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KNARESBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

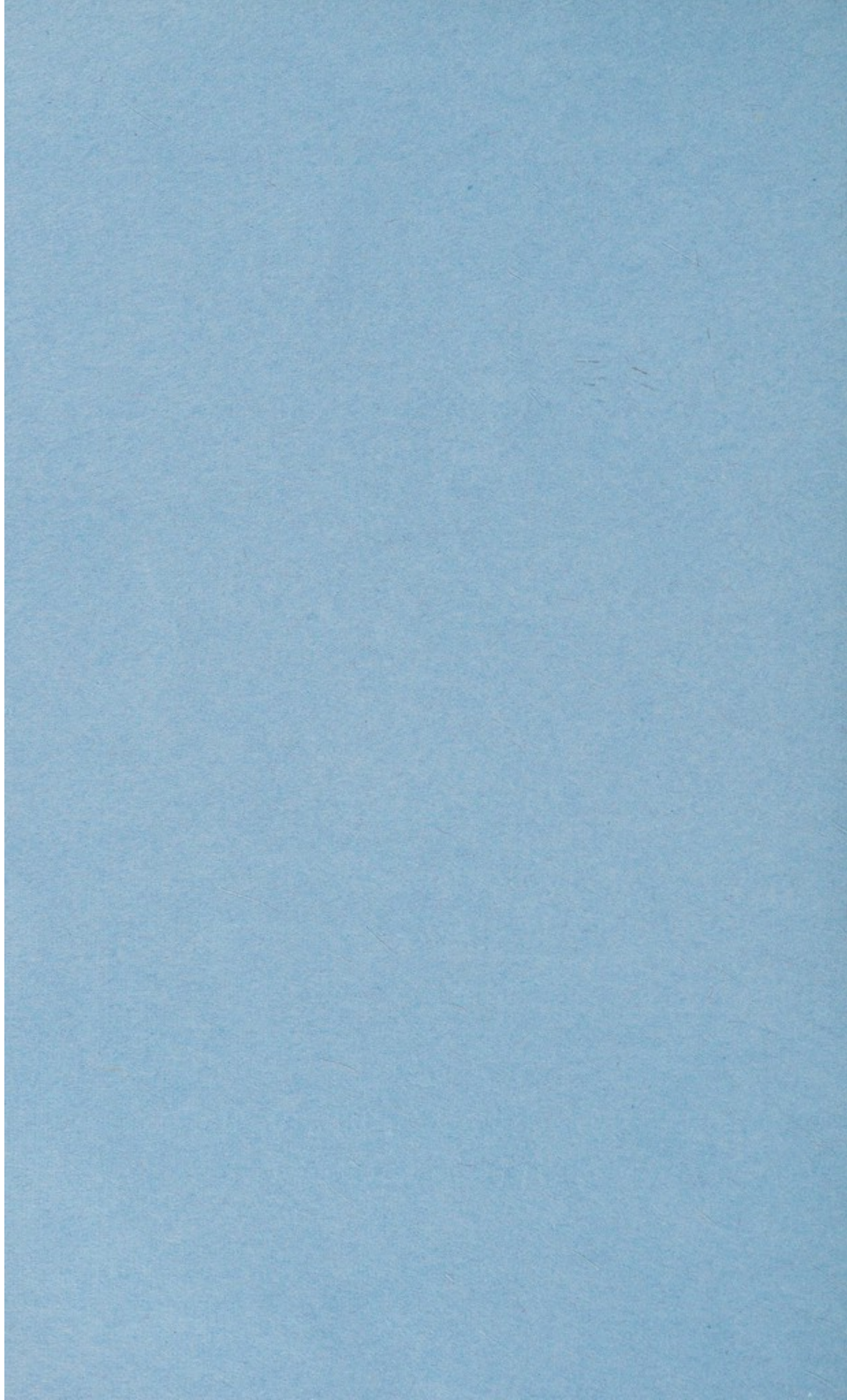
FOR THE YEAR

1950

by

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health



Knarborough Urban District Council

1950

Chairman of the Council :

COUNCILLOR B. AYKROYD, J.P.

Vice Chairman :

COUNCILLOR J. COLES

COUNCILLOR B. P. ABBOTT	COUNCILLOR E. JACKSON
„ P. BROADBELT	„ W. H. JACKSON
„ C. COOPER	„ P. KIRK
„ H. CORPS	„ H. T. KNUTTON
„ MRS. M. H. DOBSON	„ W. E. RICHARDSON
„ W. EMMETT	„ B. C. WILKINSON
„ G. A. HOLCH, J.P.	

Chairman of the Health Committee :

COUNCILLOR G. A. HOLCH, J.P.

Chairman of the Housing Committee :

COUNCILLOR E. JACKSON

Public Health Staff, 1950

Medical Officer of Health :

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

H. O. M. BRYANT, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

W. JENNINGS, M.S.I.A., M.R.SAN.I., A.M.INST.P.C.

To the Chairman and Members of the

KNARESBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration my Annual Report for the year 1950.

The Report this year has been divided into two Sections, the first Section dealing with the Health and Social Circumstances of the area, and the second Section dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the District; the Sanitary Inspector has written a foreward to the latter Section.

It is with great regret that I record the death of Dr. R. C. Davison, Assistant County Medical Officer.

Dr. Davison was largely responsible for the clinical work of the School Medical Services in Knaresborough; his colleagues, and also the parents and children, with whom he came in contact, miss his cheerful personality.

I desire to acknowledge the assistance I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and to record my appreciation of the work of Mr. Jennings.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. D. PAYNE,
Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
KNARESBOROUGH.

July, 1951.

General Statistics

Area (acres)	2,488
Population (mid - summer, 1950, estimated by the Registrar-General)	8,590
Number of inhabited houses	2,492
Rateable Value	£54,381 0 0
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£213 7 8
Live Births :	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> Males Legitimate, 68 } Illegitimate, 5 } 73 </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> Females Legitimate, 64 } Illegitimate, 5 } 69 </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> Total 142 </div> </div>	
Crude Birth Rate (Live births per 1,000 of the estimated Population)	16.5
* Corrected Birth Rate	16.0
Still Births :	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> Males Legitimate, 1 } Illegitimate, 0 } 1 </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> Females Legitimate, 2 } Illegitimate, 0 } 2 </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> Total 3 </div> </div>	
Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births ...	20.7
Number of Deaths—Males 45, Females 39	84
Death Rate	9.8
* Corrected Death Rate	8.8
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0.00
Deaths of Infants under one year of age : Legitimate 4 } Illegitimate 0 }	4
Death Rate of Infants under one year of of age :	
All Infants per 1,000 live births	28
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	30
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.00
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis 4 ... Rate	0.47
Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases Nil	0.00
Deaths from Scarlet Fever Nil	0.00
Deaths from Diphtheria Nil	0.00
Deaths from other infective and parasitic diseases 1	0.12
Deaths from Measles Nil	0.00
Deaths from Whooping Cough ... Nil	0.00
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) 1	0.12
Deaths from Cancer 13	1.51

* Corrected by Area Comparability Factor (Births 0.97. Deaths 0.90)
supplied by the Registrar General.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The area is mainly agricultural and residential, and the town itself, on account of its historical associations and picturesque position on the banks of the Nidd, is a well-known holiday resort. Hence, during the summer months, catering forms one of the principal industries.

There are also a number of small industries in the town including Saw Mills, Plastic Goods Factory, Manufacture of Childrens' and other Clothing, and Linen Weaving Mills.

Population

The Population as at the middle of 1950 is estimated by the Registrar-General at 8,590 (460 more than last year).

Births

The number of live births registered in Knaresborough during the year was 38, 20 males and 18 females, but the corrected * figure supplied by the Registrar-General is 142, 73 males and 69 females. The birth rate (corrected by Area Comparability Factor) is 16.0 per 1,000 of the population, which is 0.2 above the rate for England and Wales.

There were 10 illegitimate births, 5 males and 5 females, representing 7 per cent of the live births.

Still-Births

The corrected * still-birth figure supplied by the Registrar-General is 3, 1 male and 2 females, this gives a rate of 20.7 per 1,000 total births and a still-birth rate of 0.35 per 1,000 of the population as compared with a still-birth rate of 0.37 for England and Wales.

* The Corrections made by the Registrar-General adjust the number for inward and outward transfers.

TABLE I

Causes of Death in Knaresborough Urban District, 1950

Causes of Death						1950	
						Male	Female
All Causes						45	39
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	3	1
2	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	0	0
3	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	0	0
4	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0	0
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	0	0
6	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	0	0
7	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	0	0
8	Measles	...	...	...	...	0	0
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	1	0
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	1	1
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	1	1
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	0	0
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	0	1
14	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	4	3
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	1	0
16	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	0	0
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	6	10
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	5	1
19	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	4	1
20	Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	5	9
21	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	1	0
22	Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	0
23	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2	0
24	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	2
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	1	0
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	2	0
27	Gastritis enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	0	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	2	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	0	0
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	0	0
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	0	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	3	4
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	0	0
34	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	1	1
35	Suicide	...	...	...	...	0	0
36	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	0	0
Total ...						84	

Deaths

The number of deaths registered during the year was 189, 92 males and 97 females, but the corrected * number of deaths of residents as supplied by the Registrar-General is 84, 45 males and 39 females. The crude death rate is 9.8 per 1,000 but when corrected in accordance with the comparability factor the rate is reduced to 8.8 which is 2.8 lower than the rate for England and Wales (11.6).

The causes of death are shown in Table 1, Page 5.

Infant Mortality

During the year 4 resident infants, 1 male and 3 females, died before reaching their first birthday. The infant mortality rate is 28 per 1,000 live births, which compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales which is 29.8.

Institutional Deaths

Of the 189 deaths registered in the district, 122 occurred in public institutions, representing 65 per cent. of the whole number.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Public Health Officers of the Authority.

The names and qualifications of these are set out on page 1.

2. Health Services.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

Chemical.

The chemical analysis of foodstuffs and water is undertaken by Messrs. Richardson and Jaffé, Bradford.

Bacteriological.

Bacteriological examination of clinical material (throat swabs, etc.) is undertaken either at the Laboratory at the Harrogate General Hospital or at the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield. The latter Laboratory also undertakes the examination of milk for tubercle bacilli and the routine bacteriological examinations of milk, ice cream, and water samples.

* Corrected for inward and outward transfers by the Registrar-General

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.**

Ambulance facilities are provided by the West Riding County Council. An Ambulance Depot is situated in Harrogate, and the service is provided free under the National Health Service Act.

This Ambulance Service also covers removal of infectious cases to hospital.

(c) **Health Visiting and School Nursing.**

Health Visiting and School Nursing has been carried out in the District by 1 part-time Health Visitor and 1 part-time School Nurse.

(d) **School Medical Service.**

With the exception of a general School Clinic which is held twice weekly, and an Ophthalmic clinic held on Friday mornings at Fyche Hall, Knaresborough, the special clinics for school children are held in Harrogate. Children from Knaresborough, when attending these clinics, are issued, when necessary, with travel vouchers.

Special clinics are held as follows :—

Ear, Nose and Throat.

Orthopaedic.

Sunlight.

Remedial Exercises.

Speech Therapy.

Cardiac.

Special Examinations.

Special examinations are made, sometimes at the clinic, but more often at the child's home, where it is found that a child is educationally retarded. Children who are uneducable are reported to the Mental Deficiency Committee of the West Riding County Council. These cases are placed under supervision and are visited from time to time by the Mental Health Social Visitor.

Routine School Medical Examinations.

Children attending the schools in Knaresborough are periodically medically examined. Arrangements are made for the treatment of any defects found at these examinations, children either being referred to their own doctor, to the hospital, or to the special clinics for such treatment.

Examination of Employees.

School children are medically examined for fitness for part-time employment as errand boys, shop assistants, etc. There is also close liaison with the Youth Employment Officer, and medical reports are made from time to time to the Youth Employment Officer on children who are leaving school and who are in some way handicapped.

Information is given to the Youth Employment Officer as to any occupation which would not be suitable for a particular child on medical grounds, and where the disability is severe, and the parents give consent in writing, more detailed medical reports are given in order that the case may be registered under the Disabled Persons Act, which gives certain advantages to disabled persons, these include priority in gaining suitable employment.

(e) Home Nursing and Domiciliary Midwifery Services. General.

There are two whole-time Home Nurses and one whole-time Midwife resident in Knaresborough, and the cases which these nurses attended during the year were :—

As Home Nurses	103
As Midwife	29

Infectious Diseases.

The Health Visitor and School Nurse of the West Riding County Council in certain cases visit the homes and advise as to precautions to be taken with regard to the spread of infection and exclusion from attendance at school, but do not assist with the actual nursing of the case.

Table II

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL'S SCHOOL CLINICS AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Held at FYSCH HALL, ISLES LANE, KNARESBOROUGH

SCHOOL CLINIC	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
General School Clinic ...	9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.	...	...	9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.	...
Ophthalmic Clinic ...	...	...	...	...	9-0 a.m. (by appointment only)
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE					
Child Welfare Centre ...	...	1-30 p.m. to 4 p.m.	...	*1-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.	...
Ante-Natal Clinic ...	† 1-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.	...	...	...	...

* Every 2nd and 4th THURSDAY in the Month.

† Every 2nd and 4th MONDAY in the Month.

(f) **Home Help Service.**

The Home Help Service was utilised in 20 cases in Knaresborough during the year, and the service was much appreciated by the public.

This service is essentially to provide help in the home when the mother is confined at home, or to provide domestic help and general help in the running of the home if the mother is unable to perform her domestic duties through illness or if temporarily admitted to hospital for treatment.

(g) **Maternity Services.**

Arrangements for the admission of complicated maternity cases to hospital, and where necessary, admission of normal cases to Maternity Homes were made through the West Riding County Council.

Maternity cases requiring hospital treatment are admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital Maternity Wards, Carlton Lodge, Harrogate, or to Hazelwood Castle, part of which was adapted during the war as a Maternity Home.

During 1950, 89 cases were admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital, 16 to Carlton Lodge, and 2 to Hazelwood Castle.

(h) **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

The West Riding County Council maintain an Ante-Natal Clinic, a Child Welfare Clinic, and a School Clinic at Fysche Hall, Isles Lane, Knaresborough. The dates and times these Clinics are held are set out in tabulated form on page 9.

(i) **Hospitals.**

The Harrogate and District General Hospital provides most of the medical and surgical treatment for cases requiring admission to hospital; 112 beds are also reserved for the chronic sick at the Knaresborough Institution, both of which come under the control of the Regional Hospital Board.

The Royal Bath Hospital renders specialised treatment, including Orthopaedic treatment for cases of Rheumatism.

Smallpox.

Arrangements for the admission of Smallpox cases are made through the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases notified are set out in Table 3 on page 13

1. Scarlet Fever.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, 9 cases being notified as compared with 22 notified during 1949. 7 of these cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and 2 were isolated at home.

2. Diphtheria.

For the fourth year in succession no cases of diphtheria occurred in the district.

Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination.

The Health Visitors during their visits, particularly to children under one year of age, stress the need for Vaccination and Diphtheria Immunisation, and it is felt that personal persuasion of this character is the best form of propaganda.

132 immunisations were carried out during the year, and, in addition, 210 reinforcing injections were given to children in whom the degree of immunity had been diminished by the length of time since their initial inoculation.

83 vaccinations and 79 re-vaccinations were carried out during 1950.

3. Poliomyelitis.

2 cases of paralytic Poliomyelitis were notified during the year. The first was in a child aged 6 years, who was admitted to Seacroft Hospital and subsequently transferred for treatment to Kirby Moor-side Orthopaedic Hospital. The patient was still in this hospital at the end of the year, and there was some weakness still remaining in the left leg and left shoulder.

The second case, which occurred in a girl aged 18 years, was also admitted to Seacroft Hospital, being later transferred to Pinder-fields Hospital for orthopaedic treatment. By the end of the year she had made considerable progress but there was still some weakness of the left leg.

4. Whooping Cough.

Only 3 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year as compared with 143 cases during 1949. None were fatal.

5. Measles.

There was an increase in the prevalence of Measles during 1950, 352 cases being notified as compared with 56 in 1949. The majority of these occurred during the period May to July and the highest incidence was in the school entrants group of children. None were fatal.

6. **Pneumonia.**

There were 2 deaths from acute primary pneumonia during 1950.

7. **Dysentery.**

6 Children and 1 nurse developed Sonne Dysentery at Scotton Banks Sanatorium. The illness was very slight and some of these cases were only detected by routine bacteriological examination. The infection cleared up very quickly with treatment.

8. **Puerperal Pyrexia.**

No case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified during the year.

The following table shows the number of notified cases of infectious diseases for the year 1950.

9. **Food Poisoning.**

1 case of Food Poisoning was notified in an adult who was admitted to the Isolation Hospital where he was an in-patient for two weeks. Despite careful enquiries it was not possible to confirm the source of infection.

10. **Tuberculosis.**

6 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year. There were 4 deaths, 3 males and 1 female, from this disease.

Table III
Analysis of Notified Cases under Age Groups

Age Groups	Scarlet Fever	Acute Polio- myelitis	Pneumonia	Measles	Dysentery	Whooping Cough
Under 1	...	...	...	13	...	1
1 - 2	1	...	...	77	4	...
3 - 4	3	...	...	92	2	2
5 - 9	4	1	...	165	...	...
10 - 14	1	...	...	4	...	...
15 - 24	...	1	1	1	1	...
25 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS:	9	2	1	352	7	3

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year 1950

To the Chairman and Members of the Knaresborough
Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the Sanitary and Cleansing Services for 1950.

So far as the former service is concerned, shortages, rising costs, licensing and other post-war difficulties still cast their shadow over progress in every field of environmental hygiene, especially housing.

I wish to tender my thanks to the Chairmen and Members of the Health and Housing Committees for their support and to the Medical Officer of Health for his co-operation and help.

I am, Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. JENNINGS,

Sanitary Inspector.

Health Department,
Knaresborough.
April, 1951.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Total number of inspections and visits made	...	...	1684
Number of contraventions found	...	...	249
Number of nuisances in hand at 31/12/49	...	...	32
Number of nuisances abated and contraventions remedied during 1950	...	...	234
Number outstanding at 31/12/50	...	...	47
Number of informal letter notices served (including Sec. 75 P.H.A., 1936)	...	...	169
Number of informal verbal notices	...	...	80
Formal Notices served	...	...	15
Formal Notices complied with	...	...	8

Details of Inspections.

Public Health Acts.

Obstructed drains and sewers	...	...	38
Drainage and sewer inspections	...	...	92
Drains tested :—Smoke test	...	...	5
Water test	...	...	6
Colour test	...	...	28
General nuisances and sanitary defects	...	...	84
Keeping of animals	...	...	30
Verminous and dirty houses	...	...	28
Offensive trade—rag and bone dealer	...	...	1
Rivers and streams—pollution	...	...	2
Smoke observations	...	...	8
Visits re smoke nuisance	...	...	1
Infectious diseases enquiries	...	...	26
Disinfections	...	...	7
Disinfestations	...	...	4
Water supply	...	...	10
Water samples—Bacteriological	...	...	4
Moveable dwellings	...	...	31
Schools	...	...	3
Public Cleansing Service—			
Refuse Collection	...	...	39
Refuse Disposal	...	...	107
Salvage	...	...	65

Cesspool drainage and unsewered premises	9
Re-inspections, Public Health Act	141
Hotels and places of entertainment—sanitary conveniences	26
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1944	87
Re-visits	97
Factories Act—	
Part I	26
Means of escape in case of fire	4
re outworkers	3
Shops Act, 1950	17
Housing Acts—	
Inspections—Housing Act, 1949, Improvement Grants	3
Inspections—Section 11	3
Re-inspections and miscellaneous visits	58
Overcrowding	7
Rent Restriction Acts—Certificates of disrepair ...	1
Food and Drugs—	
Fried Fish Shops	11
Butchers Shops	12
Bakehouses	14
Grocers Shops	42
Greengrocers, Fishmongers, Poultry	8
Hotel, Cafe and Canteen Kitchens	56
Food, preparing premises	12
Ice Cream premises	48
Hotels	31
Milk and Dairies	15
Unsound Food	22
Miscellaneous food visits	14
Bacteriological Examinations of Milk	31
Tuberculosis Examinations of Milk	1
Ice Cream Samples—Bacteriological Examination ...	63
Chemical food examinations	1
Knackers Yard	4
Slaughterhouses	1
Market Inspections	14
Meetings and Interviews	42
Court attendances	2
Miscellaneous visits	139

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

Water is supplied and distributed by Harrogate Corporation. I am indebted to Mr. Delwyn G. Davies, Water Engineer and Manager of the Water Undertaking, for the following brief description thereof :—

“The Corporation owns or controls in perpetuity practically the whole of the 6,000 acres of gathering area, which is almost wholly without inhabited buildings and grazed by sheep only.

There are five impounding reservoirs, known as Scargill, Beaverdyke, John o' Gaunts, and Ten Acres, in Haverah Park, situated about six miles to the west of Harrogate, and one impounding reservoir with two subsidence reservoirs, known as Roundhill, about 30 miles to the north of Harrogate. The storage capacity of these impounding reservoirs is equal to one thousand million gallons.

The unfiltered water is delivered to the filtration works at Harlow Hill and Irongatebridge and passes through either 6,000 square yards of slow sand filters or through a battery of six mechanical filters. Prior to passing through the filters the water is treated with chemicals which have the effect of removing suspended matter and vegetable growths. After filtration the water is chlorinated.

The water has now passed its final stage of purification and enters the open filtered water service reservoirs, four in number, and having the capacity of 28 million gallons. The filtered water reservoirs deliver into trunk mains which feed the reticulation system. The sizes of mains vary from 18 inches to 2 inches diameter, with a total length of 170 miles.

The Undertaking caters for 70,000 people in 70 square miles of supply area and who consumed during 1950, 965 million gallons.

Bacteriological samples of the filtered water are taken every fortnight by an independent analyst.”

The following is a list of water samples taken during the year:—

Date	Place of Examination	Type of Examination	Result	Remarks
1. Public Supply :				
5/10/50	Council Offices ...	Bacteriological	Satisfactory	P.H. value 7.2. No free chlorine in 1,000,000 pts. of water
15/11/50	20 Waterside	do.	do.	—
15/11/50	24 Waterside ...	do.	do.	—
2. Other Supplies :				
19/10/50	Three Cottages Hazlehead Lane	Bacteriological	Satisfactory	Shallow Well Supply

Approximately 20 of the older houses in the town are without internal water supplies, but only 4 occupied houses are not on the public supply.

Public Cleansing.

A. Collection.

The weekly collection throughout the Urban District of House and Trade Refuse was maintained during the year and it is estimated that approximately 2,200 tons of refuse was collected. A twice-weekly collection from hotels and cafes was offered, on payment, where required. Again, complaints received were negligible. A new S. and D. side-loading Refuse Freighter, with a 10 cubic yard capacity, was purchased and placed on the road from the 1st December.

78 informal and 3 legal notices were served under Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of insufficient or defective refuse accommodation, and 102 new receptacles were provided as a result of notices from the Department.

B. Disposal.

Manse Lane Tip was completely filled by October, and the banks of earth on the site were bulldozed over the tip immediately on completion, and the field left ready for further cultivation in the Spring. Wetherby Road Tip, though a little further out of town, should be equally suitable, and here again, on completion, should considerably improve the area.

C. Salvage.

After the 1949 waste paper slump the position improved so that it became economical to recommence full-scale salvage activities as in the past, in April, and by the end of the year the prices ruling were higher than ever before.

The following are the amounts of salvage collected and disposed of in 1950, and the financial figures :—

ITEM	1950 (tons)
Paper	38.6
Textiles	1.3
Scrap Metal	3.1
Cost : £339.	Receipts : £545.

Publicity was given to the recommencement of salvage, and at the turn of the year the amount of waste paper being collected compared favourably with any previous year.

D. The cost of the Public Cleansing Service during the year ended 31st March, 1951, was :—

Refuse Collection	2058	7	3
Refuse Disposal	502	4	8
	<hr/>		
	£2560	11	11
Revenue	136	0	4
Salvage Profit	205	5	4
	<hr/>		
	341	5	8
	<hr/>		
Nett Cost of Service	£2219	6	3
	<hr/>		

The above nett cost includes £193-11-0, the cost of fencing and adapting Wetherby Road Tip, and covering and cultivation of Manse Lane Tip on completion ; together with normal expenditure on tip cover material.

The number of bins is estimated to be 2,682 and the cost of emptying each bin weekly and disposing of its contents is, therefore, approximately 3.8d.

Sewers and Drains

Those portions of the district mentioned in previous years (parts of York, Wetherby, and Ripley Roads, and part of Crag Top) still remain unsewered. Although sewerage of Wetherby Road was included in the Estimates for 1949-50, and again for 1950-51, it was not dealt with in 1950.

Whereas not many houses are involved, both York Road and Wetherby Road are within a few hundred yards of the Sewage

Works, and Crag Top and houses off-York Road are only a similar distance from existing or proposed sewers.

It is again recommended that the Council carry out the sewerage of all these areas at an early date—especially those areas where there are camping sites.

With regard to Mossop's Estate area (Ripley Road) it is understood that work on the new Sewage Works and Trunk Sewer was continued by Nidderdale R.D.C., and that our area could probably be connected to the sewer in 1951.

What are believed to be the last trough closets in the district were converted to wash down pedestals during the year.

Factories.

The factories, which are comparatively small ones, engaged in light industry, have been inspected regularly. Five contraventions were found, and twelve remedied. No complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

There are 49 factories on the Register, consisting of 5 factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, of the Factories Act are enforced by the Local Authority ; 42 factories where Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. There are two building operations in progress where Section 7 is enforced by the Council.

There were 153 outworkers on the August list required by Section 110 of the Factory Act, including 14 residing in the district.

Public Conveniences.

The need for more adequate conveniences is fully realised by the Council and received probably more attention than any other single subject. Actual schemes for conveniences at Conyngham Hall Entrance and Low Bridge were under active consideration at the end of the year. The possibility of conveniences at the junction of Boroughbridge Road and High Street was also being looked into; and the provision of larger conveniences in the town centre at the earliest possible moment was a Council policy.

These provided, the town would then be reasonably adequately served, though small conveniences in Conyngham Hall Grounds, Moat Gardens, and the provision of more adequate **municipal** facilities on the Waterside are desirable during the summer months.

Licensed Premises.

(a) Public Health Act, 1936, Section 89.

All licensed premises in the district were visited. Reconstruction and improvement to the sanitary accommodation of several licensed premises has taken place, and with few exceptions sanitary accommodation is now quite good. One statutory notice was served.

(b) Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

As a result of visits some improvements to beer cellars were made, and in two cases lead beer pipes were replaced by more modern piping, as in one case lead contamination of beer was found to be occurring. Glass washing methods were investigated and information on current research circulated to licencees.

Smoke Abatement.

During 1950, 8 timed observations were taken of industrial chimneys in the district. In two instances smoke was emitted in such quantity as to constitute nuisances, and the occupiers were notified.

Moveable Dwellings.

At the end of the year there were five licensed sites for moveable dwellings. Two licences to station and use moveable dwellings were also in operation.

31 visits were made to sites and dwellings during the year, and the permanent occupation and overcrowding of five unfit dwellings on camping sites resulted in the Council rehousing the occupants in two cases and serving an abatement notice in a further case; a fourth case solved itself informally. A letter was sent drawing the attention of camping site owners to the fact that the Council would be compelled to take stronger action if this type of occupation occurred thereafter.

The part played by properly built caravans on suitable sites with proper facilities in solving the housing shortage is appreciated but the permanent occupation by families of "shacks" in unsuitable positions must be condemned.

Rodent Control.

The maintenance treatment of the sewers in the town centre and test baits of the sewers on the outskirts was carried out in April and October.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, became operative on the 31st March, 1950.

255 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspector in connection with rodent infestation, surveys, or treatments, and the following table shows the details of rodent infestations which came to the Department's notice.

Type of Property	L.A. Property	Dwelling Houses	Business	Agricultural	Total
1. Infestations :					
Notified by occupier	3	23	10	—	36
Otherwise discovered	—	6	5	2	13
Total	3	29	15	2	49
Rats—Major	2	—	2	1	5
Rats—Minor	1	25	11	1	38
Mice	—	4	2	—	6

2. Control measures by Local Authority :

Inspections	15	65	163*	12	255
Statutory Notices (sec. 4)					
(a) Treatments	...	...	1	...	1
(b) Works	...	...	1	...	1
Treatments carried out (by arrangement)					
(a) Rats	3	25	11	...	39
(b) Mice ... ..	...	4	1	...	5
(c) Block Treatments	...	...	...	...	...

* including 109 routine visits under other legislation

Offensive Trades.

There is only one offensive trade on the Register. The licence in respect of this—a Rag and Bone Dealer—was renewed in April for a further year.

Shops

Seventeen inspections of shops were made under the provisions of Section 10 of the 1934 Act. Many more inspections were made in actual fact, but were not separately recorded, as the major reason for inspection was under other law.

In one case contraventions were found.

Swimming Baths or Pools.

There are no public swimming baths or pools in the Area.

Infestation and Disinfestation.

Four houses were disinfested during the year—1 for flies and 3 for cockroaches. No bed bug infestations were reported or found during the year.

Housing.

Housing still constitutes the most urgent problem before the Authority. At the end of 1950 there were 282 applicants on the Council's Housing Waiting List consisting of :—

113 without houses.

62 with houses.

58 living out of Knaresborough.

49 applicants for bungalows and flats.

This is a slight reduction on the position as reported last year, and this is largely due to removal of applications not renewed after a check-up.

Only limited action, as follows, was taken under the Housing Acts during the year on account of the difficult housing position:—
7 and 9 Waterside. The Council resolved to allow this house be used as a shop (subject to an undertaking, Sec. 11, H.A. 1936).
7 Castlegate. Rendered fit (Sec. 11, H.A. 1936).
3 Dwellings, "Cross Keys" Yard. Demolition completed.
2 and 4 Union Street. To be purchased compulsorily, subsequent on Sec. 11, H.A. 1936 procedure.

Housing Act, 1949—Improvement Grants.

Although the Council advertised that they were prepared to consider applications for grants, only two applications were received but both were refused, one by the Council and one by the Ministry of Health.

New Houses.

On Meadows Estate a further 44 houses were completed, and 8 were built by private enterprise.

The Council now own 432 houses, of which 4 have 5 bedrooms; 19, 4 bedrooms; 334, 3 bedrooms; 47, 2 bedrooms; 12 bungalows and 16 flats.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk.

The following are results of samples of milk taken during the year.

TYPE OF MILK	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised ...	1	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised ...	3	—
Tuberculin Tested	10	4
Ordinary ...	11	2
Total ...	25	6

One sample of milk was submitted for biological examination and was found to be negative.

There are 21 distributors of milk on the Register ; 6 dealers hold "T.T." Dealers' Licences, and 6 "Pasteurised" Dealers' Licences, 6 "Supplementary" "T.T.," 6 "Supplementary" "Pasteurised" Licences, and 4 "Supplementary" "Sterilised" Licences.

It is pleasing to report on the high bacteriological standard of milk consumed in Knaresborough. Firstly, the majority of the milk retailed in the District is now either "Tuberculin Tested" and/or "Pasteurised," and, secondly, it is bottled. The consumer, unfortunately, in the past does not seem to have fully realised the significance of these designations—if they did surely they would have insisted long before now that every pint of milk they purchased bore one of them on the cap of the bottle.

Meat.

Slaughterhouses in the District are kept closed by Ministry of Food order, and slaughtering for the District is carried out in Harrogate.

Regular inspections of Butchers' shops were made, where conditions found were generally satisfactory.

16 premises are registered with the Local Authority under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, to prepare or manufacture sausages, or potted, pressed, preserved, or pickled food.

Ice Cream.

The conditions of the preparation and sale of this product were closely watched during the year.

38 premises are registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

4 premises are registered to manufacture and sell Ice Cream.

4 premises are registered to manufacture by the Cold Mix method and sell Ice Cream.

30 premises are registered to sell Ice Cream, 8 of these being for prepacked type only.

63 samples of ice cream were taken in 1950 for bacteriological examination with the following results.

		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Total
Produced in Knaresborough	Hot Mix	26	2	2	....	30
	Cold Mix	6	3	1	....	10
	Total	32	5	3	....	40
Produced Elsewhere ...	Total	10	4	4	5	23
Total Samples		42	9	7	5	63

The very good sample results of Knaresborough produced ice cream is evident from this table ; they reflect great credit to the producers, especially in the case of the "Hot-mix" ice cream. The sample results of ice cream produced elsewhere and sold by Knaresborough retailers tell a rather different story, and in one case a warning was given to a retailer regarding the results of ice cream samples. The nationally famous brands of ice cream, however, gave good results.

Other Foods.

It will be seen from the details of inspections on page 16 that visits were made to every type of food premises.

A food handlers' meeting was organised by the Council in March, and over 170 food handlers attended. This meeting was followed by a series of Clean Food Bulletins with the aim of maintaining interest and co-operation amongst food traders and handlers.

The model food handling bye-laws were adopted by the Council and came into force during the year. Although widely advertised only a very few copies were purchased by food traders, and this was considered most disappointing.

These bye-laws are very extensive, and if used wisely and consistently by all Local Authorities, they will undoubtedly improve food hygiene in this country.

Food Condemned and Surrendered, 1950.

								lbs.	oz.
Apples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0
Fish—fresh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	0
Fish—tinned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8
Pickles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	4
Soup—tinned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0
Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	0
Milk—tinned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0
Meat—fresh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	0
Meat—tinned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	11
Meat—pressed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	0
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0
Vegetables—tinned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	11
Fruit—tinned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	0
Baked Beans—tinned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	0
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	0
Cheese	93	4
Sweets	27	0
Miscellaneous small items	1	9

Total :— 10 cwts. 3 qrs. 10 lbs. 7 oz.

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