

[Report 1964] / Medical Officer of Health, Osgoldcross R.D.C.

Contributors

Osgoldcross (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1964

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RURAL DISTRICT
OF
OSGOLDCROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1964

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RURAL DISTRICT

OF

OSGOLDCROSS.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1964.

BY

J. F. FRASER

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

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF

EDUCATION

OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

FOR THE YEAR

1890

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ALBANY

WHELAN & SON, PRINTERS

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

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Lady 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 1964.

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,

John A. Fraser.

Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Officer's Section,

Health Department,

English House,

Wellington,

London.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Dear Sirs,

I have the honor to present, for your information and consideration, a Report on the Health and Welfare Services of the Council during the year 1961.

The Report is based on the Chief Public Health Inspector's findings with the Council's arrangements for the year 1961. It includes details of the inspection and supervision of food supplies, in compliance with the Act.

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

I am,

Yours obedient servant,

J. E. C. O'Brien

Medical Officer of Health.

OSGOLDCROSS RURAL DISTRICT

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1964.

Chairman : Cr. Mrs. E.A. Sharpe.

Vice Chairman: Cr. S. Everest-Todd.

Cr. T.S. Atkinson, J.P.

Cr. C.G. Bayston.

Cr. Mrs. P. Cook.

Cr. C. Earless.

Cr. G. England.

Cr. C. Gill.

Cr. B. Grimshaw.

Cr. H. Henson.

Cr. J.A. Hudson.

Cr. L. Lancaster.

Cr. A. Leach.

Cr. J. Lobley.

Cr. J.F. Palmer.

Cr. C. Richardson,

Cr. D. Ross.

Cr. K.J. Walker.

Cr. R. Walker.

Cr. R. Wilson.

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P A R T O N E

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the District: 33,954 Acres.

Registrar General's estimate of Population: 8,940

Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1964. 2,658

Rateable value at the end of 1964. £173,799.

Product of Penny Rate (at 31st December, 1964): £651.

These figures show a population increase of 370.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(The figures in brackets are the corresponding ones for 1963).

BIRTHS.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Legitimate.	67	(68)	65	(80)	132	(148)
Illegitimate.	4	(3)	3	(4)	7	(7)
	<u>71</u>	<u>(71)</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>(84)</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>(155)</u>

Crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated population : 15.5 (18.1)

Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 estimated population : 15.7 (18.3)

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female.</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Legitimate.	-	(-)	1	(3)	1	(3)
Illegitimate.	-	(-)	-	(1)	-	(1)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(4)</u>

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births: 7.1 (25.2)

Rate per 1,000 estimated population: 0.11 (0.47)

<u>DEATHS.</u>	<u>Male.</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total.</u>	
All Age Groups.	47	(48)	30	(40)	77	(88)

Infants Under one year.

	<u>Male.</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Legitimate.	1	(1)	2	(1)	3	(2)
Illegitimate.	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
	<u>1</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>(2)</u>

MATERNAL DEATHS: NIL (2)

Death Rates.

Crude rate per 1,000 population:	8.6	(10.3)
Adjusted rate per 1,000 population:	10.1	(12.0)
All infants per 1,000 live births:	21.6	(12.9)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births:	22.79	(13.51)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births:	Nil.	(Nil).
Maternal Deaths:	Nil.	(12.58)

The number of births decreased by 16 as compared with last year, and the birth rate has fallen accordingly. Deaths have decreased by eleven during the same period.

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

TABLE I.

Causes of Death.	M	F	Total
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.	6	-	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus.	-	1	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.	5	2	7
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	4	10	14
Coronary Disease, Angina.	7	4	11
Hypertension with Heart Disease.	1	1	2
Other Heart Disease.	4	2	6
Other Circulatory Disease.	2	-	2
Pneumonia.	2	2	4
Bronchitis.	3	1	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	1	-	1
Nephritis & Nephrosis.	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate.	2	-	2
Congenital Malformations.	2	1	3
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases.	4	6	10
Motor Vehicle Accidents.	1	-	1
All other accidents.	2	-	2
Totals:	47	30	77

Infant Mortality.

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

TABLE II.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1 week to 1 month.	6 months to 1 year.	Under 1 year.		
				M	F	Total
Cardiac Failure Congenital Heart Disease.	-	1	-	-	1	1
Atelectasis Prematurity.	1	-	-	1	-	1
Acute Bronchitis.	-	-	1	-	1	1
Totals:-	1	1	1	1	2	3

Comparison of 1964 statistics with those of 1963, 1962, 1961 & 1960.

TABLE III

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Population.	8,940	8,570	8,050	7,950	8,140
Live Births.	139	155	125	154	120
Birth Rate.	15.5	18.1	15.5	19.4	14.7
Death Rate.	8.6	10.3	10.2	10.3	9.6
Infant Death Rate.	21.6	12.9	32.0	32.5	Nil

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

TABLE IV

	Osgold- cross Rural District	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts.	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (Provisional figures)
<u>BIRTH RATE</u> (per 1,000 estimated population).				
Crude Rate.	15.5	19.1	18.5	18.4
Adjusted Rate.	15.7	18.5	18.7	-
<u>DEATH RATE</u> (per 1,000 estimated population).				
All causes. Crude Rate.	8.6	10.0	11.5	11.3
Adjusted Rate.	10.1	12.2	12.8	-
Infective and Para. Dis. Excl. Tub. but Incl. Syphl. and other V.D.	Nil	0.04	0.04	*
Tuberculosis - Respiratory.	Nil	0.02	0.05	0.05
Tuberculosis - Other.	Nil	0.00	0.00	0.01
Tuberculosis - All forms.	Nil	0.03	0.05	0.05
Cancer.	1.57	1.86	2.02	2.11
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System.	1.57	1.38	1.74	*
Heart and Circulatory Diseases.	2.35	3.71	4.37	*
Respiratory Diseases.	1.01	1.11	1.37	*
Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 live and still births).	Nil	0.21	0.40	0.25
Perinatal Mortality.	14.3	28.3	30.0	*
Neonatal Mortality.	14.4	15.3	15.4	13.8
Infant Mortality.	21.6	22.5	22.0	20.0
Still Births (per 1,000 live and still births).	7.1	15.9	17.6	16.3

* Figures not available.

PART TWO

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIVE AND OTHER DISEASES

The following Table gives details of the incidence of notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

TABLE V.

Disease.	Jan/ Mar.	Apr/ June	Jul/ Sept	Oct/ Dec.	Total.	Deaths	Number of Cases Admitted to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever.	2	1	1	1	5	-	4
Whooping Cough.	1	1	-	3	5	-	-
Dysentery.	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Measles.	1	6	32	86	125	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Totals :-	5	9	33	90	137	-	5

Diphtheria.

No case of Diphtheria occurred during the year.

Immunisation.

The Annual Immunisation programme against Diphtheria and Tetanus was continued during the year.

109 children under the age of 5 years received a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria and 107 against Tetanus. One child under 5 received a reinforcing injection against Diphtheria and Tetanus.

181 School children received a reinforcing injection against Diphtheria and 97 a reinforcing injection against Tetanus.

A further 93 school children had a primary course against tetanus and 33 against Diphtheria.

The percentage of school children who have been immunised against Diphtheria is 81.40% and against Tetanus 55.93%

An intensive vaccination against Poliomyelitis campaign was held in the schools this year. 78 children received a primary course of protection and 125 a reinforcing dose. The percentage of children in Osgoldcross protected against this disease is 83.83%

TUBERCULOSIS

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

TABLE VI

Number of Cases in Register	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total in Register.
	M	F	M	F	
At the commencement of 1964	27	20	3	5	55
Notified for the first time during 1964.	-	1	-	1	2
Inward Transfers.	-	1	-	-	1
Removed from Register.	4	2	-	-	6
Cases remaining on Register at the end of 1964.	23	20	3	6	52

There were two new cases notified during the year. There was one death from Tuberculosis.

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

TABLE VII.

Entries relating to :-	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total in Register.
	M	F	M	F	
Persons who have died.	1	-	-	-	1
Persons certified by the medical practitioner in attendance to have recovered.	1	2	-	-	3
Persons who have ceased to reside permanently in the District.	2	-	-	-	2
Totals:-	4	2	-	-	6

National Assistance Act.

Section 47.

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

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

Pontefract Municipal Borough.
Featherstone Urban District.
Knottingley Urban District.
Osgoldcross Rural District.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER
1964.

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

The following table shows the results of the investigation of the cases of the disease in the district of ...

Table 1

No. of cases	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of residence	Date of onset	Duration of illness	Result
1	Male	25	Farmer	...	...	...	...
2	Female	30	Housewife	...	...	...	...
3	Male	40	Teacher	...	...	...	...
4	Female	20	Student	...	...	...	...
5	Male	50	Worker	...	...	...	...
6	Female	35	Shopkeeper	...	...	...	...
7	Male	15	Child	...	...	...	...
8	Female	45	Older woman	...	...	...	...

The results of the investigation show that the disease is more common in the district of ...

The following table shows the results of the investigation of the cases of the disease in the district of ...

Table 2

No. of cases	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of residence	Date of onset	Duration of illness	Result
1	Male	25	Farmer	...	...	...	...
2	Female	30	Housewife	...	...	...	...
3	Male	40	Teacher	...	...	...	...
4	Female	20	Student	...	...	...	...
5	Male	50	Worker	...	...	...	...
6	Female	35	Shopkeeper	...	...	...	...
7	Male	15	Child	...	...	...	...
8	Female	45	Older woman	...	...	...	...

...

Table 3

...

The results of the investigation show that the disease is more common in the district of ...

Divisional Staff at 31st December, 1964.

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.

J.E. Lee, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

School Medical Officer. (Part-Time).

J. Simons, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board - Visiting Staff.

Ophthalmologist.

K.K. Prasher, M.B., B.S., D.O.

Orthopaedic Surgeon.

R.W.L. Calderwood, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Oto-Rhino Laryngologist.

K.M. Mayall, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.F.P.S.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Miss E.M. Atkinson.
Mrs. P.M. Brice.
Mrs. B. Clarke.
Miss L.O.I. Day.
Miss A. Elsley.
Mrs. M. Faulkner.
Miss B.N. Kennington.
Miss M. Reading.
Mrs. M.K. Walsh.

Assistant Health Visitors.

Mrs. E.S. Chew.
Mrs. L. Hudson.
Mrs. J.K. Smith. (Clinic Nurse).

Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

Mrs. E.W. Petch.

Midwives.

Mrs. A. Atack.
Mrs. K. Berry.
Mrs. I. Bushell.
Miss E.S. Essex.
Mrs. E. Glover. (Relief).
Mrs. D. Kelly.
Mrs. B. Murphy.
Miss C. Norton.
Mrs. P. Philip.
Mrs. A.M. Randall.
Miss C.A. Roberts.

Home Nurses.

Miss L. Casey.
Mrs. S.G. Cousins.
Mrs. S. Eaton.
Mrs. M.L. Etherington.
Mrs. F. Green.
Mrs. V. McVeigh.
Mrs. A. Pearce.
Mrs. J.M. Pycock.

Mental Welfare Officers.

Miss M. Horsley.
Mr. G.F.G. Townend.

Speech Therapists.

Mrs. N. Hepworth.

Clerical Staff.

Mr. W. Carver. (Senior Clerk).
Mr. R. Bailey. (Deputy Senior Clerk).
Miss E. Brabbs.
Miss K. Duker.
Miss J.M. Gibbons.
Miss P.G. Kelly.
Miss C.A. Scurrah.
Mrs. M. Slack (Part-Time).
Mrs. C. Walker.
Miss S. E. Wigham.

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 Service Act.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The number of live births registered in the Divisional area during 1964 was 1346, an increase of 56 compared with the previous year.

The CRUDE BIRTH RATE, 20.6 per thousand of the estimated population compared with 20.3 for the previous year, was well above the West Riding Administrative County rate of 18.5 and the England and Wales birth rate of 18.4

Deaths.

The deaths assigned to the Divisional area after correction for transfers were 646, an increase of 25 compared with 1963.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE from all causes was 9.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The West Riding Administrative area is 11.5 and England and Wales 11.3

Infant Mortality.

In 1964 the deaths of Infants under one year of age numbered 34. The Infant Mortality was 25.3 as against 17.1 in the previous year.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths in the Divisional area during the year.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Of the 1345 notified live births, 516 were delivered by domiciliary midwives, the private doctors being present in 82 of these cases.

Notifications.

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

Death of Mother.	-
Death of Child.	-
Still Births.	4
Liability to be source of infection.	3

Medical Assistance.

Medical Aid notices sent in by Midwives during 1964 numbered 12, 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.

The County Council decided in 1959 to provide each midwife with a Trilene Analgesia Machine in addition to the Gas and Air Machine.

Pethidine only was given in 66 cases, Trilene was administered in 88 cases and with Pethidine in 283 cases.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

There are two ante-natal clinics in the Division which are held at Pontefract and Knottingley. During the year 266 patients attended. The total number of attendances was 1,146. 33 patients were examined post-natally during the year.

Relaxation Classes.

Relaxation classes for expectant mothers are held at Pontefract and Featherstone Clinics.

These have continued to be fairly well attended and the number of attendances at these Clinics during the year was 771.

Institutional Midwifery.

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

Some difficulty was experienced in finding accommodation for all patients wishing to have their babies in maternity homes. 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.

There are County owned clinics at Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley. A mobile caravan type clinic visits the Parishes of Whitley Bridge, Womersley, Eggborough, Brotherton, Kellington, Heck, Hensall, Monk Fryston and Fairburn in the Osgoldcross Rural District, at fortnightly intervals.

During 1964, 2,531 children attended and they made 22,645 attendances.

The following proprietary preparations were available at cost prices to all women attending at the Clinics :-

Ostermilk No. 2.	Farex.
Trufood, humanised.	Robinson's Groats.
Cow and Gate, full cream.	Robinson's Triple Pack.
Minadex.	Robrex.
Trufood Cereal.	Robsoup.
Adexolin.	Rose Hip Syrup.
Scotts Twin Pack.	

The annual turnover of baby food, etc. is approximately £6,000.

The following were distributed free of charge :-

Ascorbic Acid.	Ferrous Fumarate Tablets.
Fersamel Syrup.	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 109 babies weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less were born in hospitals or nursing homes to mothers normally resident in the Division, and 18 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 49 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 3,470 periodic inspections were carried out.

General Condition of Children

All pupils at routine medical inspections are classified as to their general condition at the time of examination and 99.54% were classified as satisfactory and only .46% as unsatisfactory.

Uncleanliness.

During the year health visitors and school nurses made 19,805 examinations of children in schools. Of these 393 individual children were found to be infested.

SPECIAL CLINICS.

Ophthalmic Clinics.

Dr. K. K. Prasher holds weekly clinics at the Central Clinic, Pontefract. During the year 1,208 children were examined. Of these 418 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 22 sessions and saw 103 children. In all, the children made 229 attendances.

Orthopaedic Clinics.

Mr. R. W. L. Calderwood, Orthopaedic Surgeon, holds a monthly clinic at the Central Clinic, Pontefract, and during the year 9 sessions were held. 115 children were seen at these clinics and the total number of attendances made was 132.

Child Guidance Treatment.

A Child Guidance Clinic is held weekly at the Central Clinic, Pontefract. Children from surrounding Divisional areas attended here in addition to our own. Dr. K. Maxwell held consultant sessions.

Mr. D. G. Pickles, Clinic Psychologist, and Mrs. P.Y. Harris, Psychiatric Social Worker, continued to do much good work at the Clinic.

Speech Therapy.

Mrs. N. Hepworth, Speech Therapist, held clinics on two half-days each week at Pontefract Central Clinic. In addition she has one session each week at the Castle Day E.S.N. School and at the Knottingley Clinic. During the year 180 sessions were held and 93 children were treated.

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 35 candidates were examined and where necessary, x-ray examinations arranged.

In the case of entrants to the teaching profession, 10 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.

<u>No. of consents Issued.</u>	<u>No. of consents received.</u>	<u>Mantoux Test.</u>	<u>Mantoux Negative.</u>	<u>Mantoux Positive.</u>
1,163	599	500	450	50
<u>Not Ascertained.</u>		<u>B.C.G. Vaccination.</u>		
-		450		

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The programme of Vaccination was continued during the year.

At the end of 1964 the position was as follows :-

Children and Young Persons under 18 years of age.

Number vaccinated 17,243

Young persons born between 1933 and 1942.

Number vaccinated. 3,113

Adults.

Number vaccinated. 1,054

21,410

HEALTH VISITING.

During the year, the following number of visits were made by the Health Visitors in the Division.

No. of children under 5 years of age visited during the year	4,589
Total visits made to children under 1 year of age	5,687
Total visits made to children aged 1 and under 2 years	3,897
Total visits made to children aged 2 but under 5 years	6,517
Total visits made to tuberculous households	2,195
Persons aged 65 or over (excluding Domestic Help only visits) ...	1,416
No. of visits to persons aged 65 or over	2,343

HOME NURSING.

During the year 22,902 visits were paid by home nurses compared with 23,435 in the previous year.

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

Classification.	No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses during the year.	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during year.
(1) Medical.	567	18,771
(2) Surgical.	207	3,525
(3) Infectious Diseases.	3	41
(4) Tuberculosis.	3	170
(5) Maternal Complications.	14	142
(6) Other.	20	243
TOTALS :-	814	22,902
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	466	15,217
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year.	42	219
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year.	256	17,423

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

A free Chiropody service is provided for the following categories of patient:-

- (a) Expectant Mothers.
- (b) Persons of Pensionable age. (i.e. Males over 65
Females over 60.)
- (c) Handicapped Persons.

Clinics are held weekly at the Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley Clinics. Patients who are unable, on health grounds, to attend the clinics, are treated in their own homes.

In 1964, 398 patients were treated at the Clinics, and made 1,833 attendances, and 234 patients were treated at home and 923 treatments given.

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 39.

Authorised Divisional Establishment.

(i) Basic.	39
(ii) From Reserve	1
(iii) Total.	40

No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December, 1964.

(i) Whole-time.	-
(ii) Part-time.	61
(iii) Total.	61

Cases provided with Domestic Help during the year ended 31st December, 1964.

	<u>No. of Cases.</u>	<u>Hours Employed.</u>
<u>Under 65.</u>		
(i) Maternity (including expectant Mothers).	32	1,757
(ii) Chronic Sick and Tuberculous.	69	5,273
(iii) Others.	3	696
<u>Over 65.</u>	464	78,884
	<u>578</u>	<u>86,610</u>

Number of Home Helps that could have been employed full-time - 39.65

MENTAL HEALTH.

In November, 1960, the new Mental Health Act became operative and two Mental Welfare Officers were given the task of coping with the increased work which the Act places upon local Health Authorities.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF.

The County Council decided in January, 1962, to revise their scheme whereby all entrants to the superannuation scheme be medically examined and substituted the following:-

- (1) All prospective entrants to the scheme be required to complete a questionnaire dealing with personal and family medical history.
- (2) There to be a full medical examination of :-
 - (i) All prospective entrants over the age of 45 years.
 - (ii) All entrants whose completed questionnaire reveals the need for further medical investigation.
 - (iii) Applicants whose prospective employment is such that public safety is involved. e.g. Fire and Ambulance service drivers.

In 1964, 30 examinations were made.

Vaccination and Immunisation in Schools.

In 1962 the school immunisation programme was extended to include protection against Tetanus. There has been growing emphasis for this in recent years and it can now be administered in a combined form with Diphtheria.

By the end of 1964, out of a school population of 10,209 children, 9,112 had received protection against Diphtheria representing 89.25% of the population, whilst in the three years that Tetanus protection has been available 4,769 (46.61%) children have been immunised against Tetanus.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was also introduced into the school programme in 1964 in order to improve the immunity rate. 83.48% of the school population are now protected against this disease.

The ready co-operation of the headteachers is very much appreciated in these schemes, the success of which is shown in the high immunity rates achieved amongst school children.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

During 1964 361 primary vaccinations against Smallpox were carried out.

The Child Neglected in its Own Home.

Quarterly meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee for the care of the child neglected in its own home were held.

These meetings attended by representatives of the Health, Welfare, Education and Children Departments of the County Council, the Health and Housing Departments of the County District Councils, together with the Probation Officer, N.S.P.C.C. Inspector and National Assistance Board Officer, were helpful in providing an interchange of information and a co-ordinated approach to the individual case.

THE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF
OSGOLDCROSS

--- oOo ---

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR

1964

--- oOo ---

BY

D. E. PARRINGTON, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
FOOD INSPECTOR
SMOKE INSPECTOR,
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--- oOo ---

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CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<u>PREFACE</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>SECTION A</u>	
<u>ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE</u>	
(1) Water Supplies	3
(2) Sanitary Accommodation	5
(3) Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	7
(4) Refuse Collection	8
(5) Refuse Disposal	9
(6) Refuse Storage	10
(7) Infectious Diseases	10
(8) Moveable Dwellings	10
(9) Control of Dirty and Verminous Conditions	11
(10) Factories	11
(11) Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	11
(12) Pestology	11
(13) Rodent Control	12
(14) Atmospheric Pollution	15
<u>SECTION B</u>	
<u>HOUSING</u>	
(1) General Conditions	18
(2) Overcrowding	18
(3) Clearance of Unfit Houses	18
(4) Housing Statistics	19
(5) New Houses	21
(6) Repair of Unfit Houses	21
(7) Improvement of Existing Houses	21
<u>SECTION C</u>	
<u>FOOD HYGIENE</u>	
(1) Meat Supply	23
(2) Slaughtering Facilities	23
(3) Milk	25
(4) Details of Sampling by W.R.C.C.	25
(5) Ice Cream	25
(6) Food Premises	26
(7) Food Hygiene	26
<u>APPENDIX</u>	
<u>STATISTICAL TABLES</u>	
(1) Summary of Inspections and Visits	27
(2) Summary of Notices Served	28
(3) Works of Improvement Carried out	28
<u>ANNEX</u>	
<u>PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE</u> <u>FACTORIES ACT, 1961</u>	29
<u>PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE</u> <u>OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963</u>	32

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF OSCOLDCROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, 1964

--- oOo ---

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my eleventh Annual Report on conditions in the rural area concerning general Public Health and Environmental Hygiene, together with an account of the services associated with these matters, for the year 1964.

The report is divided into three principal sections relating to Environmental Hygiene, Housing and Food Hygiene. These are followed by an appendix of tables and the special annex on the prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961. This appendix also contains a copy of the first annual report to the Minister of Labour on the administration of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

It is always gratifying to be able to report on advancement towards better conditions, but it is even more so when welcome signs of progress can be seen to be taking place. Two such obvious instances are, the construction of a sewerage system for Hillan and Monk Fryston and the erection of a large, relatively high, single chimney stack for the Ferrybridge "A" Electric Generating Station. The former will enable many units of primitive sanitation to be dispensed with and the latter will replace all six remaining low level smoke stacks at this generating station.

Only one important piece of legislation affecting matters in this report came on to the statute book during the year and that was the new Housing Act, 1964. In this Act, for the first time in any housing act powers are given to local authorities to obtain, under certain circumstances, the compulsory improvement of dwelling houses.

With the greater part of the Council's slum clearance programme completed, the building programme has been slowed down, but the great

superstructure of the growing Eggborough Generating Station now dominating the countryside, is a sharp reminder that the requirement for houses will increase and land must be found quickly to satisfy this need.

The continued increase in the demand on ones time for administrative duties, especially by the central government, make it impossible to carry out the many routine inspections so necessary if standards are to be maintained. Fifteen different statutory instruments made under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act alone give some idea of what has to be dealt with and so it is only possible to cope with priority duties relating to current activities.

May I conclude by thanking my clerk and workmen for their invaluable help within the department, the heads and staff of other departments and Members of the Council, both collectively and individually for their help and co-operation during the year.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

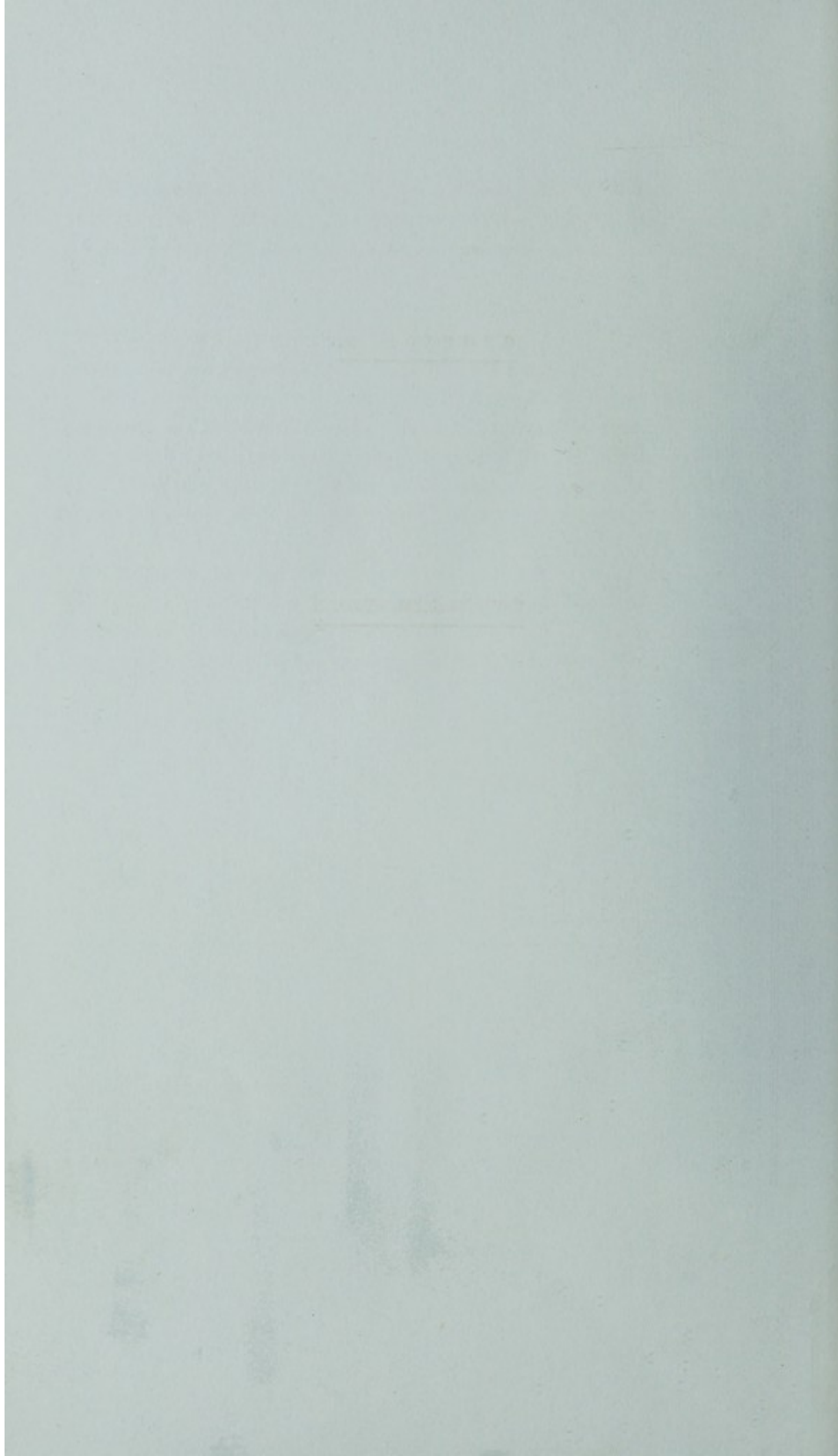
D. E. Parryington.

Public Health Inspector.

Public Health Department,
Tanshelf House,
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PONTEFRAC, T,
Yorkshire.

SECTION A.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE



WATER SUPPLIES

The whole of the water supply for the district is supplied by the Pontefract, Goole and Selby Water Board. The three principal sources of supply are boreholes all situated within the rural area at Kellington, Hensall and Heck.

The demand for water has rapidly increased during the past few years and although the link main from Carleton to Darrington has helped considerably towards giving a completely satisfactory supply to that village, like other places at the western end of the trunk mains, the pressure there is very low at times of heavy demand.

The necessity to have water for the construction of the Eggborough and Ferrybridge "C" Generating Stations and the ever increasing domestic demand from the Pontefract side of the Board's area has created a general shortage of water and pressure has been low in the parishes of Brotherton, Dyrham and Fairburn too, but the Board have obtained consent to construct a link main from Monk Fryston to Fairburn which should help the aforementioned parishes. This work has already been commenced.

The Board have been very concerned about the limited sources of supply - and the facilities to distribute the supply to where it is most required and permission will be sought to sink more boreholes at Carlton and construct additional trunk mains from Carlton to East Hardwick, essential to enable the Board to make the distribution of these supplies adequate and to meet future demands.

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, GOOLE AND SELBY WATER BOARD.	22	-	-	1	23
PRIVATE.	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	22	-	-	2	24

Class 1 - Highly satisfactory

Class 2 - Satisfactory

Class 3 - Suspicious

Class 4 - Unsatisfactory

COMPARISON OF WATERS WITH PRESCRIBED STANDARD

Percentage of samples in CLASS	Prescribed Standard	SOURCES OF SUPPLY	
		Pontefract, Goole & Selby Water Board	Private
1	Not less than 50%	95.7%	-
1 & 2	Not less than 80%	95.7%	-
3	Not more than 20%	-	-
4	0%	4.3%	100%

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

WATER SUPPLIES, continued

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DWELLING HOUSES
SUPPLIED FROM

PARISH	TOTAL HOUSES	PUBLIC WATER MAINS		SOURCES OTHER THAN PUBLIC WATER MAINS	
		Piped Direct to Houses	By means of Stand Pipes	Piped Direct to Houses	Non-piped Supply
BALNE	74	74	-	-	-
BEAL	159	157	-	2	-
BIRKIN	38	35	-	1	2
BROTHERTON	193	193	-	-	-
BYRAM	305	303	-	2	-
BURTON SALMON	87	87	-	-	-
CRIDLING STUBBS	58	56	-	2	-
DARRINGTON	228	228	-	-	-
EAST HARDWICK	68	68	-	-	-
EGGBOROUGH	268	265	-	1	2
FAIRBURN	230	229	-	-	1
HECK	50	50	-	-	-
HENSALL	115	113	-	1	1
HILLAM	107	105	2	-	-
KELLINGTON	209	208	-	-	1
MONK FRYSTON	196	192	1	2	1
STAPLETON	25	17	-	5	3
WHITLEY	131	129	-	1	1
WOMERSLEY	117	114	-	-	3
TOTAL	2658	2623	3	17	15

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF THE POPULATION
SUPPLIED FROM

PARISH	TOTAL	PUBLIC WATER MAINS		SOURCES OTHER THAN PUBLIC WATER MAINS	
		Piped Direct to Houses	By means of Standpipes	Piped Direct to Houses	Non-piped Supply
BALNE	213	213	-	-	-
BEAL	583	577	-	6	-
BIRKIN	118	109	-	3	6
BROTHERTON	635	635	-	-	-
BYRAM	1046	1040	-	6	-
BURTON SALMON	257	257	-	-	-
CRIDLING STUBBS	172	166	-	6	-
DARRINGTON	752	752	-	-	-
EAST HARDWICK	224	224	-	-	-
EGGBOROUGH	1160	1151	-	3	6
FAIRBURN	700	697	-	-	3
HECK	160	160	-	-	-
HENSALL	380	374	-	3	3
HILLAM	392	382	10	-	-
KELLINGTON	713	710	-	-	3
MONK FRYSTON	564	550	5	6	3
STAPLETON	86	62	-	15	9
WHITLEY	431	425	-	3	3
WOMERSLEY	354	347	-	-	7
TOTAL	8940	8831	15	51	43

WATER SUPPLIES, continued

One of the most contentious areas regarding the supply of water in recent years has been the West Park area of Darrington, due to the limitation of a 1" pipe serving the area. However, I am pleased to say arrangements have now been made to bring an additional 3" pipe from the main to this area which should put an end to most of the difficulties encountered.

Although there have been many more complaints during the past year than in previous years, about water supplies, the principal complaint has been concerned with the colour of the water. This is due to the sudden changes in pressure in the mains, brought about by fractures or extremely heavy demand, but as the tables show, this does not affect in any way the bacteriological quality of the water.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

With the demolition of old properties, the improvement of other properties especially in areas served by new sewers, the number of properties without water-borne sanitation has decreased by a further 13%.

With the sewerage scheme for Hillam and Monk Fryston well on the way to completion, this figure will undoubtedly decrease at a greater rate next year and progressively so when the other projected sewerage schemes are completed.

By converting and modernising eight of its houses at Highgate and four at Lowgate, Balne, the Council have not lagged behind in this matter, indeed a small disposal plant had to be specifically constructed for each of the two sites to enable this to be done.

Altogether, in 1964, 24 privies and 40 pail closets were replaced by water closets and 14 privies were changed over to pail or chemical closets.

The conversion grant available under the Public Health Acts has been used on occasions, but as other improvements are generally undertaken at the same time as conversions, the advantage of the higher improvement grant is usually taken in such instances.

Although progress has been made in removing these many blots on a so-called civilised community, it has been extremely slow, and the removal of the remaining insanitary abominations must still be a priority for all concerned.

APPLICATIONS FOR CONVERSION GRANT	2
GRANTS PAID	1
PENDING COMPLETION OF WORK	1

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL SANITARY ACCOMMODATION FOR ALL PREMISES

Number of privies with middens or ashpits ..	118
Number of pail or tub closets	410
Number of waste water closets	-
Number of pedestal water closets	2489
	<u>3017</u>

Percentage on water carriage system 82.5%

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR

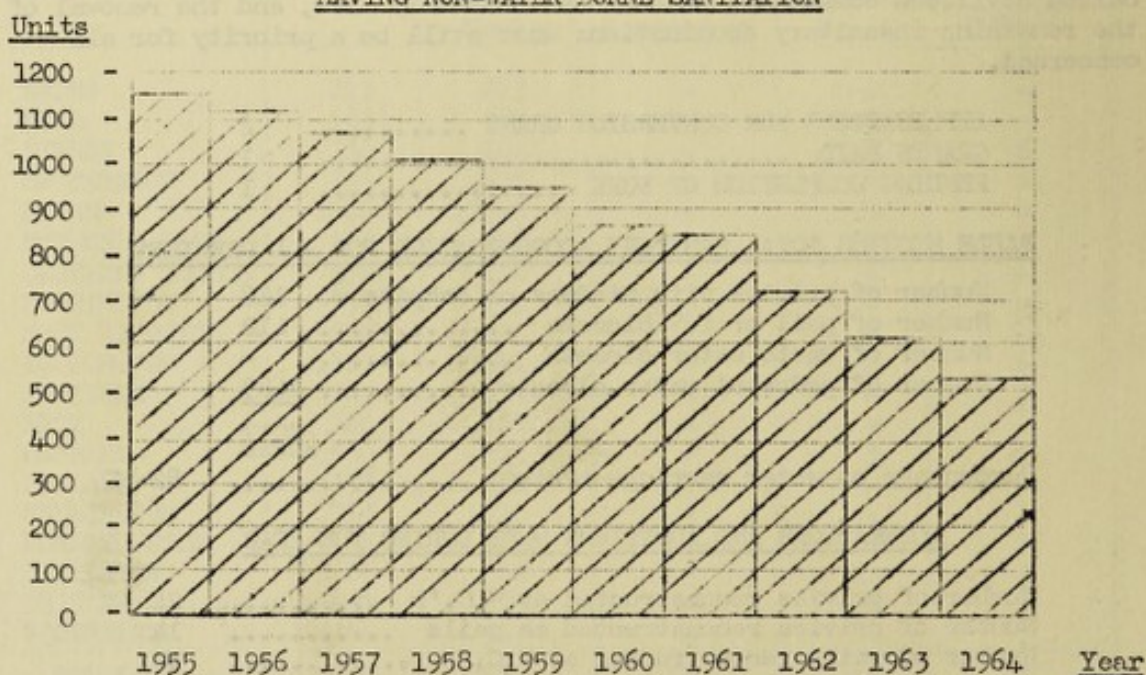
Number of privies reconstructed as W.C.'s	24
Number of privies reconstructed as pails	14
Number of pails reconstructed as W.C.'s	40
Number of W.C.'s constructed for new houses	96

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION, continued

TABLE SHOWING PAROCHIAL DISPOSITION OF
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

PARISH	Privies	Pails	W.C.'s	TOTAL
BALNE	7	31	40	78
BEAL	3	8	220	231
BIRKIN	-	7	32	39
BROTHERTON	6	1	220	227
BYRAM-CUM-SUTTON	-	4	302	306
BURTON SALMON	12	31	45	88
CRIDLING STUBBS	1	8	51	60
DARRINGTON	-	3	247	250
EAST HARDWICK	5	13	56	74
EGGBOROUGH	1	37	385	423
FAIRBURN	33	12	195	240
HECK	1	28	29	58
HENSALL	7	48	66	121
HILLAM	12	32	64	108
KELLINGTON	3	21	189	213
MONK FRYSTON	7	56	151	214
STAPLETON	-	5	20	25
WHITLEY	9	40	89	138
WOMERSLEY	11	25	88	124
TOTAL	118	410	2489	3017

TABLE SHOWING DECLINE IN NO. OF PREMISES
HAVING NON-WATER BORNE SANITATION



SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Continued progress in the provision of proper sewage facilities where practicable, for all villages, has been self evident by the great activity in the main thoroughfares of Hillam and Monk Fryston, during the whole of the year and this scheme should be operational in a few months time. In addition, the official inquiry into the proposed Eggborough and Whitley sewerage scheme was held early in the year and so perhaps this work will commence in the not too distant future.

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

NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO PUBLIC SEWERS

Local Authority Houses at:

Broad Lane, Beal	4	
Craven Garth, Beal	12	
Hollygarth Lane, Beal	4	
Sudforth Lane, Beal	10	
Belmont, Brotherton	20	
Foxcliff, Brotherton	50	
Marsh Croft, Brotherton	22	
Marsh Houses, Brotherton	2	
Croft Lea, Cridling Stubbs	20	
Sotheron Croft, Darrington	30	
Northleigh, East Hardwick	12	
Ash Lea, Fairburn	32	
North Road, Fairburn	10	228

Private Houses 768 996 (36.62%)

NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO SMALL SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANTS

Local Authority Houses at:

Highgate, Balne	8	
Lowgate, Balne	4	
Roe Lane, Birkin	6	
Top Stone Close, Burton Salmon .	18	
East Acres, Byram-cum-Sutton ..	40	
Byram Park Road, Byram	67	
West Acres, Byram-cum-Sutton ..	116	
Woodlea, Byram-cum-Sutton	18	
Dene Close, Eggborough	28	
Green Acres, Eggborough	48	
Top Fold, Fairburn	12	
Darrington Garth, Kellington ..	8	
Manor Garth, Kellington	112	
Mill Close, Monk Fryston	56	
Station Road, Womersley	24	565

Private Houses 13 578 (21.25%)

NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO CESSPOOLS OR SEPTIC TANKS

Local Authority Houses at:

Fairfield, Fairburn	45	
Church Lane, Monk Fryston	12	
Cathcart Close, Whitley	24	
Church Row, Whitley	7	
Northfield Lane, Womersley	12	100

Private Houses 566 666 (24.48%)

NUMBER OF HOUSES WITHOUT WATER-BORNE SANITATION

Local Authority Houses at:

Graysfield, Eggborough	8	
Selby Road, Eggborough	20	
Ashfield, Hillam	6	
Whitefield Lane, Whitley	10	44

Private Houses 436 480 (17.65%)

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES IN DISTRICT 2720

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL, continued

Turning to the largest sewerage scheme of all, the ill-fated scheme for the parishes of Brotherton, Byram and Fairburn, now joint with both Knottingley and Pontefract. How encouraging it would have been if similar progress could have been reported instead of the disturbing delays, disagreements and downright distrust, even in the face of expert advice, on the question of the suitability of the chosen site. So further delays had to be suffered in order to prove the site by a series of three trial bore holes. Happily, in the month of December, the site was proved after only two of these had been completed and so at last a start could be made in getting out all the necessary details for final approval.

So far as the Rural District is concerned, this scheme has been fraught with one delay and frustration after another, so by now I doubt if anyone connected with this Council really would be surprised if one of the geological faults in the strata adjacent to the site started slipping but more likely a further economic squeeze may delay matters.

It is a matter of paramount public health importance for the remaining parts of the rural area to be sewered as quickly as possible, although it should be appreciated that it is not always a practical proposition to provide such facilities in sparsely populated areas or for the fringe areas of some villages. To overcome this problem, modernisation of properties with the help of the appropriate grant should be further encouraged.

Perhaps the most pressing problem of all in connection with sewerage and sewage disposal is a most difficult one, that of dealing with trade effluent from farms and other agricultural establishments. Many suggestions have been made, some simple, others requiring a slide rule to administer, but whichever system the Council choose to adopt, the one certain known factor is that the treatment of these strong effluents will not be cheap.

REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE

TABLE SHOWING COLLECTIONS MADE FROM EACH PARISH

PARISH	Bins	Pails	Ashpits	Privies
DALNE	77	31	1	7
DEAL	227	8	-	3
BIRKIN	56	7	-	-
BROTHERTON	244	1	-	6
BURTON SALMON	87	31	-	12
BYRAM-CUM-SUTTON	333	4	-	-
CRIDLING STUBBS	61	8	1	1
DARRINGTON	334	3	-	-
EAST HARDWICK	70	13	-	5
EGGBOROUGH	294	37	-	1
FAIRBURN	221	12	-	33
HECK	53	28	-	1
HENSALL	122	48	-	7
HILLAM	104	32	-	12
KELLINGTON	217	21	-	3
MONK FRYSTON	227	56	-	7
STAPLETON	28	5	-	-
WHITLEY	149	40	-	9
WOMERSLEY	124	25	1	11
TOTAL	3028	410	3	118

REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE, continued

This is one of the few obvious services given to occupiers at their own premises in return for the payment of rates and its very nature makes it extremely vulnerable to criticism. It is perhaps understandable then that any temporary shortcomings in the service are seized upon by some ratepayers to give vent to their feelings at having to meet the increasing cost of such a service.

Nevertheless, today, who could these same people employ to come along to their own homes, in wind, rain, snow, fog, extreme cold, or in extremely hot weather, and remove a bin full of rubbish, cart it away and dispose of it for under one shilling per visit, except the local authority?

The difficulties of maintaining this service in the face of the ever increasing amount of waste set out for collection, a sharp rise in the number of properties serviced and a depleting labour force to call upon, have been many. Only the loyalty and unstinting efforts of the foreman and regular members of the collection personnel, have prevented a complete breakdown on more than one occasion.

A little more thought and co-operation by some householders, especially those who are new to residing in a Rural District and also by certain hoteliers, in helping to reduce the volume of rubbish set out for collection by simple compaction and the keeping of dust bins tidy and dry, would not only be appreciated but would help to provide a better, cheaper and more hygienic service, always remembering that flies and vermin do not come to dust bins unless they are invited.

Unfortunately, there is now insufficient time to complete the schedule of collections during normal working hours and in order not to disrupt the service completely, the emptying of the remaining ashpits and middens has had to be undertaken on alternate Saturdays.

However, with the increase in the number of new houses in the southern end of the district, the time has now arrived when a second vehicle will have to be brought into use on a part time basis at first, but ultimately on a full time basis with additional personnel to man it.

It is perhaps expedient here to thank the supervisory staff of the Central Electricity Generating Board on the construction of the Eggborough Power Station, for their help and co-operation in organising a system of refuse disposal on the site which enables the Council's vehicle to collect the residual refuse from a single collection point. This has effected a considerable saving of time and is much appreciated.

By now the working party on refuse collection will be completing its task and their report is awaited with great anticipation.

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

Dustbins	.....	140,269
Privy Middens	.....	767
Ashpits	.....	20
Pail Closets	.....	21,320

REFUSE DISPOSAL

This year has been a most difficult one from the point of view of refuse disposal by not having a tip available in the Darrington, Womersley area. An even greater handicap was placed on this service by the rapid development which is taking place in Darrington. All refuse collected in these areas has had to be transported through to the tip at Deal, whereas, before the Council was given notice to quit the tip at Cridling Stubbs, the haul was only a third of the distance.

REFUSE DISPOSAL, continued

It became imperative to find a new tipping site in this southern section of the district as soon as possible and after what seemed like an endless search, negotiations were opened with the Forestry Commission for the lease of part of Castle Hill Quarry, Stapleton and agreement on Heads of Terms has now been reached, so perhaps before long this site will be available.

The lighter character of refuse now collected, makes it almost impossible to make a satisfactory surface upon which vehicles can travel, so it has been necessary to bring many loads of inert hard material to the tipping sites and spread it over the surface to form a hard crust for vehicles to run on. This has increased the cost of tipping and unfortunately, more and more material of this kind will be required as time goes on.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF LOADS AT EACH TIP

<u>TIP</u>	<u>LOADS</u>
Beal	445
Cridling Stubbs	2
Fairburn	<u>311</u>
Total	<u>758</u>

The two remaining tips at Beal and Fairburn should provide tipping facilities for the next two years at any rate.

REFUSE STORAGE

The number of receptacles in use at the end of the year was as follows:

Dustbins	3028
Privy Middens	118
Dry Ashpits	3
Pails	410
Paper Sack Holders	7

TRANSPORT

The 16 - 18 cu.yd. S. D. Freighter is now inadequate to cope with the increase in bulk of refuse and at times it has been necessary to use the spare freighter especially at holiday times in order to complete the schedule.

The time has now arrived for some form of compression apparatus to compact the refuse in the vehicle, to be used in order to cut down journeys to the tips. The problem is not an easy one in rural areas such as this, as it is essential for our vehicles to have water-tight rear doors.

The use of the larger vehicles on the periodical servicing of middens has proved to be both satisfactory and economical.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

As usual each reported case of infectious disease was visited and investigated. There is nothing special to report this year.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Approximately the same number of moveable dwellings are now stationed in the area as in the previous year.

POSITION AFTER NEW ACT OPERATIVE

	<u>TOTAL SITES</u>	<u>NO. ON SITE</u>
Permanent Sites Licensed	3	28
Exempted Sites	2	97
Other individual Sites with limited Planning Permission	5	11

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS, continued

Some difficulty has been experienced on one site in enforcing the licensing conditions and the usual hunt for "pirates" has taken place but with the excellent liaison established between the Area Planning Officer and the department, most cases have been successfully dealt with by informal action.

CONTROL OF DIRTY AND VERMINOUS PREMISES

Very few cases of such premises ever occur in the rural area, but several houses are occupied by so called "problem families", where conditions can be quite deplorable.

There is no clear cut solution to such cases, education will help some, but not others. Perhaps in certain cases a stricter control is necessary but this can be very time consuming and in the end has no lasting effect as some families are happier with their squalor than without it.

FACTORIES

All statistics in respect of factory inspections are to be found at the end of the report.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

For the first time the shop and office worker has been given the protection against adverse working conditions that the factory worker has enjoyed for decades.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act of 1963 came into force last August and this Act has set down standards for the safety, welfare and health of persons working in those premises.

As comparatively few premises in the rural district come within the scope of this Act, by far the most onerous task in administering it has been to try and read through the enormous amount of literature which has been continually received since the early part of the year.

To save time and visits, all premises likely to require registration were circularized and eventually registration was completed. The greatest difficulty of all has been one of demarcation and I am very grateful for the co-operation and help given by both the District Factory Inspector and G. G. S. Richardson, the officer appointed for this area under section 57 of the Act.

In all, 29 premises have been registered with the Council, of these only eight have more than five people employed and of the eight, seven are catering establishments, therefore it is quite evident already, that the safety, health and welfare of the people employed in such premises is not a serious problem in this rural district.

PESTOLOGY

The number of complaints concerning infestations by ants have again increased and as these are one of the most difficult creatures to eradicate the co-operation of the occupier is most essential in order to trace the nests. Unfortunately this is not always forthcoming as there is still a widespread belief that the "magic" powder spray means instant destruction to all crawling and flying insects.

One unusual type of infestation was dealt with during the year at Darrington, where a number of poplar trees around a dwelling house were affected by swarms of aphides.

PESTOLOGY, continued

Various powders and solutions containing a comparatively low percentage of toxic substances, were used in the majority of instances, but if circumstances permitted, hydrogen cyanide powder was used for the destruction of wasps' nests.

Forty five disinfestations were carried out at houses for the following insects:

Aphides	(Blackfly)	1
Blatta Orientalis	(Cockroaches)	1
Blattella Germanica	(Stein Flies)	2
Forficula Auricularia ...	(Earwigs)	2
Gryllulus Domesticus	(Crickets)	1
Lasius Niger	(Ants)	21
Pieris Brassicae Larvae ..	(Caterpillars)	1
Pulex Irritans	(Fleas)	1
Vespa Vulgaris	(Wasps)	15

RODENT CONTROL

All domestic premises are treated free of charge and for non-domestic and agricultural premises, the Council's contract service is available either on a yearly basis or for single treatments.

A considerable amount of time is spent on keeping the Council's own property and land free from infestation, especially refuse tips and sewage works. However, the most difficult task of all continues to be the treatment of open dykes which receive foul drainage from one source or another. Some of these are quite wide and deep, presenting quite a hazard for the operatives concerned with their treatment. The ideal time to carry out work in these dykes is after all the undergrowth has been cleared away and the full co-operation of all is essential if worth while results are to be obtained.

The problem of these dykes is closely associated with the provision of adequate sewage facilities and will diminish as sewerage schemes are completed, but it will not disappear completely, as in the more sparsely populated areas, such dykes will continue to receive effluent from individual premises.

There are 39 different dykes to be treated, making a total of 17 miles.

A series of troublesome infestations occurred at or nearby the principal lay-byes on the A.1 and other trunk roads. These lay-byes are often situated in open country and scraps of food scattered about by thoughtless travellers initially attract these creatures and large infestations soon build up.

Fortunately the new regulations governing the use of quick acting poisons and the Poisons (Fluoroacetamide and Fluoroacetanilide) Rules 1964 permits the use of these substances in sewers and this will be a great help in future sewer treatments as the use of these poisons is by far the most effective method of combating rodents in sewers.

The Council is represented on the Yorkshire (West Riding) No. 1 Workable Area Committee which meets to discuss new techniques and endeavours to obtain systematic coverage throughout this part of the Riding.

RODENT CONTROL, continued

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

SYNOPSIS OF WORK
FOR 12 MONTHS 1ST JANUARY, 1964 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1964

	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)	
No. of properties in Local Authority's district	23	2720	124	2867	350
Total No. of properties inspected as a result of <u>NOTIFICATION</u>	-	23	6	29	11
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common (Major	-	-	3	3	7
Rat (Minor	-	6	1	7	4
House (Major	-	-	-	-	-
Mouse (Minor	-	17	2	19	-
Total No. of properties inspected in the course of <u>SURVEY</u> under the Act.	23	225	18	266	83
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common (Major	12	15	16	43	49
Rat (Minor	11	201	2	214	33
House (Major	-	-	-	-	-
Mouse (Minor	-	9	-	9	1
Total No. of properties <u>OTHERWISE</u> inspected (when visited for some other purpose)	-	9	1	10	-
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common (Major	-	-	1	1	-
Rat (Minor	-	9	-	9	-
House (Major	-	-	-	-	-
Mouse (Minor	-	-	-	-	-
Total Inspections carried out including re-inspections	224	1165	117	1506	1061
No. of infested properties treated by L.A.	23	257	24	304	94
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	101	418	28	547	352
No. of cases where default action taken after Notice under Sec.4.	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Block control schemes carried out				-	

RODENT CONTROL, continued

The following places were regularly surveyed or treated during the year:-

TIPS

Beal	Cridling Stubbs	Fairburn
------	-----------------	----------

SEWAGE WORKS

Brotherton	Beal
Byram (Sutton)	Darrington

HOUSING ESTATE WORKS AND ASSOCIATED SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

Birkin (Roe Lane)	Fairburn (Fairfield)
Burton Salmon (Top Stone Close)	Kellington (Manor Garth)
Cridling Stubbs (Croft Lea)	Monk Fryston (Mill Close)
Eggborough (Greenacres)	Womersley (Station Road)
Eggborough (Dene Close)	

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

Brotherton	East Hardwick
Byram	Fairburn
Darrington	Wentbridge

OLD VILLAGE SEWERS

Beal	Hillam
Burton Salmon	Monk Fryston
Hensall	Kellington
Womersley	

OPEN DYKES SITUATE OR NAMED AS FOLLOWS

BALNE	- Highgate Dyke
BEAL	- Sudforth Lane - Scholey
	Metcalfes - Goddards
	Beal Houses - Snowden Pond
	Baxters - Poskitts
	Jacksons - Brears
	Cunningtons
BIRKIN	- Main dyke
BROTHERTON	- Marsh Drain
BYRAM	- Sutton Lane
	Poole dyke
BURTON SALMON	- Main dyke
CRIDLING STUBBS	- Main dyke
DARRINGTON	- Main dyke
EAST HARDWICK	- Main dyke
FAIRBURN	- New Row dyke
HECK	- Main dyke
HENSALL	- Britannia
	Weeland Road
HILLAM	- Ben dyke
	Stocking Lane
KELLINGTON	- Longbottoms
	Post Office dyke
MONK FRYSTON	- Causeway
	Common dyke
WHITLEY	- Maltkiln - Croysdales
	Normanton Cottages - Huddlestons
	Chapel - Dixons
	Blenheim - Silver Street
WOMERSLEY	- Station Road

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Although the district does not significantly contribute to the general level of atmospheric pollution, as it does not have any large centres of population, it does receive a fair amount of "fall out" from the adjacent "black areas".

This has been particularly so in the case of Ferrybridge "A" Power Station, as the parishes of Byram and Brotherton, being on rising ground and downwind of the Station receive the discharge from the low level chimney stacks at times of adverse weather conditions and the result is most unpleasant.

In consequence of many direct and indirect representations to the Central Electricity Generating Board, the four lower stacks of this Station have already been taken down. This certainly has helped, but the remaining six chimneys are relatively low by today's standards and the problem was by no means solved with these still in operation.

After further complaints and investigation, the Central Electricity Generating Board agreed that these six chimneys should be replaced by a single stack of a far greater height.

This was good news indeed and in fact the building of this structure had been commenced by the end of the year. When this is completed, the products of combustion will be discharged at a height of 450 feet instead of at 200 feet and with the obvious greater velocity of discharge, the local residents should be free from this long standing nuisance in the foreseeable future.

With the planning of the Ferrybridge "C" and the Eggborough Power Stations, the Board have extended their activities in the measuring of atmospheric pollution and have now ten stations set up in the Rural District and the Board's officer responsible for these activities has kindly given permission for the results to be included in this report along with those from the Council's own stations in the Kellingley area.

TABLE SHOWING MONTHLY FIGURES OBTAINED FROM
LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO
SULPHUR CONTENT OF ATMOSPHERE

MONTH	SO ₂ MG/DAY/100 SQ. CM.		
	STATION 2 Glebe- lands	STATION 3 Spring Gardens	STATION 4 Kellington Church Yard
January	1.8	1.7	2.1
February	1.8	1.4	1.6
March	1.1	0.7	0.8
April	1.2	1.1	1.2
May	0.7	0.9	1.0
June	0.7	0.8	0.8
July	0.9	0.8	0.9
August	0.6	0.7	0.6
September	0.9	1.1	1.1
October	0.7	0.8	0.9
November	1.4	1.8	1.7
December	1.2	1.6	1.5

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, continued

MONTHLY DEPOSIT FIGURES FOR THE YEAR 1964
AT POINTS WITHIN THE RURAL DISTRICT RELATING TO THE
FERRYBRIDGE AND EGGBOROUGH POWER STATIONS

TEST STATION	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jne.	Jly.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
No.3 <u>Monk Fryston Sub Station</u>												
A.	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.0
B.	3.3	4.3	5.5	-	5.6	5.4	5.9	5.1	6.9	4.5	3.7	4.3
C.	1.9	2.1	0.9	-	2.7	4.3	4.8	2.4	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.9
No.5 <u>Darrington</u>												
A.	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.0
B.	3.1	2.5	7.1	6.5	7.3	7.3	5.8	6.2	16.5	12.7	6.2	5.4
C.	2.2	3.2	1.0	2.3	3.3	6.6	7.0	3.6	5.3	4.0	3.5	5.4
No.6 <u>Byram Park</u>												
A.	2.7	2.5	0.9	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.5	3.0	1.7
B.	4.8	5.1	5.9	7.8	8.5	5.0	14.3	9.3	10.3	4.8	5.7	5.5
C.	2.0	3.0	-	2.3	3.4	4.9	4.9	3.3	5.8	2.3	3.7	3.6
No.7 <u>Park House Farm</u>												
A.	2.2	1.3	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.3	1.1	2.6	1.8
B.	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.8	5.5	7.7	8.5	3.5	6.0	3.7	4.0	3.0
C.	2.1	3.2	1.0	1.6	2.9	4.5	6.9	2.4	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.6
No.8 <u>Beal</u>												
A.	2.2	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.8	2.2	1.7
B.	-	2.7	-	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.9	-	3.8	2.8	-	1.7
C.	-	1.6	-	1.7	1.6	3.8	7.0	-	3.1	1.8	-	3.9
No.9 <u>Cridling Stubbs</u>												
A.	1.5	1.5	0.8	-	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.5	2.9
B.	1.5	1.8	0.6	7.7	7.1	10.3	6.0	4.9	8.3	5.3	3.7	5.0
C.	2.2	1.8	1.2	2.7	3.1	5.1	7.1	2.9	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.7
No.10 <u>Kellington Ch. Yard.</u>												
A.	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.9	1.5
B.	3.2	3.7	7.8	5.0	6.1	6.3	6.6	3.4	4.5	3.0	2.7	3.1
C.	1.9	3.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	3.3	11.7	1.1	3.3	2.9	2.2	3.1
No.12 <u>Roall Manor</u>												
A.	2.5	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.8	2.2	1.8
B.	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.8	6.3	5.2	4.1	4.1	6.3	6.3	2.5	2.2
C.	2.3	4.5	1.0	1.6	2.1	4.1	5.9	2.6	3.1	3.7	6.2	2.9
No.13 <u>High Eggborough</u>												
A.	-	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.9
B.	-	2.8	4.4	4.3	6.1	6.1	7.4	5.1	4.4	3.2	2.8	2.7
C.	-	3.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	3.5	6.1	1.5	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.9
No.17 <u>Heck Pumping Stn</u>												
A.	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.8	-	1.5
B.	2.4	3.3	5.5	3.7	4.2	6.5	4.2	2.5	3.1	2.1	1.8	2.4
C.	1.6	2.2	0.8	1.3	1.8	3.1	6.3	2.1	3.2	2.0	1.8	2.3

A = S.O.₃ Mg/day/100 sq.mi.
B = Insoluble Deposit } - tons / sq. mile.
C = Soluble Deposit }

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, continued

With the supplies of premium solid fuels becoming more plentiful and room heaters designed to burn hard coke becoming more popular, many premises in the Rural District are "smokeless".

The Council too has played its part in preparing for the future by giving instructions that all solid fuel appliances to be installed in their houses shall be capable of burning hard coke, supplies of which are particularly plentiful in this area.

Although progress is slow, gradually this great social evil of atmospheric pollution is being eliminated, however let us not be complacent about these matters but contribute as best we can.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

1811

1812

HOUSING GENERAL

The total number of applicants on the Council's lists is about the same as for last year, but there were more urgent cases waiting to be dealt with at the end of 1964 than for the last few years. This is a reflection on the significant drop in the number of houses completed during the year and in the number of families rehoused by the Council which was almost halved. In all, only 43 families were rehoused, of those, 12 were from unfit houses, 10 by way of exchanges and the remaining 21 were cases of general need, 9 being without a home of their own.

Of the 12 flats completed at Byram Park, the six ground floor ones were let to elderly people and the dwellings were coupled to a nearby warden's quarters by the speech call system of communication, or Warden's Intercommunication Call System as it is officially known.

There is now probably a greater demand for smaller accommodation to rehouse the elderly than for any other type and remembering that quite a number of our three bedroomed council houses are occupied by aging single persons, the provision of suitable accommodation for these senior citizens would in turn release the larger houses for younger families, thereby satisfying the needs of two applicants on the waiting lists for each unit so provided.

Now the warden supervised accommodation has proved to be a great success, especially where the communication system allows the warden to speak to the resident and vice versa and with the initial scepticism now long passed, there is a growing appreciation of this service and with it a greater desire on the part of the elderly to be living in such dwellings.

The wardens have played a big part in helping these schemes along and have contributed their time and energies far beyond the call of duty, which has been greatly appreciated.

The success of the three storey block at Byram has proved that by the judicious selection of suitable tenants, the elderly can live quite harmoniously with the not so elderly, but it can be quite a different matter when the elderly are mixed with young families.

During the latter part of the year, various parishes were invited to submit to the Council their own estimates on the number of dwellings required for the elderly and when all these have been received and assessed, it may be possible to draw up a sensible building programme.

OVERCROWDING

There is no significant problem in the Rural Area, although if the statutory standard set nearly 30 years ago was revised, no doubt a few more cases would come to light.

CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES

As mentioned last year, the cost and the necessity to obtain maximum benefit from the use of suitable building land is making its acquisition more and more difficult. This in turn is slowing down rehousing and the ultimate clearance of unfit houses. One site already acquired, when built upon could cause the clearance of all unfit houses in that village, however, this site cannot be used at present as mining subsidence is still affecting the area.

As a result of these difficulties, only 8 houses were represented as unfit and 13 actually demolished in 1964 but on reading these figures it must be remembered that the majority of unfit houses in the district have been dealt with already and the end of the problem is very much in sight, rather different to ten years ago when almost a quarter of the houses in the district were classified as unfit.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Year 1964

1. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	No. of 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 Sec. 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	7	12	6
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	6	14	6
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as Closed	6	-	-

2. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	7	17	7
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(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	21	-
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 & 16, Housing Act, 1957	5	-
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-

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

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of separate dwellings contained in column 1. (2)
Position at end of year:		
(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 col.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) Individual Unfit	12
(b) Clearance Areas	-
(c) Overcrowding	9
(d) Other	12

7. RENT ACT, 1957

(a) No. of Certificates of Disrepair Granted	-
(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	12
(b) by Private Enterprise	84

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 no. of dwellings is the no. resulting from completion of the work)	-	-	-
(b) Improvements	34	34	27

TABLE

SLUM CLEARANCE
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1957

Total number of Permanent Houses in area	2658
Number of Unfit houses to be demolished in first five years	261
Number dealt with in 1964	8
Total number dealt with from end of November, 1955 to end of 1964	420
Number scheduled before November, 1955 and subsequently dealt with	77
Number of Houses to be retained for temporary accommodation	-

NEW HOUSES

With significant development taking place in the southern parishes, a complete reversal in the trend of previous years has taken place as during the year seven times more houses were built for private occupation than for the Council. It seems likely this trend will continue in all probability for the next year or so at any rate.

Councils have been asked from time to time to consider factory built houses and although these seem to be well planned and are available with an external finish assimilating the traditionally built house, as far as one can see, the only major advantage lies in the speed of erection. If their cost was less than that of the traditional house instead of greater, they would be far more popular, especially with the smaller authorities.

REPAIR OF UNFIT HOUSES.

This work continues in a slow but methodical way and as a result, twenty-one houses were made fit by informal action by the Council and five houses as a result of formal action.

IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING HOUSES

The number of houses improved by the aid of an improvement grant increased on the previous year, two-thirds of the 27 dwellings improved were by the Standard Grant.

These Grants have not been very popular with the owners of tenanted properties and almost 75% of improvement grants have been to owner-occupiers. As it was felt many houses could be provided with modern amenities and serve as useful accommodation for a number of years to come until all the really unfit houses were removed from the landscape, the new Housing Act provides measures whereby whole areas can be compulsorily improved, subject to certain conditions.

It is doubtful whether any such areas of so called "twilight properties" exist in the Rural District, although there are a few isolated properties where improvement could be carried out.

The new Act has made the administration of the Grant scheme far more complicated than it was, as now a certain amount of discretion can be exercised in the case of a Standard Grant where additional works are necessary for the provision of the standard amenities.

IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING HOUSES, continued

If the conditions set out are fulfilled, a local authority cannot refuse to give a Standard Grant for the basic amenities such as bath, W.C., food store, wash-hand basin and hot water system. These Standard Grants however are only concerned with the provision of amenities and not general improvements such as the elimination of dampness, the provision of adequate lighting and ventilation, which can be done with the Discretionary Grant. It follows that many of these properties are being preserved as it were for a specific number of years until the general standard of housing is improved - as it surely will, then they will become obsolete.

The complete modernisation and repair of suitable properties is essential and complimentary to any housing programme in order to limit or even stop the gradual decay which eventually makes a house unfit. With this in mind the Council have had the foresight to adopt such a policy in respect of the older type of Council houses and have commenced such a modernisation programme. The schemes in the sparsely populated parish of Balne include the construction of small sewage disposal works. This modernisation programme will continue until all the council owned properties have been provided with a modern standard of amenity.

--- oOo ---

"Our remedies oft in ourselves do lie
Which we ascribe to heaven; the fated sky
Gives us free scope; only doth backward pull
Our slow designs when we ourselves are dull"

Shakespeare.

--- oOo ---

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT

It is the intention of the President to call a special session of the Council of Ministers on the 15th of the month of June, 1934, to discuss the situation in the country and the measures to be taken to meet the emergency. The President has received information from the various departments of the Government that the situation is becoming increasingly serious and that the measures to be taken are of a most urgent nature. It is the duty of the Council of Ministers to advise the President on the measures to be taken and to see that they are carried out.

The President has also received information from the various departments of the Government that the situation is becoming increasingly serious and that the measures to be taken are of a most urgent nature. It is the duty of the Council of Ministers to advise the President on the measures to be taken and to see that they are carried out.

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SECTION C.

FOOD HYGIENE

10. 10. 1955

10. 10. 1955

MEAT SUPPLY

The quality of animals selected for slaughter in the one slaughterhouse in the district, continues to be high, especially the cattle and only prime beef is produced.

The quality of the meat offered for sale in the remainder of the district has also been of first class quality, except for one area, where there has been a definite lowering of the former standard.

SLAUGHTERING FACILITIES

The one remaining private slaughterhouse at Beal was modernised under the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations and the Slaughterhouse (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations. The facilities now available enable slaughtering to be carried out under very good conditions.

MEAT INSPECTION

TABLE

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	182	-	-	316	146
Number inspected	182	-	-	316	146
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI</u>					
Whole Carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	8	-	-	-	-
PERCENTAGE	4.4%	-	-	-	-
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
Whole Carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1
PERCENTAGE	-	-	-	-	.68%
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS ONLY</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Dealing with the incidence of cysticercus bovis in two animals, only one non-viable cyst was found in each case even after further inspection when the carcase had been jointed and so it was not considered necessary to place the meat into deep freeze.

MEAT INSPECTION, continued

The Meat Inspection Regulations have now been in force for over twelve months and the task of the single handed Rural Inspector has been far greater than it ever ought to be because the hours of slaughter are not limited and country butchers nearly always slaughter at night and at week ends. Various representations have been made to the Minister over this and we are told that to limit the hours of slaughter would upset the trade and curtail some meat supplies. However, it is a fact that a great many municipalities limit the hours of slaughter in their own abattoirs and the trade seems to manage quite satisfactorily in these instances.

With the helpful co-operation of the butchers in this district, the amount of "off duty" meat inspection is limited, nevertheless, many week-ends and every Bank Holiday are not the breaks they are intended to be because of this unnecessary tie.

GROUND'S FOR CONDEMNATION

	BOVINE	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS
Fatty Degeneration	18	-	-	-
Abscesses (multiple)	20	-	-	-
Large Abscesses	18	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	12	-	-	-
Cysticercus Bovis	109	-	-	-
Multiple Cysts	24	-	-	-
Traumatic Pericarditis	6	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	14
TOTAL	207	-	-	14

PARTS OR ORGANS AFFECTED

BEEF

Liver	4
Head and Tongue	3
Part Liver	3
Diaphragm	1
Part Diaphragm	2
Heart	1

PORK

Head and Tongue	1
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OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED

FOOD	NO. & WEIGHT	TOTAL LBS
Corned Beef	185 x 12 oz tins	138
" "	19 x 6 lb tins	114

MILK SUPPLIES

The duty of issuing licences to retailers under the Milk (Special Designation) Orders has now passed to the Food and Drugs authority.

MILK SUPPLIES, continued

Milk production is supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the area being a designated area, only designated milk is retailed in the district.

Number of Milk Producers	18
Tuberculin Tested	18
Non-designated	-
Number of Milk Retailers	13
Designated	13
Non-designated	-

The following details are given of licences issued and samples taken in the district by the officers of the West Riding County Council.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960

Dealers Licences

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	4
Tuberculin Tested	1
Pasteurised	5
Sterilised	12

TABLE OF SAMPLES TAKEN

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Proceedings	Cautions
Milk	11	-	-	-
(+ informal)	166	-	-	-
Ice Cream	-	-	-	-
Drugs	-	-	-	-
Other Foods	6	-	-	-
TOTAL	17 +166	-	-	-

ICE CREAM

The standard of ice cream sold in the district is very good and only one sample taken just failed to make Grade 1 from a bacteriological point of view.

TABLE

Samples				Visits.
Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	
21	1	-	-	60

It is pleasing to note that the one manufacturer based in the district continues to maintain a very high standard of hygiene both in his premises and in his product.

FOOD PREMISES

LIST OF FOOD SHOPS AND FOOD PREMISES IN DISTRICT

Butchers	6
Cafes and Road Transport Cafes	6
Fish and Chip shops	6
Ice Cream Manufacturer	1
Ice Cream Retailers	31
Licensed Premises	29
Mixed Businesses	37
Restaurants	7
Licensed Slaughterhouse	1

608 visits were made to food premises and vehicles during the year. Four licensed premises were modernised and one restaurant reconditioned.

FOOD HYGIENE

The standard of food hygiene has generally improved with the modernisation of shops and other food premises throughout the district. However, it is regrettable that due to pressure of work in other fields, less time has been devoted to the inspection of such premises than the minimum required for proper coverage.

It was mentioned in the Report last year that the Food Hygiene Regulations had been in force for nearly ten years and a great deal of complacency had developed both in the trade and by the general public. Then came the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak which startled everyone connected with the food trade.

If the Food Hygiene Regulations had made it obligatory for all cooked meats, etc., to be kept at a temperature of 50° F until sold to a customer, or in the case of catering premises until ready for immediate consumption, perhaps the Aberdeen outbreak would have been extremely limited.

If the storing of such food at a suitably low temperature was made compulsory tomorrow, would it cause any hardship as suggested in the Aberdeen report? After all, the bulk of this Rural District is a remote area covered by small shops, yet practically every village shop has a refrigerated display already installed.

On looking back, this very point on the storage of certain cooked foods at low temperatures was mentioned in this Report for the year 1956 and after all, it is only common sense.

There is no doubt food hygiene could be considerably improved if the general public refused to put up with unhygienic practices. One could imagine the result if each visit by the public to food premises became tantamount to an inspection and food was either refused or not purchased as a result of some neglect, oversight or malpractice on the part of the retailer.

The itinerant food trader presents quite a problem in a rural district not only is he quite often the worst offender of all but the most elusive. Some form of registration for these traders is required and if an annual licence had to be granted it would not present any hardship to the genuine thoughtful trader but would enable the authority to deal more effectively with the other kind.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

Housing Act:	Inspections	334
Public Health Act:	Inspections	141
	At Houses	55
	At Other Premises	<u>86</u>
Food & Drugs Act:	Inspections	601
	Food Preparation Rooms	92
	Ice Cream Premises	60
	Dairies	1
	Food Shops	153
	Food Vehicles	18
	Slaughterhouses	161
	Unsound Food in Shops	21
	Cafes, Restaurants	45
	Licensed Premises	<u>50</u>
Water Supplies		27
Samples of Water taken		24
Council Property		137
Sewers and Drains examined or tested		155
Visits in connection with Privy Conversions		13
Visits in connection with conversions to Pails		31
Factories		39
Building Byelaws		42
Work in Progress		135
New Houses in course of erection		39
Moveable Dwellings		247
Housing Applications investigated		186
Refuse Collection, visits in connection with		573
Refuse Tips		147
Pests Act:	Sewers and Sewerage Dykes	85
	Tips	36
	Business Premises	16
	Agricultural Premises	67
	Others	<u>117</u>
Schools		1
Infectious Diseases		8
Disinfestation of Premises		1
Dirty, Verminous or Pest Infested Premises		3
Disinfection of Premises		2
Petroleum Regulations		2
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963		27
Clean Air Act (Smoke Abatement)		16
West Riding (General Powers) Act		7
Animal Boarding Establishments		7

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED

	<u>SERVED</u>	<u>COMPLIED WITH</u>
<u>STATUTORY</u>		
Public Health Act, 1936	4	3
Housing Act, 1957:		
Notice of Consideration	7	-
Demolition Orders	4	4
Closing Orders	2	2
Undertakings not to Re-let	2	2

INFORMAL

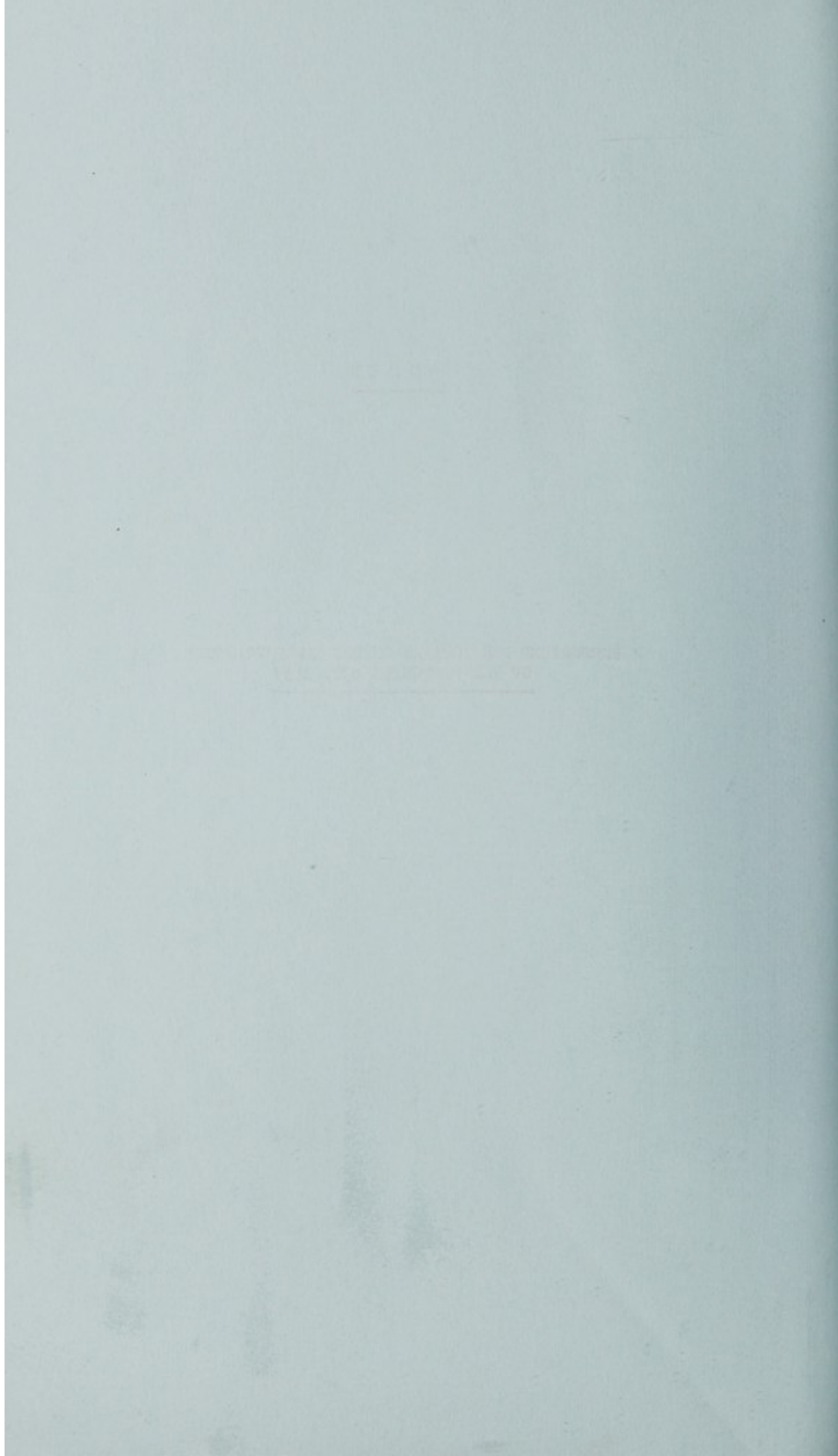
Public Health Act, 1936	73	67
Housing Act, 1957	2	1
Food & Drugs Act, 1938)		
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955)	2	-
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	5	4
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	7	6

WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT CARRIED OUT

Conversions to Water Carriage System by Septic Tank	22
Conversions to Water Carriage System by Small Sewage Works	12
Conversions to Water Carriage System by connection to Council's Sewers	30
Conversions to Pail Closets	14
New Drains laid	96
Water Closets provided	96
Baths provided	14
Washbasins and sinks provided	14
New Ranges and Grates provided	13
Hot Water laid on	13
New Ashbins provided { Replacement	155
{ Conversions	38
Food Premises renovated	5

A N N E X

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1964 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT
OF OSGOLDCROSS IN THE COUNTY OF YORKSHIRE (WR)

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which secs.1, 2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	3	11	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority	26	26	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	2	2	-	-
TOTAL	31	39	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (s.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (s.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (s.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (s.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (s.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences(s.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	1	-	1	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by sec. 133 (1c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household Linen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-plate	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur pulling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and Steel cables and chains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart gear	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, Latches and keys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Racquet and tennis balls	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags	-	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT (Contd.)

OUTWORK
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by sec.133(1c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea Picking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feather sorting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	1	-	-	-	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	-

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 60
OF THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963
FOR THE YEAR 1964

TABLE A.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving general inspection during the year
Offices	6	6	3
Retail Shops	10	10	7
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	1	-
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	12	12	8
Fuel Storage depots	-	-	-
TOTAL	29	29	18

TABLE B.

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTOR
TO REGISTERED PREMISES

..... 27

TABLE C.

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	18
Retail Shops	21
Wholesale departments, warehouses	2
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	203
Fuel Storage depots	-
TOTAL	244

Total Males - 95
Total Females - 149

TABLE D

EXEMPTIONS: UNDER PART I (Space: section 5(2))
 PART II (Temperature: section 6)
 PART III (Sanitary Conveniences: section 9)
 PART IV (Washing Facilities: section 10)

	CLASS OF PREMISES				
	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale shops warehouses	Catering Establishments open to public Canteens	Fuel Storage depots
(1) No. of exemptions current at 31st Dec	-	-	-	-	-
(2) No. of exemptions granted or extended during year	-	-	-	-	-
(3) No. of applications refused or exemptions withdrawn during year	-	-	-	-	-
(4) No. of cases under nos.(2) & (3) where employees opposed application	-	-	-	-	-
(5) Appeals to Court against refusal to grant or extend an exemption or against the withdrawal of an exemption.					
(a) No. made	-	-	-	-	-
(b) No. allowed	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE E

PROSECUTIONS: (Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in the year)

Section of Act or title of Regulation or Order	No. of persons or companies prosecuted	No. of Informations laid	No. of informations leading to a conviction
-	-	-	-

No. of Complaints (or summary applications) made under Sec. 22 ... -
 No. of interim Orders granted -

TABLE F.

INSPECTORS

NUMBER OF INSPECTORS APPOINTED UNDER SECTION 52 (1)
 OR (5) OF THE ACT 1

NUMBER OF OTHER STAFF EMPLOYED FOR MOST OF THEIR
 TIME ON WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE ACT -

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