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Contributors

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TIVERTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

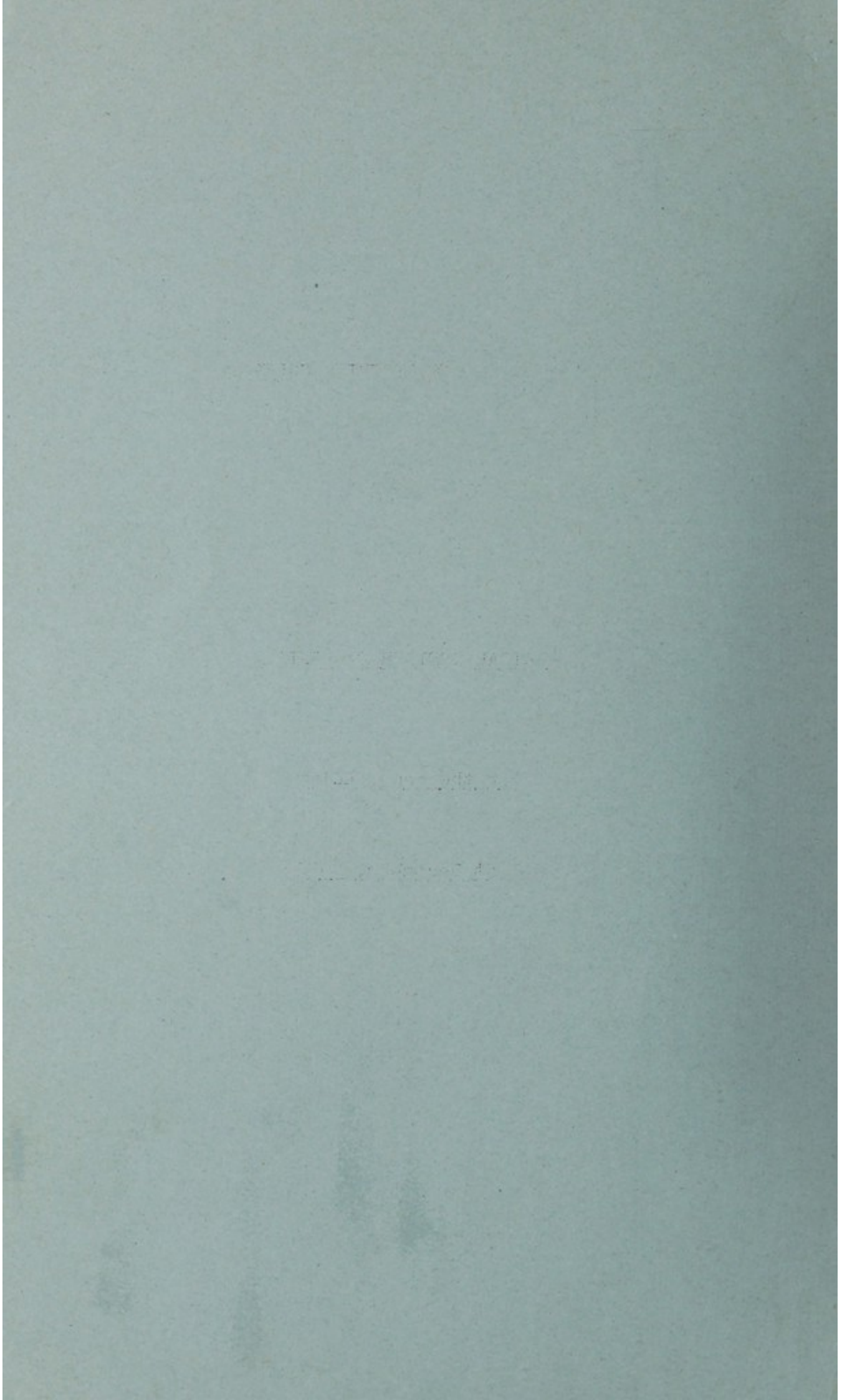
R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year Ending

31st December, 1970



TIVERTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

The attached chart analyses the deaths from Cancer over the past 19 years (this was not included in the press copies).

G. NICHOLSON

Medical Officer of Health.

TIVERTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

The attached chart analyses the deaths from Cancer over the past 19 years (this was not included in the press copies).



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DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE
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NOT FOR PUBLICATION

The following is an address given by me to the Devon and Somerset County Medical Officers :

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF CANCER

It is a fairly well accepted thesis that most individuals harbour cancer cells, and that the development of cancer depends upon the subject being exposed to conditions favourable to cancer growth. What these conditions may be can only be ascertained by a thorough study of the whole environment of cancer cases.

In the past, field studies have been most fruitful in bringing to light specific causes of specific cancers. There is the industrial group produced by specific chemical or mechanical irritants, such as chimney sweeps' and mule spinners' cancer, nickel cancers, chrome cancers, radiation cancers, asbestos cancer of the pleura, cancer produced by aromatic amines, to name only a few. There are the cancers produced by known toxic substances, such as cigarettes, alcohol, viruses, and butter yellow and other food additives. There are now a whole host of known carcinogens and facilities exist for testing the carcinogenic properties of all kinds of chemicals used in catering, farming and industry.

Distinguished investigators such as R. Doll and Dr. Percy Stocks have been interested in investigating the Geographical and Geological distribution of cancer, and maps exist showing in some detail the occurrence of various types of cancer in the British Isles, the Netherlands and other regions. From these, important inferences can be drawn.

The influence of race on cancer development seems difficult to demonstrate. For instance, the cancer of the abdominal wall common among Chinamen was due to their habit of carrying braziers under their gowns in cold weather. The comparative immunity of Jewish women from cancer of the cervix may possibly be explained by certain of their ritual hygienic customs.

The influence of heredity has never been proved.

No organisation is so well adapted as the Public Health Service for the Environmental Study of Cancer. We have studied the epidemiology of infection intensively over the past 100 years, and our contribution to the conquest of infectious disease has been vital and invaluable. Why should we not do the same for cancer? The machinery is already there, and could be deployed with little or no extra expense. It would not be difficult to obtain in all cancer cases details of sex, age, family history, previous illness, occupation, social status, psychological state - particularly depression or chronic anxiety, religion, habits and customs - such as use of smoke and alcohol, genetic background, water supply, sewerage, radiation level, and such other environmental factors as may suggest themselves. Variations in individual susceptibility, and the fact that one carcinogenetic substance appears to potentiate another should also be investigated. Health Visitors are already trained for just such a sociological survey, and the Public Health Inspectors' special knowledge is also available to us. Now that Health Visitors are attached to clinical practices, the bugbear of notification does not arise. Cases are already known to Health Visitors. There is now no resistance on the part of the public to investigation and my experience has been that, so far from resenting extra work produced /by cancer...

(contd.)

by cancer investigation, Public Health Staff have welcomed it enthusiastically. The amount of detail amassed might seem perhaps bewildering and appalling, but computers exist to sort and classify.

It is important that, hitherto, environmental studies have necessarily been based on death returns. With Health Visitor attachment, cases can now be followed and studied in life. Recovery can be noted and factors leading to this assessed. The Cancer Bureau has been occupied purely in assessing the results of cancer treatment. Public Health Organisations can be occupied, as they should be, in investigating means of prevention.

Small scale investigations in individual districts are statistically of little value, but an M.O.H.'s knowledge of his own district could bring interesting facts to light. I have had experience of this in my own area, and have brought charts with me, which no doubt will be treated in strict confidence. In this sort of area we have the advantage of dealing with a relatively static population.

Any information we are able to amass would most certainly be of value to other experts, clinical and academic, who are already in the field. Moreover this is a piece of work which only can be done by medically trained personnel, and it seems to me that the time is ripe for cancer to be included in the course for the D.P.H.

G. NICHOLSON, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

3rd December, 1970.

TIVERTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

- (a) Part-time Medical Officer of Health:
G. NICHOLSON, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.
- (b) Chief Public Health Inspector:
A. L. SANDERS, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.H.
- (c) Surveyor and Public Health Inspector:
G. E. MOGFORD, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.H.
- (d) Public Health Inspector:
R. W. HOLE, D.P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.
- (e) One pupil P.H.I.
- (f) Meat Inspectors:
G. F. PENBERTHY, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.H.
A. BLAIR, Meat Inspectors Certificate
of the Royal Sanitary Assoc.,
of Scotland.
G. HANNAN, Certificate in Meat Inspection
Royal Society of Health.
J. D. VICARY, Certificate in Meat Inspector
Royal Society of Health.
D. CLODE, Certificate in Meat Inspection
Royal Society of Health.
And one trainee meat inspector.

Official address and telephone number
of the Medical Officer of Health :-

Council Offices,
The Great House,
St. Peter Street,
TIVERTON, Devon.
EX16 6NY.

Telephone No. TIVERTON 3387

TIVERTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to lay before you my Annual Report on the health of the District for the year ending 31st December, 1970.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

OF THE AREA

Area: 114,127 acres

Population: 20,690 (mid-year estimate)

Rateable Value: £631,170

Sum Represented by a Penny Rate: £2,512

Social Conditions: The area being predominantly rural in nature, conditions are generally good.

Slaughtering Industries: The principal slaughterhouse in the district is :-

Lloyd Maunder Ltd.,
Tiverton Junction, Willand.

In addition there are two other small private slaughterhouses. (See subsequent statement on slaughterhouses.)

Other Main Industries:

- Wiggins, Teape & Co., Paper Manufacturers, Bradninch
- Reed & Smith Ltd., Paper Manufacturers, Silverton
- Reed & Smith Ltd., Paper Manufacturers, Cullompton
- Culm Leather Dressing Company, Cullompton
- Fox Bros., & Co., Weavers, Cullompton
- Fox Bros., & Co., Weavers, Uffculme
- Unigate Foods Limited, Hemyock
- Exmoor Woodcraft Limited, Exebridge (Morebath Parish)
- Bramber Engineering Works, Willand
- Strong Rawle & Strong, Fellmongers, Willand
- Easton Sweetland Ltd., Joinery Works, Cullompton
- E.C.C. Quarries, Westleigh and Hillhead, Uffculme
- Redland Tiles Ltd., Burlescombe, Tile Manufacturers.

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

LIVE BIRTHS	<u>Total</u> 308	<u>Male</u> 167	<u>Female</u> 141	
Rate per 1,000 population		14.9	(crude rate)	
		16.8	(adjusted)	
Ratio of local adjusted birthrate to national rate				1.05
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS	...	...	...	19
Rate per cent of total live births	...	...	...	6
STILLBIRTHS	<u>Total</u> 5	<u>Male</u> 3	<u>Female</u> 2	
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births				16
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	...	...	...	313
INFANT DEATHS (deaths under one year)			...	2
INFANT MORTALITY RATES				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births				6
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births				7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births				Nil
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)				6
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)				6
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)				22
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)				
Number of deaths	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births				Nil
DEATHS - ALL AGES	<u>Total</u> 289	<u>Male</u> 161	<u>Female</u> 128	
Crude death rate per 1,000 population				14.0
Corrected death rate per 1,000 population				11.6
Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate				.99

VITAL STATISTICS
(England and Wales)

(See page 2)

Herewith National Figures for comparison :-

LIVE BIRTHS	Total	784,482
	Legitimate	719,738
	Illegitimate	64,744

LIVE BIRTH RATES ETC.

Live births per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	16.0
Local adjusted rate	16.0
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	1.00
Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births	8

STILL BIRTHS	Total	10,341
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Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	13
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TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	794,823
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INFANT DEATHS (deaths under one year)	14,269
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INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births	18
Deaths of legitimate infants under one year per 1,000 legitimate live births	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants under one year per 1,000 illegitimate live births	26

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	12
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EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	11
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PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	23
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DEATHS (all ages)	Total	575,208
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DEATH RATES ETC. (all ages)

Deaths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	11.7
Local adjusted rate	11.7
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	1.00

(See page 2)
LIVE BIRTHS

YEARLY STATISTICS
(England and Wales)

1931

General National figures for comparison

50,000
779,738
68,700

LIVE BIRTHS AND STILL BIRTHS

live births per 1,000 home population (crude rate)

Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate
Estimated live births as percentage of all
births (see table 100, 101)

10,304 Total

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS

14,229

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births
Deaths of infants under one year
per 1,000 estimated live births
Deaths of estimated infants under one year
per 1,000 estimated live births

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under four weeks
per 1,000 total live births)

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under one week
per 1,000 total live births)

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (stillbirths and deaths
under one week combined per 1,000 total
live and still births)

DEATHS (all ages) Total 575,208

DEATH RATE (all ages)

Deaths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)

Local adjusted rate

Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate

GASTRIC CANCER

The following chart shows the incidence of gastric cancer in the various parishes during the last 23 years :-

Popu- lation	Parish	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Totals 1948 to 1970	
1517	Bampton							1				1	1	2	2					1			1	1	10	
217	Bickleigh						1									1									2	
1663	Bradninch	1			1	1		2			1				4	2	2	2		1	1	2	1		21	
725	Burlescombe	1							1			1								1		1			5	
79	Butterleigh			1												1									2	
134	Cadbury															1									1	
142	Cadeleigh																								-	
144	Clayhanger																								-	
428	Clayhidon					1								1											2	
427	C.Morward		1								1														2	
3415	Cullompton	4	4	1	1	1	3	2	5	4	4	2	-	2	3	3	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	46	
692	Culmstock								1							1	1		1			1			5	
1268	Halberton				1					1		2	1	1	1						1			1	9	
1063	Hemyock							1						1	1							1	1		5	
192	Hockworthy																								-	
483	Hol.Rogus		1		1							1													3	
132	Huntsham											1													1	
692	Kentisbeare						1			1					1	1						1			5	
162	Loxbeare					1																			1	
399	Morebath			2																1					3	
316	Oakford																								-	
711	S.Peverell			1			2	2						1		1						1			8	
1248	Silverton			2			1	2	1	1	1				1	1	1				1				12	
278	Stoodleigh																									-
128	Templeton										1															1
674	Thorverton					1	1	2	1				1	1		1										8
1663	Uffculme					1	1	1	1	1		1					2	1					1	2	11	
272	Uplozman																									-
323	Washfield															1										1
963	Willand			1								1			1	1	1		1	1						7
	Totals	6	6	8	4	6	10	12	10	8	8	10	3	9	15	12	10	4	4	5	4	7	3	7		171
	Tiverton Borough	1	3	4	2	2	7	3	3	1	2	4	5	10	7	3	6	-	6	5	3	4	4	3		88

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1970 giving age incidence :-

Age Periods	Measles	Food Poisoning	Scarlet Fever	Infective Jaundice
Under 1	3	-	-	-
1 year	11	-	-	-
2 years	8	1	-	-
3 years	8	-	-	-
4 years	13	1	1	-
5 - 9	61	-	-	-
10 - 14	11	-	-	1
15 - 24	1	-	1	-
25 & over	-	-	-	1
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	116	2	2	2

TUBERCULOSIS - New cases and mortality during 1970 :-

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 74	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
75 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

SALMONELLAE

Infection among humans is rare, but the following varieties occur in cattle :

Salmonella dublin, S. typhimurium, S. orthmarschen, S. muenchen, S. menston, S. suis.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Nursing in the Home - Home Help Service

This service provides valuable help, but is sometimes found to be rather inadequate.

2. Laboratory Facilities

Clinical material is examined at the Public Health Laboratories, as previously, and also at the Pathological Department of the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital.

3. Hospital services

I have received the following report from Mr. P.H.J. Le Fleming, the Group Secretary of the Exeter and Mid-Devon Hospitals Management Committee:

"During the course of 1970, there were a total of 2,064 discharges from the three hospitals in Tiverton and 10,402 outpatient attendances. There were 359 live births in the Maternity Unit at Tiverton and District Hospital. In addition, there were 17,807 attendances in the Casualty Department of the Tiverton and District Hospital.

The Hospital Management Committee have continued to press the Regional Board to upgrade and improve the accommodation for geriatric patients at the Belmont Hospital, and there have been minor improvements, particularly in relation to fire precautions. 1970 was the first full year of use of the Tiverton and District Hospital since work began on improving its engineering services.

Negotiations for the purchase of land adjacent to the Belmont Hospital were concluded, and the site has now been bought by the Regional Hospital Board, who have plans to concentrate the hospital services of Tiverton on this site. Preliminary meetings have been held with the Regional Board and the Management Committee's officers to discuss this development in outline and, although it has not yet appeared officially in the Board's development programme, it has been agreed that the first phase should include new buildings for the geriatric patients, for physiotherapy and for a day hospital for geriatrics. The later phase will replace the present Tiverton and District Hospital and Post Hill Hospital. The Regional Hospital Board is also discussing with the Local Authority the provision of an ambulance station and a health centre on this site. "

4. Maternity Services

48-Hour bookings continue to be accepted at Tiverton and District Hospital and this has proved very beneficial in making the best use of the available beds.

5. Accommodation for the Aged

Barnhaven, Bampton, will be opened early in 1971.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

PRESENT POSITION AND FUTURE SCHEMES

During the year under review, sewerage schemes have come into operation at Huntsham and Cullompton Stage I. Work is still proceeding on Stages II and III of the Cullompton Scheme and, although this work is well behind schedule, it is hoped that the whole of the scheme will be completed during the year 1971.

The position regarding sewerage in the various parishes is set out below :

- A. Effectively sewered (i.e. all except outlying properties connected or connectable to a system of main drainage with no further extension contemplated)

BAMPTON	<u>Population:</u> 1,517	<u>Approx. number of properties in the Parish:</u> 637
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The sewerage arrangements and sewage works generally are performing satisfactorily. The River Authority is still concerned about occasional unsatisfactory samples and has requested this Council to extend the effluent pipe some distance so that it discharges direct into the River Bathern, thus affording greater dilution.

The new works at Shillingford produces a very satisfactory effluent and teething troubles with the pumps now seem to have been rectified.

BURLESCOMBE	<u>Population:</u> 725	<u>Approx. number of properties in the parish:</u> 238
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Practically the whole of Burlescombe and Westleigh is sewered and samples taken during the year have been satisfactory. A small amount of trade effluent from the Redland Tile Company's premises is taken into the sewers and periodical checks are made by my Department on the standard of this effluent.

BUTTERLEIGH	<u>Population:</u> 79	<u>Approx. number of properties in the parish:</u> 32
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The scheme is now giving a satisfactory effluent during dry weather. The sand filters are however a problem during extensive and sudden rain when they become clogged up very quickly. A considerable amount of labour is required to remake the beds when this happens.

CRUWYS MORCHARD (Nomansland and Pennymoor) Population: 427 Approx. number of properties in the parish: 165

Here again, satisfactory samples have been reported upon by the River Authority, but complaints have been received from the nearby farmers when cattle drinking streams are polluted when the sand filters become clogged after heavy rain. The matter has been taken up with our Consultants.

CULMSTOCK Population: 692 Approx. number of properties in the parish: 274

During the year under review satisfactory reports have been received from the River Authority. There is still no proper means of desludging the detritus chamber. Allowance has been made for this work to be carried out during 1971.

HALBERTON Population: 1,268 Approx. number of properties in the parish: 440

This scheme is operating satisfactorily, but there is very little, if any, spare capacity at the works for new development.

HEMYOCK Population: 1,063 Approx. number of properties in the parish: 433

A short extension was carried out in Fore Street to serve a property where occasional flooding has been experienced in the past. This problem now appears to have been resolved. Considerable private development has taken place in Hemyock since the scheme was installed, and the spare capacity at the works is being taken up far quicker than we anticipated when the scheme was designed.

HOLCOMBE ROGUS Population: 483 Approx. number of properties in the parish: 181

During the year under review, samples taken from the sewage works have given very satisfactory results. The scheme appears to be operating in a satisfactory manner.

HUNTSHAM Population: 132 Approx. number of properties in the parish: 52

During the year under review, the small scheme serving the Village of Huntsham has been completed. It is hoped that during the next few years more cottages in the village will be modernised and

provided with proper drainage systems connected to the sewers.

SAMPFORD
PEVERELL

Population: 711 Approx. number of properties in the parish: 246

The sewers and sewage works are functioning satisfactorily, but there are still problems with infiltration. The works is now operating to its full capacity, there having been considerable private development in this parish of recent years.

SILVERTON

Population: 1,248 Approx. number of properties in the parish: 488

The sewage works is of modern construction. Owing to considerable building development in this parish, the spare capacity at the works is being absorbed very quickly.

UFFCULME

Population: 1,663 Approx. number of properties in the parish: 647

A scheme for improvements to the trunk sewer from the Pumping Station at Coldharbour to Bridge Street and beyond, has been prepared. It has received Ministry approval and works will commence early in 1971. The present sewage works has been operating in a satisfactory manner and good reports on the samples have been obtained.

WASHFIELD

Population: 323 Approx. number of properties in the parish: 113

The village area is served by a small plant and also the hamlet known as Courtney, where a new distributing apparatus and filter bed have been constructed during the year under review.

B. Partly sewered and with further extensions in prospect.

BRADNINCH

Population: 1,663 Approx. number of properties in the parish: 669

Approximately 450 premises are served by a village sewerage system, which discharges into horizontal flow settling tanks of inadequate capacity. The effluent is then given broad irrigation treatment, but this has now been confined to two narrow watercourses leading to the River Culm. There is therefore serious

pollution of the Culm where the discharges take place. Our Consultants have been preparing a comprehensive scheme. Now that the spare capacity at Cullompton Sewage Works will not be fully taken up, the tannery having closed down, our Consultants have been asked to go into the question of pumping the sewage from Bradninch over the hills to the new works at Cullompton.

During the year under review, we have cleaned out the ditches and, at the request of the Duchy of Cornwall, we have fenced off these ditches all the way to the river to prevent access by cattle.

Owing to the large number of houses involved, the discharge of untreated sewage at Bradninch is most unsatisfactory and, from a public health point of view alone, work on this scheme should be expedited.

CULLOMPTON	<u>Population:</u> 3,415	<u>Approx. number of properties in the parish:</u> 1,364
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As already stated, Stage I of this scheme has come into operation, but a considerable amount of work is required on Stages II and III before the scheme becomes fully operational. There is considerable spare capacity at the works for future development in this parish.

KENTISBEARE	<u>Population:</u> 692	<u>Approx. number of properties in the parish:</u> 243
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Part of the village is sewered by two small treatment plants near our Council Housing Estates. However, the main part of the village is served by a temporary septic tank, which is overloaded, and the effluent is not fully treated. A provisional date for the starting of the new scheme in this village is 1971/72.

THORVERTON	<u>Population:</u> 674	<u>Approx. number of properties in the parish:</u> 288
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The new scheme prepared by our Consulting Engineers has been approved by the Ministry and work should commence early in 1971.

WILLAND	<u>Population:</u> 963	<u>Approx. number of properties in the parish:</u> 465
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A new scheme is being prepared by our Consultants for improvements to the sewage works at Willand. The present works is overloaded and the Planning Authority are not granting any new permissions for

Council or private development until within six months of completion of the new sewerage scheme. As Willand is a growing community, it is essential that this scheme should be pushed forward at the earliest opportunity. During the past twelve months, four samples have been taken from the sewage works, three of which have been unsatisfactory.

C. Partly sewerred and with no further extensions in prospect.

BICKLEIGH Population: 217 Approx. number of properties in the parish: 90

The small sewage plant at Bickleigh is functioning satisfactorily and samples taken have complied with the Consent conditions. The distributing apparatus is old and not functioning properly and it is due to be replaced during the year 1971.

CADELEIGH Population: 142 Approx. number of properties in the parish: 54

The parish is too scattered to warrant a sewerage scheme, but there is an old septic tank system which deals with the area around the Cadeleigh Arms.

HOCKWORTHY Population: 192 Approx. number of properties in the parish: 65

There is a small sewage plant serving the Council Houses at Staple Cross, but the rest of the parish is too scattered to warrant a sewerage scheme and is served mainly by septic tanks.

MOREBATH Population: 399 Approx. number of properties in the parish: 145

Land treatment is now given to the effluent and further improvements to this system could be made at a later date.

OAKFORD Population: 316 Approx. number of properties in the parish: 131

Treatment is by septic tank and land treatment. Samples taken have been satisfactory.

UPLOWMAN

Population: 272

Approx. number of properties in the parish: 71

The only area in this parish which is sewered is the Council House Development at Uplowman Cross.

D. Not sewered, but whole or partial sewerage intended.

CLAYHIDON

Population: 428

Approx. number of properties in the parish: 141

The Rosemary Lane area is large enough for a small sewerage scheme.

STOODLEIGH

Population: 278

Approx. number of properties in the parish: 100

A scheme has been prepared for the village of Stoodleigh and the total cost of the scheme is much higher than was at first anticipated. There is considerable opposition locally to this scheme, mainly on the grounds of expense. However, from a public health point of view, something must be done about the unsatisfactory conditions which exist.

E. Not sewered and no sewerage contemplated.

The undermentioned parishes are very rural in character. They have no large built-up area and no sewerage scheme is considered to be necessary :-

Cadbury

Clayhanger

Loxbeare

Templeton.

WATER SUPPLIES

The water supply in this District is from the mains of the North Devon Water Board.

The water supply to the area has been satisfactory in quality. Out of a total of 266 samples taken for bacteriological examination, only 4 were unsatisfactory but these proved satisfactory on re-sampling. Chemical analyses were taken of the raw and treated water from each of the works and the results of the treated water indicated a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes. The fluoride content is nil.

The Board experiences difficulty in maintaining adequate supplies in the eastern parishes of the Tiverton Rural District at times of peak demand. The Planning Authorities have been requested to postpone the demand for water to new development in those parishes until such time as water can be made available from new works at present under construction.

The following table shows details of properties supplied from public water mains in the Tiverton Rural District at the 31st December, 1970 :-

Parish	Properties supplied by mains water			
	No. of Domestic Properties	No. of Farms	No. of other meter supplies (ex cattle troughs)	Total Properties
Bampton	406	15	36	457
Bickleigh	45	6	10	61
Bradninch	696	18	33	747
Burlescombe	189	34	19	242
Butterleigh	22	6	3	31
Cadbury	7	1	1	9
Cadeleigh	11	3	2	16
Clayhanger	17	5	1	23
Clayhidon	40	32	5	77
Cruwys Morchard	57	23	7	87
Cullompton	1,427	55	107	1,589
Culmstock	248	25	17	290
Halberton	342	53	20	415
Hemyock	278	17	23	318
Hockworthy	22	16	2	40
Holcombe Rogus	118	11	6	135
Kentisbeare	167	45	22	234
Loxbeare	12	3	-	15
Morebath	43	7	2	52
Oakford	50	9	4	63
Sampford Peverell	267	14	35	316
Silverton	544	11	14	569
Stoodleigh	39	6	7	52
Templeton	17	13	-	30
Thorverton	257	11	14	282
Uffculme	576	67	65	708
Uplozman	38	10	2	50
Washfield	39	6	-	45
Willand	452	12	34	498
TOTALS	6,426	534	491	7,451

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are now no public swimming baths in the District, the public swimming bath at Waterloo Cross, Uffculme, having been closed down.

LEARNER SWIMMING POOLS AT SCHOOLS

Routine samples of these pools are taken by the County Health Department. We give advice on chlorination and general swimming pool hygiene and these pools are well controlled by the Headmasters of the schools concerned.

WATER SAMPLING (PRIVATE SUPPLIES & WELLS)

Samples taken by the Public Health Department during 1970:

Parish	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Taken
Bampton	3	2	5
Bickleigh	1	5	6
Bradninch	8	7	15
Cadbury	1	-	1
Cadeleigh	-	1	1
Clayhidon	3	1	4
Cullompton	3	-	3
Halberton	-	1	1
Hemyock	4	-	4
Holcombe Rogus	-	4	4
Huntsham	-	1	1
Morebath	3	1	4
Oakford	1	4	5
Silverton	1	-	1
Stoodleigh	1	1	2
Templeton	-	1	1
Thorverton	1	-	1
Uffculme	1	-	1
Uplowman	3	2	5
TOTALS	34	31	65

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Mr. W. P. Lake has continued as the Council's Rodent Operator for the purpose of dealing with rats and mice during the year under review. We have 72 farm contracts and 13 contracts for business premises. These premises are treated four times a year and visited as necessary. In general, Warfarin bait is used. The Council's sewers and tips are treated at least twice a year and regular checks are made on rodent infestation at these premises. The services of our Rodent Operator are available to any ratepayer who wishes to engage him but there is a charge for private dwellings.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

23 Licences to slaughter animals were granted or renewed during the year.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1959

At the 31st December, 1970, the following private slaughterhouses were licensed and in use in the District :-

- Lloyd Maunder Ltd., Tiverton Junction, Willand -
New Beef and Sheep Slaughterhouse (also
licensed for export)
- Lloyd Maunder Ltd., Tiverton Junction, Willand -
Pig Slaughterhouse
- J. Veysey & Son, 30, Fore Street, Cullompton
- N. M. Western, 24 Fore Street, Silverton.

MEAT INSPECTION

We now have five full-time Meat Inspectors at Lloyd Maunders and one Trainee. There is still an export trade in sheep and lambs to the Continent. At times it is necessary for the slaughterhouse to operate from 6 a.m. onwards and during a busy period there is late night work. The Council has an arrangement with the management for the Meat Inspectors to be available from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. This necessitates overtime payments to those Inspectors who work more than a 38-hour week. Very occasionally it has been necessary for meat inspection to be carried out outside these hours by the Public Health Inspectors from the office but, in general, Lloyd Maunders have been very co-operative in these arrangements. Extensive alterations are being carried out to the pig line and buildings in order to bring this part of the slaughterhouse up to export standards and the work should be completed early in 1971.

Details of carcasses inspected are enumerated on the following two pages. One hundred per cent inspection is carried out.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part:

<u>LLOYD MAUNDER'S SLAUGHTERHOUSES TIVERTON JUNCTION</u>	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	6407	745	444	150514	128840
Number inspected	6407	745	444	150514	128840
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	6	39	164	890
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3318	576	10	8743	10024
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	51.82	78.12	11.04	5.92	8.47
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1380
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.07
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR :					
	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	
	153	16	1	19	

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part:

<u>OTHER PRIVATE</u> <u>SLAUGHTERHOUSES</u>	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	270	-	-	651	179
Number inspected	270	-	-	651	179
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	113	-	-	82	27
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	41.88	-	-	12.6	15.08
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR :					
	Cwt.	Lbs.			
	9	15			

POULTRY INSPECTION

Number of poultry processing premises within the District	2
Number of visits to these premises	435
Total number of birds processed during the year	4,394,961
Types of birds processed	Hens Broilers Capons
Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	1.287%
Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	59 tons 16 cwt. 15 lbs.

There is a system of poultry inspection in force and there is a spotters check system operated by Messrs. Lloyd Maunder. Rejected and suspect carcasses are examined at intervals during the day by Meat Inspectors. The hygiene at this very large establishment is of a very good standard. The water supply throughout has a fairly high chlorine level which tends noticeably to raise the bacteriological standard of the carcasses. Visits are also made to Messrs. H. J. Dunn's poultry killing establishment at Uffculme. For a small installation of this type, the standard is quite reasonably good.

FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY

VEHICLES) REGULATIONS, 1966

We are continuing to implement these Regulations as and where necessary. During the year inspections have been made of delivery vehicles operating in our District. When vehicles are operating from an adjoining district, details are sent to the local authority concerned.

In our scattered Rural District, it is always difficult to locate and identify vehicles operating in our District from adjoining areas, but wherever possible details of the Regulations are brought to the notice of food vendors and tradesmen who operate vans in our District and in the surrounding areas.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

It will be seen that there is no substantial change in the number of premises. Regular visits are made to premises which are known to be below standard, especially during the busy summer season when particular attention is given to food premises on the holiday routes.

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Premises</u>
Bakehouses	11
Butchers' Shops	21
Fried Fish Shops	5
Retail Food Shops	63
Catering Establishments	77

HOUSING ACTS 1957 - 1969

During the past twelve months 52 applications for Standard Grants have been received and 45 applications have been approved. 53 Applications for Discretionary Improvement Grants were received during this period and 48 were approved.

The Housing Act, 1969, containing new provisions relating to house improvement grants became operative in August, 1969, and it is anticipated with the increased amounts of grant which will become available, when the Housing Bill now before the House of Commons becomes law, that the figures for Discretionary Improvement Grants will continue to improve.

With regard to housing generally, during the year 7 Closing Orders were made in respect of unfit properties not capable of repair at reasonable expense and 3 Undertakings under Sect. 16 (4) of the Housing Act, 1957, were accepted. 9 Unfit properties were demolished and 12 Preliminary Notices were served in respect of unfit houses capable of repair at reasonable expense. 3 Houses were made habitable during the year as a result of Closing Orders being revoked. In addition to the above figures, 5 properties were made habitable as the result of Preliminary Notices.

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967

During the year this department dealt with 7 vehicles, which appeared to have been abandoned, and in 4 of these cases the vehicles were disposed of by the Council. The Devon and Cornwall Constabulary are particularly helpful to us in dealing with such vehicles.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The demands on this service continue to grow, especially during the summer months from cafes, restaurants, caravans, camping sites and businesses alongside the A 38 and the main holiday routes and also from new estates in many of the parishes. In the main there is still a weekly collection operating throughout the district.

There are still problems with the emptying of litter bins on lay-bys. These litter bins are used for many other purposes than ordinary litter, such as transport lorries clearing out their rubbish before returning to Exeter and elsewhere at weekends. We are coping with the litter problem fairly well, with the exception of the months of August and September.

With regard to refuse disposal, we have about two and a half years capacity left at our tip at Gaddon Down. The system used is semi-controlled tipping with burning of paper, cardboard etc. This method does not conform to the Ministry's requirements and they state that we must ensure that tipping is carried out to the highest possible standard. We hope during the year 1971 to have consultations with neighbouring authorities with a view to improving this situation.

BULKY REFUSE

We still have skips in the Bampton and Uffculme areas for the reception of bulky refuse. In the case of Uffculme these are emptied at least once a week and once a month at Bampton. Despite this there have been numerous cases where bulky household refuse has been deposited in fields and copses in the district and my department has been called in to clear up the rubbish, which is time consuming and expensive. We operate a free bulky refuse collection from households in the district twice a year, when we are able to assist householders in disposing of their unwanted articles and this system works very well.

CARAVAN MOVEABLE DWELLING AND CAMPING SITES AND CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

Total number of sites licensed at the end of 1970: 22.
In addition, there are sites for tourists' caravans at :

Whiteheathfield Barton, Bradninch
Higher Grants Farm, Exebridge
Little Copse, Bradninch
"The Wishing Well", Bampton
Hearne Farm, Clayhanger
Middle North Coombe, Templeton
Petton Cross Garage, Bampton
Morebath Manor, Morebath
Whitehall Mill, Hemyock
Speedway Garage, Rewe

which are exempt from Local Authority controls, exempted organisations such as the Caravan Club of Great Britain having granted their Certificate for the sites.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

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 Inspectors) :-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspe- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	44	8	Nil	Nil
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	104	12	Nil	Nil
iii) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	148	20	Nil	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found :-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Faund (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	2	Nil	4	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	4	2	Nil	4	Nil

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

The only outworkers employed in this area are those engaged on the making of wearing apparel as shown in the abstract of the prescribed schedule below :-

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list req'd by Sec. 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel } Making etc., Cleaning and Washing	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

I am indebted to the Officers of the Council for their help during the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. NICHOLSON

Medical Officer of Health.



