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ILMINSTER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ended 31st December, 1964

Health, Buildings, Buildings & Water Committee

Mr. A. Sedgwick (Chairman)  
Mr. W. J. Britton  
Mr. G. Durr  
Mr. G. Corbin  
Mrs. M. T. Peck

Planning Committee

Mr. A. Sedgwick  
Mr. W. J. Britton  
Mr. G. Durr  
Mr. G. Corbin  
Mr. T. Clark  
Mr. G. Durrick  
Mr. H. G. Cook  
Mrs. M. T. Peck  
Mr. J. Pike  
Mrs. M. T. Peck  
Mr. J. Substant  
Mr. J. Tolley

Health Department,  
16, Church Street,  
CREWKERNE,  
Somerset.

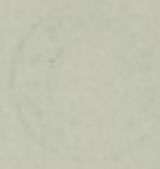
Telephone No.  
Crewkerne 419

Health Officer

Mr. W. J. M. Pitt  
M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officer

Mr. G. Durr, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.  
Mrs. M. T. Peck, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.



LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

LAND REVENUE

20

THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

for the year ended 31st December, 1957

Reference No.  
G/100000000

Local Authorities,  
in Great Britain,  
Ireland,  
Scotland.

1958

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health

A. M. McCall  
V.R.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

D. V. Hague  
M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspectors

R. Whitehead, M.A.P.H.I.  
A. G. Tawse, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk to Medical Officer

Miss Y. Michael, M.A.

Health, Highways, Buildings & Water Committee

E. A. Bradburn (Chairman)  
F. W. J. Britten  
L. G. Burt  
L. G. Carbin  
Mrs. M. T. Prew

Housing Committee

E. A. Bradburn  
F. W. J. Britten  
L. G. Burt  
L. G. Carbin  
L. T. Clapp  
A. A. C. Derrick  
A. W. C. Gooch  
Mrs. E. Hunt  
B. J. Pike  
Mrs. M. T. Prew  
W. J. Rutherford  
H. J. Tolley

Health Visitor

Mrs. O. J. M. Pitt  
S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

District Nurses

Mrs. Crouch, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Miss Rudge, S.R.N., S.C.M.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health

A. M. McGill  
V.B.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

D. V. Hague  
M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspectors

P. Whithead, M.A.P.H.T.  
A. G. James, M.B., B.S.

Chief of Medical Officer

Miss Y. Michael, M.A.

Health, Highways, Buildings & Water Committee

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Honorary Committee

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J. G. Burt  
J. D. Cardie  
J. T. Clapp  
A. C. Derridge  
A. W. C. Gosh

Miss A. Hunt  
R. J. Pitt

Miss W. E. Prew  
W. J. Rutherford  
E. J. Tolley

Health Visitor

Miss G. J. H. Pitt  
E. R. H., B.C.H., H.V.

Inspector of Nuisance

Mr. Gough, B.E.H., S.D.M.  
Miss King, B.E.H., S.D.M.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Ilminster Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1964.

It was a healthy year and apart from a small outbreak of measles, little infectious disease was notified.

With the appointment of Mr. Tawse as additional Public Health Inspector, we were again able to achieve 100% meat inspection.

A start was made to rehouse residents in Summervale and I hope to be able to report the completion of this project in my next report.

I am,  
Mr. Chairman and Councillors,  
Your obedient Servant,

A. M. McCALL

Medical Officer of Health

To the Chairman and Councilors of the Interstate Urban District  
Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report for 1964.

It was a healthy year and apart from a small outbreak of  
diphtheria, little infectious disease was notified.

With the agreement of Mr. Yates an additional Public Health  
Inspector, we were again able to activate 100% next inspection.

A visit was made to various residents in Broomfield and I hope  
to be able to report the completion of this project in my next  
report.

I am,  
Mr. Chairman and Councilors,  
Your obedient servant,

A. H. McALL

Medical Officer of Health

## SECTION A

### Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

#### Population

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population for 1964 was 2,820, identical with 1963. This gives a population density of 5.3 per acre. The rateable value is £91,309 and the product of a penny rate is £356.

#### Birth Rate

The corrected Birth Rate for 1964 was 12.8 per thousand live births. This was very much below the national figure of 18.4. There were three illegitimate births. This gives a rate of 9.6% of total live births. In the country as a whole, there is an increase in the number of illegitimate children born each year. Many reasons have been put forward to account for this trend. Undoubtedly, there are many causes, but one found constantly in all surveys is the lack of parental control and supervision. Surveys have also shown that conception frequently takes place in the family home. The avoidance of the situation where intercourse could take place is important. Here parents have an opportunity to take positive action. One hears of parents who leave two teenagers alone in the house in front of television for the evening or go out while the teenagers hold a party in the house. Such action is just asking for trouble. There is no need for parents to be present at the party, but they can be in the house in another room. It may appear "square" to the children but if their friends are those who wish to indulge in behaviour not possible when parents are in the vicinity, then perhaps the children may realise their friends are not entirely satisfactory.

#### Death Rate

The corrected Death Rate for the year was 10.7, slightly below the national figure of 11.3. Details of deaths can be found in Appendix A, Table 3 and these show that there were ten deaths due to heart disease, eight people died of vascular lesions of the nervous system. There were seven deaths due to cancer.

#### Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths in 1964.

#### Stillbirths

There was one stillbirth during the year.

#### Infant Mortality

There was one infant death due to congenital abnormality, the baby only surviving sixteen hours.

#### Social Conditions

The Council took every opportunity to safeguard the prosperity of residents and encouraged new industry to come to Ilminster. The railway between Ilminster and Taunton finally ceased to function during the year. Very soon afterwards, British Railways removed the bridge spans over the road between the towns, no doubt forestalling any question of it being re-opened.



SECTION A

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Population

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population for 1964 was 2,520, identical with 1963. This gives a population density of 5.5 per acre. The reliable value is 237,309 and the product of a penny rate is 2376.

Birth Rate

The corrected Birth Rate for 1964 was 15.8 per thousand live births. This was very much below the national figure of 18.4. There were three illegitimate births. This gives a rate of 0.6M of total live births. In the country as a whole, there is an increase in the number of illegitimate children born each year. Many reasons have been put forward to account for this trend. Undoubtedly, there are many causes, but one found consistently in all surveys is the lack of parental control and supervision. Surveys have also shown that conception frequently takes place in the family home. The avoidance of the situation where intercourse could take place is important. Here parents have an opportunity to take positive action. One barrier of parents is the lack of agents close to the house in front of behaviour for the evening or night while the teenagers hold a party in the house. Some action is just taking for trouble. There is no need for parents to be present at the party, but they can be in the house in another room. It may appear "open" to the children but if their friends are those who wish to indulge in behaviour not possible when parents are in the vicinity, then perhaps the children may realize their friends are not entirely satisfactory.

Death Rate

The corrected Death Rate for the year was 10.7, slightly below the national figure of 11.1. Details of deaths can be found in Appendix A, Table 2 and Table 3 and Table 4. There were 10 deaths due to heart disease, eight people died of vascular lesions of the nervous system. There were seven deaths due to cancer.

Infant Mortality

There were no infant deaths in 1964.

Abortion

There was one abortion during the year.

Infant Mortality

There was one infant death due to congenital abnormality, the baby only surviving sixteen hours.

Social Conditions

The Council took every opportunity to safeguard the prosperity of residents and encouraged new industry to come to the area. The railway between Ilminster and Tisbury finally ceased to function during the year. Very good alternative, British Railways, provided the bridge space over the road between the lower and upper 1964. Nothing any question of it being re-opened.

## SECTION B

### General Provision of Health Services in the Area

The services remained unchanged. While the need for a clinic building remains, it now appears unlikely that one will be provided in the next ten years. Therefore it is not envisaged that any vast change in health services will be provided by the County Council during that time.

### Care of Mothers and Young Children

#### Antenatal Care

Routine care is carried out by general practitioners and by the district nurses. The health visitors are unable to organise mothercraft and relaxation classes due to the absence of a suitable building.

#### Midwifery

Domiciliary midwifery is supervised by the general practitioners and routine examinations are carried out by them and by the district midwives. Mothers requiring admission to hospital are sent to Musgrove Park Hospital, Taunton.

#### Infant Welfare Clinic

The infant welfare clinics are held in the Methodist Church Hall every week and Dr. Bond attended twice a month. This building is not ideal for clinic work but alterations and redecorations were being considered by the Hall Committee at the end of the year. These should result in improved working conditions as far as the clinic is concerned. Details of attendances are shown in Appendix B, Table 1.

#### Home Nursing

Domiciliary nursing is carried out by the district nurses and they continued to give a high standard of service throughout the year.

#### Health Visiting

Our district nurses are qualified health visitors and carried out these duties in addition to their other work.

The Tuberculosis health visitor, Mrs. Pitt, continued to follow-up all cases on the Tuberculosis Register and all cases seen by the Chest Physician in hospital. She accompanied me to the schools for all B.C.G. vaccination sessions and did more of the follow-up work afterwards. On 31st December she retired after a long and distinguished career in the County service which covered the difficult war years. I am most grateful for the help she gave me during my time in the area.

#### Immunisation

Immunisations are carried out at the clinic and by the private practitioners in their surgeries. A standard procedure of protection is now used throughout the County and commences with a course of injection with triple vaccine against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. This is followed by immunisation against acute poliomyelitis with oral vaccine followed by smallpox vaccination. At eighteen months, a booster dose of triple vaccine is offered. At the time of entry to infant school, the children receive a further booster of diphtheria and tetanus vaccine and a fourth poliomyelitis immunisation. Details of the immunisations given are shown in Appendix B, Table 2.

SECTION 2

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

The services remained unchanged. While the need for a clinic building remains, it now appears unlikely that one will be provided in the next few years. Therefore it is not envisaged that any vast change in health services will be provided by the County Council during that time.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Infants Clinic

Infants care is carried out by general practitioners and by the district nurses. The health visitors are unable to organize mothercraft and relaxation classes due to the absence of a suitable building.

Nursery

Homebased nursery is supervised by the general practitioners and district nurses. The health visitors are unable to organize mothercraft and relaxation classes due to the absence of a suitable building. Homebased nursery is carried out by the district nurses. Homebased nursery is carried out by the district nurses. Homebased nursery is carried out by the district nurses.

Infants Welfare Clinic

The infants welfare clinic was held in the Methodist Church Hall every week and Dr. Bond attended twice a week. This building is not ideal for clinic work but discussions and recommendations were being considered by the Health Committee at the end of the year. These should result in improved working conditions for the clinic in the near future. Details of attendance are given in Appendix B, Table 2.

Home Nursing

Homebased nursing is carried out by the district nurses and they continue to give a high standard of service throughout the year.

Health Visiting

Our district nurses are qualified health visitors and carried out these duties in addition to their other work.

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor, Mrs. Pitt, continued to follow up all cases on the Tuberculosis Register and all cases seen by the Health Visitor in hospital. The arrangements as to the schools for all B.C.G. vaccination sessions and the work of the following year afterwards. On 1st December the register after a long and distinguished career in the County service which covered the district was passed. I am most grateful for the help she gave me during my time in the area.

Vaccination

Vaccinations are carried out at the clinic and by the private practitioners in their surgeries. A standard procedure of vaccination is now used throughout the County and conforms with a course of infection with triple vaccine against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. This is followed by vaccination against acute poliomyelitis with oral vaccine followed by another vaccination. As the use of a booster dose of triple vaccine is allowed. As the use of oral vaccine, the children receive a further booster of diphtheria and tetanus vaccine and a fourth poliomyelitis vaccination. Details of the vaccination given are shown in Appendix B, Table 2.

## Vaccination

Vaccinations are done by the private practitioners in their surgeries. The majority are primary vaccinations for infants but there are an increasing number for people travelling abroad. Details are also shown in Appendix B, Table 2.

## Home Help Service

The County Council provide a home help service in the town and the arrangements were unchanged.

## School Medical Service

I carried out medical inspections at all the County schools in the town during 1964. Details of these inspections can be found in Appendix B, Table 3.

After the school medical examinations are completed, I inspect the building and as a result of the inspection made at the Junior Boys' School I found that the toilet facilities were most unsatisfactory and reported on them to the County Council. I am pleased to say that during the year these were completely rebuilt and now have been brought up to an excellent standard.

The parents of children who are for medical inspection receive an important questionnaire form in which they are able to fill in details of any illnesses their child might have had and, in addition, are able to inform the school doctor of any problems that are worrying them. When the child is examined these completed questionnaires are presented to the school doctor who already has the infant welfare record card in the case of entrants to school life, and the school medical card in the case of older children. These two are studied in conjunction with the examination. A further innovation was started in 1964. It was decided that the medical examination of children leaving school was not always necessary. Many of them had already been seen at least twice during school life and were probably quite fit so a system of selective medical examination was introduced. The parents of children leaving school received a questionnaire in which they entered details of any illness their child may have had since they entered secondary school and also have an opportunity to state if they have any problems. They are also asked whether they wish their child to be medically examined before leaving. These completed forms are studied in conjunction with the school medical record and any observations the Head Teacher may have. If it is considered that a medical examination is not indicated the school medical card is stamped accordingly and they are exempt. However, if the parents do not think a medical necessary but something in the medical record indicates that a further examination would be useful, then the child is medically examined. The result on the first year has been that the time spent on medical examinations in the secondary modern schools has been cut down and no difficulties have so far been experienced.

## School Dental Service

As I reported in 1963, the Crewkerne Area Dental Officer carried out inspections at the Junior Schools and the Secondary Modern School during the year.

## Speech Therapy

Arrangements were made for the Speech Therapist, Miss Ledamun, to hold a clinic in the medical inspection room at the Secondary Modern School. I am grateful to Mr. Tancock, the Headmaster, for allowing the use of this room for this purpose. At the end of the year nine children were attending for speech therapy in Ilminster.

## Orthopaedic Service

Children requiring routine orthopaedic exercises and supervision were seen by Miss Read at the Chard clinic. She attended there once per month. Children were referred to the orthopaedic surgeon at regular intervals and copies of the reports were sent to me.

Vaccinations

Vaccinations are done by the private practitioners in their surgeries. The majority are primary vaccinations for infants but there are an increasing number for people travelling abroad. Details are also shown in Appendix B, Table 2.

Home Help Service

The County Council provides a home help service in the town and the arrangements were unchanged.

School Medical Service

I carried out medical inspections at all the County schools in the town during 1954. Details of these inspections can be found in Appendix B, Table 3.

After the school medical examinations are completed, I inspect the building and as a result of the inspection made at the Junior Boys' School I found that the toilet facilities were most unsatisfactory and reported on them to the County Council. I am pleased to say that during the year there were complete rebuilds and now have been brought up to an excellent standard.

The parents of children who are for medical inspection receive an important questionnaire form in which they are asked to fill in details of any illnesses their child might have had and, in addition, are asked to inform the school doctor of any problems that are worrying them. When the child is examined these completed questionnaires are presented to the school doctor who already has the infant's welfare record card in the case of children in school life, and the school medical card in the case of other children. These two are studied in conjunction with the examination. A further inspection was started in 1954. It was decided that the medical examination of children leaving school was not always necessary. Many of them had already been seen at least twice during school life and were probably quite fit to a system of selective medical examination was introduced. The parents of children leaving school received a questionnaire in which they entered details of any illness their child may have had since they entered secondary school and also gave an opportunity to state if they have any problems. They are also asked whether they wish their child to be medically examined before leaving. These completed forms are studied in conjunction with the school medical record and any observations the Head Teacher may have. If it is considered that a medical examination is not indicated the school medical card is stamped accordingly and they are exempt. However, if the parents do not think a medical examination is necessary but something in the medical record indicates that a further examination would be useful, then the child is medically examined. The results on the first year has been that the time spent on medical examinations in the secondary modern schools has been cut down and no difficulties have so far been experienced.

School Dental Service

As I reported in 1953, the Crowker Area Dental Officer carried out inspections at the Junior Schools and the Secondary Modern School during the year.

Speech Therapy

Arrangements were made for the Speech Therapist, Miss Johnson, to hold a clinic in the medical treatment room at the Secondary Modern School. I am grateful to Mr. Trench, the Headmaster, for allowing the use of this room for this purpose. At the end of the year 1954 children were attending for speech therapy in Lincoln.

Orthopaedic Service

Children requiring routine orthopaedic exercises and supervision were seen by Miss Head at the Child Clinic. She attended three or four months. Children were referred to the orthopaedic surgeon at regular intervals and copies of the reports were sent to me.

### Ophthalmic Service

The arrangement where by the health visitors do an annual eye test on all children worked satisfactorily during the year and the number of children referred to the County Oculist increased. Unfortunately he had a period of illness and there was a fairly considerable delay in receiving appointments.

### Epileptics.

Modern drug treatment has meant that many children who would have previously been incapacitated by their illness are now able to carry on normal lives attending ordinary schools. They are seen at hospital outpatients at regular intervals and reports on their medical progress are sent to me as well as to their private doctor. Any difficulties arising at school are rapidly sorted out. There have been no difficult episodes during 1964.

### Spastics

Children with minor degrees of spasticity are, if it is possible, encouraged to attend the ordinary school. The more serious cases are placed in special schools by arrangement with the County Council. This system works well.

### Blind Persons

Somerset County Association for the Blind keep a register of blind and partially sighted persons in the County. There were seven blind and one partially sighted person resident in Ilminster on the Register at 31st December, 1964.

### Ambulance Service

The County Council are responsible for the ambulance service which covers the town and surrounding area. Some ambulances are garaged at Ilminster but the control centre is in Taunton. This arrangement worked well during 1964.

### Mental Health

The Mental Health Sub-Committee of the County Council continued with their responsible work and encouraged the furtherance of the policy of treating mental disorders as far as possible in the home. This requires careful selection but is proving to be of considerable value quite apart from lightening the load on hospital beds. Children and young adults in need of training are catered for at the Lopen Training Centre. They are conveyed there daily. The Centre holds nineteen split into groups and the work they do there is very encouraging.

### Care of the Aged

The Council continued to pursue their policy of providing improved special housing for old people and ten dwellings for them were completed during the year. There was considerable publicity and correspondence about old people living in abnormally cold dwellings during the winter. It was suggested that the Government should give a special allowance to them for purchasing extra fuel during the winter months. One of the cases which triggered off this publicity was an elderly lady living in the town. It is true that the temperature in her home was below the generally acceptable temperature standards. However, it so happened that she had a sizeable sum of money of her own which could have been spent on fuel if she had so wished. She chose not to spend her money in that way. Presumably she had been living in the same sort of way for a number of years and despite her cold house in winter had survived to the age of 80 plus. Many people living in much warmer houses fail to reach this age.

### Disabled Persons

The Ilminster Good Fellowship Club continued to maintain its membership and carried out an active programme during the year.

Outpatient Service

The arrangement made by the health visitors to an annual eye test on all children worked satisfactorily during the year and the number of children referred to the County Council increased. Unfortunately he had a period of illness and there was a fairly considerable delay in resuming appointments.

Referrals

Modern day treatment has meant that many children who would have previously been hospitalized by their illness are now able to carry on normal lives attending ordinary schools. They are seen at hospital outpatients at regular intervals and reports on their medical progress are sent to me as well as to their parents. My attention is called to any children who require special attention. There have been no difficult episodes during 1954.

Specialist

Children with minor degrees of squint are, if it is possible, encouraged to attend the ordinary school. The more serious cases are referred to special schools by arrangement with the County Council. This system works well.

Blind Persons

Blind and partially sighted persons in the County. There were never blind and one partially sighted person resident in Ilminster in the year ending 31st December, 1954.

Abulance Service

The County Council are responsible for the ambulance service which covers the town and surrounding areas. Some ambulances are based at Ilminster but the central centre is in Tisbury. This arrangement worked well during 1954.

Health Centre

The Health Centre Sub-Committee of the County Council continued with their responsible work and encouraged the furtherance of the policy of providing mental treatment as far as possible in the home. This requires careful selection but is proving to be of considerable value apart from lightening the load on hospital beds. Children and young adults in need of treatment are referred for at the Ilminster Health Centre. They are conveyed there daily. The Centre holds clinics with these groups and the work they do there is very extensive.

Home of the Aged

The Council continued to pursue their policy of providing improved special housing for old people and for dealing for them were completed during the year. There was considerable publicity and correspondence about old people living in abnormally cold dwellings during the winter. It was suggested that the Government should give a special allowance to them for providing extra fuel during the winter months. One of the cases which triggered off this publicity was an elderly lady who in the year. It is true that the temperature in her home was below the generally acceptable temperature standard. However, it is proposed that she had a stove in her own house which could give her heat as well as the house. The stove was broken and she was unable to get it fixed. It is true that the temperature in her home was below the generally acceptable temperature standard. However, it is proposed that she had a stove in her own house which could give her heat as well as the house. The stove was broken and she was unable to get it fixed. Many people living in such a state of affairs will be glad to have their homes repaired.

Medical Progress

The Ilminster Good Fellowship Club continued to maintain its membership and carried out an active programme during the year.

## Health Education

The Council subscribes to the Central Council for Health Education and makes use of their very effective posters and literature. Every opportunity is taken to educate the public in the principles of good health and accident prevention.

There are also many leaflets and booklets which are available to the public. Details are given in Appendix C, Table 1.

Inspection of children against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus was carried out throughout the year by general practitioners and Dr. Ford and myself. There was one vaccine clinic. This vaccine clinic was held at the school. As reported by Section 2, vaccine vaccination was continued as a routine.

The D.C.C. programme was carried out during February and March in the schools and all children were given the necessary immunisation. I also visited and administered vaccinations at homes.

The New Zealand Red Cross Society was visited in July and a total of 120 children were given blood. The entire stock of tetanus vaccine was used. The supply of vaccine had diminished since the last visit. The local health officer was of the opinion that the stock should be kept at a level of 100. It is hoped that by the next visit, a stock of the order of the above will be available and suitable for the vaccination of the 1-2 year children. Full details of the visit are given in Appendix C, Table 2.



The Council subscribes to the Central Council for Health Education and aims at their very effective program and literature. Every opportunity is taken to educate the public in the principles of good health and accident prevention.

SECTION C

Prevention and Control over Infectious Diseases and Other Diseases

There was a mild outbreak of measles during July, otherwise there were only two cases of whooping cough and one of erysipelas notified to me. Details are shown in Appendix C, Table 1.

Immunisation of children against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus was carried out throughout the year by general practitioners and Dr. Bond and myself. Trivax was the vaccine used. Oral poliomyelitis vaccine was also used throughout. As reported in Section B, smallpox vaccination was continued as a routine.

The B.C.G. programme was carried out during February and March in the schools and all children born in 1950 were offered vaccination. I skin tested and subsequently vaccinated 71 children.

The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit came to Ilminster in July and a total of 526 miniature X-Rays were taken. No active cases of tuberculosis were found. Five non-tuberculous but significant cases were detected. The total number making use of the service was less than at the previous visit. This was thought to be due to the site chosen which was not so central and it is hoped that on the next visit, a site in the centre of the town will be available and suitable for the positioning of the X-Ray caravan. Full details of the visit are shown in Appendix C, Table 2.

Investigation and Control over Infectious Diseases and Other Diseases

There was a mild outbreak of measles during July, otherwise there were only few cases of whooping cough and one of erysipelas. Details are shown in Appendix C, Table 1.

Immunization of children against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus was carried out throughout the year by general practitioners and Dr. Jones and myself. Typhoid and the vaccine used. Oral polio-vaccine was also used throughout. As reported in Section 1, measles vaccination was continued as a routine.

The B.C.G. programme was carried out during February and March in the schools and all children born in 1950 were offered vaccination. I also tested and subsequently vaccinated 77 children.

The Home Ministry Radiography Unit came to Llanaber in July and a total of 250 miniature X-Rays were taken. No active areas of tuberculosis were found. Five non-tuberculous but significant areas were detected. The total number making use of the service was less than at the previous visit. This was thought to be due to the site chosen which was not so central and it is hoped that on the next visit a site in the centre of the town will be available and suitable for the positioning of the X-Ray camera. Full details of the visit are shown in Appendix C, Table 2.

## SECTION D

### Environmental Health Services

#### A. Sanitary Circumstances

##### Climatic Conditions

1964 was a dry year and the reduced rainfall of 19.72 inches caused a certain amount of anxiety to the Wessex Water Board. The summer was a good one with plenty of sunshine for a change.

##### Water Supply

Sampling of water was carried out throughout the year by the Wessex Water Board and by our own department. No fewer than nine unsatisfactory samples were reported on. Various explanations were forthcoming but mainly the difficulties were with the chlorination plant. There were also complaints during May of excessive sand and grit in the water which caused considerable wastage from water overflows. The trouble was traced to sediment in the mains near the outlet of the Pretwood reservoir. This was removed and no further trouble experienced. There were complaints of discolouration of the water and these were found to co-incide with the flushing of the mains which is now carried out twice a month. Due to disturbance of sediment in the pipes, drawing off of water immediately after the flushing operation may well produce some discolouration of water.

##### Drainage and Sewage Disposal

The sewage works continued to give intermittent trouble during the year. Samples taken in February, April and May showed that effluent contained an excess of solids in suspension and the biological oxygen demand was at the upper acceptable limit, or above. Later in the year the reports were satisfactory. Occasional difficulties were experienced at the sewage works due to mechanical breakdowns which were promptly dealt with. In April a blocked sewer in Station Road took our workmen about two days to free and it was found to be due to an accumulation of fats in the effluent of a milk factory. The effluent from this factory has been the subject of negotiation between our Consulting Engineers and the firm and it is hoped to overcome these difficulties.

##### Public Cleansing and Refuse Collection

The Dowlish Ford tip which was filled by the end of 1963 was grassed over and the site cleared by February 1964. Now tipping during the winter months is carried on at the West Crescent site and during the summer months at Chilworthy. Both tips caught fire on one occasion during the year but this was promptly dealt with by our staff.

##### Public Conveniences

In common with other local authorities our conveniences are the target for vandals who appear to regard them as fair game. In this activity, females are just as destructive as males.

There is a type of person who cannot use a public convenience without writing on the walls or trying to remove some article of equipment. It is very difficult to detect the culprits. In large towns the presence of an attendant of course prevents a lot of the damage but in small towns the cost of repair and restoration in unattended conveniences is very considerable.

The Council try to maintain a high standard of cleanliness and provide hand washing facilities.

In a lavatory, the most heavily infected article is the handle of the flushing apparatus, closely followed by the wash hand basin tap. It is high time both were foot operated. This is not a

Environmental Health Services

A. Sanitary Conditions

Sanitary Conditions

1954 was a dry year and the reduced rainfall of 19.75 inches caused a certain amount of anxiety to the Health Water Board. The concern was a good one with plenty of evidence for a change.

Water Supply

Sampling of water was carried out throughout the year by the Health Water Board and by our own department. No lower than nine sanitary samples were reported on. Various explanations were forthcoming but mainly the difficulties were with the chlorine plant. There were also complaints during May of ammonia from food and grit in the water which caused considerable waste from water overflows. The trouble was traced to sediment in the mains and the outlet of the Pressure reservoir. This was removed and no further trouble experienced. There were complaints of discoloration of the water and these were found to be connected with the flushing of the mains which is now carried out twice a month. Due to disturbance of sediment in the pipes, drawing off of water immediately after the flushing operation may still produce some discoloration of water.

Waste and Sewage Disposal

The sewage works continued to give intermittent trouble during the year. Samples taken in February, April and May showed that effluent contained an excess of solids in suspension and the bacterial oxygen demand was at the upper acceptable limit, or above. In the year the reports were satisfactory. Occasional difficulties were experienced at the sewage works due to mechanical breakdown which were promptly dealt with. In April a blocked sewer in Station Road took our workers about two days to free and it was found to be due to an accumulation of fat in the effluent of a milk factory. The effluent from this factory has been the subject of negotiation between our Consulting Engineers and the firm and it is hoped to overcome these difficulties.

Public Cleansing and Refuse Collection

The domestic food tip which was filled by the end of 1953 was removed over and the site cleared by February 1954. Now tipping during the winter months is carried on at the West Grosvenor site and during the summer months at Ditching. Both tips caught fire on one occasion during the year but this was promptly dealt with by our staff.

Public Conveniences

In common with other local authorities our conveniences are the target for vandals who appear to regard them as fair game. In this respect, however, we just as distinctive as others.

There is a type of person who cannot use a public convenience without writing on the walls or trying to remove some article of equipment. It is very difficult to detect the culprit. In large towns the presence of an attendant of course prevents a lot of the damage but in small towns the cost of repair and restoration is undoubtedly considerable.

The Council try to maintain a high standard of cleanliness and provide hand washing facilities.

In a lavatory, the most heavily selected article is the handle of the flushing apparatus, closely followed by the soap hand bowl. It is high time both were lost operators. This is not a

fantastic suggestion. A few years ago the binette in our kitchens had a removable lid. Now nearly all are foot operated. The same change can easily be achieved in a W.C.

#### Rodent Destruction

The rodent operator is shared by ourselves with Chard Borough and Crewkerne and he worked in the town one week per month. There were no heavy infestations.

#### Swimming Baths

The Secondary Modern School and Boys' Grammar School both have swimming baths. The former is hand chlorinated and difficulties were experienced with the bath construction which limited its use. The improvements carried out by the Governors of the Grammar School to their bath have proved very satisfactory and the bath was in constant use during the summer months. The County Council have produced an excellent handbook detailing the methods of maintenance of swimming bath and one of these is issued to every school which has one.

#### Smoke Abatement

There was no problem concerning smoke nuisance during 1964.

#### B. Factories Act

Details of the inspections carried out can be found in Appendix D, Table 2.

#### C. Housing

The Council erected twenty houses during the year and twenty-nine were in the course of erection at 31st December. There were fifty-eight urgent cases awaiting re-housing and another forty-five applicants for old peoples dwellings. The Council commenced to deal with the problem of re-housing the tenants of Summervale but at the end of the year this was still not completed. A medical inspector from the Ministry of Health visited the site in October and reported adversely on the living conditions obtaining there.

Appendix C, Table 3, gives full details of the housing situation.

#### D. Inspection and Supervision of Food

##### Milk

There are three registered distributors and one registered dairy premises. The County Council carried out routine milk sampling.

An increasing problem which is being encountered in untreated milk is the presence of brucella abortus. This is the causative organism of undulant or relapsing fever, a prolonged and debilitating illness. Obviously those most exposed to infection are farmworkers and veterinary surgeons who may handle infected cows at the time of the birth of a calf. The cow excretes the organism in the milk and unless the milk is heat treated those who drink it are at risk.

There is a readily available vaccine which farmers can obtain for their cows. This has the effect of preventing the cows aborting but it does not prevent the organism occurring in the milk. During routine sampling of raw milk a brucella examination is carried out. If this is positive, I have a duty to see that all milk for human consumption is heat treated before retail. The routine pasteurisation of all milk before sale to the public is the only sure safeguard against this and other pathogens occurring in milk.

...the results of the study in our laboratory...  
...the results of the study in our laboratory...  
...the results of the study in our laboratory...

General Discussion

The present experiment is shared by ourselves with other workers...  
...the results of the study in our laboratory...  
...the results of the study in our laboratory...

References

The following references are given...  
...the results of the study in our laboratory...  
...the results of the study in our laboratory...

Tables

There are no tables in this report.

Appendix

Details of the investigation carried out can be found in Appendix...  
...the results of the study in our laboratory...  
...the results of the study in our laboratory...

Index

The Council advised twenty houses during the year and twenty-nine...  
...the results of the study in our laboratory...  
...the results of the study in our laboratory...

Appendix C, Table 1, gives full details of the housing situation.

Index and Description of Lists

Index

There are three separate indexes and one separate list...  
...the results of the study in our laboratory...  
...the results of the study in our laboratory...

An interesting problem which is being encountered in untreated...  
...the results of the study in our laboratory...  
...the results of the study in our laboratory...

There is a readily available method which remains in...  
...the results of the study in our laboratory...  
...the results of the study in our laboratory...

However, this sometimes is an embarrassment to the farmer so he promptly sell the cow in the open market and it turns up again in another area where it infects the bulk milk supply of another farm. There is no legal power to stop this. Until the Government embark on an eradication policy such as was done in the case of tuberculosis, the situation will not improve.

#### Ice Cream

There are seventeen premises registered for the sale of ice cream all of which is manufactured outside the town and sold in pre-packed form. I regret to have to report that once again no ice cream sampling was done in 1964.

#### Meat

There are two licensed slaughter houses which are privately owned. One hundred per cent meat inspection was carried on throughout the year. This takes up a considerable amount of the inspectors time which is shown by the details given in Appendix D, Table A. Difficulty was experienced with blood entering the sewer from one of the slaughter houses and I visited it in company with the Chief Public Health Inspector in an endeavour to suggest a method of overcoming this difficulty. The owner agreed to our suggestions at the time of the visit but had not put them into effect by the end of the year. Negotiations are continuing.

#### Food Premises

Apart from those premises registered for the sale of ice cream, there are none on the register in respect of the preparation of meat and I hope that it will be possible for the public health staff to visit the food premises in the town during the coming year and arrange for their registration.

The appointment of an additional public health inspector has made routine visits to food premises possible. No statutory action was necessary under the Food Hygiene Regulations and improvements were obtained by co-operation.

#### E. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Details of this are shown in Appendix D, Table 5.



However, this situation is an improvement on the former  
as the majority will be in the open market and it leaves  
up to the market to decide where to take  
the bulk of the supply of goods. There is no legal power to  
keep this. Until the Government starts on an economic policy  
which is based on the needs of the community, the situation will  
not improve.

Ice Cream

There are no special provisions registered for the sale of ice  
cream all of which is produced outside the town and sold in  
pre-packed form. I expect to have to report this once again as  
the cream supplied was done in 1962.

Hot

There are two licensed slaughter houses which are privately  
owned. One however has been registered and carried on  
throughout the year. This house is a considerable amount of the  
meat which is shown in the details given in Appendix D,  
Table A. It is situated in the town and I visited it in company with the  
Local Public Health Inspector in an endeavour to suggest a method of  
overcoming this difficulty. The owner agreed to our suggestions as  
the time of the visit was not too late in the year and  
the year. Regulations are continuing.

Food Premises

Apart from those premises registered for the sale of ice cream,  
there are none on the register in respect of the production of meat  
and I hope that it will be possible for the public health staff to  
visit the food premises in the town during the coming year and arrange  
for their registration.

The appointment of an additional public health inspector has  
made routine visits to food premises possible. No necessary action  
was necessary under the Food Hygiene Regulations and improvements  
were obtained by co-operation.

Table A. Slaughter and Slaughter Premises for 1962

Details of this are shown in Appendix D, Table A.

APPENDIX A - TABLE 1

Registrar General's estimate of population mid 1964	2,820
No. of inhabited houses at the end of 1964 according to the Rate Book ... ..	988
Rateable Value . . . . .	£91,309
Sum represented by a penny rate .. . . .	£ 356
Area ... ..	531 acres

APPENDIX A - TABLE 2

BIRTH RATE 12.8		Comparability Factor 0.98	
Live Births	Total	M 18	F 19
	Legitimate	16	18
	Illegitimate	2	1
Still Births	Total	-	1
	Legitimate	-	1
	Illegitimate	-	-
Death of Infants under 1 year	Total	-	1
	Legitimate	-	1
	Illegitimate	-	-
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	Total	-	1
	Legitimate	-	1
	Illegitimate	-	-
Death of Infants under 1 week	Total	-	1
	Legitimate	-	1
	Illegitimate	-	-

APPENDIX A - TABLE 3

DEATH RATE 10.7		Comparability Factor 0.98											
	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	Under 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+
Cancer of Stomach	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer of Lung	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer of Breast	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cancer of Other Sites	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervious System	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Other Heart Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other Circulatory Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other defined or Ill-defined Diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	3
	F	21	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	14

APPENDIX A - TABLE 1

5,850	Registrar General's estimate of population mid 1928
985	% of inhabited houses at the end of 1928 according to the 1928 Census
5,750	Estimated Value
5,300	Sum represented by a penny rate
5,310	Area

APPENDIX A - TABLE 2

Comprehensibility Factor 0.98		BIRTH RATE 15.8	
10	Total	15.8	Live Births
10	Legitimate		
10	Illegitimate		
1	Total		Still Births
1	Legitimate		
1	Illegitimate		
1	Total		Deaths of Infants under 1 year
1	Legitimate		
1	Illegitimate		
1	Total		Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks
1	Legitimate		
1	Illegitimate		
1	Total		Deaths of Infants under 1 week
1	Legitimate		
1	Illegitimate		

APPENDIX A - TABLE 3

Comprehensibility Factor 0.98											BIRTH RATE 10.7	
65-69	55-59	45-49	35-39	25-29	15-19	5-9	Under 5	Under 1 yr.	Total	Sex		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	M	Cancer of Stomach	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	M	Cancer of Lung	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	F	Cancer of Breast	
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	M	Cancer of Other	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	F	Other	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	M	Venereal Diseases	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	F	of Various Systems	
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	M	Genital Diseases	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	F	Other	
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	M	Other Heart Diseases	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	F		
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	M	Other Cerebro	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	F	Diseases	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	M	Other than on III	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	F	defined Diseases	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	M	Other Venereal	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	F	Diseases	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	M	All Other Diseases	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	F		
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	M	TOTAL ALL CAUSES	
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	F		

APPENDIX B - TABLE 1

ILMINSTER CHILD WELFARE CLINIC

Statistics for the twelve months ended  
31st December, 1964

No. of children who attended for the first time (under one year)	77
No. of children who attended during the year	302
Total attendances of children during the year	978
Average attendances of children per session	19
Total number of consultations by Medical Officer	Not recorded
No. of sessions with Medical Officer	" "
Total number of sessions	53

APPENDIX B - TABLE 2

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation  
in the year ended 31st December, 1964

---

Children born in the years:	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1955 - 59</u>	<u>1950 - 54</u>	<u>Total</u>
	6	24	3	-	-	-	-	33

No. of children who received a reinforcing injection in the year  
ended 31st December, 1964

---

Children born in the years:	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1955 - 59</u>	<u>1950 - 54</u>	<u>Total</u>
	-	1	2	3	-	51	1	58

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

No. of children who completed a primary course (normally 3 injections)  
of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in the year  
ended 31st December, 1964

---

Children born in the years:	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1955 - 59</u>	<u>1950 - 54</u>	<u>Total</u>
	6	23	3	-	-	-	-	32

APPENDIX I - TABLE 1

IMMUNIZING CLINIC WITHIN CLINIC

Statistics for the twelve months ended  
31st December, 1954

77	No. of children who attended for the first time (within one year)
305	No. of children who attended during the year
978	Total attendance of children during the year
10	Average attendance of children per session
Not recorded	Total number of consultations by Medical Officer
" "	No. of sessions with Medical Officer
52	Total number of sessions

APPENDIX II - TABLE 2

PRIMARY IMMUNIZATION

No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunization in the year ended 31st December, 1954

Children born in the period:	1954-1955	1955-1956	1956-1957	1957-1958	1958-1959	1959-1960	1960-1961	Total
	5	28	3	-	-	-	-	36

No. of children who received a retarding injection in the year ended 31st December, 1954

Children born in the period:	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959-1960	1960-1961	Total
	-	1	5	2	-	21	1	29

WORKING GROUP IMMUNIZATION

No. of children who completed a primary course (usually 3 injections) of pertussis vaccine (alone or in combination) in the year ended 31st December, 1954

Children born in the period:	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959-1960	1960-1961	Total
	8	23	3	-	-	1	-	35

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation  
in the year ended 31st December, 1964

Children born in the years:	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955 - 59	1950 - 54	Total
	6	24	3	-	-	-	-	33

No. of children who received a reinforcing injection in the year  
ended 31st December, 1964

Children born in the years:	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955 - 59	1950 - 54	Total
	-	1	2	3	-	51	1	58

POLIO MYELITIS VACCINATIONS

No. of persons who received a course of primary vaccination  
(two injections of Salk vaccin, three injection of quadruple  
vaccine or three doses of Oral vaccine) during the year 1964

Children born 1964	Children born 1963	Children born 1962	Children born 1943 / 61	Young persons born 1933 / 42	Persons under 40 yrs. of age and Priority Groups
3	21	4	9	1	1

Reinforcements 1964

No. of persons (all groups) who received a third Salk injection or fourth injection of quadruple vaccine	No. of children of 5 yrs. but under 12 yrs. who received a fourth Salk in- jection or fifth injection of quad- ruple vaccine	No. of persons (all groups) who received a reinforcing dose of Oral vaccine following two Salk injections	No. of children of 5 yrs. but under 12 yrs. who rec'd a dose of Oral vaccine after three Salk injections or 3 Oral doses or 2 Salk Injs. plus 2 Oral doses
-	-	-	15

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

AGE GROUPS	0 - 3 months	4 - 6 months	7 - 9 months	10 - 12 months	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 or over
	P	P	P	P	P R	P R	P R	P R
	-	-	1	-	4 -	1 -	2 -	1 -

P = Primary Vaccination

R = Re-vaccination

PERTUSSIS VACCINATION

No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunization  
in the year ended 31st December, 1964

Children born in the year:	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959 - 60	1958 - 59	Total
	6	24	3	-	-	-	-	33

No. of children who received a reinforcing injection in the year  
ended 31st December, 1964

Children born in the year:	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959 - 60	1958 - 59	Total
	-	1	2	3	-	21	1	28

DIPHTHERIA VACCINATION

No. of persons who received a course of primary vaccination  
(two injections of Dalk vaccine, three injections of parvovax  
vaccine or three doses of Dalk vaccine) during the year 1964

Children born 1964	Children born 1963	Children born 1962	Children born 1961	Children born 1960	Young persons born 1959 & 60	Persons under 10 years of age and Primary Groups
3	21	4	9	1	1	1

Reinforcements 1964

No. of persons (all groups) who received a first Dalk injection or fourth injection of parvovax vaccine	No. of persons (all groups) who received a reinforcing dose of Dalk vaccine following two Dalk injections or first injection of parvovax vaccine	No. of children of 5 years and under who received a reinforcing dose of Dalk vaccine	No. of persons (all groups) who received 5 year, but under 10 year, who received a dose of Dalk vaccine after 10 Dalk injections or 3 Dalk doses or 5 Dalk doses
-	-	-	13

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959 - 60	1958 - 59	1957 - 58	1956 - 57
1	1	2	2	7	1	1	2	1

P = Primary Vaccination

R = Re-vaccination

APPENDIX B - TABLE 3

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>No. on Roll</u>	<u>No. in-spected</u>	<u>Date of Medical Inspection</u>	<u>Children having milk</u>	<u>Children having dinner</u>	<u>Diphtheria Immunisation.</u>	<u>Date of last Dental Inspection</u>
Ilminster Junior Boys'	71	34	16.12.64	91.55%	69.01%	-	March '64
Ilminster Boys' Grammar	170	24	22.7.64	70.58%	71.77%	-	Autumn '63
Ilminster Infants' & Junior Girls'	180	96	16/18/20. 3.64	94.44%	81.11%	24	6.3.64
Ilminster Secondary Modern	317	96	10/12.6.64	41%	55.2%	-	10/11.2.64



APPENDIX B - TABLE 1

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>No. as No. 1st</u>	<u>Date of</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Date of</u>	<u>Date of</u>
	<u>Year</u>	<u>Inspection</u>	<u>Admitted</u>	<u>Admitted</u>	<u>Inspection</u>	<u>Inspection</u>
			<u>Since</u>	<u>Since</u>		
			<u>1912</u>	<u>1912</u>		
Lincoln Junior High	71	10/15/24	97.5%	98.0%	-	March '24
Lincoln High School	170	10/15/24	90.5%	91.7%	-	Autumn '24
Lincoln High School & Junior High	180	10/15/24 2.6%	98.4%	97.1%	24	6.3.24
Lincoln High School	217	10/15.24	97%	95.2%	-	10/15.24





APPENDIX C - TABLE 2

Mass Radiography

Court Barton, Ilminster, July, 1964

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number X-Rayed (Miniature Films) ... ..	197	329	526
Significant ... ..	3	4	7
Inactive Tuberculosis ... ..	1	1	2
Non-Tuberculosis Cases ... ..	2	3	5
<u>Analysis of those attending:</u>			
Doctors' cases	1	1	2
Small Firms	87	120	207
Public	109	208	317

Hyde Plastics, Ltd., Ilminster

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number X-Rayed (miniature Films)	32	26	58

Horlicks Farms & Dairies, Ilminster

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number X-Rayed (Miniature Films)	39	28	67

C. & J. Clark, Ltd., Ilminster

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number X-Rayed (Miniature Films)	102	92	194
<u>Analysis of those attending:</u>			
C. & J. Clark employees	92	92	184
Other small firms	10	-	10

Wharf Lane Concrete Co. Ltd., Ilminster

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number X-Rayed (Miniature Films)	73	14	87
<u>Analysis of those attending:</u>			
Wharf Lane Concrete Co. employees	72	12	84
Other small firms	1	1	2
Public	-	1	1

Non-Industrial

Eastman Kodak, Ltd., 1984

Total	Female	Male	
258	120	137	... .. (Industrial Firm)
7	4	3	... ..
2	1	1	... ..
2	2	0	... ..
2	1	1	... ..
207	120	87	... ..
219	208	111	... ..

Eastman Kodak, Ltd., 1984

Total	Female	Male	
28	28	0	... .. (Industrial Firm)

Eastman Kodak, Ltd., 1984

Total	Female	Male	
83	28	55	... .. (Industrial Firm)

Eastman Kodak, Ltd., 1984

Total	Female	Male	
194	92	102	... .. (Industrial Firm)
184	92	92	... ..
10	-	10	... ..

Eastman Kodak Co. Ltd., 1984

Total	Female	Male	
23	19	4	... .. (Industrial Firm)
24	12	12	... ..
1	1	0	... ..
1	1	0	... ..

APPENDIX D - TABLE 1

Water Supplies

Piped Supplies - results of  
samples taken for Analysis

<u>Raw Water</u>				<u>Treated after going into Supply</u>			
<u>Bacteriological</u>		<u>Chemical</u>		<u>Bacteriological</u>		<u>Chemical</u>	
Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
1	-	-	-	13	9	1	-
No. of dwellings (1) on mains supply .. 986				(2) Not on mains supply .. 1			
No. of parishes with piped water supply from (a) Public mains .. Nil				(b) Private sources .. Nil			
No. of parishes without a piped supply and which cannot be supplied at a reasonable cost ... .. Nil							
No. of houses relying on (i) well supplies .. Nil				(ii) spring supplies .. Nil			

APPENDIX D - TABLE 2

Factories Acts, 1937 - 1959

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>	<u>No. of written notices</u>	<u>No. of occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 enforced by Local Authority	6	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	23	5	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	5	3	-	-
Total	<hr/> 34	12	-	-
Cases in which defects were found ... ..				1
Cases in which defects found were remedied ..				1

OUTWORKERS

No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 ... .. 9

ANNEXURE B - TABLE 1

Water Supplies

Typed Supplies - results of  
samples taken for analysis

<u>Raw Water</u>		<u>Treated after going into Supply</u>	
<u>Bacteriological</u>	<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Bacteriological</u>	<u>Chemical</u>
Factory	Factory	Factory	Factory
-	-	2	1
-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-

No. of houses relying on (i) well supplies .. Nil (ii) spring supplies .. Nil  
 No. of houses without a piped supply and which cannot be  
 supplied at a reasonable cost ... .. Nil  
 No. of houses with piped water supply from (a) public mains .. Nil  
 (b) private sources .. Nil  
 No. of houses (i) on mains supply .. 900 (ii) Not on mains supply .. 1

ANNEXURE B - TABLE 2

Factories Act, 1947 - 1950

<u>No. of</u>	<u>No. of</u>	<u>No. of</u>	<u>No. on</u>	
<u>factories</u>	<u>written</u>	<u>inspections</u>	<u>factories</u>	
<u>provisioned</u>	<u>orders</u>			
-	-	4	8	(i) Factories in which Section 7 is not complied with and which are not covered by local authority
-	-	2	20	(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is complied with and which are covered by local authority
-	-	2	2	(iii) Other factories in which Section 7 is complied with and which are covered by the local authority (including unlicensed premises)
-	-	8	30	<u>Total</u>

OVERVIEW

No. of factories in which Section 7 is not complied with .. 1

No. of factories in which Section 7 is complied with .. 2

APPENDIX D - TABLE 3

HOUSING

Action taken during year

1. No. of houses included in Clearance Areas for which Orders are still to be made .....	Nil
2. No. of houses in Clearance Areas which have been patched for temporary accommodation under Section 48 of the Housing Act, 1957 .....	Nil
3. No. of houses closed or demolished under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957 (Clearance Areas) .....	Nil
4. No. of houses demolished or closed (a) under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 (individual unfits) .....	3
(b) for other purposes (road improvements, etc.) .....	Nil
(c) houses subject to Closing Orders now demolished .....	8
5. No. of temporary dwellings (huts, etc.) demolished .....	Nil
6. No. of houses declared unfit under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957 (capable of repair) .....	Nil
7. No. of houses made fit during year .....	Nil
8. No. of unfit houses occupied under licence .....	Nil
9. Houses in multiple occupation (Housing Act, 1961) Action taken .....	Nil
10. Reconditioning of Condemned Houses - Exclusion from Clearance/ Demolition Orders (Housing Act, 1961) .....	Nil
11. Substitution of Closing Order for Demolition Order (housing Act, 1961) Action taken .....	Nil
12. Housing Act, 1964. Any action taken during year .....	Nil
13. <u>Rent Act, 1957 (1st Schedule) - Certificates of Disrepair:-</u>	
(a) No. of applications received .....	1
(b) Certificates issued .....	1

	Houses erected during year		Houses in course of erection		Gained from conversion of large houses or buildings into flats or dwellings	Lost from conversion of two or more houses to one
	For Slum Clearance	For other purposes	For Slum Clearance	For other purposes		
Local Authority	-	20	-	29	-	-
Private Enterprise	-	14	-	9	-	-

<u>No. of Post-war houses erected from 1st April, 1945 to 31st Dec., 1964</u>			Housing Programme
By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise		
252	92		Extension of Orchard Vale housing site & the erection of flats - 48 units

- (a) No. of temporary housing units occupied (i) prefabs .. 43 (ii) huts, etc. Nil
- (b) No. of houses found overcrowded ... .. 1



HOUSING

action taken during year

1	No. of houses included in Clearance Areas for which Orders are still to be made	111
2	No. of houses in Clearance Areas which have been patrolled temporarily unoccupied under Section 45 of the Housing Act, 1937	111
3	No. of houses cleared or demolished under Section 45 of the Housing Act, 1937 (Clearance Areas)	111
4	No. of houses demolished or cleared (a) under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1937 (Statutory Units) (b) for other purposes (road improvements, etc.) (c) houses subject to Closing Orders now demolished	111
5	No. of temporary dwellings (barracks, etc.) demolished	111
6	No. of houses defined under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1937 (capable of repair)	111
7	No. of houses with 12 1/2 years lease	111
8	No. of units houses occupied under license	111
9	Houses in existing occupation (Housing Act, 1937) action taken	111
10	Requisitioning of houses for Clearance Areas - Extension from Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1937)	111
11	Requisitioning of houses under the Requisition Order (Housing Act, 1937)	111
12	Housing Act, 1937 (see Schedule) - Certificate of Unfitness	111
13	No. of applications received (a) Certificate issued (b) Certificate issued	111

Houses cleared during year	Houses in course of erection		Houses erected during year
	houses or buildings in course of erection	houses or buildings in course of erection	
10	25	25	10
10	25	25	10

No. of houses in course of erection from 1st April, 1937 to 31st March, 1938

By local authority

35

Extension of Council's powers under the Housing Act, 1937

111

(a) No. of temporary housing units occupied (i) private (ii) public

(b) No. of houses found overcrowded

Houses required

(i)	To replace houses scheduled for demolition	)	For all purposes ...	134
(ii)	To abate overcrowding			
(iii)	For other purposes			
(iv)	Applications for Council houses at end of year:-			
	(a) Urgent bona fide cases ...	...	...	58
	(b) Applications for Old Peoples Dwellings ...	...	...	45
	(c) Others.. ...	...	...	31
			Total applications	134
(v)	Total number of Council Houses sold during the year ..	...	...	Nil

	No. of permanent dwellings in District as at 31.12.63 (a)	Gained from conversions and erected during 1964 (b)	Total (a) + (b)	Less Houses demolished, closed, etc. during year	No. of permanent dwellings in District as at 31.12.64	
					L.A.	P.E.
L.A.	275	20	295	-	295	-
P.E.	682	14	696	3	-	693
Total	957	34	991			

OLD PEOPLES' DWELLINGS

No. erected to 31.12.64		No. in course of erection	
With County Council Aid	Without County Council Aid	With County Council Aid	Without County Council Aid
10	-	-	-

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

A. Discretionary

No. of applications and houses dealt with by Local Authority during year:-

(1)		(2)	
<u>Received</u>		<u>Approved</u>	
Applications	No. of Dwellings	Applications	No. of Dwellings
1	1	1	1

NOTE: No. of applications approved in respect of owner/occupiers during year ..... 1  
 Average cost per dwelling approved during year ..... £362  
 Amount of grant payable by Local Authority ..... £181

B. Standard

1.	No. of applications	(a) Received	...	...	...	...	6
		(b) Approved	...	...	...	...	6
2.	No. of houses where Standard Amenities have been provided ..						9

NOTE: No. of applications approved in respect of owner/occupiers during year ..... 5



APPENDIX D - TABLE 4

Meat Inspection

	<u>Cattle excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
No. killed (if known)	765	867	797	4079	554	-
Number inspected	765	867	797	4079	554	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	20	3	15	13	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	159	458	16	213	112	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	20.9	55.13	2.38	5.34	22.56	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	3	-	28	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weight of meat condemned (in lbs.) for:-						
(a) Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Cysticercosis	181	68	-	29	-	-
(c) Other	1470	12650	219	1177	1559	-
Total (in lbs.) condemned	1651	12718	219	1206	1559	-



APPENDIX D - TABLE 5

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

A. No. of premises registered under Act. ... ..	48
Brief notes of action taken in implementing Regulations:	8 premises have been inspected under the Act. No action has been necessary to date except for minor details.
B. Additional staff employed ... ..	Nil

Oilseed, Sugar and Tobacco Premises Ltd., 1957

48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<p>5 premises have been inspected under the act. No action has been necessary to date except for minor details.</p>	<p>Total notes of action taken in implementing Regulations:</p>	<p>No. of premises registered under act.</p>	<p>Additional staff employed</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>...</p>