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**RICHMOND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

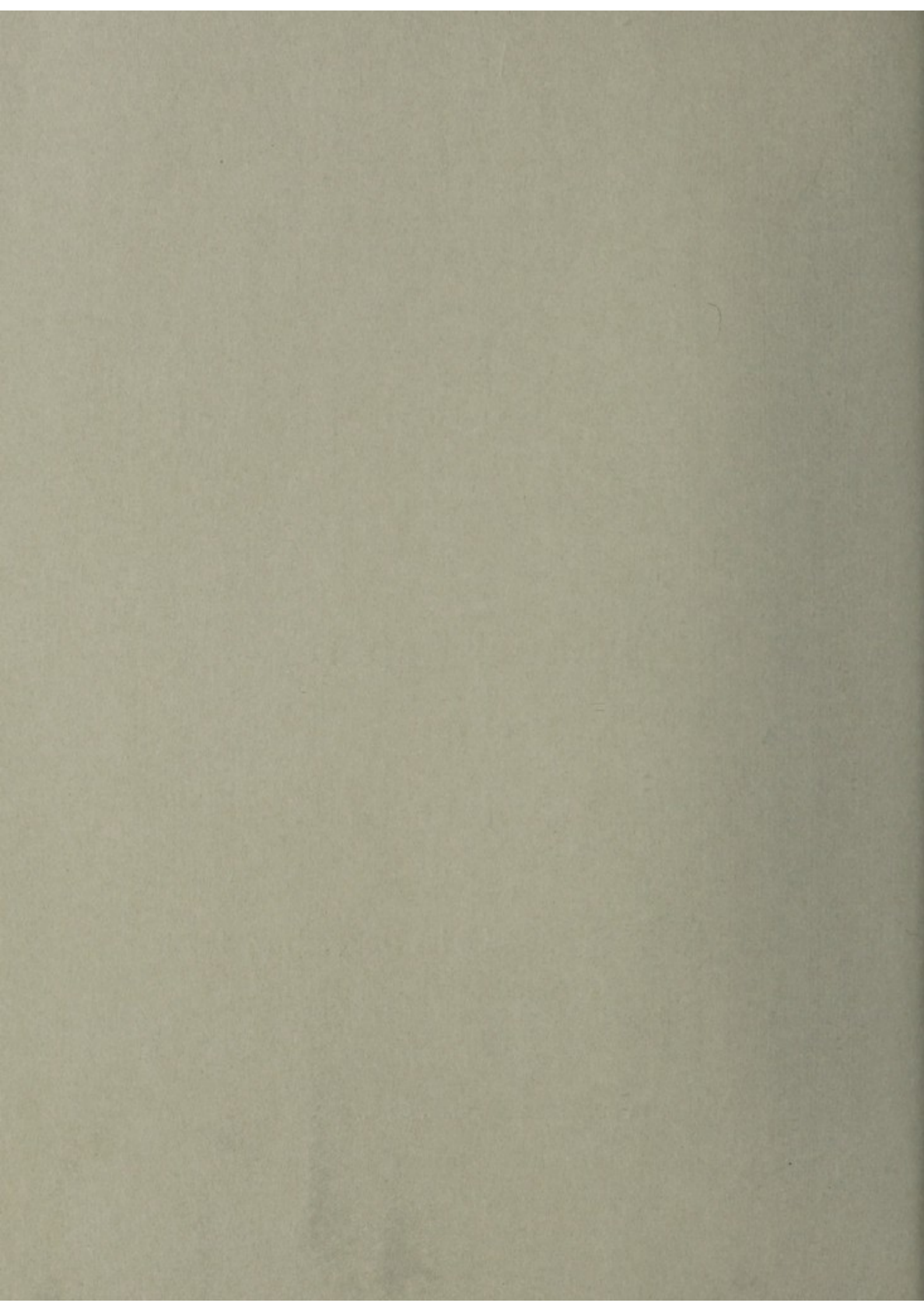
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**Annual Report**  
of the  
**Medical Officer of Health**

**For the Year ended 31st December, 1970**

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**H. R. MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**



# RICHMOND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Chairman of the Public Health Committee

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Medical Officer of Health

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Chief Public Health Inspector

Edw. McNEIL, C.R.S.I., C.M. & F. Insp., M.A.P.H.I.

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Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

W.G. GLOVER, Dip. R.S.H.



RICHMOND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Family Doctor Public Health Inspector

MR. G. G. GIBSON, M.D., M.B.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS  
OF THE  
RICHMOND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the District for the year ended 31st December, 1970.

The report follows the lines laid down by the Minister of Health.

Once again the vital statistics may be considered satisfactory, the total number of live births registered during the year - 602 compared with 641 in the year 1969, and the birth rate (corrected by the Comparability Factor supplied by the Registrar General), at 23.2 is higher than that for England and Wales at 16.0. The number of illegitimate births was 18 compared with 19 in 1969.

The death rate (again corrected by the Comparability Factor) at 10.6 (11.0 in 1969) compares with the National Rate at 11.7.

There were 8 deaths of infants under one year of age, and of the deaths 7 were under one week of age. The infantile mortality rate at 25.0 is higher than the National Rate at 18.00. Prematurity still remains the main cause for these infantile deaths.

There were no maternal deaths during the year. The still birth rate at 7.00 is lower than the corresponding figure for England and Wales at 13.00.

On considering the number of deaths in the District - 158, the male deaths were 98 (96 in 1969) and the female deaths were 60, (58 in 1969).

The main causes of death were:- Heart Disease with 47 deaths (43 in 1969), vascular lesions of the nervous system with 27 deaths, (20 in 1969), cancer 25 deaths, (25, in 1969). There was 1 death from tuberculosis.

Six hundred and nineteen cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year compared with 221 in 1969. The increase was mainly due to the larger number of cases of measles occurring during the year, 464 compared with 20 in 1969.

Immunisation against measles was commenced in 1969, but was too late to have any effect in controlling the epidemic during the early part of that year. Owing to a severe reaction that occurred in some children immunised by the vaccine from one manufacturer, this was withdrawn in 1969. Due to the shortage of vaccine, immunisation against measles was curtailed during 1969, but during 1970 adequate supplies of vaccine became available. It is strongly recommended that all children should be immunised at the age of 14 months either by the family doctor or at one of the Child Health Clinics.

There was an increase in the number of cases of whooping cough - 15 cases compared with 2 in 1969. Immunisation against whooping cough is carried out along with diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis in the County Council Clinics, and by General Practitioners on behalf of the County. The immunisation against whooping cough is not as effective as that against diphtheria, and a number of cases occur in children who have been immunised by the "Triple Antigen".

No cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria were notified during the year.

Thirty-eight cases of Infective Hepatitis were reported scattered throughout the period. No source of the infection could be found.

One case of Dysentery was notified in 1970 compared with 47 in 1969.

Three cases of food poisoning were notified compared with 4 cases in 1969.

During May and June an outbreak of Paratyphoid 'B' occurred mainly in the Parishes of Colburn, Catterick Village and Brompton-on-Swale, resulting in 79 confirmed cases. A detailed account of this is incorporated in the body of this Report.

Four cases of tuberculosis were notified, compared with none in 1969.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

No case required action under this Section of the Act during 1969.

Environmental Hygiene.

Water supplies throughout the district have continued, in general, to be adequate and wholesome although pollution of the Gandale source did take place during the year and it was necessary to substitute a supply from the Ministry of Defence until remedial measures could be taken at the Gandale Springs. Water is supplied by the Northhallerton and the Dales Water Board with the exception of some isolated properties which have their own supply, and the Catterick Garrison and Royal Air Force Station, Catterick which have their own supply. The fact that of 124 samples of water taken by the Officers of the Board and the Public Health Inspectors, for bacteriological examination, only 4 being found to be unsatisfactory, reflects the satisfactory nature of the public supply. Although the North Riding County Council in November, 1969, deferred consideration of the fluoridation of water supplies for twelve months, no further communication was received from the County Council by the end of 1970.

Further progress was made on the Council's policy of providing sewers wherever practicable, and during 1970 the Middleton Tyas extension was commenced. This small scheme was made necessary by the urgent need for the conversion of a chemical-type public convenience to water carriage and the prevention of the gross pollution of a road-side gutter. Following the concern expressed by the Chief Public Health Inspector towards the end of 1969 at a potential public health danger in the village of Whashton, preliminary work was commenced on the provision of a sewerage scheme for that village, and the neighbouring village of Kirby Hill, to such good effect that it is now anticipated that a start will be made on the scheme in 1971/72. Good progress was made on the long



awaited scheme to pump sewage from Skeeby to Colburn Works, and this scheme was put out to tender towards the end of the year.

The Council continued its Housing Programme with the completion of 78 houses and flats at the Beckwood Estate in Colburn, 7 aged persons bungalows at Eppleby, 5 aged persons bungalows at Hipswell, 5 houses and 4 flats at Scotton. Eighty-one houses were built by private enterprise mostly in the parishes of Catterick Village and Skeeby.

Thirty-seven applications were received for Improvement Grants affecting 39 houses, and all were granted by the Council. By the end of the year, 21 of these had been completed.

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I would like to take the opportunity of thanking Mr. McNeil and his Staff for their co-operation and assistance at all times, and especially in compiling this report.

H.R. MORRISON.

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District in acres ... ..	78,681
Resident Population, Registrar General's mid-year estimate 1970 ... ..	27,790
Number of inhabited houses including Ministry of Defence and R.A.F. houses ...	6,657
Rateable value at 1st April, 1970 ... ..	£767,485
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£3,260
Rate in £ levied at 1st April, 1970 ... ..	11s.9d

VITAL STATISTICSBirths.

The number of live births registered in the district during the year 1970 was 602 against 641 in 1969. The birth rate comparisons show that the rate for the district is again higher than that for the rest of England and Wales.

The number of still births registered during the year was 4 against 6 for 1969, the rate being lower than that for the rest of England and Wales.

Birth Rate Comparisons.

Live births per 1,000 population (as adjusted by the Comparability Factor supplied by the Registrar General).  
Still births per 1,000 live and still births.

	Live Births	Still Births
Richmond Rural District 1970	23.2	7.0
Richmond Rural District 1969	25.4	9.0
England and Wales 1970	16.0	13.0

Analysis of Births.

				<u>Live Births</u>		1970		1969	
				M	F	M	F		
Legitimate	...	...	...	309	275	328	284		
Illegitimate	...	...	...	15	3	14	15		
				<u>324</u>	<u>278</u>	<u>342</u>	<u>299</u>		

Illegitimate live births 3.00% of total live births.

				<u>Still Births</u>		1970		1969	
				M	F	M	F		
Legitimate	...	...	...	-	4	1	5		
Illegitimate	...	...	...	-	-	-	-		
				<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>		

Deaths - Maternal Mortality.

During 1970 there were no cases of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth in the district.

Maternal Mortality Rate Comparisons per 1,000 Total Births.

Richmond Rural District 1970	...	...	...	0.00
Richmond Rural District 1969	...	...	...	0.00

Infantile Mortality.

The number of infants under one who died during the year was 15 (15 legitimate and 0 illegitimate) against 14 in 1969, the rate being higher than that for England and Wales.

Infantile Mortality Comparisons per 1,000 Live Births.

Richmond Rural District 1970	...	...	...	26.00
Richmond Rural District 1969	...	...	...	22.00
England and Wales 1970	...	...	...	17.00

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births  
= 26.0

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live  
births = 0.00

Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000  
total live births) = 15.00

Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per  
1,000 total live births) = 15.00

Peri-natal mortality rate (still births and deaths under one  
week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) = 21.00

#### Deaths from all Causes.

During the year 1970, there were 158 deaths from all  
causes registered in the district, as against 149 in 1969.  
The death rate is lower than that for England and Wales.

#### Death Rate Comparison.

Death rate per 1,000 population (as adjusted by the  
Comparability Factor supplied by the Registrar General).

Richmond Rural District 1970	...	...	...	10.6
Richmond Rural District 1969	...	...	...	11.0
England and Wales 1970	...	...	...	11.7

#### Deaths from all causes 1970 compared with 1969.

	1970		1969	
	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	1	2	2	-
" " - Lung, Bronchus	8	1	5	1
" " - Oesophagus	-	2	-	-
" " - Breast	-	-	-	3
" " - Uterus	-	1	-	2
" " - Buccal Cavity, etc.	-	-	-	1
" " - Larynx	1	-	-	-
" " - Intestines	-	3	3	-
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	1	-	1	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	-	1	-
Leukaemia	1	1	-	1

	1970		1969	
	M	F	M	F
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc. ...	2	2	3	3
Diabetes Mellitus ...	2	-	1	3
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	1	1	-	-
Multiple Sclerosis ...	-	1	-	-
Hypertensive Disease ...	3	3	2	1
Ischaemic Disease (Heart) ...	28	11	24	9
Other Forms of Heart Disease ...	1	7	4	5
Cerebrovascular Disease ...	17	10	11	9
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	4	2	4	4
Influenza ...	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia ...	4	6	10	1
Bronchitis and Emphysema ...	5	-	7	3
Other Disease of Respiratory System ...	2	1	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	1	-	-	-
Peptic Ulcer ...	1	1	-	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	1	-	1	-
Diseases of Musculo Skeletal System ...	-	-	-	1
Congenital Anomalies ...	2	2	5	1
Birth Injury - Difficult Labour, etc. ...	3	1	3	-
Other causes of Peri-natal Mortality ...	3	1	1	1
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions ...	-	1	-	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	3	-	4	1
All Other Accidents ...	2	-	3	-
	<u>98</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>53</u>

Number of Deaths from Seven Chief Causes Rates and Comparisons with Previous Year.

	Per 1,000 population			
	1970		1969	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Cancer ...	25	0.88	25	0.97
Heart Disease ...	47	1.30	43	1.53
Respiratory Disease (not T.B.) ...	18	0.60	22	0.85
T.B. Pulmonary ...	1	0.03	-	-
T.B. Non-pulmonary ...	-	-	-	-
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	12	0.40	8	0.31
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	27	0.90	20	0.77
	<u>130</u>	<u>4.11</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>4.58</u>

Analysis of Infectious Diseases and Comparisons with Previous Year.

	1970	1969
	No. of Cases	No. of Cases
Scarlet Fever	16	7
Measles	464	20
Whooping Cough	15	2
Dysentery	1	47
Malaria (B.T.)	1	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	1
Food Poisoning	3	4
Tuberculosis	2	-
Hepatitis	38	140
Paratyphoid Fever	79	-
	<u>619</u>	<u>221</u>

Paratyphoid 'B' Outbreak 1970.

Commencing on the 18th May, 1970, one hundred and forty-eight suspected cases of Paratyphoid 'B' were notified. These were all investigated by interrogation and bacteriological examination, with the result that, in fact, 79 of the cases were confirmed, 62 of them being school children or children under school age. Six of the cases although resident in the Richmond Rural District, were diagnosed whilst in hospital in Darlington and were notified to the Darlington Medical Officer of Health. The causative organism was identified as *S. paratyphi* B (phage type Taunton). It was found that there were 68 families involved mainly in the villages of Colburn, Catterick Village and Brompton-on-Swale, whilst individual cases occurred in Hudswell, Catterick Camp and Scorton, with additional cases in villages outside the Rural District.

Action Taken - All families were repeatedly interrogated in an endeavour to trace some common source of food, without result, but the pattern of the outbreak at that time indicated a localised method of spread. Accordingly, all food premises in the affected area, all mobile shops operating in the area, all schools concerned were visited, and blood and faeces specimens obtained from 130 food handlers and 28 school staff. None of these proved positive. The school meals naturally came under suspicion in view of the fact that the majority of cases were school children. However, the school meals in Colburn School were cooked in their own kitchen whereas those in Brompton and

Catterick Village schools were cooked and distributed from the Central Kitchen in Richmond which also supplied the Richmond schools where no cases occurred. Investigation was also made into food-stuffs sold in the school tuck shops without finding anything suspicious.

Sewer swabs were taken from the drainage systems of likely premises, and samples of water from the River Swale and Colburn and Catterick Becks, all of which were found to be negative. Samples were also taken from all raw milk and ice-cream distributed in the area without any positive result. During the whole of these investigations, enquiries were being centred on foods likely to cause such an outbreak. Any contact of a suspected case who was a food handler was immediately suspended from work, and in all, 45 such food handlers were found.

At the commencement of the outbreak, it had been established that there had been no apparent breakdown in the chlorination of public water supplies, and samples of water taken during the infective period had revealed nothing. In any case the disease is rarely water-borne.

Nevertheless, as the outbreak took shape, it became apparent that distribution of confirmed cases broadly followed the distribution of water supplies from the Gandale source. Leakages or breaks in the water main were checked, but the only interference with the main had been at a point which only could have affected the inhabitants of one of the villages concerned.

Attention was then paid to the Gandale source where it was found that the overflow from an ablution hut at a temporary military camp also took effluent from the septic tank at a nearby farm, and which then flowed in pipes through part of the catchment area. It was piped in cast-iron through the gathering ground (a fenced-off valley containing springs). Close scrutiny of this pipe revealed that it was probably broken (presumably by a heavy military vehicle) above the protected area. It was also found that one of the staff of a farm in a neighbouring area who was known to have been a probable case of Paratyphoid 'B' had lived in this farmhouse.

Sampling was carried out of the raw water, effluent from the septic tank, fouled earth around the point of the suspected fracture, and mud and surface water from various points in the catchment area and the gathering ground. In order to establish whether there could be any contamination of the raw water,

samples of water were taken, and 200 gallons of water and drain trace were then deposited around the area of the suspected drain fracture. This was followed by particularly heavy rain. Finally, further samples were taken of the water the following morning.

As a result of these investigations and samples, the following facts were established:-

1. A possible paratyphoid carrier had resided in the farmhouse.
2. Salmonella para-typhi 'B' (phage type Taunton) was present in the sludge from the septic tank at this farm.
3. Salmonella para-typhi 'B' (phage type Taunton) was present in the effluent from this septic tank.
4. Salmonella para-typhi 'B' (phage type Taunton) was present in the fouled earth around the suspected drain fracture.
5. Salmonella para-typhi 'B' (phage type Taunton) was present in surface water within the gathering ground.
6. After heavy rain, effluent from the fractured drain was washed through a stream bed and through a concrete pipe on to the surface of the gathering ground.
7. After heavy rain the raw water in the springs became heavily polluted with faecal matter, although salmonella para-typhi was not isolated.

All confirmed cases were kept under surveillance, and faeces specimens submitted until they were cleared, and by the end of 1970, only one case continued to give positive specimens.

Conclusion - It seems likely that the source of the outbreak was, in fact, drinking water from the Gandale source. This was indicated by the results listed above, by the pattern of the outbreak, and by the following circumstances.

In at least four of the cases which occurred in areas outside the Gandale supply area, each person had drunk water within that area, and had drunk or eaten nothing else which could account for their illness. Whilst a number of cases occurred in Catterick Village, there were no confirmed cases in R.A.F. Married Quarters at Catterick, which are supplied by an independent water source. Whilst the majority of cases occurred in Colburn, no case occurred in the neighbouring village of Hipswell which is supplied by the Ministry of Defence water source. The high proportion of children who, in general, tend to drink more water than adults.



Whilst the presence of the organism was not found in the water itself, our investigations strongly indicated that the water from the Gandale source was responsible for the spread of the disease.

In view of the danger from the water source, the Northallerton and the Dales Water Board ceased using Gandale water in the public supply, and obtained an alternative source from the Ministry of Defence. This was still in use at the end of 1970.

### Tuberculosis.

There were 4 notifications of tuberculosis during the year as compared with nil in 1969.

### Analysis of Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis.

	Notifications		Deaths	
	1970	1969	1970	1969
Pulmonary	2	-	1	-
Non-pulmonary	2	-	-	-
	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>

### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

- Section 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children.  
 Section 23. Domiciliary Midwifery.  
 Section 24. Health Visiting.  
 Section 25. Home Nursing.

Eight District Nurse/Midwives/Health Visitors, one District Nurse/Midwife and three full-time Health Visitors, employed by the North Riding County Council, carry out the duties required by the above four sections of the Act in the District. As these Nurses' districts border on adjacent Authorities, accurate figures of their nursing visits in the Richmond Rural District are not available, but their total visits are as follows:-

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Domiciliary Midwifery	2512	3106
Health Visiting	5436	7651
Home Nursing	8093	7392

the majority of which refer to the Richmond Rural District.

Child Health Clinics.

Child Health Clinic sessions at Catterick Camp are held weekly on Tuesday morning and afternoon, fortnightly on Thursday afternoon with a Doctor in attendance. As well as the Child Health Clinic sessions, Dental Child Guidance, Chiropody and Speech Therapy Clinics are held. In addition, the Family Planning Association holds clinics all day on a Wednesday.

Child Health Clinic sessions are also held fortnightly at Catterick Village and Colburn, and monthly at Middleton Tyas, Scorton and Eppleby. A Doctor is in attendance at all these sessions. The clinic at the R.A.F. Station in Catterick which was closed in June, 1969 has now re-opened.

All the Clinics are well attended by mothers and their children, particularly the Catterick Camp clinics, where the greatest concentration of population in the district occurs.

Total Number of Attendances of Children at Child Health Clinics  
Compared with Previous Year.

						<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Catterick Camp	...	...	...	...	...	7304	6459
Colburn	...	...	...	...	...	805	883
Catterick Village	...	...	...	...	...	588	717
Middleton Tyas	...	...	...	...	...	229	264
Scorton	...	...	...	...	...	229	267
Eppleby	...	...	...	...	...	325	349
R.A.F. Catterick	...	...	...	...	...	186	134

Section 27 - Ambulance Service.

This service is provided by the North Riding County Council from the Ambulance Station at Richmond, which has a staff of one Driver/Foreman, one Shift/Leader and six Driver/Attendants, and covers the Borough of Richmond, the Rural District of Richmond, Croft, Startforth and Reeth.

Section 28 - Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

The work of vaccination and immunisation, together with the advice given by those working in the Public Health Service, Inspectors, Midwives, Maternity and Child Welfare Workers, Doctors and Nurses, must all have a beneficial effect on the general health of the community.

Section 29 - Domestic Help Service.

This service is provided by arrangement with the North Riding County Council, and during the year 1970, one hundred and three cases received service, the analysis and comparisons with the previous year being as follows:-

1970	1969		1970	1969
No. of Cases			No. of Hours	
10	6	Sickness of Housewife	1869	1325
-	4	Domiciliary Midwifery	-	104
93	78	Chronic Sick	22478	21950
-	-	Tuberculosis	-	-
<u>103</u>	<u>88</u>		<u>24347</u>	<u>23379</u>

Section 1 - Mental Health.

There are no Mental Health Committees in the district.

Dental Service.

This service is provided by the North Riding County Council.

Chiropody.

A chiropodist is employed by the North Riding County Council to provide this service for aged people, expectant mothers, physically handicapped and mentally disordered. Sessions are held at Colburn, Catterick Village, Catterick Camp, Aldbrough St. John, Brompton-on-Swale, and Gilling as and when necessary.

Meals on Wheels Service.

During the year a Meals on Wheels service was continued in the area by the Womens Royal Voluntary Service, with generous assistance from the Council. This service is greatly appreciated by the recipients

MEALS ON WHEELS DELIVERED DURING 1970

	Quarter ending 31. 3.70 Recipients	Meals	Quarter ending 30. 6.70 Recipients	Meals	Quarter ending 30. 9.70 Recipients	Meals	Quarter ending 31.12.70 Recipients	Meals
CATTERICK VILLAGE Monday & Wednesday	29	719	27	687	26	688	28	736
BROMPTON-ON-SWALE Tuesday & Thursday	19	486	16	432	16	415	18	488
MIDDLETON TYAS Tuesday & Thursday	12	304	10	266	9	222	8	209
ALDBROUGH ST. JOHN Tuesday & Thursday	9	184	10	195	8	182	9	186
NORTH COWTON Tuesday & Thursday	4	98	5	117	5	121	5	139
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1791</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1697</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1628</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1758</b>

Average number of recipients receive 6,874 meals.

CATTERICK and BROMPTON-ON-SWALE meals are supplied by the Civilian Canteen Catterick Camp.

MIDDLETON TYAS and NORTH COWTON meals are supplied by St. John of God Hospital, Scorton.

ALDBROUGH ST. JOHN meals are supplied by the Melsonby School Canteen, but are not available during the school holidays. During the long Summer holiday, however, Mrs. M. Holywell from the Stanwick Arms, Aldbrough St. John, very kindly supplies meals to avoid any possible hardship.

WATER SUPPLIES1. Particulars of Water Supplies.

The water supply authority for the district is the Northallerton and the Dales Water Board. The Board's main efforts continue to be directed towards locating and developing suitable new sources of supply. This is necessary to make up for existing "dry weather" deficiencies, to meet growing demand and to enable numerous small and isolated supplies to be replaced by more economic linked schemes.

Existing supplies are normally as follows:-

- (a) Gandale Source:- Appleton (part), Brompton-on-Swale, Brough, Catterick, Colburn, Scotton, Tunstall.
- (b) Crumma Source:- Aldbrough St. John, Bolton-on-Swale, Caldwell, Carkin and Forcett, Dalton, Easby, Ellerton-on-Swale, Eppleby, Gayles, Gilling West, Kirby Hill, Layton East and West, Melsonby, Middleton Tyas, Moulton, Newsham, North Cowton, Ravensworth, Scorton, Skeeby, Stanwick St. John, Uckerby, Whashton.
- (c) Separate System:- Downholme.
- (d) Private Supplies:- Appleton (part), Aske, Gilling West (part), Middleton Tyas (part).

Ministry of Defence:- Hipswell, Hudswell.

Via Richmond Borough:- Sleegill, St. Martins, Marske.

Individual:- New Forest, Stainton, Walburn.

(a), (b), Ministry of Defence and Richmond supplies are chlorinated.

(a), (b), (c) and (d) supplies are piped.

2. Quality of Water Supplies.

The Board's water supplies are generally of a very high standard, although it was necessary to replace the Gandale supply by a supply from the Ministry of Defence as a result of the Para-typhoid outbreak reported elsewhere.

### 3. Quantity of Water Supplies.

Water supplies throughout the district are adequate.

### 4. Fluoridation of Water Supplies.

The testing of water supplies for fluoride content has not been carried out since 1962, but at that time an average of 0.07 parts per million was found. The North Riding County Council was approached with a view to increasing the fluoride content to the recommended one part per million, but in March, 1966 the County Council decided not to apply the principal of fluoridation. In March, 1968, the North Riding County Council was again asked to consider fluoridation, but after due consideration the County Council re-affirmed its previous decision. In November, 1969, the County Council re-considered the question of fluoridation and decided to defer the matter for twelve months, but no further information was received by the end of 1970.

### 5. Chemical and Bacteriological Examination in the District.

Bacteriological and chemical sampling of raw water supplies was carried out by the Officers of the Northallerton and the Dales Water Board. The results are listed below.

#### Chemical Analysis.

#### Chemical Results in Milligrammes per Litre (ppm)

	<u>Crumma</u>	<u>Newsham</u>
Turbidity (A.P.H.A. units) ... ..	less than 1	0.00
Colour (Hazen) ... ..	3	0.00
Odour ... ..	0	0.00
pH ... ..	7.8	7.6
Free Carbon Dioxide ... ..	5	8
Electric Conductivity ... .. (reciprocal megohms per cm) <sub>25</sub>	380	340
Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C ... ..	270	240
Chlorine present as Chloride... ..	7	8
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate ... ..	155	155
Hardness ... Total... ..	210	200
Carbonate ... ..	155	155
Non-carbonate ... ..	55	45
Nitrate Nitrogen ... ..	1.1	2.5
Nitrite Nitrogen ... ..	less than 0.01	0.00

Chemical Analysis (Contd.)

	<u>Crumma</u>	<u>Newsham</u>
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ... ..	0.00	0.00
Oxygen absorbed ... ..	0.30	0.30
Albuminoid ... ..	0.00	0.06
Iron ... ..	0.04	0.00
Zinc, copper, lead manganese ...	0.00	0.00
Fluoride ... ..	less than 0.1	less than 0.1

Crumma:-

The water is practically clear and bright in appearance, on the alkaline side of neutrality and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character and it contains no excess of mineral constituents. It shows only a trace of colour and is of very satisfactory organic quality for a spring water.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis, these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

Newsham:-

The water is clear and bright in appearance, on the alkaline side of neutrality and free from iron and other metals. The water is hard in character but not unduly so and it contains no excess of mineral constituents. It is free from colour and of very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis, these results are very satisfactory for a spring supply and indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

Bacteriological Examinations

Eight samples of raw water were taken for bacteriological examination and the results are listed below.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	Probable Nos. per 100 ml.	
		<u>Coliform Bacilli</u>	<u>B.coli Type I</u>
3. 2.70	Downholme	3	0
3. 2.70	Crumma Springs	35	35
28. 5.70	Newsham Springs	0	0
1. 6.70	Gandale Springs	0	0
26. 6.70	Crumma Springs	13	2
21. 7.70	Crumma Springs	180+	180+
13.10.70	Crumma Springs	90	3
20.10.70	Crumma Springs	95	35

In addition, Officers of the Water Board took 108 samples of treated water from various parts of the district, and the following table sets out the results obtained.

<u>No. Taken</u>	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Suspicious</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
108	104	-	2	2

No reasons were found to account for the two suspicious and the two unsatisfactory water samples, but follow-up samples were excellent.

I am indebted to the Northallerton and the Dales Water Board for the above information.

A further 36 samples of water were taken throughout the district by the Public Health Inspectors from the Northallerton and the Dales Water Board supply. The following table sets out the results obtained.

Supply - Water Board Mains

<u>No. Taken</u>	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Suspicious</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
16	16	-	-	-

Raw Water from Gandale

<u>No. Taken</u>	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Suspicious</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
20	10	-	-	10

The unsatisfactory samples taken from the raw water at Gandale were, of course, as a result of the Para typhoid outbreak and indicated the pollution of the water supply following heavy rain.

6. Action Taken in Respect of Contamination.

The Public Health Laboratory notifies the Chief Public Health Inspector by telephone immediately any sample of water is found to be contaminated, the result being confirmed by official report as usual. The Engineer and Manager of the Water Board is immediately informed, and his investigations are duly reported to the Council.



7. Particulars of the Number of Dwelling-houses and the Number of Population Supplied from the Public Water Mains Direct to Houses and by Means of Standpipes.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Dwellings</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>	<u>Supply Direct</u>	<u>Standpipes</u>
Aldbrough St. John	127	332	112	1
Appleton	25	73	9	-
Aske	35	112	-	-
Bolton-on-Swale	20	52	19	1
Brompton-on-Swale	261	750	237	-
Brough	24	146	23	-
Caldwell	39	132	35	1
Catterick	493	1782	482	-
Colburn	741	2123	738	-
Cowton North	142	434	140	1
Dalton	56	150	46	1
Downholme	21	65	18	-
Easby	38	114	35	-
Ellerton-on-Swale	38	120	37	-
Eppleby	90	254	89	1
Forcett with Carkin	55	163	37	-
Gayles	43	123	37	-
Gilling West	270	717	169	-
Hipswell	187	597	126	-
Hudswell	107	331	104	-
Kirby Hill	30	54	28	-
Layton East	28	75	26	1
Layton West	22	56	19	-
Marske	50	133	32	-
Melsonby	176	505	141	1
Middleton Tyas	158	540	127	-
Moulton	74	201	51	-
New Forest	7	23	-	-
Newsham	76	222	63	-
Ravensworth	71	196	64	1
St. Martins	57	207	50	-
Scorton	192	878	192	-
Scotton	97	296	87	-
Skeeby	142	401	140	-
Stainton	6	18	-	-
Stanwick St. John	35	88	23	-
Tunstall	115	342	103	-
Uckerby	13	43	12	-
Walburn	5	19	-	-
Whashton	32	92	20	2

NOTE: The above figures do not, of course, include dwellings

supplied from the Military and R.A.F. water systems at Catterick, Colburn, Hipswell and Scotton.

### SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

#### 8. Sewerage System.

Work was commenced on a small scheme to extend the Middleton Tyas sewer to the Scotch Corner area where problems had arisen at a chemical-type public convenience and where serious pollution was taking place. Preliminary work was commenced on the provision of a sewerage scheme for the villages of Kirby Hill and Whashton, and it is anticipated that this should be commenced in 1971. Preparations were completed on the scheme to pump sewerage from Skeeby to the sewage works at Colburn, and which was, in fact, put out to tender towards the end of the year.

The following parishes remain unsewered, and obviously the absence of a sewerage system in any village must give rise to varying degrees of pollution and moreover restricts the modernisation of a number of houses where full modern amenities are lacking. The Council's policy is to sewer all parishes but, of course, these have had to be arranged in a system of priorities.

Appleton<sup>‡</sup>, Aske<sup>‡</sup>, Brough<sup>‡</sup>, Carkin with Forcett<sup>‡</sup>, Easby<sup>‡</sup> (part) Ellerton-on-Swale<sup>‡</sup>, Kirby Hill, Layton West<sup>‡</sup>, Marske, New Forest<sup>‡</sup>, Skeeby (part), Stainton<sup>‡</sup>, Stanwick St. John<sup>‡</sup>, Uckerby<sup>‡</sup>, Walburn<sup>‡</sup>, and Whashton.

<sup>‡</sup>Denotes small estates and isolated properties.

#### 9. Sanitary Accommodation.

With the completion of sewerage schemes, owners of many properties are converting the old privy and chemical closets to water carriage. The Council assists property owners in this work by means of Conversion Grants and during 1970, two such grants were made. Twenty-two more conversions were carried out by means of Improvement and Standard Grant, and as these latter grants are instrumental in obtaining not only water closets, but also hot water systems, baths and wash basins, this type of aid is much more satisfactory. With this in view, the Council decided that full modern amenities are to be pressed for, and privy conversion grants are

normally paid only in cases where it is not practicable to provide a bath, wash-basin, sink, hot water supply and food store by reason of restricted space, inability to pay, age of applicant, or where these facilities are already provided.

### REFUSE COLLECTION

#### 10. Refuse Collection Service.

This service is operated by direct labour administered by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

The total cost of providing the refuse collection service, apart from Catterick Camp, was £16,450 compared with £11,067 in 1969.

### HOUSING

#### 11. Improvement Grants - Housing (Financial) Provisions Act, 1958 and the Housing Act, 1959.

Thirty-seven applications for grants affecting 39 houses were received during the year, and all were granted by the Council.

#### 12. New Houses Erected in 1970.

A total of 180 new houses was erected during the year, 99 by the Council and 81 by private enterprise.

#### 13. Unfit Houses.

One hundred and eighty-two houses were inspected for housing defects during the year, 29 were found to be not in all respects fit for human habitation, 22 houses were made fit, 4 were demolished and 1 was closed.

A total of 471 visits was made to houses under the Act during 1970.

### SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT

#### 14. Nuisances.

Three hundred and ninety-eight inspections were made in connection with nuisances, and in 152 cases statutory

nuisances were found. One hundred and forty-seven of these were abated as a result of informal action, and work on the remainder being in course of completion at the end of the year. It is gratifying to note the degree of co-operation on the part of the general public with regard to the abatement of nuisances. In the vast majority of cases, an informal approach is sufficient to secure the desired result.

### 15. Rodent Control.

The Council operates a rodent control service and for this purpose two rodent operators are employed full time.

This service is available to private householders free of charge, but treatment of agricultural premises and business premises is undertaken normally under form of Contract. At the end of the year 118 Contracts were in operation. The table following sets out a summary of work done by the rodent operators and public health inspectors.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949  
Report for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1970

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS	NON-AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
1. Number of properties in the district	4457	393
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	68	-
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	29	-
(ii) Mice	25	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	2419	276
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	29	137
(ii) Mice	9	46

This table excludes Ministry of Defence (Army) properties at Catterick Camp and R.A.F. properties at Catterick Village.

(a) With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll.

(b) Council owned houses are entered.

(c) Sewers are not included.

16. Offensive Trades.

There are now only two registered offensive trades in the district, one knacker's yard, one waste food plant. Sixteen visits were paid during the year, in the course of which 4 contraventions were found and all were remedied as a result of informal action.

17. Factories Act, 1961.

The following statutory tables set out inspections of factories during the year.

Particulars	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Prose- Notices	cutions
Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority	4	12	-	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	44	102	-	-
Other premises in which S. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding Outworkers)	12	19	-	-
TOTALS	60	133	-	-

NOTE: Sections 1 to 6 of the Act govern standards of cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and floor drainage in factories, whilst Section 7 concerns the provision and maintenance of adequate sanitary accommodation.

Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Referred			
		Rem- edied	to H.M. Insp.	by H.M. Insp.	
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	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	2	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act - Outworkers (Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work	Section 133		Section 134		Notices	Prosecutions
	No. of Outworkers in August list required by S.133(i) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises		
Wearing) Making apparel)	1	-	-	-	-	-

18. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The following tables set out the prescribed particulars required by the Ministry to be included in this report.

TABLE A - Registration and General Inspections.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of the year	No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	2	28	28
Retail Shops	6	56	56
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	5	5
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.	-	18	18
Fuel Storage Depots	-	1	1

TABLE B - Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises:-

187

TABLE C - Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace.

(1) Class of Workplace	(2) No. of persons employed
Offices	89
Retail Shops	162
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	12
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens.	141
Fuel Storage Depots	6
	TOTAL 410
	MALES TOTAL 183
	FEMALES TOTAL 227

TABLE D - Exemptions

- 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	PART I	PART II	PART III	PART IV
Offices	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Retail Shops				
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses				
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens.				
Fuel Storage Depots				



TABLE E - Prosecutions

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in the year.

Section of Act or title of Registration 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 Section 22	...	...	N I L
No. of interim orders granted	...	...	N I L

TABLE F - Inspectors

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	N I L

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### 19. Meat Inspection.

Only one licensed slaughterhouse remains in operation in the district. Again, comment must be made on the high standard of animals slaughtered, the majority of part carcass or organs rejected being beast and sheep livers infested with liver fluke, and pig livers with milk-spot.

One hundred per cent meat inspection has been achieved although this involves some Sunday inspection, and working on all Bank Holidays.

The total weight of meat rejected was 6 cwts. 95½ lbs., details as follows:-

MEAT INSPECTION	BEASTS	CALVES	SHEEP		TOTAL
			LAMBS	PIGS	
Number slaughtered	105	1	321	182	609
Number inspected	105	1	321	182	609
<u>TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	1	-
<u>CYSTICERCUS BOVIS</u>					
No. of cases found	-	-	-	-	-
No. of cases where carcasses were sent for cold storage	-	-	-	-	-
<u>OTHER CONDITIONS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	29	1	10	20	60

## 20. Poultry Inspection.

(i)	Number of poultry processing premises within the district	...	...	...	1
(ii)	Number of visits to these premises	...	...	...	108
(iii)	Total number of birds processed during the year	...	...	...	31,650
(iv)	Type of birds processed	...	...	...	Hens only
(v)	Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	...	...	...	0.87
(vi)	Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	...	...	...	13½ cwts.

- (vii) Comments on poultry processing and inspection ... ..

Throughout the year, the average throughput at this plant was somewhere in the region of 2,600 hens per month and visits are normally paid twice weekly. It is, of course, impracticable for a hundred per cent inspection to be carried out, but arrangements have been made with the proprietor on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Health, that is to say, all persons employed in the plant have been provided with a copy of the appropriate 'Code of Practice' and also the table of normal and abnormal conditions to be found in poultry. These tables have also been placed in prominent positions within the factory. Any suspect bird is referred to the proprietor and if he is unsure, a special visit is made. In practice, it has been found that the proprietor is most co-operative and, in fact, he rejects any bird where any shadow of doubt exists.

21. Slaughter of Animals Act, 1963.

Eleven renewal licences to slaughter animals were granted during the year.

22. Milk Supply - Brucella abortus.

Sampling of milk for Brucella abortus is carried out by the County Health Inspectors, but during 1970, no cases were brought to my attention.

23. Premises Used for the Preparation or Sale of Food.

Details of the various food premises within the Council's district are as follows:-

General Stores and Grocers	...	...	...	40
Greengrocers	...	...	...	2
Butchers	...	...	...	6
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	6
Bakers	...	...	...	1
Cafes	...	...	...	14
Off-licences	...	...	...	2
Licensed Premises (including Clubs)...	...	...	...	46
Non-licensed Hotels (holding a catering licence)	...	...	...	3

School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	12
Other Catering Premises (including 2 Hospitals)	...	...	...	...	...	8
Canteens (provided for military personnel)	...	...	...	...	...	28

All the above premises are fitted with wash-hand basins in accordance with Regulation 16, and sinks, etc., in accordance with Regulation 19 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 and 1962.

Of the above premises 89 are registered for the sale of ice-cream.

#### 24. Food Hygiene.

The continual effort to secure good standards was pursued during the year, principle attention being given, of course, to premises where food is actually prepared viz. fried fish shops, bakehouses, licensed premises, canteens and restaurants, hotels and cafes. In all 386 visits were paid to such premises.

In 29 cases contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were noted and 27 of these were remedied as soon as they were drawn to the attention of the proprietors.

The majority of contraventions were found in transport cafes, of which there are seven. The difficulty in such places is two-fold, firstly the rapid change-over in staff which seems to be a feature of transport cafes, and secondly, the fact that cooking appliances are in use 24 hours a day, and this, of course, makes effective cleansing difficult.

#### 25. Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

By the end of the year, licences under the Act were in force in respect of the following caravan sites:-

- Seasonal use only - 1 site for 100 caravans
- 1 site for 30 caravans<sup>x</sup>
- 4 sites for 2 to 5 caravans
- 8 individual sites

<sup>x</sup>This site although licensed is not yet in operation.

- Permanent Sites - 4 sites for 2 to 4 caravans  
 - 18 individual sites.

In addition to the licensed sites, there are two sites operated by the Caravan Club Limited, one for 45 caravans at Gilling Bank, and one for 5 caravans at Hartforth.

One hundred and twelve visits were made to these sites during which seven contraventions were remedied.

Itinerant Caravans. The survey of itinerant caravans which was commenced on the 5th August, 1969, continued until the 4th August, 1970. As a result of this survey it was found that itinerant caravans in the district can be roughly divided into three categories.

- (a) A Local Family:- These are certainly "Gypsies" within the meaning of the Act (Caravan Sites Act, 1968). They circulate throughout the district and engage in scrap dealing, casual labouring and paper sack salvage. One member of the family was re-housed by the Council during the year.
- (b) Travelling People:- These again, are certainly "Gypsies" and can be sub-divided into two groups, i.e. those who settle at Kneeton Corner for the Summer, and those attending Appleby Fair. It is noticeable that whilst in the First Interim Report for the period from the 5th August to 4th November, 1969, many of the caravan occupiers at Kneeton Corner also owned their own homes in various parts of the Country, in the period from 5th May to 4th August, 1970, the majority of them are permanent caravan dwellers.
- (c) Summer Itinerants:- These are people who own houses in towns but who take to the roads from May to October. Reasons for this vary, some do "general dealing", some are on "holiday", some combine both, whilst others carry out "casual work".

It would appear, then, that the Council is faced with two separate problems. In the southern part of the district, there is the Local Family, who, by and large, do not create any serious public health problems, but who certainly do tend to create untidy conditions by the very nature of their operations. The other problem in the northern part of the district is, of course, the Kneeton Corner site.

Several meetings and discussions were held with Representatives of the North Riding County Council and the Croft Rural District Council on the prevention of the serious public health problem which arises annually at Kneeton Corner, by reason of the large influx of caravans onto the wide verges and with a complete absence of water supply, sanitary, waste water, and refuse disposal facilities. The County Council as owners of the land in question decided to fence-off the verges affected, but in order to do this application had to be made to the Magistrates Court for the "stopping-up" of the verges under Section 108 of the Highways Act, 1959. Application was made towards the end of the year for an Order under this Act.

Discussions also took place with Representatives of the North Riding County Council regarding the establishment of a small site under the Caravan Sites Act, 1968, to cater largely for the local gypsy family. These discussions were still going on at the end of the year.

#### 26. Unsightly Buildings.

In an attempt to improve the visual amenities of its villages and surrounding countryside much work has been done to secure the restoration or demolition of unsightly buildings throughout the district. This is being done by means of persuasion and the limited legal powers available to the Council.

The properties were dealt with as follows:-

Demolished	...	...	...	...	50
Restored	...	...	...	...	44
Demolition in Progress	...	...	...	...	1
Renovation in Progress	...	...	...	...	12
Improvements Planned	...	...	...	...	10
Demolition Promised	...	...	...	...	-
Negotiations in Progress	...	...	...	...	6
Acquired by the Council	...	...	...	...	18

#### 27. Swimming Pools.

There are three swimming pools in the Council's district two of which are situated on Crown Land at Catterick Camp. One is an open-air pool owned by the Ministry of Defence and the second an indoor pool owned by Sandes Soldiers Home. Both pools are under military supervision in respect of hygiene

but a close liaison is maintained with the Military Authority as far as Sandes Soldiers Home is concerned, as this is extensively used by civilians and schoolchildren.

Sampling is carried out by the Military Authority at both pools and the Public Health Department is notified if bad results are obtained.

The swimming bath at Sandes Soldiers Home although reasonably well maintained is old-fashioned and badly designed by modern standards. Consultations were held in 1969, between the Council, the Military Authority and the Superintendent of the Home, to discover whether modernisation could be achieved. Sandes Soldier's Home is a charitable institution and finances are not available for any extensive works, whilst the Military Authority is unable to help, the Council resolved to investigate the possibility of purchasing or leasing the pool and to employ a firm of Consultants who would in the first instance, undertake a Feasibility Study into the possibility of modernising the pool.

The Feasibility Study was commenced in 1970, but as the study progressed it became obvious that 1. A considerable amount of work would be necessary within the existing pool hall amounting to the almost complete renewal of the bath tank and surround. 2. New changing and sanitary accommodation must be provided. 3. A complete renewal of all mechanical plant must be envisaged. At this stage the Consultants expressed the opinion that the capital cost of this work was not likely to be significantly less than the provision of similar swimming facilities in a new building. Running and maintenance costs in a converted building would be in excess of those of a new building. The standard of swimming pool to be obtained after conversion was likely to fall short of that possible in a new building.

As a result of this Report, the Council felt that little further progress on this project was possible.

The third pool, a privately owned out-door pool at the St. John of God Hospital, Scorton, was converted into an indoor pool with some financial assistance from the Council in 1968. As a result of this, arrangements were made for the pool to be available to scholars at Scorton Grammar School. Sampling is carried out by the Hospital laboratory and no adverse reports were notified during the year.

28. Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

There are three animal boarding establishments registered under the Act. These were visited on 16 occasions and were found to be clean and well run.

29. Barbers and Hairdressers.

Following the adoption of Bye-laws made under Section 77 of the Public Health Act, 1961, sixteen inspections have been carried out at the 7 ladies and 3 gentlemen establishments in the district. Generally, the standard of hygiene was found to be good.

30. Hackney Carriages.

Bye-laws made under Section 68 of the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847, and Section 171 of the Public Health Act, 1875, were made jointly by the Council and the Council of the Borough of Richmond.

Inspections were carried out on all vehicles licensed as hackney carriages. Although there are 25 licences in operation, as a result of changes 33 vehicles were examined during the year and a total of 80 inspections was found to be necessary. Generally, the standard of cleanliness and repair was found to be satisfactory.

31. Summary of Public Health Inspectors' Visits.

Water Supply	...	...	...	...	54
Drainage	...	...	...	...	98
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	29
Waste Food Plants	...	...	...	...	4
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	41
Caravan Sites	...	...	...	...	112
Itinerant Caravan Sites	...	...	...	...	98
Knackers Yards	...	...	...	...	12
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	7
Petroleum Installations	...	...	...	...	161
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	40
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	106
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	24
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	208



Summary of Public Health Inspectors' Visits (Contd.)

Factories	...	...	...	...	133
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	2
Schools	...	...	...	...	41
Chemists	...	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	121
W.C. Conversions	...	...	...	...	61
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	398
Number of Visits (Public Health Acts)	...	...	...	...	412
Number of Visits (Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	471
Number of Visits (Overcrowding)	...	...	...	...	4
Number of Inspections - Filthy Premises	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	...	...	...	...	28
Fire Regulations	...	...	...	...	18
Miscellaneous Visits - Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	935
Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	116
Visits to Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	206
Meat Inspections	...	...	...	...	118
Canteens	...	...	...	...	12
Poulterers	...	...	...	...	108
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	496
Grocers and General Dealers	...	...	...	...	181
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	18
Ice-cream Premises	...	...	...	...	62
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	204
Mobile Shops	...	...	...	...	59
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	10
Offices and Shops	...	...	...	...	187
Hackney Carriage Inspections	...	...	...	...	80
Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	...	...	16
Betting, Gaming & Lotteries Act	...	...	...	...	6
Unsightly Buildings	...	...	...	...	121
Barbers and Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	16

