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RURAL DISTRICT  
OF  
OSGOLDCROSS

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the  
Medical Officer of Health

and the  
Chief Public Health Inspector



FOR THE YEAR

**1958**





RURAL DISTRICT

OF

OSGOLDCROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1958.

BY

J. F. FRASER.,

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.



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Medical Officer's Section,  
Health Department,  
Baghill House,  
Walkergate,  
Pontefract.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

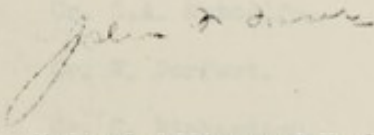
I have the honour to present for your information and consideration,  
a report on the Health and Health Services of Osgoldcross during the  
year 1958.

The Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, dealing  
with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Rural District, Housing and the  
Inspection and Supervision of Food Supplies, is complementary to this  
Report.

For your information, certain details of the personal health  
services administered by the County Council are included.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

  
Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Officer's Office,

Health Department,

Baghill House,

Waterbury,

Connecticut.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to present for your information and consideration,

a report on the Health and Health Services of Waterbury during the

year 1933.

The Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, dealing

with the sanitary circumstances of the Rural District, Housing and the

Inspection and Supervision of Food Supplies, is supplementary to this

Report.

For your information, certain details of the personal health

services administered by the County Council are included.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

Medical Officer of Health.



OSGOLDCROSS RURAL DISTRICT.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1958.

-----

Chairman:	Cr. A. Leach.
Vice-Chairman:	Cr. E. Barker.
	Cr. G.W. Ashworth.
	Cr. T.S. Atkinson. J.P.
	Cr. M.I. Bell-Tawse.
	Cr. R. Bateman.
	Cr. C.G. Bayston.
	Cr. R. Dean.
	Cr. G. England.
	Cr. C. Gill.
	Cr. H. Henson.
	Cr. L. Lancaster.
	Cr. J. Lobley,
	Cr. C.A. Metcalfe.
	Cr. W. Perfect.
	Cr. C. Richardson.
	Cr. H. Roberts.
	Cr. E.W. Sharpe.
	Cr. O.L. Tune.
	Cr. R. Wilson.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

1832



President: Mr. A. J. B. ...  
Vice-President: Mr. H. ...

Mr. H. ...  
Mr. F. ...  
Mr. W. ...

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Mr. C. ...  
Mr. G. ...  
Mr. H. ...  
Mr. J. ...  
Mr. L. ...  
Mr. M. ...

Mr. N. ...

Mr. O. ...

Mr. P. ...  
Mr. Q. ...  
Mr. R. ...  
Mr. S. ...  
Mr. T. ...  
Mr. U. ...

P A R T   O N E.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the District:	33,954 Acres.
Registrar-General's estimate of Population:	7,880
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1958:	2,554
Rateable Value at end of 1958:	£51,928. 0. 0.
Product of Penny Rate (at 31st December, 1958)	£203. 0. 0.
These figures show a population increase of 60.	

VITAL STATISTICS.

(The figures in brackets are the corresponding ones for 1957)

BIRTHS.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	66 (59)	61 (59)	127 (118)
Illegitimate	4 (2)	4 (1)	8 (3)
TOTALS:-	<u>70 (61)</u>	<u>65 (60)</u>	<u>135 (121)</u>

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population: 17.1 (15.5)

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate:	- (2)	1 (2)	1 (4)
Illegitimate	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)
TOTALS:-	<u>- (2)</u>	<u>2 (2)</u>	<u>2 (4)</u>

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births: 14.6 (32.0)  
Rate per 1,000 estimated population: 0.26 (.51)

<u>DEATHS.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
All Age Groups.	51 (50)	32 (51)	83 (101)
<u>Infants under One Year.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	3 (1)	1 (2)	4 (3)
Illegitimate	1 (1)	- (-)	1 (1)
TOTALS:-	<u>4 (2)</u>	<u>1 (2)</u>	<u>5 (4)</u>

MATERNAL DEATHS:    NIL (NIL)

Death Rates.

General rate per 1,000 population:	10.5 (12.9)
All Infants per 1,000 live births:	37.0 (33.1)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births:	31.5 (25.4)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births:	125.0 (333.3)
Maternal Deaths:	NIL (NIL)

The number of births increased by 14 as compared with last year, and the birth rate has increased accordingly. Deaths have decreased by 18 during the same period.



The principal causes of death are set out in the following Table:-

TABLE I.

Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach.	1	-	1
" " - Lung, Bronchus.	1	2	3
" " - Breast.	-	2	2
" " - Uterus.	-	1	1
Other & Lymphatic Neoplasms.	4	1	5
Diabetes.	1	1	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	2	8	10
Coronary Disease - Angina.	11	3	14
Other Heart Disease.	4	3	7
" Circulatory Disease.	4	2	6
Hypertension and Heart Disease.	-	1	1
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia.	2	-	2
Pneumonia.	2	1	3
Bronchitis.	7	1	8
Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	-	1	1
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	10	4	14
Motor Vehicle Accidents.	1	-	1
All other Accidents.	-	1	1
TOTALS:-	51	32	83

The principal causes of infant deaths are set out in the following Table:-

TABLE II.

Cause of Death.	- 1 week.	1 month.	8 months.	Ages under yr.		
				M.	F.	Total.
Atelectasis & Prematurity.	2	-	-	1	1	2
Psphyxia & Placental Insufficiency.	1	-	-	1	-	1
Acute Otitis and Bronchitis.	-	-	1	1	-	1
Bronchitis.	-	1	-	1	-	1
TOTALS:-	3	1	1	4	1	5

Comparison of 1958 statistics with those of 1957, 1956, 1955, and 1954.

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954.</u>
Live births	135	121	107	120	109
Population	7880	7820	7800	7790	7760
Birth Rate	17.1	15.5	13.7	15.4	14.0
Death Rate	10.5	12.9	9.1	8.7	8.9
Infant Death Rate	37.0	33.1	18.7	16.7	18.3

## P A R T T W O .

### PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following Table shows the prevalence of infectious diseases throughout the year (other than Tuberculosis)

T A B L E I I I

Disease.	Jan/ Mar.	Apr/ Jun.	Jul/ Sep.	Oct/ Dec.	Total	Deaths	No. of Cases admitted hosp.
Dysentery	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	2	9	7	19	-	18
Whooping Cough	-	2	-	2	4	-	-
Measles	-	-	7	9	16	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	1	2	-	-
TOTALS:-	2	6	16	19	43	-	18

#### Diphtheria.

No case of diphtheria occurred during the year.

#### Immunisation.

During 1958, 63 children received a full course of primary immunisation against the disease. The diphtheria immunisation programme will be intensified towards the end of 1959., when the pressure in the Department caused by the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme has eased.



COMPARISON OF OSGOLD-CROSS VITAL STATISTICS WITH OTHER WEST RIDING RURAL DISTRICTS, THE WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Osgold-cross Rural District	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England & Wales (Provisional Figures.)
BIRTH RATE (Per 1,000 estimated population)	17.1	18.0	16.7	16.4
DEATH RATE (Per 1,000 estimated Population) All causes	10.5	9.8	11.9	11.7
Infective and Para. Dis. Ecl. Tub. but Incl. Syph. and other V.D.	-	0.07	0.05	*
Tuberculosis Respiratory	-	0.09	0.09	0.09
Tuberculosis Other	-	0.00	0.01	0.01
Tuberculosis All Forms.	-	0.09	0.09	0.10
Cancer	1.78	1.62	1.97	2.12
Vascular Lesions of the nervous system.	1.27	1.41	1.93	*
Heart and Circulatory.	3.55	3.53	4.59	*
Respiratory Diseases.	1.52	1.13	1.33	*
Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 live and still births)	-	0.48	0.43	0.43
Infant Mortality.	37.0	27.4	24.4	22.5
Still Births (per 1,000 live and still births).	14.6	22.3	22.8	21.6

\* Figures not available.



TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table summarises particulars contained in the Register of Tuberculous Persons.

T A B L E IV.

	Respiratory		Non-Respty.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
At the Commencement of 1958.	24	19	3	5	51
Notified for the first time during 1958.	4	-	-	-	4
Transfers - Inward.	2	-	-	-	2
Removed from Register.	3	-	-	-	3
On Register at the end of 1958.	27	19	3	5	54

The reasons for removal of cases from the Register are given in the following Table:-

T A B L E V.

Entries Relating To:	Respiratory		Non-Respty.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Persons who have died.	2	-	-	-	2
Persons who have ceased to reside permanently in District	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS:-	3	-	-	-	3

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT -

Section 17.

It was not found necessary to deal with any patients under the above Act.



Divisional Medical Officer

J. F. FRASER M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer

and Public Health Officer

PART III.

COUNTY COUNCIL

Assistant Medical Officer

and

OF THE

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Public Health Officer

DIVISION 12.

Ward 1, Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Ward 2, Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Ward 3, Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Ward 4, Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Ward 5, Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Ward 6, Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Ward 7, Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Ward 8, Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Ward 9, Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Ward 10, Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Ward 11, Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Ward 12, Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Ward 13, Pontefract Municipal Borough.

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Ward 47, Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Ward 48, Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Ward 49, Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Ward 50, Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Ward 51, Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Ward 52, Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Featherstone Urban District.

Knottingley Urban District.

Osgoldcross Rural District.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

1958.

BY

J. F. FRASER.,

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.



PART III.  
COUNTY COUNCIL  
OF THE  
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.  
DIVISION 12.

Protheroe Municipal Borough.  
Protheroe Urban District.  
Protheroe Urban District.  
Protheroe Rural District.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

1928.

BY  
J. F. WAGG,  
M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.O.M., R.C.O.G.

Divisional Staff at 31.12.58.

Divisional Medical Officer.

J.F. FRASER M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer  
and School Medical Officer.

G.M. MAYHALL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Assistant County Medical Officer  
and School Medical Officer.

J.C. White M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Miss E.M. Atkinson.	Miss M.H. Osborne.
Mrs. P.M. Brice.	Miss B.K. Porter.
Mrs. M. Faulkner.	Mrs. M.K. Walsh.
Miss B.N. Kennington.	Miss B. Wright.

Assistant Health Visitors.

Miss L.O.I. Day.	Mrs. J.K. Smith.
Miss M.W. Thornley.	(Clinic Nurse)

Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

Mrs. E.W. Petch.

Midwives.

Miss K. Ault.	Miss C. Norton.
Mrs. A. Attack.	Mrs. A.M. Randall.
Miss R.G. Fielder.	Miss C.A. Roberts.
Mrs. E. Glover. (Relief)	Mrs. J.R. Wilford.
Mrs. B. Lister.	Miss M. Wright.

Home Nurses.

Mrs. F. Green.	Miss E. Lumley.
Miss E. Leach (Relief)	Mrs. A. Moiser.

Home Nurse/Midwives.

Miss B.M. Butterworth.	Miss D.A. Sutcliffe.
------------------------	----------------------

Mental Health Social Worker.

Mrs. M. Myers.

Speech Therapist.

Miss K. Wade.

Duly Authorised Officer.

Mr. G.F. Townend.

Senior Clerk.

Mr. W. Carver.



## INTRODUCTION.

In this section is given a brief account of the services provided by the West Riding County Council as a whole, under Part III of the National Health Services Act.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### Births.

The number of live births registered in the Divisional area during 1958 was 1138, an increase of 32 compared with the previous year.

The CRUDE BIRTH RATE, 19.5 per thousand of the estimated population compared with 19.2 for the previous year was well above the West Riding Administrative County rate of 16.7 and the England and Wales birth rate of 16.4.

### Deaths.

The deaths assigned to the Divisional area after correction for transfers were 797, an increase of 205 compared with 1957.

It should be pointed out that this is due to the method of allocating deaths now adopted by the Registrar General. The Borough of Pontefract contains a very large hospital for the chronic sick, serving a very wide area. If an individual dies after a period of more than six months residence in hospital, his death is allotted to Pontefract Borough and is not transferred to his normal place of residence.

This must be kept in mind when considering both the general death rate and the deaths from individual diseases to which old people are particularly liable.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE from all causes was 13.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 10.3 for the previous year. The West Riding Administrative area is 11.9 and England and Wales 11.7.

### Infant Mortality.

In 1958 the deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 27. The infant mortality rate was 23.7 as against 20.8 in the previous year.

### Maternal Mortality.

There was one maternal death in the Divisional area during the year.

## MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

### Domiciliary Midwifery.

Of the 1128 notified live births, 492 were delivered by domiciliary midwives, the private doctors being present in 54 of these cases.

### Notifications.

The following notifications were received from midwives practicing in the Division:-

Death of Mother.	-
Death of Child.	2
Still Births.	8
Artificial Feeding.	105
Liability to be a source of infection.	5

### Medical Assistance.

Medical Aid notices sent in by midwives during 1958 numbered 92, all of these being domiciliary.



### Gas and Air Analgesia.

All the domiciliary midwives held the certificate in gas and air analgesia administration and were equipped with the necessary apparatus.

Gas and air analgesia only was given in 63 cases. Pethidine only was given in 92 cases, and gas and air and pethidine was given in 272 cases.

### Ante-Natal Clinics.

There are four ante-natal clinics in the Division which are held at Pontefract, Featherstone, Knottingley and Ferrybridge, and during the year 498 patients attended, of which 360 were new patients. The total number of attendances was 2,659.

At all of these clinics post-natal examinations are carried out and 118 patients were examined post-natally during the year.

### Relaxation Classes.

Relaxation classes for expectant mothers are held at the Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley clinics.

These have continued to be well attended and the number of attendances at these clinics during the year was 593. Some difficulty was experienced in running these classes at Pontefract due to the shortage of midwifery staff. The staffing position has now improved and this difficulty should not continue.

### Institutional Midwifery.

Patients from this Division are admitted to either the Castleford Maternity Home or to the Southmoor Maternity Unit, Hemsworth.

Little difficulty has been experienced regarding maternity accommodation although it has not always been possible to secure admission to the hospital of the patient's choice. Due to travelling difficulties there is a preference for the Castleford Maternity Home, although our allocation of beds is much smaller than at Southmoor.

### CHILD WELFARE.

During the year a new multiple clinic was completed at Trinity Street, Pontefract. This was erected to serve the needs of Pontefract residents for maternity and child welfare services, and the whole divisional health area for specialist services. This fine building has been welcomed both by the staff and the mothers.

The Featherstone and Knottingley clinics, which are both County owned, have been re-decorated and improved structurally during the past two years. It is hoped that some improvements may be made in the near future to the premises which are rented for clinic purposes at Streethouse, Ferrybridge and Carleton.

The mobile clinic visits Monk Fryston, Brotherton, Hensall, Whitley Bridge and Fairburn each fortnight and is proving very popular. It had been hoped to include visits to other parishes during 1958, but the additional mobile clinic has not yet come into operation.



The following proprietary preparations were available at cost price to all women attending at the clinics:-

Ostermilk	Virol
Trufood	Maltoline
Ovaltine	Scotts Twin Pack
Cow & Gate	Farex
Glucose 'D'	Robinson's Groats
Horlicks	Robinson's Patent Barley
Minadex	Colact
Lactagol	Robrex
Bemax	Robsoup
Cerex	Bovril Weaning Food
Trufood Cereal	Roboleine

The annual turnover of baby foods etc., is approximately £5,000.

The following were distributed free of charge:-

I.C.D. Tablets	Ferrous Sulphate Tablets
Viteolin Tablets	A & D Liquid
Vitamin 'C'	Lactation Tablets

I wish to express my thanks to the ladies of the Voluntary Committees at the clinics for all the work they have done during the year.

#### Premature Babies.

During the year 91 babies weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs or less were born in hospitals or nursing homes to mothers normally resident in the Division and 25 were born at home.

#### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

##### Medical Inspections.

The periodic medical examination of the four age groups i.e., the entrants (5 years +) second age group (7 years +) intermediate years (10 years +) and leavers (14 years +) continued throughout the year at the 54 schools in the division.

Re-examinations of children who, at previous periodic or special examinations had been found to have defects, were made at each school medical inspection. During the year 4442 periodic inspections were carried out. In addition, 1701 special inspections and re-examinations were made. When it is considered that the school population is approximately 11,000, it will be realised over half of all children at school were examined at one time or another during the year.

##### General Condition of Children.

All pupils at routine medical inspections are classified as to their general condition at the time of examination and 92.64% were classified as satisfactory and only 7.36% as unsatisfactory.

##### Uncleanliness.

During the year health visitors and school nurses made 16,646 examinations of children in schools. Of these 420 individual children were found to be infested.



## SPECIAL CLINICS.

### Ophthalmic Clinics.

During the year we were very sorry to lose the services of Mr. S.K. Sledge, who had to relinquish the clinic due to a rearrangement of his hospital commitments. Dr. R.L. Wood took over the clinic and we were fortunate enough to have his services for two sessions per week. During the year 1641 children were examined. Of these 704 were prescribed glasses.

### Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics.

Mr. K.M. Mayall holds fortnightly sessions at the Central Clinic, Pontefract for children from this Division. During the year Mr. Mayall held 27 sessions and saw 141 children. In all, the children made 246 attendances.

### Orthopaedic Clinics.

Mr. R.W.L. Calderwood, Orthopaedic Surgeon, holds a monthly clinic at the Central Clinic, Pontefract, and during the year 11 sessions were held. 140 children were seen at these clinics and the total number of attendances made was 201.

### Child Guidance Treatment.

Dr. S.M. Leese, Consultant Psychiatrist holds child guidance clinics at the County Health Department, Wakefield, and during the year 17 children from this area attended there.

In April, 1959, the clinic with its team of workers, Dr. Leese, Mr. D.G. Pickles, Psychologist and Mr. J. Coulson, Psychiatric Social Worker will be transferred to the Central Clinic, Pontefract. Children from surrounding divisional areas will then attend here in addition to our own.

### Ultra Violet Ray Treatment.

During the winter months, ultra violet ray treatment sessions are held twice weekly at the Central Clinic, Pontefract. During the year 48 children made 768 attendances for this treatment.

### Speech Therapy.

In 1959, it is intended to transfer the speech therapy clinic at present held at Featherstone, to the Central Clinic, Pontefract which will be more convenient and more centrally situated for mothers to attend. Miss K.M. Wade treated 65 children during 1958.

### Handicapped Pupils.

The regular medical examination of handicapped children continued during the year and where necessary, recommendations were made for placement in special schools.

### Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants to Training College.

It is the duty of the School Medical Officer to examine candidates applying for entry to training colleges for the purpose of satisfying the college authorities of their fitness to follow a course of teacher training. During the year 22 candidates were examined and where necessary, x-ray examinations arranged.

In the case of entrants to the teaching profession, 11 examinations were made.



### B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis was offered to all children in the year of their 13th birthday. With the consent of the parents, a test is performed to see if the child has already encountered the germ of tuberculosis. If it has done so, no further action is taken, as it is assumed that the child is acquiring a natural immunity. If, however, the test indicates that the child has not encountered tubercle bacillus, then vaccination is carried out.

The age of 13 years has been chosen because at this age the natural resistance to the disease tends to drop and it is hoped to confer protection during the years of increased risk.

During 1958 the following work was undertaken in the division:-

<u>No. of consents issued.</u>	<u>No. of consents Received.</u>	<u>Mantoux Test.</u>	<u>Mantoux Negative.</u>	<u>Mantoux Positive.</u>	<u>Not Ascertained.</u>
789	429	421	329	84	8

### B.C.G. Vaccination.

329.

### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The programme of vaccination against poliomyelitis was intensified during the year. The number of consents received in respect of school children was increased and at the end of 1958, approximately 8,000 children had received two injections against this disease. A further 1,500 were awaiting vaccination when supplies of vaccine were available.

The Ministry decided towards the end of the year that a third reinforcing injection was necessary for the children who had already had two injections. 3,000 children were given this third injection.

Furthermore, the Government decided at the end of the year to extend the scheme to include young adults up to the age of 25 years.

### HEALTH VISITING.

During the year, the following number of visits were made by Health Visitors in the division:-

No. of children under 5 years of age visited during year:	4201.
Total Visits made to expectant mothers:.....	175.
Total visits made to children under 1 year of age:.....	5809.
Total visits made to children aged 1 & under 2 years.....	3699.
Total visits to children aged 2 but under 5 years.....	5938.
Total visits to tuberculous households.....	1849.
Total families or households visited.....	4310.
Other cases visited.....	8676.

#### HOME NURSING.

During the year, 26,627 visits were paid by home nurses compared with 26,809 in the previous year.

The number of cases attended and visits made are shown below:-

<u>Classification.</u>	No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses During Year.	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the Year.
(1) Medical.	608.	21,235.
(2) Surgical.	190.	4,723.
(3) Infectious Diseases.	4.	57.
(4) Tuberculosis.	9.	567.
(5) Maternal complications	7.	45.
TOTALS:-	818.	26,627.
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	508.	19,110.
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year.	44.	267.
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year.	155.	10,327.

#### HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Home Help Service is provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Section 29 of the Act stipulates the class of case for which provision of a Home Help can be made. These are as follows:-

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| (a) Ill.      | (d) Expectant Mother.                       |
| (b) Lying-in. | (e) Mental Defective.                       |
| (c) Aged.     | (f) A child not over Compulsory school age. |

Before a Home Help can be provided, a form of application must be signed by the Head of the household on which he undertakes either to pay the whole cost of the service, or to give a statement of his income and agree to pay the assessed charge according to the County Council scheme.



Under no circumstances can a Home Help be used as a sitter-in and the amount of assistance which a patient is granted is related strictly to the amount of domestic work which is required to be done.

The authorised establishment of home helps in this Division was 27.

Authorised Divisional Establishment.

(i) Basic.	27.
(ii) From Reserve.	-
(iii) TOTAL.	27.

No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December, 1958.

(i) Whole-time.	Nil.
(ii) Part-time.	38.
(iii) TOTAL.	38.

Cases provided with Domestic Help during the year ended 31st. December, 1958.

	<u>No. of Cases.</u>	<u>Hours Employed.</u>
(i) Maternity (including expectant mothers.)	46	2879
(ii) Tuberculosis.	6	1428
(iii) Chronic Sick. - (a) aged 65 +	265	40918
(b) under 65.	36	4873
(iv) Others.	-	-
<u>TOTALS:-</u>	<u>353.</u>	<u>50,098.</u>

Number of Home Helps that could have been employed full-time. 21.89.

MENTAL HEALTH.

The mental health work in the division consists mainly of the supervision of defectives under Voluntary and Statutory Supervision, and in the provision of reports on home conditions to Hospital Management Committees. The nearest Occupation Centre to this area is at Loch Lane, Castleford, and at the end of the year 15 children from this area were attending there.

This Centre at Loch Lane will close on 31st December, 1958 and patients will then attend at a new Centre erected by the County Council at Airedale. This new Centre will have an industrial centre to cater for adult defectives who have been unable to attend the old Centre. The Group training classes held at our child welfare clinics will then cease. Mrs. Argile, the home teacher, is to be transferred for duty at the new Centre.

A special bus is to be operated to bring children from this Divisional area to and from Airedale Occupation Centre.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR SUPERANNUATION PURPOSES.

New entrants to the County Council service are required to undergo a medical examination to see if they are suitable for admission to the Superannuation Scheme, and during the year I examined 66 candidates. In addition, 2 members of the County Staff resident in the Divisional area who had been off duty through sickness for a considerable period were examined to ascertain whether or not they were incapable of continuing employment by reason of permanent ill-health.



THE  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF  
OSGOLDCROSS

--- oOo ---

ANNUAL      REPORT  
OF THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR

1958

BY

D. E. PARRINGTON, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

FOOD INSPECTOR,  
SMOKE INSPECTOR,  
PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEER

--- oOo ---

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TANSHELF HOUSE,  
15, FRONT STREET,  
PONTEFRACT.

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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF OSGOLDCROSS

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, 1958

--- oOo ---

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my fifth Annual Report on the environmental health services for the year 1958, comprising four main sections together with an appendix of tables summarising inspections made and action taken.

With the easing of the financial situation, for the first time in many years it is possible to report progress towards a general improvement in the sanitary circumstances of the district, by the decision to implement the prepared sewerage schemes for some six parishes. Future prospects look very bright, especially if the Council are to receive the usual Ministerial and County Council grants for this work instead of having to bear the whole of the financial burden themselves as in the case of the latest extension to the water supplies of the northern parishes.

The Slaughterhouses Act was the only new Statute passed during 1958, applicable to public health, but an important change in legislation affecting the work of the department occurred when the Council adopted some 37 sections of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. One of the most useful assets of this Act will be the authority to require the compulsory removal of all the unsightly heaps of rubble or partly demolished buildings scattered about the district. Also, the remaining provisions of the Clean Air Act came into operation and under the terms of this Act, the Council received an application for "Prior Approval" from the National Coal Board.

In relation to the latter, it is true to say progress must take place - but not at any price. The rights and privileges of citizens who dwell in rural areas must be jealously guarded and no effort must be spared to ensure their continued enjoyment of such amenities as a relatively clean atmosphere. It is particularly distressing therefore when a large nationalised industry like the Coal Board has to deface the



countryside by the construction of a new colliery, but having decided to do so, it is all the more unforgivable that they should wish to erect a chimney under 70 ft high with every possibility of it affecting the amenities of the neighbourhood by the discharge of fine dust and sulphurous fumes.

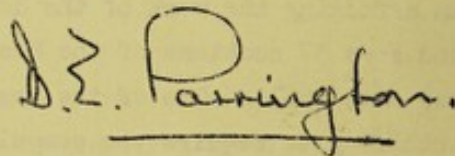
An important change in the activities of the department was the extension of the Rodent Control Service to include treatments of agricultural premises on a contract basis.

Improvements have been made during the year, many more are still required, however it is impossible for one officer to cope with all the necessary routine duties and at the same time attend to the ever increasing amount of administrative work required these days, so much has to be left undone.

May I conclude by thanking Mrs. Eaton, my clerk for her valuable assistance, also the Members of the Council, the heads and staff of other departments for their helpful co-operation both individually and collectively.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

D. E. Parrington.

Public Health Inspector.

Public Health Department,  
Tanshelf House,  
15, Front Street,  
PONTEFRAC.

SECTION A.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

SECTION

SECTION



## WATER SUPPLIES

As in previous years, the bulk of the water for the district has been purchased from the Pontefract and Goole Corporations. In addition a smaller quantity of water has been obtained from the Hemsworth Rural District Council and the parishes of Darrington and Stapleton have been served by the Council's own works at Darrington.

Apart from the extreme hardness of the water, this latter source, by and large, has continued to provide a wholesome supply to the villages concerned.

No major alterations to the supplies have taken place during the last twelve months but minor extensions have occurred at Kellington and Byram to accommodate the additional houses built.

The new link main between Birkin and Hillam seems to have cured the lack of pressure in the higher parts of Monk Fryston and Hillam reported in previous years, but a private source supplying a dozen or so houses near the area of Monk Fryston has been the subject of much anxiety which has resulted in the Council being asked to extend the main some  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to this point.

The most important decision of the year relating to water supplies, was the one to participate in the formation of a joint water board, thus bringing about the final phase of an era when smaller authorities can be held to ransom by some of the larger suppliers every time a new agreement has to be negotiated.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF WATER SAMPLES

SOURCE of Raw Water	NUMBER OF SAMPLES FALLING INTO EACH CLASS				TOTAL Samples taken
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	
PONTEFRACT Corporation	27	1	-	-	28
COUNCIL'S own	1	-	-	-	1
GOOLE Corporation	2	-	-	-	2
PRIVATE	3	-	-	6	9
TOTAL ...	33	1	-	6	40

Class 1 - Highly satisfactory

Class 3 - Suspicious

Class 2 - Satisfactory

Class 4 - Unsatisfactory

### COMPARISON OF WATERS WITH PRESCRIBED STANDARD

Percentage of Samples in CLASS	Prescribed Standard %	SOURCES OF SUPPLY			
		PONTEFRACT Corporation	COUNCIL'S Own	GOOLE Corporation	PRIVATE
1	Not less than 50	96.43%	100%	100%	33.33%
1 & 2	Not less than 80	100%	100%	100%	33.33%
3	Not more than 20	-	-	-	-
4	0	-	-	-	66.67%

The above tables show that the water supply of the district is generally satisfactory.



# SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The percentage of houses having water borne sanitation has increased once again by individual conversions and the replacement of old property by modern houses.

Although progress is again rather slow, this is only to be expected until new sewerage schemes are completed, nevertheless a further 70 privies have been abolished, 25 of these in favour of water closets.

Undoubtedly, the Council's willingness to contribute towards the cost of conversions has been an incentive in most cases. This grant continues to serve a very useful purpose, especially in the case of isolated premises where it would not be practicable to link up with future sewerage schemes.

## TABLE SHOWING TOTAL SANITARY ACCOMMODATION FOR ALL PREMISES.

Number of privies with middens or ashpits ..	377
Number of pail or tub closets .....	678
Number of waste water closets .....	-
Number of pedestal water closets .....	<u>1,658</u>
	<u>2,713</u>
Percentage on water carriage system .....	61.11%

## ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Number of privies reconstructed as W.C.'s .....	25
Number of privies reconstructed as pails .....	31
Number of pails reconstructed as W.C.'s .....	3
Number of W.C.'s constructed for new houses .....	76

## TABLE SHOWING PAROCHIAL DISPOSITION OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN DWELLING HOUSES

PARISH	Privies	Pails	W.C's	TOTAL
BALNE	14	44	15	73
BEAL	24	48	77	149
BIRKIN	7	11	24	42
BROTHERTON	56	26	234	316
BYRAM-CUM-SUTTON	3	4	214	221
BURTON SALMON	27	32	32	91
CRIDLING STUBBS	9	15	34	58
DARRINGTON	3	12	165	180
EAST HARDWICK	22	21	21	64
EGGBOROUGH	2	76	162	240
FAIRBURN	49	28	147	224
HECK	7	49	11	67
HENSALL	47	46	47	140
HILLAM	24	49	32	105
KELLINGTON	8	30	137	175
MONK FRYSTON	31	88	102	221
STAPLETON	-	8	19	27
WHITLEY	22	56	73	151
WOMERSLEY	22	35	66	123
TOTAL	377	678	1,612	2,667



# SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL

TABLE SHOWING DIFFERENT METHODS OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL COMPARING  
LOCAL AUTHORITY HOUSES WITH OTHERS.

NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO PUBLIC SEWERS.	<u>TOTAL</u>	
Local Authority Houses at:		
Belmont, Brotherton .....	20	
Foxcliff, Brotherton .....	50	
Marsh Croft, Brotherton .....	22	
Sotherton Croft, Darrington .....	30	
Ash Lea, Fairburn .....	32	
North Road, Fairburn .....	<u>10</u>	164
Private Houses .....	<u>292</u>	456 (17.19%)

## NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO SMALL SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANTS

Local Authority Houses at:		
Roe Lane, Birkin .....	6	
Top Stone Close, Burton Salmon ..	18	
West Acres, Byram-cum-Sutton ....	92	
Wood Lea, Byram-cum-Sutton .....	30	
Dene Close, Eggborough .....	16	
Green Acres, Eggborough .....	48	
Darrington Garth, Kellington ...	8	
Manor Garth, Kellington .....	50	
Mill Close, Monk Fryston .....	48	
Station Road, Womersley .....	<u>24</u>	340
Private Houses .....	<u>1</u>	341 (12.88%)

## NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO CESSPOOLS OR SEPTIC TANKS.

Local Authority Houses at:		
Broad Lane, Beal .....	4	
Craven Garth, Beal .....	12	
Hollygarth Lane, Beal .....	4	
Croft Lea, Cridling Stubbs .....	20	
Fairfield, Fairburn .....	41	
Church Lane, Monk Fryston .....	12	
Cathcart Close, Whitley .....	24	
Church Row, Whitley .....	7	
Northfield Lane, Womersley .....	<u>12</u>	136
Private Houses .....	<u>679</u>	815 (30.65%)

## NUMBER OF HOUSES WITHOUT WATER-BORNE SANITATION.

Local Authority Houses at:		
Highgate, Balne .....	8	
Lowgate, Balne .....	4	
Sudforth Lane, Beal .....	10	
Graysfield, Eggborough .....	8	
Selby Road, Eggborough .....	20	
Ashfield, Hillam .....	6	
Whitefield Lane, Whitley .....	<u>10</u>	66
Private Houses .....	<u>989</u>	1,055 (39.28%)
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES IN DISTRICT .....	<u>2,667</u>	



## SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL

With the easing of the financial situation, for the first time in many years, it has been possible to take active steps towards implementing, with or without modification, some of the sewerage schemes already prepared in broad outline. Negotiations are proceeding for the sewerage of Beal and East Hardwick, and much of the detail has been worked out.

After years of frustration over the controversial Brotherton, Byram and Fairburn scheme, when at last everything seemed to be going smoothly, an unforeseen delay occurred when our neighbours, the Knottingley Urban District Council had a change of heart and decided after all in favour of a joint sewage disposal works. The matter has been delayed yet again by difficulties arising from the purchase of the land for these works and many hours of negotiation seem to lie ahead.

Until these schemes materialise, it is impossible to raise substantially the standard of sanitation in these areas, but at least there are now better prospects on the horizon, so let us hope that all the other schemes will follow in quick succession to eradicate as soon as possible all the units of primitive sanitation suffered by so many in the district far too long.

## REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE

The responsibility for the removal of domestic refuse throughout the district lies with the Council. In any service such as this there are always difficulties but this especially applies in areas where many units of the obsolete type of sanitary accommodation still remain. With such work, the labour problem becomes acute as often a much more congenial type of labouring job outside local government commands a better wage than the one permitted for this work.

The increase in the number of new houses with long garden paths has lengthened the time taken to collect from dust bins and only by a further streamlining of the service has it been possible to maintain the frequency of collections appertaining at the present time.

## TRANSPORT

The adaptability of the S.D. Freighter, fore and aft tipper type, with 16 - 18 cu.yd capacity, has been shown by the way it can cope with the extra bulk from additional houses and conversions, both in congested areas and scattered districts without increasing the number of journeys to the tips. The Karrier dual purpose vehicle has been used again only as scheduled, one week in nine, to augment collections from ashpits and middens.

## REFUSE DISPOSAL

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF LOADS AT EACH TIP

<u>TIP</u>	<u>LOADS</u>
Beal .....	287
Cridling Stubbs .....	39
Fairburn .....	328

The number of journeys made to the tips has been further reduced this year through a slight re-arrangement of the schedules and by the increased co-operation of the public in burning more of the combustible type of refuse.

The character of the refuse however remains fairly well the same. The modern techniques of packaging and packing being responsible for the present high bulk to the weight ratio.

The majority of loads were deposited on the two largest tips situated at Beal and Fairburn, but occasionally to save time and fuel, the one at Cridling Stubbs was used. Fortunately all these tips are at rather isolated, worn out quarries otherwise it would be imperative to spend more time and money to achieve a better measure of control than is possible at present with the limited resources available.



# REFUSE COLLECTION

TABLE SHOWING COLLECTIONS MADE FROM EACH PARISH

Parish	Bins	Pails	Ashpits	Privies
BALNE	54	44	2	14
BEAL	143	48	-	24
BIRKIN	48	11	-	7
BROTHERTON	278	26	2	56
BURTON SALMON	72	32	2	27
BYRAM-CUM-SUTTON	238	4	-	3
CRIDLING STUBBS	50	15	2	9
DARRINGTON	206	12	-	3
EAST HARDWICK	44	21	-	22
EGGBOROUGH	230	76	-	2
FAIRBURN	186	28	3	53
HECK	56	49	1	7
HENSALL	95	46	-	47
HILLAM	91	49	-	24
KELLINGTON	167	30	1	8
MONK FRYSTON	200	88	1	31
STAFLETON	25	8	-	-
WHITLEY	132	56	-	22
WOMERSLEY	112	35	2	22
TOTAL	2,427	678	16	381

The following table gives the sum total number of receptacles cleansed during the year:-

Dustbins .....	112,370
Privy-middens .....	2,416
Ashpits .....	104
Pail Closets .....	35,256

## REFUSE STORAGE

The various types of receptacles in use at the end of the year are as follows:-

Dustbins .....	2,427
Privy-middens .....	381
Dry Ashpits .....	16
Pails .....	678

## SALVAGE

The increase in the essential work of refuse collection has once again made it impossible to formulate any proper scheme for the collection of waste paper. However in an attempt to encourage the workmen to be salvage conscious a bonus scheme was introduced at the beginning of the year, even so the amount of salvage collected fell slightly below that of last year, but excepting 1957, the total was much higher than for several years. Apart from the income derived from collections, the greatest advantage of all is the keeping of so much combustible material away from the tips and reducing the risk of tip fires.

### SALVAGE COLLECTED DURING 1958

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs
Waste Paper .....	7	15	-	-
Rags .....		6	1	14
Scrap Iron, etc .....			3	-



### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The impact of the Clean Air Act is beginning to take effect and this branch of environmental hygiene is being vigorously pursued by many Public Health Authorities in an effort to obtain a cleaner and purer atmosphere. The Council is one of the constituent members of the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council, with a representative on the Executive Committee.

Arising from the Rural area itself, the smoke problem is a small one, but being situated on the fringe of the West Riding industrial belt, we receive a fair amount of pollution from outside our boundaries, thus confirming the need for all authorities to participate in this work with resolution and co-operation.

The problem is twofold - industrial and domestic. In the former case the relatively few industrial premises existing in the area are already smokeless, however in the domestic field, there is room for improvement but so long as the price of solid smokeless fuels remains higher than ordinary coal, no large scale voluntary change to these fuels will take place and the non-solid fuels will continue to gain ground at the expense of the coal industry.

As previously mentioned, an application for prior approval under Section 3 of the Act was made by the National Coal Board in respect of the boiler-house and plant for the new colliery at Kellingley. The Council engaged the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service to act as their consultants in the matter but the main issue revolved round the height of the proposed chimney which at 69ft 6ins was considered inadequate. It was recommended that, "every effort should be made to get the National Coal Board to build a higher chimney (at least 100ft). The discharge of dust and sulphurous fumes at this low level will severely effect the amenities of surrounding residential areas."

This brought to light a knotty problem as all buildings connected with the working of a mine are exempt from the provisions of building byelaws, therefore Section 10 of the Clean Air Act relating to chimney heights is rendered ineffective. Unless the industry concerned is willing to co-operate it would seem that in such cases, where local authorities are not satisfied that the height of a chimney will be sufficient to prevent a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, they are powerless to act until after completion and complaints are received.

Surely this is a serious loophole in the law as it now stands, not intended by the legislators when the Act was drafted, as it gives the mining industry an unfair advantage over other industries. Perhaps steps will be taken in the near future to remedy the matter.

In this instance the Council are still negotiating with the National Coal Board for the raising of the chimney in question.

Only one or two complaints of grit nuisance emanating from the Ferrybridge "A" power station have been received and now that the new "B" station, with its modern grit and dust arresting system is partly in commission, the need to use the obsolete section of the former station will diminish.

The adjoining deposit figures have been supplied by the Central Electricity Generating Board. The headings to the columns make the figures self-explanatory except perhaps for the last column which gives a measurement of the sulphurous fumes in the atmosphere expressed in milligrams per day per 100 square centimeters of sulphur trioxide.

The figures show a considerable variation in the deposit even at the same station due to differing weather conditions. It is however interesting to note that the sulphur content of the atmosphere increases in winter time when there is always a corresponding increase in the amount of fuel burned consequential upon the increased demand for electricity.



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION SURVEY

MONTHLY DEPOSIT FIGURES FOR THE YEAR 1958  
AT POINTS WITHIN THE RURAL DISTRICT RELATING TO  
THE FERRYBRIDGE POWER STATION.

Test Position or Station	Month	Rainfall in m.m.	Insol. Deposit Tons/Square	Sol. Deposit mile/Month	SO <sub>2</sub> mgm/day/100 sq.cm.
Sutton Lane	Jan.	58	6.6	7.0	2.4
	Feb.	80	7.6	5.5	2.0
	Mar.	44	4.6	2.7	1.0
	April	9	5.7	2.6	1.1
	May	60	15.5	9.3	1.7
	June	72	10.0	5.4	1.0
	July	43	5.7	4.2	0.9
	Aug.	61	11.5	4.7	0.7
	Sept.	59	4.6	4.9	1.1
	Oct.	29	2.4	4.3	1.6
	Nov.	7	3.2	2.1	1.9
	Dec.	43	7.3	3.4	2.2
Byram Park	Jan.	-	-	-	3.3
	Feb.	65	4.3	5.0	2.6
	Mar.	41	3.0	4.1	1.2
	April	8	5.8	2.8	1.6
	May	65	4.9	5.6	1.4
	June	134	4.6	6.0	0.8
	July	67	0.6	4.7	1.1
	Aug.	73	8.4	4.3	0.9
	Sept.	52	2.2	4.0	0.6
	Oct.	35	6.8	7.4	2.2
	Nov.	11	10.9	4.9	2.1
	Dec.	80	4.3	6.4	2.8
Park House Farm	Jan.	-	-	-	2.3
	Feb.	70	5.1	1.4	2.0
	Mar.	38	1.3	2.2	0.9
	April	11	2.7	2.3	1.3
	May	69	5.9	5.0	1.1
	June	116	1.7	5.3	0.5
	July	67	1.1	6.6	0.8
	Aug.	37	4.6	3.6	0.6
	Sept.	59	2.3	-	0.8
	Oct.	44	2.6	3.7	1.7
	Nov.	12	2.4	2.6	1.5
	Dec.	82	5.6	5.6	1.9
Brotherton Ings	Jan.	-	-	-	1.9
	Feb.	80	18.2	10.9	1.6
	Mar.	45	-	5.3	0.9
	April	-	-	-	-
	May	80	8.1	5.5	1.0
	June	-	-	-	-
	July	68	37.2	9.1	0.5
	Aug.	41	8.4	-	0.6
Observations Terminated as from end of August.					

### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

As forecast last year the number of moveable dwellings stationed in the district has considerably increased. This is due to the commencement by the main contractor of work on the new colliery at Kellingley and the desire of the technicians to be accommodated near to their work.

Three applications were received for site licences, one only being granted after the completion of works set out in the conditions appertaining to the granting of a licence.

The table below gives details of the moveable dwellings licensed this year:-

Number of Licensed Sites .....	1
Number on Licensed Sites .....	12
Number on other Sites .....	7
Number of Licences issued .....	7

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Visits were paid to each notified case, terminal disinfection being carried out only by special request.

### CONTROL OF DIRTY AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS

The number of such dwellings in the district remains quite low. Six cases were reported during the year, one only being verminous. Informal warnings were given and the majority improved considerably. The verminous house was disinfested by the Council.

### PESTOLOGY

Ants, once again, were the main cause of complaint by occupiers reporting infestation by insects. These proved to be very difficult to control and many visits had to be paid to each house. Two minor infestations of crickets on the Council's refuse tips were quickly controlled.

Twenty five disinfestations were carried out at houses for the following reasons:-

Ants .....	11
Bugs .....	1
Cockroaches .....	1
Crickets .....	2
Fleas .....	1
Fungus Beetle .....	5
Silver Fish .....	3
Woodworm .....	1

25

B.H.C, 5% and 10% D.D.T. Powders, Pybuthrin, Lindane, Chlordane and 5% D.D.T. Solutions were used in these cases.

Issues of insecticide powder were made to householders where required.



# FACTORIES

Many time wasting visits had to be paid to one factory where expansion had taken place without the necessary provision of sufficient sanitary accommodation. It was only when steps had been taken to institute proceedings that work was commenced and even so, it was not completed by the end of the year.

The following table summarises the visits made to factories during the year:-

TABLE

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	24	46	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	8	6	-	-
TOTAL	32	52	-	-

## CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were -	
	Found	Remedied.
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)		
(a) Insufficient	1	1
(b) Unsuited or defective	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	-	-
Referred by H.M. Inspector of Factories.	1	-
Total	2	1



SECRET

any more serious study had to be left to the Government's discretion. The Government's policy was to keep the matter as quiet as possible. It was not to be discussed in the press or in public. The Government was to be kept in the dark. The Government was to be kept in the dark.

The following table summarizes the results of the investigation. The results of the investigation are as follows:

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23. The results of the investigation are as follows:

24. The results of the investigation are as follows:

25. The results of the investigation are as follows:

SECTION B

HOUSING

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# HOUSING GENERAL

This year has undoubtedly marked the beginning of the anticipated improvement in the general housing situation and the problem, although serious, is not quite as acute as a year ago.

The impact of the Rent Act is beginning to have effect and many landlords have carried out repairs without the tenant having to evoke the powers given under the Act. This situation is reflected in the table appended below - one application for a Certificate of Disrepair being carried over from last year.

## CERTIFICATE OF DISREPAIR

Applications for Certificate	Undertaking by Landlord (Form K)	Certificate Issued
2	-	3

During the year 18 dwellings were completed on the extension of the Darrington housing estate under the slum clearance programme and 24 houses were built at Byram specifically to meet the special needs of an industry of national importance.

In addition, a further 24 houses were occupied on the incompleted extension to the Manor Garth site Kellington, intended to replace the many unfit houses in the surrounding parishes which will have to be demolished.

The remainder of the 76 dwellings comprising the estate were well advanced as well as work on the Community Centre and warden's flat - a special feature of this scheme erected in co-operation with the County Council, and intended to cater for the welfare needs of the elderly.

Of all the parishes in the district, Brotherton has without question the worst housing problem of all and there will be much "weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth" before all the families living in the most appalling housing conditions are re-housed.

## TABLE

### SLUM CLEARANCE

#### UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1957

Total number of Permanent Houses in area .....	2667
Number of Unfit houses to be demolished in first five years .....	261
Number dealt with in 1958 .....	66
Total number dealt with from end of November, 1955 to end of 1958 .....	178
Number scheduled before November, 1955 and subsequently dealt with .....	77
Number of houses to be retained for temporary accommodation .....	nil

# HOUSING STATISTICS

Year 1958

## 1. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	18	96	33
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
	Number		
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	9	64	19
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	1	4	2
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

## 3. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED.

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority	59	-
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	-	-
(13) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	-	-



4. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at end of year	Number of Houses (1)	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	-	-

5. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of occupants of houses in column (1) (2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year	-	-

6. NO. OF FAMILIES REHOUSED DURING THE YEAR INTO COUNCIL OWNED DWELLINGS:

(a) Clearance Areas .....	-
(b) Overcrowding .....	6

7. RENT ACT, 1957

(a) No. of Certificates of Disrepair granted ....	3
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority .....	-
(c) No. of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled ....	-

8. NEW DWELLINGS

Number of new dwellings completed during the year

(a) By the Local Authority .....	66
(b) By Private Enterprise .....	10

9. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	Formal Applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	No. of dwellings completed during the year
	Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings	
(a) Conversions (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work).	-	-	2
(b) Improvements	10	10	15

### IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING HOUSES

It is probably true to say that in a large number of instances any property worth repairing is being dealt with on a voluntary basis, whilst any property of doubtful character is being left for the Council to initiate the necessary action under the Housing Acts.

The increased number of applications for improvement grants is an encouraging sign that where possible people who have the means, wish to bring their homes up to modern standards. There must be many houses in the district worthy of repair and modernisation which, if carried out will prevent them becoming the slums of the future.

### INSPECTION, REPAIR AND CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES

59 houses were rendered fit by the execution of repairs. Altogether 66 representations relating to unfit houses were made during the year, but full details of the work carried out are shown in the Housing Statistics on page 13.

It will be noted with satisfaction that the Council's programme of slum clearance is well ahead of schedule.

### OVERCROWDING

The position is not a very serious one and the progress made under slum clearance has reduced it yet again.

### NEW HOUSES

Over three times the number of new council houses were completed during this year than last and this figure represents the highest number completed in any one year for ten years.

Out of the 66 houses, 42 were built to replace unfit houses and 24 for special industrial needs.

Only half the number of privately built houses were erected, compared with 1957, no doubt the financial crisis and the resultant high interest rates have been the cause of this fall in numbers.



SECTION C.

FOOD HYGIENE

SECTION 2

SECTION 3



## MEAT SUPPLY

Once again only prime beef animals were selected by the butchers for slaughter in the district.

## SLAUGHTERING FACILITIES

At present the three licensed private slaughterhouses provide enough facilities. The standard of hygiene remains good and the premises quite adequate to deal with present throughput.

The passing of the new Act, a most complicated piece of legislation, heralds the commencement of a new phase in slaughtering policy. Many small premises will cease to exist as they are not capable of being brought up to the required standard. On the other hand, there are many premises which could be made satisfactory but will not be made so on grounds of economy, the resources of the small country trader being limited. Thus the real craftsman in this trade, who takes a pride in his work, will have to succumb to the monster of centralisation and mass production.

## MEAT INSPECTION

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	242	-	11	650	346
Number Inspected	242	-	11	650	346
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	40	-	-	2	4
Percentage ..	16.53%	-	-	.31%	1.16%
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	-	-	-	1
Percentage ..	2.07%	-	-	-	.29%
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	11	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	11	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

It is pleasing to note the distinct drop in the number of animals affected with tuberculosis. When the full effects of the "designated area" are felt, no doubt the figure will be reduced still further. The incidence of cysticercus bovis was higher than in any year since meat inspection was resumed in the district.



MEAT INSPECTION - continued

PRINCIPAL GROUNDS FOR CONDEMNATION

	Bovine lbs	Calves lbs	Sheep lbs	Pigs lbs
Abscesses	-	-	-	-
Actinomyces	-	-	-	-
Anyloid Degeneration (White Spot)	-	-	-	32
Angiomata	76	-	-	-
Bruising (Severe)	207	-	-	-
Carcinomatous Tumour	-	-	-	-
Caseous Lymphadenitis	-	-	6	-
Cirrhosis	162	-	4	-
Cysticercus Bovis	331	-	-	-
Dropsy	46	-	-	-
Erysipelis (Swine)	-	-	-	-
Fatty Degeneration	32	-	-	-
Moribund with Putrefaction	-	-	-	-
Multiple Cysts	70	-	-	-
Necrosis	29	-	-	-
Oedema	46	-	-	-
Parasitic	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	149	-	-	17
Distomatosis	8	-	-	-
TOTAL .....	1,156	-	10	49

DETAILS OF DISEASED ORGANS AND CARCASSES CONDEMNED

<u>BEEF</u>	Bovine Carcasses and all viscera .....	-
	Heads and Tongues .....	12
	Lungs .....	4
	Hearts .....	2
	Skirts .....	-
	Livers .....	11
	Part Livers .....	26
	Stomachs .....	-
	Intestines .....	-
	Kidneys .....	-
	Udders .....	-
	Spleens .....	-
	Forequarters .....	-
	Hindquarters .....	2
	Frozen Beef .....	-
<u>PIGS</u>	Pig Carcasses and Organs .....	-
	Heads & Tongues .....	1
	Hearts .....	-
	Livers .....	5
	Lungs .....	-
	Spleen & Mesentery .....	-
<u>SHEEP</u>	Sheep Carcase and Organs .....	-
	Livers .....	2
	Lungs .....	1
	Leg .....	1



# MEAT INSPECTION - continued

Yet again it has been possible to maintain a 100% meat inspection, due to the co-operation of the butchers in helping to minimise the difficulties arising from the irregular times of slaughter and the geographical location of the slaughterhouses, also through the co-operation of colleagues in neighbouring authorities who voluntarily carried out these duties during my absence.

## OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED

FOOD	NO. & WEIGHT	TOTAL LBS
Corned Beef	98 x 6 lb tins	588
	24 x 12 oz tins	18
Tinned Milk	84 x 16 oz tins	84

## MILK

### MILK SUPPLIES

Number of Milk Producers	.....	43
Tuberculin Tested	.....	15
Non-designated	.....	28
Number of Milk Retailers	.....	13
Designated	.....	13
Non-designated	.....	-

Milk production is under the supervision of the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Producers are gradually changing over to Tuberculin Tested milk and ten more farms have been converted and a general improvement has taken place during the year. No significant changes in milk supplies took place.

Details of licences issued and the samples taken are set out below:-

### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1949 - 1954

#### Dealers' Licences:

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	.....	7
Pasteurised	.....	7
Sterilised	.....	4

#### Supplementary Licences:

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	.....	6
Pasteurised	.....	6
Sterilised	.....	4

## SAMPLING

### BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

#### MILK

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Tuberculin Tested (P)	4	-	4
Pasteurised	4	-	4
Sterilised	3	-	3
TOTAL	11	-	11

SAMPLING - continued

Details of samples taken in the district by the officers of the West Riding County Council relating to food adulteration, are supplied below. Once more no unsatisfactory samples were found.

TABLE OF SAMPLES TAKEN

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Proceedings	Cautions
Milk	18	-	-	-
Drugs	-	-	-	-
Other Foods	4	-	-	-
TOTAL	22	-	-	-

ICE CREAM

The one ice cream manufacturer in the district maintains his premises in an excellent condition. The other retailers selling proprietary brands of ice cream were visited and the results of samples taken are indicated on the table below:-

TABLE

	Samples				Visits
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	
Manufacturer	3	-	1	-	10
Retailers	17	-	-	-	60
TOTAL	20	-	1	-	70

FOOD PREMISES

LIST OF FOOD SHOPS & FOOD PREMISES IN DISTRICT

Butchers .....	7
Cafes and Road Transport Cafes .....	6
Fish & Chip Shops .....	8
Ice Cream Manufacturers .....	1
Ice Cream Retailers .....	19
Licensed Premises .....	30
Mixed Businesses .....	33
Restaurants .....	4
Licensed Slaughterhouses .....	3

620 visits were made to food premises and vehicles during the year. A further 12 premises and 9 vans were inspected and informal notices served.

Two licensed premises and one cafe were modernised bringing them up to the required standard.

The following table shows the position at the end of the year:

TABLE

Inspected	No. where work is completed now complying with Regulations	No. where works are in progress	No. not yet commenced.
12	8	2	2



FOOD VANS

TABLE

Inspected	No. where wash-hand basins have been fitted	No. where other temporary arrangements made
9	7	2

FOOD HYGIENE

Further progress has been made towards having all food shops in the district brought up to the standard required. The majority of small mixed businesses and village stores now comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Keeping a check on food vans based outside the district is almost impossible at present with the increasing growth of such traders, but the task would have been made easier if the Minister had allowed the Council to adopt Section 76 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 which provides for the compulsory registration of all food hawkers.

One would think that of all areas, the widespread Rural District would be the one where registration could be particularly useful and when it is realised that nearly a hundred trading vehicles from some twelve or more towns regularly visit the district, the problem will be more apparent.

FOOD VALUE

The food value of the various crops and animals raised in the district is as follows: -  
Wheat, 100 lbs. = 1000 calories  
Barley, 100 lbs. = 1000 calories  
Oats, 100 lbs. = 1000 calories  
Rice, 100 lbs. = 1000 calories  
Maize, 100 lbs. = 1000 calories  
Sorghum, 100 lbs. = 1000 calories  
Millet, 100 lbs. = 1000 calories  
Pulses, 100 lbs. = 1000 calories  
Vegetables, 100 lbs. = 1000 calories  
Fruits, 100 lbs. = 1000 calories  
Animals, 100 lbs. = 1000 calories

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

The food requirements of the various classes of the population are as follows: -  
Adult males, 1000 calories  
Adult females, 1000 calories  
Children, 1000 calories  
Elderly, 1000 calories  
Sick, 1000 calories  
Pregnant, 1000 calories  
Lactating, 1000 calories

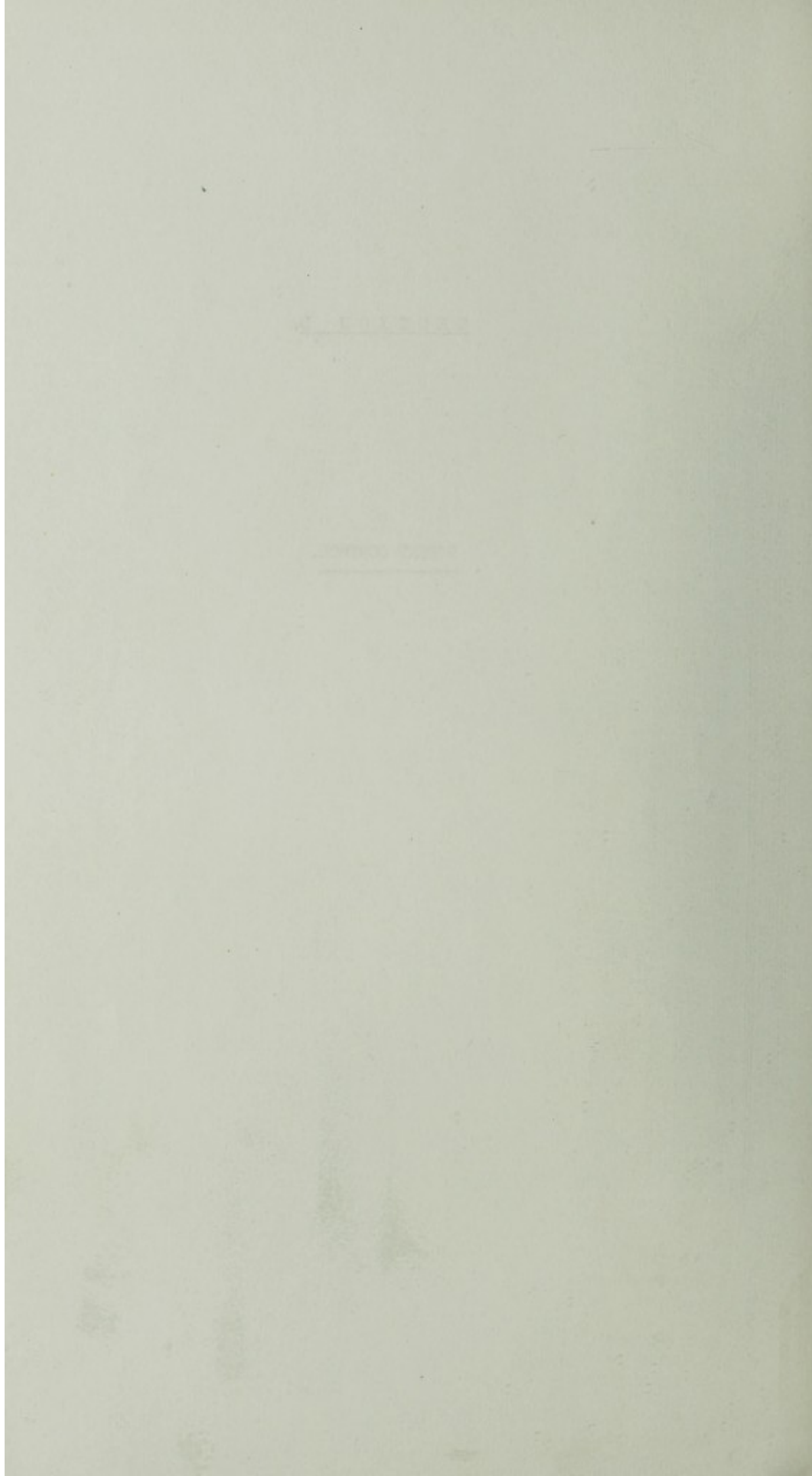
The food requirements of the various classes of the population are as follows: -  
Adult males, 1000 calories  
Adult females, 1000 calories  
Children, 1000 calories  
Elderly, 1000 calories  
Sick, 1000 calories  
Pregnant, 1000 calories  
Lactating, 1000 calories

The food requirements of the various classes of the population are as follows: -  
Adult males, 1000 calories  
Adult females, 1000 calories  
Children, 1000 calories  
Elderly, 1000 calories  
Sick, 1000 calories  
Pregnant, 1000 calories  
Lactating, 1000 calories



SECTION D.

RODENT CONTROL.





# RODENT CONTROL

The table appended below sets out the incidence of infestations and the control measures taken:

## SYNOPSIS OF WORK

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (inc. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
Number of Properties In Local Authority's District	19	2612	104	2735	350
Number of Properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	-	19	1	20	11
(b) Survey under the Act.	19	193	33	245	178
(c) Otherwise (eg. when visited primarily for some other purpose).	-	3	3	6	-
Total Inspections carried out (in- cluding re-inspect- ions).	337	538	135	1010	610
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:					
(a) RATS {Major	15	47	13	75	62
Minor	4	69	2	75	22
(b) MICE {Major	-	1	-	1	-
Minor	-	33	2	35	5
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	19	150	17	186	89
Total treatments carried out (in- cluding re-treat- ments).	46	175	24	245	143
Number of Notices served under Sec.4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural work (ie, proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	-				



RODENT CONTROL - continued

As previously mentioned, a substantial alteration in this service took place during the year when it was announced that the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were to discontinue their rat destruction contract service. As local authorities were asked to fill the breach, the Council decided to extend its own service to cover farms on a contract basis, similar to the one operated by the Ministry, and the part-time operator was increasingly employed on this work until it became prudent to purchase a small van to facilitate operations.

All agriculturists were circulated informing them of the Council's decision, inviting those who had not made other arrangements to contract with the Council. The response was very disappointing, partly because a large number of existing contracts had only just been renewed, but mainly because certain personnel employed by the Ministry, fearing redundancy, formed their own private company and having had many years of direct contact with their prospective clients, gained considerable advantage in obtaining contracts. Nevertheless, some 69 contracts were obtained, with every prospect of this number increasing year by year, as the organisation becomes more established.

Perhaps here is an opportune time to thank the members of the Council who have given their full support to this project.

Apart from this branch of the work on rodent control, it must not be overlooked that the Council still have a duty to perform under the Act and are responsible for seeing all premises are kept reasonably free from infestation. To this end a considerable amount of time was spent on surveying properties, treating the Council's own premises, including all sewerage systems, sewage dykes, sewage works and refuse tips, as well as providing a free treatment service to all domestic premises.

With reference to the Council's own responsibilities in this work, a particularly difficult problem arises by the flat nature of the eastern part of the district and the abnormally large number of open dykes, a large proportion of which receive either untreated, or partially treated, sewage from the common village drain or the many properties having individual sewage disposal facilities. To keep these reasonably free from infestation is not only a major task but is a difficult one technically, taking up a large slice of the operator's time. In many instances, it is not safe for an operator to work alone, consequently these treatments are often quite costly to carry out.

The year under review was a particularly bad one for this type of infestation and many agriculturists confirmed the opinion that the dykes were more extensively infested than for a good number of years.

Once again we are indebted for the valuable advice and practical assistance given by the officers of the Ministry, in particular Miss B. B. Jones, Mrs. J. Levi and Mr. F. Fussey, and it is to the credit of the district and our operative that we should be one of the areas where the Ministry's technical officers decided to try out experimentive tests on a new anti-coagulant poison.



APPENDIX

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

Housing Act: Inspections .....		409
Public Health Act: Inspections .....		94
At Houses .....	8	
At Other Premises .....	<u>86</u>	
Food & Drugs Act: Inspections .....		620
Food Preparation Rooms .....	44	
Ice Cream Premises .....	70	
Dairies .....	4	
Food Shops .....	137	
Food Vehicles .....	12	
Slaughterhouses .....	296	
Unsound Food in shops .....	15	
Cafes, Restaurants .....	19	
Licensed Premises .....	<u>23</u>	
Water Supplies .....		55
Samples of Water taken .....		34
Council Property .....		25
Sewers and Drains examined or tested .....		89
Privy Conversions .....		69
Ashpit Conversions to Bins .....		1
Factories: General .....	52	
As to Means of Escape in Case of Fire ...	<u>5</u>	57
Building Byelaws .....		29
Work in Progress .....		47
New Houses in course of erection .....		10
Moveable Dwellings .....		55
Housing Applications investigated .....		141
Refuse Collection, Visits in connection with .....		259
Refuse Tips .....		59
Pests Act: Sewers and Sewerage Dykes .....	77	
Tips .....	32	
Business Premises .....	21	
Agricultural Premises .....	43	
Others .....	<u>44</u>	217
Schools .....		3
Infectious Diseases .....		22
Disinfection of Premises .....		1
Dirty or Verminous Premises .....		14
Disinfestation of Premises .....		10
Petroleum Regulations .....		2
Shops Act, 1950, Section 38 .....		20



SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED

	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied with</u>
<u>STATUTORY</u>		
Public Health Act, 1936 .....	1	1
Housing Act, 1957		
Notice of Consideration .....	69	-
Demolition Orders .....	42	18
Closing Orders .....	9	5
Orders Revoked .....	-	-
Others .....	-	-
Food & Drugs Act, 1955 .....	-	-
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 .....	-	-

INFORMAL

Public Health Act, 1936 .....	186	150
Housing Act, 1957 .....	9	4
Food & Drugs Act, 1938 ) .....	50	40
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 )		
Factories Act, 1937 .....	-	-
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 .....	-	-

WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT CARRIED OUT

Conversions to Water Carriage system by Septic Tank ...	18
Conversions to Water Carriage system by connections to Council's Sewers .....	10
Conversions to Pail Closets .....	31
New Drains laid .....	36
Water Closets provided .....	28
Baths provided .....	17
Washbasins and sinks provided .....	38
New Ranges and grates provided .....	38
Hot water laid on .....	17
New Ashbins provided (Replacement .....	180
(Conversions .....	56
Ashpits abolished .....	-
Food Premises renovated .....	8





