	14	6	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	32%
Boxford.	272	63	19	44	2	10	8	8	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	23%
Cockfield.	242	50	28	22	6	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	21%
Chelsworth.	56	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%
Edwardstone.	119	24	12	12	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	20%
Blmsett.	113	24	10	14	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	21%
Groton.	77	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16%
Hitcham.	216	29	11	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	13%
Kersey.	152	14	4	10	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	9%
Kettlebaston.	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lavenham.	543	88	30	58	-	-	-	-	16	22	6	14	-	-	-	-	16%
Layham.	130	14	2	12	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11%
Lindsey.	63	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	10%
Milden.	46	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7%
Monks Eleigh.	156	14	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	9%
Nedging with Naughton.	99	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%
Polstead.	195	30	10	20	4	-	3	1	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	15%
Preston.	77	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	8%
Semer.	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thorpe Morieux.	96	14	6	8	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8%
Wattisham.	41	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%
Whatfield.	89	36	20	16	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	40%
	3,329	550	237	313	35	28	33	17	46	52	40	62 ³	-	-	-	-	17%

Private houses built post-war 92 13 18 15 8 8 10 7 10 3

* 30 of these were prefabricated houses erected
8 at Bildeston, 8 at Boxford and 14 at Lavenham.

(b) Improvements Grants. The Council encourages applications for improvement Grants to assist in the improvement and reconditioning of dwellings within the Rural District. During 1954 the Council approved applications for Improvements in respect of a further 31 dwellings to an amount of £6,704. Since the coming into operation of the Housing Act, 1949, until the end of 1954 the Council had authorised Improvement Grants amounting to £10,325 in respect of 47 dwellings.

The Council is also playing an active part in preserving and reconditioning suitable properties themselves. A terrace of 6 XVIIth century houses were purchased in Water Street, Lavenham and during 1954 a terrace of 2 bungalows and 2 houses were erected in surplus garden at the rear. Families will be transferred from the old cottages to the new, to facilitate the reconditioning of the old cottages to a scheme which has been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

The encouragement given by the Council to property owners to improve their cottages with the aid of improvement grants is raising the standards of comfort and amenity in dwellings throughout the district, and in some borderline cases the giving of a grant has brought a reconditioning scheme rather than the demolition of the cottage concerned. Each house saved in this way effects an economy in so far as the Council does not have to take agricultural land to provide a new site with provision of roads, sewers and water mains to provide a replacement house.

The Council advanced loans under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, to finance closet conversion schemes in respect of 2 cottages at Boxford.

(c) Subsidies. During 1954 a bungalow was erected at Hitcham for occupation by an agricultural worker and subsidy granted to the owner under the Housing Financial Provisions Act, 1938.

(d) Loans. The Council approved loans under the provisions of the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899-1923, to enable persons to purchase, for their own occupation, existing houses (1 case in the parish of Kersey, 1 at Boxford and 2 at Lavenham).

Two loans were approved (both in the parish of Boxford) where the applicants constructed their own bungalows, the work being done in the applicant's spare time. As a result of this one applicant vacated a Council house and one had his name removed from the waiting list for a Council house.

(e) Sale of Council House. One pre-war Council house at Hitcham was sold to the occupier during 1954. The occupier thus became sure that his repayments would not vary (as often might his rent) and by freeing the Council of payment of annual rate contributions on this house allowed the money to be diverted to help another needy case.

SECTION E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY. Almost all the milk sold within the District is either pasteurised or T.T. pasteurised. The principal dairy within the Rural District is situated at "Greenbank", Boxford. A very high quality pasteurised and tuberculin tested milk is supplied to a large part of the Rural District from this dairy. This milk is also supplied to consumers within the Rural Districts of Melford, Samford and Gipping, the Urban District of Hadleigh and the Borough of Sudbury. The results of the bacteriological analysis of samples of the milk have been very satisfactory throughout the year. Supplementary Licences are in force in this district authorising the Bury St. Edmunds, Ipswich and Stowmarket Co-operative Societies to retail pasteurised and T.T. milk within this district. Supervision of milk producers is now carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS. The war-time arrangements for central slaughtering came to an end on 29th June, 1954. Prior to this, joint consultation took place between the Council and the Sudbury and District Meat Retailers on the question of slaughtering facilities and the re-licensing of slaughter houses. A sub-committee of the Health Committee inspected slaughtering premises and recommended that, after necessary improvements had been carried out licences to slaughter should be authorised at two slaughter houses in Bildeston, 1 at Cockfield and 1 at Boxford.

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The majority of the 12 butchers in the District prefer to buy their meat from wholesalers rather than slaughter their own animals. The butchers shops in the District were all kept in a hygienic manner throughout the year.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered and inspected in the District for the six months from the end of rationing until the end of 1954.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.
Number Killed	104	Nil	Nil	126	148
Number inspected	104	Nil	Nil	126	148
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.7%

20 retailers are registered for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream. No ice-cream is sold from shops within the District other than that which has been pre-packed, neither is there a registered manufacturer of ice-cream in the District.

There are 39 general stores retailing provisions consumed within the Rural District. The general standard of hygiene is good- housewives demand better standards and this has the effect of encouraging shopkeepers to do their utmost to make their shops as attractive as possible.

There are 5 bakehouses situated in the Rural District. These were visited during the year and found to be satisfactory. It is pleasing to note that an increasing amount of bread is being delivered wrapped.

There are 3 greengrocers and 5 wet and fried fish shops within the District. Unfortunately used newspapers are still being used for wrapping up fried fish and chips.

Shopkeepers have co-operated well with the Health Department seeking advice on the condition and wholesomeness of foods when necessary and voluntarily surrendered food for condemnation at the request of the Sanitary Inspectors.

The following foodstuffs were Surrendered for condemnation during 1954:-

- 66 lbs, of cheese.
- 2 pts. (equivalent) Carnation condensed milk.
- 2 14. oz tins of Golden Vein Milk.
- 2 pts. (equivalent) of Colleen evaporated Milk.
- 2 1½ pts. (equivalent) Snowflake evaporated Milk.
- 1 1lb. tin of crushed Pineapple pieces.
- 1 12. oz. tin of Carnation Luncheon Meat.
- 1 13. oz. tin of Pears.
- 1 13. oz. tin of Pineapple Titbits.
- 49 7 oz. tins of Ye Olde Oak Luncheon Meat.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| (c) <u>ADULTERATION.</u> | } No change. |
| (d) <u>CHEMICAL BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.</u> | |
| (e) <u>NUTRITION.</u> | |
| (f) <u>SHELL-FISH.</u> | |
| (g) <u>WATER-CRESS.</u> | |

SECTION F.
PREVENTION OF & CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of Infectious Diseases among the civilian population during the year. These are the final numbers after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Disease Hospital.

ALL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING 1954.

	Scarlet Fever.		Whooping Cough.		Measles.		Pneumonia.		Erysipelas.		Infective Hepatitis.		Paralytic Poliomyelitis.		Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Grand Total:	126	63	53	Totals:	12	10	42	29	2	4	8	9	2	2	2	1	-	1
Age 0 to under 1 year	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 " " 3 years	1	-	8	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 " " 5 "	1	1	8	7	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5 " " 10 "	8	7	18	12	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10 " " 15 "	2	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 " " 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 " " 45 "	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
45 " " 65 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Following products were distributed for consumption during 1947:

- 65 lbs. of oranges.
- 5 lbs. (equivalent) Cornstarch condensed milk.
- 1 lb. of Raisin Bran.
- 2 lbs. (equivalent) Golden Syrup.
- 2 1/2 lbs. (equivalent) Spent Milk.
- 1 lb. tin of orange marmalade.
- 1 1/2 lbs. tin of Cornstarch Condensed Milk.
- 1 1/2 lbs. tin of Raisin Bran.
- 1 1/2 lbs. tin of Spent Milk.
- 1 1/2 lbs. tin of Raisin Bran.
- 1 1/2 lbs. tin of Raisin Bran.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

No change

EXHIBIT 1
EXHIBITION OF A CONTROL OVER THE DISTRIBUTION AND OTHER MATTERS

The following table shows the number of infectious diseases and other diseases reported during the year. These are the final numbers of cases reported to the Health Department by the reporting hospitals, and are not necessarily the total number of cases reported to the Health Department of the Infectious Diseases Hospital. All notifiable diseases (other than tuberculosis) (1947-1948).

Disease	1947		1948		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	
Tuberculosis	10	10.0	10	10.0	20
Scarlet fever	1	1.0	1	1.0	2
Diphtheria	1	1.0	1	1.0	2
Whooping cough	1	1.0	1	1.0	2
Measles	1	1.0	1	1.0	2
Polio	1	1.0	1	1.0	2
Other	1	1.0	1	1.0	2
Total	15	15.0	15	15.0	30

The 126 notifications of infectious disease received during 1954 can be compared with those of previous years from the following table:-

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Erysipelas.	Infective Hepatitis.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Food Poisoning.	Meningococcal Meningitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Para-Typhoid Fevers.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Pneumonia.	Total Cases.
	A.	B.	≠C.	≠D.	E.	≠F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.	M.	
1954.	-	22	6	71	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	17	126
1953.	-	23	174	51	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	13	270
1952.	-	4	124	56	8	4	1	1	-	-	-	1	9	208
1951.	-	3	155	58	10	9	2	-	2	-	-	2	41	282
1950.	-	13	211	116	14	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	275
1949.	-	7	41	34	12	3	1	6	-	-	-	2	26	132
1948.	1	-	42	101	14	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	6	170
1947.	-	4	180	4	7	16	-	-	-	-	5	1	4	221
1946.	-	7	117	30	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	186
1945.	-	6	56	49	8	12	-	-	-	2	-	3	4	140
1944.	-	13	33	54	10	59	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	182
1943.	2	24	98	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	134
1942.	1	5	10	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	35
1941.	11	19	284	102	5	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	2	429
1940.	7	9	119	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	154
1939.	7	8	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	36
1938.	3	40	-	-	10	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	7	68
1937.	3	17	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	32
1936.	4	24	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	31

≠ Measles and Whooping Cough were only notifiable from October 1939.

≠ Infective Hepatitis became notifiable in 1943.

The first Diphtheria Immunisations were completed in 1941.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases. During 1954 there were 8 new cases, 5 Pulmonary (3 males aged 35, 64 & 68 yrs. and 2 females aged 19 and 23 yrs.) and 3 Non-Pulmonary (3 females aged 8, 17 & 32 yrs.)

Mortality. There were no deaths from Tuberculosis during 1954.

Cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year.

1954	Pulmonary,	20 Males,	16 females.	Non-Pulmonary,	6 Males,	9 Females.
1953	"	19 "	17 "	" "	11 "	6 "
1952	"	16 "	16 "	" "	10 "	5 "

