

**[Report 1956] / 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.

**Publication/Creation**

1956

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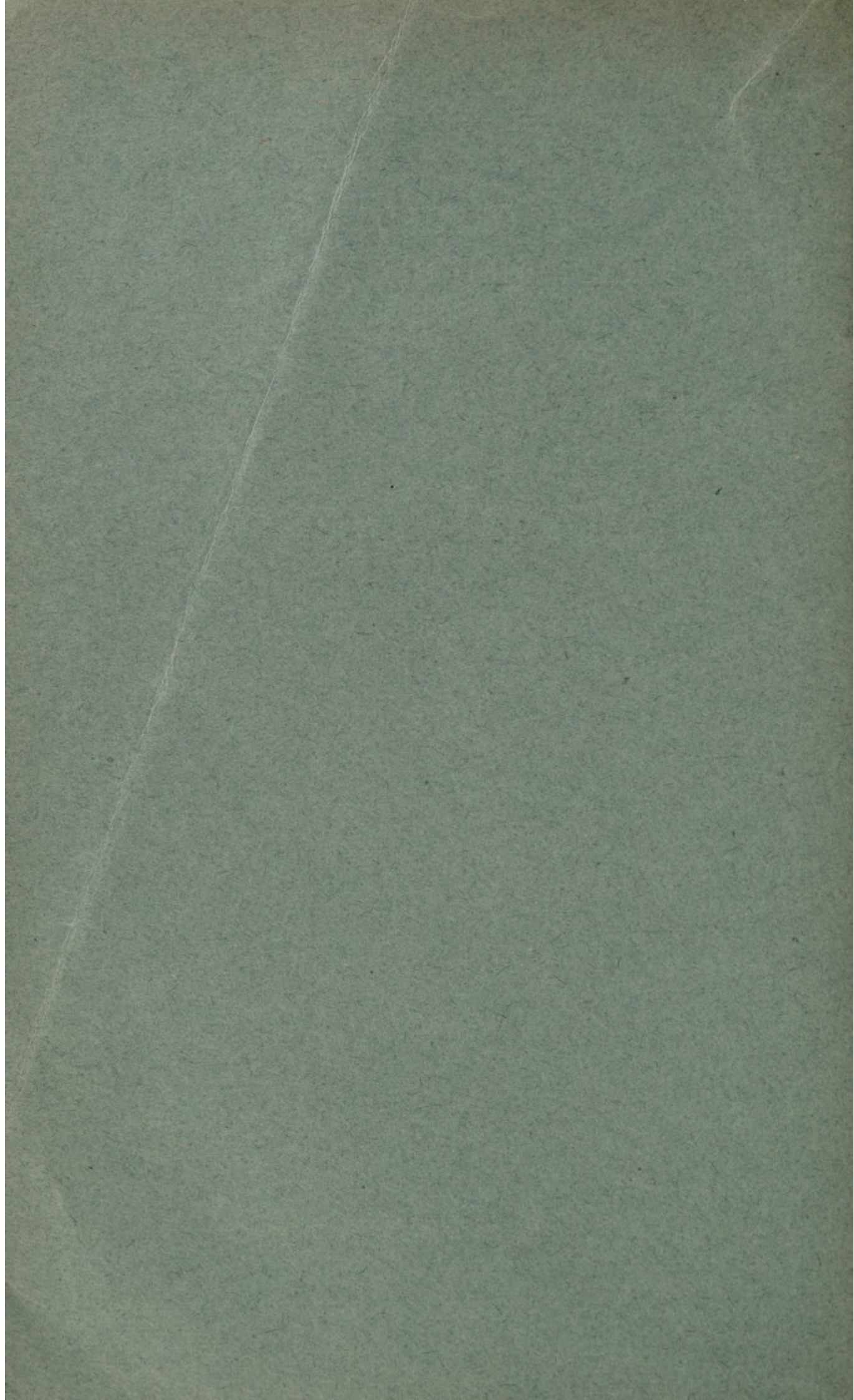
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WEST OXFORDSHIRE  
COMBINED DISTRICTS



**Annual Report**  
*of*  
Medical Officer of Health  
*for*  
1956

OXFORD  
VINCENT-BAXTER PRESS



# PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

1956

## WEST OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

### Medical Officer of Health

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### Public Health Inspectors

#### CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Chief Public Health Inspector: T. W. JONES, M.R.S.H. (also Surveyor), Borough Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, Chipping Norton. (Tel. Chipping Norton 341).

Additional Public Health Inspector: N. J. HOWARD, C.R.S.H.

#### WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Public Health Inspector: M. E. SAWYER, A.R.S.H., Council Offices, 6 Park Street, Woodstock (also Surveyor). (Tel. Woodstock 216.)

#### WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Public Health Inspector: W. HETHERINGTON, M.R.S.H., Council Offices, Church Green, Witney. (Tel. Witney 594.)

#### BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: D. C. THOMPSON, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H. (also Surveyor), Bodicote House, Banbury. (Tel. Banbury 3268/9.)

Additional Public Health Inspector: C. A. WHITTLE, A.R.S.H.

#### CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: S. P. BENDLE, F.F.S. (Eng.), M.R.S.H. (also Surveyor). Sheep Street, Charlbury. (Tel. Charlbury 231.)

Additional Public Health Inspector: R. V. JOSHUA, C.R.S.H.

#### WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: W. T. STONE, M.R.S.H., Council Offices, The Hill, Witney. (Tel. Witney 633.)

Additional Public Health Inspector: G. GWYN WATKINS, M.R.S.H.

# ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1956

## WEST OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

*To the Mayors, Chairmen and Councillors of the Constituent Authorities  
Ladies and Gentlemen,*

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report for the West Oxfordshire Combined Districts for 1956, which has been compiled in accordance with the requirements of Circular 19/56 of the Ministry of Health.

### VITAL STATISTICS

The following are the Vital Statistics for the various local authorities in the Combined Districts for 1956.

#### *Birth Rates (Corrected)*

Chipping Norton, M.B.	14.7	Banbury, R. D.	15.0
Witney, U.D.	19.6	Chipping Norton, R.D.	15.6
Woodstock, M. B.	20.6	Witney, R.D.	21.7
England and Wales	15.7		

#### *Death Rates (Corrected)*

Chipping Norton, M.B.	8.8	Banbury, R.D.	10.7
Witney, U.D.	9.5	Chipping Norton, R.D.	9.2
Woodstock	9.5	Witney, R.D.	9.6
England and Wales	11.7		

These figures are the corrected Birth Rates and Death Rates. This means that allowance is made for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in the various districts. Factors are provided by the Registrar-General which allow for this.

### CAUSES OF DEATH

The following were the chief causes of death during the year.

Heart Diseases and Diseases of Circulation	..	235
Vascular Diseases of Nervous System	.. ..	114
Cancer	.. .. .	114
Bronchitis	.. .. .	24
Pneumonia	.. .. .	31
Motor Accidents	.. .. .	12
Other Accidents	.. .. .	12
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.. .. .	6

Under this heading in the separate reports of the Local Authorities a Table of the 36 main causes of death under the Registrar-General's classification will be found.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation are grouped together and this group, as usual, is by far the commonest cause of death—235 deaths being due to this cause. Of these, 95 were due to Coronary Thrombosis. Next in frequency were Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System—(Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.), 114 deaths and Cancer also 114—the site distribution of the Cancer cases was as follows—

Stomach	17
Lung	31
Breast	9
Uterus	3
Other sites	56

#### *Cancer of the Lung*

The number of deaths from Cancer of the Lung in 1956 rose to 31. The figures for previous years were:—

1951—12    1952—16    1953—12    1954—15    1955—22

In England and Wales the number of deaths rose from 2286 in 1931 to 18,185 in 1956. No other form of cancer has shown a similar increase. Some of the common forms of cancer (digestive organs, rectum and uterus) have declined and others (e.g. cancer of the breast) have remained stationary.

There seems to be little doubt that the major part of this increase is due to cigarette smoking. Two cancer-producing substances (benzopyrene and benzanthracene) are present in tobacco smoke and cancer of the lung is twenty times more common in cigarette smokers than in non-smokers.

These facts are now receiving wide publicity and Health Education Campaigns are pointing out the risks of cigarette smoking to the public. It is desirable that efforts should be made to discourage young people from taking up smoking and to advise established smokers to greatly curtail their tobacco consumption.

#### INFANT MORTALITY

The figures for each local authority are as follows:

Chipping Norton, M.B.	Nil.	Banbury, R.D.	4.8 (1)
Witney, U.D.	6.8 (1)	Chipping Norton, R.D.	27.7 (7)
Woodstock, M.B.	Nil	Witney, R.D.	19.7 (10)
England and Wales	23.8		

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 19 deaths under 1 year in 857 births. This is an Infant Mortality of 22.2. (England and Wales 23.8).

The following conditions were the cause of the infant deaths:

Prematurity .. .. .	5
Congenital Heart Disease .. .. .	3
Atresia of Lung .. .. .	1
Intracranial Haemorrhage .. .. .	4
Pneumonia .. .. .	3
Anoxia .. .. .	1
Spastic Paralysis .. .. .	1
Meningocele .. .. .	1

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of the notifiable diseases in 1956 was one of the lowest on record .

The following are the numbers recorded:

Scarlet Fever .. .. .	21
Whooping Cough .. .. .	6
Measles .. .. .	799
Pneumonia .. .. .	20
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	6
Dysentery (Sonne) .. .. .	16
Erysipelas .. .. .	8
Food Poisoning .. .. .	30
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	5

The majority of the cases of Measles occurred in Witney Urban and Witney Rural Districts.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever (21) was the lowest for many years. Many medical practitioners now feel that notification of this disease serves little useful purpose unless Streptococcal Tonsillitis, which is equally infectious, is also made notifiable. The Ministry now no longer recommend exclusion of contacts from school in cases of this disease unless they are school canteen workers.

There has been no case of Diphtheria in the area since 1946. It is, nevertheless, essential to point out that should the number of children immunized continue to fall, it is highly probable that cases will occur, and that this applies to children under 5 as well as school children. The number of children under 5 who have been immunized is well below the margin of safety.

Six cases of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year—three were paralytic and three non-paralytic.

During the year a Poliomyelitis Vaccine was issued by the Ministry to Local Health Authorities for children between the ages of one and nine years. Owing to shortage of supplies the use was at first limited to children born in the months of November and March within the age group. It is hoped that supplies will become available for all the children in the age group during 1957.

#### TUBERCULOSIS

27 pulmonary cases were notified during the year and 7 non-pulmonary. 6 deaths occurred—all pulmonary cases. This gives a death rate of approximately 88 per million, as compared with 109 per million for England and Wales.

B.C.S. Vaccination is now available through the School Health Service for pupils between the ages of 13 and 14 as recommended by the Ministry. The response has been satisfactory but it will naturally be several years until the effect of this is shown in the incidence of the disease.

During the year the Mass Radiography Unit of the Oxford Regional Board visited the entire district operating from suitable centres. The response was very satisfactory.

From April 1957 all milk sold in the area will require to be either Tuberculin tested or Pasteurised. This should greatly help to reduce the incidence of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

#### WATER SUPPLY

##### (i) *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 many areas, however, where there is no piped supply and the position is most unsatisfactory, especially in the Chipping Norton Rural District.

In the Banbury Rural District the greater part of the area is now supplied by the Borough of Banbury.



(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 Definitely polluted .. .. .	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 on 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*

It was necessary to cart water to the villages of Barford, Broughton and Great Bourton because of contamination.

Individual wells found to be polluted have been closed when necessary.

(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 about 66 per cent; in the case of the Banbury Rural District the figure is considerably less.

## 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.

Under the Housing (Rents and Repairs) Act 1954, Sec. 1, it is the duty of Local Authorities to submit to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government information as to houses unfit for habitation and how it is proposed to deal with them.

The following are the numbers of unfit houses in the areas of the various Local Authorities as far as can be ascertained at the present time:

Chipping Norton Borough .. .. .	88
Woodstock Borough .. .. .	21
Witney U.D.C. .. .. .	59
Banbury R.D.C. .. .. .	558
Chipping Norton R.D.C. .. .. .	211
Witney R.D.C. .. .. .	270

The Local Authorities are dealing with those in accordance with the Five-year programme suggested by the Ministry. The vast majority especially in the rural districts will be dealt with as individual unfit houses under the Housing Act 1936, Sec. 11.

There are several small Clearance Areas in the Boroughs of Woodstock and Chipping Norton, and possibly in the Banbury Rural District.

#### FOOD HYGIENE

15 cases of Food Poisoning were reported during the year.

14 of these cases appeared to be Staphylococcal in origin and one case in a child of 7 months was due to Salmonella Typhi-murum.

These cases of staphylococcal food poisoning are generally due to a food-handler who is suffering from some septic condition of the fingers, hands or other exposed part which causes contamination of the food; the organism develops rapidly in the warm conditions which generally exist in the kitchen and produces the toxin which causes the symptoms. Care should therefore be taken to exclude from work such food handlers who are suffering from septic conditions and to prevent food standing for any considerable time in a warm atmosphere; in other words, prompt refrigeration is essential.

As far as the other common cause of food poisoning—namely Salmonella infection—is concerned isolated cases occur fairly frequently without in this area so far at least causing a definite outbreak.

It is seldom possible to trace the source of infection in these isolated cases. Infection is often of animal origin—from rats and mice, dogs or duck eggs.

This subject is one which is becoming increasingly important. Potential sources of infection exist in the community and this means that extreme care is necessary on the part of all who engaged in the

handling and preparation of food, especially in hotels, restaurants, cafes and other premises where food is sold.

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 lay down requirements in respect of (1) the cleanliness of food premises and stalls; (2) the hygienic handling of food; (3) the cleanliness of persons handling food and their clothing; (4) the construction of food premises and their repair and maintenance; (5) the temperature at which certain foods are to be kept. This means that additional responsibilities are placed on Public Health Inspectors, who are now required to visit school and factory canteens, children's and old people's homes, as well as food shops, hotels, restaurants and cafes.

Over most of the district school canteens have been inspected by the Public Health Inspectors and the facts reported to the Director of Education. Considerable improvements have been effected in many cases, but difficulties are being experienced in rural schools which are often lacking adequate washing facilities and sanitary accommodation.

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948-1951

No action for compulsory removal under these Acts was necessary during the year.

#### NEW LEGISLATION

The following Acts relating to public health were passed during 1956.

Agriculture (Safety Health and Welfare Provisions) Act 1956.

Clean Air Act 1956.

Housing Subsidies Act 1956.

Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act 1956.

Slum Clearance (Compensation) Act 1956.

#### STAFF

The only staff change in the area is that Mr. S. Cocks, Additional Public Health Inspector in the Borough of Chipping Norton left to take up another appointment and was succeeded by Mr. N. J. Howard.

Under the Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act, which came into force on 1st August 1956 Sanitary Inspectors now become Public Health Inspectors.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Chairmen and members of the various local authorities for their co-operation during the year. Special thanks are due to the Chief Public Health Inspectors and their staff, who have helped to provide a great deal of the information contained in this report. In many cases the Chief Public Health Inspectors have issued separate Annual Reports, and although they contain so

much interesting and valuable information, it is regretted that for reasons of economy it is not possible to include them in this report.

I should also like to express my gratitude to the staff of the Public Health Laboratory, Drs. Vollum, Jebb and Frisby for their co-operation in investigating outbreaks of infectious disease.

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, 1956 (R.G.'s estimate) ..	3820
Number of Inhabited Houses .. .. .	1218
Rateable Value .. .. .	£45667
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .. .. .	£175

## 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 .. .. .	54	32	22
Legitimate .. .. .	51	31	20
Illegitimate .. .. .	3	1	2
Birth Rate per 1000 .. .. .		14.1	
Corrected Birth Rate .. .. .		14.7	
England and Wales .. .. .		15.7	
Still births per 1000 .. .. .		Nil	

## DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female
No. of deaths .. .. .	44	24	20
Death per 1000 .. .. .	11.5		
Corrected Death Rate .. .. .	8.85		
England and Wales .. .. .	11.7		

<i>Causes of Death</i>	Male	Female
1. Tuberculosis—respiratory .. .. .	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease .. .. .	—	—
4. Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections .. .. .	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—
8. Measles .. .. .	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach .. .. .	—	1
11. Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus .. .. .	4	—
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast .. .. .	—	1
13. Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus .. .. .	—	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms .. .. .	1	—
15. Leukaemia .. .. .	—	—
16. Diabetes .. .. .	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of Nervous System .. .. .	2	7
18. Coronary disease, Angina .. .. .	5	5
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease .. .. .	—	—
20. Other Heart Disease .. .. .	2	2
21. Other Circulatory Disease .. .. .	—	1
22. Influenza .. .. .	—	—
23. Pneumonia .. .. .	1	—
24. Bronchitis .. .. .	2	1
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System .. .. .	—	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	1	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	2	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion .. .. .	—	—
31. Congenital malformations .. .. .	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	2	—
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .	1	—
34. All other accidents .. .. .	1	1
35. Suicide .. .. .	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war .. .. .	—	—
Total—All Causes .. .. .	24	20

## MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil.

## 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 .. .. .	23.8

## SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
FOR THE AREA

*Laboratory Work.* This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford. The following specimens were examined.

Faeces—No. examined .. .. .	16
Positive for Salmonella .. .. .	6
Throat Swabs .. .. .	99
Positive for Streptococci .. .. .	23
Other Examinations .. .. .	39

## 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.

With few exceptions all the houses in the Borough are supplied from the public supply. Several water samples were taken from private wells during the year and as a result one additional house was connected to the mains.

*Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.* The first stage of the sewerage scheme was completed during the year and consent to proceed with the second stage of the scheme which will include the installation of new travelling distributors was obtained. It is anticipated that this work will be carried out in 1957.

## SECTION D

## HOUSING

*New Houses.* 20 new Council houses were completed in 1956 and the existing contracts were extended to include a further 46.

11 houses were built by private enterprise.

6 caravan licences were issued during the year.

*Unfit Houses.* 45 houses were repaired by informal notice. 14 houses were repaired by statutory notice. 2 houses were repaired as a result of court action. 39 defective buildings were repaired by informal Dangerous Structure notices. 4 Improvement Grants were approved by the Council during the year.

The Clearance Areas confirmed in 1936/37 were reviewed monthly. 8 houses were vacated and the families rehoused.

1 Closing Order was made.

*Hutted Camps.* Following the Council's resolution to rehouse all the occupants by May 1957, 8 huts were vacated during the year.

*Housing Survey.* The Survey of the houses in the Borough, as required by the Housing (Repairs and Rents) Act 1954 was completed and a summary of the result of the Survey is as follows:—

Class 1 Houses—Satisfactory houses and houses worthy of improvements and/or repairs .. .. .	300
Class 2 Houses—Houses not suitable for improvements but worthy of maintenance repairs only .. .. .	191
Class 3 Houses—Unfit houses suitable for demolition .. .. .	88
	<hr/>
Total Number of Houses Inspected.. .. .	579
Permission to Inspect Refused .. .. .	5
	<hr/>
Total Number of Houses Included in Survey .. .. .	585
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## SECTION E

## FOOD INSPECTION

*Food Premises.* Inspections to food premises were continued and notifications of contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 were served upon the owners where necessary.



Good co-operation was received from the majority of food traders and many improvements were carried out in excess of the statutory requirements.

NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES AND TYPE

Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
General Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Fish Shops (Wet)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fish Shops (Fried)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bakers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>46</u>

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16 FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

Ice-cream manufacturer's premises	..	..	..	..	..	0
Ice-cream Storage and Sale	..	..	..	..	..	18
Sausage manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	5
Fish Fryers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	<u>24</u>

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

2

Total number of Inspections to food premises .. 140

MEAT INSPECTION 1956

Regular meat inspection was carried out at the local Co-operative Slaughterhouse which is at present the only one in use within the Borough.

The details of inspections and condemnations are as follows:—

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed .. ..	212	—	33	1156	392	1793
Number inspected .. ..	212	—	33	1156	392	1793
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which part or organ was condemned .. ..	119	—	—	15	19	153
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis .. ..	56.1%	—	—	1.3%	4.8%	—
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
Whole carcass condemned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned .. ..	13	—	—	—	7	20
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .. ..	6.1%	—	—	—	1.8%	—

Total weight of Meat Condemned in the year 1956:

16 cwt. 2 qtr. 17 lb. 8 oz.

## 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 .. ..	1	0	0
Measles .. ..	7	0	0
Erysipelas .. ..	1	0	0
Food Poisoning .. ..	3	0	0

As will be seen from the above table the incidence of the notifiable infectious diseases in the Borough during the year has been exceptionally low.

One case of Scarlet Fever occurred in a school child who was isolated at home.

*Food Poisoning.* 3 cases occurred—two in one family due to *Salmonella Typhi-murium* and one other isolated case due to *Salmonella enteriditus*. In neither case was it possible to trace the source of infection.

*Non-notifiable Diseases.* Mumps: 3 cases.

*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	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	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1949

(1) <i>Inspections</i>	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
1. Factories in which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply .. ..	7	10	—	—
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies .. ..	28	19	3	—
2. Other Premises .. ..	11	1	—	—
Total .. ..	36	30	3	—

(2) Defects found	Found	Remedied	Reported by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness .. ..	—	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	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	2	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act ..	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	<hr/>		
Total .. ..	3	3	0
	<hr/>		
No. of Outworkers .. ..	..	..	7

## WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

### SECTION A

#### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres .. .. .	1306
Population:	
Census 1951 .. .. .	6553
Mean Population, 1956 (R.G.'s estimate) ..	7320
Number of Inhabited Houses.. .. .	2285
Rateable Value .. .. .	£82207
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .. .. .	£320

#### SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main industry of the town is blanket-making; there are four factories. Other industries are glove-making, machine tools works, military clothing factory, a large laundry and a brewery. Just outside Witney is a motor accessories factory where a large number of the inhabitants are employed.

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

##### BIRTH RATE

			Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate per 1000
Legitimate .. .. .			139	76	63	20.0
Illegitimate .. .. .			7	3	4	
			—	—	—	
Total .. .. .			146	79	67	
(Corrected Birth Rate 19.6)						
England and Wales .. .. .						15.7
Still births—Rate per 1000 births—3.3 (5 still births)						
England and Wales .. .. .						23

##### DEATH RATE

			Total	Male	Female	Death Rate per 1000
Deaths .. .. .			70	33	37	9.5
(Corrected Death Rate 10.6)						
England and Wales .. .. .						11.7

<i>Causes of Death</i>				Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	1	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	—	1
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	1	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	—	2
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	2	—
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	—	—
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	2	6
15.	Leukaemia	..	..	—	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	6	8
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	7	7
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	—	1
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	3	3
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	1	1
22.	Influenza	..	..	—	1
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	3	1
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	3	2
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	—	—
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	1	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	1	2
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	—	—
34.	All other accidents	..	..	1	2
35.	Suicide	..	..	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	—	—
Total—All causes				33	37

## INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	1
Deaths under 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	..	1
Infant Mortality—per 1000 Births	..	..	..	..	..	6.8
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	7.2
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	23.9

## Causes of Death:

Congenital Heart Disease 1

## MATERNAL DEATH RATE

Nil.

## 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	..	..	..	..	..	12
Faeces	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	12

## SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

*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.

Only two houses in the district are supplied by wells.

*Sewage Disposal.* Work has started in connection with the sewage extension scheme which will eventually include the parish of Cogges. There are 87 houses in the district with pail closets. As the sewage scheme proceeds this number will gradually diminish.

## SECTION D

### HOUSING

A detailed survey of the houses in the district has been carried out as required by the Housing Act 1936, having a rateable value of below £13.

Of a total of 1115 houses coming under this category, 684 were found to require inspection, and were classified as follows:

1. Reasonably fit on requiring only minor repairs ..	280
2. Unfit but capable of being made fit .. .. .	311
3. Totally unfit (under Housing Act 1936, Sec. 11) ..	94

These 94 houses were reported to the Ministry as requiring to be dealt with under the Slum Clearance programme.

32 houses have been improved or are in the process of being improved or closed. Three further houses are likely to come under this class. This leaves 59 houses to be dealt with.

## SECTION E

### FOOD INSPECTION

*Meat Inspection.* The slaughter-house is privately owned and licensed by the Council. The slaughtering for the Urban District, most of the Rural District and the Borough of Woodstock is carried out there. The premises are most unsatisfactory and a public abattoir is urgently required. The following are the statistics:—



## SLAUGHTERHOUSE STATISTICS

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed and inspected ..	1390	110	3837	3301
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	2	7	6
Carcasses in which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	307	—	36	133
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	22%	—	1.8%	4.4%
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ..	4	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	99	—	—	54
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .. ..	1.41%	—	—	1.63%
<i>Cysticercosis</i>				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	18	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. .. .	16	—	—	—
Generalized and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—

*Food Premises.* There has been a steady improvement in the standard of hygiene in food premises during the year. 153 visits to food premises have been made and 7 informal notices have been served. The following are the details required by the Ministry:

No. of food premises in area .. .. .	91
No. of food premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1939, Sec. 14 .. .. .	34
Meat Products .. .. .	7
Ice Cream .. .. .	27
No. of Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 .. .. .	3
No. of inspections of food premises .. ..	153

The following are the types of business:

Bakers	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Caterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
(Cafes 5, Works Canteens 7, School Canteens 4, Hotels 5)							
Public-houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Fishmongers and Fried Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sweets	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Grocers and General Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Meat Products Manufacturer	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

*Milk and Dairies.* Dairies are inspected regularly and samples are taken of the special designated milks sold.

Number of registered dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Number of registered distributors of milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Number of licences issued to dealer in special designated milk, i.e. Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurized and Sterilized milk..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

## SECTION F

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

#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

Disease	No of Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	1	0	0
Measles	330	0	0
Pneumonia	1	0	0

Apart from Measles the incidence of infectious disease has been very low.

*Measles.* 330 cases were notified. There were few complications and no deaths. This is by far the highest number notified in any one year since Measles first became notifiable in 1940. The highest numbers previously recorded were 169 in 1948 and 96 in 1951.

*Non-notifiable Diseases.* The following non-notifiable diseases were reported from the schools.

Mumps 4. Impetigo 1. Ringworm 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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	1	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—	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937—1949

(1) <i>Inspections</i>	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	No. of Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply .. ..	5	—	—	—
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies	55	10	1	—
3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies .. ..	—	—	—	—
Totals .. ..	60	10	1	—

(2) <i>Defects found</i>	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	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 .. ..	—	1	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act ..	3	—	1	—
Totals .. ..	4	2	1	1

No. of Outworkers—Wearing Apparel	62
Toys .. ..	5
Total .. ..	67

**WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH**

## SECTION A

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres .. .. .	157
Population:	
Census, 1951 .. .. .	1713
Mean Population, 1956 (R.G.'s estimate) ..	1750
Number of Inhabited Houses.. .. .	546
Rateable Value .. .. .	£17642
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .. .. .	£77

## 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 .. .. .	31	12	19	19.4
Illegitimate .. .. .	3	2	1	
Totals .. .. .	34	14	20	
Corrected Birth Rate .. .. .				20.6
England and Wales .. .. .				15.7

Stillbirths. Rate per 1000 births:—Nil.

England and Wales .. .. . 23

## DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	Death Rate per 1000
Deaths .. .. .	46	24	22	
Death Rate per 1000 .. .. .				26.3
Corrected Death Rate .. .. .				9.5
England and Wales .. .. .				11.7

<i>Causes of Death</i>				Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	1	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	1	—
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	1	—
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	—	2
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	—	—
15.	Leukaemia	..	..	—	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	4	9
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	3	2
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	—	—
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	2	6
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	1	1
22.	Influenza	..	..	6	1
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	—	—
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	2	—
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	1	—
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	1	—
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	1	—
34.	All other accidents	..	..	—	1
35.	Suicide	..	..	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	—	—
Total—All Causes				24	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	..	..	23.4

## SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
FOR THE AREA

*Laboratory Work.* This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford. The following specimens were examined.

Faeces—No. examined	..	..	..	..	41
Positive for Sonne Dysentery	..	..	..	..	22
Other Examinations..	..	..	..	..	4

## SECTION C

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

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

*Drainage and Sewerage.* The outfall works are designed to deal with a dry weather flow of 59,000 gallons per day, and are situated close to the Rover 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. 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 scheme has been completed for 27 houses in Rectory Lane: this scheme includes 11 houses, 12 flats and 4 bungalows for elderly people. A further scheme for 14 houses and 17 flats in Green Lane has been completed in 1956.

*Unfit Houses.* Two Clearance Areas were proposed. In one case the Order (a Compulsory Purchase Order) was confirmed by the Ministry. In the other case the owner agreed to recondition the property.

There are 21 individual unfit houses in the Borough. In 5 cases Closing Orders have been made; in 4 cases the owners have agreed to bring the property up to standard. This means that there still remain 12 houses to be dealt with in the Borough.

## SECTION E

### FOOD INSPECTION

*Meat Inspection.* Meat sold in the Borough is inspected at the Central Slaughterhouse, Witney, by Mr. W. Hetherington, Public Health Inspector, Witney U.D.C.

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough.

*Food Premises.* The following are the details required by the Ministry:

Number of Food Premises in Area .. .. .	30
Number of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1938, Sec. 14 (Ice Cream) ..	14
Number of Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 .. .. .	1
Number of licences issued to dealers in special designated milk .. .. .	4

The following are types of business:

Hotels and Restaurants .. .. .	8
Small Bars .. .. .	3
Grocers .. .. .	8
Confectioners .. .. .	6
Bakers .. .. .	2
Butchers .. .. .	2
Fried Fish .. .. .	1

*Food Poisoning.* 3 cases occurred, possibly of Staphylococcal origin. No definite source was found.

## SECTION F

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

<i>Disease</i>	No of cases Notified	No. Admitted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Dysentery .. .. .	7	0	0
Measles .. .. .	1	0	0
Food Poisoning .. .. .	3	0	0
Total .. .. .	11	0	0

The incidence of notifiable disease has been exceptionally low.

*Dysentery.* 7 cases were notified. 4 occurred in school children and 3 in adults. All were of the Sonne type.

## 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	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	0	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—	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

## FACTORIES ACTS 1937-1948

(1) <i>Inspections</i>	No. on Register	Written Inspections	Prosecu- Notices	tions
1. No. to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply .. .. .	8	2	—	—
2. No. to which Sec. 7 applies ..	—	—	—	—
3. Other Premises .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Totals .. .. .	8	2	—	—



(2) Defects Found				Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1.	Want of Cleanliness	..	..	—	—	—
Sec. 2.	Overcrowding	..	..	—	—	—
Sec. 2.	Unreasonable temperature	..	..	—	—	—
Sec. 4.	Inadequate ventilation..	..	..	—	—	—
Sec. 6.	Ineffective Drainage of floors	..	..	—	—	—
Sec. 7.	Sanitary conveniences	..	..	—	—	—
	(a) Insufficient	..	..	—	—	—
	(b) Unsuitable or defective	..	..	—	1	1
	(c) Not separate for sexes	..	..	—	—	—
Totals				..	..	..
				Nil	1	1
No. of outworkers				..	..	..
				74		

**BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT**

## PARISHES

Alkerton	East Adderbury	Shenington
Barford St. John and St. Michael	Epwell	Shutford
Bloxham	Hanwell	Sibford Ferris
Bodicote	Hook Norton	Sibford Gower
Bourton	Horley	South Newington
Broughton	Horton	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 .. .. .	60118
Population:	
Census, 1951 .. .. .	14389
Mean Population, 1956 (R.G.'s estimate) ..	15130
Number of Inhabited Houses .. .. .	4633
Rateable Value .. .. .	£111389
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .. .. .	£434

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The district is mainly agricultural. There is, however, extensive ironstone quarrying in the parishes of Horley, Hornton, Wroxton and to a lesser extent at Hook Norton. There are several factories in the district including a grass meal factory at Adderbury, a carpet factory at Bloxham and a portable concrete works at Adderbury. There is also a brewery at Hook Norton.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

## BIRTH RATE

	Total	Male	Female
No. of Births (Legitimate) ..	197	99	98
No. of Births (Illegitimate) ..	13	7	6
Totals .. .. .	210	106	104
Birth Rate per 1000 ..	13.2	(Corrected Birth Rate 15)	
England and Wales ..	15.0		
Still births—per 1000 births	18	(4 Still Births)	

		DEATH RATE		
		Total	Male	Female
No. of Deaths .. .. .		180	83	97
Death Rate per 1000 .. ..		11.9		
Corrected Death Rate .. ..		10.7		
England and Wales .. .. .		11.7		

<i>Causes of Death</i>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1. Tuberculosis—respiratory .. .. .		—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other .. .. .		—	—
3. Syphilitic disease .. .. .		—	—
4. Diphtheria .. .. .		—	—
5. Whooping Cough .. .. .		—	—
6. Meningococcal infections .. .. .		—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .		—	—
8. Measles ... .. .		—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ... .. .		1	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach ... .. .		1	—
11. Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus ... .. .		1	3
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast ... .. .		—	2
13. Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus ... .. .		—	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms ... .. .		10	4
15. Leukaemia ... .. .		1	1
16. Diabetes ... .. .		—	—
17. Vascular lesions of the Nervous System ... .. .		9	18
18. Coronary disease, Angina ... .. .		15	13
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ... .. .		1	2
20. Other Heart Disease ... .. .		13	26
21. Other Circulatory Disease ... .. .		4	7
22. Influenza ... .. .		1	—
23. Pneumonia ... .. .		6	5
24. Bronchitis ... .. .		5	3
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System... .. .		—	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ... .. .		2	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ... .. .		—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis... .. .		—	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ... .. .		1	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ... .. .		—	—
31. Congenital malformations ... .. .		—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ... .. .		8	7
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents... .. .		2	2
34. All other accidents ... .. .		2	1
35. Suicide ... .. .		—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war ... .. .		—	—
Total—All Causes ... .. .		83	97

## MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil

## INFANT MORTALITY

No. of deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	..	1
No. of deaths under 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	1
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births	..	..	..	..	4.8
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	5.1
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	Nil
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	23.8
Causes of Death:					
Intracranial Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	1

## SECTION B

## LABORATORY WORK

Oxford Laboratory:

No. of Swabs examined	..	..	..	..	6
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci	..	..	..	..	1
Faeces	..	..	..	..	1
Other Examinations	..	..	..	..	2

Many examinations have been carried out at the Horton Hospital, Banbury, but no details are available.

## SECTION C

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

## WATER SUPPLY

Under the Banbury Corporation Act, 1946, the Banbury Borough Council became the statutory water undertaking for the whole of the Banbury Rural District with the exception of five parishes. The Rural District Council remains as Water Authority for these parishes, viz. Deddington, Duns Tew, Middle Aston, North Aston and Steeple Aston.

The Borough supply comes from

- (1) the River Cherwell at Grimsbury;
- (2) the Sor Brook at Bodicote.

It is treated by means of chemical settling, filtration and chlorination. The supply is constant and sufficient. Samples were taken for chemical and bacteriological examination during the year, all being reported as satisfactory and suitable for a public supply.

Other villages at present have their own sources of water supply, although they are in the Borough Statutory Area.

## A. BOROUGH OF STATUTORY AREA

The following villages are supplied by Banbury Borough directly: Adderbury, East and West, Bloxham, Bodicote, Clayden, Cropredy, Drayton, Epwell, Hook Norton, Milcombe, Milton, Mollington, South Newington, Wardington, Wigginton, Wroxton.

The following villages are in the Borough Statutory Area, but up to the end of 1956 were not supplied by the Borough directly:

*Alkerton.* There is a public pump, which provides a supply of doubtful quality water.

A public supply is necessary.

*Barford St. John and St. Michael.* Private wells, some of which are polluted.

A public supply is necessary.

*Broughton.* Wells entirely which have been short in dry summer.

*Hanwell.* There is a piped supply which is vested in the Hanwell Estate; it consists of a well and a service reservoir. There are also wells and springs.

*Horley.* Public supply from a spring pumped automatically; most of the houses are connected.

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

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

*Shenington.* Public supply from a spring. Fairly satisfactory.

*Shutford.* Wells and springs.

*Sibford Ferris and Sibford Gower.* Public piped supply from a spring to a storage reservoir.

*Swalcliffe.* Is supplied from Sibford.

*Tadmarton.* Wells. Council housing estates piped supply from a spring.

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

Although the Banbury Rural District Council is the Water Authority for the whole of the Rural District, it is the water undertaking for only the five southern parishes of the area, viz. Deddington, Duns Tew, Middleton Aston, North Aston, Steeple Aston. It is expected that these parishes will ultimately be incorporated in the Banbury Borough Water Undertaking.

*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 54 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 20 years ago.

*Deddington and Duns Tew* including *Clifton* and *Hempton* are supplied from springs within the parish of *Duns Tew* which yield 93,000 gallons per day in winter and some 50,000 gallons per day in summer, which is not quite sufficient. The water is collected in an underground reservoir and pumped direct into the mains by a pair of fully automatic electrical centrifugal pumps. The water is chlorinated and continues to be satisfactory in quality.

## THE WHOLE AREA

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

## (a) Villages with a piped supply which is satisfactory and sufficient:

Adderbury, East and West	Hook Norton
Bloxham	Horley
Bodicote	Hornton
Bourton	Shenington
Claydon	Sibford Ferris and Sibford Gower
Cropredy	South Newington
Deddington	Swalcliffe
Drayton	Wardington
Duns Tew	Wigginton
Epwell	Wroxton

## (b) Villages with Estate Supplies:

Hanwell	Middle Aston
---------	--------------

(c) Villages in which there is no satisfactory piped supply and a public supply is necessary:

Alkerton	North Newington
Barford St. John and St. Michael	Shutford
Broughton	Steeple Aston
North Aston	

*Water Analysis.* Public Supplies. 32 specimens from public supplies were examined bacteriologically.

*Other Supplies.* 50 specimens were examined bacteriologically with results as follows:

Class 1	19
Class 2	9
Class 3	1
Class 4	53

Three specimens were sent for chemical examination—all were satisfactory.

## 2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

At present there are public sewers with sewage disposal works in the following parishes:

East and West Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote, Steeple Aston, Wardington, Deddington, Great Bourton, Milcombe, Sibford Ferris and Sibford Gower.

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. All the properties drain to private septic tanks.

*Aston, North.* No sewers.

*Aston, Steeple.* Southern portion sewered, requires extension at a later date. The disposal works has been extended to deal with the new housing site.

*Barfords.* No sewers.

*Bloxham.* This village is now completely sewered.

*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. A new scheme has been submitted to the Ministry.

*Clifton.* No sewers.

*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. This parish could be dealt with along with Wroxton.

*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. A scheme is in course of preparation.

*Horley.* Scheme approved by the Ministry, but has been held up.

*Hornton.* No proper sewers. A scheme has been submitted to the Ministry.

*Milcombe.* Now sewered.

*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.* Now sewerred.

*Swalcliffe.* No sewers.

*Tadmarton.* No sewers.

*Wardington.* More or less completely sewerred 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.

The provision of mains water has aggravated the present unsatisfactory position. Old stone culverts in the village run down to the fish pond behind the Abbey.

A proper scheme is urgently required.

#### SECTION D

#### HOUSING

A further survey has now been made and as a result the number of houses in Category 4 has been altered from 770 to 558.

68 Official representations were made during the year of houses requiring to be dealt with under Housing Act, 1936, Section 11.

#### HOUSING RETURNS—NEW HOUSES

(a) Total number of New Houses during the year				
1.	By Local Authority	..	..	57
2.	By other Local Authorities	..	..	—
3.	By other bodies or persons	..	..	30

#### SECTION E

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

*Meat Inspection.* Slaughtering for the area is carried out at the Borough Slaughterhouse, Swan Close Road, Banbury, and the meat is inspected by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of Banbury and his staff. Details are given in the Annual Report for the Borough of Banbury.

No slaughterhouse licences have been granted in the Rural District.

*Foods and Drugs Act, 1938, Sec. 15.* Byelaws under this section have been adopted by the Council. Visits to food premises are carried out by the Public Health Inspector to ensure that they are complied with.

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 1. No. of food premises in area.. .. .   | 73 |
| Butchers (with Co-op. dept. in larger villages) .. ..  | 9  |
| Grocers .. .. .  | 38 |
| General Village Stores .. .. .   | 18 |
| Bakers .. .. .   | 7  |
| Cafes, etc. .. .. .  | 1  |
| 2. Under Section 14. Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Total   | 39 |
| For manufacture and sale of sausages .. .. .   | 5  |
| For sale of pre-packed ice cream .. .. .   | 34 |
| 3. Inspections and visits made to food premises including those registered during the year .. .. .   | 72 |
| 4. There was no special cause to examine stocks of food consignments during the year but the sum total and weights of food which was voluntarily surrendered is given below: |    |

Meat	94 lbs
------	--------

#### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ACT, 1949

The following dealers' licences have been granted:

Pasteurised	10
-------------	----

*Food Poisoning:* Nil.

#### SECTION F

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

#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

	No. of Cases	Removed to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	9	1	0
Whooping Cough .. .. .	3	0	0
Pneumonia .. .. .	1	0	0
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	1	1	0
Measles .. .. .	2	0	0
Dysentery .. .. .	2	2	0

The incidence of the notifiable diseases has been exceptionally low during the year.

*Scarlet Fever.* 9 cases were notified. One was removed to hospital and the remaining 8 were isolated at home. 4 were in children under 5, 4 in school children and one in an adult.

*Poliomyelitis.* One non-paralytic case occurred in an adult male.

*Dysentery.* Two cases of Sonne Dysentery occurred in a husband and wife; both were removed to the Pines Hospital.

*Non-notifiable Diseases.* 23 cases of Chickenpox were reported—mainly in Cropredy.

*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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	3	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	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

(1) <i>Inspection of Factories</i>	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply ..	46	21	—	—
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies .. ..	11	7	—	—
3. Other Premises .. ..	—	15	—	—
Totals .. ..	57	28	—	—

(2) Defects found				Number of Defects Found    Remedied	
Want of Cleanliness ..	..	..	..	—	—
Want of Ventilation..	..	..	..	—	—
Overcrowding ..	..	..	..	—	—
Other Nuisances ..	..	..	..	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation:					
Insufficient ..	..	..	..	2	1
Unsuitable or defective ..	..	..	..	—	—
Not separate for sexes ..	..	..	..	—	—
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				2	1
				<hr/>	<hr/>
No. of outworkers			2		

## CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

### PARISHES

Ascot-u-Wychwood	Great Tew	Salford
Blenheim Park	Hensington Without	Sarsden
Bruern	Heythrop	Sandford St. Martin
Chadlington	Idbury	Shipton-u-Wychwood
Charlbury	Kiddington with	Shorthampton or Chilson
Chastleton	Asterleigh	Spelsbury
Churchill	Kingham	Steeple Barton
Combe	Leafield	Stonesfield
Cornwell	Little Tew	Swerford
Enstone	Lyneham	Tackley
Fawler	Milton-u-Wychwood	Westcot Barton
Fifield	Over Norton	Wootton
Finstock	Rollright	Worton
Glympton	Rousham	Wychwood

### SECTION A

#### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres .. .. .	87876
Population:	
Census, 1951 .. .. .	15505
Mean Population, 1956 (R.G.'s estimate) ..	16160
Number of Inhabited Houses.. .. .	4941
Rateable Value.. .. .	£119704
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .. .. .	£447

#### SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The rural district is purely agricultural with a small number of glove factories, a flour mill (at Shipton-under-Wychwood), two gas works, an agricultural engineering works (at Kingham) and two saw mills. The number of farms, factories, etc., in the district is as follows:

Farms .. .. .	284
Glove Factories .. .. .	4
Other small factories .. .. .	10
Saw Mills .. .. .	2
Mansions .. .. .	15
Dwelling houses .. .. .	4946
Houses with shops .. .. .	90

## BIRTH RATE

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
No. of Births .. .. .	252	131	121
Legitimate .. .. .	243	125	118
Illegitimate .. .. .	9	6	3
Birth Rate per 1000 .. .. .		15.6	
England and Wales .. .. .		15.7	
Still Births—Rate per 1000 (8)		35	
England and Wales .. .. .		23	

## DEATH RATE

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
No. of Deaths .. .. .	156	86	70
Death Rate per 1000 .. .. .		9.6	
Corrected Death Rate .. .. .		9.2	
England and Wales .. .. .		11.7	

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1. Tuberculosis—respiratory .. .. .	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease .. .. .	—	—
4. Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections .. .. .	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—
8. Measles .. .. .	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach .. .. .	4	2
11. Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus .. .. .	7	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast .. .. .	—	1
13. Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus .. .. .	—	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms .. .. .	—	8
15. Leukaemia .. .. .	—	—
16. Diabetes .. .. .	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of Nervous System .. .. .	12	17
18. Coronary disease, Angina .. .. .	13	4
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease .. .. .	—	1
20. Other Heart Disease .. .. .	14	13
21. Other Circulatory Disease .. .. .	4	3
22. Influenza .. .. .	—	3
23. Pneumonia .. .. .	5	3
24. Bronchitis .. .. .	3	3

<i>Causes of Death</i>		Male	Female
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.. ..	—	—
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. ..	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. ..	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis .. ..	1	1
29.	Hypertension of prostate .. ..	3	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion .. ..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations .. ..	—	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. ..	9	4
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents.. ..	3	2
34.	All other accidents .. ..	—	—
35.	Suicide .. ..	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war .. ..	—	—
Total—All Causes .. ..		86	70

#### INFANT MORTALITY

No. of Deaths under 1 year .. ..	7
No. of Deaths under 4 weeks .. ..	5
Total Infant Mortality.. ..	27.7
Legitimate .. ..	28.8
Illegitimate .. ..	Nil
England and Wales .. ..	23.8

#### *Causes of Death*

Anoxia	1
Intracranial Haemorrhage	2
Prematurity	2
Spastic Paralysis	1
Meningocele	1

#### SECTION B

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

No. of Swabs examined .. ..	100
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci .. ..	43
Faeces .. ..	20
Other Examinations .. ..	26

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 seem to be no suitable sources of supply in the majority of cases, the only solution appears to be an area scheme.

A scheme to include a large number of parishes in the district by an extension of the Oxford City mains has been under consideration for some time, and this appears to be the only satisfactory solution to the problem. The shortage is acute in many villages, especially during a dry summer, and the question has now become urgent. It is hoped that some definite steps will be taken to relieve the situation in the near future.

Wootton has recently been supplied by an extension of the Oxford City mains from Woodstock.

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

*Ascot-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.* The main source is a spring at Partridge Covert, which is of excellent quality and provides a piped supply for the village. Larger mains have been installed and these will be used, should the larger scheme for the district as a whole come into operation at a later date. Connections have been transferred from the old main to the new during the year.

*Charlbury.* About 150 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 seasons these springs are not sufficient and the supply has to be augmented from Fawler.

*Chastleton.* This village is now supplied by the North Cotswold R.D.C.

*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 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.

There was an acute shortage in the autumn of 1952. The opinion of a geologist was obtained and a borehole was sunk off Bessborough Lane, but no water was found.

*Combe.* 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, which is fed from a private system.

A bore has been sunk to provide a public supply for *Neat Enstone* and *Church Enstone* and this scheme has been commenced.

*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.

*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*, *Combe* 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 the consumption is over 50,000 gallons per day. Ten years ago it was 15,000, but since then several new houses and about 150 houses in *Charlbury* have been added.

The pumping capacity is being strained to its utmost.

*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 bore 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.* This village is now supplied by the North Cotswold R.D.C. by an extension of the mains from Westcote.

*Kiddington.* There is a private piped supply.

*Kingham.* Public supply from a bore.

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

*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.

*Lynham.* 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 piped supply but the mains are small and the water is not of the desired quality. A bore was sunk to the north of the village. The water was found to be hard and contains Iron. Approval was obtained from the Ministry and a scheme is being prepared.

*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 mains supply was completed during 1954.

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

*Dean* is fairly well supplied from private courses.

*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 very hard and with the increased consumption, due to the fact that the sewage scheme is now available some anxiety is felt as to its sufficiency. A connection has been made into the R.A.F. main as an emergency supply.

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

Although a bore has been sunk the quality of the water was unsatisfactory and the scheme had to be abandoned.

*Tackley.* A deep bore was sunk to provide a public supply. The scheme has now been completed.

*Wootton.* This village is now supplied by an extension of the Oxford City mains from Woodstock.

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

*Water Examinations.* The following table gives the results of the bacteriological examinations of water supplies during the year.

		<i>Public Supplies</i>	<i>Private Supplies</i>	<i>Total</i>
Class 1	..	14	4	18
Class 2	..	7	0	7
Class 3	..	4	1	5
Class 4	..	6	10	16
<hr/>				
Totals	..	31	15	36
<hr/>				

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

Charlbury, Fifield, Milton-under-Wychwood, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Middle Barton, Spelsbury.

The scheme at Spelsbury was carried out by Hon. Miss Elsie Corbett of Spelsbury House, who has handed it over to the Council for maintenance.

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

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

A private sewage scheme has been carried out in the village of Glympton. Hensington Without forms part of the Borough of Woodstock scheme.

Schemes are in course of preparation in the cases of Chadlington, Churchill, Ascot-under-Wychwood, Finstock, Leafield, Combe and Stonesfield.

New sewage schemes are required at Tackley, Enstone, Rollright, Great and Little Tew, Wootton.

A scheme for Over Norton was completed in 1956.

#### SECTION D

#### HOUSING

A complete survey of all houses with a rateable value of over £20 has been carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

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

Class 1	..	..	762	19.5%
Class 2	..	..	1467	37.5%
Class 3	..	..	1282	32.7%
Class 4	..	..	400	10.2%
<hr/>				
Totals	..	..	3911	99.9%
<hr/>				

Since the survey was made the number of houses in Class 4 has been reduced from 400 to 211.

It is proposed to deal with the 211 unfit houses in the district as industrial houses under Housing Act 1936, Sec. 11.

Official Representations were made to the Council in respect of 48 of these houses during 1956. Houses in the following parishes were dealt with:

Wootton 17, Charlbury 12, Ascot-under-Wychwood 5, Milton-under-Wychwood 4, Middle Barton 4, Churchill 3, Chastleton 2, Chilson 1.

*Hutted Camps.* Of the two hutted camps in the district for which the R.D.C. is responsible the camp at Gagingwell has now been closed, and only three families remain on the other site at Over Norton Park. It is a matter of great satisfaction that these camps are now closing down.

*Caravans.* The caravan problem in the district is not a serious one; only 10 to 12 licences have been issued by the Council.

#### SECTION E

#### FOOD INSPECTION

- |   |    |    |     |     |
|---|----|----|-----|-----|
| 1. No. of Food premises in the Area   | .. | .. | ..  | 174 |
| Ice-cream   | .. | .. | ..  | 52  |
| Cafes and Public Houses   | .. | .. | ..  | 55  |
| School Canteens   | .. | .. | ..  | 18  |
| Preserved Food  | .. | .. | ..  | 7   |
| Fish Frying   | .. | .. | ..  | 2   |
| Bakehouses  | .. | .. | ..  | 8   |
| 2. No. of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1938. Section 14.   |    |    |     |     |
| Ice-cream   | .. | .. | ..  | 52  |
| Preserved Food  | .. | .. | ..  | 7   |
| No. of Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949   | .. | .. | ..  | 3   |
| 3. No. of inspections of food premises  | .. | .. | 182 |     |
| 4. Many of the food premises have been improved during the year by the installation of hot water systems, sinks, etc. |    |    |     |     |
| 5. Condemned food is buried at the refuse dump or returned through normal trade channels.                             |    |    |     |     |
| 6. There have been no special examinations, only odd tins being condemned.  |    |    |     |     |
| 7. There were no cases of Food Poisoning notified during the year.  |    |    |     |     |

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

*Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part*

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed (if known)	182	27	22	760	301	1292
Number inspected ..	179	27	22	750	300	1278
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses con- demned .. ..	—	—	—	2	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	9	2	—	—	2	13
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cys- ticerici .. ..	5.0	7.4	—	—	0.7	1.2
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
Whole carcasses con- demned .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	8	2	—	—	—	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .. ..	4.5	11.1	—	—	—	0.8
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalization and totally condemned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

Weight of Meat Condemned 856 lbs.

SECTION F  
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

	No. Notified	No. admitted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Scarlet Fever .. ..	10	1	0
Pneumonia.. ..	1	0	8
Measles .. ..	66	0	0
Poliomyelitis .. ..	1	0	0
Dysentery .. ..	4	0	0
Erysipelas .. ..	1	0	0

*Scarlet Fever.* 10 cases occurred during the year. One was removed to hospital and 9 were isolated at home. 8 occurred in school children and two in children under school age. Cases occurred in the following parishes:

Charlbury 3, Chilson 2, Over Norton 2, Churchill 1, Heythrop 1, Tackley 1.

*Poliomyelitis.* One case (paralytic) occurred in the child of a member of the U.S.A.F. (age 2) who was removed to hospital.

*Dysentery.* 4 cases of Sonne Dysentery occurred in one household in Hensington Without.

*Measles.* 66 cases occurred during the year.

*School Closures.* Nil.

*Non-notifiable Diseases.* None notified from the Schools.

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	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948

(1) <i>Inspection of Factories</i>	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply .. ..	5	12	—	—
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies .. ..	25	42	—	—
3. Other Premises .. ..	12	25	—	—
<b>Totals .. ..</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

(2) <i>Defects found</i>			Number of Defects	
			Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness .. ..	..	..	2	2
Want of ventilation .. ..	..	..	—	—
Overcrowding .. ..	..	..	—	—
Other Nuisances .. ..	..	..	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation:				
Insufficient .. ..	..	..	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	..	..	—	—
Not separate for sexes	..	..	—	—
<b>Totals .. ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

No. of outworkers 174



## WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

### PARISHES

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

### SECTION A

#### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres .. .. .	84945
Population:	
Census, 1951 .. .. .	21367
Mean Population, 1956 (R.G.'s estimate) ..	23690
Number of Inhabited Houses.. .. .	6153
Rateable Value .. .. .	£194497
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .. .. .	£810

#### SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

It is estimated that 90 per cent of the area is agricultural, there are 350 farms. The main industry is a motor accessory works at Curbridge which employs 1200 people, many of whom reside in the Urban District; there is a small motor accessories works at Eynsham. There are blanket factories at Asthall, Crawley and Hailey, and laundries at Bampton, Aston and Burford. There are also agricultural engineering works at Clanfield and Curbridge. There are a considerable number of out-workers in the district mainly employed in the making of gloves and hosiery.

## VITAL STATISTICS

## BIRTH RATE

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Births .. .. .	261	245	506
Legitimate .. .. .	245	230	475
Illegitimate .. .. .	16	15	31
Birth Rate per 1000 .. .. .		20.9	
Corrected Birth Rate .. .. .		21.7	
England and Wales .. .. .		15.7	
Still-births—19.7 per 1000 (10 still-births)			

## DEATH RATE

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Deaths .. .. .	117	117	234
Death Rate per 1000 .. .. .		9.03	
Corrected Death Rate .. .. .		9.6	
England and Wales .. .. .		11.7	

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1. Tuberculosis—respiratory .. .. .	3	1
2. Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease .. .. .	—	—
4. Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections .. .. .	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	1
8. Measles .. .. .	1	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	—	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach .. .. .	1	5
11. Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus .. .. .	10	1
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast .. .. .	—	3
13. Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus .. .. .	—	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms .. .. .	8	9
15. Leukaemia .. .. .	—	—
16. Diabetes .. .. .	—	1
17. Vascular lesions of Nervous System .. .. .	17	19
18. Coronary disease, Angina .. .. .	13	13
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease .. .. .	4	3
20. Other Heart Disease .. .. .	19	20
21. Other Circulatory Disease .. .. .	1	7
22. Influenza .. .. .	1	—
23. Pneumonia .. .. .	7	8
24. Bronchitis .. .. .	5	5

<i>Causes of Death</i>				Male	Female
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System..	..	..	1	—
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	..	..	2	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	..	..	2	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	..	..	3	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate ..	..	..	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations ..	..	..	2	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	..	..	13	11
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	..	..	1	—
34.	All other accidents ..	..	..	2	1
35.	Suicide ..	..	..	1	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war ..	..	..	—	—
Total—All Causes ..				117	117

#### INFANT MORTALITY

No. of Deaths under 1 year ..	10
No. of Deaths under 4 weeks ..	5
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births ..	19.7
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births ..	19.7
Legitimate ..	21.1
Illegitimate ..	Nil
England and Wales ..	23.8

#### *Causes of Death:*

Intracranial Haemorrhage ..	1
Congenital Heart Disease ..	2
Atresia of Lung ..	1
Prematurity ..	3
Pneumonia ..	3

#### 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. of Swabs examined ..	23
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci ..	6
Faeces ..	122
Positive for Shigella ..	7
Positive for Salmonella Typhi-Murium ..	5
Other Examinations ..	60

## SECTION C

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

*Water Supply.* About half of the rural districts 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	Minster Lovell
Asthalleigh	Curbridge	North Leigh
Aston Bampton	Freeland	Ramsden
Bampton	Hailey	Shilton
Black Bourton	Hanborough	South Leigh
Brize Norton	Lew	

## AREA OUTSIDE WITNEY SCHEME

*Asthall.* *Asthalleigh*, a part of Asthall has a supply.

The remainder of the parish is supplied by wells. A public supply is required.

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

*Broadwell.* Piped supply from deep bore.

*Broughton Poggs.* Piped supply from deep bore.

*Burford.* The public supply is from a spring near Taynton, from which water is pumped to a reservoir. Supplies have been short in summer when there is a large number of visitors. The capacity of the reservoir has recently been increased and a new booster plant installed to increase the pressure in the southern part of the district; it is now chlorinated.

*Cassington.* Supplied by Oxford City.

*Clanfield.* Supplied from Witney Area supply.

*Ducklington.* There is now a supply from Witney for domestic purposes only.

*Eynsham.* Piped public supply from a well in gravel pumped to a water tower. It is adequate and satisfactory and is augmented by a supply from Oxford City.

*Filkins.* From deep bore at Broadwell Grove. The majority of the houses are now connected.

*Fulbrook.* Supplied from Burford. There are several stand-pipes in the village.

The pressure is insufficient to provide an adequate supply for the higher parts of the village. This matter is at present under consideration by the Council.

*Grafton with Radcot.* Supplied by wells.

*Hardwick with Yelford.* The existing wells are liable to pollution from cesspools and farm premises.

*Holwell.* There is now a piped supply from Broadwell Grove.

*Kelmscott.* Wells liable to pollution. There is a private supply for part of the village.

*Kencot.* Piped supply from deep bore at Broadwell Grove.

*Langford.* Piped supply from deep bore due at Broadwell Grove.

*Little Faringdon.* There is a private supply for part of the village. Some of the houses are supplied by wells which are polluted.

*Northmoor.* Shallow wells in gravel which are liable to pollution from cesspools and from premises.

*Shifford.* Supplied by wells.

*Standlake.* Supplied by shallow wells in gravel which are liable to pollution.

*Stanton Harcourt.* Shallow well—chrolinated. Piped supply has been extended to include all the whole of Stanton Harcourt.

*Swinbrook with Widford.* Supplied from a private spring. There is shortage in the summer.

*Taynton.* Public supply from a series of springs in oolite about a mile from the village.

*Upton and Signet.* Supplied from Burford. There are also some shallow wells.

*Westwell.* There are two private supplies and the rest of the village is supplied by wells.

Of 5550 inhabited houses in the district it is estimated that 3000 are connected to the mains, i.e. roughly 66 per cent.

*Water Analysis.* 114 specimens were examined bacteriologically during the year with the results as follows:

				<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>
Class 1	..	..	..	41	28
Class 2	..	..	..	5	—
Class 3	..	..	..	3	15
Class 4	..	..	..	5	17

*Drainage and Sewerage.* There is a system of sewage disposal 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, Bampton and Stanton Harcourt.

2. *Drainage and Sewerage.* The Bampton main drainage scheme, which had previously been approved by the Ministry, was given sanction to be carried out and work was started in 1956. It is hoped that the scheme will be completed in 1958.

Serious pollution of ditches and watercourses occurred in the Park Road area of North Leigh and a sewage scheme is being prepared for that part of the village.

Two other large villages urgently require a scheme for drainage and sewage disposal—Long Hanborough and Carterton. Both have a public water supply and the increased building has made the position acute.

3. *Rivers and Streams.* At Taynton it was found that cottage drainage systems were connected to the storm water drains, which discharged into a stream. Steps have been taken to remedy this. A similar position occurred in Witney Street, Burford, and as mentioned above pollution of ditches also occurred at North Leigh.

#### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of the inspections carried out during the year:

Public Health Act 1936 .. .. .	546
(including Moveable Dwellings, Water Supplies, Schools, Nuisances, Verminous Premises)	
Housing Acts 1936-54 .. .. .	790
Food and Drugs Act 1938 .. .. .	597
Slaughterhouse Act 1954 .. .. .	365
Milk and Dairies Regulations .. .. .	37
Shops Act 1950 .. .. .	131
Factories Acts 1937-48 .. .. .	24
National Assistance Act 1948 .. .. .	9
	<hr/>
Total .. .. .	2499
	<hr/>

#### SECTION D

#### HOUSING

(a) *Slum Clearance.* As a result of a recent inspection of the houses in the district, the classification was as follows:

Category 1	1433
Category 2	886
Category 3	2050
Category 4	270

This means that 270 houses will require to be dealt with under the Slum Clearance scheme.

During 1956 the following work has been carried out:

No. of Demolition Orders .. .. .	21
No. of Premises Demolished .. .. .	5
No. of Undertakings not to let .. .. .	18
No. of Representations of Unfit Houses .. .. .	49
No. of Improvement Grants .. .. .	97

During the year one Clearance Area (at Alma Place, Eynsham) was represented to the Council.

(b) *New Houses.* 56 Council Houses were completed during the year and 42 were built by private enterprise.

(c) *Hutted Camps.* There was steady progress in the re-housing of occupiers of hutted camps during the year. Only 17 huts were in use by the end of the year. It is anticipated that the majority of these will be vacated in 1957.

(d) *Overcrowding.* During the year five families were re-housed from overcrowded premises.

(e) *Action Under Statutory Powers*

(i) *Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16. Housing Act 1936.*

(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	Nil
(b) Number of dwellings which were rendered fit after service of formal notice	
(i) By owners .. .. .	Nil
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owner .. .. .	2

(ii) *Proceedings under Section 11 and 13. Housing Act 1936.*

(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	21
(b) Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	5
(c) Number of dwellings demolished voluntarily by owners	1
(d) Number of Undertakings given to make dwellings fit for human habitation .. .. .	18
(e) Number of Undertakings given not to re-let for human habitation .. .. .	10
(f) Number of houses made fit for human habitation ..	1

(iii) <i>Proceedings under Section 12. Housing Act 1936</i> ..	Nil
(iv) <i>Proceedings under Section 10. Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953.</i>	
(a) Number of Closing Orders Made .. .. .	11
(b) Number of Closing Orders Rescinded .. .. .	5
(v) <i>Proceedings under Public Health Act 1936.</i>	
(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	74
(b) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of informal notice .. .. .	52
(c) Number of dwellings in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. ..	22
(d) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(i) By owners .. .. .	22
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners .. ..	Nil

#### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There has been a slight decrease in the number of moveable dwellings stationed in the district, the total now being 570. During the year there was a continued decrease in the number of occupied caravans on licensed sites in the parish of Black Bourton, due to transfers of U.S. Personnel away from Brize Norton Airfield.

#### SECTION E

#### FOOD INSPECTION

*Meat Inspection.* A large proportion of the meat sold in the Rural District is inspected at the Witney Slaughterhouse. Two licences for private slaughterhouses have been granted by the Council, one at Burford and one at North Leigh. The standard of hygiene in both premises has improved considerably in the past six months and both owners are taking further steps to improve the conditions of their buildings.



The following are the details of the inspections carried out at these premises:

	<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 .. ..	354	3	61	1492	458	2368
Number inspected .. ..	354	3	61	1492	458	2368
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>						
(a) Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	—	—	1	5	—	6
(b) Carcasses of which part or organ was condemned .. ..	47	1	—	12	3	63
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis .. ..	13.27	33.33	1.64	1.14	0.6544	2.914
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
(a) Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	19	1	—	—	6	26
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .. ..	5.368	33.33	—	—	1.31	1.09

*Food Premises.* During the year 350 visits were made to food premises. All the premises where food is exposed for sale were visited. The general standard of food hygiene in the district has increased considerably. On no occasion was it found necessary to resort to legal action to ensure compliance with the food by-laws. 150 lbs. of tinned food and 375 lbs. of meat were found to be unfit for human consumption.

*Ice Cream.* The total number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream is 79. Practically all the ice cream sold in the district is pre-packed.

*Food Poisoning.* See Section F.

*Schools.* All the schools under the Education Committee have been visited and inspected by the Public Health Inspectors, and reported on with regard to lavatory accommodation, washing facilities and catering arrangements. Reports have been submitted to the Director of Education and consultations have taken place between the officers concerned.

*Milk. (a) Samples.* The following is a summary of the results of the samples taken during the year:

	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ungraded .. ..	4	—	4
Pasteurised .. ..	7	2	9
Tuberculin Tested .. ..	17	4	21
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	11	4	15

*(b) Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949, Licences*

During the year the following licences were issued in accordance with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Act 1949-54:

Tuberculin Tested Milk Dealers .. ..	16
Tuberculin Tested Milk Dealers Supplementary ..	10
Pasteurised Milk Dealers .. ..	8
Pasteurised Milk Dealers Supplementary.. ..	10
Sterilised Milk Dealers Supplementary .. ..	1

During the past year there has been an increase in the number of retailers selling graded milk in the district. Supplies of pasteurised milk are obtained from one plant within the district and four plants outside the district.

The following are the statistics required by the Ministry in connection with Food Hygiene.

No. of Food Premises in the Area:

General Stores .. ..	71
Butchers .. ..	42
Cafes and Hotels .. ..	215
Bakehouses .. ..	22

No. of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1938. Sec. 14. 79.

No. of Inspections of Food Premises. 350.

## 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 .. .. .	1	0	0
Measles .. .. .	304	0	1
Whooping Cough .. .. .	7	0	0
Pneumonia .. .. .	7	0	15
Erysipelas .. .. .	2	0	0
Dysentery .. .. .	3	0	0
Food Poisoning .. .. .	12	0	0
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ..	3	3	1
(Non-paralytic)	1	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	1	1	0

*Scarlet Fever.* There was only one case notified in a school child at Brize Norton who was isolated at home.

*Measles.* 394 cases occurred. There were few complications. One death was recorded in a patient in a Mental Deficiency Hospital from Encephalitis following Measles.

*Dysentery.* Three cases occurred in school children at Long Hanborough.

*Poliomyelitis.* Three cases occurred with paralysis, one at Bladon and two at Long Hanborough. A non-paralytic case occurred at Westwell in an adult female who came from outside the area. One death occurred of an un-notified case, diagnosed post-mortem in the wife of an American serviceman.

*Food Poisoning.* 8 cases occurred in an outbreak at Little Faringdon involving two families in adjoining houses. The cause was probably staphylococcal—probably from sausages the common article of food in each case. Two cases occurred in household at Carterton and another at Clanfield—also probably staphylococcal—unconnected with the Little Faringdon cases. One case due to *Salmonella Typhi-murium* occurred in a child age 7 months at Eynsham.

*Non-notifiable Diseases.* Three following non-notifiable diseases were reported from the schools:

Chickenpox 31. Mumps 22. Ringworm 1.

*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
0—5	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	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
55—65	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	8	1	1	2	3	1	0	0

## FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948

1. <i>Inspections</i>	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply ..	18	6	—	0
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies .. .. .	80	18	7	0
3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies .. .. .	0	0	0	0
Total .. .. .	98	24	7	0

2. Defects Found		Found	Remedied	Reported by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1.	Want of Cleanliness .. ..	7	6	1
Sec. 2.	Overcrowding .. ..	—	—	—
Sec. 3.	Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—
Sec. 4.	Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—
Sec. 6.	Ineffective Drainage of floors	1	1	—
Sec. 7.	Sanitary conveniences			
	(a) Insufficient .. ..	—	—	—
	(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	1
	(c) Not separate for sexes ..	1	1	1
	Other offences against the Act ..	—	—	—
	Totals .. ..	10	9	3
No. of Outworkers .. ..		60		
(Wearing apparel)				

