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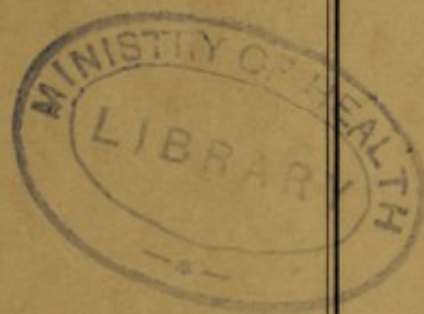


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URBAN DISTRICT OF ILKLEY



# HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

# 1954

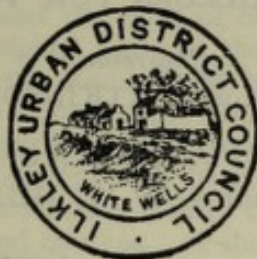
**R. A. W. PROCTER,**  
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health

**J. H. WILSON,**  
M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.I.S.E.,  
Chief Sanitary Inspector





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*Medical Officer of Health :*

R. A. W. PROCTER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

J. H. WILSON, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.I.S.E.

*Additional Sanitary Inspector :*

R. S. DYKES, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

The appointment of Medical Officer of Health is a part-time one.



## ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1954

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my eighth report on the health of the Ilkley District. The fact that the total of births in the district was lower and the total of deaths higher than in the previous year must not be held to indicate a fall in the standard of health. In fact except for an epidemic of mild influenza towards the end of the year the district has been singularly free from preventable disease. For the second year running no report of food poisoning has been received. This is a notable achievement which fully justifies the Health Committee's policy of insisting upon a high standard of food hygiene. It should, however, be remembered that this policy has to be executed by the Council's Officers, the Medical Officer of Health and particularly the Chief Sanitary Inspector. Increasing demands are being made upon both these officers. The Medical Officer of Health has to carry out routine school medical inspections to relieve an overburdened School Medical Officer as well as medical examination of male employees, clinics and an ever increasing burden of correspondence and form filling. The Chief Sanitary Inspector's duties have been greatly increased by the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, by preparation of slum clearance proposals, by extra work in connection with the slaughter house since the Ministry of Food gave up control. It would be unfortunate if preoccupation with these new duties should cause any slackening in our efforts to improve environmental hygiene and to reduce the incidence of preventable disease.

The Council and its Committees have devoted much thought and time to the consideration of three major problems of environmental hygiene, viz.; how to secure a more adequate water supply; the problem of refuse disposal and the necessity for a modern sewerage system for the district. All these problems bristle with difficulties and although useful groundwork has been done, no solution of them is yet in sight. Another matter which is of especial interest to the Ilkley District is the care of the aged. This difficult subject is referred to at some length in this report.

It is a pleasure once again to acknowledge the support and encouragement freely given by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee. The help and co-operation of the Clerk and other Officers of the Council has always been readily available. A special acknowledgement is due to Mr. A. Skinner, Surveyor and Water Engineer to the Council for so many years and whose impending retirement will leave a gap which will be hard to fill. To Mr. J. H. Wilson, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and his staff my thanks are due for friendly co-operation at all times. His full and interesting report of the year's events deserves careful study by all members of the Council.

I am, your obedient servant,

R. A. W. PROCTER,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## SECTION 1—VITAL STATISTICS

### Births

A total of 220 live births (106 male and 114 female) referable to the Ilkley District occurred during 1954. This is slightly below the figure for the previous year. The crude birth rate of 12.8 per 1,000 population is also lower than the rate of 13.5 for 1953. The corrected birth rate of 13.7 for 1954 is however slightly greater than in 1953 when it was 13.5. The corrected birth rate is obtained by multiplying the crude birth rate by a comparability factor based upon the age composition of the population and supplied by the Registrar General. In 1953 the factor is given as 1.00 and therefore the crude and corrected birth rates were the same. For 1954 the factor is 1.07 and the adjusted rate is therefore higher than the crude rate. These matters may be clear as daylight to statisticians but it is hard to believe that the age composition of the Ilkley District altered so much between 1953 and 1954 as to cause an appreciable difference in the adjusted birth rates. Even after adjustment the birth rate is lower than the average for urban districts, the West Riding or England and Wales. The number of illegitimate births is nearly double the figure for the previous year and is the highest figure for many years.

### Deaths

The total of deaths during 1954 among Ilkley residents was 129 male and 134 female. This figure of 263 is the highest total for the past 7 years. The crude death rate of 15.3 per 1,000 population is appreciably higher than the rate of 14.4 for 1953. However, the comparability factor provided by the Registrar General gives a corrected death rate of 11.7 which is only just higher than the 1953 corrected rate of 11.4. It is evident that the Registrar General has used a revised assessment of the age composition of the population and that the proportion of elderly people is rising. It is readily understandable therefore that the crude death rate of the district should be higher than the average and the recommended adjustment gives a corrected rate slightly higher than the rate for England and Wales but somewhat lower than the aggregate of urban districts and the county as a whole. As is usual in a population including a high proportion of elderly persons, cancer and diseases of the heart and circulatory system, including apoplexy, are the predominant causes of death. In 1954 these diseases caused 80% of the deaths referable to the district. Cancer, however, caused just over one sixth of the deaths instead of one fifth as in the previous year, although the total number of such deaths was 46 compared to 45. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system accounted for 111 deaths or 43% of the total; while apoplexy was higher with 54 deaths compared to 33. Deaths due to respiratory diseases fell from 28 to 13 partly owing to an autumn and early winter without any severe weather and partly because the outbreak of influenza towards the end of the year was confined in its early stages to the school population.

### Stillbirths

There were 4 male and 3 female stillbirths, all of which were legitimate. This total is 2 more than in the previous year and the same as in 1952. The stillbirth rate was 30.8 per 1,000 live and stillbirths and is higher than in 1953. It is also considerably higher than the average for other parts of the county and England and Wales. Six of these stillbirths occurred in maternity hospitals or nursing homes and one was a home confinement. Four of these stillborn babies were premature.



## Infant Mortality

Infant deaths in 1954 were higher than in 1953. Four boys and two girls died under the age of one year compared to four boys and one girl in the previous year. Two of these children died at the ages of 3 hours and 4 days of prematurity and birth injury respectively. Two babies aged 7 weeks and 2 months died from congenital causes. One boy died at the age of 11 months from Pink Disease which was associated with the use of teething powders containing mercury. One boy aged three months from a neighbouring district died from broncho-pneumonia shortly after admission to a children's home. This death counts statistically as an Ilkley death. In contrast to last year when all infant deaths occurred in the first 4 weeks and were due to congenital abnormality or prematurity, this year there were 2 deaths which were preventable. The infant mortality rate was 27.3 per 1,000 live births, compared with 21.6 in 1953.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

### I. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	8.610
Registrar General's Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	17.150
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	5,483
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£156,514
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£615

### II. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births :				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	97	108	205
Illegitimate	...	...	...	9	6	15
Total	...	...	...	106	114	220

Crude Rate per 1,000 Estimated Population ... 12.8

Adjusted Rate per 1,000 Estimated Population... 13.7

Stillbirths :				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	4	3	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	-	-	-
Total	...	...	...	4	3	7

Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths ... 30.8

Deaths :				Male	Female	Total
				129	134	263

Crude corrected death rate all causes per 1,000 Estimated Population 15.3

Adjusted death rate all causes per 1,000 Estimated Population... 11.7

Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... 0.23

Death rate from Tuberculosis all forms ... 0.23

Death rate from Respiratory Diseases excluding Tuberculosis and including Influenza ... 0.76

Death rate from Cancer ... 2.74

Death rate from Heart and Circulatory Diseases ... 6.47

Infant Mortality :				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	3	2	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	-	1
Total	...	...	...	4	2	6

Death rate of Infant per 1,000 live births ... 27.3

# CAUSES OF DEATH

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	3	1	4
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach ...	8	4	12
"    "    Lung, Bronchus ...	3	3	6
"    "    Breast ...	—	6	6
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	15	7	22
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	—	1	1
Diabetes ...	1	—	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	20	34	54
Coronary Disease—Angina ...	28	14	42
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	8	8	16
Other Heart Disease ...	16	29	45
Other Circulatory Disease ...	3	5	8
Pneumonia ...	2	3	5
Bronchitis ...	6	1	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	—	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	1	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	—	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrososis ...	2	3	5
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	1	—	1
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases ...	6	19	16
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	2	1	3
All Other Accidents ...	4	2	6
Suicide ...	1	—	1
All Causes ...	129	134	263



COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL TABLE

	Ilkley Urban District	Aggregate of West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Administrative County	England and Wales
<b>Birth Rate :</b> (Per 1,000 Estimated Population)				
Crude Corrected Rate	12.8	14.7	15.1	15.2
Adjusted Rate ... ..	13.7	14.8	15.3	15.2
<b>Death Rates :</b> (All per 1,000 Esti- mated Population)				
All causes crude rate	15.3	12.7	11.9	11.3
All causes adjusted rate ... ..	11.7	12.8	12.5	11.3
Infective and Para- sitic Diseases (ex- cluding T.B. but in- cluding Syphilis and other Venereal Diseases) ... ..	Nil	0.07	0.08	†
Tuberculosis of Res- piratory System ...	0.23	0.18	0.16	0.16
Other forms of Tuber- culosis ... ..	Nil	0.01	0.02	0.02
Respiratory Diseases* (excluding Tuber- culosis of the Res- piratory System) ...	0.76	1.27	1.22	†
Cancer ... ..	2.74	2.12	2.01	2.04
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ... ..	6.47	4.88	4.54	†
Infant Mortality ...	27.3	28.3	28.0	25.5
Maternal Mortality ...	Nil	0.80	0.89	0.69

\* Including Influenza

† Figures not available

## SECTION II.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

## Staff

In June, 1954, the Local Health Authority took over from the Ministry of Labour and National Service the responsibility for the sale of welfare foods. In order to cope with the extra work within this division an extra clerk was engaged but as she had to undertake the sale of food at both Ilkley and Otley some adjustments of office routine have been necessary at Otley to cover sales during her absence at Ilkley. In December, 1954, the Junior Clerk at the office resigned and was replaced by a new appointment.

## Ambulance and Laboratory Services

These services have remained as in previous years and have been uniformly satisfactory. There has been a tendency to make more use of the Public Health Laboratory at Bradford as being nearer than Wakefield. The help of the hospital laboratory at the General Hospital, Otley, in cases of urgency has been much appreciated.



## Hospitals and Maternity Homes

No major change in hospital arrangements occurred during 1954. The plan of improving the General Hospital, Otley, has made further progress.

## Midwifery

The introduction of the Home Confinement Grant in October, 1953, did not have the effect intended as far as the Ilkley District was concerned. The small financial inducement was not sufficient to compensate for the extra trouble of a home confinement or to counteract the policy of the local doctors of encouraging their patients to have a hospital confinement. Home confinements in the district dropped from 44 in 1953 to 30 in 1954, and of these only 9 were in Ilkley and Ben Rhydding.

		1954	1953	1952
Cases delivered	... ..	30	44	42
Post-natal visits	... ..	588	879	804

Twenty-one of these mothers had gas and air analgesia during the confinement and in 10 cases medical assistance was called either before, during or after the confinement.

## Home Nursing

The work of the Home Nurses shows a substantial increase except in Menston. In view of the fact that owing to a mild Autumn and early Winter the incidence of sickness during the usually busy months was low, the figures need some explanation. In Menston the work was carried on by the Otley nurses, assisted by the relief nurse resident in Menston. The only difficulty here was due to one of the Otley nurses being ill for several weeks towards the end of the year. The decline in the number of visits paid is, therefore, attributable to a slightly decreased demand.

The substantial increase in the work at Burley is at least partly due to the opening up of the new housing estate and to a larger population in the village. In Ilkley the doctors have been making more use of the services of the home nurses and it is perhaps fortunate that home confinements have declined and that the district nurse who does most of the midwifery has been able to do a share of the home nursing. Otherwise it would have been impossible for one nurse to cope with the very substantial increase in the volume of work.

<i>Home Nursing Visits Paid :</i>	1954	1953	1952
Ilkley	4982	2701	3247
Burley	3446	1683	2300
Menston	1531	1921	1494

Throughout the Division the demand for home nursing has increased. The total for 1954 was 18,379 visits compared to 15,487 visits in 1953, and as the proportion of aged and chronic sick cases is rising, the extra work thrown on the home nursing service can be appreciated.

## Home Helps

The home help service in the Division has carried on steadily during the year, although not without its day to day difficulties and emergencies. The establishment for the Division is the equivalent of 13 full time home helps. In fact the work is done entirely by part time workers, often the mothers of children of school age. The chief disadvantage of this arrangement is that if a child is ill the mother cannot work. Thus sickness among home helps and their families is one of the major problems of the service. Applications for home help need to be scrutinized with care as from time to time people apply on behalf of parents or near



relatives in the hope of being employed themselves, and a watch has to be kept to prevent this and other abuses of the scheme. It obviously makes for smooth working if the right type of home help can be allocated to the right household, and this is not an easy matter. It can be readily understood that with an average of 35 part-time home helps and an average of 90 recipients it is important that close supervision should be backed up by an efficient office system. In the Ilkley district there has been a further increase in the amount of help given to the chronic sick and aged, and a small decline in help given to maternity cases and persons temporarily incapacitated by illness.

Number of cases provided with Home Help during the year :—

	1954	1953	1952
Ill ... ..	13	15	20
Maternity ... ..	7	8	13
Chronic Sick & Aged	59	45	38
Children ... ..	—	—	1
	79	68	72
	—	—	—

### Care of the Aged and Infirm

As will be seen from the figures of cases receiving home help the care of old persons becomes yearly a greater problem. During the year an Old People's Welfare Committee was formed from representatives of various organisations interested but no progress has been made in forming a visiting sub-committee which is undoubtedly needed. In the latter part of 1954 the Health Visiting staff in Ilkley was increased by the services of a part-time Health Visitor who undertook as one of her duties to make an investigation of the needs of old people in Ilkley and Ben Rhydding. Mrs. M. Tilley has made a preliminary report which I quote in full :—

" In September, 1954, I took over the visiting of aged persons. From various sources I now have 63 on my visiting list which is only a small portion of the elderly population of Ilkley. Soon I hope to do a comprehensive street by street survey and endeavour thus to get a true picture of the 'aged' situation.

" Housing :—Of the 63 visited, 31 are living alone, 17 occupying whole houses of 2, 3 or more bedrooms, the upkeep of which is both a physical and financial strain, often calling for National Assistance and the Home Help services. Ten are living in flats or lodgings, sometimes at exorbitant rents, which they really cannot afford. They are greatly worried to see their savings diminishing so rapidly. To meet the high cost of living is almost an impossibility and they go short of food, coal, wireless licences, etc. A typical woman is one who pays 32/6 a week for 2 attic rooms and a small kitchenette, no fire, so an electric radiator is necessary, adding another 11/- to her overhead expenses.

" The remainder are adequately housed in Council houses, O.P.D., or living with relatives.

" Financial :—Only 6 had private pensions or sufficient savings wholly to maintain them, the remainder draw O.A.P. and many are supplemented with National Assistance. In 3 instances I found the Radio not being enjoyed because the owners, living alone, could not afford a wireless licence. Coal is an expensive item and many do without fires till lunch or tea-time even on cold days.

" Health :—17 could be said to enjoy good health and be fully ambulant, 33 are fairly fit and have wonderful spirits, showing a brave face to the world, 10 are more or less bedridden.



" I find the over ' 80 years loath to leave their own firesides, but the 65 years—75 years group would welcome communal living, provided they could have their own ' bits and pieces ' in a room to themselves. Several have mentioned the happy holidays they have enjoyed at Hornsea, also the Christmas Festivities at Oak Ghyll Convalescent Home.

" There is an over 60 Club for men, but no similar club for women, and the latter are in a majority 3—1. Some take part in Church activities but many lack an outside interest. The Cinema is enjoyed and a cheap matinee would be appreciated.

" Several have no relatives and would welcome regular visits."

This report, which is a first instalment and only presents a small part of the picture, reveals a very unhappy situation. Each week more old people in the area are discovered living in penury and discomfort and waiting for death with patience and fortitude. Often these discoveries are made in houses which present an appearance of reasonable prosperity.

Many of these cases present great difficulty owing to the reluctance of these old people to leave their familiar though often uncomfortable surroundings, and their obstinate refusal in many cases to accept home help or any of the other facilities now available. A case illustrating these difficulties and typical of many others is described by the home help organiser as follows :—

" Miss A. lived alone in a house with front and back rooms, 3 bedrooms and bath. She used to let rooms to visitors in summer. When referred to us, she was 81 and quite unable to keep herself or her house clean, but was always busy. Everything was kept locked as she imagined people used to come into the house when her back was turned or during the night. The keys were always put away safely where she always forgot, and hours were spent in finding them and other things.

" She was eventually persuaded to have a home help, and with great difficulty things were kept under control for 18 months. She then began to get worse mentally and did not wash or undress, and everything from firelighters to sugar, butter and tea were kept in her bed for safety. She was very fond of an old ailing cat, and would not leave home because of it. Two relations kept writing and saying they would love to have her if they had room. When pressed, they wrote to me saying they thought it better to let her go to a home. Eventually she was persuaded to let the vet. see the cat. It was incurable and was destroyed.

" It took another few months to persuade the old lady to go to a private home. She has friends who arranged this, and she is very much better now both physically and mentally, but she has not given up her home, and is still not willing to go to the home for old people under the National Health Service ' on the rates ' she keeps saying."

There can be no doubt that the care of the aged is a growing problem that can only be tackled by the combined use of hospital and local authority services and with the help of general practitioners and voluntary organisations. A great deal is done for the aged by voluntary organisations in the Ilkley districts, but much more remains to be done, and there is a real need for an active co-ordinating committee to prevent overlapping, to ascertain the needs and to fill the gaps in our present arrangements.

### **Child Welfare Centres**

The shift of the population from Ilkley to Burley continued during 1954 as the new housing estate at Burley was completed and occupied. This is reflected in the attendances at the clinics in the district. There has been a small decline in the number of children attending and total



attendances at Ilkley, while at Burley there was an appreciable rise in numbers and total attendances. New building at Menston was not sufficiently far advanced at the end of the year to have effected the Menston clinic, although numbers and attendances were up on the previous year.

*Attendances at Child Welfare Centres—*

<i>No. of Children attending</i>				1954	1953	1952
Ilkley	...	...	...	229	265	259
Burley	...	...	...	152	139	121
Menston	...	...	...	67	60	64

<i>Total Attendances</i>			<i>Under 1 year</i>			<i>Over 1 year</i>		
			1954	1953	1952	1954	1953	1952
Ilkley	...	...	1,135	1,127	1,165	900	954	874
Burley	...	...	1,022	852	974	620	540	576
Menston	...	...	316	317	317	320	229	240

### Ante-Natal Care

As indicated in my report for 1953 attendances at doctors' ante-natal clinics have been declining because women now go to their family doctor for clinical ante-natal supervision. At Ilkley 14 women made 17 attendances during the year. These were nearly all women sent by a local practitioner for blood testing. A doctor now only attends the sessions by appointment or to give class instruction. Classes for relaxation exercises have been held by the district midwife while regular instruction is given by the Health Visitor. It is disappointing to record that only 47 women took advantage of these facilities, making 483 attendances. This is less than in the previous year when 68 women made 522 attendances. In fact less than 25% of women confined in Ilkley receive the benefit of training and instruction available. These poor results have to a small extent been counteracted by an increase in ante-natal visiting by the Health Visitors, who paid 62 visits to 39 women in Ilkley and 98 visits to 24 women in Burley and Menston. As was pointed out in the report for 1953, the visiting of expectant mothers was handicapped by the Health Visitors' ignorance of which women in the district were expecting to be confined. During the year agreement was reached to amend the application form for a maternity bed in order to enable the expectant mother to indicate her willingness to receive a visit. This new arrangement was beginning to produce results at the end of the year.

As it is intended to use the old day nursery at Burley as a clinic, there will be an expansion of facilities there by the introduction of relaxation exercise and instruction classes.

<i>Ilkley Ante-Natal Clinic</i>				1954	1953	1952
Number of women who attended						
during the year				...	...	...
				14	9	20
Total number of attendances				...	...	...
				17	13	53

### Health Visiting

During 1953 the Burley Health Visitor had been undertaking minor duties in Ilkley, but in 1954 owing to the increase in her work she was relieved of these duties and in June a part-time Health Visitor was appointed, particularly for school work, Tuberculosis visiting and care of the aged and infirm.



*Visits paid by Health Visitors in 1954—*

	<i>Expectant Mothers under 1 yr.</i>	<i>Children 1-2 yrs.</i>	<i>Children 2-5 yrs.</i>	<i>T.B. Visits</i>	<i>Other Visits</i>
Ilkley and					
Ben Rhydding	62	1,058	549	768	107
Burley and Menston	98	866	566	1,260	42
					154
					112

These figures are about the same as in the previous year and do not include visits paid in the district by the Home Help Organiser.

### Day Nurseries

During the year day nursery policy was the subject of much debate and argument. It was argued that the expense of maintaining day nurseries was unjustified. On the other hand many people, including all those who had a close knowledge of the useful work done by day nurseries, consider that a day nursery is an essential part of the preventive health service. Unfortunately the former opinion gained the day and it was decided to close a number of nurseries, including the Burley Day Nursery. This took effect on November 30th, 1954. During the second half of the year severe restrictions on the entry of children into the day nursery were imposed and at the end of November, 1954, a number of children who were considered unqualified for retention were dismissed from the nurseries. As a result of this policy the number of children in the remaining nurseries fell well below capacity. Every effort will be made to ensure that the health of the children dismissed does not suffer, although throughout this controversy the welfare of the individual child does not appear to have been an important consideration.

### Immunisation and Vaccination

*Numbers vaccinated and immunised in the Ilkley district during 1954—*

Number of Primary immunisations against Diphtheria	192
Number of Refresher doses ... ..	130
Number of Primary vaccinations against Smallpox ...	198
Number of re-vaccinations ... ..	57
Number of Primary inoculations against Whooping Cough ... ..	145

Primary vaccinations are down compared to the figures for 1953 and a number of adult primary vaccinations are included. This fall is understandable as the figures for 1953 were unusually high owing to a smallpox scare. Primary immunisations are higher than in 1953 but the figures include an unusually large number relating to the previous year, and also a number of primary immunisations of school children. The importance of having a high proportion of babies immunised during their first year of life cannot be over-emphasized. Inoculations against whooping cough show a welcome rise and the fact that only two cases of whooping cough were reported in the district in 1954 certainly suggests that this distressing and disabling disease can be eliminated from the district as has been done in the case of diphtheria.

### School Health Services

A total of 961 examinations of school children in the Ilkley district were carried out in 1954. This is nearly twice the number examined in 1953. This increase is explained partly by the fact that the fine Autumn of 1953 led to examinations at the more accessible Ilkley schools being held in the early months of 1954 rather than in the last three months of the previous year. It was also due to the inclusion of a full year's figures for examination of children in their 8th year. This has necessitated the Divisional Medical Officer undertaking school medical inspections to help the school medical officer to cope with the extra work.



The nutritional standard of the children was again very high; only three being classed as in a poor nutritional state while 81% were classed as good. The number of children found to have defects requiring treatment was 22% which is almost exactly the same as in the previous year. If the school children of the district were in harder training and were taught and encouraged both at school and at home to adopt a better posture they would indeed be a credit to the district. Whatever else they may learn at school children should at least be taught how to stand, how to sit and how to walk. Yet an examination of a batch of school leavers immediately reveals how badly these simple matters have been neglected.

	En- trants	2nd Age Group	3rd Age Group	School Leavers	Special Exams.	Re- Exams.
Total number inspected	318	230	216	167	8	22
Defects found :						
(a) requiring treat- ment ... ..	82	53	54	17	7	-
(b) to be kept under observation ...	35	14	16	3	-	-
Nutritional State :						
A. Good ... ..	271	197	171	147	-	-
B. Fair ... ..	46	32	44	20	-	-
C. Poor ... ..	1	1	1	-	-	-

### SECTION III

#### HEALTH AND SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Although the deaths in the district exceeded the births by a larger margin than in the previous year, this cannot be regarded as an indication of an unsatisfactory state of health of the population. The comparatively high death rate and low birth rate is due to the high proportion of old people in the district. As the average age at death was approximately 68 for men and 73 for women, it is obvious that most of the inhabitants live to a ripe old age. A year free from epidemics except for some mild influenza towards the end of the year and moreover freedom from cases of food poisoning or poliomyelitis points to a satisfactory state of health and environmental hygiene.

A matter deserving of mention is the introduction of a regulation which provides that after March 31st, 1955, only T.T. or pasteurised milk may be sold in the Ilkley district. This is progress which should be welcomed; but there is one reservation which may have future importance. The fact that children will be prevented from drinking tubercle infected milk will undoubtedly reduce the incidence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, but it will also reduce the number of children whose resistance has overcome minor degrees of tubercle infection, and who have therefore built up an immunity to the disease. There would therefore be a danger of an increase of pulmonary tuberculosis among adolescents and young adults. Fortunately we possess in B.C.G. vaccination a means of providing immunity, and it is intended to offer this protection to 13 year old school children during the coming year.

An unpleasant, wet, cold summer had at least two consolations. It provided a climate unfavourable to the spread of food-borne diseases. It also removed any anxiety about a water shortage. This was perhaps



fortunate as no progress can be recorded towards a solution of this difficult problem. A scheme for extracting water from the River Wharfe has been formulated but has so far met with little favour from higher authorities.

No progress was made towards remedying the insanitary conditions at Burley Woodhead and Viewlands, Menston, owing to refusal of loan sanction to carry out the sewerage extensions which are so urgently needed. It is most discouraging that, at a time when so many controls have been lifted, the Council's efforts to provide a remedy should be frustrated by the refusal of such a comparatively small loan. The major problem of improving the sewage disposal of the district has received consideration without any real advance towards a solution. This is a problem which the Council's energetic housing programme has made more acute. It is obvious that one cannot continue to add indefinitely to the load of sewage disposal works planned for a smaller population. Yet since 1945, by building or conversion, 601 new housing units have been provided within the district. All of these require sewerage accommodation, and as more than half have been erected by the Ilkley Council, there is a large number of houses with two water closets. During 1954 the Council completed 20 new houses or flats, while private enterprise building increased and created 54 new houses and converted 4 houses into flats to house 9 families. The housing problem of the district has been considerably eased, but the sewage disposal problem remains, and the building increase of each year will make its satisfactory solution more necessary.

## SECTION IV

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The year has been remarkable for a low incidence of infectious disease and for the fact that only two cases of whooping cough were reported during the year. In 1954 only 78 notifications of infectious disease were received compared to 285 in 1953. This decline is due to the fall in cases of whooping cough and the absence of a measles epidemic. As there was at the end of the year a large population of non-immune young children an epidemic of measles is to be expected in 1955. The figure of 78 notifications is the lowest since 1948 when the figure was the same.

#### Measles

Only 13 cases of measles were reported compared to 170 the previous year. This disease occurs in cycles when a sufficient number of non-immune young children has accumulated.

#### Scarlet Fever

This disease accounted for 33 notifications spread fairly evenly throughout the year. Only in January, February and September were no cases reported. The disease invariably has been extremely mild and in many cases has caused only trivial illness. Under such circumstances removal to hospital is usually unnecessary and home isolation has in all cases been sufficient to prevent a spread of the infection.

#### Whooping Cough

Only 2 cases of whooping cough were notified during 1954 compared to 89 in 1953, 52 in 1952 and 142 in 1951. It is tempting to attribute this dramatic fall to the effect of protective inoculation which was introduced in June, 1952. We must, however, not forget that there have been other years of low incidence, and that in 1948 and 1949 the notifications were 9 and 10 respectively. It may at least be said that protective inoculation has played some part in reducing this disease which is so dangerous to the future health of young children.



### **Diphtheria**

It is again possible to record another year during which the Ilkley district has been free from this scourge. The danger in the present situation is that there is now a generation of young mothers who have never known the dreadful effects of this disease and who in their ignorance and lack of imagination are content to let their babies remain unprotected by immunisation. In the report for 1953 a warning was sounded that the proportion of young babies protected by immunisation was falling. This fall continues not only in the Ilkley district but throughout the country. The inevitable consequence of the present tendency will be a reappearance of the disease in the district for the first time since the war and the probable loss of young life, which would be both unnecessary and avoidable.

### **Poliomyelitis**

In the early summer doctors in the district were sent a letter summarizing the latest knowledge about the mode of spread of poliomyelitis and the preventive measures advised. However, the year passed without any case or suspected case in the district coming to light. The incidence of the disease has been low throughout the British Isles during 1954, but even so the Ilkley district is lucky to escape scot free. This is not due to any preventive measures, as we have at present no effective method of immunisation and the precautions advocated are aimed at limiting the spread of the infection should cases arise.

### **Dysentery**

After a year when no reports of this disease had been received a small outbreak at a local hospital was reported in February, 1954, to be followed by the infection of two children attending an occupation centre, and in April an outbreak among nursery nurse students at a hostel in the district. A total of 28 cases were reported during the year but fortunately this very infectious disease did not spread among the general population.

### **Influenza**

Towards the end of the year reports of cases of influenza began to be received. At first it struck heavily at the school population. As, however, influenza is not a notifiable infectious disease it is impossible to give any accurate figure. Reports from school and returns from the Ministry of National Insurance made it clear that the epidemic was wide-spread, that it appeared to affect school children first and later the general population, while enquiries to local doctors indicated that the type of disease was not severe.



MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTALS
Dysentery ...	-	11	2	11	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	28
Scarlet Fever ...	-	-	5	4	7	5	5	3	-	1	1	2	33
Erysipelas ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles ...	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	6	2	13
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Whooping Cough ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
TOTALS ...	-	11	7	17	9	5	6	5	-	4	10	4	78

TABLE SHOWING CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	Dysentery		Scarlet Fever		Measles		Erysipelas		Puerperal Pyrexia		Whooping Cough	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified—	3	25	17	16	6	7	—	1	1	—	2	—
Final Nos. after corrections												
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—2	1	1	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	25	17	16	6	7	—	1	1	—	2	—



## SECTION V

## TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Number of cases on register at 1/1/53 ... ..	47	31	8	5
(b) Number of cases notified for first time in 1953 ... ..	7	5	—	2
(c) Number of cases restored to register ... ..	1	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to register other than by notification ... ..	5	5	1	—
(e) Number of cases removed from register ... ..	9	7	1	1
(f) Number of cases remaining on the register at end of 1953	51	34	8	6

## NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1953

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—5 ... ..	1	—	—	—
6—10 ... ..	—	—	—	—
11—20 ... ..	—	2	—	—
21—40 ... ..	2	2	—	—
41—60 ... ..	—	1	—	1
Over 60 ... ..	4	—	—	1
TOTALS ... ..	7	5	—	2

The total of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis reported during 1954 were 7 males and 5 females, while 2 female cases of non-pulmonary disease were notified. These figures show only a slight variation from those for the previous two years. One male pulmonary case was re-admitted to the register owing to a relapse. Five male and five female pulmonary cases and one male non-pulmonary case were added to the register on transfer from other areas. Nine male and seven female patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis were removed from the register on recovery, death or transfer elsewhere, and also one male and one female non-pulmonary cases. Thus at the end of the year the register showed 85 males pulmonary and 14 non-pulmonary cases in the district.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Ilkley from 1st to 8th October, the results were as follows:—

Examinations made ... ..	1,214
Active cases found ... ..	2

These findings were on the whole satisfactory. It has not been possible to put into effect the scheme for the B.C.G. Vaccination of school children mentioned in my previous report, but arrangements are being made to start this in the coming year.



## Tuberculosis Aftercare

It may be of interest to describe the aftercare arrangements which are now working satisfactorily in the division.

On the retirement on July 31st, 1953, of the Tuberculosis Health Visitor who worked part time in this Division, the other Health Visitors were made responsible for the supervision of cases of Tuberculosis in their respective areas; while one Health Visitor from each end of the Division attended Middleton Hospital on alternate Fridays to maintain liaison with the Chest Physician and his staff and to pass on to the other Health Visitors his instructions and requests. Since August 1st, 1953, therefore, it has been possible to obtain reliable information about cases and contact tracing in the Division. From that date to the end of 1954, a total of 34 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis have been notified; contacts traced numbered 126 and of these it was possible to arrange for 115 to be investigated by the Chest Physician.

	Cases notified	Contacts traced	Contacts investigated
Ilkley Urban District ...	20	86	79
Otley Urban District ...	8	29	28
Wharfedale Rural District ...	6	11	8

Cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were :—

	Cases notified	Contacts traced	Contacts investigated
Ilkley Urban District ...	3	2	2

In addition 13 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were admitted to the register from other areas :—

	Cases transferred	Contacts traced	Contacts investigated
Ilkley Urban District ...	10	15	13
Otley Urban District ...	3	6	6

In the Ilkley Urban District, 24 cases on the register who are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and living in Ilkley and Ben Rhydding are in full time employment under satisfactory conditions; one patient is only able to undertake part time employment. All of these 25 cases except one are regarded as quiescent and non-infective. The one exception holds a position which enables him to suit his work to his state of health. Two other cases who were in full time employment have recently had breakdowns in health, which in one case necessitated admission to Middleton Hospital and in the other bed, rest and streptomycin.

In the villages of Menston and Burley, eight pulmonary cases, all quiescent, and non-active, are employed under good conditions, and one other cases is self-employed as a director in an engineering business.

In Otley, 10 pulmonary cases were in full employment under satisfactory conditions. Of these 5 were regarded as infective. Two patients who are on the register as non-pulmonary have been employed regularly. One pulmonary patient who had been working as a labourer for some months has discontinued that employment as he found the work too hard.

In the Wharfedale Rural District, 5 pulmonary cases are suitably employed, of which 2 are regarded as infective and 2 as potentially infective.



# ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1954

SANITARY DEPARTMENT,  
LITTLE LANE,  
ILKLEY.  
May, 1955.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF  
ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration a brief review of the Sanitary Administration and the Environmental Health Services of the Urban District for 1954.

In some aspects the year has been one of good progress, but in other directions, notably, sewerage of outlying districts, sewage disposal and refuse disposal facilities, frustrating delay from outside sources have persisted, despite all the Council's efforts. The Public Cleansing Services have each been the subject of special reports to the Health Committee, when problems of shortage of labour on refuse collection and street cleansing and the evergreen subject of refuse disposal were considered in detail. The adoption of means of refuse disposal as alternatives to "Controlled Tipping" were considered, but were rejected on the grounds of impracticability or economy. A long-term plan of controlled tipping was eventually approved though implementation of the scheme is being endangered by the Planning Authorities. Improvement in the refuse collection service was effected during the year by the employment of additional refuse collectors, though street cleansing services, the "Cinderella" of the Public Cleansing Services, suffered through lack of labour. Resort to the employment of volunteers from the refuse collection staff during the summer evenings, however, proved an effective method of overcoming the labour shortage for "weeding" duties.

The employment of a "spare" driver solved the problem of maintaining full employment of the Department's vehicles during illness or holidays of regular drivers, but the Department was deprived of this man's services by a serious accident within a few months of his engagement.

New legislation, particularly in connection with Housing, involved the Department in additional work and necessitated a preliminary survey of the housing conditions of the area, with particular reference to slum clearance. This survey disclosed, however, that whilst a number of houses require repair and reconditioning, unsuitable housing conditions are not unduly prevalent and it appeared that there would be no call for large scale clearance schemes. Progress in this work is, however, hindered by the limited technical staff available.

Every endeavour has been made to continue the regular supervision of food premises at which conditions were found to be satisfactorily maintained. In connection with meat and food inspection duties, the changed conditions following de-rationing in June necessitated re-organisation of the facilities at the Public Abattoir. Whilst, however, the responsibility of this Department for ensuring that diseased or unsound meat does not reach the General Public remains unchanged, the volume



of work, attention and overtime duty at the Abattoir has greatly increased, since post-mortem inspection of all carcasses and offals slaughtered in the Urban District is insisted upon.

Good progress has been made in connection with premises in the area which obtain their water supplies from private sources, and there are now only 35 premises not connected to the Council's water mains.

Throughout the year the hygienic and food value standards of milk and ice-cream sold in the area have been maintained at a satisfactory level; the incidence of infestation by insect pests has remained at a remarkably low level, and the salvage collection and disposal work of the Department has been particularly successful, especially in the recovery of waste paper, the sale of which realised an income of £1,462, whilst the total income from all recoveries by the end of the year was £1,615.

The 18-year-old S. & D. Freighter was replaced during the year by a Karrier Bantam refuse collection vehicle which will act as a utility vehicle for picking up street sweepings, relief refuse collection, extra collections of salvage and refuse, etc.

Additional statistics, etc., have been included this year, particularly in connection with Food Premises and Shops, and it is hoped that the information will be of interest to the Council as well as to local organisations, etc.

The supervision of drainage and allied sanitary work has long been associated with the office of "Sanitary Inspector", indeed, by many it is still assumed to be almost the sole occupation of this Officer. Perusal of this report, however, will no doubt belie this conception, for whilst drainage work is undoubtedly an important function, it is only one item amongst the many diverse and essential duties carried out by the Sanitary Officer of to-day.

I wish to record my appreciation of the courtesy and consideration which has been accorded to me by the Chairman and Members of the Council, and in particular by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, whose progressive attitude and enthusiasm towards the work of the Department have encouraged my efforts.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the efficient and conscientious assistance received throughout the year from your Additional Sanitary Inspector, Mr. R. S. Dykes. I am grateful too for the assistance of Mr. R. A. Lister, your Sanitary Foreman, for his efforts in the control of the workmen of the Department, and especially for his voluntary overtime in the supervision of workmen on "weeding" duties during the summer months.

I am indebted to the Medical Officer of Health for the excellent spirit of mutual assistance and co-operation which exists, and to other fellow chief officers for their support.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. H. WILSON,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*



## SECTION I—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

### (1) MILK

So far as practicable within the limits of existing legislative control, the Department has sought by sampling and supervision of premises, etc., to ensure a clean, safe and unadulterated supply of milk. 75 samples were taken as a check upon cleanliness in production and distribution, efficiency of processing, for evidence of adulteration and for the presence of pathogenic organisms.

During recent years there has been noticeable improvement in the methods of milk distribution, the demand for bottled milk is increasing, and whilst there are isolated cases of the use of the hand can, this obsolete method of retail sale is on the point of disappearing.

The number of complaints as to the quality of the milk supply of the area has been negligible and the increasing production and sale of designated milks has undoubtedly contributed to this improvement.

#### (a) Bacteriological Examination

31 samples were taken and submitted to the Methylene Blue Test, a test which indicates the probable keeping quality of the milk. 4 (or 12.9%) were unsatisfactory, of which one was produced on a farm within the Urban area. Investigation at producers' premises following unsatisfactory samples, formerly the work of the local Sanitary Authority, is now carried out by Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who took over powers of supervision of milk production at dairy farms in 1949.

#### (b) Biological Tests

9 samples of milk were taken for the purpose of examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli and all proved negative to the tests.

#### (c) Heat Treatment

There are two dairy premises in the Urban District properly equipped and licensed for the heat treatment of milk. At the Ilkley dairy the milk is heat treated by the High-Temperature Short-Time method (H.T.S.T.), and during the year the capacity of this plant has been enlarged from 400 to 600 gallons per hour. In addition to modern mechanical equipment for bottle washing and filling, etc., this dairy possesses an up-to-date laboratory in which daily samples of milk supplies to the dairy are tested for quality and keeping properties. At the Burley dairy the Holder process of pasteurisation is operated, and during the past year the capacity of this plant has been extended from 150 gallons to 350 gallons. Extensive alterations have also been carried out to buildings and equipment, which includes mechanical bottle washing and bottle filling apparatus.

In addition to heat treatment at local dairies, a quantity of pasteurised and sterilised milk is retailed in the district by distributors whose registered premises are situated in neighbouring urban and rural areas.

During the course of the year, 18 samples were submitted for examination and all were found to satisfy the prescribed tests as to keeping quality and adequacy of heat treatment.

#### (d) Adulteration

17 samples of milk were taken in course of delivery from producers and vendors for detection of adulteration. The Analyst reported that in all instances the milk was of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser.

The average fat content of the 17 samples is 3.53% with solids-not-fat 8.8%. (1953—fat 3.8% and solids-not-fat 8.6%).



**(e) Designated Milk**

During recent years the production and sale of designated milk has greatly increased in the area and it is gratifying to report that of the 32 milk producing farms in the Urban District, 19 (or 60%) are licensed for the production of Tuberculin Tested milk.

During the year further steps were taken by the Ministry of Food towards the specification of twelve more areas in which all milk sold by retail must be "Specially Designated", that is, pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested, and it is anticipated that an Order will come into force in this area in March, 1955. This Urban District is included in the Leeds and District area which will comprise the City of Leeds, the Urban Districts of Aireborough, Horsforth, Ilkley and Otley and the Rural District of Wharfedale. By the specification of these further areas, 68% of the population of England and Wales will be living in areas where only "Specially Designated" milk may be retailed. The only raw or untreated milk to be sold will be tuberculin tested, the remainder being heat treated, that is, pasteurised or sterilised milk.

The licensing of local milk distributors for the retail sale of designated milk is a duty of this local authority and the number of licences issued by the Council during the year is as follows :—

Dealer's licences to retail "Tuberculin Tested" milk ...	15
Dealer's licences to bottle "Tuberculin Tested" milk ...	3
Dealer's licences to retail "Pasteurised" milk ...	2
Supplementary licences to retail "Pasteurised" milk ...	4
Supplementary licences to retail "Sterilised" milk ...	3

**(f) Dairies and Milkshops**

Regular inspection of these premises has been maintained and throughout the year the standard of cleanliness in local dairies has been consistently satisfactory.

At the end of the year there were 5 premises registered as dairies and 14 milk retailers registered as distributors. In six cases distributors use the registered premises of other producers or retailers for the cleansing and storage of cans, bottles and other utensils, and for the storage of milk. Three distributors registered use dairies outside the Urban District.

**(2) MEAT**

**(a) Meat Inspection**

For the first six months of the year all butcher's meat for the Ilkley Urban District and the Parish of Addingham was dealt with at the Public Abattoir through the Ministry of Food, and the Ministry paid slaughtering charges to the Council according to the number and type of animal dealt with. As an alternative to an increase in the slaughtering charges the Ministry of Food made an annual grant towards the loss incurred in the maintenance of the Public Abattoir. The food animals were purchased by the Ministry of Food but the inspection of all carcasses, organs and offals, together with imported meat and offals, was carried out by your Sanitary Officers. In the event of any dispute in connection with any condemnation made, the Ministry could call in one of their specialised Officers, but it is gratifying to report that throughout the 14 years of control by the Ministry no such dispute has arisen.

In June, 1954, the Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) Order, which had been in operation since 1940, was rescinded, and at the same time meat was released from rationing. The Ministry of Food (Meat and Livestock Control) and the Wholesale Meat Supply Association ceased to operate at the Abattoir on and after the 30th June, and it is now opportune to place on record appreciation of the excellent spirit of co-operation



which existed throughout the 14 years of control between Officials of the Ministry of Food, Wholesale Meat Supply Association and your Sanitary Officers.

The return of the meat trade to pre-war conditions of private purchase and slaughter brought many changes, and necessitated re-organisation of the lairage and slaughtering arrangements at the Abattoir. During control by the Ministry of Food the meat for 27 shops (24 butchers) was allocated by the Ministry from the Public Abattoir. This included 15 butchers' shops in Ilkley, 6 in Burley, 3 in Menston and 3 in Addingham (in the Skipton Rural area). Upon decontrol conditions were unsettled and definite information as to the number of butchers who would avail themselves of the facilities provided at the Abattoir was not known. The fixing of a suitable scale of slaughtering charges under these circumstances was therefore something of a problem, as the scale of fees was obviously influenced by the degree of use of the Abattoir. During the first few weeks of decontrol, however, 15 of the original 24 butchers continued to use the Abattoir for the slaughter of food animals. Of the remainder, five of the Multiple shops obtained their meat in the Wholesale Market, and four used slaughterhouses in adjoining districts. After consultation between the local butchers and the Council, the following fees, which were approved by the Ministry of Food, were adopted by the council.

*For slaughtering :—*

(a) Bull, bullock, ox, cow, heifer or steer ...	7s. 0d.
(b) Calf ...	2s. 6d.
(c) Sheep or lamb ...	1s. 6d.
(d) Pig below 112 lbs. in weight ...	3s. 0d.
Pig between 112 lbs. and 224 lbs. in weight ...	4s. 0d.
Pig over 224 lbs. in weight ...	5s. 0d.

*For lairage :—*

For every 24 hours or part of this time after the first 24 hours :—

(a) Bull, bullock, ox, cow, heifer or steer ...	1s. 0d.
(b) Calf or pig ...	6d.
(c) Sheep or lamb ...	3d.

Subsequently, the Council decided that the normal days for pig killing be Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, and slaughter of pigs on any other day, owing to additional expense incurred, be subject to a charge of 12/6d. each.

The new slaughtering arrangements and facilities provided at the Abattoir proved satisfactory, and the quantity of home killed meat dealt with by the 16 butchers during the last six months of the year exceeded the average number killed by the whole of the 24 butchers in the area during the similar period in 1953.

Owing to the absence of local facilities for the disposal of condemned meat by incineration, the Council decided that, subject to adequate safeguards against possible use for human consumption, meat and offals condemned at the Abattoir be disposed of by sale to private contractors, who by processing, steam digestion and sterilisation would convert the material into fertilisers for agricultural purposes. An application by the local butchers that the proceeds from the sale of this material should be made available to them was not approved and was deferred for further consideration by the Council until the new year.

The following figures give details, month by month, of the number and type of animals slaughtered and inspected at the Public Abattoir.



			<i>Bovines</i>		<i>Calves</i>		<i>Sheep</i>		<i>Pigs</i>
January	...	...	49	...	24	...	234	...	144
February	...	...	47	...	11	...	223	...	144
March	...	...	64	...	22	...	209	...	130
April	...	...	85	...	22	...	263	...	170
May	...	...	85	...	14	...	167	...	146
June	...	...	70	...	13	...	331	...	138
July	...	...	61	...	15	...	313	...	49
August	...	...	70	...	34	...	438	...	45
September	...	...	100	...	45	...	579	...	120
October	...	...	86	...	38	...	478	...	160
November	...	...	85	...	31	...	454	...	145
December	...	...	90	...	27	...	331	...	257
			892	...	296	...	4,020	...	1,648

The following table, given in the form requested by the Ministry of Health, shows the number of cases in which diseased and unsound conditions were found in food animals at the Abattoir.

	<i>Bovines</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed ... ..	892	296	4,020	1,648
Number inspected ... ..	892	296	4,020	1,648
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS :				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	3	11	10	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	391	—	97	132
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	44.2%	3.7%	2.7%	8.4%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	5	—	—	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	111	4	—	54
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ... ..	13%	1.4%	—	3.6%



The following table shows the quantities of unsound meat and offals rejected during routine inspections, with the principal causes of condemnation and weight in pounds.

	Bovines		Sheep		Calves		Pigs	
	Meat Offals		Meat Offals		Meat Offals		Meat Offals	
Tuberculosis ...	4,372	2,170	—	—	—	8	1,470	210
Septic Mastitis ...	380	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bone Taint ...	353	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actinomycosis and Bacillosis ...	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy and/or Emaciation ...	570	125	262	72	—	—	178	32
Extensive Bruising	14	—	—	—	—	—	48	—
Distomatosis and/or Cirrhosis ...	—	1,945	—	143	—	—	—	90
Johne's Disease ...	—	196	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mammitis ...	—	263	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Suppuration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	20
Local Suppuration	—	280	—	14	—	—	—	—
Angiomatosis ...	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis ...	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moribund ...	—	—	35	9	—	—	—	—
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99
Immaturity ...	—	—	—	—	119	36	—	—
Pyrexia ...	—	—	47	10	34	9	—	—
Pyæmia ...	—	—	—	—	204	50	—	—
Pleurisy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Swine Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	21
Totals in lbs. ...	5,753	5,143	344	248	357	103	1,958	515

A total of almost  $6\frac{1}{2}$  tons (14,421 lbs.) (1953— $7\frac{1}{2}$  tons) of meat was condemned for various diseases and unsound conditions and, as in previous years, the greatest loss in butcher's meat, particularly in bovines, is due to Tuberculosis; the weight of meat and offals affected with this disease represents 60.4% (1953—36.7%; 1952—44.2%) of the total quantity condemned for all causes.

Localised Tuberculosis, involving the condemnation of certain individual organs, offals or parts of carcasses, was found in 111 beasts, representing an incidence of Tuberculosis as a localised condition of 12.4% (1953—15.2%; 1952—15.7%) in the total slaughtered. In 5 cases inspection showed that the disease had reached an advanced stage or had become generalised throughout the lymphatic system or the blood stream, and consequently the entire carcasses and offals were condemned as unfit for human consumption. Tuberculosis was, therefore, found in some degree in 116 beasts and the percentage affected is 13.

The most prevalent disease in pigs is Pneumonia, though it is unusual to find an animal greatly distressed by the condition, and whilst post-mortem examination has shown that a very high percentage of the lungs of pigs are affected by patches of Lobar Pneumonia, it appears that the disease does not seriously affect the well-being of the animals. Where the inflammation of the lungs is non-septic, there is little or no detri-



mental effect upon the flesh of the animal and it is only necessary to reject the affected lung tissue.

As in bovines, Tuberculosis is the cause of the greatest wastage of pork at the Abattoir, though in this area at least the incidence of the disease has greatly decreased during the last decade. In the past lesions of Tuberculosis in pigs were commonplace and the incidence of infection was in the region of 50% or more according to the district in which the animals were reared. Of the 1,648 pigs slaughtered and inspected at the Abattoir, only 59 or 3.6% were affected. The disease, though not now common, is still the greatest factor in the loss of pork and offals, the weight of meat and offals affected representing 66.6% (1953—61.6%; 1952—48.5%) of the total quantity condemned for all causes. In 54 pigs or 3.3% however, the disease was localised and in an early stage and usually confined to the head and/or intestinal tract. In only 5 cases or 0.3% was the disease in such an advanced stage of development as to render the carcasses and offals totally unfit for human consumption.

Examination of the following records of Tuberculosis found in animals slaughtered at the Abattoir shows that the incidence in pigs has remained at a low level during recent years, and that the incidence in beasts is gradually diminishing.

#### Incidence of Tuberculosis in Food Animals

			<i>Bovines</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
			%	%	%	%
1946	...	...	23.7	...	...	18.1
1947	...	...	26.3	...	...	3.6
1948	...	...	19.9	...	1.4	1.5
1949	...	...	20.96	...	1.45	6.3
1950	...	...	20.04	...	0.56	7.8
1951	...	...	17.2	...	0.5	5.3
1952	...	...	16.4	...	...	2.3
1953	...	...	15.8	...	0.7	3.8
1954	...	...	13.0	...	1.4	3.6

Whilst Tuberculosis causes the greatest loss of meat, the most common cause of condemnation of offals in beasts and sheep is Distomatosis. This disease, a localised condition found in the liver, is due to an infestation of the bile ducts by parasites. These "Flukes" cause thickening of the bile duct and hardening of the liver tissue. The incidence of the disease varies considerably with the district in which the animals have been bred, and though in the past the incidence of the disease in bovines has shown little tendency to decrease, the incidence in 1953 and 1954 has fallen slightly. It accounted for 37.8% of the total quantity of beast offal rejected (1953—44.4%; 1952—48.1%). In beasts, fortunately, the disease has little effect upon the condition of the animal, but in sheep is often the cause of serious loss, Dropsy and Emaciation often following heavy infestation of the liver. The carcasses and offals of 7 sheep were so affected and were condemned.

35.4% of all beasts and 4.5% of all sheep inspected were found to be affected in varying degrees, and this parasitic infestation, though fortunately not communicable to man, often renders the liver totally unfit for human consumption.

The following are particulars of the diseases or conditions which involved the condemnation of entire carcasses and offals :—

- 3 Cows. Generalised Tuberculosis.
- 2 Heifers. Generalised Tuberculosis.



1 Cow.	Emaciation following chronic Johne's Disease.
1 Bullock.	Emaciation following chronic Johne's Disease.
1 Cow.	Septic Mastitis.
7 Sheep.	Dropsy and Emaciation due to chronic Distomatosis of Liver.
2 Sheep.	Moribund.
1 Sheep.	Pyrexia.
5 Calves.	Immaturity.
5 Calves.	Pyæmia.
1 Calf.	Pyrexia.
5 Pigs.	Generalised Tuberculosis.
4 Pigs.	Emaciation.
1 Pig.	General Suppuration
1 Pig.	Swine Erysipelas.

—  
40  
—

#### (b) Private Slaughterhouses

Prior to the operation of the Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) Order, 1940, there were four private slaughterhouses and one Public Abattoir in use in the Urban District. Upon the operation of this Order, however, three of the private slaughterhouses were closed and slaughtering of food animals was concentrated at the Council's Public Abattoir, all butcher's meat sold in Ilkley, Burley, Menston and Addingham being dealt with at the Abattoir. The remaining private slaughterhouse which was permitted to operate caters only for the meat used at the Scalebor Park Hospital and no sale to the general public is involved.

During the intervening years, one of the slaughterhouses closed was reconstructed and converted into use as a dairy, and the ownership of the private slaughterhouse in Menston changed hands and is now used as a fuel store attached to a private house.

An application to the Council for renewal of the licence to operate the remaining private slaughterhouse was not approved, but on appeal by the owner to the Court, the Otley Justices decided that a licence should be granted. Two butchers in Burley used these premises for the slaughter of sheep to the end of 1954. In August the Council adopted a resolution under the Slaughterhouses Act of 1954 to the effect that "As from the 4th day of August, 1954, no fresh licence to keep premises as a slaughterhouse shall be granted by this Council under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, except for special reasons and that on the said 4th day of August, 1954, all such licences then in force shall cease to have effect and shall not be renewable." As a result of an objection to this resolution an Enquiry was held by the Ministry of Food at which the Council, the owner of the slaughterhouse, and other interested parties were represented. At the end of the year the decision of the Minister following this Enquiry had not been given.

The Scalebor Park slaughterhouse, where animals are slaughtered for consumption by inmates of the Scalebor Park Institution, continued to operate throughout the year and post-mortem inspection of the carcasses and offals of 36 bovines, 33 sheep and 7 pigs was carried out. Owing to the fact that slaughter is confined to a high class of animals and to those animals which have passed the Tuberculin Test, only small quantities of offals were found to be in a diseased or unsound condition.

#### (c) Lairage of Animals

Although the Council do not provide pasturage for prolonged lairage of animals, there is ample covered accommodation at the Abattoir for



temporary shelter of animals awaiting slaughter. Under decontrol it is the practice of some butchers to purchase animals at the Auction in advance of their requirements and to rest them in local pastures for approximately seven days before slaughter. In addition the outside lairage accommodation at the Abattoir has been used for this purpose and there is no doubt that the quality of the dressed carcass has benefited from this rest. Little trouble has been experienced by noise from cattle in the Council's lairage.

**(d) Imported Meat**

During the 6 months ended June, 1954, a quantity of imported meat and offals was dealt with at the Abattoir through the Ministry of Food. Little trouble is experienced so far as lesions of disease are concerned, since the meat undergoes thorough inspection in the countries of origin, that is, Australia, New Zealand and the Argentine. The conditions found during the year which warranted condemnation were due not to pathological unsoundness, but principally to faults of storage or refrigeration, etc., causing moulds, brine staining, bone taint, etc.

**(e) Transport of Meat**

All meat and offals despatched from the Abattoir to the various butchers' shops is transported either in the butchers' vans or in a motor vehicle fitted with a specially constructed container. This container is capable of being effectually closed on all sides, the internal surfaces are metal lined and are capable of being easily cleansed. In general, the transport of meat from the Abattoir is carried out in a satisfactory and hygienic manner.

**((f) Fatstock Guarantee Scheme, 1954-55**

The Council agreed to accept the request of the Ministry of Food that the Public Abattoir be made a Deadweight Certification Centre and that the grading and certification of pigs be carried out by the Council's Sanitary Officers. This has encouraged greater use of the Abattoir for the slaughter of pigs and has accordingly increased the income from slaughtering fees. The Council are reimbursed for this service by the Ministry of Food according to the number of pigs graded and certificates issued. The use of the Abattoir as a Centre has decided advantages to local pig keepers and has obviated inconvenience and lengthy journeys to Auctions, and during the six months ended 31st December, 1954, 34 local producers availed themselves of the facilities provided and 419 pigs were graded and certified.

**(g) Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 and 1954**

The provisions of these Acts, which are designed to prevent cruelty and unnecessary suffering to animals, were generally well observed during the year.

The Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954, which came into operation in October, amended existing legislation in respect of the licensing of premises for the slaughter of horses, the licensing of slaughtermen, methods of humane slaughter, etc. There are no premises in the district licensed for the slaughter of horses.

All animals dealt with at the Abattoir and private slaughterhouses are stunned prior to slaughter by means of a Captive Bolt "Humane Killer".

During 1954 four licences were issued and 22 renewals were granted. There were 38 licensed slaughtermen on the register at the end of the year.



### (3) ICE-CREAM

The following are details of registered premises in the Urban District at the close of 1954.

Premises registered for manufacture and sale ...	6
Premises registered for sale only ... ..	60
Premises registered for storage only ... ..	Nil

Whilst there have been no new premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream, three additional registrations have been approved by the Council for sale. Only a small proportion of the ice-cream manufactured in the district is sold at these premises, and the majority of the premises registered only for sale obtain their ice-cream wholesale from manufacturers whose registered premises are situated in other areas. Of the six premises registered for manufacture of ice-cream, only three now carry out the manufacturing process, one being equipped with pasteurisation plant, etc., and the remainder use the "Complete Cold Mix" Method, which obviates heat treatment of the mix and provision of expensive plant and equipment. The increase in the sale and consumption continues to rise and the 66 premises now registered is a decided contrast to the number (8) on the register in 1946.

Ice-cream is now regarded not merely as a delicacy, but also as an article of food, and since it is an ideal medium for the growth of micro-organisms and by reason of its potentiality as a means of conveyance of infection by these organisms, special attention is devoted to all ice-cream premises, and particularly to the supervision of methods of manufacture, storage and distribution. As a check upon the efficiency and cleanliness of these methods samples of ice-cream were taken from vendors and manufacturers in the area, the result being expressed in two forms (a) Food Value, and (b) Cleanliness.

Samples taken from premises registered by the Council for Manufacture and Sale ... ..	14
Samples taken from premises registered by the Council for Sale only ... ..	15
Samples taken from itinerant vendors whose premises are situated outside the Urban District ... ..	5
	<hr/>
	34
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#### (a) Food Value—Chemical Analysis

The fat content of samples varied from 5.49% to 13.69% with an average of 10.26%. The improvement in the food value of samples taken during the past nine years.

FAT PERCENTAGES					
	Lowest		Highest		Average
1946	...	0.25	...	11.16	3.32
1947	...	0.14	...	8.18	2.45
1948	...	0.04	...	11.60	4.40
1949	...	2.37	...	18.90	7.13
1950	...	3.52	...	15.20	8.24
1951	...	5.32	...	12.38	8.84
1952	...	5.76	...	14.10	8.91
1953	...	5.10	...	13.80	10.10
1954	...	5.49	...	13.69	10.26



The Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order of 1951 remained in operation and prescribes a minimum composition for ice-cream. The Order provides, with certain exceptions, that ice-cream must obtain at least 5% fat, 10% sugar and 7½% milk solids other than fat, and whilst it was intended as an interim standard which it was proposed to improve as supplies of ingredients became more plentiful, no amendment had been made by the close of the year. All samples taken during 1954 were found to reach the required standard, and the foregoing table shows that the average fat percentage is well above the statutory minimum.

**(b) Cleanliness—Bacterial Quality**

The 34 samples were also subjected to the Methylene Blue Test, a test which is a measure of the organisms in ice-cream. The number of such organisms is influenced by the degree of cleanliness of utensils and equipment during manufacture, storage and distribution and by the cleanliness and personal habits of manufacturers and vendors.

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>
1.	4½ hours or more	Satisfactory ... 31
2.	2½ to 4 hours	Satisfactory ... 0
3.	½ to 2 hours	Fair ... 1
4.	0 hours	Poor ... 2

Of the three samples graded as "Fair" and "Poor", only one is locally manufactured ice-cream. Following investigations at the local factory and as a result of further samples, however, the cause of the contamination was traced to a comparatively inaccessible part of the plant which was escaping sterilisation. Effective measures against recurrence of the trouble were taken. Further samples of the other unsatisfactory products eventually proved to be of satisfactory bacterial quality. Whilst an isolated instance of an unsatisfactory sample is not to be regarded too seriously, it is over four years since an adverse report on ice-cream retailed in the district was received. This record compares very favourably with other districts and indicates that the traders of this district have kept abreast with recent advances in the national standard of hygiene in the ice-cream trade. Approximately 80% of the ice-cream sold in this area is in pre-packed form, only a small quantity being dispensed from the open container and there is no doubt that the modern tendency of manufacturers of increased pre-packing of ice-cream has considerably reduced contamination during distribution and sale. The wrappings, incidentally, have added to the litter problem.

**(c) Sale of Ice-Cream in the Open Air**

The regulations formulated by the Health Committee to eliminate the dirty conditions in which bulk or loose ice-cream was being sold from stalls, carts, barrows, motor vehicles, etc., continue to be well observed by itinerant vendors, and the majority of neighbouring local authorities in the West Riding have followed Ilkley's lead and enforce similar requirements in their areas.

Section 79 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act of 1951, by which local authorities require the registration of hawkers of food and their premises has been adopted by the Council, and this legislation, together with the Orders of 1951, establishing a statutory standard of quality for ice-cream, and the Council's requirements in connection with the design and equipment of vehicles, now provide a reasonable measure of control over itinerant vendors who frequent this area during the summer months.



#### (4) OTHER FOODS

During inspection of premises where food is stored or prepared for sale, and as a result of requests by shopkeepers, etc., quantities of unsound foodstuffs were examined. The type of food dealt with was principally of the tinned variety, and these were found to be "blown" or "springy", and punctured or leaking caused by rusting or by nails having been driven through during packing operations, whilst the contents of others had decomposed due to faulty "tinning", "processing" or "sealing".

Tinned fruit represented 38% of the condemnations made and tinned meat and fish 35%. Condemnation certificates were issued to enable shopkeepers to obtain replacements or credits from wholesalers.

No instance of formal seizure of unsound foodstuffs was found to be necessary, and where practicable unsound food was disposed of for the feeding of pigs and poultry.

#### (5) FOOD PREPARATION, STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION

Supervision at premises where food is prepared, stored or sold was continued during the year, particular attention being paid to Catering Establishments and those premises where meat, meat products and fish, etc., are prepared or sold.

Since Ilkley is a holiday resort, it is not surprising that the number of Catering Establishments in the area is greater than that in other districts of similar size or population. The total and the number inspected, however, is not confined to those premises which serve meals to the general public, such as cafés and hotel kitchens, but also includes works' and school canteens, kitchens of schools, clubs, Institutions, etc. In general the equipment and conditions in the Catering Establishments were satisfactorily maintained during the year.

The modern tendency to the use of gas and electricity has contributed much towards the improvement in general cleanliness at food premises where preparation for retail sale by cooking is carried out. This particularly applies to Bakehouses and Fried Fish shops where, during recent years, there has been a gradual change-over from coal and coke fired ovens and ranges in gas and electricity. The cleanliness of the premises can be more easily maintained and there is a noticeable absence of dust from the former coal and coke firing and storage. At the close of 1954, of the 16 Bakehouses in the district, 7 use gas and 6 electricity, with only 3 coke fired ovens, whilst 9 of the Fried Fish shops use gas, 2 having coal fired ranges.

During inspections of these establishments and of other food preparing premises emphasis was placed upon matters of personal hygiene, for however modern and clean the premises and equipment, it is the odd case of neglect of an elementary precaution such as the washing of hands and cleaning of finger nails after a visit to the toilet, the fingering of the nose or mouth, coughing and sneezing over food or exposure of septic wounds, etc., which can cause an outbreak of food poisoning. Apart from the sickness and the possible danger to life which results, the effect of an outbreak of illness traceable to the food prepared at some particular premises is so detrimental to future business that owners or managers should ensure that all employees are being constantly reminded of the dangers of unhygienic habits. It is gratifying to report that no cases of food poisoning traceable to food prepared in the area occurred during the year, and whilst this is perhaps the criterion of the general effectiveness of the measures taken, there is no room for complacency in this vital matter.



Bye-Laws made under the Food and Drugs Act of 1938 are in operation in the district. These have the object of securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly practices and conditions in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, and sale of food in the open air.

The following is a summary of the number of premises in the district at which foodstuffs in any form are sold, stored or prepared for sale (other than those already listed under the separate paragraphs, e.g., Dairies, Ice-Cream, Food Hawkers and premises, etc.)

<i>Trade</i>	<i>Ilkley</i>	<i>Burley</i>	<i>Menston</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bakehouses ... ..	11	3	2	16
Catering Establishments ... ..	78	18	9	107
Confectionery ... ..	33	10	11	54
Fish ... ..	9	1	4	14
Fried Fish ... ..	6	4	1	11
Greengroceries ... ..	32	12	10	54
Groceries ... ..	37	19	12	68
Licensed Premises (Intoxicants) ... ..	24	8	8	40
Meat and Meat Products ... ..	15	6	3	24
Sugar Confectionery, etc. ... ..	63	23	18	104

The number of premises on this list does not necessarily coincide with the number shown in Paragraph 23 (Shops Act). All premises which sell sweets and sugar confectionery have been included under this heading, even though the sale of this commodity is on a small scale and does not constitute the principal business. Similarly all premises which sell greengroceries are included as dealing in greengroceries, although the principal business may be groceries, etc.

178 or 58% of the 304 shops in the area are concerned in the sale of some form of food or drink.

#### (6) HAWKERS OF FOOD AND THEIR PREMISES

The Council have adopted Section 76 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act of 1951, which provides that all hawkers of food and their premises shall be registered by the local authority.

At the close of 1954 the following registrations had been approved by the Council.

	<i>Hawkers</i>	<i>Premises</i>
Greengrocers ... ..	7	4
Ice-Cream ... ..	7	—
Bread and Confectionery ... ..	1	—
Meat Products ... ..	1	—
West Fish, Poultry, etc. ..	2	—

7 of the Hawkers registered are from neighbouring areas with whom contact is maintained to ensure that storage premises are satisfactory.

Two additional registrations were approved during the year, one for ice-cream and one for wet fish. The motor vehicle used for the sale of wet fish is an enclosed van specially adapted for the purpose and provided with cold water supply and provision for a constant supply of hot water by Calor Gas heater. Non-absorbent containers are used and a non-porous floor provided, together with other necessary equipment such as towel, nail brush, soap, etc., and every effort has been made by the hawker to provide hygienic conditions and an attractive display.

So far as is known no travelling Fried Fish shops visit this district.



## **(7) OFFENSIVE TRADES**

There are two offensive trade processes in the district, both of which are carried out in one building, that is, the Gut Scraping and Tripe Boiling establishment in Cemetery Road, Ilkley. The trades were well conducted during the year, and no complaints were received or nuisances detected during the inspections made.

Bye-Laws under section 108 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the regulation of these trades are in operation in the district.

## **SECTION II—ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION**

### **(8) PUBLIC CLEANSING**

The Public Cleansing services of Refuse Collection and Disposal and Street Cleansing have each been the subject of special reports to the Health Committee during the year.

The total labour force of the Department is fixed each year by the Council at the special meeting to deal with estimates of income and expenditure, and at the same time the complement for each of the Public Cleansing and other Health Services is defined. Whilst, therefore, each workman is allocated to a particular service, in practice, the majority are not regarded as specialists and must be capable of carrying out any work in the Department. The high cost of labour is a deterrent to an increase in the establishment of workmen to allow for temporary vacancies or absences, though the Department's records show that over the past 5 years the average loss of time through illness, holidays, etc., is 607 working days per year, or the equivalent of a reduction in the available labour force for the Department of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  labour units for the whole year. Since deficiencies in refuse collection staff are supplemented by street sweepers, the general effect is that the number of men available for street cleansing is on the average more than 2 men short throughout the year.

Further, the absence of the Slaughterhouse Attendant, Conveniences Attendant, Tipmen, etc., is made good, not by hiring additional labour, but by transferring members of the existing staff of sweepers or refuse collectors.

#### **(a) Refuse Collection**

The collection and removal of house refuse is carried out entirely by the Cleansing staff of the Sanitary Department, and no work is let to private contractors. No charge is made for the removal of trade refuse from shops and business premises, but the Department does not remove builder's and contractor's refuse, nor is responsibility accepted for garden refuse. A charge, based upon the cost of the labour and haulage involved, is made for any accumulations of extra refuse such as those which occur upon the change of tenancy or ownership of residential or business premises. The removal of these extra accumulations, however, is not encouraged since special collections of this kind interfere with routine and retard normal collections.

With the exception of a small number of privies, ashpits and pail closets at outlying houses and farms, refuse is stored, pending collection, in metal dustbins of standard size and pattern, approximately 8,000 such containers being emptied during each complete collection round. Three double-cab "Chelsea" type S. & D. Freighters, each with a capacity of 11.3 cubic yards, are used for the collection of refuse. In the Burley Woodhead area, where some premises are inaccessible to the freighters, a specially designed cart is used for the collection of refuse and the contents of privies and pails. This cart, which was formerly drawn by a horse, is now used in conjunction with a motor tractor, and the new arrange-



ment has proved a more economical and expeditious method of collection. Except for an isolated occasion due to snow and severe frost conditions, these premises have enjoyed a weekly collection of refuse, etc., throughout the year.

During the early part of the year each of the three collection gangs comprised three men and one driver, but in practice it was found that this labour force was inadequate and the periods between collections of refuse became prolonged and irregular. It was unfortunate that the embarrassment of shortage of labour was further aggravated by undue incidence of sickness amongst the refuse collectors and street sweepers. There were periods when it was impossible to maintain the strength of the gangs at 3 collectors and a driver, and on occasions the available labour force was merely sufficient to complete two of the three gangs. In accordance with the instructions of the Health Committee priority was given to the refuse collection service and where possible the absence of refuse collectors due to sickness or holidays was made good by men normally engaged upon street sweeping. The service was particularly handicapped during the months of February, March and April when, coupled with adverse weather conditions, undue incidence of illness amongst the workmen resulted in the loss of 274 working days, or the equivalent of 3 men. The problem of maintaining the refuse collection gangs at full strength by the employment of street sweepers was also aggravated by the difficulty in obtaining replacements for street sweepers who left the Department, but the situation became further involved by illness of freighter drivers, when it was necessary to utilise either the driver of the mechanical gully emptier or the mechanical sweeper, to the detriment of these services. In view of this particular difficulty, the Council authorised the employment of a relief or spare driver capable of driving any of the Department's vehicles, but who could also act as refuse collector or street sweeper. In March, the Council decided to increase the complement of street sweepers in the area from six to eight, but suitable men were not available and in view of the unsatisfactory refuse collection service the Council subsequently authorised the employment of three additional refuse collectors. The strength of the refuse collection gangs was eventually increased to its original complement (in 1952) of four collectors and one driver per gang. Every endeavour is made to employ on refuse collection only men who are young, healthy and free from physical deformity, as this is an arduous service involving severe physical effort over long periods, and it is due to this and the difficulty of recruiting suitable men for the work that the rate of pay is higher than that of the normal labourer.

#### **(b) Refuse Disposal**

During 1954 all house refuse collected in the Urban District was disposed of by controlled tipping at two sites, one at Poorfields, Sun Lane, Burley, and one at Cocken End, Skipton Road, Ilkley. Street sweepings and the contents from the cleansing of street gullies are also brought to these tips.

The solution to the problem of the future disposal of refuse in the Urban District remained unsolved at the close of 1953, and no additional tipping sites of adequate size had been found during the early part of 1954. The position was discussed at several meetings of the Health Committee, and reconsideration was given to alternative means of disposal, including the transporting of Ilkley's refuse to the Aireborough refuse disposal plant at Yeadon. In addition to several practical objections, however, such aspects as distance, time and expense exclude this suggestion. A detailed report upon the possibility of the reconstruction of the Ilkley refuse destructor was considered, but the principal disadvan-



tage is the cost of construction and consequent high loan charges, coupled with the expense of operating and maintaining the plant. Additional land for tipping would still be required to deal with the dust, clinker and other residue from the plant. Little further progress was made after examination of alternative methods of disposal, and the Health Committee considered a report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector upon disposal by controlled tipping. This report reviewed all possible tipping sites in the area and gave details of the advantages and objections of each. The Chief Sanitary Inspector referred particularly to his original suggestion of the extension of Cocken End and recommended further controlled tipping on the existing sites, the acquisition of certain additional sites, namely a small quarry known as West Chevin Delph, Menston, a disused railway cutting adjoining the Menston Hospital, and Greenwood Wood and land to the east of the present tip at Cocken End. The long-term plan recommended is dependent upon the acquisition of the land adjoining Cocken End tip and would provide means of disposal by controlled tipping for the whole of the refuse of the Urban District for approximately 35-40 years. The scheme outlined is comparatively inexpensive since apart from the proposed new sites at Menston, tips exist on or adjoining the areas and the construction of approach roads and other costly site works are avoided. The sites possess important practical advantages, they are readily accessible in adverse weather conditions and all are within reasonable distance of the collection areas, items of importance in the cost of the Cleansing Service and in the maintenance of frequent collections of refuse.

The following is a summary of the recommendations which were approved by the Health Committee.

<i>Site</i>	<i>Approximate life of tip</i>
Cocken End—Existing site ... ..	2 years
Cocken End—Provision of additional layer ...	3 years
Acquisition of Greenwood Wood and land to East of Cocken End ... ..	20 years
Sun Lane—Existing tip ... ..	3 years
Sun Lane—Provision of additional layer ...	5 years
Use of West Chevin Delph, Menston ... ..	3 years
Use of disused railway cutting, Menston ...	2 years
Total ... ..	38 years

Subsequently, however, the proposal to extend the Cocken End tip was deferred by the Council for further consideration. Permission was obtained from the Otley U.D.C. to use the West Chevin Delph and from the Menston Hospital Management Committee to fill in the disused railway cutting by controlled tipping. These two sites, however, are only small in capacity and their use will only extend the Council's capacity for tipping for a further 5 years.

At the end of the year the Council considered the Ilkley Town Map and Report of Survey prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act of 1947 by the West Riding County Council Planning Department, in which objections on planning grounds were made to certain aspects of the refuse disposal scheme recommended by the Chief Sanitary Inspector. The effect of the proposals of the County Council was that, if accepted, the Council would be left with capacity only sufficient for 9 years' tipping. The Council was unable to accept the recommendations of the Report of Survey relating to refuse disposal.

Each of the two men employed in refuse disposal duties has received a fortnight's training in Controlled tipping at the Bradford Corporation



tips. This labour is concentrated upon each tip in turn according to the district in which refuse collection is being carried out. Under these arrangements the three vehicles concentrate first upon the Ilkley district and the two tipmen are engaged during this period on the Cocken End tip. When refuse from Ilkley has been cleared, the three vehicles proceed to Burley and Menston and the two tipmen then work on the Sun Lane tip. In practice, whilst this system has the advantage of concentrating the existing labour on disposal, difficulties have arisen as a result of unauthorised and indiscriminate tipping during the periods each of the tips is closed. Gates have been provided, the fences strengthened and notice boards erected at both tips as a warning to trespassers, but several instances of unauthorised tipping have occurred. The Department does not now permit any person to deposit refuse, spoil or other material on the tips unless the tipmen are present, and whilst this has occasionally caused some inconvenience to contractors and others by the necessity for longer haulage, it is only by this means that the tips can be properly controlled.

Plentiful covering material is essential to the proper operation of controlled tipping and difficulty was encountered in maintaining a regular and ample supply of this material. Occasionally arrangements had to be made to hire haulage to obtain accumulations of ashes and clinkers, and on many occasions this material had to be collected by the refuse collection vehicles, though time taken in this operation had an adverse effect upon the refuse collection service. Improvements to fencing, etc., at both Cocken End and Sun Lane were carried out during the year, and at Sun Lane, where flooding occurred during the winter months, a modified scheme of land drainage was approved and the work was in progress at the end of the year.

In July a man was fined at Otley Court for the removal of a bicycle wheel from the deposited refuse.

#### **(c) Salvage Collection and Disposal**

Salvage is collected on the refuse collection round and is stored separately in trailers attached to the refuse collection vehicles. Owing to the deterioration in the condition of these trailers it is anticipated that the Council will authorise replacements in the new year.

The recovery of salvage continued to be an important function of the Department throughout the year, although the market value, particularly of waste paper, did not attain the incredible height reached in 1952. The income from the sale of salvage, however, far exceeded the expenditure and provided a substantial sum to offset the cost of the refuse collection and disposal services. During the war years when the scarcity of raw materials made the recovery of salvage a vital necessity, the target aimed at by each local authority was one ton of waste paper per 1,000 of the population per month, and the monthly target for Ilkley was, therefore, 17 tons. It is gratifying to report that the majority of householders, shopkeepers and others have so responded to the appeals for salvage that the average monthly figure for 1954 was 18½ tons. Greater quantities of paper are now available, however, newspapers and magazines are larger and more plentiful and the use of cardboard for packages is more prevalent, and the target of 17 tons is easier to reach.

Observations on the collection round and during the disposal and tipping of refuse, however, clearly shows that substantial quantities of waste paper are being wasted. A great deal of paper in the form of paper in the form of newspapers, cardboard boxes, etc., is being placed in the dustbins and once this material is mixed with other household refuse, particularly wet refuse, its recovery on the tip face is impracticable. Sacks are issued as an incentive to householders and others to keep



waste paper separate from the other domestic rubbish, and at the end of the year, the Council had under consideration the introduction of a modified Bonus Scheme for the workmen to stimulate the recovery of increased quantities of waste paper and other material of value.

During the 12 months ended 31st December, 1954, £1,615 had been realised from the sale of 246 tons of miscellaneous salvage (1953—£1,050 from 230 tons), the most lucrative commodity being waste paper, 227 tons being sold for £1,462. The cost to the Council of salvage collection and disposal is comparatively small; the expenses of collection are negligible, the material being obtained during routine refuse collection, whilst labour involved in its disposal has been reduced to a minimum. The whole of the sorting and baling of the paper, together with other work in connection with rags, carpets, scrap metals, etc., is carried out by one man in the Salvage Depot in Railway Road. An electrically driven machine is used for the baling of the paper and rags.

#### **(d) Street Cleansing**

Street Cleansing is under the control of the Sanitary Department and the service includes, in addition to the removal of street refuse, the clearing of grit, chippings, etc., resulting from attrition of road surfaces, together with the weeding of channels and pathways.

The normal routine work of street sweeping is carried out by six manual workers and one Karrier/Yorkshire mechanical sweeper. Four of the men are employed in the Ilkley area, one in Burley and one in Menston. The mechanical sweeper is engaged upon a regular rota of sweeping which includes the classified roads under the control of the West Riding County Council Highways Department.

Reduction in the number of street cleansing personnel recommended by the Chief Sanitary Inspector in 1953 to one man in Burley and one in Menston, has proved satisfactory and has effected an economy in labour costs without detriment to the service. The men in these localities are each provided with a Street Orderly cart and under ordinary circumstances this labour force has been found to be adequate to keep the highways in these areas in a clean and tidy state. In Ilkley, however, owing to the policy of using sweepers to make good absences of refuse collectors, the street cleansing service, particularly during the summer months, was far from satisfactory. Despite the Council's approval in March to the employment of additional labour in the Ilkley district, suitable men were not forthcoming and the depleted labour force available found it impossible to keep pace with the prolific growth of weeds in the area. In view of the demands of other services, particularly during the summer months, the number of men available for street sweeping in Ilkley rarely exceeded two.

The state of many of the roads and footpaths in the district became so untidy during the early summer that the Council adopted the recommendation of the Chief Sanitary Inspector to employ volunteer refuse collectors and other men in the Department to carry out weeding during the evenings. The volunteers made good progress and the scheme proved to be a satisfactory solution to the shortage of labour during the "weeding" period.

The picking up of the accumulation of weeds and sweepings at regular intervals was improved by the employment, in May, of a spare driver. Owing to a serious accident to this man in August whilst employed in driving the mechanical sweeper, however, the Department was deprived of his services for the remainder of the year. The utility vehicle (S. & D. Freighters) used for the picking up of street sweepings, which had been in continuous operation for the past 18 years, was becom-



ing unreliable and uneconomical to operate and the Council adopted the recommendation of the Chief Sanitary Inspector to replace this vehicle by a Karrier Bantam refuse collection vehicle. In addition to its use as a substitute during breakdown of a freighter, this vehicle is used for the picking up of street sweepings, collection of covering materials for tips, etc.

In addition to the clearing of the normal day-to-day accumulations of debris, the Department also attends to the removal of dead dogs and cats from the public highways, and from time to time is called upon to remove the carcasses of sheep which have died naturally or by accident.

Following a survey of the area with a view to the provision of additional waste paper baskets and replacement of unsuitable receptacles, the Council adopted the recommendations contained in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report, and the majority of these baskets were fixed during the year.

Following snowfalls and hard frosts, when normal street cleansing work is impracticable, the Department's staff of street sweepers is loaned to the Highways Department to assist in snow clearing or sanding and gritting.

The extent of the additional work imposed on the Street Cleansing service as a result of severe winter conditions is probably not fully appreciated. After the thaw all available labour in the Sanitary Department is directed to clearing up the gritting material thrown down by the Highways Department and this must eventually be cleared up by the Sanitary Department. During February alone, over 300 tons of ashes, gravel and chippings were deposited on roads and footpaths by the Highways Department and subsequently cleared by the Sanitary Department, and this work is repeated after each successive snowfall and thaw. Whatever other benefits are derived from this work the grit and debris cleared up does provide ideal covering material for the Controlled tips.

## **(9) HOUSING**

The enforcement of the provisions of the Housing Acts relating to the inspection of properties for "housing" defects, reports in respect of the closure and demolition of unfit houses, and investigation of overcrowded conditions, etc., are the responsibility of the Sanitary Department, and some statistics in connection with this work will be found in Appendices 2 and 4.

Although the majority of the property owners co-operate with the Department in regard to essential repairs to house property, there is the usual hard core of landlords who disregard informal notices requesting the repair of sanitary defects. In many cases this unwillingness on the part of the owners to carry out necessary maintenance work to their property is undoubtedly associated with the limited rents and the increasing costs of building work. The number of cases where informal action failed to secure a remedy, however, is not excessive; it was necessary for the Council to resort to formal notice in only six instances, and no court action to enforce compliance with statutory notices has been taken during the year.

During 1954 the Council adopted Regulations under Section 12 (2) of the Housing Act, 1936, in respect of underground rooms. At 17, Richmond Place, Ilkley, a Closing Order was made in respect of two basement rooms which are unfit for human habitation and which cannot be made fit at reasonable expense.

During the year the Housing Repairs and Rents Act came into operation and made further provision for the clearance and re-develop-



ment of unfit housing accommodation, and for securing and promoting the reconditioning and maintenance of houses, etc. The Act also contained provisions in connection with rent control, and permitted increase of rent for dwellinghouses in good repair. This "Repairs Increase" is only justified under certain conditions, namely, that the dwellinghouse is in good repair and is reasonably suitable for occupation, etc., and that the landlord has produced satisfactory evidence of repair to a specified value during a specified period. The extent of the increase is controlled under the Act and provision is made for tenants, after receipt of notice from landlords of repairs increase, to apply to the local authority for a "Certificate of Disrepair" in respect of the dwelling-house. Inspection of premises upon application to the Council by tenants is made by your Sanitary Officers, and if the local authority is satisfied that the dwelling-house fails to fulfil the conditions, they shall certify accordingly in the prescribed form. Until such certificate has been cancelled by the local authority no repairs increase is recoverable by the landlord. The number of applications for certificates of disrepair has been less than anticipated, and although the provisions of the Act have been given local and national publicity, this may be due in some cases to uncertainty on the part of the tenants. Though the practical work in connection with this part of the Act has so far been less than expected, a good deal of time has been spent in advising landlords and tenants upon some of the more complicated rent control provisions.

During the year the Council secured the demolition of three houses in Bleachmill Lane, Menston; Nos. 2 and 3, Bleachmill Cottages, were closed in 1948 and No. 1 in 1949, and at the end of the year, clearance of the site had been almost completed.

Large scale action in connection with slum clearance, which was interrupted by the World War, can now be energetically undertaken. By the provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act of 1954, local authorities are required to submit proposals to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for dealing with slum conditions and areas containing houses which are unfit for human habitation. In accordance with the request of the Minister in Circular 30/54 of March, 1954, by which local authorities are to take steps to review housing conditions in their areas, a survey of the houses in the district was undertaken to ascertain the number of houses which are unfit for human habitation and to decide which premises should be dealt with either by repair and reconditioning or by clearance and redevelopment. A preliminary report, submitted to the Housing Committee and the Health Committee in November, indicating that preliminary investigations had been made into housing conditions in the Urban District with particular reference to those houses which are not capable of repair at reasonable expense. The problem in this Urban District is, however, not a large one. The housing conditions are reasonably satisfactory, and compare favourably with those in some neighbouring districts. There are few areas in the district which are congested, with inadequate natural light and ventilation due to the narrowness or bad arrangement of streets or buildings. From the preliminary survey it appeared that there will be little need for extensive demolition and clearance of houses, the premises which are unfit for habitation and which cannot be made fit at reasonable expense are in small groups scattered throughout the area, though the bulk are in Burley, where housing standards generally are lower than those of Ilkley and Menston. Special attention was devoted to the back-to-back type of house of which there are 115 in the Urban District. In general, however, these cannot be compared with the back-to-back dwellings such as are found in industrial areas, the majority are structurally sound, most have sanitary amenities, have open spaces at the front and rear, and in some instances are interspersed with through houses. In many



instances the only disadvantage is that they are back-to-back and do not possess through ventilation. Whilst, therefore, this type of house lacks adequate natural ventilation, it does not follow that they should be the subject of wholesale condemnation. Where, however, back-to-back houses exist which are in a state of disrepair, are affected with serious dampness, where natural lighting is inadequate, sanitary accommodation is not within reasonable distance or facilities for the storage, preparation and cooking of food, etc., are inadequate, the premises should be regarded as being incapable of being made fit at reasonable expense and the best remedy is the re-housing of the occupants and the demolition of the houses. The disposition of the back-to-back houses in the area is as follows :—

Ilkley	28 houses.
Burley	33 houses.
Menston	54 houses.

The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector on slum clearance indicated that the following areas be dealt with, though it was emphasised that the report is a preliminary one and the areas and numbers of houses shown might be subject to amendment after a detailed survey of the areas and inspection of individual houses had been made.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Site.</i>	<i>Suggested treatment</i>	<i>No. of unfit houses.</i>
1.	Castle Yard, Ilkley.	Clearance area.	5
2.	Low Fold Cottages, Menston.	Clearance area.	2
3.	Back Lane, Burley.	Re-development area.	21
4.	Lane Top Cottages, Burley	Clearance area.	6
5.	Red Lion Cottages, Burley.	Clearance area.	2
6.	Peel Place, Burley.	Clearance area.	13
7.	West Terrace, Burley.	Clearance area.	4
	Individual unfit houses.		10

Your Sanitary Officers in the course of their general duties acquire unique and intimate knowledge of both people and housing conditions in the area, and this specialised knowledge has been made use of by the Housing Committee in their selection of tenants and allocation of accommodation. At the request of the Committee, inspections and investigations were made in connection with the applications for Council houses and detailed reports were submitted with a view to assisting in the assessment of the relative merits of each application. Such reports included details of the applicant's accommodation and any insanitary and/or overcrowded conditions, together with other information and intimate details acquired by the Department and which might be helpful to the Committee. The Housing Committee relied on the Department for inspections in connection with applications by Council tenants to take in lodgers, and also for investigations relating to "exchange" of Council houses by existing tenants. Any allegations as to possible dirty conditions in Council houses are referred to the Department for investigation.

The standard set out in the Housing Act, 1936, is used for the determination of overcrowding, and this basis is strictly adhered to, so as to ensure that all cases are considered in a fair and consistent manner. There is no accurate information available as to the incidence of statutory overcrowding in the area, but the number of cases brought to notice is not unduly high. Through investigation of applications for Council's accommodation, etc., during 1954, it was disclosed that one new case existed which, together with the six outstanding at the close of 1953, made a total of seven houses known to be overcrowded at the end of the year.



In connection with housing the following statistics are of interest:

During 1954 the erection of 20 new Council houses or flats was completed. Under private enterprise 54 houses were built and 4 houses were converted into flats, providing additional accommodation for 9 families.

Since 1945, 324 Council houses and Old Persons Flats have been erected. Private building development has contributed 140 new houses, and the conversion of 60 large houses has resulted in the provision of 137 flats, making a grand total of 601 new housing units at the close of 1954.

#### **(10) VERMIN INFESTATION CONTROL**

##### **(a) Rodents**

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

No evidence of undue infestation by rats or mice was found during the course of the year, though several minor infestations were discovered by inspections and after complaints by householders, shop-keepers, etc.

The Council does not employ a rat-catcher and disinfection of private property is carried out by the Sanitary Foreman upon written request by the owner or occupier, an appropriate charge being made for this service.

Poison biscuits are distributed free upon personal application to the Sanitary Department, and when necessary, advice upon baiting and rat-proofing is given on a visit to the site.

The food scraps and organic matter placed in the bins by householders is a natural attraction to rats, and to prevent major infestation of the tips monthly treatments are carried out with pre-bait and poison. Regular treatments are also carried out at the Council's Sewage Disposal Plants at Ilkley, Ben Rhydding and Burley.

Up-to-date methods and established poisons are used in the disinfection of properties, the poisons most commonly used being zinc phosphide with rusk or sugar meal, "Warfarin" with rusk and "Antu" with sugar meal. No necessity arose for formal action under legal powers, and all cases of infestation were dealt with by informal notice.

Early in the year test baits were laid in 67 sewer manholes in different parts of the district. A pre-bait of sausage rusk was used and was laid for three consecutive days. The manholes were kept under observation and it was found that six lengths of sewer showed evidence of rat infestation. These sewers, and others in the immediate vicinity, were subsequently treated with poison bait.

81 premises were treated for infestation by rats and 22 for infestation by mice.

##### **(b) Insect Pests**

Infestation of premises by insect pests is becoming difficult to find and whilst it would be too optimistic to hope that insects such as bed bugs have been eradicated in the district, no case of infestation by this pest has come to notice during the last four years. It can, however, be stated with confidence that the incidence of infestation by the more repulsive type of insect pest such as the bed bug and the flea, is very low indeed. No necessity arose for the treatment of premises by poison gas (H.C.N.), and with the exception of wasps' nests, when Cyanide is used, all treatments of infested properties are carried out with D.D.T. or Gammexane preparations; residual spray (5% D.D.T. with kerosene or other solvent) or Gammexane dispersible powder (P. 520), being most frequently used.



The following are details of insect pests dealt with.

**Cockroaches.** (*Blatella Orientalis*).

Three instances of infestation were dealt with by the Department. In two cases, bakehouses were found to be the source of the infestation and involved dwelling-houses and shop premises in the immediate vicinity. In one instance the insects emigrated when the premises ceased to be used as a bakehouse and when the ovens were being dismantled. The spread of the infestation to adjoining premises was effectively controlled and the insects eventually destroyed by the use of Gammexane Dispersible Powder.

**Crickets.** (*Gryllus*).

During the Spring and Summer, treatments by Gammexane Dispersible Powder were carried out on the Refuse tips for small infestation by crickets.

**Flies.** (a) **Common House Fly.** (*Musca Domestica*).

One house was treated with residual spray (D.D.T.) to control a severe infestation. The breeding ground of the flies was also found and dealt with.

(b) **Cluster Fly.** (*Pollenia*).

Two houses were treated for minor infestation by "Cluster Flies," a species of fly which invades houses in the autumn and remains in a comatose condition through the winter, re-appearing when the weather becomes warmer.

**Golden Spider Beetle.** (*Niptus Hololeucus*)

Infestation by this insect was found in a foodstore in a private house and was dealt with by the use of residual spray.

**Book Lice.** (*Psocid*)

Two houses were treated for an unusual infestation by these insects, which were found between the joints of floorboards and behind wooden skirtings, etc. Complete disinfection was effected by means of D.D.T. in solution and in powder form.

**Wood Boring Beetle.** (*Anobium Punctatum*)

Two cases of infestation by woodworm were reported and affected woodwork was treated with residual spray. Whilst it is not claimed that this will eradicate the woodworm, there was ample evidence of destruction of the adult beetle.

**Wasps.**

21 wasps' nests and 2 wild bees' nests were reported and investigated. Potassium cyanide is used where the nests are in the ground or other inaccessible positions. Where, however, the nests are fully exposed and readily accessible, it is found that all that is necessary is to saturate the nests with residual spray and the following day the nests may be removed without danger. An appropriate charge is made for the destruction of wasps' nests upon private property, though the disposal of nests on or immediately adjoining a public highway is carried out free of charge.

(11) **SANITARY ACCOMMODATION**

Practically all the sanitary conveniences of residential and business premises in the area are on the water carriage system. There are, however, a number of pail closets and privies in use at Woodhead, Burley, and Moor Lane and Chevin End, Menston, though these will readily convert



to water closets when new sewers are constructed (See Drainage and Sewerage).

By the extension to the Public Conveniences in the Car Park, South Hawksworth Street, and the erection of new conveniences on the riverside adjoining New Brook Street, Ilkley, the Urban District is now well provided with sanitary accommodation for use by the public, there being twelve blocks of conveniences with accommodation for both sexes. The Council employ one full-time attendant for maintenance and cleansing work of public conveniences at Ilkley and one part-time attendant to deal with the conveniences at Burley and Menston. It is necessary to carry out some supervision at week-ends and bank holidays, particularly during the summer, since it is on these occasions when the conveniences suffer the greatest abuse. The vigilance displayed by the local Police has contributed to the comparative freedom from wanton damage to the conveniences during the year.

The Council considered a report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector in connection with the provision of washing facilities at the Kings Hall Conveniences, but owing to the fact that it was impossible to provide a full-time attendant in both the ladies' and gentlemen's compartments, it was decided against the provision of hot water supply. Alterations were made to the conveniences and the necessary facilities for washing with cold water were subsequently provided.

During the year a new block of conveniences providing accommodation for both boys and girls was erected at the Ilkley Junior Mixed School, to replace the original obsolete and insanitary appliances.

#### **(12) SMOKE ABATEMENT**

The district is not troubled with excessive smoke or grit emission from industrial undertakings. There are few large works or mills in the area and in general the boiler plants at such premises are well managed. A number of smoke observations were made and in cases of excessive smoke emission improvement was effected after informal action by the Department.

Bye-Laws made under section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, are in operation and provide that "The emission of black smoke for a period of two minutes in the aggregate within any continuous period of thirty minutes from any building other than a private dwelling-house shall until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be a nuisance."

#### **(13) INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION**

Disinfection, by formaldehyde gas, of premises after cases of infectious disease, was carried out following the removal of the patients to the Isolation Hospital, or after recovery if nursed at home.

Premises are also disinfected after illness or death from non-infectious disease upon written request, and arrangements are made through this Department for the steam disinfection of bedding, rugs, cushions, etc. Owing to lack of facilities in this area arrangements are made for the steam disinfection of bedding, etc., to be carried out at the Leeds Corporation Disinfecting Plant, transport being provided by the Leeds Corporation Health Department. The actual cost of this service is recovered from the owner in cases of disinfection after a non-notifiable disease or illness.

#### **(14) CAMPING SITES**

At the close of 1954 there were 6 established camping sites in the area, 5 in Burley and 1 in Ilkley.

The Burley sites are all situated in the Woodhead area and contain a total of 71 hutments, whilst in Ilkley the site is used for moveable dwellings only and the number limited to 35.



There was a change of ownership of one site in Burley in 1953. It is understood that the new owner will not permit the use of his land for camping purposes, and at the end of 1954 all of the nine original hutments had been removed. The Council permitted the transfer of one hut to another site for a limited period.

Though the majority of the semi-permanent hutments on the Burley Woodhead sites are occupied only at week-ends and holiday times, a number of them are used for human habitation all the year round. Apart from their unsatisfactory appearance many of them are unsuitable for this purpose on public health grounds. The sanitary arrangements are primitive, facilities for the disposal of waste and slop water are inadequate, water supplies are taken from moorland springs and the distribution points are some distance from the hutments. The buildings are small and constructed of temporary materials, of which wood predominates, and over the years many off-shoots and appendages have been made to the existing structures which have increased general unsightliness.

This part of Wharfedale has undoubted attractions for a city dweller and it is understandable that a camper will wish to spend his week-ends in the area, though development in the form of additional dwellings and extension of existing hutments on camping sites is not permitted by the Council. There were several instances of the use of private farmland and the river bank at Middleton by isolated caravans, but verbal warnings have been sufficient to secure the removal of the dwellings.

#### **(15) RIVERS AND STREAMS**

Several cases of pollution were detected and dealt with during the year. In the majority of cases the pollution was traced to the overflow of cesspools or defective condition of private septic tanks and sewage disposal plants. Many of the cesspools, sumps and septic tanks in the Moor Lane and Woodhead areas of Burley are badly designed, and since there is little or no filtration of the effluent, continuous pollution of the streams from Woodhead occurs. In some outlying districts where the extension of the existing sewerage system is unlikely special attention is devoted to the private disposal arrangements and any new plants constructed must be designed on scientific principles, and be provided with approved mechanical means of distributing the sewage from the septic tank over the filter. Any plans submitted to the Surveyor's Office are passed to this Department for comment before being submitted to the Town Planning and Buildings Committee.

A number of instances occur each year in which plumbing and building contractors have connected the waste from sinks, washbasins, and even water closets to surface water drainage systems and to streams, and subsequent investigations by the Department show that a little extra time spent by the Contractor in tracing the outfall of the drain would have obviated the subsequent nuisance. It is frequently found, too, that these additional sanitary fittings have been fitted without notice to the appropriate Department of the Council and there was, therefore, no opportunity of supervising the work.

#### **(16) WATER SUPPLIES**

##### **(a) Public Supply**

The control and supervision of the public water supplies is carried out by the Water Engineer.

The water supply of this Urban District is essentially soft in character, being drawn from moorland gathering grounds, and regular treatment is necessary to counteract the acid nature of the water. Routine samples are taken at regular intervals by the Sanitary Department for evidence



of plumbo-solvent action, and 28 samples were obtained during the course of the year, so arranged that the supply from each reservoir is sampled at least twice. The Analyst's reports indicated that plumbo-solvent action was absent in all cases.

Investigations were made into complaints of insufficient supply of water at 6 premises in Menston, and new services were provided following informal notice from this Department.

**(b) Private Supplies**

The Sanitary Department is responsible for the supervision of private water supplies in regard to quality and sufficiency.

Within recent years informal action by the Department has secured connection to the public mains of a number of premises which formerly obtained their water from private sources, and during 1954 the private supplies of 12 houses were discontinued and public water supplies provided. At the end of the year there remained only 35 premises throughout the area which obtain water from private sources. 16 of these houses are situated in the Burley Woodhead district, 16 are in Ilkley and 3 in Burley. With one exception, a well in Burley, these premises obtain their domestic supply from deep or surface springs. The number of houses with private supplies, therefore, is very small, and is, in fact, only 0.62% of the 5,604 separate dwellings in the Urban District. Statistics of the number of separate dwellings in England and Wales with private water supplies are not available, but in terms of population approximately 3.5% obtain their water from private sources and 96.5% enjoy a piped supply. Comparative figures for the Ilkley Urban District are approximately 0.75% and 99.25% respectively.

The accompanying photographs illustrate the type of private water supply dealt with by the Sanitary Department.

(i) This shows a surface spring where there are ample opportunities of pollution; the cow manure near the tree should be noted.

(ii) This open stream was the sole supply for three cottages now demolished.

(iii) The tanks shown in this photograph were storage chambers for surface spring supply. The tanks were uncovered and the source of the spring was open to pollution.

(iv) This shows the pump and storage tank attached to a surface well, samples from which indicated occasional pollution apparently from the manuring of adjoining agricultural land. The storage tank was uncovered.

Needless to say the use of the four supplies for human consumption has now been discontinued.

Wherever practicable connection with the Council's water main is urged, for whilst there is no evidence of apparent ill effect upon the health of the persons drinking water from the private supplies in the area, it is not possible for Officers of the Sanitary Department to exercise constant supervision, and the danger lies in the possibility that the water may at any time be contaminated by dangerous excremental pollution of human origin.

Samples of water for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination are taken from the private supplies from time to time during the year and a number of minor improvements have been effected at sources of supply, storage tanks, etc.

In addition to the 35 permanent dwellings already mentioned, there are 71 semi-permanent hutments on the Burley Camping Sites which obtain their water from moorland springs.





UNPROTECTED SPRING, ACCESSIBLE TO ANIMALS, ETC.

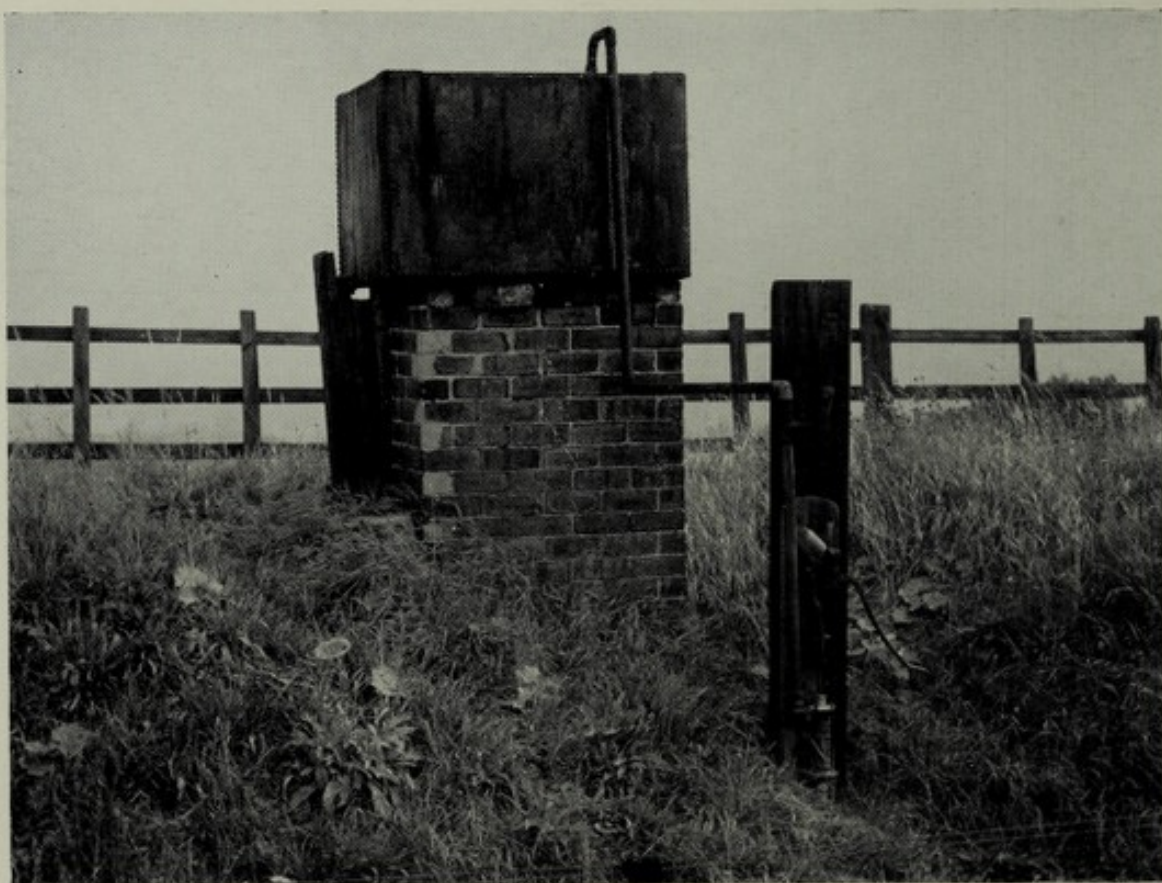


UNPROTECTED STREAM SUPPLY





STORAGE TANKS FOR UNTREATED SPRING SUPPLY



SHALLOW WELL WITH PUMP AND UNCOVERED STORAGE TANK



## **(17) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE**

Apart from the construction of sewers for the Council's new housing sites, and small extensions to existing sewers in connection with private building developments, etc., no large scale sewerage schemes were commenced during 1954.

During recent years attention has been drawn in these reports to the sanitary arrangements and sewage disposal facilities at Moor Lane and Woodhead, Burley and Moor Lane and Chevin End, Menston, conditions at which are most unsatisfactory and prejudicial to health. Application for loan sanction for the extension of the sewers to these areas was again made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1954, but at the end of the year no definite progress had been made.

The mechanical gully emptier continues to give efficient service and was operated on a full-time basis throughout the year. During periods when it is not employed by the Council the machine is in great demand by the County Council and neighbouring authorities.

The machine has been used for a wide variety of purposes during the year, including the emptying and cleansing of street gullies, grit chambers, cesspools, septic tanks, petrol, oil and grit interceptors, sewer grit chambers, tanks, sludge lagoons, choked drain inspection chambers, sewer manholes, the flushing of drains and public sewers, the pumping of water and sewage from flooded excavations and cellars, and the clearing of Gasworks effluent sumps and residues from gas-holders. The machine was particularly useful following the floods caused by the cloudburst over Ilkley in May. This list of work performed by the machine gives some indication of the scope of its use and its value to the Council's environmental health services.

The Department devotes special attention to premises which are not connected to the Council's sewers and sewerage system. The sewage from the majority of these premises is dealt with in cesspools or small disposal plants, which usually consist of a septic tank and filter. These appliances are situated some distance from the premises concerned and are consequently "out of sight and out of mind." It is not unusual therefore to find them in a defective and neglected condition. There are approximately 180 premises in the district which are not connected to the Council's sewerage system.

## **(18) PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951**

This Act provides, briefly, that a licence must be obtained from the local authority to keep a pet shop, and the authority may arrange for the inspection of licensed pet shops by their officers. Pets are not to be sold in streets or public places except from stalls or barrows in a market and must not be sold to children under 12 years of age.

There were two licences in force in the district at the close of 1954, one in Ilkley and one in Burley. These premises are well conducted and no instances of unsatisfactory conditions were found.

## **(19) HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS AND THEIR PREMISES**

Section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, is in operation in the area, and provides that no person shall carry on the business of a hairdresser or barber on any premises in the district unless he and those premises are registered by the local authority. There were 26 hairdressers and 24 premises on the register at the close of 1954.

The hairdressers and barbers in this area maintain a high standard of cleanliness as regards premises and equipment, and the Bye-Laws for



the purpose of securing the cleanliness of premises, instruments; towels, materials, equipment, etc., and the cleanliness of persons employed were well observed throughout the year.

#### (20) RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This is an Act to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles and other articles which are stuffed or lined, etc. There are 8 premises registered for upholstery, etc., in pursuance of Section 2, and 8 licences were issued for the storage of rag flock under Section 7.

### SECTION III—INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

#### (21) FACTORIES

Routine inspections of factories have been made under the Factories Act, 1937 and 1948, and in general the provisions of the Acts and the various Orders and Regulations affecting the welfare and comfort of the workers have been complied with.

#### (22) WORKPLACES AND OFFICES

No special action has been taken

#### (23) SHOPS ACT, 1934

The inspection of premises where foodstuffs are prepared or sold (see Paragraph 5) also enabled a further survey of conditions to be made in shops under the Shops Act. In general conditions are satisfactory and apart from informal action in regard to the renewal of internal decorations and the repair and cleansing of sanitary arrangements, no special action was found to be necessary.

The consequent review of the Register of Shops prompted the compilation of the following statistics as to the number and types of shops in the Urban District.

<i>Trade or Business.</i>	<i>Ilkley.</i>	<i>Burley.</i>	<i>Menston.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Antiques ... ..	4	—	—	4
Butchers ... ..	15	6	3	24
Carpets and Lino. ... ..	1	—	—	1
Chemists ... ..	5	2	1	8
Children's Outfitters ... ..	2	—	—	2
Confectioners ... ..	7	3	3	13
Cycle Dealers ... ..	2	—	—	2
Drapers ... ..	8	—	1	9
Fancy Goods ... ..	1	—	—	1
Fishmonger, Game, Poultry ... ..	—	1	—	1
Florists, Nurserymen, etc. ... ..	3	—	1	4
Footwear ... ..	9	2	1	12
Fried Fish ... ..	6	4	1	11
Gas Appliances ... ..	1	—	—	1
General Stores ... ..	1	—	—	1
Gent's Outfitters ... ..	5	—	—	5
Glass, China, etc. ... ..	1	—	—	1
Gowns, Suits, etc. ... ..	2	—	—	2
Greengrocers and Fishmongers ... ..	9	—	4	13
Greengrocers and General Goods ... ..	—	4	—	4
Grocers ... ..	32	14	8	54
Hairdressers ... ..	14	3	2	19
Handicrafts, Hobbies ... ..	1	—	—	1
House Furnishers ... ..	6	1	—	7
Ironmongers, Hardware, etc. ... ..	3	—	1	4
Jewellers ... ..	4	—	—	4



<i>Trade or Business.</i>	<i>Ilkley.</i>	<i>Burley.</i>	<i>Menston.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Knitting Wools, Knitwear ... ..	4	—	—	4
Ladies' Wear ... ..	12	2	1	15
Leather Goods, Sports Outfitters ...	1	—	—	1
Milliners ... ..	1	—	—	1
Newsagents, Tobacconists, etc. ...	9	3	2	14
Painters and Decorators ... ..	4	2	1	7
Pet Stores ... ..	1	1	—	2
Plumbing and Sanitary Appliances	2	3	1	6
*Radio, T.V., and Electrical Appliances	9	2	—	11
Second-hand Dealers ... ..	1	—	—	1
Stationery ... ..	2	1	—	3
Sugar Confectionery, Tobacconists, etc.	16	7	2	25
Tea and Coffee Stores ... ..	1	—	—	1
Toys, Sugar Confectionery, Tobacconists	2	—	—	2
Wines and Spirits ... ..	3	—	—	3
Totals ... ..	211	60	33	304

The list does not include the two stalls (Fishmonger and Greengrocer, etc.) which occupy the open market in New Brook Street, Ilkley, for two days each week.

The above list is confined to those which have shop premises where a retail sale takes place, and does not include places which are merely workshops, workplaces or premises at which the primary business is devoted to transactions carried out in connection with work done, e.g., Dry Cleaners, Footwear Repairers, etc.

When deciding upon the category in which to place each separate business, an attempt has been made to apply to each shop the most appropriate and comprehensive description, but the classification of some shops presented difficulty in deciding which is the principal business carried on. No attempt has been made, for instance, to separate shops devoting sales chiefly to "Soft Furnishings" from the general description "House Furnishers." A number of Grocers also sell small quantities of greengroceries, sweets and other goods, but since the trade is primarily that of Grocer they have been so classified.

Confusion arises in connection with shops which sell miscellaneous articles such as toys, sweets, newspapers, fancy goods, etc., whilst some shops which deal predominantly in greengroceries also sell fish, game and poultry. Most newsagents and tobacconists also sell sweets and sugar confectionery, and in this respect the lists in Paragraph 5 (Food Preparation, Storage and Distribution), will not coincide with the above—all shops which sell foodstuffs in any form come into the category of Food Premises, and are listed according to the kind of foodstuff sold, whether the retail sale of food is the predominant business or not.

The table indicates that the total number of shops in the Urban District is 304, or one shop per 56 inhabitants in the area. This is well above the average for Great Britain which, it is understood, is one shop per 89 inhabitants.

#### (24) MISCELLANEOUS

Duties in connection with Petroleum Storage, Hackney Carriages, Games Licences, Mortuary, etc., though not all associated with environmental hygiene and public health, are also included in the work of the Sanitary Department.



## APPENDICES

The following appendices show, so far as it is possible to do so in the form of tables and statistics, the approximate number of visits, inspections, etc., made, together with improvements carried out in environmental sanitation in dwelling-houses, factories, etc. The information is given in statistical form in accordance with the provision of the Sanitary Officers Regulations. Some imagination is required when considering these tabular statements, however, as mere numbers give little indication either of the volume of work done or the effectiveness of the public health measures taken.

### 1. RECORDS OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Inspections, etc., at :—

Abattoir	...	...	...	...	...	...	387
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Dairy Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dangerous and Dilapidated structures	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Entertainment houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Factories—with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Factories—without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Food Preparing, etc., Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	210
Fried Fish Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Hairdressers' premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Houses—re Dirty Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
re " Housing " defects, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	610
re Lodgers in Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
re Permitted Numbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
re Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
re Application for Council House	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
re Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Houses let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Private Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Shops—re Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Stables	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tips and Salvage Depot	...	...	...	...	...	...	410
Workplaces and Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Visits or inspections re :—

Accumulations (Offensive)	...	...	...	...	...	3
Animals, Poultry, Swine, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cellars re dampness and flooding	...	...	...	...	...	306
Cesspools and Septic Tanks	...	...	...	...	...	60
Drainage Work, Sanitary Appliances	...	...	...	...	...	421
Insect Pests	...	...	...	...	...	78
Nuisances and Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	277
Pollution of Rivers and Streams	...	...	...	...	...	74
Rag Flock Act, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rats and Mice Infestations	...	...	...	...	...	124
Refuse and Salvage Collection	...	...	...	...	...	152



Refuse Storage Accommodation	...	...	...	...	97
Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	45
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	22
Street Cleansing	...	...	...	...	146
Unsound food	...	...	...	...	31
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	40
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	261

## 2. NOTICES

Notices served—Informal	178	Complied with	149	
Notices served—Statutory	13	Complied with	13	
Animals, Poultry, Swine, etc.—nuisances abated	...			3
Basement Areas constructed and drained	...			2
Bath waste pipes renewed	...			2
Ceilings underdrawn	...			1
Cellars flooded—remedied	...			34
Conversions—privies to pails	...			1
Dampness remedied	...			34
Dangerous structures removed	...			1
Defective dustbins replaced	...			51
Defective yard surfaces relaid	...			1
Doors repaired	...			1
Drains relaid, repaired or cleared	...			94
Eaves gutters cleared	...			7
Eaves gutters or rainwater pipes repaired	...			17
Fireplaces, chimneys, etc., renewed or repaired	...			10
Floors relaid or repaired	...			4
Inspection chamber covers renewed	...			3
Offensive accumulations removed	...			5
Pails to pail closets renewed	...			7
Pollution of streams abated	...			4
Roofs repaired	...			8
Septic tanks and filters reconstructed	...			3
Sink waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleared	...			2
Skirting boards repaired	...			1
Soil pipes repaired, renewed	...			1
Ventilation improved	...			1
W.C. cisterns repaired	...			1
Wall or ceiling plaster repaired	...			3
Walls repaired	...			3
Waste water closets removed	...			1
Watercourses cleared	...			1
Water service pipes repaired or renewed	...			12
Windows repaired, sash cords provided, etc.	...			5

## 3. FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1938

### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power ... ..	71	76	7	—
Factories without mech- anical power ...	51	69	5	—
Total ...	122	145	12	—



## 2. Defects found.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	5	5	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floor	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :—				
Insufficient ...	2	2	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	5	5	—	—
Not separate for sexes...	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	12	12	—	—

## 4. HOUSING STATISTICS

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) ... 131
  - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 610
  - (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 & 1932 Nil
  - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... Nil
  - (3) Number of dwelling-houses needing further action :
    - (a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 64
    - (b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 68
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 ... 62
3. Action under statutory powers during the year:
  - A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936.
    - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... Nil
    - (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:
      - (a) By owners ... Nil
      - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil



B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	6
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a)	By owners ... ..	6
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
C. Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.		
(1)	Number of reports in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation ... ..	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	Nil
(4)	Number of written undertakings to close accepted	Nil
D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.		
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	1
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which written undertakings to close accepted ... ..	Nil
(3)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
4. Unhealthy Areas:		
Housing Acts, Clearance. In progress.		
5. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding:		
(a)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of 1953	6
	(2) Number of above cases of overcrowding relieved during 1954 ... ..	Nil
(b)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of 1954 ... ..	7
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	8
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein (Units) ...	59½
(c)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	1
(d)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	Nil
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases (Units)	Nil



Proceedings under Table Health Act		Part II	
1. Proceedings under Section 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936			
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	9	
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	9	
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	Nil	
2. Proceedings under Section 13 of the Housing Act, 1936			
(1)	Number of reports in respect of dwelling-houses and premises for habitation	Nil	
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil	
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil	
(4)	Number of written undertakings to demolish accepted	Nil	
3. Proceedings under Section 14 of the Housing Act, 1936			
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1	
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which written undertakings to close were accepted	Nil	
(3)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil	
4. Unlawfully Altered			
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in which alterations were made	Nil	
5. Housing Act, 1936—Part II, continued			
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished at the end of 1935	9	
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished at the end of 1935	Nil	
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished at the end of 1935	7	
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished at the end of 1935	8	
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished at the end of 1935	59	
(6)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	1	
(7)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(8)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(9)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(10)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(11)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(12)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(13)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(14)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(15)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(16)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(17)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(18)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(19)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(20)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(21)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(22)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(23)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(24)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(25)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(26)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(27)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(28)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(29)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(30)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(31)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(32)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(33)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(34)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(35)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(36)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(37)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(38)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(39)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(40)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(41)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(42)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(43)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(44)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(45)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(46)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(47)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(48)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(49)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(50)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(51)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(52)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(53)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(54)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(55)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(56)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(57)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(58)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(59)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(60)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(61)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(62)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(63)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(64)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(65)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(66)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(67)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(68)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(69)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(70)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(71)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(72)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(73)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(74)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(75)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(76)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(77)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(78)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(79)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(80)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(81)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(82)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(83)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(84)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(85)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(86)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(87)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(88)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(89)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(90)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(91)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(92)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(93)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(94)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(95)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(96)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(97)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(98)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(99)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	
(100)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	Nil	



