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Yeovil Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31st DECEMBER, 1965




YEOVIL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1965

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health	:	P. Power Fox, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector	:	Brynmor Morris, M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health Inspectors	:	J.T. Dallimore, M.A.P.H.I. W.G. Kelley, M.A.P.H.I. W.A. Barton, M.A.P.H.I.
Housing Inspector	:	W.G. Parris
Housing Welfare Officer	:	J.A. Martin



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TO THE
CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE
YEovil RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1965.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

The total number of live births during the year was 516, as compared with 504 for the previous year. The Standardised Birth Rate was 18.09 as compared with 17.6 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 18.0.

Deaths

The number of deaths of infants under the age of one year was 4, as compared with 7 for the previous year. The Infant Mortality Rate (i.e. deaths under one year, per 1,000 live births) was 7.7 as compared with 13.8 for the previous year, the rate for England and Wales was 19.0. The Perinatal Mortality Rate was 17.1 as compared with 32.9 for the previous year, the rate for England and Wales was 26.9. The Standardised Death Rate of the general population was 8.5 as compared with 10.8 the previous year. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.5. Of the total number of deaths of all ages, namely 249, 94 occurred in people aged 75 years or over.

It will be noted on Page 9 deaths from heart disease, 97, is the commonest cause of death. The National figure for deaths due to Coronary Disease is 19%. ("The Common Illness of Our Time", Office of Health Economics) With regard to Yeovil Rural District the total number of deaths ascribed to Coronary Disease was 60, 47 male and 13 female, the percentage being 23%, so that at a superficial glance Yeovil Rural District population would appear to suffer more from Coronary Disease than the remainder of England and Wales. Analysis of the Yeovil Rural District figures show that with regard to the 47 male deaths, 29 occurred in men 65 years and over and of this 29, 15 were 75 years and over (32%), and that of the 13 female deaths all 13 were 65 years and over and 9 of the 13 were 75 years and over (69%). I consider that deaths occurring in people 75 years and over would be more accurately ascribed to Natural Causes than to Coronary Disease, and if the number of deaths ascribed to Coronary Disease occurring in people 75 years and over is excluded, the modified total of deaths due to Coronary Disease is 36, i.e. 14.6%. The Report goes on to say that "Deaths due to diseases of the coronary arteries had risen spectacularly. In the first quarter of this century heart disease accounted for about one in eight of all deaths. By the 1960s this had risen to one in three. Some of the increase in coronary heart disease might be due to more accurate diagnosis. The Report names eight causes which seem to be associated with coronary heart disease: high levels of fat in the bloodstream; high blood pressure; cigarette smoking; physical inactivity; increase in weight; nervous stress; diabetes and genetic factors. "A person who smokes as much as two packets of cigarettes a day, for example, more than doubles his risk of coronary heart disease. General practitioners could give a positive lead to middle-aged men who are concerned with avoiding the disease and reducing their personal risk. Such men would be well advised to refrain from excessive smoking, prevent obesity through sensible diet and increase the amount of exercise they take"

It was important that prompt treatment was available. Over half of all deaths occurred within the first hour, and "it has been suggested that specialist cardiac units could reduce mortality by as much as 25 per cent." Such units were now being established.

Although coronary disease was responsible for 19 per cent of all deaths, it cost the National Health Service about £43 million a year, or less than two per cent of the total"

The following table for Yeovil Borough, Yeovil Rural District and Wincanton Rural District is, I think, of interest.

Percentage of Deaths ascribed to Coronary Disease

Yeovil Borough. Yeovil R.D.C. Wincanton R.D.C.

under 65 years

<u>of age</u>			
Males	52.5	38.3	27.6
Females	9.9	Nil	Nil

under 75 years

<u>of age</u>			
Males	80	68	58.6
Females	36.4	31	21.5

Percentage of total deaths due to Coronary Disease
per 1,000 of population.

Yeovil Borough. Yeovil R.D.C. Wincanton R.D.C.

22	21.0	25
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Infectious Diseases

The number of infectious diseases notified was 291, as compared with 309 for the previous year. The decrease was mainly accounted for by the decrease in the number of cases of Measles notified, 265 in 1965, as compared with 304 in 1964.

IMMUNISATION

The following table shows the immunisation state of children born in 1964 and who were immunised against various infectious diseases in either 1964 or 1965.

No. of children born in 1964 = 504	No. immunised in 1964 1965		Total	Percentage Immunised
Immunised against Diphtheria	181	194	375	74.4%
" " Whooping Cough	181	191	372	73.8%
" " Poliomyelitis	89	284	373	74.0%
" " Tetanus	181	194	375	74.4%

Smallpox

The number of vaccinations of children under 2 years was 308, some of these children being born in 1964 and some in 1965. The average birth rate for the two years was 510, and based on this figure the percentage of children vaccinated under the age of 2 years during the year 1965 was 60.4. The total number of vaccinations of children 0 - 15 years carried out in 1965 was 382, and based on a birth rate of 510, the percentage of children vaccinated by the age of 15 years is 70.5.

I am indebted to Mr. Mitchell, Engineer and Surveyor, for the following reports on existing sewage installations and capital works programme - sewerage and sewage disposal - approved 5 year plan as subsequently amended.

A. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

1. Existing

Part at least of the following villages have main drainage which drains to some form of treatment works.

(a)	BARWICK	(i)	MUDFORD
(b)	CHILTHORNE DOMER	(j)	NORTH PERROTT
(c)	EAST CHINNOCK	(k)	NORTON-SUB-HANDON
(d)	EAST COKER	(l)	RIMPTON
(e)	HASELBURY PLUCKNETT	(m)	SOUTH PETHERTON
(f)	ILCHESTER	(n)	STOKE-SUB-HANDON
(g)	MARTOCK	(o)	WEST COKER
(h)	MONTACUTE	(p)	YEOVIL WITHOUT

Effluent Samples

During the year 43 samples have been analysed by the Somerset River Authority and were reported as 30 satisfactory and 13 unsatisfactory.

Below are tabulated comparison results 1964/5 and 1965/6

	1964/5		1965/6	
	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>
BARWICK	-	1	1	1
CHILTHORNE DOMER	1	2	3	1
EAST CHINNOCK	-	-	1	-
EAST COKER	1	2	2	2
STOFORD	-	1	1	-
HASELBURY	-	4	1	4
ILCHESTER	-	5	3	2
MARTOCK	7	2	6	1
NORTH PERROTT	-	1	1	2
OVER STRATTON	3	-	3	-
YEOVIL WITHOUT	2	1	4	-
PITWAY	-	-	2	-
DROVEWAY	-	-	2	-
	14	19	30	13

2. Proposals

- (a) The following schemes were under construction during 1965/6.
- (i) Extensions to Martock Sewage Disposal Works.
 - (ii) Construction of foul relief sewer at Martock.
- (b) The following scheme has just received the approval of the Minister of Housing and Local Government, and it is expected that work on this contract will begin late in 1966:-
- (i) Ash and Tintinhull - Sewers and Works.
- (c) The design of the following schemes is at present awaiting the approval of the Minister of Housing and Local Government:
- (i) Marston Magna, Rimpleton and West Camel - Sewers and Works.
 - (ii) Barwick and Stoford - Sewers and Works.
 - (iii) Yeovil Without - Extensions to Works and Sewers in Primrose Lane and Marsh Lane.
- (d) The following is the remainder of the capital programme for 1965/9, which has been approved by the Council.
- (i) South Petherton - Relief Sewers and New Works.
 - (ii) Chiselborough, Norton-sub-Hamdon and West Chinnock - Sewers and Works.
 - (iii) Odcombe - Sewers and Works.
 - (iv) Chilton Cantelo, Limington and Yeovilton - Sewers.
 - (v) Podimore (Yeovilton) - Sewers and Works.

B. CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

The Council are introducing a service commencing on 1st April 1966. It will consist of two free emptyings per cesspool per year on request.

C. STREET CLEANSING.

The Council have introduced a scavenging service to supplement the existing street cleansing service operated by the County Council, who use mechanical sweepers. It consists of a mobile gang of two men who will visit the villages in rotation, removing any accumulation of paper and other refuse.

WATER SUPPLY

The following report by Mr. Platt M.B.E., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., Engineer and Surveyor Wessex Water Board, relates to water supplies for Yeovil Rural District.

The constructional work in connection with the Lake borehole scheme has commenced. This scheme which is due for completion in early 1967 involves developing existing boreholes near Thornford to provide extra water for Yeovil and for the northern part of the Yeovil Rural District. Also in progress is the laying of a new main from the Coker Hill Reservoir to the West Coker Road area of Yeovil, improving the supplies in the Yeovil Rural District en route.

I again have pleasure in recording my appreciation of the help and co-operation received from the Council, from the Public Health Committee and from members of the staff.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant.

P. POWER FOX.
Medical Officer of Health.

YEOVIL RURAL DISTRICT

STATISTICS OF THE AREA FOR THE YEAR 1965

Area (in acres )	...	...	...	...	...	53,457
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£727,927
Estimated Produce of 1d rate in the year ending						
			31.3.66			£2,938
No. of inhabited houses (31.3.66 )	...	...	...	...	...	8,887
Population	...	...	...	...	...	28,510

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Yeovil Rural District, comprising an area of 53,457 acres is situated in the South-East area of the County of Somerset and is composed of 31 rural parishes.

The area in general is not very much above sea level: the greatest point of elevation being Ham Hill, 426 feet above sea level.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply during the year has been satisfactory, the impounding reservoir at Sutton Bingham having been completed in early December, 1955. The capacity of the reservoir is 575 million gallons, with an estimated net yield of 2.4 million gallons per day. Detailed information regarding bacteriological and chemical analyses are included in the Senior Public Health Inspector's Report.

METEOROLOGY

The climate is mild and relaxing. There is little fog or mist.

RAINFALL

The rainfall for the year 1965, as recorded at the Stton Bingham Reservoir was 35.88". (22.77" in 1964)

OCCUPATION

The main industry of the district is agriculture, which is chiefly of a dairying and grazing nature. In addition, the manufacture of gloves is an important industry, glove factories being located at Martock, Stoke-sub-Hamdon and Tintinhull, in addition to the glove making which is carried out in the homes. A considerable proportion of people resident in the Yeovil Rural District are employed in the Yeovil Borough.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Hospital Services are mainly situated in the Yeovil Borough. The South Petherton Hospital, which deals with infectious diseases is situated in the Rural District. The Hospital Services are administered by the South Somerset Hospitals Management Committee under the general direction of the South Western Regional Hospital Board.

Situated in the Borough are

- (1) Yeovil & District Hospital - an acute general hospital
- (2) Summerlands Hospital - mainly used as a geriatric hospital.
- (3) Yeovil Maternity Hospital (Crossways) - 14 beds.
- (4) Balidon Maternity Hospital - a General Practitioners Unit - 17 beds.

The Yeovil General Hospital consists of 92 beds, of which 6 beds are private. The number of patients discharged throughout the year was 2,985 (2,776 in 1964). In addition 6,458 new patients attended the Specialist and Out-patient clinics, making a total number of attendances of 27, 251.

In addition, there were 702 attendances at the Orthoptic Department, and 29,274 units of work were carried out in the Radiological Department.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment, are treated at South Petherton Hospital (50 beds). In general, only the Cubicle Block is required (10 beds), and the other 40 beds are utilized for post-operative cases, so relieving the strain on Yeovil Hospital and for General Practitioner patients and semi-chronic sick.

TUBERCULOSIS

A chest clinic is held on Mondays and Wednesdays at Yeovil Hospital. Patients requiring in-patient treatment are admitted to the Cheddon Road Hospital, Taunton.

CHRONIC SICK

Summerlands Hospital (100 beds), which is situated in the Borough, is the largest hospital in the area used for this purpose. This hospital was originally a Poor Law Institute built in 1837, and the lay-out etc., does not conform with the accepted standards of today. Considerable improvements have already been carried out, and further improvements are being planned.

LABORATORY SERVICE

A Laboratory is located at Yeovil Hospital, which deals with a large proportion of the pathological work connected with the hospital and the surrounding area. An emergency service is maintained, which deals primarily with the Yeovil Hospital blood bank. The larger Laboratory at Musgrove Park Hospital undertakes work beyond the scope of Yeovil Hospital. Also a Public Health Laboratory Service has a laboratory in Taunton, at which bacteriological examination of swab, blood, sputum and faeces is carried out. Bacteriological and chemical analyses for the examination of milk, food, water supplies and sewage effluent are also carried out.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Ambulance Service is the responsibility of the Somerset County Council.

The new ambulance station, which was opened in April 1963, has ample garage accommodation for the ambulances, with under floor heating, a heated blanket store adjacent to the vehicles, a well equipped workshop for maintenance and repairs of a minor nature, a sluice for bottles and bed pans and a dressing destructor.

The large airy control overlooks the Station yard, and from here a constant supply of messages to and from the ambulances on the road is kept up, by the use of short wave radio.

HOUSING

I am indebted to the Housing Manager for the following information.

Houses, etc., completed during the year ended 31.12.65 :-

Local Authority	55
Private Enterprise	149

Houses etc., erected post-war :-

Local Authority	1,051
Private Enterprise	1,867

Houses etc., sold post-war :- 24

Houses etc., erected by the Local Authority and still owned
by them 1,968

No. of applicants on the waiting list as at 31.12.65 551

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

The statistics furnished by the Registrar General show the number of births and deaths after correction has been made for transfers to the normal place of residence of the individuals concerned. From these figures can be calculated the "crude" birth and death rates. As however, the highest mortality occurs at the two extremes of life, and industrial areas in general have a bigger proportion of people living in the middle age periods of life, some correction must be made for the irregularities of distribution as regards age and sex, as otherwise the death rate will afford no accurate means of comparing the healthiness of one district with another. This comparability factor is furnished by the Registrar General, and applied to the "crude" birth or death rate, gives a standardised rate and enables comparison to be made with the rate for England and Wales, or with rates of other districts.

Live Births	516
Live Birth Rate	18.1
Stillbirths	8
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	15.1
Total births	524
Infant Deaths	4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	7.7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate births	6.1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate births	37
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (First four weeks) per 1,000 related live births	1.9
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (First week) per 1,000 related live births	1.9
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths + deaths during the first week) per 1,000 total live and still births	17.1
Percentage of Illegitimate live births	5.2
Maternal deaths (excluding abortion)	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortion) per 1,000 total births	Nil

BIRTHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>1965</u> <u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1964</u> <u>TOTAL</u>
(a) <u>Live Births</u>				
Legitimate ...	261	228	489	478
Illegitimate ...	15	12	27	26
	<hr/> 276	<hr/> 240	<hr/> 516	<hr/> 504
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population +=			18.1	17.6
Standardised Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population =			16.2	16.7
Birth Rate for England and Wales =			18.0	18.4

(b) Stillbirths

Legitimate ...	5	2	7	11
Illegitimate ...	1	-	1	1
	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 12
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and still births =			15.1	23.2
Stillbirth Rate for England and Wales =			15.7	16.4

DEATHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>1965</u> <u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1964</u> <u>TOTAL</u>
Total Deaths ...	138	111	249	259
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 pop			8.7	9.7
Standardised Death Rate per 1,000 pop.			9.5	10.8
Death Rate for England and Wales			11.5	11.3

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal deaths.

BIRTHS

The total number of births was 516, 276 males and 240 females. Of these, 27 were illegitimate, 15 males and 12 females. The table below shows the birth rate for the previous ten years.

BIRTH RATES

1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
16.4	14.8	17.06	16.4	18.6	17.09	17.9	17.8	17.3	17.6	18.1

DEATHS

There was a decrease in the total number of deaths, 249 in 1965, as compared with 259 for the previous year. The Standardised Death Rate was 9.5, as compared with 10.8 for the previous year. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

The following table shows the age and sex incidence, and it will be noted that amongst the males, of the 138 deaths, 77 occurred amongst those 65 years and over, and 43 amongst those 75 years and over. Of the females, out of the total of 111 deaths, 82 were 65 years and over, 51 were 75 years and over.

AGES AT DEATH

Ages at Death in Years	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year ...	2	2	4
1 ...	-	-	-
5 ...	1	3	4
15 ...	6	-	6
25 ...	-	-	-
35 ...	4	4	8
45 ...	13	9	22
55 ...	35	11	46
65 ...	34	31	65
75 and over.	43	51	94
Total ...	138	111	249

			1965	1964
Deaths from Cancer (all ages )	..	..	46	43
Deaths from Heart Disease (all ages )	..	..	97	75
Deaths from Phthisis (all ages )	..	..	Nil	Nil

The Crude Death Rate for the past ten years is as follows :-

1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
10.2	9.5	9.3	9.5	10.1	9.5	9.1	8.1	9.6	9.7	8.7

The following table shows the causes of death and the sex distribution.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Males	Females
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	4	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	3
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	16	9
Leukaemia Aleukaemia	1	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	11	24
Coronary Disease, Angina.	47	13
Hyper-tension with Heart Disease	2	1
Other Heart Disease	11	23
Other Circulatory Disease	2	4
Pneumonia	2	4
Bronchitis	11	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	2	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	-
Congenital Malformations	4	1
Other Defined and Ill-defined diseases ...	4	7
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	1
All other accidents	4	2
Suicide	2	-
Homicide and Operations of War ...	1	-
Total	138	111

CANCER

The number of deaths due to Cancer (all forms) was 46. The table as set out below shows the incidence of Cancer for previous years.

1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
31	40	39	46	62	52	45	42	40	43	46

CANCER DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Yeovil Rural District	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.02	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6
County of Somerset	2.045	1.89	2.054	2.018	2.12	2.157	2.22	2.17	2.17	2.31	2.2
England & Wales	2.056	2.1	2.1	2.12	2.13	2.15	2.16	2.17	2.1	2.21	2.2

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The number of children dying within the first twelve months of life was 4, compared with 7 for the year 1964. The rate per 1,000 live births was 7.7, as compared with England and Wales, 19.0.

The following table shows the number of deaths, and the Infantile Mortality Rate as compared with previous years.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
No. of deaths	9	9	5	9	12	10	5	5	11	7	4
Rate per 1,000 live births in Rural Dist.	23.07	25.2	12.7	23.6	25.6	22.7	10.7	10.5	23.6	13.8	7.7
Rate per 1,000 live births in England & Wales	24.9	23.8	23.1	22.5	22.6	21.9	21.4	20.7	22.3	20.0	19.0

CAUSES OF DEATH AND AGE

	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasm	-	1
Congenital Malformation	-	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	-
Total	1	3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table sets out the details of infectious diseases during the year, and also the figures for the previous year.

	Cases Notified	
	1965	1964
Anthrax	1	-
Food Poisoning	1	-
Measles	265	304
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-
Scarlet Fever	11	5
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	2	-
Typhoid	1	-
Whooping Cough	9	-
Total	291	309

IMMUNISATION

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

The following table shows the number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year 1965.

Children born in the years:-

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61	Under 16	Total
Diphtheria	179	194	10	7	15	6	411
Whooping Cough	177	191	10	4	3	-	385

In addition, 638 children in the same age groups received reinforcement or booster doses against Diphtheria.

Smallpox

Age Groups:-

0 mths.	4 - 6 mths.	7 - 9 mths.	10 - 12 mths.	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 15 years	Totals
P.	P.	P.	P.	P. R.	P. R.	P. R.	P. R.
7	29	16	23	233 2	51 6	23 90	382 98

Polio-myelitis

No. of persons who received a course of primary vaccination (two injections or 3 doses of Oral vaccine) during the year 1965.

Children born 1965	Children born 1964	Children born 1963	Children born 1962	Children born 1958-61	Others under 16	Total
77	284	43	23	38	13	478

Re-inforcement Doses

Children born 1965	Children born 1964	Children born 1963	Children born 1962	Children born 1958 - 61	Others under 16	Total
-	-	-	-	295	62	357

Tetanus

No. of children who received a full course of primary immunisation in the year 1965 :-

Children born in the years :-

1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61	Others under age 16	Total
179	194	10	7	51	147	588

Re-inforcement doses

Children born in the years :-

1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61	Others under 16	Total
-	56	119	17	245	54	491

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year was 2. Non-pulmonary nil. There were no deaths recorded as due to Pulmonary or Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
No. of cases notified Pulmonary	2	4	5	6	4	7	7	12	5	8
No. of cases notified non-Pulmonary	-	-	1	3	2	1	2	4	2	5
No. of deaths Pulmonary	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	2
No. of deaths Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Death Rate of Respiratory Tuberculosis per 1,000 population	-	-	.03	.03	-	.03	.08	-	.04	.08

SEX
AGE AND INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS

AGE	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

The establishment and maintenance of the Infant Welfare Clinics are a direct responsibility of the Somerset County Council, and during recent years the number of such clinics in the Yeovil Rural District has been increased to 7. At each clinic, other than the Houndstone Camp Clinic, a doctor engaged by the Somerset County Council attends regularly, also a District Nurse.

Facilities are available for the purchase of Infant Welfare Foods, including National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, etc., and certain proprietary dried milk preparations, which are sold at the clinics at special prices.

Apart from other considerations, the clinics have an important educational value.

Associated with each clinic is a voluntary Committee, the value of whose services it would be difficult to over emphasize.

The following table sets out the attendance etc., at the various clinics.

	MARTOCK	STOKE SUB HAMDON	SOUTH PETHERTON	WEST COKER	HOUND- STONE	WRAX- HILL ROAD	ILCHESTER	TOTAL
No. of children who attended for the 1st time under 1 year of age	46	12	52	10	17	24	99	260
No. of children who attended during the year	155	58	145	59	44	65	185	711
Total attendances of children during the year	584	529	809	249	129	181	899	3,380
Average attendance of children per session	48.6	22	34	21	12	16.5	39	
Total No. of consultations with Medical Officer	87	42	147	68	-	94	132	570
No. of sessions with Medical Officer	12	12	24	12	-	12	23	95
Total No. of sessions	12	24	24	12	12	12	23	119

BIRTHS

Live Births ...	Legitimate	489	Illegitimate	27	Total	516
Stillbirths ...	"	7	"	1	"	8
Infant Deaths ..	"	3	"	1	"	4

BLOOD EXAMINATION CLINIC

This Clinic was commenced in 1947, and it is held at the Preston Road Clinic, Yeovil. Since its inception, 9,461 individual pregnant women have been examined, 861 examinations being carried out in 1965. The area from which patients are drawn, is, as would be expected, mainly the Yeovil Borough and Yeovil Rural District. Patients are referred by the private practitioner or midwife, without previous appointment. A card showing the patient's blood group and whether she is Rh. positive or Rh. negative, is forwarded to her direct, together with a covering letter emphasizing the importance of her retaining the card in case she ever requires a blood transfusion for any purpose. A report giving further information including percentage of haemoglobin and W.R. test, is forwarded to the Midwife or Matron of the Maternity Unit, depending on where the patient is having her confinement. Previously similar information was forwarded to Yeovil Hospital in case the patient was admitted there for any reason and required a blood transfusion, but a copy is now forwarded direct by the Laboratory doing the tests.

A record of all blood tests is also kept at the Public Health Department. In the case of second or subsequent pregnancies of Rhesus negative women, as the test is normally carried out early in pregnancy, a further test is carried out six to eight weeks before the expected date of confinement, in order to exclude antibodies. If antibodies are found to be present, and if in sufficient quantities to threaten the welfare of the baby when born, arrangements are made for the baby to be born either at Bristol or Taunton, so that the blood transfusion of the baby can be carried out if necessary.

HOME HELP SERVICE

This service continues to render excellent assistance and the following table indicates the scope of its activities.

No. of cases who received help in 1965

<u>Type of Case</u>				<u>Yeovil Rural District</u>
Maternity	...	...	...	22
Old Age and Infirmary	...	...	...	85
Chronic Illness	...	...	...	2
General Illness	...	...	...	4
Mental Health	...	...	...	1
Families of Children	...	...	...	1
Post Operation	...	...	...	7
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1
Accidents	...	...	...	2
				<hr/>
				125
				<hr/>

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

No action was taken under Section 47 of the above Act.

To the Chairman and Members of the Yeovil Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the annual report of the work of the Public Health Inspector's Department for 1965.

STAFF

During the year the staff of the Department comprised three Public Health Inspectors additional to myself.

MEAT INSPECTION

There were three slaughterhouses in operation during the year. The total number of animals killed was 37,174 compared with 39,505 in 1964.

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Cattle (excluding cows)	3,296	4,065
Cows	18,390	13,395
Calves	2,149	2,957
Sheep and Lambs	10,411	14,530
Pigs	2,928	4,658
Total	<u>37,174</u>	<u>39,505</u>

These figures clearly show that throughput of beef at J.H. Cobden & Son Ltd. continued to increase due largely to a rising export trade, and although all animals slaughtered were inspected, it was impossible to comply fully with the Meat Inspection Regulations. A single inspector on duty at one time was unable to inspect complete viscera and consequently intestines, stomachs, udders, genitalia and feet received inspection only on a percentage basis. The energies of the inspector were fully extended during the whole of his duty period to give, at best, an incomplete inspection. Should throughput stay at this level it will be necessary for two inspectors to be on duty at one time in order to satisfy the Regulations. Whilst provision has been made in the 1966/7 estimates for the employment of an additional inspector to assist with meat inspection, it is felt that the present standard of inspection is equal to the standard achieved nationally and, unless the Council feel that the standard recommended by the Meat Inspection Regulations should be carried out, it is not my intention to recommend the appointment of an additional inspector at this time. For part of this year the production of meat for export has been affected by the Seamen's Strike and by an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease. For a short time before these happened the method of management of the slaughterhouse changed and the "piece rate" system was introduced. As a result the throughput per hour was increased from twelve to sixteen beasts. This imposed severe strain on the inspectorate and, if it had continued, it would have been necessary to have employed two inspectors in the slaughterhouse at the same time. Now that the restriction on export has been removed it is

expected that this "piece rate" system will be re-started. The effect of this will be kept under observation for the next three months, and, if necessary, a report will be made in January, 1967. Whilst some attempt at co-ordination has been made on an unofficial basis, veterinary inspection and certification for export remains additional and ancillary to the authorised meat inspection.

Incidence of disease remains fairly constant with throughput. Bovine tuberculosis is, in these days, a rarity but the occasional case is a link in the chain of eradication and there is close liason with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in matters of this nature. The Department is co-operating in a Tumour Survey into Lymphosarcoma and some valuable material has originated from this source. Cysticercus Bovis figures continue at a low level and most cysts encountered have been localised and degenerate. Liver Fluke and Telangiectasis account for the majority of condemnations of offal and, although such offal is processed for animal foods, it represents a woeful waste of what might have been good food.

This year all beef carcasses have been sprayed with water thus eliminating the use of wiping cloths, and it is hoped that next year this method will be extended to sheep. Hygiene is always a problem in slaughterhouses and the use of a portable high-pressure steam cleaner has proved invaluable on walls, floors, equipment and vehicles.

It is hoped that next year an extension to the slaughterhouse will provide the additional refrigerated and meat cutting space required to cope with increased production, and plans are also afoot for the provision of additional lairage space.

Details of the specific diseases and conditions found in the animals were as follows:-

	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Adult Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>
Abcesses (Multiple)	2		8	1
Abnormal Odour associated with disease	1	2	1	
Anaemia (Advanced)	1	1		
Bruising (Extensive and Severe)	12	4	9	2
Dead on Arrival	2			
Emaciation, Pathological	23	5	20	
Fevered		1		
Gangrene	1	2	19	
Immaturity				14
Insufficient bleeding		1		3
Jaundice		1	4	3
Lymphadenoma				1
Lymphosarcoma			4	
Mastitis (acute septic)			5	
Metritis (acute septic)			4	
Moribund	10	3	4	
Oedema (generalised)	5	20	69	4
Pericarditis (acute septic)	1		3	
Peritonitis (acute diffuse septic)	6		6	1
Pleurisy (acute diffuse septic)	9		2	
Pleuro-pneumonia (acute septic)	20	2	4	2
Pyæmia	22	2	19	8
Pyelonephritis			5	
Polyarthrititis	9			
Septicaemia	9	2	20	4
Swine Erysipelas (acute)	6			
Toxaemia	1		2	
Tuberculosis			1	
Tumours (multiple)			14	
Uraemia				1

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part during the year:-

	<u>Cattle Exclud- ing Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed	3,296	18,390	2,149	10,411	2,928	-
Number inspected	3,296	18,390	2,149	10,411	2,928	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u> Whole carcases condemned	22	200	44	46	140	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	668	9,884	8	779	1,182	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	20.9%	54.8%	2.4%	7.9%	45.1%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcases condemned	-	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or an organ was condemned	1	11	-	-	50	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	-	-	1.6%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	89	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	12	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weight of meat condemned (in lbs.) for						
(a) Tuberculosis	20	958	-	-	738	-
(b) Cysticercosis	348	1,951	-	-	-	-
(c) Other	10,450	284,306	3,458	3,983	20,397	-
Total (in lbs.) condemned	10,818	287,215	3,458	3,983	21,135	-

Meat Specimens Examined

Twelve specimens were submitted to laboratories for pathological examination.

HOUSING

As the result of informal action fifty-one houses were rendered fit by private owners and formal action was taken against twelve houses which were made the subject of Closing Orders.

Because of the above action it was necessary to re-house eleven families comprising seven persons.

Improvement Grants

Progress in this sphere has again been maintained.

It will be seen from the figures below that although the total number of houses improved has been reduced the total cost to the Council has been approximately the same. However, it can also be seen that the average cost of a Standard Grant has risen by £20 per house. The reason for this is that the Council are now able to give a larger grant towards the building of bathrooms and the installation of septic tanks and this has in fact been done in a number of instances.

Although a start has been made on surveys for the purpose of determining 'improvement areas' other pressures on the department have allowed only one village of 60 houses to be surveyed.

It is estimated that there are still 1,100 houses without fixed baths and 663 houses without water closets in the District.

Discretionary grants

(Note: 1964 figures are quoted in brackets)

No. of applications received	....	....	....	....	37 (32)
No. of applications approved a) owner occupied houses	...				15 (13)
b) tenanted houses	....				21 (19)
Total amount of grant approved	..	....	....	....	£14,038 (£12,546)
An average grant per house was approximately	....			....	£390 (£392)

Standard grants

No. of applications received	18 (33)
No. of applications approved a) owner occupied houses ...	15 (22)
b) tenanted houses	3 (10)
No. of applications where the Council agreed to give additional grants for the formation of a) bathrooms ...	6
b) septic tanks.	5

Grant paid on completion of improvements:

No. of dwellings concerned	....	....	....	19 (34)
Total amount of grant paid	....	....	....	£2,694 (£4,155)
Average per house	....	....	....	£142 (£122 approx.)

Amenities provided with Standard Grant assistance:

Fixed bath or shower	17 (24)
Wash-hand basin..	18 (29)
Hot water supply to one or more fittings.	19 (32)
W.C. within the dwelling.	16 (30)
Food store	16 (25)

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

A General Inspection was made of the 65% of the premises affected by the Act during the year. Only three of the premises inspected complied in full with the Act, but the majority of contraventions were only of a minor nature.

One of the more serious contraventions has been the failure to guard machinery which is specified as being dangerous. There has been objection to this requirement because the recommended safety guards restrict the use of the machinery.

Only one accident was reported under the Act during the year, of a minor nature, and not justifying any action.

It is visualised that all the premises affected by the Act will have received a General Inspection by the end of 1966, and the following table gives a summary of inspections and registrations during 1965:

	Offices	Shops	Catering Establishments	Fuel Depots	Warehouses	Totals
Number of Premises Registered in 1965	2	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	13
Total No. of Registered Premises at the end of 1965	22	55	6	1	2	86
General Inspections of Registered Premises during 1965	10	40	5	1	2	58
Visits of all kinds to Registered Premises in 1965	14	63	9	1	4	91

FOOD HYGIENE

Inspection of Premises

The standard of premises throughout the District continued to show improvement during the year and the general standard is satisfactory.

It was necessary however to ask for extensive improvements to a butcher's premises, a cafe, restaurant kitchen and a bakery, and to take proceedings against the occupier of an ice cream storage depot for contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

Food Hygiene education should be an integral part of the work in this field, but in an area of this nature lectures and demonstrations would be extremely difficult to organise. As an alternative leaflets and posters have been distributed to all the premises visited during the year.

The following table shows the number of visits made to premises during the year in connection with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

Bakeries	- 15	General Food Stores	- 34
Butchers	- 9	Mobile Food Vehicles	- 11
Cafes, Restaurants	- 28	Ice cream (General)	- 56

Food Complaints

Only four complaints regarding food purchased in the District were received during the year. Careful, detailed and impartial investigations were made into each complaint but it was not considered necessary to take legal action in any case.

Such complaints often have beneficial results, in that faults in the manufacture, storage or distribution of food can be pinpointed and the food handler can be advised accordingly.

Sampling

Ice Cream

Routine sampling is carried out with emphasis on a local source of manufacture, samples being submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and the results assessed over a period.

Early in the year a series of poor gradings were finally traced to the introduction in a local factory of new manufacturing equipment, the sterilization of which was not fully understood.

Other Food

In conjunction with the County Analyst's Laboratory, samples of food were taken from premises throughout the District where thermal toxic insecticide dispensers were in use. The purpose of the samples was to assess the degree, if any, of contamination of the food with toxic insecticide (in this case chlorinated hydrocarbons).

The result showed varying degrees of contamination, depending on the siting and duration of operation of the dispensers. The results did not warrant concern but it was necessary to advise on the use of the dispensers to minimise the risk of contamination.

PETROLEUM ACT

86 premises were licensed for the storage of petroleum. A total of 25 visits were made to licensed premises during the year.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS - SWILL BOILING PLANTS

There are 8 licensed plants in the district and all were inspected during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

There were no major infestations of rats/mice reported during the year. A total of 286 minor infestations were inspected and treated involving 724 visits and re-visits. Only one rodent operative was employed and he spent only 61% of his time on this work, the remainder of his time was spent on refuse collection duties.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Seasonal</u>
(a) Number of single caravans licensed	35	Nil
(b) Number of licences issued in respect of sites for more than one caravan	13	2
(c) Number of caravans included in (b) above	150	15

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

During the year there were periods when it was found difficult to maintain regular collections on the appointed days. The volume of refuse put out for collection per household continues to increase and there was a need for vehicles with bigger carrying capacity. In December two 50 cu.yd. vehicles were added to the fleet and weekly collection of refuse from all households, with few exceptions, was commenced.

During the year the Council seriously considered a proposal to improve the method of collection, but decided to adhere to the kerbside system. The majority of local authorities favour this system because of its relative cheapness, but it is interesting to note that the number of authorities changing to collection from the rear of the premises is steadily increasing. I am convinced that the method of collection using paper sacks is the ideal and I was disappointed that the Council decided not to give this method at least a trial in part of the district.

Some of the vehicles were parked overnight at Messrs. F.W.B. Saunders' car park in Reckleford. This arrangement has many obvious advantages, particularly during the winter months, but I must point out that this is only a courtesy arrangement and that there is an urgent need for a properly equipped depot with adequate covered garage accommodation.

There were only 10 requests during the year for special collections of unwanted household effects and these were mainly from relatives of old people who had died.

Odcombe Refuse Disposal Tip

Extensive use of the tip was made during the year by local industrialists for the disposal of trade waste. Some of this, particularly that arising from some sections of the gloving industry, is extremely foul and in my view the Council render a valuable service to local industry in providing a site for the disposal of this waste.

Litter

Receptacles are provided on all lay-bys on trunk roads and on Ham Hill. These are emptied twice weekly and occasionally the surrounds are tidied up. During the summer season there appears to be a need for almost daily emptying of the receptacles in order to keep the sites reasonably tidy.

NUISANCES

Nuisances create most work for the Public Health Inspectors next to Housing, Meat Inspection and Refuse Collection. 154 inspections necessitated by complaint were made during the year. In some cases this work can be rewarding but usually abatement requires a good deal of tact, patience, experience and knowledge. During the year the causes of complaint varied, and included smoke from garden bonfires, dumping of garden refuse in lanes, emission of sulphur dioxide fumes from oil fired central heating appliances, petrol vapour, noise and unsatisfactory septic tank systems. Modern methods of animal husbandry involving the use of spray irrigation equipment for the disposal of foul smelling liquid farmyard waste gave rise to repeated complaint in two parishes. This method of disposal has evolved from the difficulty experienced in pre-treating farm effluents sufficiently to render them acceptable for discharge into public sewers or watercourses. Provided that the liquor is not stored long enough to allow septicity to occur, and provided that the use of the spray equipment is restricted to days and times when atmospheric conditions, particularly wind direction, are favourable nuisances can be kept to a minimum.

GYPSIES

A survey of the families resident in the district was made in May 1965 and at that time two families were noted. Towards the end of the year these had increased to 10 and these congregated on the favoured site at Little Norton. It resulted in the fouling of woodlands with excreta and litter and gave rise to serious complaint.

The results of the survey are now known and a Ministry Circular has been issued recommending local authorities to provide properly equipped sites for the use of these people. This recommendation is to receive your further consideration in the near future.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS

The total number of inspections carried out during the year was:-

Dangerous Buildings.....	3
Drainage	183
Disinfestations and disinfections	18
Factories	6
Food Premises	
Bakers and Bakeries	19
Butchers	9
Cafes and Restaurants	41
Canteens and Mobile canteens	12
Fish and chip shops	3
Greengrocers	1
Grocers	30
Sweet confectionery	5
Wet fish shops.....	5
Ice Cream	61
Housing General	151
Housing Grants	594
Meat Inspection and Other Foods	467
Caravans	88
Nuisances	154
Offices and Shops Act	92
Refuse Collection and Disposal	140
Rodent Control	6
Slaughterhouses	8
Water Supplies	52
Petroleum Acts	25
Diseases of animals Acts	8
Interviews	17
Rent Act	2
Dairies	1
Means of Escape in case of fire	19
Infectious Diseases	15
Miscellaneous	54

In conclusion, I would like to mention briefly some aspects of the work of the department to which it has only been possible, to say the least, to give a minimum of attention.

Housing

Mention has already been made of the estimated number of houses which are without bathrooms and internal water closets. The last comprehensive survey of the privately owned houses was made in 1950. The information acquired as a result proved to be of inestimable value but it is now very much out-dated. There is a need for a further survey.

Food Hygiene

Since the appointment of a third Additional Inspector, it has been possible to increase the number of visits made to Food Premises but the last comprehensive survey of hygiene conditions of the 52 licensed premises in the district was carried out in 1958. Whilst there is no reason to believe that conditions are unsatisfactory, these premises should receive a visit from an inspector at least once annually.

Factories' Act, 1937

The Council are responsible for ensuring the provision and maintenance of adequate sanitary accommodation in all factories. In factories where mechanical power is not used they are also required to ensure that heating, lighting and ventilation, and cleanliness of workrooms is satisfactory. There are 86 such premises in the district, none of which were inspected during the year.

Petroleum Acts

The licensed premises in the district should be visited at least once a year. Last year 25 inspections were made and these were all associated with applications for new installations. Generally the department is staffed to cope only with day-to-day routine work. There is very little margin for the carrying out of systematic surveys of the various types of property in the district.

I wish to express my thanks to the Members of the Council and to all the Additional Public Health Inspectors for their continued support during the year.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

B. Morris

B. MORRIS
Senior Public Health Inspector.

SECTION 'C'

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1) WATER SUPPLIES

The whole of the area with the exception of 103 houses with well or spring supplies, is served by the Wessex Water Board mains supply.

Sample results

Taken by Wessex Water Board from main's supplies		Taken by Public Health Department from Wessex Water Board mains				from Private Supplies	
Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
97	14	19	Nil	9	10		

2) PUBLIC CLEANSING

See Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector.

3) SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Inspections for nuisances	....	154
Informal Notices served and complied with	....	35
Drainage tests and inspections	....	183
Houses disinfected	....	Nil
Inspections of water supplies (private)	....	52
Slaughterhouse Inspections	....	8

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act - See Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector.

Clean Air Act - Smoke emission from industrial chimneys is not generally a problem in this District. However, the emission from two chimneys gave rise to complaint.

SECTION 'D'

HOUSING AND HOUSING INSPECTIONS

1) NEW HOUSES

Houses erected during the year.

Local Authority - for Slum Clearance	Nil
for other purposes	55

Houses in course of erection.

for Slum Clearance	Nil
for other purposes	28

2) PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Houses erected during the year	149
--------------------------------	-----

Houses in course of erection	127
------------------------------	-----

Houses gained from conversion of large houses or buildings into flats or dwellings	12
--	----

Houses lost from conversion of two or more houses to one	7
--	---

3) HOUSING INSPECTIONS

1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under P.H. or Housing Acts)	205
---	-----

(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose	745
---	-----

2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under H.Con.Regs., 1925 and 1932.	114
--	-----

(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose	592
---	-----

(c) Number of houses in which no action necessary	Nil
---	-----

3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human occupation.	6
--	---

4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation.	54
--	----

4) HOUSING ACTION

(a) Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	54
---	----

(b) Number of houses demolished voluntarily or in consequence of informal action	Nil
--	-----

5) ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

(Proceedings under Sections 9, 16, 17, 18 and 26 of the Housing Act, 1957)

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | Nil |
| 2) Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:- | |
| (a) by owners | Nil |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |

6) PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | Nil |
| 2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:- | |
| (a) by owners | Nil |
| (b) by Local Authority | Nil |

7) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 9, 17 AND 42 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1957

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | Nil |
| 2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | Nil |
| 3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 6 |

8) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 18 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1957

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| 2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been made fit | Nil |

9) HOUSING ACT, 1957 - OVERCROWDING

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (a) i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year (estimated) | 50 |
| ii) Number of families dwelling therein (estimated) | 70 |
| iii) Number of people dwelling therein (estimated) | 210 |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | Nil |

(c) i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	12
ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	44
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

SECTION 'E'

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD PREMISES

The following shows the number of food premises etc. by type of business:-

Cafes etc.	14
General Stores	63
Bakers	6
Butchers	13
Licensed Premises	52

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Ice Cream	108
Preserved Foods	15
Number of Registered Dairies	Nil
Number of Private Slaughterhouses licensed	4
Number Operating	3

BYELAWS (UNDER SECTION 15 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938)

It was not found necessary to take any action.

ADULTERATION

The Council is not a Local Authority under the Food and Drugs Act.



