

[Report 1956] / Medical Officer of Health, Cosford (Union) R.D.C.

Contributors

Cosford (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1956

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/fabec3hy>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Library



HEALTH
-4DEC57
23

COSFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

WEST SUFFOLK.

R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1956.

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



REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE

WORK DURING THE YEAR

1920

OF THE

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

FOR THE YEAR

1920

ROBERT H. MILLER, Director, National Bureau of Standards

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, 1956.

Public Health Offices,
3, Whiting Street,
Bury St. Edmunds.
November 1957.

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
Twenty-first Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health, being that for the
year ended 31st December, 1956.

This report has been prepared to conform with Ministry of Health
Circular 19/56.

Much of the material for this report has been supplied by the Public
Health Inspectors, Mr. Hine and Mr. Panks - material has also been supplied
by Mr. Durrant, Clerk of the Council. To all of these, my colleaguess, I
acknowledge my indebtedness and offer my thanks.

I am also indebted to Dr. D. A. McCracken, County Medical Officer, West
Suffolk, for kind co-operation throughout the year.

My thanks are also offered to Col. Sir Charles Rowley, Chairman, and all
members of the Public Health Committee for their understanding, enthusiasm
and support.

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 Public Health Inspector,
G. H. HINE, 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 Public Health 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.
Rev. H. C. Butler	-	Vice-Chairman.
Mr. C. A. Alderton.		Mr. H. P. Knott.
Miss I. O. C. Baldry.		Mr. F. G. W. Letts.
Mr. H. Boyle.		Dr. H. A. Mahony.
Lt.Gen. Sir Harold Carrington.		Mr. A. Nicholson.
Mr. T. C. Dawson.		Mr. F. E. Woodgate.
Mr. F. D. Gales.		

MR. J. E. LADBROOK, J.P., CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL.
MRS. C. N. McGEORGE, VICE-CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL.
MR. C. A. DURRANT, CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

Medical Officer of Health for the Local District of
London in the County of West London for the year ending
31st December, 1935.
The Chairman and Members of the
Local Medical Council of London.
Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. in relation to the report of the Public Health Committee for the year ending 31st December, 1935.

The report has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Local Medical Council of London and the Public Health Committee for the year ending 31st December, 1935.

Most of the material for this report has been supplied by the Public Health Inspectors, Mr. Hine and Mr. Paine - material has also been supplied by Mr. Burman, Clerk of the Council. To all of these, my colleagues, I am indebted for their assistance and co-operation throughout the year. I am also indebted to Dr. B. A. Robinson, County Medical Officer, West London, for his co-operation throughout the year.

By means also referred to you, the Council has received, Chairman, and all members of the Public Health Committee for their encouraging, assistance and support.

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 District.
(a) Mr. Hine, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H. (Durham),
County Medical Officer and Allied Subjects (London),
Appointed 1st January, 1937.

This Officer does not engage in private practice but holds in addition the following appointments:-
Medical Officer of Health, New York U.S.C.,
Appointed 1st July, 1935.
Michigan S.D.C.,
Illinois S.D.C.,
Appointed 1st July, 1935.

(b) Other.
One Public Health Inspector,
G. R. HINE, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., West & Outer Roads
Certificate S.D.C.,
Appointed 1st July, 1937.

Mr. Hine is also Surgeon to the Council.
One Assistant Public Health Inspector,
E. A. PAINÉ, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., West & Outer Roads
Certificate S.D.C., M. Inst. Hygiene,
Appointed 1st July, 1937.

Public Health Committee.
Col. Sir George Kewley, Bart.
Hon. H. G. Bellin
Mr. G. A. Alington
Miss J. G. Bailey
Mr. E. Bayly
J. G. Sir Ernest Carrington
Mr. F. C. Dawson
Mr. F. D. Gales
Mr. J. E. Lambourne, J.P., Chairman of Council.
Mrs. G. N. Robinson, Vice-Chairman of Council.
Mr. C. A. Burman, Clerk of the Council.
Mr. H. A. Knott
Mr. F. G. Lister
Mr. E. A. Mahony
Mr. A. Nicholson
Mr. F. L. Woodgate
Chairman
Vice-Chairman

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.		1956.	(1955)	(1954)	
		9,390	(9,470)	(9,470)	
Number of inhabited houses at end of year according to Rate Book		3,371	(3,364)	(3,329)	
Rateable Value	£67,585	(£36,495)	(£36,495)		
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£275	(£150)	(£149)		

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

	Total.			Male.			Female.		
	1956	(1955)	(1954)	1956	(1955)	(1954)	1956	(1955)	(1954)
<u>Live Births.</u>									
Legitimate.	112	(125)	(127)	54	(65)	(75)	58	(60)	(52)
Illegitimate.	8	(6)	(7)	5	(2)	(3)	3	(4)	(4)
<u>Stillbirths.</u>									
Legitimate.	1	(3)	(4)	1	(Nil)	(3)	Nil	(3)	(1)
Illegitimate.	Nil	(Nil)	(Nil)	Nil	(Nil)	(Nil)	Nil	(Nil)	(Nil)
<u>Deaths.</u>	147	(144)	(121)	80	(74)	(66)	67	(70)	(55)
<u>Deaths under One Year.</u>	3	(8)	(8)	1	(6)	(4)	2	(2)	(4)

	Cosford.			England & Wales.		
	1956	(1955)	(1954)	1956	(1955)	(1954)
<u>Birth Rate.</u> (Live births per 1000 population).	12.8	(13.8)	(14.1)	15.7	(15.0)	(15.2)
<u>Comparability Factor, Births.</u>	1.15	(1.15)	(1.15)			
<u>Corrected Birth Rate.</u>	14.7	(15.9)	(16.3)			
<u>Stillbirth Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births.</u>	8.3	(22.4)	(29.0)	23.0	(23.1)	(24.0)
<u>Death Rate per 1000 resident population.</u>	15.7	(15.2)	(12.8)	11.7	(11.7)	(11.3)
<u>Comparability Factor, Deaths.</u>	0.81	(0.75)	(0.73)			
<u>Corrected Death Rate.</u>	12.7	(11.4)	(9.6)			
<u>Death Rate of Infants under 1 year.</u>						
All infants per 1000 live births.	25.0	(61.1)	(59.7)	23.8	(24.9)	(25.5)
Legitimate Infants per 1000 Legitimate births.	26.8	(64.0)	(63.0)			
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 Illegitimate births.	Nil	(Nil)	(Nil)			

The three deaths of infants under one year of age were all of legitimate children - two of these deaths were in the first four weeks of life:-

Male, 1 day. Prematurity.

Female, 6 days. Haemorrhage from umbilical cord.

Female, 7 months. Asphyxia due to inhaled vomit whilst lying in her cot.

There were no other deaths in the nonage.

Of the 147 total deaths, there were 116 (79%) at age 65 years or over - of these 82 (56% of the total number) occurred at age 75 years or over, 8 deaths being at 90 years or more. This besides being indicative of remarkable longevity of the inhabitants, also reflects the high average age of the inhabitants of the District, a fact further shown by the Comparability Factor for Deaths of 0.81.

The marked increases in the Rateable Value (85%) from £36,495 to £67,585 and of the Penny Rate Product (83%) from £150 to £275, were due to the new assessments which came into use in April 1956.

The following table gives the causes and the number of deaths occurring at the various age groups. The grand totals correspond with the Registrar General's figures, but one less Male Tuberculosis Respiratory death and one more Male Bronchitis death were recorded locally.

As in last year's report the deaths have been classified to conform with implementation of the World Health Organisation Nomenclature Regulations, 1948

CAUSES OF DEATHS.	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 and over.		TOTAL Registrar General's figures.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2. Tuberculosis, Other.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective & parasitic diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, Stomach.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	2	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, Breast.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, Uterus.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	6	3	3	1	15	8	-
15. Leukaemia, alicukaemia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Diabetes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	5	9	7	13	-
18. Coronary disease, angina.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	-	7	5	16	8	-
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	-
20. Other heart disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	7	12	7	15	-	-
21. Other circulatory disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	-	-
22. Influenza.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
23. Pneumonia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	4	4	-
24. Bronchitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	1	8	2	-
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach & duodenum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Nephritis & Nephrosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	2	4	6	7	-
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. All other accidents.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-
35. Suicide.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Homicide & operations of war.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	Males.		-		-		-		1		10		25		43		80	
	Females.		2		-		-		1		15		9		39		67	

The following table gives the causes and the number of deaths occurring at the various age groups. The grand totals correspond with the Registrar General's figures, but one case (Male Tuberculous Respiratory death and one Male Bronchitis death) were recorded locally. As in last year's report the deaths have been classified as conforming to the implementation of the World Health Organization Nomenclature Regulations, occurring in or beyond the District.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	100	0	0	1	100
2. Tuberculosis, other	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Bacterial disease	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Diarrhoea	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Acute Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Meningococcal Infection	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Acute Rheumatism	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Other Intoxic & Parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Malignant neoplasms, stomach	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Malignant neoplasms, breast	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Malignant neoplasms, uterus	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	0	0	0	0	0	0
15. Leukaemia, lymphatic	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Diabetes	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Coronary disease, angina	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Hypertension with heart disease	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Other heart disease	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Other circulatory disease	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Influenza	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Pneumonia	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Bronchitis	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Nephritis & Nephrosis	0	0	0	0	0	0
29. Nephritis of pyogenic origin	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Pyelonephritis, chronic	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Gonorrhoeal infection, joint	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Other gonorrhoeal & allied diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Motor vehicle accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. All other accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Suicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Hemorrhage & operations of war	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	100	0	0	1	100

	COSFORD 1956.	Average Decade 1946-1955.	Average Decade 1936-1945.
Rateable Value.	£67,585	£32,170	£25,911
Product of Penny Rate.	£275	£141	£115
Number of Inhabited Houses.	3,371	3,285	3,014
Registrar General's Estimate of Population.	9,390	9,383	9,459
Total Deaths.	147	133	139
Deaths Under One Year.	3	3.7	4.5
	Nil	0.3	0.2
Births.	112	150	135
	8	8.1	7.3
Stillbirths.	1	3.4	3.6
	Nil	0.1	0.3

SECTION B.
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICE 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. The West Suffolk County Council hold Infant Welfare Clinics in Cosford at two centres:-

Bildeston, Chapel School Room.	1st Wednesday in each month.
Boxford, Village Hall.	2nd " " " "

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

Only 43 (36%) of the 120 live births took place at the resident's home in our District.

Of the 147 deaths, 88 (60%) occurred at the resident's own home in the Cosford District. Of the remaining 59 there were 56 in hospitals, as under:-

11 Bury St. Edmunds,	(St. Mary's Hospital)
7 " " "	(West Suffolk Hospital)
8 Ipswich,	(East Suffolk Hospital)
24 Sudbury,	(Walnuttree Hospital)
2 Colchester,	(Essex County Hospital)
1 " "	(Myland Hospital)
1 Ely,	(R.A.F. Hospital)
1 Hampstead,	(North Western Hospital)
1 Lambeth,	(Kings College Hospital)

SECTION C.
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER. On the 22nd November, 1956, the Semer Pumping Station came into service, thereby completing the Council's Comprehensive Water Scheme, with the exception of two additional storage water towers at Lavenham and Polstead, for which tenders since have been accepted and work put in progress. Every parish in the District can now be supplied with a very wholesome and plentiful supply of water from these Semer Works. The Boxford Pumping Station and the Elmsett Housing Site Works are still in operation, but are connected into the Comprehensive Scheme and could be supplied from Semer by the appropriate sluice valves.

The coming into operation of Semer Pumping Station reduced the quantity of water supplied by the Thingoe and Thedwastre Joint Comprehensive Scheme from 7,827,000 gallons during the month of June to 1,049,250 gallons in December and further reduction will occur in the future.

Gipping R.D.C. received from our District part of the water supplied to us from the Thingoe and Thedwastre Scheme. The operation of the Semer Bore has allowed us to supply Gipping direct and to meet their increased needs to an extent which in December 1956 reached approximately 1,230,000 gallons per month.

There was no interruption in the supply of water to any parish during the year. A damaged rising main was repaired at Boxford headworks, but the parish was supplied from the Comprehensive Scheme whilst the repairs were carried out.

SECTION 2.
GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICE IN THE AREA.

(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES. The Montgomery 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 Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. F. Martin, for the rest of the District than the Laboratory at Cambridge, under the direction of Dr. A. E. Wry, as provided. Both Dr. Martin and Dr. Wry have proved most ready to discuss and advise on any epidemiological or similar problem. Chemical analyses are carried out by Dr. B. Greenough, Public Analyst, Tamworth 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 Home Nurses carry out these duties.

(d) CLINICAL AND TREATMENT CENTRES. The West Suffolk County Council has Infant Welfare Clinics in Colton at two centres:-

Bilderton, Chapel School Room.	1st Wednesday in each month.
Boston, Village Hall.	" " " " " "

(e) HOSPITALS. The use of hospitals by Colton residents is indicated by the following information with regard to five districts and parishes:-

Only 43 (30%) of the 150 live with the back place at the resident's home in our district.

Of the 145 deaths, 88 (60%) occurred at the resident's own home in the Colton District. Of the remaining 57 there were 36 in hospitals, as under:-

11 Guy St. Hospital,	1 Ipswich,
1 West Suffolk Hospital,	1 Colchester,
1 East Suffolk Hospital,	1 Norwich,
1 Wymondham Hospital,	1 King's Hospital,
1 Newmarket Hospital,	1 North Western Hospital,
1 Mildenhall Hospital,	1 Kings College Hospital,
1 R.A.F. Hospital,	
1 North Western Hospital,	
1 Kings College Hospital,	

SECTION 3.
SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE AREA.

1. (1) WATER. On the 22nd November, 1956, the Essex Pumping Station came into service, thereby completing the Council's Comprehensive Water Scheme with the exception of two additional storage water towers at Lavenham and Colchester, for which tenders have been accepted and work put in progress. Every garden in the District can now be supplied with a very wholesome and plentiful supply of water from three main works. The Boston Pumping Station and the Kings' Hospital Water Works are still in operation, but are connected into the Comprehensive Scheme and could be supplied from Boston, the appropriate main valves.

The entry into operation of Essex Pumping Station reduced the quantity of water supplied by the Thirning and Thaxted's Joint Comprehensive Scheme from 1,827,000 gallons during the month of June to 1,049,250 gallons in December and further reduction will occur in the future.

Essex R.D.C. received from our District part of the water supplied to us from the Thirning and Thaxted's Scheme. The operation of the Essex Pumping Station has allowed us to supply directly and to meet their increased needs to an extent which in December 1956 reached approximately 1,250,000 gallons per month.

There was no interruption in the supply of water to any parish during the year. A damaged rising main was repaired at Boston, but the parish was supplied from the Comprehensive Scheme whilst the repairs were carried out.

Extensions in small diameter pipes were made during the year to bring a supply of mains water to small isolated communities. These extensions took place at Groton (Church Street and Howe Lane), Edwardstone (Tiney West Corner, Priory Green, and The Grove), Kersey (The Row) and Polstead (Martens Lane, Potash Lane and Hadleigh Heath).

The table on page 7 shows the number of houses in the District with water at the end of 1956. It will be noted that the route of the water mains could allow 3,069 (91%) houses out of a total of 3,371 houses in the District to be supplied. By the end of 1956 there were 2,681 houses (80% and increase of 5% during the year) with a piped supply into the house and 214 (6%) were obtaining water from a standpipe within 200 feet. The occupiers of 2,395 (86%) of the houses in the District are using the mains water supply and only 174 (5%) of the total houses in the District along the route of the mains had not yet made use of the mains water.

Four cottages at Monks Elcigh were provided with a mains piped water supply by the owner after service of a Statutory Notice - 2,677 houses (80% of the total houses in the District) were connected without need for any such persuasion.

A sample of the water produced at the Semer Pumping Station was submitted for chemical analysis with the following result:-

" CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Cert.No. 812H.

17th December, 1956.

Lab.No. 4459/W

Sample received 5th December, 1956, from Cosford R.D.C.

Marked Semer Pumping Station.

Appearance when received slightly opalescent; slight deposit on standing.

Nature of deposit; iron compounds.

Colour; practically nil.

Odour; nil.

Reaction; neutral pH 7.2

Taste; satisfactory.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.22	Hardness as CaCO ₃	
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.06	Total	350
Nitrate nitrogen	0.5	Carbonate (Temp)	235
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Non- do. (Perm)	75
Chlorine as chlorides	160	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	235
Oxygen absorbed (4hr. 27°C.)	0.35	Free carbon dioxide	42
		Total solids (at 180°C.)	-
		Iron (Total)	1.10
		Metals in solution copper & lead - (trace zinc)	- nil.

OPINION.

This water is of good organic quality and the chemical analysis does not show any sign of pollution. The total hardness of the water approximates to 25° Clark, which is normal for East Anglian waters and more than three-quarters of this is temporary and due to dissolved chalk; the reaction of the water is practically neutral and it would not be expected to have any serious corrosive action on metals. The water contains a trace of iron, which very slowly forms a slight deposit when the water is allowed to stand, but the amount of deposit is not large and the water is clear when first drawn and remains so for some time, so that the presence of the iron is not likely to cause any serious inconvenience to users. Other kinds of metallic contamination were absent. In our opinion this water is fit for drinking and general purposes.

(SGD. LINCOLNE, SUTTON AND WOOD. "

Extensions in small districts along with other districts the year to date supply of water to small districts. These extensions are located at (District 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100).

The rate on page 7 shows the number of houses in the District with water at the end of 1935. It will be noted that the total of the water supply is 2,500 (91%) houses out of a total of 2,750 houses (100%) District to be supplied. By the end of 1936 there were 2,650 houses (100%) and houses of 2,750 (100%) with a total supply into the houses and 2,750 (100%) were supplied with a supply within 100 feet. The water supply of 2,650 (96%) of the houses in the District and the water supply of only 1,100 (40%) of the total houses in the District along the water of the water has not been used at the water supply.

Four cottages at Kank Bluff were provided with a mains piped water supply by the water supply of a District. These are 2,650 houses (100%) of the total houses in the District) were connected with water for any such purpose.

A sample of the water produced at the Quarry Pumping Station was submitted for chemical analysis with the following results:-

" CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER "

17th December, 1936.

Genl. M. BISHOP
Lab. No. 14357

Sample received from Department, 1936, from District A.D.C.
Kank Bluff Quarry Pumping Station.

Appearance when received slightly opalescent; slight deposit on standing. Nature of deposit; iron sulphide.

Colour; practically nil.
Reaction; neutral pH 7.5

Quantity nil.
Taste; satisfactory.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.22
Aluminium nitrogen	0.02
Nitrate nitrogen	0.5
Nitrite nitrogen	Nil
Calcium as chloride	160
Oxygen absorbed (at 15°C.)	0.35
Total solids (at 100°C.)	-
Total (Total)	1.10
Iron in solution copper & lead - (trace zinc) - nil.	
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ 285	
Non-ferrous (iron) 25	
Carbonates (Temp) 205	
Total 230	
Hardness as CaCO ₃	

REMARKS.

This water is of good quality and the chemical analysis does not show any sign of pollution. The total hardness of the water approximates to 25° Clark, which is normal for hard drinking water and more than three-quarters of this is temporary and can be dissolved on boiling. The reaction of the water is practically neutral and it would not be expected to have any serious corrosive action on metals. The water contains a trace of iron, which very slowly forms a slight deposit from the water is allowed to stand, but the amount of deposit is not large and the water is clear when first drawn and remains so for some time, so that the presence of the iron is not likely to cause any serious inconvenience to users. Other kinds of metallic contamination were absent. In our opinion this water is fit for drinking and general purposes.

(Sgt. ALBERTA, BUTLER AND WOOD.)

PARISH	TOTAL HOUSES		HOUSES IN PARISH WITH A PIPED WATER SUPPLY INTO THE HOUSE BY THE END OF THE YEAR								Prior to 1950	% into house (Figures in brackets = Standpipied)	Houses on Route of Mains not yet using Water	Houses not on Route of Water Mains	Additional metered supplies for business purposes
	in parish	on Route of Water Mains	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950						
Aldham	51	40	35	29	220	194	148	131	117	-	69%	5	11	9	
Bildeston	264	263	251	231	232	222	190	177	155	109	95%	5	1	12	
Boxford	273	256	237	238	232	222	190	177	155	135	87%	4	17	18	
Brent Eleigh	60	48	43	40	33	33	75	75	75	-	72%	5	12	1	
Brettenham	101	99	99	98	87	86	75	75	75	75	98%	-	2	14	
Chelsworth	55	52	29	29	16	13	18	18	18	-	53%	23	3	6	
Cockfield	241	214	196	185	172	108	54	18	18	-	81%	18	27	35	
Edwardstone	119	108	97	79	43	40	32	32	31	12	82%	2	11	7	
Flmsett	122	99	82	73	32	32	26	18	17	17	67%	17	23	8	
Grotton	77	61	58	32	1	1	1	1	1	-	75%	3	16	6	
Hitcham	217	189	144	143	113	106	92	91	91	91	66%	3	28	20	
Kersey	152	145	133	136	102	24	20	20	20	19	88%	8	7	17	
Kettleaston	29	20	19	20	19	19	364	301	271	241	65%	1	9	4	
Laverham	549	532	453	446	434	426	8	10	10	-	82%	3	17	30	
Layham	133	105	86	77	64	8	8	10	10	-	72%	19	28	13	
Lirdsey	63	59	49	49	10	10	10	10	10	9	72%	7	4	7	
Milden	51	50	48	39	64	56	8	8	8	-	94%	2	1	7	
Monks Eleigh	160	135	108	95	64	56	49	49	48	-	68%	13	25	7	
Nedging-with-Naughton	101	98	71	66	59	56	49	49	48	48	70%	2	3	21	
Polstead	195	174	155	145	118	32	27	27	27	19	79%	19	21	19	
Preston	77	64	64	64	48	45	1	-	-	-	83%	-	13	10	
Semer	57	46	34	30	14	-	-	-	-	-	60%	12	11	5	
Thorpe Morieux	92	91	89	92	48	40	4	4	-	-	97%	2	1	15	
Wattisham	42	42	41	40	32	32	-	-	-	-	98%	1	1	8	
Whatfield	90	79	64	56	45	44	44	42	41	41	74%	-	11	7	
	3,371	3,069	2,681	2,532	2,006	1,627	1,153	1,003	929	816	80%	174	302	306	
			80%									5%	9%		

Chemical Analyses in 1956 from Pumping Stations of the Thingoe and Thedwastre Comprehensive Scheme prior to the use of our Somer Bore were:-

Site.	Bact.	Chemical (parts per 100,000)					
		Cl ₂	O ₂	Nitrate	Nitrite	Hardness, pp	
Ixworth.	Satis.	4.45	0.0627	Absent	Absent	28.4	7.1
Risby.	Satis.	2.15	0.0409	0.50	Absent	27.4	7.1
Rushbrooke.	Satis.	2.35	0.0343	0.60	Absent	28.2	7.1

Bacteriological water samples taken in the Cosford area totalled 93 and gave the following results:-

	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
From Public Main	65	2
From Private Supply	13	13

One unsatisfactory public mains sample was taken from a main served by an open topped storage tank at Boxford. After sterilisation a repeat sample was satisfactory. The other unsatisfactory sample was thought due to a contaminated tap as a repeat sample was satisfactory. In the cases of unsatisfactory private samples, owners and occupiers were informed and advised on the necessary precautions. Where mains supplies were available the owners were persuaded to connect their houses to the mains.

No water carting was necessary during the year.

In the few cases where bore well water from the Comprehensive Scheme is not readily available and a new baby is arriving, arrangements are made to test the well supply of the house, prior to the making up of the infants feeds (when breast feeding is not possible), for the presence of nitrates in order to avoid the danger of Methaemoglobinaemia.

The following figures indicate the monthly amounts of water supplied to Cosford from the Thingoe and Thedwastre Comprehensive Water Scheme. The coming into service of our own Somer Bore on the 22nd November, 1956, is responsible for the marked fall in the amount we required to purchase in December.

Gallons of Water Supplied Each Month to Cosford during 1956.

January	..	..	..	5,509,000	gallons
February	..	..	..	5,872,000	"
March	..	..	..	7,027,000	"
April	..	..	..	6,107,000	"
May	..	..	..	6,538,000	"
June	..	..	..	7,827,000	"
July	..	..	..	6,340,000	"
August	..	..	..	6,990,000	"
September	..	..	..	* 6,990,000	"
October	..	..	..	* 6,990,000	"
November	..	..	..	6,439,000	"
December	..	..	..	1,049,250	"
				<u>73,678,250</u>	"

* Estimated reading, meter out of order.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. The three largest villages in the Rural District, (Bildeston, Lavenham and Boxford, with part of Edwardstone) are served with modern sewerage and sewage disposal facilities. It is not possible on financial grounds to provide facilities for every house in the three parishes, some of the outlying dwellings being remote from the sewers. As illustrated in the following table, 957 dwellings representing 87% of the total houses in the three parishes have available sewerage facilities. Of this number 847 (77%) are connected to the public sewers and 89% of all the dwellings on the route of public sewers have a W.C. and drainage facilities.

This very high proportion of dwellings connected to the sewer is due to the ready co-operation of owners and the grant of £15 (or half of the cost if lower) which the Council offered to help in converting E.C.'s. to W.C.'s. within a given period of the completion of each scheme. Where co-operation has not been forthcoming from owners, the Council have secured the provision of drainage and W.C.'s. by Statutory Notice. Those dwellings on the routes of the sewers which are not now connected are mostly houses scheduled for slum clearance procedure.

Chemical analysis in 1926 from the Station of the Village was
 The following Comparative Report prior to the use of the water supply

Date	From Public Main	From Private Supply	
		Chlorine	Total Solids
1926	0.000	0.000	0.000
1927	0.000	0.000	0.000
1928	0.000	0.000	0.000
1929	0.000	0.000	0.000
1930	0.000	0.000	0.000

Microbiological water samples taken in the District were found to be
 gave the following results:-

From Public Main	From Private Supply
13	13

On analytical public mains samples were taken from a main served by
 an open topped storage tank at Boxford. After sterilisation a report
 sample was satisfactory. The other analytical sample was found due
 to a contaminated tap as a report sample was satisfactory. In the case
 of analytical private mains, owners and occupiers were informed and
 advised on the necessary precautions. Where main supplies were
 available the owners were persuaded to connect their houses to the mains.

No water costing was necessary during the year.

In the few cases where bore well water from the Comparative Station
 is not readily available and a new bore is required, arrangements are made
 to test the soil supply of the house, prior to the making up of the
 (bore hole) when ground loading is not possible, for the presence of
 nitrate in order to avoid the danger of nitrosamine.

The following figures indicate the monthly amounts of water supplied
 to District from the Village and Comparative Station Water Supply.
 The amount into service of our own Bore on the 21st November, 1926,
 is responsible for the small fall in the amount we reported to produce
 in December.

Balance of water supplied each month in 1926

Month	Quantity (Gallons)
January	2,509,000
February	2,575,000
March	2,027,000
April	2,107,000
May	2,238,000
June	2,027,000
July	2,210,000
August	2,390,000
September	2,390,000
October	2,390,000
November	2,139,000
December	1,028,250
Total	23,670,250

A detailed report, water out of order.

(1) WATER SUPPLY AND SERVICE. The three largest villages in the Rural
 District (Ditchford, Boxford and Boxford) with part of Eversington) are
 served with modern sewers and sewage disposal facilities. It is not
 possible on financial grounds to provide facilities for every house in
 the three parishes, some of the existing dwellings being remote from the
 sewers. As illustrated in the following table, 257 dwellings representing
 67% of the total houses in the three parishes have available sewers.
 Of this number 64 (7%) are connected to the public sewer
 and 29 of all the dwellings on the route of public sewers have a D.C. and
 drainage facilities.

This very high proportion of dwellings connected to the sewer is due
 to the early co-operation of owners and the grant of £15 for half of the
 cost of sewer (which the Council offered to help in converting E.C. to
 D.C. within a given period of the completion of each scheme, where
 co-operation has not been forthcoming from owners, the Council has
 secured the provision of drainage and D.C. by Statutory Order. These
 dwellings on the routes of the sewers which are not connected to

Sewage Connections Village Schemes as at 31.12.56.

Parish.	Total Houses in Parish.	Houses on route of sewers.	Houses on Sewer. %	Percentage on route of sewer connected.	Other Premises on route connected.
Bildeston.	264	242 (91%)	236 (89%)	98%	14 of 15
Boxford (with part of Edwardstone.)	292	225 (76%)	183 (63%)	81%	11 of 15
Lavenham.	549	490 (89%)	428 (77%)	87%	19 of 24
	1,105	957 (87%)	847 (77%)	89%	44 of 54

In addition to the three parish schemes the Council has also provided sewerage systems and sewage disposal works at 12 housing sites within the Rural District. In some cases it has also been possible to arrange for neighbouring properties to be connected to the system.

The total number of houses provided with modern sewerage facilities by the Council by the end of 1956 was as follows:-

Parish.	Total Houses in Parish	Houses served by Sewers at 31.12.56.	%	CONNECTED DURING						Prior to 1951
				1956.	1955.	1954.	1953.	1952.	1951.	
Brettenham.	101	8	8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Bildeston.	264	236	91%	13	41	50	78	54	-	-
Boxford.	273	169	60%	4	14	16	73	62	-	-
Cockfield.	241	41	17%	-	-	6	-	-	-	38
Edwardstone. #	119	30	25%	3	-	1	8	5	12	1
Elmsett.	122	24	19%	4	-	-	-	-	-	20
Hitcham.	217	18	8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Kersey.	152	14	9%	-	4	-	4	-	-	6
Lavenham.	549	428	74%	17	23	52	37	89	202	8
Layham.	133	18	14%	-	4	4	4	-	-	6
Milden.	51	4	8%	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
Monks Eleigh.	160	8	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Polstead.	195	23	12%	-	-	4	-	4	-	15
Thorpe Morieux.	92	8	8%	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Whatfield.	90	38	38%	4	-	13	-	-	-	21
	2,759	1,070	37%	45	89	147	204	214	222	149

14 houses connected to Boxford Scheme.

1,070 houses is 32% of the 3,371 total number of houses in the District. 45 houses were connected for the first time in 1956.

During 1956 the sewage disposal works at the Layham and Polstead Housing sites were extended and improved by the addition of aerating filter beds and humus tanks. These improvements were carried out with the approval of the Essex River Board. A much improved final effluent from these works is now discharged into the streams.

The maintenance work at the major sewage disposal works at Bildeston, Boxford and Lavenham and the 12 housing site disposal works is carried out by a sewage works attendant and one assistant under the direction of the Surveyor. In addition, the work of de-sludging the smaller plants is carried out by the cesspool emptier with a crew of two. As more and more houses are connected to the various sewerage schemes the work of maintenance increases. The digging out of sludge from the sludge lagoons and its eventual disposal is a very acute problem. Local farmers are very reluctant to collect dried sludge so that at times many tons of sludge were dumped on hard standings awaiting collection. These dumps made the further digging out of additional lagoons well-nigh impossible. The difficulty of getting rid of sludge produced a consequent reduced cycle of filling, drying and emptying of the sludge lagoons. This meant that the settlement tanks and humus tanks could not be de-sludged as often as necessary to produce effluents of the standard required by the Essex River Board. This position has since been relieved - as have the sewage works attendant and his assistant in their difficult work, to which they gave unstinted effort - by the purchase of a Rearloda mechanical shovel.

At intervals throughout the year effluent samples were submitted for analysis, by the Essex River Board Pollution Prevention and Fisheries Department, from the three village works and from two housing site disposal Works, with the following results:-

Parish.	Total.	Satisfactory.	Doubtful.	Unsatisfactory.
Bildeston.	5	2	1	2
Boxford.	5	3	-	2
Cockfield.	1	-	-	1
Hitcham.	1	-	-	1
Lavenham.	4	-	2	2

The results included in this table, (only 5 of the 16 samples being of the required high standard), further illustrated the difficulties described, now much relieved by the Rearloda Mechanical shovel. In addition the Council instructed their Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Lemon & Blizard, to inspect and report on the operation of the major village schemes and make recommendations to try to improve the effluents discharged from these Works.

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS. The vast majority (89%) of dwellings in the sewered portions of Bildeston, Boxford and Lavenham are connected to public sewers. Thus pollution of the Rivers Brett and Box is very much curtailed where they flow through the more heavily populated areas in the District.

In the case of the parishes of Kersey and Monks Eleigh, which are very near to streams, some contamination of the River Brett inevitably occurs.

The Council's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Lemon & Blizard, have been instructed for Kersey and Monks Eleigh to prepare sewerage schemes, for submission to the Council and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, to obtain approval for grant aid under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, 1944. Sites for disposal works have been chosen and negotiations for the purchase of the sites are taking place with the owners.

During the year extensions and improvements to the Housing Sites Sewage Works at Layham and Polstead were carried out and a much improved effluent is now discharged from these works.

Edwardstone Housing Site Works was out of operation for some days at one period of the year due to an electric motor burning out. No contamination of the ditch receiving the effluent took place as the settlement tank was emptied by the cesspool emptier until the plant was put back into working order.

At Hitcham Housing Site the settlement tank capacity has been doubled in an effort to improve the discharge from this works.

The remainder of the Housing Site Disposal Works functioned satisfactorily.

3. (1) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. The table on page 9 records that 1,070 (32%) of the 3,371 houses in the District have water closets and facilities connected to public sewers or Council Housing Site sewage disposal schemes. Connections were made during 1956 to 45 dwellings. In addition many of the remaining houses in the District possess water closets connected to private disposal schemes. The availability of mains water to 91% of the dwellings in the District is enabling owners to make their own drainage arrangements and provide W.C's. In several cases where owners have taken advantage of the Improvement Grants available under the provision of the Housing Act, 1949, sinks, baths and hot water systems also have been provided in addition to W.C's.

During 1956 the Council authorised the service of Statutory Notices requiring the provision of W.C's. and drainage to 27 dwellings (Bildeston 2, Boxford 11, Edwardstone 4 and Lavenham 10). Five Notices had been complied with at the end of the year. In every case the owners had previously been informed on several occasions of the Council's offer of financial assistance towards the cost of closet conversions before well publicised closing dates. Since the inception of the Bildeston, Boxford and Lavenham Sewerage Schemes a summary of the Statutory action taken to secure conversion of E.C's. to W.C's. is as follows:-

At intervals through the year effluent samples were submitted for analysis by the Essex River Board following the procedure and standards laid down in the River Pollution Act, 1948. From the above village works and from the sewage treatment works, with the following results:-

Year	Wastewater	Wastewater	Wastewater
1956	1	1	1
1957	1	1	1
1958	1	1	1
1959	1	1	1
1960	1	1	1

The results included in this table (only 2 of the 10 samples being the required high standard), further illustrated the difficulties which now must be faced by the Council's Sewerage Engineers, Messrs. Lamb & Howard, in their endeavour to improve the operation of the major village schemes and make recommendations to try to improve the effluent discharged from these works.

2. SEWERAGE AND SEWERAGE The vast majority (80%) of dwellings in the parishes of Histon, Duxford and Lavendon are connected to public sewers. This position of the River Great Ouse and its very much enlarged flow through the more heavily populated areas in the district.

In the case of the parishes of Histon and Histon which are very near to the town, some consideration of the River Great Ouse is necessary.

The Council's Sewerage Engineers, Messrs. Lamb & Howard, have been instructed for Histon and Histon to prepare a sewerage scheme, for submission to the Council and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to obtain approval for grant aid under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1948. Since for financial reasons it has been decided to negotiate for the purchase of the sites and taking place with the Council.

During the year extension and improvements to the Histon Sewerage Works at Histon and Histon were carried out and a much improved effluent is now discharged from these works.

Extensions Histon Sewerage Works was not a departure for some days at one period of the year due to an electric motor burning out. No contribution of the effluent receiving the effluent took place as the settlement tank was emptied by the Council's engineer until the plant was back into working order.

At Histon Sewerage Works the settlement tank capacity has been doubled in an effort to improve the discharge from this works.

The remainder of the Histon Sewerage Works is satisfactory.

3. (1) SEWERAGE The table on page 9 records that 1,021 (25%) of the 3,721 houses in the district have water closets and facilities connected to public sewers or Council Histon Sewerage disposal schemes. Connections were made during 1956 to 15 dwellings. In addition many of the remaining houses in the district possess water closets connected to private disposal schemes. The availability of mains water to 91% of the dwellings in the district is enabling owners to make their own drainage arrangements and provide W.C.'s. In several cases where owners have taken advantage of the Improvement Grants available under the provision of the Housing Act, 1949, sinks, baths and hot water systems also have been provided in addition to W.C.'s.

During 1956 the Council authorized the review of Histon Sewerage Works regarding the provision of W.C.'s and drainage to 27 dwellings in Duxford II, Histon II and Lavendon (10). Five W.C.'s had been completed with at the end of the year. In every case the owners had previously been informed on several occasions of the Council's offer of financial assistance towards the cost of class connections but they still preferred to make their own arrangements. Since the inception of the Histon Sewerage Works the Council has been a member of the Histon Sewerage Works Ltd.

Summary of Results of Statutory Action taken to secure the conversion of E.C's. to W.C's. as at 31.12.56.

Parish.	Statutory Notices served (Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1936).	No. of W.C. Conversions carried out in compliance with Statutory Notices.	Statutory Notices suspended or change of ownership after Service of Notices.	Total No. of Statutory Notices Outstanding.
Bildeston.	2	2	-	-
Boxford.	11	3	1	7
Edwardstone.	4	2	-	2
Lavenham.	33	17	* 2	14
Total:	50	24	3	23

* 2 Conversions since carried out by new owner.

The public sewers are also allowing of improved sewage facilities at other premises, as for example schools and inns.

There are still many parishes which are not served by sewerage systems. Collection of nightsoil was carried out twice weekly in parts of Bildeston, Boxford and Lavenham where still required and in the parish of Kersey. A weekly collection was made in Brettenham, part of Groton, Monks Eleigh and Whatfield. Requests have been received for the extension of the pail closet collection service, but the Council's Dennis Cesspool Emptier is working at its maximum capacity. In addition to the collection of nightsoil the vehicle is employed emptying cesspools and also de-sludging housing site disposal works and flushing out the public sewers. The number of cesspools emptied are indicated in the following table:-

	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Private cesspools within Cosford R.D.	135	122	153	161	180	226
Private cesspools outside Cosford R.D.	15	13	7	12	9	12
Cosford R.D. Housing Sites cesspools and Settlement Tanks.	84	87	88	153	202	161

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING. The kerbside system of refuse collection was continued throughout 1956. The working of overtime each week to enable the whole of the parish of Lavenham to be dealt with in one day, authorised by the Council in 1955, continued. This allows an improved service to other villages. The collection schedule now operating provides for a weekly collection in the more built-up areas of Bildeston, Boxford and Lavenham, a fortnightly collection in the parishes of Aldham, Brent Eleigh, Brettenham, Cockfield, Edwardstone, Groton, Hitcham, Kersey, Lavenham, Monks Eleigh, Nedging-with-Naughton, Elmsett, Polstead and Wattisham, and a monthly collection in the remaining 3 parishes, Chelsworth, Kettlebaston, Lindsey, Milden, Preston, Somer, Thorpe Morieux, Whatfield.

Ratepayers use the service more and more, and it becomes increasingly difficult to carry out a regular collection with one refuse vehicle without the men working excessive overtime. The use of three refuse pits, situated at Boxford, Monks Eleigh and Somer, cuts down running times from the various villages to the disposal points and assists in maintaining the regularity of the service which is so essential with a "kerbside" collection system. Some improvement in the refuse receptacles placed out for emptying took place during the year, but a number of residents are still using unsatisfactory receptacles for their refuse.

The use of three refuse tips is very helpful in economy in time and running expenses, but intensifies the difficulties of the one pit attendant (who serves part-time on the collection vehicle) in keeping the pits neat and tidy without any mechanical help. The tips have, bearing in mind these difficulties, been kept under reasonable control. The pits are regularly treated to prevent fly and rodent infestation.

(111) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. The following table, recording the number of inspections carried out by Mr. Hine and Mr. Panks, has been supplied by Mr. Hine:-

Number of visits Public Health and Housing Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	684
Housing Act, 1949 (Grant aided Improvements)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	372
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Shops and Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Water Samples - Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
do. Chemical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ro Water Schemes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	902
Private Water Supplies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Refuse Collection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161
Nightsoil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
After Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Disinfestation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bakchouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Slaughterhouses and meat inspections, Butchers Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Housing Sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
New Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
Bye-law and Planning, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131
Alterations to existing buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
New drainage and closet conversions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255
Sewers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Sewage Disposal Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	301
Petroleum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Explosives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Housing Management	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	425

NOTICES SERVED UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Informal Notices	Outstanding 1st January, 1956.	..	..	..	..	18
do.	Served during 1956	..	..	..	..	83
do.	Complied with during 1956	..	..	..	..	77
do.	Outstanding 31st December, 1956.	..	..	..	..	24
Statutory Notices.	Outstanding 1st January, 1956.	..	..	..	..	9
do.	Served during 1956.	..	..	..	..	27
do.	Complied with during 1956.	..	..	..	..	13
do.	Outstanding 31st December, 1956.	..	..	..	..	23

Factory Act, 1947. Inspections for purposes 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 Authority	8	8	1	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	30	31	2	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	3	3	Nil	Nil
	41	42	3	Nil

* i.e. Electrical Stations (Sections 103 (1)), Institutions, (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

Defects found during these inspections were one case of Want of Cleanliness and two cases of Unsuitable or Defective Sanitary Conveniences. All three were remedied during 1956.

No cases were reported to us by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

There were no Out-Workers in the District during 1956.

(11) SUMMARY INFORMATION ON THE AREA. The following table, prepared under the supervision of Mr. Hines, has been supplied by Mr. Hines:

Number of visits to public health and housing acts	Number of visits to public health and housing acts	Number of visits to public health and housing acts	Number of visits to public health and housing acts
100	100	100	100
90	90	90	90
80	80	80	80
70	70	70	70
60	60	60	60
50	50	50	50
40	40	40	40
30	30	30	30
20	20	20	20
10	10	10	10
0	0	0	0

NOTICES SERVED UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936

Number of notices served	Number of notices served	Number of notices served	Number of notices served
100	100	100	100
90	90	90	90
80	80	80	80
70	70	70	70
60	60	60	60
50	50	50	50
40	40	40	40
30	30	30	30
20	20	20	20
10	10	10	10
0	0	0	0

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to building

Number of inspections	Number of inspections		Number of inspections	Number of inspections
	Number of inspections	Number of inspections		
100	100	100	100	100
90	90	90	90	90
80	80	80	80	80
70	70	70	70	70
60	60	60	60	60
50	50	50	50	50
40	40	40	40	40
30	30	30	30	30
20	20	20	20	20
10	10	10	10	10
0	0	0	0	0

a. i. c. Electrical Stations (Sections 103 (1) (i), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of building operations and works of engineering construction (Sections 105 and 106).

Defects found during these inspections were the case of want of cleanliness and two cases of unsatisfactory or defective sanitary conveniences. All three were remedied during 1950. No cases were reported to us by M.M. Inspector of Factories. There were no O.T. notices in the District during 1950.

(iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES. The availability of piped water in every parish and of sewers in the three larger villages of Bildeston, Boxford and Lavenham has led to much improved sanitary arrangements. Owners have shown a ready co-operation to make use of facilities provided by the Council.

(v) CAMPING SITES. There is no regular camping site within the Rural District. At the 31st December, 1956, ten licences for the occupation of moveable dwellings were in force in the area. The licences were in respect of two sheds, two converted vans, a converted bus and the remainder were reasonably well equipped caravans.

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 smoke nuisance in the Rural District during 1956.

(vii) SWIMMING BATHS. There are no swimming baths within the Rural District.

(viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS. No bed bug infestation was reported or discovered during the year. Two minor cases of flea infestation were dealt with during the year; Messrs. Cooper, McDougal and Robertson's multi spray being used for the purpose.

(ix) RODENT CONTROL. The Council employ the service of a full-time rodent operator, Mr. R. W. Fenning, working under the supervision of the Surveyor. The District is surveyed systematically to discover any rodent infestations. Treatments are given for the eradication of vermin. Sewers and refuse tips are given special attention. The work of Mr. Fenning is indicated in the table which follows on page 14.

(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 twelve village schools in use in the Rural District. Every school has a wholesome and plentiful supply of water from the Council's mains.

The schools at Bildeston and Lavenham have waterborne sanitation connected to the Council's public sewers. Sewerage facilities were provided by the Council in 1950 to give waterborne sanitation to Boxford School and the West Suffolk County Council has, in 1957, been able to have this work commenced.

(xii) PUBLIC HOUSES. The Brewery Companies with licensed houses in the district have shown a ready willingness to co-operate in bringing their houses up to the standard necessary to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. The bigger companies with many houses spread over wide areas cannot modernize all their properties in one year, but a steady programme of modernization within the limits of the national financial stringency is proceeding. It is very pleasing to report that the six following licensed houses were provided with major improvements to the sanitary arrangements during the year. (The Brewers Arms, Polstead, Red Lion Inn, Bildeston, Six Bells Cockfield, White Horse Inn, Edwardstone, Greyhound, Lavenham, Six Bells, Preston.)

(iv) SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE. The availability of piped water in every part and of sewers in the three larger villages of Biddston, Haxby and Lawden has led to much improved sanitary arrangements. Sewers have shown a ready co-operation to make use of facilities provided by the Council.

(v) CARPING SITES. There is no regular carping site within the Rural District. At the first December, 1955, for licences for the occupation of movable dwellings were in force in the area. The licences were in respect of two sheds, two converted vans, a converted bus and the remainder were reasonably well equipped caravans.

In all cases where the Council authorise the issue of a carping licence the following conditions are attached:-

- (a) That a supply of wholesome water sufficient for the occupants of the carping 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 unsuitable buildings be erected thereon.

(vi) SWIMMING BATHS. There were no cases of insanitary bathing in the Rural District during 1955.

(vii) SWIMMING BATHS. There are no swimming baths within the Rural District.

(viii) REGULATION OF FISH PONDS. No bad fish infestation was reported or discovered during the year. Two minor cases of fish infestation were dealt with during the year Messrs. Cooper, McDougall and Robertson's assistance being used for the purpose.

(ix) ROBBERY CONTROL. The Council employ the services of a full-time robust operator, Mr. R. W. Ranning, working under the supervision of the Surveyor. The District is surveyed systematically to discover any robust infestations. Treatments are given for the eradication of vermin. Sewers and drains are given special attention. The work of Mr. Ranning is indicated in the table which follows on page 10.

(x) THE HAZARDOUS WASTE 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 manufacturers of new goods.

(xi) SCHOOLS. There are twelve village schools in use in the Rural District. Every school has a wholesome and plentiful supply of water for the Council's mains. The schools at Biddston and Lawden have waterborne sanitation connected to the Council's public sewers. Sewerage facilities were provided by the Council in 1950 to give waterborne sanitation to Haxby School and the West Suffolk County Council has, in 1957, been able to have this work completed.

(xii) FIELD HOUSES. The Brewery Corporation with licensed houses in the district have shown a ready willingness to co-operate in bringing their houses up to the standard necessary to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. The bigger companies with many houses spread over wide areas cannot modernise all their properties in one year, but a steady programme of modernisation within the limits of the national financial emergency is proceeding. It is very pleasing to report that the six following licensed houses were provided with major improvements to the sanitary arrangements during the year: (The Drovers Arms, Haxby, Red Lion Inn, Biddston, Six Bells, Biddston, White Horse Inn, Biddston, Greyhound, Lawden, Six Bells, Biddston.)

Other Public houses were provided with improvements, including sinks with hot water geysers to improve bar hygiene.

The Company have instructed architects to prepare plans for the complete reconditioning of the White Hart Inn, Boxford, including modern sanitary arrangements. Every licenced house in the District is connected to the Council's water mains and the licensees generally keep their houses in a very good standard of cleanliness. Very few of the houses within the District cater for meals.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.
SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL'S RODENT OPERATOR DURING 1956.

	(1) Local Auth- ority	(2) Dwelling Houses includ- ing Council Houses.	(3) All Other	(4) Total 1,2 & 3	(5) Agri- cultural.
Number of properties in Local Authority's District.	25	2,973	109	3,107	297
Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	-	66	4	70	12
(b) Survey under the Act	5	2,687	145	2,837	264
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose).	20	220	40	280	21
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections.	56	5,204	201	5,461	468
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats - Major	3	2	-	5	20
Minor	4	367	5	376	7
(b) Mice - Major	-	1	-	1	-
Minor	-	12	4	16	-
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority.	7	382	9	398	27
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	13	423	11	447	38
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.	-	5	-	-	-

Note 1. With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll for the area.

Note 2. (1) Premises used by the L.A. for the purposes of trade should be entered in Col. (3).

(2). Sewers should not be included.

(3). Combined dwelling and business premises, where occupied by the same person, should be regarded as business premises and should be entered in separate occupation, separate entries should be made in Cols. 2 and 3.

Note 3. For the purpose of completing Sections 2, 4 and 5, each property should be entered once only in respect of inspections, infestations or treatments.

Over 1000 houses were provided with improvements, including tanks with water supply to improve sanitary conditions.

The Company have instructed architects to prepare plans for the complete re-arrangement of the White Hart Inn, including modern sanitary arrangements. Every licensed house in the District is connected to the Council's water main and the licensees generally keep their houses in a very good standard of cleanliness. Very few of the houses within the District cater for motor.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL'S ROYAL SANITARY COMMISSIONERS 1922

(1) Local Auth- ority only	(2) Dwelling Houses includ- ing Council Houses.	(3) All Other	(4) Total 1, 2 & 3	(5) Anti- sepsis total
25	2,973	109	3,107	297
-	66	4	70	12
5	2,637	115	2,637	264
20	220	40	200	21
36	2,201	201	2,401	233
3	2	-	2	20
4	267	2	276	7
-	1	-	1	-
-	13	4	16	-
7	262	9	268	27
13	423	12	447	38
-	2	-	-	-

Note 1. With the exception of agricultural properties, a property deemed one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll for the area.

Note 2. (1) Premises used by the L.A. for the purposes of trade should be entered in Col. (5).

(2) Sewers should not be included.

(3) Combined dwelling and business premises, where occupied by the same person, should be regarded as business premises and should be entered in separate columns, separate entries should be made in Col. 2 and 3.

Note 3. For the purpose of completing Sections 2, 4 and 5, each property should be entered once only in respect of inspections, alterations or

SECTION D.
HOUSING.

1. (1) (a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	632
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	684
(2) (a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	55
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	62
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	68
(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.	181
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.	77
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.	Section 93 Nil " 44 27
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
	(a) By Owners	13
	(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	13
	(b) Undertakings accepted not to re-let for human habitation	12
	(c) Undertakings accepted to carry out specified works of repair	11
	(d) Undertakings cancelled after completion of specified works of repair	12
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	15
	<u>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	6
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders.	6
	<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.	Nil
	Number of dwellinghouses comprising a Clearance Area and subject to a Compulsory Purchase Order confirmed by the Minister.	Nil

SECTION 2
HOSPITALS

102	(1) (a) Total number of deficiencies reported for monthly defects (under Public Health or Hospital Act)
103	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose
104	(2) (a) Number of deficiencies (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and reported under Hospital Consolidated Regulations, 1952.
105	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose
106	(3) Number of deficiencies found to be in a state of danger or imminent to health as to be unfit for human habitation.
107	(4) Number of deficiencies (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects temporarily fit for human habitation.
	<u>5. Period of Defects during the year without notice of Defects.</u>
108	Number of defective deficiencies at which improvements or repairs have been carried out in accordance of informal action by the local authority or their officers.
	<u>6. Action under Hospital Orders during the year.</u>
	<u>Provisions under Section 12 of the Hospital Act, 1947.</u>
109	(1) Number of deficiencies in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.
110	(2) Number of deficiencies which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
111	(a) By Orders
112	(b) By local authority in default of orders
	<u>Provisions under Public Health Act.</u>
113	(1) Number of deficiencies in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.
114	(2) Number of deficiencies in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.
115	(a) By Orders
116	(b) By local authority in default of orders
	<u>Provisions under Section 11 and 13 of the Hospital Act, 1947.</u>
117	(1) Number of deficiencies in respect of which
118	(a) Defective Orders were made
119	(b) Defective notices were served for human habitation
120	(c) Defective notices were served for specified works
121	(d) Defective notices cancelled after completion of specified works or repairs
122	(e) Number of deficiencies remedied in pursuance of Defective Orders
	<u>Provisions under Section 14 of the Hospital Act, 1947.</u>
123	(1) Number of deficiencies in respect of which Closing Orders were made.
124	(2) Number of deficiencies closed in pursuance of Closing Orders.
	<u>Provisions under Section 15 of the Hospital Act, 1947.</u>
125	Number of deficiencies the subject of an "Official Recommendation" and included by the Council to be a Discharge Area.
126	Number of deficiencies comprising a Discharge Area and subject to a Compulsory Purchase Order conferred by the Minister.

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 15
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year Nil
- (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 1
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases 6
- (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 1956 was 9,390 persons - the number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the Rate Book was 3,371 - an average of 2.8 persons per house throughout the District.

The Council's 1956 contribution to the housing needs of the District, in addition to the general repair and maintenance of existing houses, is indicated by the following summary, (a) to (d) :-

(a) During 1956 there were 12 Council houses built in the District and 19 Private Dwelling Houses. This is indicated in the following table which shows the post-war building.

	Total all Houses	COUNCIL HOUSES BUILT IN PARISH.											% of Houses in Parish which are Council Houses.			
		Total	Total Pre- War & Emer- gency War.	Total Post- War.	DURING											
					1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Alcham.	51	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12%
Brent Eleigh	60	12	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	20%
Brottenham.	101	8	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	8%
Bildeston.	264	93	23	70	4	10	10	14	6	8	10	-	-	8	-	35%
Boxford.	273	63	19	44	-	-	2	10	8	8	-	-	8	8	-	23%
Cockfield.	241	50	28	22	-	-	6	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	21%
Cholsworth.	55	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%
Edwardstone.	119	24	12	12	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	4	-	20%
Elmssett.	122	32	10	22	4	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	6	-	26%
Groton.	77	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16%
Hitcham.	227	29	11	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	13%
Kersey.	152	18	4	14	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	6	-	12%
Kettlebaston.	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lavenham.	549	92	30	62	-	4	-	-	-	-	16	22	6	14	-	17%
Layham.	133	18	2	16	-	4	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	14%
Lindsey.	63	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10%
Mildon.	51	6	2	4	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12%
Monks Eleigh.	160	14	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	9%
Nedging with Naughton.	101	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%
Polstead.	195	30	10	20	-	-	4	-	3	1	-	6	6	-	-	15%
Preston.	77	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	8%
Somar.	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thorpe Morieux	92	14	6	8	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	15%
Whatfield.	90	39	19	20	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	43%
Wattisham.	42	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%
	3,371	590	236	354	12	29	35	28	33	17	46	52	40	62	-	18%

Private houses built post-war 129 19 18 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.

During the year 23 pre-war Council houses at Bildeston were modernised being provided with baths, W.C.'s., drains, water systems, etc. It is the policy of the Housing Committee to bring all pre-war houses up to standard as quickly as possible.

1. Housing Act, 1956 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

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

The Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population in 1956 was 2,700 persons - the number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the Rate Book was 2,371 - an average of 2.8 persons per house throughout the District.

The Council's 1956 contribution to the housing needs of the District, in addition to the general repair and maintenance of existing houses, is indicated by the following summary, (a) to (d) :-

(a) During 1956 there were 12 Council houses built in the District and 12 Private Dwelling Houses. This is indicated in the following table which shows the post-war building.

District	Total All Houses		Total Council Houses built in District		Total Post-War	Total Pre-War
	No.	% of Houses	No.	% of Houses		
Adrian	51	2.1	6	0.2	2	0.1
Great Kiln	60	2.2	12	0.4	10	0.3
Greenbank	101	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Millerton	209	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Boxley	273	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cockfield	201	7.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chelworth	55	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kewston	119	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Simons	122	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Green	77	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Alford	207	7.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Korby	152	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kellington	22	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Layton	242	8.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Leaves	177	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Linby	67	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Milton	51	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Horse A. 1. 1.	160	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Retting with	101	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Handson						
Colford	152	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Stanton	77	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
St. 21	51	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Three Norton	32	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wentfield	30	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wattisham	22	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	2,371	100	276	11.6	150	6.3

Private houses built post-war: 150. 15 at 13, 15 at 15, 3 at 10, 7 at 10, 3 at 13. 30 of these were prefabricated houses erected at Millerton, 3 at Boxley and 14 at Layton. During the year 23 pre-war Council houses at Millerton were maintained being provided with baths, W.C.s, heating, water systems, etc. It is the policy of the Housing Committee to bring all pre-war houses up to standard as quickly as possible.

(b) Improvement Grants. Improvement Grant Schemes are a very positive help in the campaign against slum clearance, especially in Rural areas where it is the individually unfit house that has to be dealt with rather than a congested area ripe for clearance area procedure. The charming country cottage, (devoid of comfort and amenity and prejudicial to the health of the occupants), can often, with an imaginative replanning, be saved from demolition by a scheme of reconditioning. It is essential that the quality of the country cottages must be improved if the drift of the population from the countryside is to be arrested. Farmers have a real difficulty in obtaining the services of an agricultural worker unless they have a first class cottage with all modern conveniences which they can offer to the workers.

The Council encourage the submission of Improvement Grant Schemes and during 1956 approved grants in respect of 30 properties amounting to £7,425.

The following figures show the very definite help given to improving the housing conditions of the Agricultural workers by improvement grants:-

<u>No. of Dwellings</u> <u>Approved for Grant.</u>	<u>Occupiers Employed</u> <u>in Agriculture.</u>		<u>Occupiers NOT Employed</u> <u>in Agriculture.</u>	
	<u>Tenants.</u>	<u>Owner/Occupier.</u>	<u>Tenants.</u>	<u>Owner/Occupier</u>
30	20	4	5	1

Since the coming into operation of the Housing Act, 1949, until the end of 1956 the Council have authorised improvement grants amounting to £25,726 in respect of 119 dwellings.

The Council are also proceeding with the reconditioning of a terrace of XVIIth century houses in Water Street, Lavenham, to a scheme approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for financial assistance under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949.

(c) Loans. The Council approved loans under the provisions of the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts to enable persons to purchase houses for their own occupation or to carry out essential repairs and improvements.

(d) Subsidies. During 1956 one dwelling house was built for occupation by an agricultural worker with the assistance of a subsidy under the Housing (Financial and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1938.

SECTION E.
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Number of Milk Distributors on Register	..	..	..	1
Number of Dairies on Register	..	..	..	2
Number of Dealers on Register	..	..	..	2

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949.

Number of Licences to sell milk as Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	..	1
Number of Supplementary Licences to sell milk as Tuberculin Tested	.. .. ..	1
Number of Supplementary Licences to sell milk as Tuberculin Tested	.. .. ..	3
Number of Licences to sell milk as Pasteurised	.. ..	1
Number of Supplementary Licences to sell milk as Pasteurised	.. ..	1

29 samples of milk were taken with results as tabulated below:-

<u>MILK.</u> Nature of Sample.	No. of Samples.	<u>PHOSPHATASE TEST.</u>		<u>METHYLENE BLUE TEST.</u>		Total number of Unsatisfactory Samples.
		Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	29	29	Nil	25	Nil	Nil

(b) Improvement Grants. Improvement Grant schemes are a very positive help in the campaign against air pollution, especially in rural areas where it is the last remaining unit of power that has to be dealt with rather than a concentrated area for clearance and removal. The clearing grant (avoid of contact and energy and professional to the benefit of the occupant), can often, with an imaginative requirement, be saved from demolition by a scheme of preservation. It is essential that the quality of the country or town must be improved if the life of the population from the countryside is to be preserved. There are a few difficulties in obtaining the services of an architectural worker unless they have a first class degree with all modern conveniences which they can offer to the worker.

The Council encourage the submission of Improvement Grant schemes and during 1956 approved grants in respect of 30 projects amounting to £2,125. The following figures show the very definite help given to improving the housing conditions of the agricultural workers by improvement grants:

<u>No. of Projects</u>	<u>Approved for Grant</u>	<u>Approved for Project</u>
30	20	2

Since the coming into operation of the Housing Act, 1957, until the end of 1956 the Council have authorized improvement grants amounting to £2,125 in respect of 117 dwellings. The Council are also proceeding with the reconstruction of a terrace of 12th century houses in Water Street, Lymington, to a scheme approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for financial assistance in the provisions of the Housing Act, 1958.

(c) Leases. The Council approved loans under the provisions of the 1957 Housing Acquisition Act to enable persons to purchase houses for their own occupation or to carry out essential repairs and improvements.

(d) Sanitation. During 1956 one dwelling house was built and supplied by an official public water with the assistance of a grant under the Housing (Financial and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1957.

SECTION II
INSPECTION AND REGULATION OF MILK

(a) MILK SUPPLY

<u>Milk & Butter Production, 1956</u>	<u>Number of Milk Distributors on M. Order</u>	<u>Number of Dairies on Register</u>	<u>Number of Dairies on Register</u>
1
2
3
<u>Milk (Special District) Production, 1956</u>			
1
<u>Number of Supplementary Licenses to sell milk as pasteurized</u>			
1
<u>Number of Supplementary Licenses to sell milk as pasteurized</u>			
1
<u>Number of Supplementary Licenses to sell milk as pasteurized</u>			
1

27 samples of milk were taken with results as tabulated below:-

<u>Milk</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>PROBABLE TEST</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>Total number of Supplementary Samples</u>
Tuberculin	29	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tested (pasturized)				

No evidence of Tuberculosis or brucella infection was found at the post mortem examination of a guinea pig inoculated with a sample of cream submitted for analysis.

Almost all the milk sold in the District is either pasteurised or T.T. pasteurised. The greater part of the milk sold in the District is distributed from Greenbank Dairy situated at Boxford. A very good standard of care and cleanliness is maintained at the dairy which is equipped with a large refrigerated cold store in addition to sterilisation, pasteurising and bottling plant. The milk from this dairy is also distributed in the neighbouring rural districts of Melford, Samford and Gipping and the urban areas of Hadleigh and Sudbury. The results of the bacteriological analysis of samples of the milk have been very satisfactory throughout the year.

(b) ICE-CREAM. There are no premises licenced for the manufacture of ice-cream in the rural district. 21 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.

(c) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS. The greater part of the meat consumed in this district is slaughtered elsewhere and bought by the majority of the 12 butchers from meat wholesalers. Licences to slaughter are in force in respect of two premises in Bildeston, one at Boxford and one at Cockfield. The only slaughterhouse in continuous use is at Bildeston, where the butcher concerned slaughters animals that have been raised on his own and other local farms, resulting in the sale of very high quality meat. The remaining slaughterhouses are used only periodically mainly for the slaughtering of pigs and sheep.

All the premises used, whilst not of the standard required by the model bye-laws, are maintained in a clean condition and the butchers co-operate in making carcase and offal readily available for inspections.

During the year all the premises in the district, to which the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 applied (including Public houses) were inspected. A copy of the Regulations was given to each proprietor and the implications explained. Shopkeepers were found to be very anxious to improve their premises, where they were below standard, as quickly as they could raise the necessary capital. A gradual improvement of fixtures and fittings is taking place.

Every food shop and licensed house in the district has a supply of mains water laid on to the premises. Where public sewers are available all the premises have been provided with W.C.'s, and drainage. In other cases where main drainage is not available the premises are usually drained to cesspools or settlement tanks. Where electricity is available, many shopkeepers have installed a small hot water geyser to supply constant hot water. This has proved a very useful means of providing a constant hot water supply to the sink in the bars of public houses where the bar sink is often remote from the domestic hot water system.

Food Premises in the District.

	1955.	1956.
Hotels & Licensed premises	40	40
Grocers & General Stores	30	2
Ice-cream Premises	21	21
Confectioners	9	9
Butchers	12	12
Fishmongers	2	2
Dairies	3	3
Greengrocers	4	4
Bakers	4	4
Fried Fish Shops	3	3
<u>Premises Registered under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Section 14.</u>		
Sausage Manufacturers	12	12
Ice-cream Premises	21	21

The registered sausage manufacturers are all butchers who make sausages as part of their general business. The inspections of these premises are included in the inspection of butchers shops.

Food Stalls. There are no stalls from which food is sold in the rural district.

Microbiology of Tuberculosis in Bovine Milk. A bacteriological examination of a milk sample taken from a cow in the district of ...

Almost all the milk in the district is either produced or distributed from Greenock Dairy situated at Dornoch. A very good standard of care and cleanliness is maintained in the dairy which is equipped with a large refrigerated cold store in addition to a pasteurizer, pasteurizing and bottling plant. The milk from this dairy is also distributed in the neighboring rural districts of Haddington, Banff and Gairloch and the urban areas of Haddington and Banff. The results of the bacteriological analysis of samples of milk have been very satisfactory throughout the year.

(b) ICE-CREAM. There are no premises licensed for the manufacture of ice-cream in the rural district. 21 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.

(c) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS. The greater part of the meat consumed in this district is slaughtered elsewhere and bought by the majority of the 15 butchers from rural wholesale businesses in Haddington and one at Gairloch. The only abattoirhouse in continuation was at Haddington, where the butcher concerned slaughtered animals that have been raised on his own and other local farms, resulting in the sale of very high quality meat. The remaining abattoirhouses are used only periodically mainly for the slaughtering of pigs and sheep.

All the premises used, whilst not of the standard required by the model bye-laws, are maintained in a clean condition and the butchers co-operate in making carcasses and other readily available for inspection.

During the year all the premises in the district, to which the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 applied (including white houses) were inspected. A copy of the Regulations was given to each proprietor and the inspections explained. Suggestions were found to be very welcome to improve their premises, where they were below standard, as details as they could raise the necessary capital. A gradual improvement of Haddington and Haddington is taking place.

Every food shop and licensed house in the district has a supply of mains water laid on to the premises. Where public sewers are available all the premises have been provided with W.O.A. and drainage. In other cases where main drainage is not available the premises are usually drained to cesspools or settlement tanks. Where electricity is available, many shops have installed a small hot water heater to supply constant hot water. This has proved a very useful means of providing a constant hot water supply to the sink in the case of public houses where the hot sink is often remote from the domestic hot water system.

Food Premises in the District.

Year	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Hotels & Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grocers & General Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ice-cream premises	..	..	..	..	..	..
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butchers	12	12	12	12	12	12
Financiers	2	2	2	2	2	2
Barbers	2	2	2	2	2	2
Public Houses	4	4	4	4	4	4
Private Refreshment	3	3	3	3	3	3
<u>Travelling Refreshment under the Road & House Act, 1952, Section 10.</u>	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Refreshment	12	12	12	12	12	12
Ice-cream premises	21	21	21	21	21	21

The registered slaughter manufacturers and all butchers who make carcasses as part of their general business. The inspections of these premises are included in the inspection of butchers shops. Food Stalls. There are no stalls from which food is sold in the rural district.

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

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses.
Number killed	162	Nil	43	67	42	Nil
No. inspected.	162	Nil	43	67	42	Nil
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<u>Tuberculosis Only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	2.0%	Nil	Nil	Nil	5.1%	Nil
<u>Cystercercosis.</u>	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. During routine visits to food premises, the Regulations have been discussed and explained to the proprietors. Informal action has been taken with regard to the following matters:-

Smoking in food room	1
Provision of sinks and/or lavatory basins	9
Fish not kept below 50°F	1
Cooked meat not kept below 50°F	1
Unwrapped sweets exposed to contamination	2
Equipment not in clean condition	1
Food not protected against contamination by flies	1
Premises not in good repair	3

Educational Activity Regarding Food Hygiene. No clean food guilds have been inaugurated in the district. Copies of four posters issued by the Ministry of Health drawing attention to the prevention of food poisoning by means of good hygienic practices, were issued to hotels and shops.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (d) <u>ADULTERATION, ETC.</u> | } |
| (c) <u>CHEMICAL, BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION</u> | |
| (f) <u>NUTRITION</u> | |
| (g) <u>SHELL-FISH (Mulluscan)</u> | |
| (h) <u>WATER-CRESS.</u> | |

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

The following table shows the number of Infectious Diseases among the civilian population during the year 1956. 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.

	Scarlet Fever.		Whooping Cough.		Measles		Meningo-coccal Infections		Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Puerperal Pyrexia.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Grand Total:	M.	F.	Totals:												
151	69	82	-	1	20	8	52	65	1	2	2	5	3	1	1
Under 1 year	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1 year	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 years	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 years	-	-	2	1	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 years	-	-	1	-	5	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 9 years	-	-	7	4	22	44	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 14 years	-	1	-	1	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 24 years	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
25 to 44 years	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 64 years	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	-
65 & over.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total for Year 1956	1		18		117		3		7		4		1		
Annual Average 1955 to 1946	11		56		119		0.5		15		9		1		
Annual Average 1945 to 1936	16		38		100		0.2		6		6		2		

The above figures show that there was no undue incidence of Infectious Disease in Cosford during 1956.

TUBERCULOSIS.
New Cases and Mortality.

NEW CASES.

	1956.	1955.	1954.	1953.	1952.	1951.	1950.
Pulmonary	4	4	5	5	6	6	6
Non-Pulmonary	1	Nil	3	4	3	1	2

Ages of Cases notified in 1956:-

Pulmonary, Males, 30, 43 & 43 years.
Female, 38 years.

Other Tuberculosis, Male 8 years.

MORTALITY. There were no Tuberculosis deaths during 1956 registered locally.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Cases at commencement 1956.	20	14	3	8	23	22
2. Notified first in 1956.	3	1	1	-	4	1
3. Restored to Register.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Added by Transfers.	1	1	-	-	1	1
5. Cases removed from Register.	4	2	2	1	6	3
6. Remaining at end of 1956.	20	14	2	7	22	21

EVALUATION OF A CONTROL OVER INFECTIONS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following table shows the number of infections diseases among the civilian population during the year 1950. These are the final numbers of infections ascertained either by the Hospital Medical Registrars or by the National Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Disease	1950		1949		1948		1947		1946		1945		1944		1943		1942		1941		1940	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polio	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

The above figures show that there was no undue incidence of Infectious Diseases in Scotland during 1950.

TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Males		Females		Total
	1950	1949	1950	1949	
1950	1	1	1	1	2
1949	1	1	1	1	2
1948	1	1	1	1	2
1947	1	1	1	1	2
1946	1	1	1	1	2
1945	1	1	1	1	2
1944	1	1	1	1	2
1943	1	1	1	1	2
1942	1	1	1	1	2
1941	1	1	1	1	2
1940	1	1	1	1	2

MORBIDITY. There were no Tuberculosis deaths during 1950 registered locally.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTRARS

Year	Males		Females		Total
	1950	1949	1950	1949	
1950	1	1	1	1	2
1949	1	1	1	1	2
1948	1	1	1	1	2
1947	1	1	1	1	2
1946	1	1	1	1	2
1945	1	1	1	1	2
1944	1	1	1	1	2
1943	1	1	1	1	2
1942	1	1	1	1	2
1941	1	1	1	1	2
1940	1	1	1	1	2

COSFORD - 1936 to 1956. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS).

	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
1936.	4	24	-	-	2	-	Nil	-	Nil	1	Nil	-	Nil	31
1937.	3	17	-	-	Nil	-	1	-	1	Nil	Nil	-	10	32
1938.	3	40	-	-	10	-	7	-	Nil	1	Nil	-	7	68
1939.	7	8	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	13	36
1940.	7	9	119	6	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	154
1941.	11	19	284	102	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	2	Nil	3	2	429
1942.	1	5	10	5	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	3	2	35
1943.	2	24	98	3	3	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	1	134
1944.	Nil	13	33	54	10	59	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	3	9	102
1945.	Nil	6	56	49	8	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	3	4	140
1946.	Nil	7	117	30	13	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	9	186
1947.	Nil	4	180	4	7	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	1	4	221
1948.	1	Nil	42	101	14	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	2	1	6	170
1949.	Nil	7	41	34	12	3	1	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	26	132
1950.	Nil	13	211	116	14	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	12	275
1951.	Nil	3	155	58	10	9	2	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	41	282
1952.	Nil	4	124	56	8	4	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	9	209
1953.	Nil	23	174	51	6	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	13	270
1954.	Nil	22	6	71	4	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	17	126
1955.	Nil	25	143	41	7	Nil	Nil	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	10	232
1956.	Nil	1	117	18	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	1	7	151

