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Contributors

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Kingsbridge Rural District Council



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REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the year 1970

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KINGSBRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE AREA DURING 1973.

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STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH
ALBANY, N. Y.

STATE

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Deputy Medical Officer of Health	DR. J. J. COLE, N. Y. C.
Chief Officer and Control Public Health Department	DR. J. J. COLE, N. Y. C.
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KINGSBRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE AREA DURING 1970.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I present herewith the Annual Report on the health of the area during 1970, drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health and Social Security Circular 1/71, dated January, 1971. Included in this Report is the Report of your Chief Public Health Inspector.

STATISTICS

The Registrar General estimated the population increased by 50 persons to a total of 12,130. Deaths exceeded births by 33, which indicates that 83 persons moved into the District. There were 125 births, 32 fewer than in 1969, giving a Standardised Rate of 12.6 per thousand, which is lower than the National Average of 16.0 per thousand. Deaths at 158, equally divided between men and women, gave a Standardised Rate of 10.5 per thousand, which is less than the National Average of 11.7. There were two infant deaths.

Approximately 57% of deaths were due to diseases of the heart and circulation, 20% due to cancer, and 8% were due to respiratory diseases.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Non-events or near misses in Public Health Preventive Medicine seldom reach the headlines, but nevertheless cause a great deal of activity behind the scenes. I suppose this is one of the characteristics of preventive medicine. Unlike the work of the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, which can be seen to be taking place in the District, the work of the Public Health Department is mostly unseen and many may not realise it is going on. This is as it should be because the occurrence of an outbreak of illness, for example, may indicate a breakdown in preventive measures. The aim of the Public Health Service is to improve and maintain health in the Community, so if the service is functioning correctly nothing happens except maintenance of or improvement in health.

Who can tell how many illness outbreaks are prevented by the constant inspection and re-inspection of food and meat premises and advice offered to retailers, or of the surveillance and follow-up of contacts of infectious illness? Then there is the sampling of milk supplied. Diseases like Brucellosis and Salmonellosis are constantly looked for and if detected, preventive action is immediately taken to protect the public. Inspection of dwelling houses, with the consequent improvement of sub-standard properties where possible, or their occasional demolition, plays a great part in the improvement of the environment. The proper maintenance of refuse disposal facilities and of sewage treatment works does much to reduce pollution of the environment.

All these functions, and more besides, are often taken for granted, and as I have already said it is only when something goes wrong that the importance of the Public Health Department comes to notice.

A great deal of uncertainty about the future exists in the Public Health Service as a result of the proposed Local Government re-organisation, but I am confident that the importance of these public health preventive measures will not be overlooked, and that there will still be a need for Public Health Inspectors and Medical Officers specialising in Environmental Health to be deployed in the Field.

Water Supply

Mains water is supplied by the South West Devon Water Board, and the supply has been excellent. The water is regularly sampled by the Board, and during the year no adverse reports were received.

Infections Common to Farm Animals and Man

Amongst the four Rural Districts of South West Devon, (Kingsbridge, Plympton, Tavistock and Totnes), and at Salcombe Urban District, a total of 100 outbreaks of Salmonella infection and 10 outbreaks of Brucellosis were reported in 1970.

<u>District</u>	<u>Salmonellosis</u>	<u>Brucellosis</u>	<u>Other</u>
Kingsbridge R.D.	32	2	0
Plympton R.D.	22	1	0
Tavistock R.D.	23	1	0
Totnes R.D.	22	6	0
Salcombe U.D.	1	0	0
	<u>100</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

96 of the Salmonella outbreaks were due to Salmonella dublin, which is particularly virulent amongst cattle, causing death in some instances. One outbreak in the Tavistock Rural District resulted in raw milk from the farm becoming infected. The farmer retailed farm bottled T.T. milk, and six of his customers who had drunk the infected raw milk became infected with Salmonella dublin food poisoning. People who drink raw milk dice with danger, and had this milk been pasteurised or even scalded before being drunk none of this illness would have occurred. In addition, the farmer and his cowman were also infected with Salmonella dublin, but it is not possible to decide whether their infection resulted from direct contact with infected animals or from drinking infected raw milk. At a farm in the Kingsbridge Rural District the farmer's daughter became infected with Salmonella dublin following similar infection in a cow.

There were three outbreaks of Salmonella typhimurium infection, two in cattle and one amongst a brood of ducks. No human illness resulted, although this particular infection can be very pathogenic to man.

One outbreak of Salmonella infantis was reported at a farm in the Totnes Rural District. This germ is also pathogenic to man, and although a total of 30 farm workers and their families regularly consumed raw milk from the farm no human illness was detected on test, and the raw milk was clear of infection.

Ten outbreaks of Brucellosis were reported on farms. In all cases milk from the farms was sent away for pasteurisation before sale, and in all but one farm the farmer and his staff either drank pasteurised milk or scalded the raw milk before it was drunk. The exception was at one farm in the Totnes Rural District where the farmer preferred to drink raw milk from those cows in his herd which he believed to be clear of infection with Brucellosis!

In conclusion, I wish to thank the staff and Councillors for their help and encouragement during the year.

JOHN WILDMAN

Medical Officer of Health

August, 1971.

ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1970.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Herewith I submit my report on the work of the Public Health Department during the year ended 31st December, 1970.

SEWERAGE

Bigbury-on-Sea and Chalfaborough

The scheme for sewerage Chalfaborough and providing pumping stations and treatment plant at Bigbury-on-Sea has commenced. It is anticipated that the new system will be in operation at the beginning of the next holiday season and will result in improvement in drainage conditions, particularly at Chalfaborough.

The treatment plant being provided is of the contact stabilisation type, which is something entirely new to this area.

Brownston

No works have been carried out at Brownston, and conditions remain unsatisfactory.

Loddiswell

No progress has been made in starting a new sewage disposal works for this village. Conditions, however, have improved at the Works since various modifications were carried out last year, and a new standard for effluent has been negotiated with the River Authority.

Stoke Fleming

Negotiations have been taking place between the County Council and their consultants and our consulting engineers regarding the proposed treatment plant at Stoke Fleming.

The question of dealing with the surcharge in the sewers and drainage from the Deer Park area is receiving priority, and it is hoped that a scheme for dealing with this problem will be put into effect before the coming winter.

Modbury

Proposals for resewering this area, and the construction of a new disposal works are being prepared with a view to submission to the Ministry for approval. The resewering of this particular township will present a number of problems and the overall scheme is likely to be a costly one.

Churchstow

Conditions at Churchstow have improved tremendously since the construction of proper sludge drying beds and various other modifications to the existing tank system.

East Allington

The improvements and construction of sludge drying beds at East Allington have led to improved conditions at this site. Although the works are grossly overloaded we have been able to maintain the requisite standards for effluent disposal.

West Alvington

In view of the fact that it is unlikely that the major reconstruction of the existing sewage works will take place in the near future, proposals are in hand to construct new sludge beds on this site with a view to improving conditions generally.

Slapton

The disposal works at Slapton were constructed in the thirties, and since that time sewers have been extended, and in addition to private properties drainage from the Field Studies Centre has been taken into the system. The works are grossly overloaded, and disposal of sludge presents serious problems. A scheme is being prepared to carry out certain modifications and repairs, and also to construct sludge beds.

East Portlemouth

There are two sewerage systems at East Portlemouth, and although both are relatively small they discharge crude sewage into the outfalls to the estuary. The conditions at the out-

falls are far from satisfactory, and at one particular outfall considerable maintenance has had to be carried out, due to repeated blockages. Schemes are being prepared to extend the outfalls to overcome this problem, and at the same time introduce tank systems into the sewers in order to settle out and to treat solid matter.

Woodleigh

For some considerable time serious problems have arisen at the Disposal Works due to the volume of infiltration water into the sewer. During the year, certain sections of the main sewer were relaid and this has resulted in greatly reduced flows and improved conditions at this Disposal Works.

Ringmore

During the course of the year a storm water tank was constructed on the Disposal site, thereby improving conditions here.

Maintenance

In my Report last year, I drew attention to the importance of maintaining standards at Sewage Disposal Works, particularly in view of the fact that a number of them were built prior to the war. These sites are consequently grossly overloaded, and this, coupled with the construction of new sites, continues to place a strain on the existing maintenance staff. During the year additional labour was employed, but the effect of this was nullified due to prolonged sickness of some members of the staff.

It does appear that next year there will be further need for additional re-organisation in the sewage maintenance section, in view of the new plant and pumping stations coming into operation in the Bigbury-on-Sea area.

Housing

Fifteen houses were represented as unfit and dealt with individually during the course of the year. Two houses were demolished, and a further thirteen made fit for human habitation.

Improvement Grants

The introduction of the new Improvement Grants system, whereby the amount of grant is substantially increased, has

naturally resulted in many more enquiries being made about such grants. It is interesting to note that the number of visits made in this connection has more than doubled during the period under review, compared with the previous year. During the year the Council revised its policy with regard to Improvement (Discretionary) Grants, and is now prepared to accept and give favourable consideration to such applications. In fact, there was nearly 100% increase in the number of applications for Standard grants, and in the period from July to December, 1970, there were thirteen applications for Improvement grants, of which ten were approved.

Meat Inspection

There was a slight increase in the number of animals inspected during the year, and a consequent increase in the number of visits made to slaughterhouses. The incidence of disease in the animals inspected remained about the same.

Moveable Dwellings

Generally, conditions on caravan sites within the area are satisfactory, but the question of the site at Beesands has not yet been resolved, and as a result I do not consider conditions here are entirely satisfactory.

Exemption were granted under the provisions of the Caravan Act by the Caravan Club to eleven sites; the maximum number of caravans which can be stationed on such sites at any one time must not exceed five.

There is a substantial increased demand for the provision of mobile sites, and personally I feel that such applications should be very carefully considered in view of the conditions likely to prevail when the motorway from Bristol to Plymouth comes into being. It appears to me that a balance between the desires of caravanners and those of local inhabitants must be maintained, and that the logical step in the interim is to provide mobile sites in close proximity to the motorway in order to reduce the inconvenience caused to normal traffic on our inadequate road system.

Refuse

The volume of refuse collected annually shows a marked increase; even so, the system worked very well during the year. The effect of this increase in volume is most apparent at the refuse disposal site at Molescombe. It is now

estimated that the life of the section now in use is approximately two to three years, and that it is time serious consideration is given to the development for tipping purposes of the remainder of the site.

This timing coincides with the amalgamation of Authorities and the subsequent taking over of this particular service by the County Council. In order to avoid difficulties arising from the disposal of refuse at that particular time, it will be necessary to consult with the County Council now in order to formulate proposals for dealing with this problem, and if necessary to implement some of these proposals prior to amalgamation.

Oil Pollution

This is an annual problem, although perhaps not so bad as in previous years. Oil was cleared from Bantham, Soar Mill, and Slapton Line. Whilst not forming a major part of the Council's duties it can prove to be a costly matter, as there does not seem to be any effective mechanical method of beach clearance. Hand labour and rakes usually form the backbone of the task force for this work.

General

At the beginning of the year an Additional Public Health Inspector, Mr. M. E. Lockett, was appointed. As a result of this appointment, it will be noted that the number of sanitary inspections during the year increased considerably, and particular emphasis was placed on inspections of food premises. This is a particular field where in the past it has been considered insufficient work was being carried out, and I am glad to say that as a result of inspections during the year improvements have been made in a number of establishments.

Generally speaking, conditions are satisfactory. The summary of inspections indicates increased activity on our part in the undermentioned fields:

- Housing
- Water sampling
- Water supply
- Ice cream sampling
- Drainage
- Improvement grants
- Sewerage and sewage disposal
- Nuisances and miscellaneous matters

Although the standards maintained in the permanent

establishments in respect of ice cream remain satisfactory, some concern is felt in respect of the itinerant vendors. In the majority of cases these vendors operate from old vans, ill-equipped and badly run, the operators having little knowledge of and little regard for food hygiene.

It was necessary during the year to take formal action regarding a local water supply serving a hamlet of five properties. In this case we received the co-operation of the South West Devon Water Board in affording a mains water supply, and consequently all the inhabitants were able to go on to public mains.

In August there were two areas which were flooded due to severe storms, viz. Torcross and South Pool. Following these incidents, various minor works were executed in an effort to minimise the effect of future storms, and I would like to pay tribute to the Emergency Services of the Devon County Council, who were most helpful and prompt in their efforts on our behalf.

Although there was a substantial decrease in the number of inspections made under Rodent Control, it is interesting to note that the number of inspections carried out as a result of notification by members of the public increased. This increased co-operation can only lead to improvement in this particular service.

In conclusion, may I thank all members and staff, both internal and external, for their support and encouragement throughout the year.

D. J. COLE

Chief Officer and Chief
Public Health Inspector

August, 1971.

A P P E N D I X

VITAL STATISTICS AND GENERAL STATISTICS, 1970.

Table 1

Figures for 1969 are shown in brackets

POPULATION

Estimated Mid-Year Population of Kingsbridge Rural District:

12,130 (12,080)

Natural increase or decrease	-33	(-2)
Migration in or out	+83	(+62)
Total increase or decrease	+50	(+60)

Population at 1961 Census 11,738

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Kingsbridge Rural District in acres 70,818

Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book (1.4.70)

Number of Inhabited Houses	5,128	(5,009)
Number of Houses per acre	0.072	(0.070)
Number of Persons per acre	0.171	(0.170)
Number of Persons per House	2.365	(2.411)
Dwellings owned by the Council	756	(756)

Rateable Value of District

£381,465 (£368,947)

Sum Represented by a Penny Rate

£1,522 (£1,457)

VITAL STATISTICS AND GENERAL STATISTICS, 1970.

Table 2

Figures for 1969 are shown in brackets.

BIRTHS

Standardised Live Birth Rate
per 1,000 population 12.6 (15.9)

Area Comparability Factor for Births 1.22 (1.22)

<u>Number of Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	68	57	125
Legitimate	66	54	120
Illegitimate	2	3	5

Number of Still Births 0 0 0

DEATHS

Standardised Death Rate
per 1,000 population 10.5 (10.7)

Area Comparability Factor for Deaths 0.81 (0.81)

<u>Number of Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
All ages - Total	79	79	158
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	1	1	2
Number under 4 weeks of age	1	0	1
Number under 1 week of age	0	0	0

Infantile Mortality Rate
per 1,000 Live Births 16.0 (0.0)

COMPARISON WITH RATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth Rate 16.0 (16.3)
Death Rate 11.7 (11.9)
Infantile Mortality Rate (Infants
under 1 year of age) 18.0 (18.0)

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1970.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Infective and Parasitic Diseases	0	1	1
2. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	2	3
3. Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	3	1	4
4. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	6	0	6
5. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	0	6	6
6. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1	1
7. Other Malignant Neoplasms	6	7	13
8. Other Endocrine, etc. Diseases	0	1	1
9. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	3	4
10. Hypertensive Disease	1	0	1
11. Ischaemic Heart Disease	22	20	42
12. Other Forms of Heart Disease	4	6	10
13. Cerebrovascular Disease	13	16	29
14. Other Diseases of Circulatory system	4	5	9
15. Influenza	1	0	1
16. Pneumonia	6	2	8
17. Asthma	1	0	1
18. Other Diseases of Respiratory system	3	0	3
19. Peptic Ulcer	0	1	1
20. Other Diseases of Digestive system	1	1	2
21. Nephritis and Nephrosis	0	1	1
22. Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
23. Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary system	0	2	2
24. Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal system	2	0	2
25. Congenital Anomalies	0	1	1
26. Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	0	2	2
27. All Other Accidents	1	0	1
28. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	2	0	2
Total All Causes	- 79	79	158

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1970

Table 1

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Age Group in Years</u>					
		<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1+</u>	<u>5+</u>	<u>15+</u>	<u>25+</u>	<u>Over 65</u>
Measles	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Infective Jaundice	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Tuberculosis (Lungs)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

Table 2

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Incidence by Quarters</u>			
		<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>
Measles	3	0	0	3	0
Scarlet Fever	1	0	1	0	0
Infective Jaundice	3	3	0	0	0
Tuberculosis (Lungs)	1	1	0	0	0

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION

In accordance with the requirements of the World Health Regulations, certificates of Smallpox and Cholera vaccinations in respect of persons travelling abroad were authenticated by the Public Health Department. An average of twenty such certificates are dealt with each week.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 and 1951

No action was necessary under Section 47 of the 1948 Act, or under the (Amendment) Act, 1951, for the removal and detention of persons in need of care and attention.

No burials took place under Section 50 of the 1948 Act.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

1. Hospitals

A General Practitioner Hospital with 13 beds is situated in Kingsbridge. The area is also served by hospitals at Plymouth, Totnes, Dartmouth and Torbay.

2. County Council Health Services

Under the National Health Services Act, 1946, the County Council provides the following services:-

Domiciliary midwives, home nurses, health visitors, supervisory care of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five, ambulance services, vaccination and immunisation procedures, home help services, and the after-care of such persons.

Full details can be obtained from the County Medical Officer at Exeter.

3. Laboratory Service

Bacteriological examinations of pathological specimens and samples of milk, water and ice cream are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory at Plymouth. The chemical analysis of water is undertaken by Public Analysts at Exeter.

4. General Medical and Dental Services

Three General Medical Practitioners live in villages in the District, and also seventeen doctors and ten dentists from adjoining towns serve the area.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1970.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse	..	..	..	120
Litter .. .. .	..	..	..	50
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	..	..	..	277
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	15
Inspections of Caravan Sites	..	..	..	101
Houses inspected under Public Health and Housing Acts				181
Pests .. .. .	..	..	..	28
Nuisances .. .. .	..	..	..	79
Food Premises (Shops, Dairies, Hotels, etc.)	..	..		175
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	35
Rodent Control	..	..	..	23
Ice Cream Samples	..	..	..	31
Water Samples	..	..	..	78
Water Supplies	..	..	..	44
Improvement Grants	..	..	..	216
Wrecks of the Sea	..	..	..	1
Slaughter of Animals Act	..	..	..	6
Petroleum Regulations	..	..	..	36
Dangerous Buildings	..	..	..	15
Drainage .. .. .	..	..	..	122
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	49
Food Inspection	..	..	..	27
Factories	..	..	..	-
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	..	..		6
Animal Boarding Establishments Act	..	..		-
Streams and Watercourses	..	..	..	31
Oil Pollution	..	..	..	59
Coastal Erosion	..	..	..	5
Flooding	..	..	..	40
Rent Act	..	..	..	10

1,860

MEAT INSPECTION

During the year 268 visits were made to slaughterhouses in the District. The following carcasses were inspected:

Cows	..	..	..	20
Heifers	..	..	..	84
Steers	..	..	..	207
Calves	..	..	..	21
Sheep	..	..	..	1,405
Pigs	..	..	..	85
				<u>1,822</u>

Total weight of meat condemned: 2 tons 9 cwt. 16 lbs.

Diseased meat, etc., is collected by arrangement and converted into glues and fertilisers.

Income from meat inspection charges amounted to £78.1s.0d.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excl. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	291	20	21	1,405	85
Number inspected	291	20	21	1,405	85
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	7	2	13	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	48	4	-	47	5
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and cysticerci	16.81	55.00	9.52	4.27	5.88
Tuberculosis only	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

OTHER FOODS

The following table indicates the number of food premises in the area, by type of business:

Bakehouses	..	..	..	6
Butchers' shops	..	..	..	10
Fishmongers and fryers	..	..	..	3
Ice cream - retailers	..	..	..	92
General stores	..	..	..	63
Dairies	..	..	..	3
Restaurants and cafes	..	..	..	30
Hotels and guest houses	..	..	..	82
Inns	..	..	..	41
Sweet confectioners	..	..	..	8
				<hr/>
				338

Registration of Premises under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955:

Sale of Ice Cream	..	..	..	92
Manufacture of Preserved Food	..	..	..	12
Number of new registrations under Section 16	..	..	..	9

Amount of food condemned during the year - 3cwts.109 lbs.

Ice Cream Sampling:

13 samples of ice cream were taken for examination during the year.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Licensed Sites and Caravans:

Number of Sites	..	..	..	30
Number of Caravans licensed	..	..	..	1,259
Licensed individual caravans	..	..	..	28

Eleven sites, each with a limit of five caravans, are exempt by virtue of membership of the Caravan Club. In addition, there are two mobile sites run by the Caravan and Camping Clubs.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF
THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

PART 1 of the Act

INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Health Inspector).

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. in Register</u>	<u>Inspec- tions</u>	<u>Number of Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupier Prose- cuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities (Factories with- out mechanical power)	3	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Factories with mechanical power)	27	-	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
	30	-	-	-

There is one out-worker.

RODENT CONTROL

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS

	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1. Number of Properties in District	4,634	822
2(a) Number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1,075	118
(b) Number of properties inspected in Section 2(a) which were found to be infected by:		
(i) Rats	1,053	116
(ii) Mice	22	2
3(a) Number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	582	79
(b) Number of properties inspected in Section 3(a) which were found to be infested by:		
(i) Rats	379	17
(ii) Mice	15	4

SEWERS

No areas were found to be infested during the year.

WATER SUPPLIES

Parish	Number of Habitable Houses	Number connected to Water Mains	Estimated Population served
Aveton Gifford	259	155	387
Bigbury	225	196	489
Blackawton	173	129	322
Buckland-tout-Saints	59	41	102
Charleton	149	122	305
Chivelstone	146	115	287
Churchstow	130	89	222
East Allington	146	124	310
East Portlemouth	113	97	242
Kingston	135	118	295
Loddiswell	264	225	563
Malborough	370	324	810
Modbury	405	340	850
Ringmore	97	93	232
Sherford	95	59	147
Slapton	189	160	400
South Huish	247	222	555
South Milton	149	132	330
South Pool	130	115	287
Stoke Fleming	400	354	884
Stokenham	683	621	1,552
Strete	158	140	350
Thurlestone	354	326	815
West Alvington	206	173	433
Woodleigh	55	36	91
	5,337	4,508	11,260

These figures relate to houses in existence on 1st April, 1970.

WATER SAMPLES

Source of Sample	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
* South West Devon Water Board Mains	219	2	221
Private Supplies	39	33	72
	258	35	293

* These figures include samples of water not in supply to consumers.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, 1970.

Grants for Improvement of Dwellings under Section 2,
Housing Act, 1969 - Discretionary Grants

(a) Applications (July to December period only):

Formal Applications received	..	..	..	13
Applications approved: Owner-occupied	..	..	..	8
Other dwellings	..	..	..	2

(b) Grants paid: No discretionary grant-aided work was completed in time for grants to be paid during this period.

Grants for Improvement of Dwellings under Section 8,
Housing Act, 1969 - Standard Grants

(a) Applications:

Formal Applications received	..	..	..	35
Applications approved: Owner-occupied	..	..	..	24
Other dwellings	..	..	..	11

(b) Grants paid:

Number of Dwellings - 34 Total Amount - £6,981.14s.0d.

Amenities provided:	Bathrooms	...	..	7
	Baths or showers		..	32
	Wash-hand basins		..	34
	Hot water supply		..	34
	Water closets	..	..	26
	Sinks	..	..	14
	Septic tanks	..	..	5
	Piped water supply		..	4

HOUSES DEALT WITH AS INDIVIDUAL UNFIT
OR SLUM CLEARANCE AREAS

Represented	15
Confirmed	15
Demolished	2
Families rehoused	3
Unfit houses made fit	13

