

**[Report 1951] / Medical Officer of Health, West Oxfordshire Combined Districts and Banbury R.D.C. (Chipping Norton Borough, Witney U.D.C., Woodstock Borough, Chipping Norton R.D.C., Witney R.D.C., Banbury R.D.C.).**

**Contributors**

West Oxfordshire Combined Districts.

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**West Oxfordshire Combined Districts**

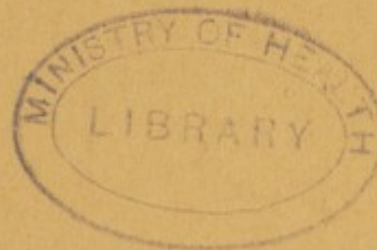
**Annual Report**

*of*

**Medical Officer of Health**

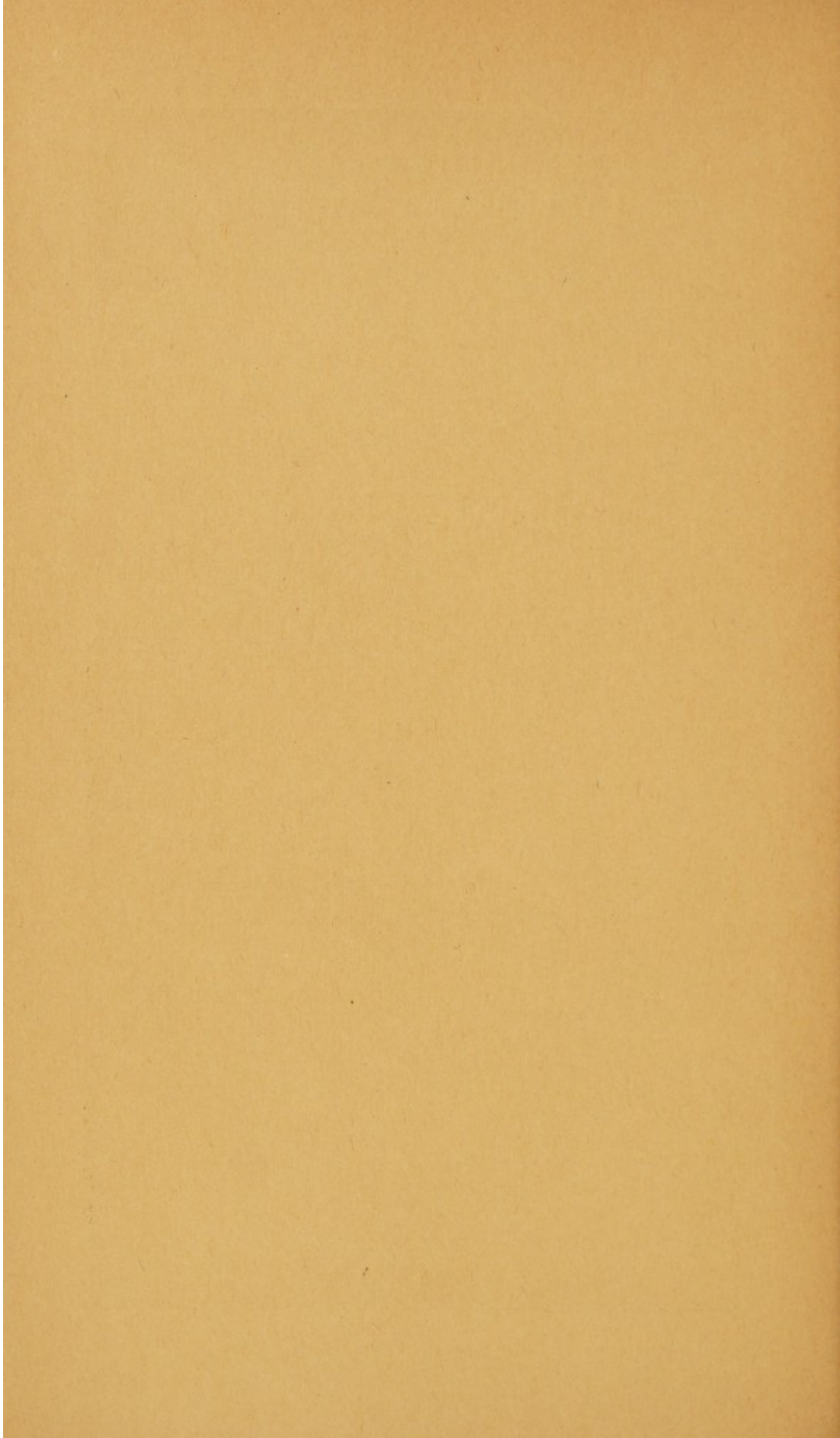
*for*

**1951**



OXFORD

GEO. BRYAN AND CO.



# PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

1952

## WEST OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

### Medical Officer of Health

A. J. CAMPBELL, B.Sc. (Oxon), M.D. (St. And.), D.P.H.,  
of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, 28 Staverton Road,  
Oxford. (Tel. Oxford 58058).

### Sanitary Inspectors

#### CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Chief Sanitary Inspector: W. J. WHETTAM, M.Inst. R.A., M.R.San.I.  
(also Surveyor), Borough Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, Chipping  
Norton. (Tel. Chipping Norton 18).

Additional Sanitary Inspector: T. W. Jones, A.R.San.I.

#### WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Sanitary Inspector: R. SHIRLEY, Council Offices, 6 Park Street,  
Woodstock (also Surveyor). (Tel. Woodstock 216).

#### WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Sanitary Inspector: W. HETHERINGTON, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Council  
Offices, Church Green, Witney. (Tel. Witney 12).

#### BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Sanitary Inspector: D. C. THOMPSON, M.Inst.M. & Cy.E. (also  
Surveyor), Castle Wharf, Banbury. (Tel. Banbury 2056).

Additional Sanitary Inspector: C. A. WHITTLE, A.R.San.I.

#### CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Sanitary Inspector: S. P. BENDLE, F.F.S.(Eng.), M.R.San.I.,  
M.S.I.A. (also Surveyor), Sheep Street, Charlbury. (Tel. Charlbury  
31).

Additional Sanitary Inspector: R. V. JOSHUA, C.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

#### WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Sanitary Inspector: W. T. STONE, A.R.San.I., Council Offices,  
6 The Hill, Witney. (Tel. Witney 57).

Additional Sanitary Inspector: H. KENDALL, C.R.San.I.

# ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1951

## WEST OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

*To the Mayors, Chairmen and Councillors of the Constituent Authorities.*

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report for the West Oxfordshire Combined Districts for 1951, which has been compiled in accordance with the requirements of Circular 42/51 issued by the Ministry of Health.

### VITAL STATISTICS

The following are the populations of the various authorities, according to the 1951 Census.

Chipping Norton, M.B.	3879
Witney, U.D.	6553
Woodstock, M.B.	1713
Banbury, R.D.	14,389
Chipping Norton, R.D.	15,505
Witney, R.D.	21,230

The Vital Statistics for 1951, however, are based on the Registrar-General's estimate for that year.

### *Birth Rates (Corrected)*

Chipping Norton, M.B.	17.4	Banbury, R.D.	16.4
Witney, U.D.	13.8	Chipping Norton, R.D.	17.9
Woodstock, M.B.	13.02	Witney, R.D.	21.2
England and Wales	15.5		

### *Death Rates (Corrected)*

Chipping Norton, M.B.	12.2	Banbury, R.D.	10.5
Witney, U.D.	11.6	Chipping Norton, R.D.	10.15
Woodstock, M.B.	9.5	Witney, R.D.	10.09
England and Wales	12.5		

The classification of causes of death was altered in 1950 by the Registrar-General in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death 1948. Deaths are now classified under 36 main headings and this is given in detail in the table at the end of the report.

Allowance is made for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas; birth rates and death rates have been corrected to allow for this.

### CAUSES OF DEATH

The most common cause of death was Heart Disease (excluding

Coronary Thrombosis and Hypertension), 150 deaths. Next in frequency was Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System, (i.e. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.), 137 deaths. There were 89 deaths from Cancer—as compared with 95 last year.

12 deaths occurred from Cancer of the Lung—only 6 deaths occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The cause of the increased frequency of Cancer of the Lung in recent years has not yet been definitely established—some authorities attribute it to increased cigarette smoking—particularly the arsenic content of cigarettes; it is possible that atmospheric pollution by fumes may be a factor. Coronary Thrombosis (73 deaths) is another disease which has increased in frequency recently. There were 13 deaths from Influenza (compared with 6 in 1950)—this was due to the outbreak which occurred early in the year; the deaths from Pneumonia and Bronchitis were not appreciably increased.

#### INFANT MORTALITY

The figures for each local authority are as follows:

Chipping Norton, M.B.	17.5 (1)	Banbury, R.D.	12.8 (3)
Witney, U.D.	22.4 (2)	Chipping Norton, R.D.	44 (8)
Woodstock, M.B.	Nil —	Witney, R.D.	21 (9)
England and Wales	29.6		

Attention is drawn by the Ministry of Health to the fact that excessive importance is sometimes attached to rates of infant mortality based on very small numbers, e.g., less than 10 deaths; it is suggested that in such cases the actual numbers of deaths should be shown—accordingly the number of deaths is given in brackets after each rate. It should be noted therefore that comparisons with other areas or earlier years may have little statistical significance.

In the whole area of the West Oxfordshire Combined Districts there were 23 deaths under 1 year in 1106 births. This is an Infant Mortality of 20.8.

The following conditions were the cause of the infant deaths:

Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	7
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	6
Imperforate Anus	...	...	...	...	...	3
Intracranial Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	1

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Apart from Measles and Whooping Cough there have been no serious outbreaks of infectious diseases during the year. 1951 was an epidemic

year for Measles in this area and 1041 cases occurred, with only 2 deaths; there were 160 cases of Whooping Cough with one death. It is interesting to record that no school in Oxfordshire was closed in 1951 on account of infectious disease.

Scarlet Fever had a lower incidence than usual, 33 cases—compared with 49 during the previous year. It is too early to say yet whether these low figures are likely to be permanent. Scarlet Fever is not the serious disease which it was in the early part of this century; there is certainly a milder clinical type now prevailing and serious complications are fewer. Also streptococcal tonsillitis now receives early treatment with sulphonamides or antibiotics.

There has been no case of Diphtheria in the area for several years and this is almost entirely due to Diphtheria Immunisation which is now carried out by the County Council under National Health Service Act 1946 Section 26.

An outbreak of Bornholm Disease occurred at a residential school in the Banbury Rural District, the first so far recorded in Oxfordshire.

The important public health problems in epidemiology, at least, at the present time are Poliomyelitis and the food-borne infections. Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria are gradually receding into the background as far as public health is concerned.

#### POLIOMYELITIS

The incidence in the Combined District in 1951 was lower than usual. Only three cases occurred, two of which were paralytic and one with no paralysis. All three cases occurred in adults. The mention of this disease still creates a good deal of alarm on the part of the public. The name, Infantile Paralysis, is misleading as the disease can affect people of all ages and does not always result in paralysis; in fact few of the cases diagnosed early develop paralysis at all.

It has been pointed out that in 1947, which was an epidemic year—the largest ever known in Great Britain, six times as many people died from Road Accidents and thirty-five times as many were injured from the same cause as from Poliomyelitis.

The whole problem of the source of infection has not yet been elucidated, but at the present time the most important advice which can be given is the avoidance of physical exercise during the epidemic period and especially shortly after a febrile attack.

#### FOOD HYGIENE

Although no actual cases of Food Poisoning were reported in 1951 nevertheless the subject is one which is becoming increasingly important. Most years recently one or two isolated cases of Salmonella infection have been reported by the laboratory, although so far at least there has been no actual outbreak of Food Poisoning. But the fact remains that potential sources of infection exist in the community and

this means that extreme care is necessary on the part of all who engage in the handling and preparation of food, especially in hotels, restaurants, cafés and other premises where food is sold. Sanitary Inspectors are being instructed to carry out a routine inspection of food premises in the area and courses of lectures are being arranged at suitable centres for the instruction of food handlers.

#### WATER SUPPLY

##### (1) *Quality and Quantity*

Speaking generally it may be said that in those parts of the area which are served by piped supplies the water has been sufficient in quantity and satisfactory in quality. There are however many cases where there is no piped supply and the position is most unsatisfactory. Special mention must be made of Hook Norton—which is the largest village in the county without a piped water supply. The majority of the wells there are polluted and water has had to be carted there since 1935. Other villages where the position as regards water supply is unsatisfactory are Barford St. John and St. Michael, Wardington, Wootton, Churchill, Great Rollright and Great Tew.

##### (ii) *Bacteriological Examination*

Where information is given regarding the bacteriological examination of water supplies the classification suggested by the Ministry has been adopted as follows:

							<i>Presumptive Coliform Count per 100 ml.</i>	
Class 1	Highly satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	Less than 1	
Class 2	Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	1-2	
Class 3	Suspicious	...	...	...	...	...	3-10	
Class 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greater than 10	

Practically all of the public supplies examined during the year have been Class 1. No serious pollution occurred during the year; the majority of supplies in Class 4 were from private wells in the villages. Details are given elsewhere in the report under individual local authorities.

##### (iii) *Plumbo-Solvency*

There are no plumbo-solvent waters in the area, as practically all are hard waters.

##### (iv) *Contamination*

The main action necessary on account of contamination has been the carting of water to Hook Norton, where practically all the wells in the village are polluted.

##### (v) *Connection to Mains*

In the urban districts the majority of the houses are connected to the mains. As far as the rural districts are concerned it is difficult to give an



accurate estimate of the proportion of dwelling houses or population supplied from public mains either direct to houses or by means of stand-pipes. In the case of Chipping Norton Rural District accurate figures are however available (about 60 per cent); in the case of Witney R.D.C. it is estimated that the figure is also about 60 per cent; in the case of the Banbury Rural District the figure is probably considerably less. Except in the case of Chipping Norton R.D.C. no separate figures are available for individual parishes.

#### HOUSING

A survey has been undertaken of all kinds of a rateable value of under £20 in the rural areas and houses have been classified as follows:

Class 1. Houses fit in all respects.

Class 2. Houses requiring minor repairs.

Class 3. Houses with major defects capable of being made fit at reasonable cost.

Class 4. Houses suitable for demolition.

In the case of the Banbury and Chipping Norton Rural District the survey has been completed. In the case of Witney Rural District 700 houses still remain to be completed.

	<i>Banbury</i> R.D.C.	<i>Chipping Norton</i> R.D.C.	<i>Witney</i> R.D.C.
No. of houses completed	3026	3911	4043
Class 1	609	762	1068
Class 2	668	1467	389
Class 3	922	1282	2234
Class 4	827	400	352

Although these figures in the case of the Witney R.D.C. are incomplete nevertheless they serve to give an indication of the housing position in the area; and show the amount of building which will require to be done to replace unfit houses. As the present position is that unfit houses have been replaced from the normal housing allocation of the local authority it will be many years until much progress in this direction can be made. These figures also take no account of the question of overcrowding and no statistics are available on this point at present. The problem of caravans also in some parts of the area—particularly in the neighbourhood of Witney and Carterton is a serious question. Regulations for caravan sites have been drawn up and approved by the local authorities.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION IN 1951

Public Health Law is constantly changing and it is interesting to note the alterations which have taken place during the past year affecting the public health functions of Local Authorities.

The following statutes affecting public health have received the Royal Assent during the year.

*Statutes*

- Rural Water Supplies and Sewage Act. 1951.
- Natural Assistance (Amendment) Act. 1951.
- Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act. 1951.
- Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act. 1951.

The following statutory regulations have been issued by the Ministry.

*Statutory Regulations*

- Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Buildings) Regulations.
- Public Health Leprosy Regulations.
- Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Regulations.
- Sanitary Officers (outside London) Regulations.
- Pueperal Pyrexia Regulations.

STAFF

During 1951 Mr. Arthur Hunt, Surveyor and Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Banbury Rural District retired and was succeeded by Mr. D. C. Thompson, of Evesham Rural District.

At the time of writing this report important changes have taken place in the Witney area. Mr. A. T. Green has relinquished his duties as Sanitary Inspector and has been succeeded by Mr. W. Hetherington (of the Borough of Weston-super-Mare), who is a whole time Sanitary Inspector. Mr. H. Pembrey, M.R.C.V.S., has given up his duties as Meat Inspector and these are now carried out by Mr. Hetherington.

In the Witney Rural District Mr. N. J. Davis, Sanitary Inspector, has been appointed Deputy Surveyor to the Council and Mr. W. T. Stone has been appointed Chief Sanitary Inspector; Mr. H. Kendall continues as additional Sanitary Inspector; the Sanitary Inspector's Department has now been separated from the Surveyor's Department as is also now the case in the Urban District.

In conclusion I should like to thank all the Sanitary Inspectors in the area for their valuable help and co-operation during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. CAMPBELL,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

### SECTION A

#### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	2380
Population:							
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	3879
Mean Population, 1951 (R.G.'s estimate)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3808
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	901
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...£17650
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£68

#### SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The town is an important agricultural centre. There is in addition a large tweed mill, an iron works and a provender mill.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

##### BIRTH RATE

			Total	Male	Female
Total	...	...	57	30	27
Legitimate	...	...	53	27	26
Illegitimate	...	...	4	3	1
Birth Rate per 1000				14.9	
Corrected Birth Rate				17.43	
England and Wales				15.5	
Still births per 1000				Nil	

##### DEATH RATE

			Total	Male	Female
No. of deaths	...	...	60	30	30
Death per 1000	...	...	15.7		
Corrected Death Rate			12.1		
England and Wales ...			12.5		

*Causes of Death*

Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1
Cancer	...	...	...	8
Diabetes	...	...	...	2
Vascular Disease of Nervous System	...	...	...	6
Coronary Disease	...	...	...	7
Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	5
Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	15
Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	4
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	1
Enlarged Prostate	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases	...	...	...	7
				—
Total	...	...	...	60
				—

## MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil

England and Wales 7

## INFANT MORTALITY

There was one death of an infant under the age of 1 year the cause being Multiple Congenital Deformities.

No. of deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	1
No. of deaths under 4 weeks	...	...	...	1
Total Infant Mortality	...	...	...	17.5
Legitimate	...	...	...	19.0
Illegitimate	...	...	...	Nil
England and Wales	...	...	...	29.6
Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	8
„ Measles	...	...	...	0
„ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0

## SECTION B

*Laboratory Work.* This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

No. of Swabs examined in 1951	...	...	62
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	13
Faeces	...	...	34
Positive for Shigella Sonnei	...	...	10
Other examinations	...	...	10

## SECTION C

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

*Water Supply.* There are two sources: (1) Springs in limestone at Old Chalford. (2) A well sunk in 1941,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the south-east of the town. There are three covered storage reservoirs and also a water tower. The water is chlorinated and is of good quality, though rather hard. Bacteriological examinations carried out each month showed that the water was Class I of the Ministry of Health classification.

*Sewage Disposal.* The majority of the houses in the town are connected to the public sewers. The disposal works are situated just outside the Borough boundary on the Worcester Road. The present scheme is inadequate for the needs of the population and is deficient in many respects. A new scheme has been prepared and has received the approval of the Ministry of Health.

## SECTION D

## HOUSING

*Unfit Houses.* Several of the Clearance Areas which became re-occupied during the War are still inhabited, and there are also a good many other houses in the town. A housing survey to ascertain the position accurately would be desirable. There are two hutted camps in the Rural District which belong to the Council which have been the subject of numerous complaints owing to dampness.

## SECTION E

## FOOD INSPECTION

*Meat Inspection.* Meat is inspected at the Central Slaughter House of the Ministry of Food at Chipping Norton by the Sanitary Inspector of the Borough and Rural District. The following are the details required by the Ministry of Health.

*Meat Inspection 1951*

	<i>Cattle exclud- ing Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number killed	1407	348	793	3406	307	6261
Number inspected	1407	348	793	3406	307	6261
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i> Whole carcasses condemned	7	8	6	32	6	59
Carcasses of which part or organ was condemned ... ..	417	98	8	111	30	664
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis	30.1	30.5	1.8	4.2	11.7	—
<i>Tuberculosis only</i> Whole carcass condemned ...	7	10	—	—	2	19
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	139	37	1	—	8	185
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis ... ..	10.4	13.5	0.13	—	3.3	—

Total weight of Meat Condemed in the year 1951:

15 tons, 4 cwt. 1 qtr. 4 lb.

*Food Poisoning.* No cases occurred during the year.

## SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

<i>Disease</i>	No. of cases Notified	No. Admit- ted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Scarlet Fever ... ..	2	0	0
Measles ... ..	103	0	0
Whooping Cough ... ..	9	0	0
Dysentry ... ..	5	0	0
Erysipelas ... ..	1	0	0

*Scarlet Fever.* Only 2 cases occurred during the year. Both were in school children and were isolated at home.

*Measles.* 1951 was an epidemic year for Measles in this area. 103 cases occurred. Few complications were reported and there were no deaths.

*Dysentery.* 5 cases at a Children's Home. As there were many carriers of the disease all the children in the home were treated with sulphonamides. No further cases occurred and the outbreak came to an end.

## TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
0—1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1—5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
15—25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0

## FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1949

<i>Inspections</i>	No. in Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
1. Factories in which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply ... ..	15	19	—	—
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies ... ..	15	19	—	—
3. Other Premises ... ..	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	30	38	—	—

2. <i>Defects Found</i>				Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1.	Want of Cleanliness			3	3	
Sec. 2.	Overcrowding					
Sec. 3.	Unreasonable temperature					
Sec. 4.	Inadequate ventilation					
Sec. 6.	Ineffective Drainage of floors					
Sec. 7.	Sanitary conveniences					
	(a) Insufficient	...	...	—	—	—
	(b) Unsuitable or defective			2	2	—
	(c) Not separate for sexes			—	—	—
Other offences against the Act				...	—	—
					—	—
				5	5	—
No. of Outworkers				...	...	...
				70		



## WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

## SECTION A

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres ... ..	1306
Population:	
Census, 1951 ... ..	6553
Mean Population, 1951 (R.G.'s estimate) ...	6461
Number of Inhabited Houses ... ..	1988
Rateable Value ... ..	£41503
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ... ..	£158

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main industry of the town is blanket making, an industry which existed in Witney from very early times. The factories are modern, well conducted and the general working conditions are of an exceptionally high standard. There is also a glove factory in the town, two large laundries, a brewery and a mineral water manufacturing works.

More recently a machine tools works and a military clothing factory have been established. A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed at an electric clock factory just outside the town and also in connection with the Nuffield Group of Industries at Oxford.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

## BIRTH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate per 1000
Legitimate ... ..	84	40	44	13.8
Illegitimate ... ..	5	2	3	
Total	89	42	47	
England and Wales ... ..				15.5

Stillbirths—Rate per 1000 births—33.

## DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	Death Rate per 1000
Deaths ... ..	78	42	36	11.6
England and Wales ... ..				12.5

*Causes of Death:*

Cancer ... ..	13
Leukaemia ... ..	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	20
Coronary Thrombosis ... ..	9

Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	1
Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	16
Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	6
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	1
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	4
Accidents	...	...	...	...	1
Suicide	...	...	...	...	4
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	78

## MATERNAL DEATH RATE

Nil

## INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	...	2
Deaths under 4 weeks	...	...	...	...	1
Infant Mortality—per 1000 Births.	Total 22.4				
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	24
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	Nil
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	29.6
Causes of Death:					
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	1
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths from:					
Cancer	...	...	...	...	11
Measles	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	0

## SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
FOR THE AREA

*Laboratory Examinations.* These are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

No. of Swabs examined	...	...	...	...	5
Positive for Streptococci	...	...	...	...	2
Faeces	...	...	...	...	3
Other Examinations	...	...	...	...	2

## SECTION C

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. (i) *Water Supply.* The present scheme was completed at the end of 1936. The water is taken from the River Windrush at a point situated just below Worsham Mill in the parish of Asthall, about 4 miles from Witney. The water flows into a raw water storage tank with a capacity of 15 hours' supply where clarification and coagulation by Aluminium Sulphate takes place; from this point the clarified water gravitates to three filter beds (each 150 sq. feet) and passes to the chlorinating plant after which it is dechlorinated by Ammonia treatment. It is pumped to a covered service reservoir situated at Whitehall—at a height of 402 feet—i.e. 25 feet higher than the former water tower, and with a capacity for 3 days' storage; from the reservoir it gravitates to the town in 12 in. mains.

*Water Analysis.* Quarterly bacteriological examinations of the water have been carried out during the year at the University of Birmingham. All showed satisfactory results, there being no B. Coli. in 100 c.c.

*Sewage Disposal.* An extension of the existing sewage works with larger settling tanks and increased filtration is urgently necessary in order to deal with the sewage of the area added by the Oxfordshire Review Order. The parish of Coggs which is at present dealt with separately by land irrigation will ultimately come into the main scheme. Also the increase in the number of houses just before the war has placed an added strain on the sewage disposal works. A scheme has been prepared for submission to the Ministry for the extension of the sewage works in Ducklington Lane and the improvement of the Dark Lane pumping station, and the new pumping main.

## SECTION D

## HOUSING

*Council Houses.* Since 1945, 198 houses have been completed by the Council and occupied. 50 houses were built by the Council in 1951 and 7 by private enterprise.

*Unfit Houses.* The actual number of houses which would require to be dealt with under Section 11 is uncertain but as far as is known at present it is not likely to be large.

During 1951 a Clearance Order in respect of 4 houses at Narrow Hill was confirmed by the Ministry; the houses have been demolished and the tenants re-housed. This is the first Clearance Order to be obtained by any of the Local Authorities in the County since the War.

There are still a number of army huts which are occupied by families near the Football Ground; the conditions there are unsatisfactory and it is hoped that these families will shortly be re-housed by the Council and the huts on the site closed.

SECTION E  
INSPECTION OF FOOD

Inspection of meat in the Urban District is carried out by Mr. W. S. Hetherington, Sanitary Inspector, at the Central Slaughter-house, West End, Witney, which is under the Ministry of Food.

Full figures for 1951 are not available but the following is the number of animals killed during the year:

Cattle (including cows)	...	...	...	...	...	2061
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	1149
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	3287
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	737
Total	...	...	...	...	...	7234

*Bye-laws under Food and Drugs Act 1938 Sec. 15*

These Bye-laws have been adopted by the Council and periodic visits are carried out by the Sanitary Inspector to ensure that they are being complied with.

*Food Poisoning.* No cases were reported during 1951.

SECTION F  
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1951

Disease	No. of Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Measles ... ..	96	1	0
Pneumonia ... ..	1	0	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	0	0

*Measles.* 96 cases were notified during the year. Few serious complications occurred and there were no deaths.

*Scarlet Fever.* One case occurred in a boy, aged 5 who was isolated at home.

*Meningococcal Infection.* An acute Septicaemic case occurred in a child of 8 months associated with suprarenal haemorrhage; the case was fatal and was not notified.

*Non-notifiable Diseases.* Mumps 23. Chickenpox 4. Ringworm 1. Impetigo 1.

*School Closures.* Nil.

## TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1—5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

## FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	No. of Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply ... ..	12	3	1	—
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies ... ..	54	20	3	—
3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies ... ..	1	2	—	—
Total ... ..	66	25	4	—

2. Defects Found	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness			
Sec. 2. Overcrowding			
Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature			
Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation			
Sec. 6. Ineffective Drainage of floors			
Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences			
(a) Insufficient ... ..	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	2	2
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act ... ..	—	4	4
		—	—
		6	6
No. of Outworkers ... ..	82		

## WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

## SECTION A

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Population:							
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	1713
Mean Population, 1951 (R.G.'s estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1690
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	360
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	451
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£7119
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£28 3 1

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main industry of the town is glove making; there are five glove factories. The town is in the centre of a large agricultural district, and a considerable number of agricultural workers live in the borough.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

## BIRTH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate per 1000
Legitimate	21	6	15	13.02
Illegitimate	1	1	0	
England and Wales				15.5
Still Births. Rate per 1000 births:—	Nil.			

## DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	Death Rate per 1000
Deaths	22	11	11	
Death Rate per 1000				13.02
Corrected Death Rate				9.5
England and Wales				12.5

The following were the causes of death:

Cancer	...	...	...	2
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	...	...	...	3
Heart Disease	...	...	...	5
Other Diseases of Circulation	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	1
Other Causes	...	...	...	4
				—
Total	...	...	...	22
				—

## MATERNAL DEATH RATE

There were no deaths from puerperal causes.

## INFANT MORTALITY

No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year	...	0
No. of deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	...	0
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births Total	...	Nil
	Legitimate	Nil
	Illegitimate	Nil
England and Wales	... ..	29.6
No. of deaths from Cancer	... ..	2
No. of deaths from Measles	... ..	0
No. of deaths from Whooping Cough	... ..	0

## SECTION B

*Laboratory Work.* This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

No. of Swabs examined	... ..	5
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci	... ..	3
Negative	... ..	2
Faeces	... ..	8
Positive for S. Sonnei	... ..	3
Other examinations	... ..	4

## SECTION C

*Water Supply.* The Borough is supplied from the Oxford City Waterworks at Swinford. The adjoining parishes of Bladon and Hensington Without have the same supply.

*Drainage and Sewerage.* The sewerage scheme is now completed. The outfall works are designed to deal with a dry weather flow of 59,000 gallons per day, and are situated close to the River Glyne. The purification works consist of detention chambers, sedimentation tanks, percolating filters and a humus tank, the effluent being discharged into the River Glyne. It is necessary to pump the entire flow to the outfall works.

SECTION D  
HOUSING

*Council Houses.* 44 houses have been completed in the post-war building programme and of these 3 were completed in 1951. There are 6 bungalows for elderly people. Owing to lack of suitable sites in the Borough a number of houses have been built in the parish of Hensington Without in the Chipping Norton Rural District. A new

scheme has been prepared for 27 houses in Rectory Lane; this scheme includes 11 houses, 12 flats and 4 bungalows for elderly people.

*Unfit Houses.* There are a considerable number of unfit houses in the Borough, especially in Old Woodstock, and in the lower part of the town near the river; these will require to be dealt with as soon as conditions permit.

#### SECTION E FOOD INSPECTION

*Meat Inspection.* Meat sold in the Borough is inspected at the Central Slaughterhouse, Witney (under the Ministry of Food), by Mr. W. Hetherington, Sanitary Inspector, Witney U.D.C.

*Food Poisoning Outbreaks.* Nil.

#### SECTION F PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	No. of Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	1	0
Dysentery ... ..	2	0	0

The number of infectious diseases in the Borough in 1951 has been exceptionally low.

*Scarlet Fever.* One case occurred in a girl age 14, who was admitted to hospital.

*Dysentery.* Two cases occurred in a mother and a child in the same household. Both were mild cases of the Sonne type.

*Non-notifiable Diseases.* Nil.

*School Closures.* Nil.

#### TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1—5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0



## FACTORIES ACTS 1937-1948

*Inspections*

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. No. to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply ... ..	10	5	—	—
2. No. to which Sec. 7 applies	—	—	—	—
3. Other Premises ... ..	—	—	—	—
	—	—		
Total ... ..	10	5		

Found Remedied Referred by  
H.M. Inspector

*2. Defects Found*

Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness

Sec. 2. Overcrowding

Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature

Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation

Sec. 6. Ineffective Drainage of floors

Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences

(a) Insufficient ... ..	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil

No. of out-workers ... .. 46

## BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

## PARISHES

Alkerton	East Adderbury	Shennington
Barford St. John and St. Michael	Epwell	Shutford
Bloxham	Hanwell	Sibford Ferris
Bodicote	Hook Norton	Sibford Gower
Bourton	Horley	South Newington
Broughton	Hornton	Steeple Aston
Claydon with Clattercote	Middle Aston	Swalcliffe
Cropredy	Milcombe	Tadmarton
Deddington	Milton	Wardington
Drayton	Mollington	West Adderbury
Duns Tew	North Aston	Wiggington
	North Newington	Wroxton
	Prescote	

## SECTION A

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres ... ..	59051
Population:	
Census, 1951 ... ..	14389
Mean Population, 1951 (R.G.'s estimate) ...	14770
Number of Inhabited Houses ... ..	3712
Rateable Value ... ..	£57112
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ... ..	£224

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The district is mainly agricultural but there is extensive ironstone quarrying in and around the parishes of Horley, Hornton and Wroxton and to a lesser extent at Bloxham and Hook Norton. Further developments in the future in this direction may be expected at Bloxham, Hook Norton and Shennington. There is also an agricultural seed factory at Adderbury, a carpet factory at Bloxham and a brewery at Hook Norton.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

## BIRTH RATE

	Total	Male	Female
No. of Births (Legitimate)	226	122	104
No. of Births (Illegitimate)	7	5	2
Totals ... ..	233	127	106
Birth Rate per 1000 ...	16.4		
England and Wales ...	15.5		
Stillbirths—per 1000 Births	11		

## DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female
No. of Deaths ... ..	185	80	105
Death Rate per 1000 ... ..	12.5		
Corrected Death Rate ... ..	10.5		
England and Wales ... ..	12.5		

*Causes of Death*

Cancer ... ..			20
Syphilitic Disease ... ..			1
Leukaemia ... ..			1
Diabetes ... ..			2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ... ..			41
Coronary Disease ... ..			16
Hypertension with Heart Disease ... ..			7
Other Heart Disease ... ..			32
Other Circulatory Disease ... ..			5
Influenza ... ..			7
Pneumonia ... ..			8
Bronchitis ... ..			8
Other Respiratory Disease ... ..			1
Peptic Ulcer ... ..			6
Nephritis ... ..			2
Enlarged Prostate ... ..			2
Congenital Malformations ... ..			1
Other Diseases ... ..			19
Motor Accidents ... ..			2
Other Accidents ... ..			4
Total ... ..			185

## MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil

## INFANT MORTALITY

No. of deaths under 1 year ... ..			3
No. of deaths under 4 years ... ..			2
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births ... ..			12.8
Legitimate ... ..			9
Illegitimate ... ..			142
Causes of Death:			
Prematurity ... ..			1
Imperforate Anus ... ..			1
Broncho-pneumonia ... ..			1

No. of Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	20
No. of Deaths from Measles	...	...	...	...	0
No. of Deaths from Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	0

## SECTION B

## LABORATORY WORK

No. of Swabs examined	...	...	...	54
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	13
Faeces	...	...	...	22
Positive for Salmonella	...	...	...	2

## SECTION C

## WATER SUPPLY

Under the Banbury Corporation Act 1946 the Banbury Town Council acquired power to supply water to the whole of the Banbury Rural District with the exception of the parishes of Deddington, Duns Tew, Steeple Aston and North Aston.

The villages of East and West Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote and part of Milton receive water direct from the Banbury Borough Supply.

This supply comes from (1) the River Cherwell at Grimsbury and (2) the Sor Brook at Bodicote. It is treated by means of sand filters and chlorinated; during 1951 the supply was constant and sufficient. 65 samples were taken for chemical and bacteriological examination during the year. All were reported to be satisfactory and suitable for a public supply.

In addition to the parishes of East and West Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote and Milton a large part of the Rural District is now in the Borough Statutory Area for water supply. The other villages at present have their own sources of water supply, although they are in the Borough Statutory Area.

## BOROUGH OF BANBURY STATUTORY AREA

*Adderbury East and West.* Banbury Borough supply. Piped; Satisfactory.

*Alkerton.* There is a public pump where the water is of satisfactory quality. Position in this village is unsatisfactory.

*Barford St. John and St. Michael.* Wells, some of which are polluted. Position unsatisfactory.

*Bloxham and Bodicote.* Both supplied by Banbury Borough. Piped supply. Satisfactory.

*Bourton.* There is a piped supply from a ram for part of the village; the overflow is used for cattle. The scheme is primitive and unsatisfactory and often short in the summer months. There are also wells in the lower part of the village which are of doubtful quality.

*Broughton.* Wells entirely, which have been short in dry summers. There is a private spring which might possibly supply this village and North Newington.

*Claydon.* Position very unsatisfactory. Public and private wells. Many are polluted. Water has had to be carted in dry periods. Some of the inhabitants have to fetch water half a mile. The problem in this village is very difficult as there is no satisfactory source in the neighbourhood. There is, however, a well at the Council Houses with automatic pumping which is satisfactory.

*Cropredy.* Part of this village is supplied from a spring owned by Brasenose College, Oxford—this is a piped supply. There are also private wells, several of which are known to be polluted. The piped supply is intermittent and unsatisfactory.

*Drayton.* Several private and public wells.

*Epwell.* Wells and springs of satisfactory quality and quantity. No piped supply.

*Hanwell.* There is a piped supply which is vested in Hanwell Estate; it consists of a well and a service reservoir. There are also wells and springs. A public supply is necessary but it is difficult to find a source.

*Hook Norton.* The position in this village is most unsatisfactory. There are wells and a public spring, but practically all the sources in the village are polluted and water has been carted to the village since 1936. There is, however, a piped supply from a public spring to the Council Houses which is of satisfactory quality. The population of the village is 1200 and a water scheme is urgently necessary but has not been carried out in the past owing to lack of a suitable source of supply.

*Horley.* There is a private spring in the village, the overflow of which is piped to four standpipes. A water scheme is necessary, and there is a good spring in ironstone rock in the neighbourhood which could be utilized.

*Hornton.* Piped supply from a spring, at Ragnal Bottom. The water is pumped to a reservoir of one day's storage capacity. Satisfactory in quality and quantity.

*Milcombe.* There is a public well and a spring which belongs to Christ Church. The latter is piped to a standpipe. The supply meets the needs of the village in normal times.

*Milton.* The public supply is from Banbury Borough, but a considerable number of the houses are still supplied by wells.

*Mollington.* There is a public well which is polluted and a spring which is satisfactory. There are also several private wells. A public water supply is needed.

*North Newington.* There is a public well augmented by a private well.

*South Newington.* There are 56 wells in the village, some of which are known to be polluted. A public supply is required and this could probably be met by an extension from Wiggington.

*Shennington.* Public supply from a spring with a raising plant consisting of a wind pump and an auxiliary petrol engine; there is a service reservoir of three days' capacity. Piped supply.

*Shutford.* Wells and springs.

*Sibford Ferris and Sibford Gower.* Public piped supply from a spring. There are 12 standpipes in the village.

*Swalcliffe.* Wells.

*Tadmarton.* Wells.

*Wardington.* Piped supply from a bore 230 feet deep, close to a spring. The supply has not been sufficient. Carting is necessary for the higher parts of the village.

*Wiggington.* Public piped supply from a spring which is satisfactory.

*Wroxton.* Public and private wells. Several are known to be polluted including the well at the Vicarage.

#### BANBURY R.D.C. AREA

The Banbury Rural District are the water undertakers only for the five southern parishes of the area viz *Deddington, Duns Tew, North Aston, Middle Aston, Steeple Aston*. The whole of the remaining portion of the district is vested in the Banbury Borough Council for the purpose of water supply. In that part of the Southern District administered by the Rural District Council, *Deddington and Duns Tew* are the only parishes that have a piped water supply.

*North Aston* principally derives its water from private wells and springs though the Estate there does supply water to its own property.

*Middle Aston* is owned practically by one estate which supplies water to its own property.

*Steeple Aston* depends upon private wells and springs with the exception of the Council's housing estate which comprises 28 houses. This estate is supplied by the Council from a well 50 feet deep to which automatic pumping is installed. The supply has not failed since it was put into operation some 15 years ago.

*Deddington* and *Duns Tew* water supply is derived from springs which are within the parish of *Duns Tew*. These are liable to considerable fluctuation of flow as between winter and summer, in the former about 93,000 gallons per day and in the latter 46,500 gallons per day, and during the summertime the whole of the available water flowing into the system is used, which seems to indicate a consumption of about 32 gallons per head per day. The water is collected in an underground reservoir and pumped direct into the mains. The pumping plant consists of fully automatic Brunston Electric Centrifugal Pumps, each having an output of 50 gallons per minute.

This plant has fulfilled its functions well for the past fourteen years. The water is not treated: it is bacteriologically tested periodically. This work is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory at Oxford.

There is no reservoir on the distribution system but the mains consist of 2 inch and 3 inch class 'C' asbestos pipes which have proved satisfactory in use. There is no systematic check on waste, but the pressure charts at the Pump House clearly indicate any abnormal use or waste, as the case may be, then it is traced and rectified.

One man is employed in the care of the works, and he visits the Pump House once daily. With regard to the future treatment of this Southern area, the District Council have been negotiating with the Oxford City Council to formulate the pipe supply system to that area. The cost submitted for this proposal was found to be prohibitive and in consequence referred back to the City Council with a view of them presenting a more economical proposal.

The water supplies in the district may be divided into the following categories:

1. Villages with a piped supply which is satisfactory and sufficient: Adderbury East and West, Bloxham, Bodicote, Milton, Cropredy, Deddington, Horton, Shennington, Sibford Ferris, Sibford Gower and Wiggington. Wardington has a piped supply which at present is insufficient.

2. Villages in which there is no satisfactory piped supply and a public supply is necessary.

Alkerton, Barford St. John and St. Michael, Bourton, Broughton, Claydon, Drayton, Epwell, Hanwell, Hook Norton, Horley, Milcombe, Mollington, Middle Aston, North Aston, North and South Newington, Shutford, Steeple Aston, Swalcliffe and Wroxton.

*Water examination.* 87 specimens were examined bacteriologically and classified as follows:

	Public Supplies	Private Supplies	Total
Class 1	14	10	24
Class 2	4	3	7
Class 3	4	1	5
Class 4	—	37	37
Total	22	51	73

*Drainage and Sewerage.* At present there are public sewers with sewerage disposal work in the following parishes:

East and West Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote, Steeple Aston, Wardington, Deddington and Great Bourton.

The following is an outline of the position in each parish:

*Adderbury.* Sewered, but evidence of considerable infiltration from the area of Adderbury West. Works require modernizing. Investigations in progress.

*Alkerton.* No Sewers.

*Aston, Middle.* No sewers.

*Aston, North.* No sewers.

*Aston, Steeple.* Southern portion sewered, requires extension at a later date.

*Barfords.* No sewers.

*Bloxham.* Partly sewered. Ministry have awarded a starting date for scheme, including new works.

*Bodicote.* Sewered. A considerable amount of surface water is also allowed into sewers making purification difficult at times.

*Bourtons.* Partly sewered to irrigation areas. Will need modernizing when public water supply becomes available.

*Broughton.* No sewers.

*Claydon with Clattercote.* No sewers.

*Cropredy.* Partly sewered. New scheme awaiting Town Planning approval before submission to the Ministry.

*Clifton.* Scheme in course of preparation.

*Deddington.* Sewered, but as with Bodicote, the Disposal Works have to deal with storm water. A storm water tank is required and as building progresses in the village the works will require enlargement.

*Drayton.* No sewers.

*Duns Tew.* No sewers, but a public water supply is available.

*Epwell.* No sewers.

*Hanwell.* No sewers.

*Hempton.* No sewers, but a public water supply is available.

*Hook Norton.* Small part of village sewered to unsatisfactory septic tanks. This village constitutes a major problem from the point of the provision of services.



*Horley.* Scheme submitted to the Ministry.

*Hornton.* No proper sewers. A scheme is urgently required because a public water supply is available and development of the village is likely to be restricted.

*Milcombe.* Scheme approved, but in abeyance until water supply is available later this year.

*Milton.* No sewers, but a public water supply is available.

*Mollington.* No sewers.

*Newington, North.* No sewers.

*Newington, South.* No Sewers.

*Shenington.* No sewers. A public water supply is available and it is recommended that a scheme be prepared (to include Alkerton) as soon as circumstances permit.

*Shutford.* No sewers.

*Sibfords.* Scheme prepared and submitted for approval.

*Swalcliffe.* No sewers.

*Tadmarton.* No sewers.

*Wardington.* More or less completely sewered but system needs modernizing. The provision of a settling tank at the works is urgently required.

*Wiggington.* No sewers but a public water supply is available.

*Wroxton.* No sewers.

#### SECTION D HOUSING

*New Houses.* During the year 36 new houses have been completed by the Council and 12 by private enterprise.

*Hutted Camps.* There are three hutted camps in the district—Barford (including Bloxham) 64, Duns Tew 7 and Shenington 2.

*Housing Act 1936 Sec. 11.* 12 houses were represented as unfit for habitation during the year with a view to being dealt with under Housing Act 1936 Sec. 11. in the following parishes: Bloxham 3, Sibford Ferris 2, Swalcliffe 2, Hook Norton 1, Claydon 4.

*Rural Housing Survey.* The rural housing survey was completed during the year. Of 3026 houses in the rural district 827 are in Class 4, unfit for habitation. The villages of Bloxham, Deddington, Hook Norton and Wardington show the highest figures. In several villages, e.g., Drayton, Milcombe, Milton and South Newington more than half

of the existing houses are in Class 4. This presents a definite housing problem for the rural district and one which will not be capable of solution for some considerable time. An effort is made to deal with houses mentioned as they fall vacant, but it appears it will be some time until the Ministry will permit housing programmes to re-house tenants in unfit houses.

The following table gives the details:

	1	2	3	4	Total
Adderbury, East ...	45	38	34	25	142
Adderbury, West ...	6	11	23	11	51
Alkerton ...	1	2	9	10	22
Aston, Middle ...	4	2	10	12	28
Aston, North ...	5	0	4	4	13
Aston, Steeple ...	25	13	30	24	92
Barford St. John ...	3	2	9	0	14
Barford-St.-Michael ...	15	13	28	4	60
Bloxham ...	51	20	68	107	246
Bodicote ...	13	24	28	46	111
Bourton, Little ...	2	8	11	4	25
Bourton, Great ...	15	14	48	21	98
Broughton ...	0	9	2	19	30
Claydon, Clattercote and Prescote ...	20	17	16	10	63
Cropredy ...	32	79	26	2	139
Deddington ...	76	64	98	78	316
Drayton ...	2	14	7	28	51
Duns Tew ...	15	18	25	4	62
Epwell ...	3	6	19	14	42
Hanwell ...	9	14	25	1	49
Hook Norton ...	93	107	82	53	335
Horley ...	10	9	19	16	54
Hornton ...	0	9	14	10	33
Milcombe ...	2	10	1	28	41
Milton ...	0	6	5	26	37
Mollington ...	5	19	27	2	53
Newington, North ...	9	3	8	37	57
Newington, South ...	1	11	15	5	32
Shenington ...	13	13	16	8	50
Shutford ...	1	3	17	40	61
Sibford Ferris ...	9	8	24	1	42
Sibford Gower ...	22	16	18	1	57
Swalcliffe ...	15	10	14	22	61
Tadmarton ...	19	5	10	29	63
Wardington ...	28	20	39	58	145
Wiggington ...	17	8	18	1	44

Wroxton ... ..	14	34	43	10	101
Balscote ... ..	5	3	8	18	34
Clifton ... ..	1	4	12	19	36
Hempton ... ..	3	2	12	19	36
	609	668	922	827	3026

SECTION E  
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

*Meat.* Slaughtering for the district is carried out at the centralized slaughter-house of the Ministry of Food, Seven Acre Road, Banbury and is inspected by Mr. F. Appleyard, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Borough of Banbury and his staff.

The following table in the form required by the Ministry of Health gives the details required for 1951.

*Carcases Inspected and Condemned*

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed ... ..	2131	470	1545	5654	1411
Number Inspected ... ..	2131	470	1545	5654	1411
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	3	25	16	35	16
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	753	233	15	698	133
Percentage of No. inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ... ..	35.5	54.9	2.0	12.9	10.6
<i>Tuberculosis</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	6	12	2	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	174	92	1	—	45
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	8.4	22.1	.2	—	3.3

*Food Poisoning.* One case occurred in a child of 14 months at Hook Norton due to Salmonella infection; the source was untraced.

SECTION F  
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

Scarlet Fever	...	...	15	7	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	102	0	0
Measles	...	...	231	0	0
Pneumonia	...	...	20	0	8
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	1	1	0
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	...	...	1	1	0
Erysipelas	...	...	1	0	0
Typhoid	...	...	1	1	0

*Scarlet Fever.* 15 cases occurred during the year. 7 were removed to hospital and 8 were isolated at home.

9 of the cases occurred in Shenington and one case occurred in each of the following parishes—Bodicote, Bloxham, Adderbury, Sibford Gower, South Newington, Alkerton and Hook Norton.

With regard to the Shenington outbreak the majority of the cases occurred in the children attending the village school. The school children were swabbed and two nasal carriers of Haemolytic Streptococci found and isolated.

*Measles.* 231 cases occurred; few complications were reported.

*Whooping Cough.* 102 cases occurred during the year.

*Meningococcal Infection.* One case occurred in a child, age 1 year in an overcrowded house.

*Poliomyelitis.* One paralytic case in a child age 2 at Adderbury.

*Typhoid.* A case occurred in a girl age 14 at Hornton. Full investigation failed to reveal any possible source of infection.

*Non-notifiable Diseases.*

*Bornholm Disease.* An outbreak of Bornholm Disease occurred at a residential school in the district in June 1951. 62 pupils were involved out of 120.

No possible source of infection was traced. The disease was of sudden onset, with a temperature of 102°-103° and influenza-like symptoms, but associated with pains in the chest or abdomen; quite frequently there was shoulder pain. There was also severe headache and backache. A feature of the disease was the tendency to recurrence as in 8 cases there was a recurrence of symptoms after the initial attack had subsided. The average length of stay in the School Sanitorium was

7 days, except in the cases which recurred. There were no complications and no cases occurred amongst the staff. The outbreak lasted from May 17th to July 3rd, and is believed to be the first outbreak to be recorded in Oxfordshire. An outbreak occurred in the City of Oxford in September.

The following non-notifiable diseases have been reported from the schools:

Chickenpox 30; German Measles 33.

*School Closures:* Nil.

#### TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
25—35	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	4	2	1	0	0	0	0

#### FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES				
1. Factories to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply ... ..	53	8	—	—
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies ... ..	8	—	—	—
3. Other Premises ... ..	15	—	—	—
Total ... ..	76	8		
DEFECTS FOUND				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..				
Want of Ventilation ... ..				
Overcrowding ... ..				
Other Nuisances ... ..				
Sanitary Accommodation:				
Insufficient ... ..			1	1
Unsuitable or defective ... ..				
Not separate for sexes ... ..				
No. of outworkers ... ..		4		

## ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

Castle Wharf,  
Banbury,  
Oxon.

February, 1952.

*To the Chairman and Members of the General Purposes Committee*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the Public Health Department for the Year 1951.

During April, the period between the resignation of Mr. A. Hunt and my taking up the appointment, the Department's activities were under the direction of the Additional Sanitary Inspector, Mr. C. A. Whittle—a task that he performed diligently and efficiently. Mr. Whittle has also been responsible for the completion of the Rural Housing Survey and collating the material for the computation of this Report.

Finally, I take this opportunity of thanking all members of my staff for their loyalty and enthusiasm in dealing with the many varied problems which arose during the course of the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

D. C. THOMPSON.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

*Water.* The responsibility of providing a wholesome supply of piped water to the rural area is shared by the District Council and the Banbury Borough Council.

The Department maintain a pumping station at Dane Hill which supplies the villages of Duns Tew, Deddington, Hempton and Clifton. This supply has proved to be of excellent quality and sufficient in quantity.

With the exception of Adderbury East and West, Bloxham, Milton, and Bodicote, which are supplied and maintained by the Borough Council, the remaining villages are dependent on supplies, piped from what were once private sources, or from individual springs and wells.

It would appear that the Dane Hill supply is capable of development with a resultant increased supply to Clifton and Hempton.

*Sampling. Bacteriological Analysis.* Routine water sampling was practised throughout the year. Samples are submitted to the Public Health Laboratories, Oxford, for bacteriological analysis. Sixty-six samples from public and private supplies were submitted and of these forty-one were found to be unsatisfactory in varying degrees.

Regular and systematic sampling gives a reliable indication of the quality of the water used for domestic purposes and is of major importance in the continuance and furtherance of public health.

All unsatisfactory supplies are under observation.

*Chemical Analysis.* One sample from the Dane Hill supply, Deddington, was submitted for analysis during the year and was found to be satisfactory.

The total hardness of the water is 41.5 parts per 100,000, and of this, the temporary hardness, removable by boiling, amounts to 23 parts.

#### SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The facilities for the treatment and disposal of sewage throughout the area are unsatisfactory. Existing systems in three of the larger villages are inadequate in construction and equipment and cannot satisfactorily handle the daily flow which increases as the building sites in the villages are developed by local authority and private enterprise.

The larger houses have private disposal units but the majority of the smaller houses, and many of the Council properties, depend on the insanitary bucket with inadequate garden space precluding hygienic and inoffensive disposal in many cases. Similarly, sullage and sink waste water must be disposed of as best they may with considerable annoyance and discomfort to neighbours.

It is hoped that all villages will eventually be sewered and with this development in mind, the Department is preparing various schemes for presentation in due course.

The Ministry of Health have approved schemes for the villages of Bloxham and Milcombe and further schemes for Cropredy and the Sibfords are pending. It is hoped that cuts in capital expenditure which the Government policy may decree will not affect or retard too severely these essential and overdue sanitary improvements.

*Rivers and Streams.* Regular observations are made to prevent possible pollution and the Department works in close collaboration with the Thames Conservancy Board.

*Cess Pits and Septic Tanks.* The emptying of cess pits and septic tanks is now being undertaken monthly by a specialist firm under contract to the local authority. This service is available to the private owner and the system is working satisfactorily.

#### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Routine inspection of the District is carried out from time to time as the Principal Acts demand. Complaints are investigated and information and advice tendered when requested.

##### *General Sanitation—Inspection and Visits*

Water supply	...	...	...	...	78
Drainage	...	...	...	...	140
Tents, vans, sheds	...	...	...	...	11
Factories	...	...	...	...	1

Workshops, workplaces	...	...	...	4
Outworkers	...	...	...	3
Bakehouses	...	...	...	3
Refuse collection	...	...	...	5
Refuse disposal	...	...	...	7
Shops	...	...	...	35
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	77
<i>Visits under the Principal Acts</i>				
Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	172
Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	743
Food and Drugs Act, Shops Act, Petroleum Act	...	...	...	89

### HOUSING

*New buildings.* During the year 36 houses have been completed by the Council. An additional 4 have been commenced but delay has held up completion. Private enterprise has erected 12 units.

*Existing buildings.* Steady but slow progress has been made during the year in the repair and maintenance of village property. Owners have in the majority of cases proved co-operative to requests made by the Department and it has not been necessary to employ formal action except in a few isolated cases.

*General observations.* In administering the Housing and Public Health Acts, difficulty has been experienced due primarily to materials being in short supply and frequently of inferior quality. These shortages, together with the unskilled labour available, have resulted in delay and expense.

Unfortunately the position is not conducive to immediate or rapid improvement.

*Rural Housing Survey.* This survey which the Ministry of Health requested all Rural District Authorities to carry out as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities, has now been completed. The work has been detailed and recording continuous and arduous.

The figures in the appendix at the end of this Report give an indication as to the present repair and condition of existing property. It is evident that much work and forethought must be given to this problem.

The existence of sub-standard property constitutes a national problem and provides a challenge to both members and officials of Rural Authorities who by their combined efforts and wise policies can lay the foundations to works providing great benefits for future generations.

*Tents, vans and sheds.* A number of persons experiencing difficulty in securing permanent housing accommodation have purchased caravans and applied to the Department for licences to occupy an approved site. These sites have been inspected and found satisfactory.



## PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING

This important sanitary service operated by the Department with one petrol driven low loading wagon provides a fortnightly collection of household refuse in each village in the rural area.

The growing number of new Council properties and private houses in several of the larger villages, has resulted in the present system working to full capacity. This overloading, together with the difficulty in engaging suitable labour, renders the service particularly vulnerable to breakdown.

A complete investigation and overhaul of the present system seems imperative if a reasonable and comparable service is to continue in the future.

*Refuse Disposal.* The disposal of refuse is by the controlled system of tipping. Efforts have been made to tidy up various sites and are proving most successful. The increased tonnage handled yearly will in the future necessitate additional tips and a revised scheme is being prepared by the Department for future presentation.

Approximately 2500 tons of refuse were disposed of in the 6 tips operating in the area.

*Salvage.* Waste paper, mixed scrap and rags were presalvaged as far as possible. The total weights and the value of the salvaged materials are given below:

Waste paper	54 cwts.	£17 0 0
Mixed scrap	13 cwts.	£1 6 0
Rags	8 cwts. 2 qtrs.	£8 10 0
	Total	<u>£26 16 0</u>

## CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DISTRICT

These are, in their order of importance, considered to be:

1. A piped supply of water to all parishes and a reduction in the number of private water supplies.
2. A sewerage system in all villages and abolition of bucket lavatories.
3. An improved refuse and salvage collection system.
4. A progressive policy for the improvement, clearance and re-development of existing property.
5. A site for caravan standings with water supply, drainage and ablution facilities.

## FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

The examination of all meat is carried out in the centralized slaughterhouse in Banbury under the direction of Mr. Appleyard, the Senior Sanitary Inspector for the Borough.

A small proportion of canned meats, processed foods and prepacked goods is inspected as routine work by the Sanitary Inspector. In practice it is found that the quality of most food exposed for sale is satisfactory and shop owners frequently call in the Department when doubtful as to fitness for sale.

The following table gives articles of food voluntarily surrendered:

Carcase meat	...	...	...	47 lbs. 14 ozs.
Bacon	...	...	...	1 lb. 1 oz.
Assorted canned foods	...	...	...	25 lbs.

*Shops.* Routine inspections are made with special inspections as required.

#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Visits are made in all cases of notifiable disease. House reports are sent to the Medical Officer of Health where necessary and arrangements made to remove patients to isolation hospital as occasion demands.

Terminal disinfection is carried out to premises and household effects.

#### DISINFECTION

During the year one Council owned property was found to be infested with bedbugs. Stripping of the room, spraying of furniture and destruction of bedding, proved effective in their eradication.

#### FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Routine and special visits were made to the above premises during the year for the enforcement of the provisions relating to health. Defects noted were lack of or insufficient sanitary accommodation, and these were notified to the owners who put the necessary work in hand.

*Out-Workers.* Several persons are engaged in the partial making of goods at home. All premises were visited and found to be satisfactory.

#### RODENT CONTROL

During the war this work was found to be most important in conserving food supplies and preventing damage by rats and mice and it has been considered desirable by the Government to extend these functions to local authorities.

A full time operator is employed by the Council. Treatments are undertaken in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and considerable success has attended the work.



## BIRTH RATE

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
No. of Births ... ..	282	146	136
Legitimate ... ..	268	134	132
Illegitimate ... ..	16	12	4
Birth Rate per 1000 ... ..	...	17.9	
England and Wales ... ..	...	15.5	
Still Births—Rate per 1000 ... ..	...	10	

## DEATH RATE

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
No. of Deaths ... ..	187	88	99
Death Rate per 1000 ... ..	...	11.8	
Corrected Death Rate ... ..	...	10.15	
England and Wales ... ..	...	12.5	

*Causes of Death:*

Respiratory Tuberculosis ... ..	4
Other Tuberculosis ... ..	1
Measles ... ..	2
Other Infectious Diseases ... ..	1
Cancer ... ..	28
Diabetes ... ..	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ... ..	24
Coronary Disease ... ..	19
Hypertension with Heart Disease ... ..	3
Other Heart Disease ... ..	49
Other Circulatory Disease ... ..	5
Influenza ... ..	5
Pneumonia ... ..	10
Bronchitis ... ..	7
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	1
Gastritis ... ..	1
Nephritis ... ..	3
Enlarged Prostate ... ..	1
Congenital Malformations ... ..	3
Other Diseases ... ..	13
Motor Accidents ... ..	4
	—
Total ... ..	187
	—

## MATERNAL DEATHS

Maternal Death Rate ... ..	Nil
----------------------------	-----

## INFANT MORTALITY

No. of Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	...	8
No. of Deaths under 4 weeks	...	...	...	...	6
Total Infant Mortality	...	...	...	...	44
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	36
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	125
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	29.6

*Causes of Death:*

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	1
Imperforate Anus	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	1

## SECTION B

*Laboratory Work.* This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford

No. of Swabs examined	...	...	...	48
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	21
Faeces	...	...	...	23
Positive for Shigella Sonnei	...	...	...	6
Positive for Salmonella Paratyphoid B	...	...	...	7

## SECTION C

## WATER SUPPLY

The rise in consumption, both domestic and agricultural, continues and in some parishes where formerly the supplies were adequate, there is not now sufficient for modern demands.

Some progress has been made during the past few years but there are still many villages with supplies which are insufficient or impure. As there seems to be no suitable sources of supply in the majority of cases, the only solution appears to be an area scheme.

The following is an outline of the position in each parish.

*Ascott-under-Wychwood.* The main part of the village has a piped supply from a spring near the Rectory. Recently the mains have been improved; the quality is satisfactory.

A few houses along the Mill Lane obtain water from stand-pipes fed from other springs.

*Blenheim.* Private piped supply from Fair Rosamund's Well. Satisfactory after chlorination.

*Bruern.* Private supply from Bruern Abbey.

*Chadlington.* This village has a piped supply. The main source is a spring at Partridge Covert and is of excellent quality. The mains are small and the houses at the higher levels are short at certain times of the day. A small system supplying Brook End is contaminated. Owing to the

increased number of Council houses it is essential that something should be done, as the present mains are small.

*Charlbury.* About 80 of the houses at the eastern end of the town obtain water from the Fawler Scheme which was connected to the Charlbury mains several years ago. The remainder of the town has a piped supply from springs in oolite; the water is pumped to a reservoir of 40,000 gallons capacity. In dry season these springs are not sufficient and the supply has to be augmented from Fawler.

*Chastleton.* The North Cotswold Rural District Council have extended their mains to supply houses at Bush End and when their high level main is completed they will be able to supply the village of Chastleton as well.

*Chilson.* There is an excellent spring in the village but owing to its position it will not reach some of the houses; three or four houses on Chilson Hill are without water every summer.

*Churchill.* The supply to the village is insufficient and liable to contamination which cannot be stopped owing to the position of the springs. There are two sources, Mayswell and Conduit Farm supplying parts of the village.

Many sources have been investigated over the past 20 years, but all have proved insufficient or contaminated. The possibilities are (1) an area scheme; (2) a supply from the Borough of Chipping Norton; (3) a supply from Partridge Covert springs at Chadlington. The latter would be very costly.

*Coombe.* Supplied by the Fawler Scheme.

*Cornbury Park.* Cornbury Park Estate—private supply.

*Cornwell.* Good piped system with water laid on to all the houses. Private supply from springs.

*Enstone.* This parish is poorly supplied. At *Neat Enstone* there is a private main system supplying several houses and a bore serves the new Council Houses. Other houses in the village have private wells. There is also a public stand-pipe and a small spring supply to the village.

At *Church Enstone* there are private wells and one public standpipe. This stand-pipe was fixed two or three years ago and is fed from a private system. A line was sunk late in 1950 and although it yielded sufficient to supply Neat Enstone and Church Enstone the margin was not sufficient to ensure a satisfactory supply in dry periods.

*Radford.* The few houses in this hamlet obtain water from a private source.

*Clevely.* Most of the houses have piped supplies from a private source.

*Gaginwell.* The huts are supplied from the R.A.F. main.

*Lidstone.* There is a small piped scheme, privately owned, by which water is raised by a water wheel to two farms and a public stand-pipe.

*Fawler.* This village together with Finstock, Stonesfield, Coombe and part of Charlbury has a piped supply. Springs in the old limestone workings near the River Evenlode are collected and the water pumped to a 40,000 gallon reservoir at Finstock Heath from which 3 in. mains are laid to the villages. Many houses are supplied by this scheme and in dry weather the consumption is over 50,000 gallons per day. The normal consumption is 35,000 gallons. Ten years ago it was 15,000, but since then several new houses and about 80 houses in Charlbury have been added.

*Finstock.* Fawler Scheme.

*Fifield.* Piped supply which is sufficient.

*Glympton.* Private supply from a bore. Water has been laid into each house.

*Great Tew.* This village is badly supplied. Most of the houses have wells, but there is need for a proper piped supply. Bores in the vicinity have led to poor results. Springs in the grounds of Great Tew House supply a stand-pipe in the village. There is a line at the Council houses.

*Hensington Without.* Piped supply from Oxford.

*Heythrop.* Heythrop College has its own water supply. This village has a small private system which has now been taken over by the Council.

*Idbury.* Arrangements are being made with the North Cotswold R.D.C. to supply this village from Westcot.

*Kiddington.* There is a private supply which is at present not altogether satisfactory.

*Kingham.* Public supply from a deep bore recently completed.

*Leafield.* This parish has a good piped supply from spring near Shipton. Water is raised to a 25,000 gallon reservoir.

*Little Tew.* This village has wells and a small private piped supply. There has been no serious shortage but a good public supply is desirable.

*Lyneham.* This village has a piped supply, but the springs are liable to contamination when there is heavy rain. The mains have recently been renewed.

*Milton-under-Wychwood.* Piped supply from springs at Springhill and High Lodge. A new reservoir has been constructed and new mains have been laid.

*Over Norton.* Of recent years this village has been supplied by the Borough of Chipping Norton. A main has recently been laid to the hamlet of Chapel House.

*Rollright.* This village is poorly supplied. There are some private piped supplies but many houses obtain water from shallow wells and a spring. It was hoped to use the latter for a village supply but it was found to be liable to periodic contamination.

Two bores have recently been sunk but in neither case was there sufficient water to supply the village.

*Rousham.* Private piped supply from Rousham Park. There is also a good well in the village but a proper mains supply is desirable.

*Salford.* There is a pipe supply but the mains are small and the water is not of the desired quality. A bore is being sunk to the north of the village.

*Sandford St. Martin.* There are private piped supplies and a public stand-pipe.

Some of the houses in the hamlet of Ledwell have private piped supplies and there is a public well. Main schemes are desirable in both places.

*Sarsden.* Most of the houses are fairly well supplied; they are so scattered that a main scheme would be costly.

*Shipton-under-Wychwood.* This village has a piped system. The northern part has a gravity supply from springs and the southern part a pumping system.

For the main village supply a spring runs to a collecting tank. There is no reservoir. The quality of the water is not always satisfactory.

Water for the southern part of the parish comes from a spring and is conveyed to a pump well into which the overflow from the main village is also connected.

The water runs to a 6000 gallon reservoir; the quality is not always good.

*Spelsbury.* A scheme for a main supply from a bore has been submitted to the Ministry.

At *Taston* there is an excellent private spring which supplies part of the hamlet.

*Dean* is fairly well supplied from private sources.

*Stonesfield.* Supplied from Fawler Scheme.

*Steeple Barton and Westcote Barton.* Water is pumped from a 160 feet bore to a 22,000 gallon reservoir. The water is softened by a 'Permutit' plant. The supply is satisfactory in quality and there has been no shortage. The hamlet of Steeple Barton had a private piped supply.

*Swerford.* There are two piped supplies both of which are insufficient. A proper main supply is essential.

*Tackley.* A bore has been sunk recently and it is hoped that this will provide a supply for the village.

*Wootton.* The water supply problem in this village is most urgent. A scheme for supplying the village from the Oxford City mains has been submitted to the Ministry.

*Worton.* The houses in the village are reasonably supplied from wells and springs but a main supply would be desirable.



No. of premises supplied by wells	(a) External	...	...	860
	(b) Piped to Internal			180

## Piped supplies

External Taps	...	...	...	1152
Local Authority Mains	...	...	...	1241
Private Mains	...	...	...	421
No proper supply	...	...	...	43

It has been suggested that the following villages should be supplied from the City of Oxford scheme:

Ascot-under-Wychwood, Charlbury, Chilson, Chadlington, Churchill, Chastleton, Enstone, Great Tew, Heythrop, Kiddington, Kingham, Lyneham, Little Tew, Milton, Over Norton, Rollright, Rousham, Salford, Sandford St. Martin, Shipton, Swerford, Spelsbury, Tackley, Wootton.

*Water Examinations.* 66 specimens have been examined bacteriologically during 1951 and classified as follows:

	<i>Public Supplies</i>	<i>Private Supplies</i>	<i>Total</i>
Class 1	14	6	20
Class 2	3	5	13
Class 3	8	2	5
Class 4	4	24	28
	—	—	—
Total	29	37	66

*Drainage and Sewerage.* The following villages are wholly sewered and are equipped with sewage disposal works:—

Charlbury, Fifield, Milton-under-Wychwood, Shipton-under-Wychwood.

Parts of the following parishes are sewered with a small sewage disposal works in each case:—

Ascot-under-Wychwood, Chadlington, Chilson, Coombe, Idbury, Salford, Churchill and Kingham.

A private sewage scheme has been carried out in the village of Glympton. Work is at present being carried out in connection with the sewage scheme for Hensington Without, which forms part of the Borough of Woodstock scheme.

A scheme is being carried out for Steeple Barton; schemes are in course of preparation in the cases of Chadlington, Churchill, Ascot-under Wychwood, Finstock, Leafield, Coombe and Stonesfield.

New sewage schemes are required at Tackley, Enstone, Rollright, Great and Little Tew, Spelsbury, Wootton. A scheme has been approved for Over Norton.

Schemes are in course of preparation for Chadlington and Churchill.

No. of Houses connected to Sewers	...	...	741
to Septic Tanks	...	...	582
to Soakaways	...	...	1805
to Drains	...	...	783

The following shows the type of closet accommodation:

Water Closets	...	...	...	941
Pail Closets	...	...	...	2371
Chemical Closets	...	...	...	164
Vault Closets	...	...	...	430
No separate Closets	...	...	...	5

#### SECTION D

#### HOUSING

*New Houses.* 57 Council Houses were completed in 1951 and 10 by private enterprise.

*Unfit Houses.* A complete housing survey of the district of all houses with a rateable value of over £20 was carried out by the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. S. P. Bendle, and completed in 1947. The following is his report.

The survey was commenced in August 1945 on instructions from the Ministry of Health, and all the houses have been graded.

The categories suggested were:

1. Satisfactory in all respects.
2. Minor defects.
3. Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement.
4. Appropriate for reconditioning under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.
5. Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense.

This survey revealed that there are 3911 houses in the district classified as follows:

Class 1	...	...	762	19.5%
Class 2	...	...	1467	37.5%
Classes 3 and 4	...	...	1282	32.7%
Class 5	...	...	400	10.2%
Total	...	...	3911	99.9%

Full details as to the numbers in each parish were given in the Annual Report for 1947.

5 Houses were dealt with under Housing Act 1936, Section 11, during the year.

SECTION E  
FOOD INSPECTION

*Meat Inspection.* Meat Inspection is carried out at the Ministry of Food slaughterhouse at Chipping Norton by Mr. R. V. Joshua, Additional Sanitary Inspector in conjunction with the Sanitary Inspector of the Borough of Chipping Norton. Details are given in the Chipping Norton Borough report.

*Food Poisoning.* No case occurred during the year.

*Food and Drugs Act 1938, Sec. 15.* Bye-laws have been adopted by the Council and periodic inspections are made by the Sanitary Inspector to ensure that they are complied with.

SECTION F  
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1951

	No. Notified	No. admitted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	3	1	0
Whooping Cough ...	38	0	0
Measles ... ..	327	4	2
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	0
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	1	0
Dysentery ... ..	9	1	0
Erysipelas ... ..	1	0	0
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	5	0	5

*Scarlet Fever.* Only three cases of Scarlet Fever occurred during the year. Two were under school age and one was a school child. One was removed to Abingdon and the other two isolated at home. The cases occurred in the parishes of Heythrop, Cornbury Park and Enstone.

*Whooping Cough.* 38 cases occurred.

*Measles.* 1951 was an epidemic year for Measles in the district. 327 cases occurred. 4 cases were removed to hospital, one of which had Encephalitis as a complication. There were two deaths.

*Meningococcal Infection.* One case occurred in a young adult.

*Anterior Poliomyelitis.* One case (paralytic) occurred in an adult male at Over Norton.

*Influenzal Pneumonia.* During the Influenza outbreak in the early part of the year there were five deaths from Influenzal Pneumonia.

*Dysentery.* 8 cases occurred during the year. All were due to *Shigella Sonnei*. 4 cases occurred in a family at Pudlicote. The other cases occurred at Taston, Enstone, Kingham and Kiddington.

*Enteric Fever.* A man who had Enteric Fever in 1927 developed a bone lesion in one of his ribs in which Salmonella Paratyphoid B was found; this organism was also present in the stools. The carrier state cleared up under treatment.

*Non-notifiable Diseases.* 12 cases of Chickenpox were reported from schools in the following villages: Chadlington, Kiddington and Salford.

*School Closures:* Nil.

## TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
15—25	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
25—35	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
55—65	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
65—	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	6	2	2	3	3	1	0	1

## FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

1. *Inspections*

1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply ... ..	12	19	0	0
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies ... ..	22	38	0	0
3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies ... ..	6	15	0	0
Total	40	72		

2. *Defects Found*

Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—
Sec. 2. Overcrowding	—	—	—
Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—
Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—
Sec. 6. Ineffective Drainage of floors	—	—	—
Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient ... ..	1	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act ...	1	1	—
No of outworkers ... ..	146		

## WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

### PARISHES

Alvescot	Ducklington	Little Faringdon
Asthall	Eynsham	Minister Lovell
Aston Bampton	Filkins	North Leigh
Bampton	Freeland	Northmoor
Black Bourton	Fulbrook	Ramsden
Bladon	Grafton with Radcot	Shifford
Brize Norton	Hailey	Shilton
Broadwell	Handborough	South Leigh
Broughton Poggs	Hardwick with Yelford	Standlake
Burford	Holwell	Stanton Harcourt
Cassington	Kelmscott	Swinbrook & Widford
Clanfield	Kencott	Taynton
Crawley	Langford	Upton and Signet
Curbridge	Lew	Westwell

### SECTION A

#### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres ... ..	84938
Population:	
Census, 1951 ... ..	21330
Mean Population, 1951 (R.G.'s estimate) ...	20020
Number of Inhabited Houses ... ..	6030
Rateable Value ... ..	£91858
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ... ..	£366

#### SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The district is almost entirely agricultural—there are 350 farms and it is estimated that 90 per cent of the total area is agricultural. There are blanket factories at Asthall, Crawley and Hailey. There is a motor engineering works at Curbridge; there are also laundries at Bampton, Aston and Burford and an agricultural engineering works at Clanfield.

#### VITAL STATISTICS

##### BIRTH RATE

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Births ... ..	201	224	425
Legitimate ... ..	190	214	404
Illegitimate ... ..	11	10	21
Birth Rate per 100 ... ..		21.2	
England and Wales ... ..		15.5	
Still births per 1000 ... ..		.34	

DEATH RATE					
			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Deaths ... ..	...	...	114	110	224
Death Rate per 1000 ... ..	...	...	...	11.2	
Corrected Death Rate ... ..	...	...	...	10.9	
England and Wales ... ..	...	...	...	12.5	
<i>Causes of Death:</i>					
Tuberculosis Respiratory ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis—Other ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	2
Other Infective Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer ... ..	...	...	...	...	20
Leukaemia ... ..	...	...	...	...	2
Diabetes ... ..	...	...	...	...	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ... ..	...	...	...	...	43
Coronary Disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	21
Hypertension with Heart Disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	7
Other Heart Disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	43
Other Circulatory Disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	3
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	13
Other Respiratory Disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	2
Peptic Ulcer ... ..	...	...	...	...	4
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Nephritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	3
Enlarged Prostate ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	37
Motor Accidents ... ..	...	...	...	...	4
Other Accidents ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Suicide ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	224

## MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil

## INFANT MORTALITY

No. of Deaths under 1 year ... ..	...	...	...	9
No. of Deaths under 4 weeks ... ..	...	...	...	5
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births ... ..	...	...	...	21
Legitimate ... ..	...	...	...	17
Illegitimate ... ..	...	...	...	80
England and Wales ... ..	...	...	...	29.6

*Causes of Death:*

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	3
Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Imperforate Anus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intracranial Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	20
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1

## SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES  
FOR THE AREA

*Laboratory Work.* This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

No. Swabs examined	...	...	...	...	33
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	...	18
Faeces	...	...	...	...	41
Other Examinations	...	...	...	...	45

## SECTION C

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

*Water Supply.* About half of the rural district is supplied from the Witney Urban District Waterworks at Worsham (from the River Windrush). This provides a piped supply for the following parishes.

Alvescot	Crawley	Minister Lovell
Asthalleigh	Curbridge	North Leigh
Aston Bampton	Freeland	Ramsden
Bampton	Hailey	Shilton
Black Bourton	Handborough	South Leigh
Brize Norton	Lew	

## AREA OUTSIDE WITNEY SCHEME

The following is an outline of the conditions in each parish:

*Asthall.* Shallow well. Deficient in quantity.

*Asthalleigh.* Is now in the Witney supply apart from the Fordwells portion of the parish which still has the gravitation supply.

*Bladon.* Supplied by Oxford City by a branch main from Woodstock.

*Broadwell.* Piped supply from a spring, also a few shallow wells.

*Broughton Poggs.* Wells.

*Burford.* The source is a spring near Taynton from which water is pumped to a reservoir of 120,000 gallons capacity. There has been no shortage. Quality is satisfactory (Class 1). This supply, which was

formerly vested in the Burford Water Company, was taken over by the Council in 1949.

*Cassington.* Wells at present. Is shortly coming on the Oxford City supply.

*Clanfield.* Wells in gravel. Borehole for the Council Houses.

*Ducklington.* Shallow wells. Will shortly be in the Witney supply. Borehole for Council Houses.

*Eynsham.* Public piped supply from a well in gravel pumped to a water tower. Adequate and satisfactory, and is augmented by a supply from Oxford City.

*Filkins.* There is a public supply from a borehole with standpipes in various parts of the village.

*Fullbrook.* Supplied by an extension from Burford. Standpipes in the village.

*Grafton with Radcot.* Wells.

*Hardwick with Yelford.* Wells.

*Holwell.* There is a private supply from Bradwell Grove. The village well, however, is grossly polluted (Class 4) and water has to be carted. The position in this village is most unsatisfactory.

*Kelmscott.* Wells. There is also a private supply for part of the village.

*Kencot.* Wells.

*Langford.* An artesian well provides a piped supply for practically all the houses. Class 1.

*Little Faringdon.* Private supply.

*Northmoor.* Wells.

*Shifford.* Wells.

*Standlake.* Shallow wells.

*Stanton Harcourt.* Shallow wells. It is hoped to take over a supply from the Air Ministry (a chlorinated well—Class 1).

*Swinbrook with Widford.* Piped supply from a spring, deficient in the summer. Wells.

*Taynton.* Piped supply from a spring.

*Upton and Signet.* Supplied from Burford. Also some shallow wells.

*Westwell.* Wells and private supplies.

Of 5550 inhabited houses in the district it is estimated that 3000 are connected to the mains, i.e. roughly 60 per cent.

*Water Analysis.* 53 specimens were examined bacteriologically during the year with the results as follows:

				<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>
Class 1	...	...	...	20	3
Class 2	...	...	...	—	5
Class 3	...	...	...	—	2
Class 4	...	...	...	—	23



*Drainage and Sewerage.* There is a system of public sewers with sewage disposal works at Eynsham, Burford and Little Faringdon. The sewage plant at Broadwell Aerodrome has been taken over by the Council. Small sewage disposal plants have been installed in connection with new council housing estates at Standlake, Northmoor, Cote, Aston and Bampton.

*Sewage Disposal.* A scheme for providing adequate sewage disposal for the whole district has been prepared. Sewage disposal works are proposed to be established as follows:—

1. Alvescott, Black Bourton, Carterton and Shilton.
2. Brize Norton.
3. Bampton, Aston and Cote.
4. Bladon.
5. Handborough.
6. Crawley and Hailey.
7. Ramsden.
8. North Leigh.
9. New Yatt.
10. Filkins, Broughton Poggs, Langford, Broadwell and Kencott.
11. Clanfield.
12. Northmoor.
13. Standlake.
14. Stanton Harcourt.
15. Ducklington.
16. Eynsham.

Sewage schemes at Burford and Filkins have been completed during the year. A sewage scheme for Bampton is most urgently required in view of the fact that a water supply has been provided. A public inquiry was held by the Ministry in 1951 for a new sewage disposal works at Eynsham.

#### SECTION D HOUSING

*Unfit Houses.* A housing survey of all houses in the district with a rateable value of under £20 is being made. Of 4748 houses, 4043 have been inspected and classified as follows:

Class 1	...	...	...	...	1068
Class 2	...	...	...	...	389
Class 3	...	...	...	...	2234
Class 4	...	...	...	...	352

There are still 704 houses to be completed.

*Council Houses.* 82 Council Houses have been completed in 1951 and 11 built by private enterprise.

There are 5 hutted camps in the district. 1 (Fox Site) at Stanton Harcourt, 2 at Shilton, 1 at North Leigh and 1 at Freeland. As the

housing conditions are unsatisfactory, the Ministry of Health is being approached with a view to obtaining permission to re-house the inhabitants in permanent houses.

### SECTION E FOOD INSPECTION

*Meat Inspection.* This is carried out by Mr. W. Hetherington, Sanitary Inspector, Witney Urban District at the central slaughter-house at Witney.

*Food Poisoning.* No cases were reported in 1951.

*Food and Drugs Act 1938 Sec. 15.*

Bye-laws under this section have been adopted by the Council and periodical inspections are carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors to ensure that they are complied with.

### SECTION F PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

	No. of Cases Notified	No. Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever ... ..	11	4	0
Measles ... ..	314	0	0
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	2	2	2
Whooping Cough ... ..	11	0	1
Pneumonia ... ..	14	0	3
Poliomyelitis ... ..	1	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	1	1	0
Erysipelas ... ..	1	0	0

*Scarlet Fever.* 11 cases occurred during 1951. 10 were removed to hospital and one was isolated at home. 4 occurred in school children and 7 in children under school age. Cases occurred in the following parishes:

Stanton Harcourt 4; Carterton 3; Langford 2; Clanfield 1; Handborough 1.

In connection with the Carterton cases 4 carriers of Haemolytic Streptococci were found after swabbing the contacts and in the case of the Clanfield case 2 carriers were found. These were excluded from School until free of infection.

*Measles.* 1951 was an epidemic for Measles in this area. 314 cases occurred; there were few complications and no deaths.

*Whooping Cough.* 11 cases occurred. There was one death—a child of 13 months who developed cerebral complications.

*Meningococcal Infection.* Two deaths occurred from Meningococcal Meningitis. Both were un-notified cases, who developed septicaemia.

*Poliomyelitis.* One case occurred in a young adult; there was no paralysis.

*Non-Notifiable Diseases.* The only non-notifiable diseases reported from the schools were 3 cases of Chickenpox and one case of Mumps.

*School Closures:* Nil.

### TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
25—35	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	6	6	1	1	0	1	0

### FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

#### 1. Inspections

1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply ... ..	25	27	0	0
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies ... ..	64	48	0	0
3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies ... ..	—	—	—	0

#### 2. Defects Found

Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness	1	1	—
Sec. 2. Overcrowding	—	—	—
Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—
Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—
Sec. 6. Ineffective Drainage of floors	—	—	—
Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient ... ..	1	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act ... ..	2	2	—
No. of outworkers ... ..	22		

TABLE OF CAUSES OF DEATH

	Banbury R.D.		Chipping Norton R.D.		Witney R.D.		Chipping Norton M.B.		Witney U.D.		Woodstock M.B.		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Tuberculosis Respiratory			3	1	1		1							6
2. Tuberculosis other				1	1									2
3. Syphilitic Diseases		1												1
4. Diphtheria														1
5. Whooping Cough					1									1
6. Meningococcal Infection					2									2
7. Acute Poliomyelitis														2
8. Measles			1	1										2
9. Other Infections			1		1									2
10. Cancer Stomach	2	2	1	3	3	3								14
11. Cancer Lung	3	1	1	1		1			2	1	1			12
12. Cancer Breast		1		3		3				2				9
13. Cancer Uterus		1		3		3				1				5
14. Cancer Other	4	6	8	8	6	4	4	3	2	3		1	4	49
15. Leukaemia					1	1				1				4
16. Diabetes		2		2	1	2								9
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous system	15	26	10	14	20	23	3	3	11	9				137
18. Coronary Disease	10	6	11	8	15	6	4	3	5	4	1			73
19. Hypertension and Heart Disease	5	2	2	1	4	3	2	3	1					23
20. Other Heart Disease	14	18	21	28	18	25	6	9	7		1			150
21. Other Circulatory Disease	1	4	3	2	3	4	2	2		1				23
22. Influenza	3	4	5		2	1								13
23. Pneumonia	5	3	5	5	2	1				1	2			24
24. Bronchitis	1	7	4	3	9	4		1	4	2	1			37
25. Other Respiratory Diseases	1		1		1	1					2			6
26. Peptic Ulcer	3	3		1	4		1		1					13
27. Gastritis				1	1				1					4
28. Nephritis	1	1	2	1	3									8
29. Enlarged Prostate	2		1	1	1			1						5
30. Pregnancy and Child Birth														7
31. Congenital Causes	1		2	11	1		1							1
32. Other Diseases	5	14	2	1	15	22	4	3	3	1	3	1		84
33. Motor Accidents	2		3	1	2	2								10
34. Other Accidents	2	2				1			1					6
35. Suicide									3	1				5
36. All other causes														
Total	80	105	88	99	114	110	30	30	42	36	11	11		756

