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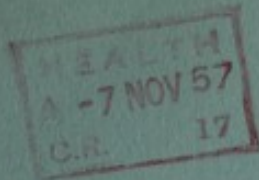
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BOROUGH OF DROITWICH

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of the

BOROUGH SURVEYOR

and

SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the year

1956.





MEMBERS OF THE BOROUGH COUNCIL 1956/57.

His Worship the Mayor:	Councillor Rev. G. Davies.
Deputy Mayor:	" R.D.N. Fabricius.
Aldermen:	Mrs. J.M. Addenbrooke.
	G. Harrison.
	E.S. Jones.
	W.G. Taylor.
Councillors:	W.J.O. Bartlett.
	H.L. Chatterley.
	E. Harwood.
	Mrs. E.L. Hatchett.
	J.L. Hatchett.
	B. Inett.
	R. Jolliffe.
	R. Pearson.
	J.A. Pittaway.
	V.W.H. Rohan.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THIS AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health:	L. Spencer Stephens, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.
Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector:	Graham L. Robinson, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., (Certified Meat and Food Inspector)





AUGUST 1957.

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the  
Droitwich Borough Council.

Your Worship, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in presenting my Annual Report  
on the Health of the Borough for the year ended 31st December 1956.

The Vital Statistics for the Borough are set out on  
Pages 3 and 4. They compare favourably with the statistics for  
England and Wales, but it is interesting to note that the Birth  
Rate has risen sharply to over 20 per thousand population. This  
may to some extent be accounted for by a slight reduction of 200  
by the Registrar General in the Mid-Year Estimate of Population. I  
find it difficult to believe that there are fewer permanent residents  
in Droitwich, as the town centre always seems to be a hive of  
activity, but the census is always taken in March when the Hotels  
are not fully accommodated. A few of the births may be amongst  
temporary residents but I would prefer to consider this increase  
as an indication of a healthy flourishing local population.

There were very few cases of Infectious Disease notified  
during the year. A cold spell in March was responsible for 8 cases  
of Lobar Pneumonia, but there were only 4 cases of Measles compared  
with 151 the previous year and very little Whooping Cough. Of the  
four cases of Food Poisoning notified one was in a member of the  
catering staff of a hotel, who had to be suspended from employment  
for eight weeks to prevent spread of infection. This shows how  
important it is that such cases should be brought to the notice of  
the Health Department immediately. A Food Hygiene campaign was  
started in May, further details of which are available in Section E.

Only two cases of Poliomyelitis occurred within the  
Borough during the year and these were both in adults. It is  
regrettable that the General Public has developed a "panicky"  
attitude towards the disease, and cases are given so much  
publicity. As can be seen from P.4, accidents are a much more  
prevalent cause of death, yet many people are not conscious of the  
fact.

The Ministry of Health announced that they had limited  
supplies of Poliomyelitis Vaccine available for the protection of  
children between the ages of 2 - 9 years in March 1956, but very  
few cases were vaccinated before the campaign was suspended for the  
summer season. This year supplies have been insufficient to meet  
the demands and everything points towards a British Vaccine which  
is safe, produces few reactions, and gives adequate protection  
against Infantile Paralysis.

There were fewer Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis  
(Sect F.) during 1956 than in the previous year, but there is no  
room for complacency as the number of cases on the Register remains  
much the same. The Dudley Miniature Mass Radiography Unit visited  
the town in July and did some good work. The Unit first visited  
Droitwich Secondary Modern School for the examination of school  
leavers, then after dealing with the larger factories in the town,  
was stationed on Covercroft for the benefit of the General Public.

For some time now I have felt that too little emphasis  
has been placed on persuading patients with Pulmonary Tuberculosis  
to stop smoking. I feel that this bad habit is just as much a  
contributory cause of death in this disease as it is in Lung Cancer.  
Statistics have now shown conclusively that cancer of the lung is  
eight times more prevalent in heavy smokers than non-smokers and  
that the fatality rate is halved if such individuals stop smoking.  
Certainly all our efforts must be directed towards persuading



AUGUST 1957

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the  
Prestwich Borough Council.

Your Worship, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in presenting my Annual Report  
on the Health of the Borough for the year ended 31st December 1956.

The Vital Statistics for the Borough are set out on  
Pages 3 and 4. They compare favourably with the statistics for  
England and Wales, but it is interesting to note that the Birth  
Rate has risen sharply to over 20 per thousand population. This  
may to some extent be accounted for by a slight reduction of 200  
by the Registrar General in the Mid-Year Estimate of Population. I  
find it difficult to believe that there are fewer permanent residents  
in Prestwich, as the town centre always seems to be a hive of  
activity, but the census is always taken in March when the Hotels  
are not fully accommodated. A few of the births may be amongst  
temporary residents but I would prefer to consider this increase  
as an indication of a healthy flourishing local population.

There were very few cases of Infectious Mononucleosis notified  
during the year. A cold spell in March was responsible for 8 cases  
of Lobar Pneumonia, but there were only 4 cases of Bronchitis compared  
with 151 the previous year and very little Whooping Cough. Of the  
four cases of Food Poisoning notified one was in a member of the  
catering staff of a hotel, who had to be suspended from employment  
for eight weeks to prevent spread of infection. This shows how  
important it is that such cases should be brought to the notice of  
the Health Department immediately. A Food Hygiene campaign was  
started in May, further details of which are available in Section E.

Only two cases of Polio-myelitis occurred within the  
Borough during the year and these were both in adults. It is  
regrettable that the General Public has developed a "panic"  
attitude towards the disease, and cases are given no such  
publicity. As can be seen from P.4, accidents are a much more  
prevalent cause of death, yet many people are not conscious of the  
fact.

The Ministry of Health announced that they had limited  
supply of Polio-myelitis Vaccine available for the protection of  
children between the ages of 2 - 9 years in March 1956, but very  
few cases were vaccinated before the campaign was suspended for the  
autumn season. This year supplies have been insufficient to meet  
the demands and everything points towards a British Vaccine which  
is safe, produces few reactions, and gives adequate protection  
against Infantile Paralysis.

There were fewer notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis  
(800 P.) during 1956 than in the previous year, but there is no  
room for complacency as the number of cases on the Registrar remains  
much the same. The Public Health Unit has been visited  
the town in July and did some good work. The first visit  
Droghda Secondary Modern School for the education of school  
leavers, then after dealing with the larger factories in the town,  
was followed on Government for the benefit of the General Public.

For some time now I have felt that too little emphasis  
has been placed on persuading patients with Pulmonary Tuberculosis  
to stop smoking. I feel that this bad habit is just as much a  
contributory cause of death in this disease as it is in lung cancer.  
Statistics have now shown conclusively that cancer of the lung is  
eight times more prevalent in heavy smokers than non-smokers and  
that the fatality rate is halved if such individuals stop smoking.  
Certainly all our efforts must be directed towards persuading

teenagers that it is a most undesirable habit, with far reaching consequences. This will only be achieved by parents setting a good example and overcoming the habit themselves. Nicotine is a habit forming drug, but addiction can be overcome more easily by a steady reduction of the amount taken than with many other drugs.

Unfortunately the Government's "dear money" policy with an increase in the Bank Rate of 1% put a halt on all Capital Schemes, and the ban has never really been lifted. Some grounds for urgency have to be presented to the Minister now but surely this can be done for the extensions to the Sewage Works. Forty one more Council dwellings are now reaching completion on the Chawson Estate, and with a considerable amount of private development on the New Witten Estate, the load on the existing works is being steadily increased. The first part of the Sewage Works Scheme (to provide adequately for the existing population) must be proceeded with without delay.

Once again, Mr. Mayor, I would like to express my appreciation of the kind consideration of all the members of the Council and the invaluable assistance provided by the Surveyor and his staff during the Year.

I am, Mr. Mayor,

Your obedient servant,

L. SPENCER STEPHENS.

Medical Officer of Health.



tenagers that it is a most undesirable habit, with far reaching consequences. This will only be achieved by parents assisting a good example and overcoming the habit themselves. Nicotine is a habit forming drug, but addiction can be overcome more easily by a steady cessation of the amount taken than with many other drugs.

Unfortunately the Government's 'hard money' policy with an increase in the Bank Rate of 1% has a half on all Capital Schemes, and the Bank has never really been lifted. Some grounds for urgency have to be presented to the Minister now but surely this can be done for the extensions to the Sewage Works. Forty one more Council dwellings are now reaching completion on the Gresham Estate, and with a considerable amount of private development on the New Weston Estate, the load on the existing works is being steadily increased. The first part of the Sewage Works Scheme (to provide adequately for the existing population) must be proceeded with without delay.

Once again, Mr. Mayor, I would like to express my appreciation of the kind consideration of all the members of the Council and the invaluable assistance provided by the Surveyor and his staff during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor,

Yours obedient servant,

L. BRIDGES STEPHENS.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION "A" - STATISTICS.

Area	1735 acres.
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid-1956.	6710 (6910 mid-1955)
Number of inhabited houses 1956 (according to Rate Books).	1911
Rateable Value at 1st March 1956.	£47,632.
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.	£182.

The following are extracts from the vital statistics for the year:-

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate ... ..	71	65	136
Illegitimate ... ..	2	-	2

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population 20.56 Comparability Factor = 0.97

Standardised Birth Rate ... .. 19.9

Birth Rate - England and Wales ... .. 15.7

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate ... ..	3	-	3
Illegitimate ... ..	-	-	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... .. 21.2

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births England and Wales ... .. 23.0

<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Analysis of Deaths ... ..	45	48	93

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population 13.86 Comparability Factor = 0.74

Standardised Death Rate ... .. 10.3

Death Rate - England and Wales ... .. 11.7

Deaths from PUERPERAL CAUSES - NIL.

<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate ... ..	-	4	4
Illegitimate ... ..	-	-	-

Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ... .. 29.0

Infantile Mortality Rate - England and Wales ... .. 23.8

<u>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate ... ..	-	2	2
Illegitimate ... ..	-	-	-

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births = 14.5  
Neonatal Mortality Rate England and Wales = 16.9

# SECTION "A" - STATISTICS

Area	1775 acres.
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population 1955	670 (1950-1955)
Number of inhabited houses 1955 (according to Rate Books)	191
Rateable Value at 1st March 1955	£47,625
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£188
The following are extracts from the vital statistics for the year -	
<u>Live Births</u>	
Legitimate ... ..	71
Illegitimate ... ..	68
<u>Total</u>	139
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population 1955 Comparability Factor = 0.97	
Standardised Birth Rate	18.2
Birth Rate - England and Wales	15.7
<u>Still Births</u>	
Legitimate ... ..	3
Illegitimate ... ..	-
<u>Total</u>	3
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	
Standardised Birth Rate	21.8
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births England and Wales	27.0
<u>Deaths</u>	
Analysis of Deaths	
Male	48
Female	48
<u>Total</u>	96
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population 1955 Comparability Factor = 0.74	
Standardised Death Rate	10.7
Death Rate - England and Wales	11.7
Deaths from PREVENTABLE CAUSES - Males	
<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age</u>	
Legitimate ... ..	-
Illegitimate ... ..	-
<u>Total</u>	-
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	
Standardised Infantile Mortality Rate	29.0
Infantile Mortality Rate - England and Wales	27.8
<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age</u>	
Legitimate ... ..	-
Illegitimate ... ..	-
<u>Total</u>	-
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births = 14.2	
Neonatal Mortality Rate England and Wales = 16.2	



<u>Primary Causes of Death.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory.	-	-
"          other.	-	-
Syphilitic diseases.	1	-
Diphtheria.	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-
Meningococcal Infections.	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-
Measles.	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	-	-
"          "      lung, bronchus.	1	-
"          "      breast.	-	2
"          "      uterus.	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	2	2
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	-	-
Diabetes.	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	10	16
Coronary disease, angina.	11	5
Hypertension with heart disease.	1	-
Other heart diseases.	6	8
Other circulatory diseases.	-	1
Influenza.	-	-
Pneumonia.	3	3
Bronchitis.	1	1
Other diseases of respiratory system.	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	1	-
Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea.	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis.	3	1
Hypertrophia of prostate.	1	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-
Congenital malformations.	-	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	2	4
Motor Vehicle Accidents.	-	-
All other accidents.	2	2
Suicide.	-	1
Homicide etc.	-	-
	<u>45</u>	<u>48</u>

Number	Rate	Disease
-	-	Other diseases of heart
-	-	Tuberculosis, respiratory
-	-	Other
-	1	Septic diseases
-	-	Hypertension
-	-	Whooping Cough
-	-	Noninfectious infections
-	-	Acute Polymyositis
-	-	Mononucleosis
-	-	Other infective and parasitic diseases
-	-	Malignant neoplasms, stomach
-	1	Leukemia, lymphatic
2	-	Prostate
-	-	Uterus
2	2	Other malignant and dysplastic neoplasms
-	-	Leukemia, myeloid
-	-	Lymphoma
18	10	Vascular diseases of nervous system
2	11	Coronary diseases, angina
-	1	Hypertension with heart disease
8	6	Other heart diseases
1	-	Other circulatory diseases
-	-	Influenza
3	3	Pneumonia
1	1	Bronchitis
-	-	Other diseases of respiratory system
-	1	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum
-	-	Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhea
1	3	Nephritis and Nephrosis
-	1	Hypertrophy of prostate
-	-	Protrusion, childbirth, abortion
2	-	Gonorrheal infections
4	2	Other defined and ill-defined diseases
-	-	Motor Vehicle Accidents
2	2	All other accidents
1	-	Self-harm
-	-	Homicide etc.
4	4	Total



SECTION "E" - GENERAL PROVISION OF  
HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. The following services are provided by the County Council:-

(a) Ambulance Service.

The main Ambulance Station is situated at Worcester, where a fleet of modern ambulances is manned day and night. Other Ambulance Stations are situated at Bromsgrove and Kidderminster.

A special ambulance for rheumatic cases is stationed in Droitwich. This vehicle is equipped with special devices for the aid of crippled patients.

The hospital car service, manned by volunteers, is used to supplement the Ambulance Service.

Patients suffering from infectious diseases are conveyed in special ambulances which are stationed at the Isolation Hospitals.

(b) Home Help Service.

This Service is administered by the Women's Voluntary Services on behalf of the County Council. The service provides domestic help in cases of illness and for maternity cases during confinement.

There are one full-time and seven part-time Home Helps working in the Borough.

Payment for this service is made according to means.

During the year the following cases were assisted through this service:-

Chronic	44
General	16
Maternity	6
Tuberculosis	1

(c) Home Nursing and Health Visiting Service.

Two District Nurse Midwives are stationed in the Borough. They attend booked domiciliary midwifery cases and assist the General Practitioners with general nursing problems and injections in the home. There is also one full-time Health Visitor for the Borough, whose main duty is the care of young children from 0 - 5 years, but she is also responsible for the health and welfare of the whole family. She attends the Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics and is in close contact with the Women's Voluntary Service. A Specialist Health Visitor is employed for visiting cases of Tuberculosis, and she operates from the Royal Infirmary, Worcester, where she has access to the patients' clinical records, and is under the supervision of the Chest Physician in charge.

(d) Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children.

The County Council's Infant Welfare Clinic is held every Tuesday afternoon in the Baptist Church Hall, Droitwich.

Children can be immunised against Diphtheria at this Clinic.

During the year 2745 attendances were made at this Clinic, compared with 2236 the previous year.

The County Council's ante-natal clinic is held on the second and fourth Thursday afternoons in each month at the Baptist Church Hall, Droitwich.



1. The following services are provided by the County Council:-

(a) Ambulance Service

The main Ambulance Station is situated at Worcester, where a fleet of modern ambulances is manned day and night. Other Ambulance Stations are situated at Bromsgrove and Kidderminster.

A special ambulance for infectious cases is stationed in Droitwich. This vehicle is equipped with special devices for the aid of crippled patients.

The hospital car service, manned by volunteers, is used to supplement the Ambulance Service.

Patients suffering from infectious diseases are conveyed in special ambulances which are stationed at the Infectious Hospital.

(b) Home Help Service

This Service is administered by the Women's Voluntary Services on behalf of the County Council. The Service provides domestic help in cases of illness and for maternity cases during confinement.

There are two full-time and seven part-time Home Help workers in the Borough.

Payment for this service is made according to needs.

During the year the following cases were assisted through this service:-

44	Chronic
16	General
6	Maternity
1	Tuberculosis

(c) Home Nursing and Health Visiting Service

The District Nurse Service is stationed in the Borough. They attend homes daily and assist in general cases and assist the General Practitioner with general nursing and minor operations in the home. There is also one full-time Health Visitor for the Borough, whose main duty is the care of young children from 0 - 5 years, but she is also responsible for the health and welfare of the whole family. She attends the Infant Welfare and Ante-natal Clinics and is in close contact with the Women's Voluntary Service. A Specialised Health Visitor is employed for visiting cases of Tuberculosis, and she operates from the Royal Infirmary, Worcester, where she has access to the patients' clinical records, and is under the supervision of the Chief Physician in charge.

(d) Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children

The County Council's Infant Welfare Clinic is held every Tuesday afternoon in the Baptist Church Hall, Droitwich.

Children can be immunised against Diphtheria at this Clinic.

During the year 2755 attendances were made at this Clinic, compared with 2636 the previous year.

The County Council's ante-natal clinic is held on the second and fourth Thursday afternoon in each month at the Baptist Church Hall, Droitwich.

(d) Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children - Continued.

During the year 172 attendances were made at this Clinic, compared with 157 the previous year.

(e) Diphtheria Immunisation and Smallpox Vaccination.

Vaccination and immunisation can be carried out, free of charge, by the patient's own doctor, or at one of the County Council's Clinics.

The following inoculations were done during 1956:-

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Number of children who received the full course of immunisation during the year.	85
--	----

Number of children who received reinforcing doses during the year.	108
--	-----

Vaccination.

Number of persons who received a primary vaccination during the year.	116
---	-----

Number of persons who were re-vaccinated during the year.	5
---	---

(f) Admissions to Part III Accommodation - National Assistance Act 1948.

At the request of her General Practitioner arrangements were made at short notice for one old lady to be admitted to the Welfare Accommodation at all Saints Hospital, Bromsgrove. Other routine admissions were also arranged to Old Peoples Homes throughout the County by the County Welfare Officer.

2. Hospitals.

The following services are provided by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board:-

- (a) The district is served by general hospitals in Worcester and Birmingham.
- (b) Cases of infectious disease are admitted to Newtown Isolation Hospital, Worcester.
- (c) Maternity cases, which cannot be confined at home, are admitted to Maternity Homes at Stourport, Bromsgrove, Evesham and Romswood.
- (d) Sanatoria for the treatment of Tuberculosis are situated at Malvern, Knightwick, and Worcester.
- (e) The town is well recognised as one of the leading Centres for the treatment of Rheumatic diseases, and there is a flourishing Out-patient Department situated at the Brine Baths. There are also two special Hospitals reserved exclusively for treating the more severe cases of the disease, and both operate on a National basis, accepting cases from all over the country. Highfield Hospital has 50-60 beds and St. Johns Hospital 48 beds. The average length of stay for a course of Hydrotherapy is three weeks, but other modern methods of treatment are now being used and may necessitate the patient staying in much longer. A gadgets kitchen has also been set up at Highfield Hospital with a view to teaching the female patients in particular to overcome their physical disabilities in the home. Many other gadgets have been invented which enable patients to perform simple actions, which, due to limitation of joint movement, would otherwise have to be done for them.

End of Section "B".



During the year 1957 attendance was made at this Clinic, compared with 1956 the previous year.

# (a) District Immunisation and Vaccination

Vaccination and immunisation can be carried out, free of charge, by the patient's own doctor, or at one of the County Council's Clinics.

The following immunisations were done during 1956:-

## Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children who received the full course of immunisation during the year.

Number of children who received reinforcing doses during the year.

## Vaccination

Number of persons who received a primary vaccination during the year.

Number of persons who were re-vaccinated during the year.

## (b) Adaptation to Part III Accommodation - National Assistance Act 1948.

At the request of Mr. General Practitioner arrangements were made at short notice for one old lady to be admitted to the Welfare Accommodation at St. John's Hospital, Bromsgrove. Other routine admissions were also arranged to Old People's Homes throughout the County by the County Welfare Officer.

## St. John's Hospital

The following services are provided by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board:-

(a) The district is served by General Hospitals in Worcester and Birmingham.

(b) Cases of infectious diseases are admitted to Newtown Isolation Hospital, Worcester.

(c) Internally cases, which cannot be confined at home, are admitted to Maternity Homes at Stourport, Bromsgrove, Evesham and Hockley.

(d) Sanatoria for the treatment of Tuberculosis are situated at Malvern, Kidderley, and Worcester.

(e) The town is well recognised as one of the leading centres for the treatment of Rheumatic diseases, and there is a flourishing Out-patient Department situated at the Brinsford Baths. There are also two special Hospitals reserved exclusively for treating the more severe cases of the disease, and both operate on a National basis, accepting cases from all over the country. Highfield Hospital has 50-60 beds and St. John's Hospital 48 beds. The average length of stay for a course of hydrotherapy is three weeks, but other modern methods of treatment are now being used and may necessitate the patient staying in much longer. A separate kitchen has also been set up at Highfield Hospital with a view to teaching the female patients in particular to overcome their physical disabilities in the home. Many other gadgets have been invented which enable patients to perform simple actions, which, due to limitation of joint movement, would otherwise have to be done for them.



SECTION "C" - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. Water Supply.

The water supply to the Borough, purchased in bulk from the East Worcestershire Waterworks Company, continued to be adequate in both quantity and quality throughout the year. Samples were taken for analysis and gave satisfactory results. A copy of the County Analyst's report on a sample of this water is given below.

The majority of dwelling houses in the town have a water supply direct from the public mains, with the exception of outlying farms and cottages, which have a supply from wells.

Number of Standpipes in the area. 12.

Number of Wells in the area. 16.

REPORT OF COUNTY ANALYST ON SAMPLE OF TOWN WATER.

Physical characters	Clear
Odour	None
Deposit	None
<u>Chemical Examination.</u>	(Results expressed in parts per 100,000).
Solids in suspension	(Dried at 100° C) NIL
" " solution	(Dried at 180° C) 270
" " "	(After ignition) 235
Chlorides calculated as common salt	21
Hardness, permanent	70
" temporary	110
" total	180
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	Trace
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates)	6.1
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites)	NIL
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C. (N/80 Permanganate)	NIL
Toxic metals	None detected.
Residual chlorine on receipt	-

Note. To convert the above parts per 100,000 to grains per gallon, multiply by 0.7

OPINION.

The chemical condition of the sample is satisfactory.

DATE. 14th June 1956.

Signed: H.M. Love.  
County Analyst.

1. Water Supply

The water supply to the Borough, purchased in bulk from the East Westchester Waterworks Company, is reported to be adequate in both quantity and quality throughout the year. Samples were taken for analysis and gave satisfactory results. A copy of the County Analyst's report on a sample of this water is given below.

The safety of dwelling houses in the town have a water supply direct from the public mains, with the exception of dwelling houses and cottages, which have a supply from wells.

Number of Dwellings in the town.

Number of Wells in the town.

REPORT OF COUNTY ANALYST ON SAMPLE OF TOWN WATER

Physical characters	Chemical characters
Color	None
Turbidity	None
Odor	None
Flavor	None
Specific Gravity	(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)
Boiling in suspension	(Boiled at 100° C)
" " " "	(Boiled at 180° C)
" " " "	(After filtration)
Chlorides calculated as common salt	
Hardness, permanent	
" temporary	
" total	
Free and Saline Ammonia	
Aluminium Ammonia	
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrate)	
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrite)	
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 20° C. (Winkler's method)	
Toxic metals	
Residual chlorine on receipt	
Note: To convert the above parts per 100,000 to grains per gallon, multiply by 0.7	

OPINION

The chemical condition of the sample is satisfactory.

Date: Jan 1st 1906.

Signed: W.H. Love,  
County Analyst.



# BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Number of colonies developing upon Agar.

(a)	In two days at 37° C	NIL per 100 ml.
(b)	Faecal Coli	NIL per 100 ml.

## OPINION.

The sample is fit for drinking.

DATE. 14th June 1956.

(Signed) R.J. HENDERSON, M.B., ChB.

## 2. Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The Sewage Disposal Works situated in Hampton Road are under the supervision of the Borough Surveyor.

Following the receipt of a letter from the Severn River Board indicating the unsatisfactory nature of the effluent being discharged from these Works, efforts were made to effect a temporary improvement in conditions. The fourth percolating filter was repaired and set in operation and additional scum boards were provided in the settlement and humus tanks. Samples taken in April and August showed slight improvement over those taken in 1955, but the latest (shown below) is as bad as ever and does indicate the urgent need for extensions to the Works.

### Sample of Final Effluent - Sewage Works, Hampton Road, Droitwich.

Physical Characters. Slightly Opalescent Colour (30:1:57)  
Brown Deposit

<u>Chemical Examination.</u>	<u>Parts per Million</u>
Solids in Suspension (Dried at 100° C).	54
Solids in Solution (Dried at 180° C).	6870
" " " After Ignition	6710
Chlorine present as Chloride	3976
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	2.6
Albuminoid Nitrogen	2.8
Nitrate Nitrogen	32.8
Nitrite Nitrogen	1.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C.	14.0
Dissolved Atmospheric Oxygen absorbed in 5 days at 18° C.	21.3
pH Value	7.1

(Signed: W.E. Jones, Deputy County Analyst)

The effluent fails to satisfy the Royal Commissions recommended standards, particularly with respect to solids in suspension.

N.B. The Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal (8th Report) laid down:

1. that there should be not more than 30 parts per million of suspended matter.
2. that the Biological Oxygen demand should not exceed 20 parts by weight of dissolved O<sub>2</sub> per million absorbed in 5 days at 18° C. (and the stream after receiving the effluent should not absorb more than 4 p.p.m. in the same time).
3. that the dilution afforded by the stream must also be considered.

In July 1955, Sir Arnold Waters, Consulting Engineer, submitted a report to the Council suggesting that extensions to the existing works could be added in three instalments to



Number of colonies developing upon Agar.  
 (a) In two days at 37° C  
 (b) Final Count  
 M.L. per 100 ml.  
 M.L. per 100 ml.

WINDING  
 The sample is fit for drinking.

DATE: 14th June 1956.

(Signed) A.J. HENDERSON, M.B., Ch.B.

Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The Sewage Disposal Works situated in Houghton Road are under the supervision of the Borough Surveyor.

Following the receipt of a letter from the Severn River Board indicating the unsatisfactory nature of the effluent being discharged from these Works, efforts were made to effect a temporary improvement in conditions. The fourth pumping filter was repaired and set in operation and additional pump motors were provided in the settlement and pump tanks. Samples taken in April and August showed slight improvement over those taken in 1955, but the latest (shown below) is as bad as ever and does indicate the urgent need for extensions to the Works.

Report of Final Effluent - Sewage Works, Houghton Road, Houghton.

Physical Characters: Slightly Opalescent Colour (30:1:57)  
 Brown Deposits

Chemical Examination: Parts per Million

54	Solids in Suspension (Filtered at 100° C)
6870	Solids in Solution (Filtered at 180° C)
6710	Alkalinity
3975	Chlorine present as Chloride
2.6	Ammoniacal Nitrogen
2.8	Albuminoid Nitrogen
32.8	Nitrate Nitrogen
1.0	Nitrite Nitrogen
14.0	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C
51.3	Dissolved Atmospheric Oxygen absorbed in 5 days at 18° C
7.1	pH Value

(Signed) W.E. Jones, Deputy County Analyst

The effluent fails to satisfy the Royal Commission recommended standards, particularly with respect to solids in suspension.  
 M.B. The Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal (8th Report) laid down

1. that there should be not more than 50 parts per million of suspended matter.
2. that the Biological Oxygen Demand should not exceed 50 parts by weight of dissolved O<sub>2</sub> per million absorbed in 5 days at 18° C (and the stream after receiving the effluent should not absorb more than 4 p.p.m. in the same time).
3. that the dilution afforded by the stream must also be considered.

In July 1955, Sir Arnold Walter, Consulting Engineer, submitted a report to the Council suggesting that extensions to the existing works could be added in three instalments so

provide for:

- (a) the existing population,
- (b) up to 10,000 persons,
- (c) up to 15,000 persons.

Each instalment would cost in the region of £60,000. Modifications would also have to be made to the present works by the reconstruction of storm water tanks, screening and grit removal plant and the provision of new sludge drying beds at a cost of approximately £13,000. Some seven acres of land would be required for Scheme (a) and fortunately land with a suitable fall is available close to the works. The County Council have been asked to consider a Grant towards the Capital Cost of the work, and a decision on the acceptance of Birmingham Overspill is awaited.

### 3. Swimming Bath.

Samples of water taken for bacteriological analysis from Droitwich Sea Bathing Lido, proved to be quite satisfactory on all occasions during the 1956 season. The absence of a heat wave resulted in a fairly quiet season and few of the problems caused by overcrowding and excessive litter were encountered.

### 4. Refuse Disposal.

Disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping onto an area of land at the rear of King George's playing fields. Unfortunately there is now very little space left and a decision will have to be made shortly, as to whether any part of the playing fields themselves could be improved by raising their level above that of the River Salwarpe. Additional playing field accommodation could also be provided by levelling the existing tipping site when completed.

House collections of refuse are made weekly, and more frequently from the larger Hotels in the town. Regular applications of Gommescane were applied to the tip and to the 2,000 dustbins emptied every week during the hot weather.

### 5. Droitwich Canal.

Following a report by the Consulting Engineer on a £10,000 Scheme for the Abandonment of the Canal at the end of 1954, negotiations were opened up with Coventry and Worcestershire cities with a view to obtaining help with this scheme. They are the main users of Severn River Water and have a direct interest in the problem as it is essential that the amount of brine discharged from the canal to the river should be strictly controlled and only discharged at high water levels. The construction of a brine storage reservoir is therefore an essential part of the Abandonment Scheme and appears to be the only way to solve the problem. The stagnant condition of the portion of the canal near the centre of the town encourages the breeding of mosquitos which is another reason why the Scheme should be proceeded with.

Both Coventry and Worcester City Councils have agreed to contribute towards the cost of the scheme providing a start is made before January 1st 1958, and the County Council has also agreed to provide a Grant, subject to certain assurances being given with regard to the disposal of Highway drainage. Approval has now been given to the preparation of a detailed scheme by the Consulting Engineer.

End of Section "C".



- (a) the existing population,
- (b) up to 10,000 persons,
- (c) up to 15,000 persons.

Each installation would cost in the region of £50,000. Modifications would also have to be made to the present works by the reconstruction of storm water tanks, sewerage and lift removal plant and the provision of new sludge drying beds at a cost of approximately £15,000. Some seven acres of land would be required for Scheme (a) and approximately land with a suitable fall is available also for the works. The County Council have been asked to consider a grant towards the Capital Cost of the work, and a decision on the acceptance of Birmingham Corporation is awaited.

#### 3. Bathing Bath.

Analysis of water taken for bacteriological analysis from Dretwich San Bathing Lido, proved to be quite satisfactory on all occasions during the 1956 season. The absence of a host virus resulted in a fairly quiet season and few of the problems caused by overcrowding and excessive litter were encountered.

#### 4. Refuse Disposal.

Disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping onto an area of land at the rear of King George's playing fields. Unfortunately there is now very little space left and a decision will have to be made shortly, as to whether any part of the playing fields themselves could be improved by raising their level above that of the River. Additional playing field accommodation could also be provided by levelling the existing tipping site when completed.

House collections of refuse are made weekly, and more frequently from the larger hotels in the town. Regular applications of gammexane were applied to the tip and to the 2,000 bushes topped every week during the hot weather.

#### 5. Dretwich Canal.

Following a report by the Consulting Engineer on a £10,000 Scheme for the improvement of the Canal at the end of 1954, negotiations were opened up with Coventry and Warwickshire Council with a view to obtaining help with this scheme. They are the main users of Dretwich River Water and have a direct interest in the problem as it is essential that the amount of water discharged from the canal to the river should be strictly controlled and only discharged at high water levels. The construction of a bridge across the canal is therefore an essential part of the improvement scheme and appears to be the only way to solve the problem. The present condition of the portion of the canal from the centre of the town onwards the breeding of mosquitoes which is another reason why the scheme should be proceeded with.

Both Coventry and Warwickshire City Councils have agreed to contribute towards the cost of the scheme providing a grant is made before January 1st 1958, and the County Council has also agreed to provide a grant, subject to certain assurances being given with regard to the disposal of Highway drainage. Approval has now been given to the preparation of a detailed scheme by the Consulting Engineer.

SECTION "D" - HOUSING.

The following table shows the housing work carried out during 1956:-

Number of new houses erected:-

(1)	By the Local Authority	4
(2)	By other Local Authorities	NIL
(3)	By other bodies or persons	48

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	139
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	196
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-heading (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932.	41
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	73
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	39
(4)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	139

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.	139
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(1)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs.	1
(b)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices.	
	By owners.	1.
	By Local Authority in default of owners.	NONE.
(2)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-	
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	NONE.



# SECTION 12 - HOUSING.

The following table shows the housing work carried out during 1951:-

Number of new houses erected:-

	(1) By the Local Authority	A
	(2) By other Local Authorities	Nil
	(3) By other bodies or persons	48

## 1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-

133	(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	
136	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	
41	(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-heading (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1935 and 1938.	
73	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	
39	(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	
133	(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	

## 2. Number of defects during the year without notice or formal notices.

133	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.	
-----	--	--

## 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

	(1) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
1	(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	
1	(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices.	
	By owners.	
None.	By Local Authority in default of owners.	
	(2) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-	
None.	(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	

- (b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:
- By owners. NONE.
- By Local Authority in default of owners. NONE.
- (3) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-
- (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. NONE.
- (b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. NONE.
- (4) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-
- (a) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made. 1.
- (b) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit. NONE.

4. Housing Act 1936. Part IV. Overcrowding.

- (1) (a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year:- NO FIGURES AVAILABLE.
- (b) Number of families dwelling therein. "
- (c) Number of persons dwelling therein. "
- (2) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year. NONE.
- (3) (a) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year. 2.
- (b) Number of persons concerned in such cases. 8.
- (c) Number of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved. NONE.

End of Section "D".



(b) Number of dwelling houses in which  
lottery were conducted after receipt of  
formal notification.

By owners.

By Local Authority in behalf of owners.

Proceedings under Section 11 and 12 of the  
Housing Act, 1936:-

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of  
which Demolition Orders were made.

(b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in  
pursuance of Demolition Orders.

Proceedings under Section 13 of the Housing  
Act, 1936:-

(a) Number of separate tenements or  
underground rooms in respect of which  
Clearing Orders were made.

(b) Number of separate tenements or under-  
ground rooms in respect of which Clearing  
Orders were obtained, the tenement or  
room having been rendered fit.

Part IV. Overcrowding.

(a) Number of dwelling overcrowded at  
the end of the year:-

(b) Number of families dwelling there:-

(c) Number of persons dwelling there:-

(d) Number of new cases of overcrowding  
reported during the year.

(e) Number of cases of overcrowding  
relieved during the year.

(f) Number of persons concerned in such  
cases.

(g) Number of persons actually overcrowded  
after being previously relieved.

Part V. Section 14.





SECTION II - INVESTIGATION AND OBSERVATION OF FACTS

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 (made under the Food & Drugs Act 1955) became operative on 1st January 1956. Efforts were made therefore to stimulate interest in this subject during the year, particularly in all members of the Food Trade. A meeting was arranged in May, to which some 60 members of the management side of all branches of the Food Trade were summoned. The Hotel & Catering Industry formed the greatest proportion of those concerned. Two large bakeries were represented and a number of retail shops, but the milk trade was excluded, being covered by separate Regulations. Some useful discussion took place over controversial points in the Regulations, and the importance of Health Education of Food Handlers was pointed out.

At a later date a conducted tour of the kitchens of one of the largest hotels in the town was arranged, in order to discuss practical problems on the spot, but attendance at this meeting was very disappointing. A short course of lectures on Food Hygiene was also arranged for commerce only in 1957.

There are three manufacturers and thirty-five retailers of Ice Cream registered by the Local Authority under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. Two practices are registered as dairies under the Milk and Milk Products Regulations and six dealers distribute milk within the Borough. Licenses issued during the year were for the following businesses:-

2      Taster's in Taster's  
4      Registered on T.T.  
4      Registered

Regulation about inspection was carried out by the Public Health Inspector at the one private abattoir operating in the Borough, and the quantity of meat dealt with is shown in the following table:

Schedule of Meat Inspected During the Year 1955.

	<u>Cattle Excluding Cows.</u>	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>
Number killed (if known).	112	2	18	281	441
Number inspected.	112			281	441
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.		1		1	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	13	1		2	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	11.6	$\approx 100\%$		1.06%	
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u> Whole carcasses condemned.					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	2				2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	2.6%				4
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>					

\* Both cows were casualties sent in to the slaughterhouse.

End of Section "E".





SECTION "F".

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases.

Particulars of cases of infectious disease which occurred during the year are shown in the following tables:-

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Total Cases.</u>	<u>Cases admitted to Hospital.</u>	<u>Total Deaths.</u>
Pneumonia	8	-	-
Acute Polio- myelitis	2	1	1
Scarlet Fever	NIL	-	-
Measles	4	-	-
Whooping-Cough	5	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-
Erysipelas	NIL	-	-
Food Poisoning	4	-	-

An analysis of the total notified cases are tabulated below according to age groups:-

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Scarlet Fever</u>	<u>Measles</u>	<u>Whooping Cough</u>	<u>Pneumonia</u>	<u>Food Poisoning</u>	<u>Polio-myelitis</u>	<u>Dysentery</u>
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 " to 2 "	-	2	3	1	-	-	-
3 " to 4 "	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
5 "	-	2	-	3	1	-	1
10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 "	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
35 "	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
45 & over	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Totals	NIL	4	5	8	4	2	1



## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

## Notifiable Diseases.

Particulars of cases of infectious diseases which occurred during the year are shown in the following tables:-

Disease.	Total Cases.	Cases notified to Health Officer.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1
Whooping-Cough	1	1	1
Measles	1	1	1
German Measles	1	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	1
Trachoma	1	1	1

An analysis of the total notified cases are tabulated below according to age groups:-

Age Group	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping-Cough	German Measles	Trachoma	Polio-myelitis	Trachoma
Under 1 yr.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 to 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2 to 3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3 to 4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4 to 5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5 to 10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 to 15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15 to 20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20 to 25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25 to 35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35 to 45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45 & over	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

## Tuberculosis.

Particulars of new cases and deaths from tuberculosis which occurred during the year are shown below:-

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>NEW CASES.</u>				<u>DEATHS.</u>			
	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-respiratory</u>		<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-respiratory</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
45	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	-

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the Register during 1956 are shown below:

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-pulmonary</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
No. of cases of Tuberculosis on register at 1st January 1956.	29	18	0	4
Additions to register during year.	3	3	1	1
	32	21	1	5
Deductions from register during year.	6	1	-	-
No. of cases on register at 31st December 1956.	26	20	1	5

Meetings of the Tuberculosis After-Care Committee for South Worcestershire were held quarterly. This Committee endeavours to give extra help to needy tuberculosis patients and their families.

### Dudley Mobile Mass Radiography Unit.

Analysis of a Survey carried out in Droitwich Borough  
from 17:7:56 to 31:7:56.

A total of 1,514 persons were X-rayed in the following groups:



Particulars of new cases and deaths from tuberculosis  
which occurred during the year are shown below:-

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS	
	Residential Males	Residential Females	Non-Residential Males	Non-Residential Females	Residential Males	Residential Females
0-4	1	1	1	1	1	1
5-9	1	1	1	1	1	1
10-14	1	1	1	1	1	1
15-19	1	1	1	1	1	1
20-24	1	1	1	1	1	1
25-29	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-34	1	1	1	1	1	1
35-39	1	1	1	1	1	1
40-44	1	1	1	1	1	1
45-49	1	1	1	1	1	1
50-54	1	1	1	1	1	1
55-59	1	1	1	1	1	1
60-64	1	1	1	1	1	1
65-69	1	1	1	1	1	1
70-74	1	1	1	1	1	1
75-79	1	1	1	1	1	1
80-84	1	1	1	1	1	1
85-89	1	1	1	1	1	1
90-94	1	1	1	1	1	1
95-99	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS	4	3	1	1	1	1

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the Register during  
1956 are shown below:-

	Tuberculous		Non-tuberculous	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at 1st January 1956.	29	18	0	4
Additions to Register during year.	3	3	1	1
Deletions from Register during year.	35	21	1	5
No. of cases on Register at 31st December 1956.	24	20	1	5

Meetings of the Tuberculosis After-Care Committee for  
South Worcestershire were held quarterly. The Committee  
endeavour to give extra help to needy tuberculous patients  
and their families.

Public Health Areas Registered 1956

Analysis of a survey carried out in Droitwich Borough  
from 1955 to 1956.

A total of 1,514 persons were X-rayed in the following  
Groups

<u>Group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Industry	481	200	681
General Public	200	536	736
Scholars	56	36	92
Doctors Cases	1	2	3
M.O.H. Special Requests	--	2	2
	738	776	1514

Of these 39 were recalled for large films and 14 for Clinical Examination by the Medical Director.

#### RESULTS.

##### (A) Tuberculous Conditions.

- (i) 2 cases were referred to the Chest Clinic as possibly Active Tuberculosis. Case Incidence = 1.33 per thousand.
- (ii) 1 case was referred to the Chest Clinic as inactive Tuberculosis.
- (iii) 8 cases of inactive Tuberculosis received other attention.

##### (B) Non-Tuberculous Conditions.

- (i) 1 case was referred to the Chest Clinic.
- (ii) 10 cases received other attention.

Signed: R.J. Posner.

Medical Director.

End of Section "F".



Group	Male	Female	Total
Industry	481	500	981
General Public	500	556	1056
Scholars	56	56	112
Doctors Cases	1	5	6
M.C.H. Special Residents	-	5	5
	1038	1122	2160

Of these 59 were included for large films and 14 for  
Clinical Examination by the Medical Director.

# RESULTS

## (A) Tuberculous Conditions

- (1) 2 cases were referred to the Chest Clinic as  
possibly Active Tuberculosis. Case Incidence =  
1.75 per thousand.
- (11) 1 case was referred to the Chest Clinic as  
Inactive Tuberculosis.
- (111) 8 cases of Inactive Tuberculosis received  
other attention.

## (B) Non-Tuberculous Conditions

- (1) 1 case was referred to the Chest Clinic.
- (11) 10 cases received other attention.

Signed: R.V. Pomeroy,  
Medical Director.

End of Section "A"

# SECTION "G".

## FACTORIES ACTS 1937 & 1948.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health were made as follows:-

1. Number of Factories on register in which sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are enforced by Local Authority.	49
No. of Inspections made.	6
2. No. of Factories not included above in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	NIL
No. of Inspections made.	"
3. No. of Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	NIL
No. of Inspections made.	"

Cases in which Defects were found:-

Sanitary Conveniences - Insufficient	Found - 1
	Remedied - 1
" " - Unsuitable or Defective.	Found - 1
	Remedied - 1

Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted - NIL.

No. of Out-workers in list required by Section 110 (1) (C) (3) NIL.

Visits to Council Houses to repairs.	394
Visits to supervision of work, sanitary conveniences and related things.	97
Visits to supervision of Parks & Public Open Spaces.	23
Visits to Council Schools.	13
Samples taken for analysis, including milk, water, soil, air, dust, swimming bath water and waste effluents.	10
Number of houses inspected for housing defects, including provision.	196
Highways visits not otherwise recorded.	74
Visits of inspection for preparation of schemes for housing and other work, and advice re planning and building bye-laws.	107
Inspection of houses reporting cracks or in course of improvement.	34

Not Housing.

The number of private houses built in the town during the year amounted to 45 and only 4 Council houses were completed, these being during the first few weeks of the period.



# SECTION "C"

## FACTORY ACTS 1901 & 1902

Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health were made as follows:-

1.	Number of Factories on register in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 are enforced by Local Authority.	49
	No. of inspections made.	6
2.	No. of Factories not included above in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	111
	No. of inspections made.	2
3.	No. of Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	111
	No. of inspections made.	1

Cases in which defects were found:-

Sanitary Conveniences - Insufficient	Found - 1
	Remedied - 1
Unwholesome or Infective	Found - 1
	Remedied - 1

Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted - Nil.

No. of Out-works in list regulated by Section 110 (1) (a) (b)

Nil.

Borough Surveyor's Department,  
Town Hall,  
Droitwich.

August, 1957.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Droitwich Town Council.

Your Worship, Ladies & Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I beg to submit for your consideration my 12th Annual Report upon the work of the Department during 1956. May I avail myself of this opportunity to thank your Council for your continued support and the Town Clerk, the other officers and the staff of my department for their co-operation and ever ready assistance.

A statement of inspections made in 1956 is as follows:

Visits of inspection of works in progress at Stalls Farm, St. Peter's Crescent, Vines Lane, Friar Street, Tagwell Road, Chawson & New Witton Estate ... ..	247
Visits to direct labour and contract works ...	287
Inspections of new buildings under Building Byelaws ... ..	412
Inspections re maintenance of highways... ..	187
Inspections re public water supply.. ...	31
Inspections re factories including bakehouses.	6
Inspections of food shops. ... ..	34
Inspections of Slaughterhouse.. ...	100
Visits to Council Houses re repairs. ... ..	354
Visits to supervision of sewers, Sewage Works and Refuse Tip.. ... ..	97
Visits re supervision of Parks & Public Open Spaces ... ..	48
Visits re Canal Scheme ... ..	13
Samples taken for analysis, including milk, sewage, water, ice cream, swimming bath water and trade effluents.. ... ..	10
Number of houses inspected for housing defects, including re-visits.. ... ..	196
Miscellaneous visits not otherwise recorded...	94
Visits of inspection for preparation of schemes for housing and other work, and advise re planning and building byelaws.. ... ..	107
Inspection of houses regarding grants or in course of improvement ... ..	54

New Housing.

The number of private houses built in the town during the year amounted to 48 and only 4 Council houses were completed, these were during the first few weeks of the period



Borough Surveyor's Department,  
 Town Hall,  
 Bristol.  
 August, 1937.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
 Bristol Town Council.

Your Worship, Ladies & Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I beg to submit for your  
 consideration my 1937 Annual Report upon the work of the  
 Department during 1937. May I avail myself of this  
 opportunity to thank your Council for your continued support  
 and the Town Clerk, the other officers and the staff of my  
 department for their co-operation and ever ready assistance.

A statement of inspections made in 1937 is as follows:

547	Visits of inspection of works in progress at Bristol Ferry, 82, Bristol's Causeway, Bristol Lane, Bristol Street, Bristol Road, Clifton & New Weston Baths ... ..
587	Visits to direct labour and contract works ...
418	Inspection of new buildings under building bylaws ... ..
187	Inspection of maintenance of highways ...
31	Inspection of public water supply ...
6	Inspection of factories including bakeries ...
34	Inspection of food shops ... ..
100	Inspection of slaughterhouses ... ..
354	Visits to Council Houses for repairs ... ..
97	Visits to supervision of new works, sewage works and refuse tips ... ..
48	Visits to supervision of Parks & Public Open Spaces ... ..
13	Visits to Council Houses ... ..
10	Sanitary taken for analysis, including tips, kitchens, water, ice cream, swimming bath water and trade effluents ... ..
192	Number of houses inspected for housing defects, including re-visits ... ..
91	Miscellaneous visits not otherwise recorded ...
107	Visits of inspection for preparation of schemes for housing and other work, and visits to planning and building bylaws ... ..
54	Inspection of houses regarding grants or in course of improvement ... ..

New Housing.

The number of private houses built in the town during  
 the year amounted to 15 and only 4 Council houses were  
 completed, these were during the first few weeks of the period.

under review.

The Chawson Estate was commenced by the letting of a Contract for the erection of 31 houses and 10 flats and by the end of the year this Contract was well under way. Costs in relationship to the houses have been cut to an absolute minimum and the houses themselves are much smaller than those built in the period immediately after the war, unfortunately owing to the cost and the high rate of interest the rents to be charged will be the highest for Council houses in the Borough. With the exception of small blocks of in-filling Chawson is now the only land available for Council house development. Very little further building can proceed upon the Chawson Estate without new works for sewers and roads being required.

At the close of the year plans were in preparation for the development of bungalows and shops at the higher end of Charles Henry Road upon the St. Peter's Crescent Estate and also for a block of bungalows at the end of Vines Lane.

Private building proceeded during the year quite quickly, that part of the estate at New Wotton developed by the Council being practically built up and Messrs. Geo. Bourns Ltd. were in progress constructing roads and sewers for an extension of the Estate. The Holloway Road Estate of Messrs. George Harrison & Son Ltd. also progressed during the year. A number of individual houses were built particularly in Tagwell Road and a block of property on the east side of Newland Road was privately constructed. Houses privately built in all totalled 48.

The Norbury Hotel still remains vacant and no further progress has been made upon the question of overspill.

#### Housing Circumstances within the Borough.

Following upon the progress made in Slum Clearance during 1955 little action was taken during 1956, one house only being made the subject of a closing order i.e. No.70 Holloway Road from which the tenant was rehoused in a Council House. The main reason was that the very high rents charged for the new houses made the low rentals of the old property become very attractive, with the result that your Council were loath to take steps to demolish this low-rented property even though sub-standard.

#### Improvement Grants.

Four improvement grants were made during the year against five applications received.

Mr. J. Webb, 21 Burrish Street.

Mr. J.A. Berkley, 34 Miller Street.

Mr. P.B. McDonough, 76 Hampton Road.

Trustees of Coventry Charity, Holloway in respect of Nurses house.

#### Applications for Council houses.

The number of registered applicants was 237 made up as follows:

Group I.	83
Group II.	112

Deferred to qualify in Groups I or II	$\frac{42}{237}$
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As only four houses were completed and occupied during the year the list of applicants awaiting dwellings continued to



The Graham Estate was commenced by the letting of a Contract for the erection of 31 houses and 10 flats and by the end of the year this Contract was well under way. Costs in relation to the houses have been set at an absolute minimum and the houses themselves are much smaller than those built in the period immediately after the war, unfortunately owing to the cost and the high rate of interest the houses to be charged will be the highest for Council houses in the Borough. With the exception of small blocks of 12-14 flats, Graham is now the only land available for Council house development. Very little further building can proceed upon the Graham Estate without new works for sewers and roads being required.

At the close of the year plans were in preparation for the development of Langdon and shops at the higher end of Charles Henry Road upon the St. Peter's Graham Estate and also for a block of Langdon at the end of Vine Lane.

Private building proceeded during the year quite briskly, that part of the estate at New Weston developed by the Council being practically built up and Messrs. Geo. Brown Ltd. were in progress constructing roads and sewers for an extension of the Estate. The Holloway Road Estate of Messrs. George Harrison & Son Ltd. also progressed during the year. A number of individual houses were built particularly in Tregwell Road and a block of property on the east side of Holloway Road was privately constructed. Houses privately built in all totalled 48.

The Holloway Hotel still remains vacant and no further progress has been made upon the question of overgill.

### Housing Circumstances within the Borough.

Following upon the progress made in this Department during 1955 little action was taken during 1956, one house only being made the subject of a letting order No. 70. Holloway Road from which the tenant was removed in a Council House. The main reason was that the very high rents charged for the new houses made the low rentals of the old property become very attractive, with the result that your Council were loath to take steps to demolish this low-rented property even though sub-standard.

### Improvement Grants.

Four improvement grants were made during the year against two applications received.

Mr. J. Webb, 21 Berrish Street.  
Mr. J.A. Barkley, 21 Miller Street.  
Mr. F.B. McDermott, 75 Kingston Road.  
Trustees of Coventry Society, Holloway in respect of Wagon House.

### Applications for Council houses.

The number of registered applicants was 237 made up as follows:

Group I.	83
Group II.	154

Deferred to qualify in Group I or II 237

As only four houses were completed and occupied during the year the list of applicants awaiting allocation continued to

grow and some of the applicants at the top of the list are very difficult cases. The immediate problem does not appear likely to be solved with the houses being built as it is anticipated that because of the high rents at the Chawson Estate many of the local applicants living in the older houses will not be able to meet the rents required and may have to refuse tenancies offered them.

#### Council House Management.

The number of dwellings owned by the Council was 659. No.1. Hanbury Road was being improved for occupation by a large family.

Your Council's policy in respect of management was not amended during 1956, transfers from houses or flats being permitted and the policy of transferring tenants with two or more children in the Gregory flats or with children in the Duplex flats was continued.

Tenants transferred during the year numbered 19 and during a period when no houses were erected this procedure resulted in the best use being made of the available accommodation.

988 repairs were carried out in your properties of which by far the larger number were for matters of a minor character. House painting by direct labour continued and a total of 78 dwellings being painted at Stalls Farm and St. Peter's Crescent Estates and in Vines Lane.

#### Meat and Food Inspections.

The only slaughterhouses in the Borough at Messrs. Levitt & Hill's premises continued and regular slaughtering by this butcher was carried out, Mr. Everton also did some slaughtering in the premises as well. Generally speaking, the standard of meat killed is good and little disease was encountered. The following inspections of carcasses were made:-

<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
112	18	281	441

957 lbs. of meat including offals were voluntarily surrendered by the butchers concerned as being unfit for food. This meat was destroyed by burying where appropriate. 23 Tins of canned foodstuffs were found on inspection to be Food premises. unfit for food.

The following food premises were in operation within the Borough.

Hotels	6
Cafes	11
Canteens	4
Grocers	26
Butchers	10
Fishmongers	3
	<hr/> 60 <hr/>

Steps were taken to endeavour to interest both management and employees handling food stuffs by visitation at the premises and by meetings, but to interest the employees was found to be difficult. Generally it is felt that the management appreciate the need for cleanliness and, generally speaking, the premises within the Borough are satisfactorily maintained.



