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Wetherby Rural District Council

REPORT
ON THE HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT
DURING YEAR 1955

by

RONALD G. SMITHSON
Medical Officer of Health

and

JOHN MARRIOTT
Engineer, Surveyor and
Chief Sanitary Inspector



Wetherby Rural District Council

REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT DURING YEAR 1955

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WETHERBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

CHAIRMAN:

JOHN NORFOLK, Esq., J.P., Northfield, Tockwith.

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

REGINALD FRANK THATCHER, Esq., Clarendon Lodge, Boston Spa.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Chairman: G. H. RAWLINGS, Esq.

Vice-Chairman: F. K. ABBEY, Esq.

THE FULL COUNCIL.

HOUSING COMMITTEE:

Chairman: W. F. ALTON, Esq.

Vice-Chairman: Mrs. T. O. TETLEY.

THE FULL COUNCIL.

WATER COMMITTEE:

Chairman: R. PROCTER, Esq.

Vice-Chairman: J. W. WATSON, Esq.

Together with 16 Members of the Council.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH ORGANISATION

Medical Officer of Health:

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer:

RONALD G. SMITHSON, M.D., Ch.B. (Hons.), D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer:

J. A. G. GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned 31st December, 1955).

Part-time Medical Officers at Clinics:

C. E. ASTON, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

H. B. COOK, M.D., M.B., Ch.B.

R. P. LAWSON, M.C., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

A. MACFARLANE, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.C.H., D.P.H.

C. E. MATHIESON, M.B., Ch.B.

W. MURPHY, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J. PHILLIPS, M.D., M.B., Ch.B.

CONSULTANTS AND SPECIALISTS WORKING IN DIVISION:

Ear, Nose and Throat:

R. THOMAS, B.A., B.M., B.Ch. (Oxon), D.L.O.

Eye:

L. WITTELS, M.D., D.O. (Oxon).

Orthopaedic:

M. B. TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B.

Paediatric:

L. J. PROSSER, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

Tuberculosis:

W. S. GILMOUR, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B.
V. RYAN, M.D., D.P.H.
S. P. WILSON, M.D., D.P.H.

Dental Officers:

Miss R. SCLARE, L.D.S. (Orthodontic Specialist).
G. O. WOOD, L.D.S.
D. B. OWEN, L.D.S.

Speech Therapist:

Miss M. P. DUNKLEY, L.C.S.T.

NURSING STAFF:

Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Mrs. M. Atkinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., D.N.
(Resigned 10th April, 1955).
Miss G. E. Brigham, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss I. V. Brigham, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (Queen's).
Miss J. W. Brigham, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss D. Colbeck, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (Queen's)
(Commenced 18th July, 1955).
Mrs. E. Marsden, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss M. B. Pepper, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., D.N.
Miss C. Swift, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Home Nurses/Midwives:

Miss E. E. Basher, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).
Mrs. L. M. Curry, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Commenced 1st August, 1955).
Miss V. E. M. Finbow, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).
Miss C. A. Fox, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Queen's).
Miss A. Girdlestone, S.E.A.N., C.M.B. (Died 20th May, 1955).
Miss H. M. Glennie, S.R.N., C.M.B.
Miss A. E. Hickes, S.E.A.N., C.M.B.
Miss E. C. Hodgson, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).
Miss E. Ingleby, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's).
Mrs. G. Jeffries, S.E.A.N., C.M.B.
Mrs. A. M. Linins, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Queen's).
Miss M. Murphy, S.E.A.N., C.M.B.
Miss W. E. Payne, S.E.A.N., C.M.B.
Miss F. L. Smith, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Queen's)
(Commenced 1st October, 1955).
Miss M. E. Watson, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Resigned 29th May, 1955).
Mrs. A. W. Gelder, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Locum Tenens),
8th August—20th November, 1955.

Dental Attendants:

Miss Ullathorne.
Miss Dawson.

Physiotherapist:

Vacant.

Assistant Health Visitor/School Nurse:

Mrs. E. Clark, S.R.N.

Tuberculosis Visitor:

Mrs. E. M. Askam, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V.Cert. (Queen's).

V.D. Social Worker:

Mrs. Doidge-Harrison.

Mental Health:

Miss C. M. Glover (Social Worker).

Miss M. Bell (Home Teacher) (Commenced 19th December, 1955).

CLERICAL STAFF:

Senior Clerk: F. H. Atack.

Miss S. Graham.

Mrs. K. Head.

Miss J. M. Lawn.

Mrs. E. M. Naylor.

Mrs. E. E. Westerman.

AMBULANCE SERVICE:

Depot Officer: T. G. Woodhouse.

PERSONNEL DETAILS

**ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND CHIEF SANITARY OFFICER'S
DEPARTMENT.**

*** Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Sanitary Officer:**

John Marriott, Chartered Municipal Engineer, M.I.Mun.E., A.M.T.P.I.,
M.Inst.P.C., M.R.S.H., F.S.I.A.

*** Deputy Surveyor and Deputy Chief Sanitary Officer:**

William Leonard Barnsley, Cert. S.I.B.

Assistant Surveyor and Assistant Sanitary Inspector:

Arthur Holt, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

General Foreman (Public Health):

Brian Wood.

General Foreman (Water):

Norman Rhodes.

Clerk of Works (Housing):

Ernest Waite.

Draughtsman/Clerk:

G. Timms.

Shorthand-Typist:

Miss P. Currey.

Junior Assistant:

Miss C. Whitmore.

Consultant Engineer:

Wilf. K. Rodwell, Chartered Civil Engineer, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E.

Consultant Architects:

W. A. Jones, F.R.I.B.A.

C. W. C. Needham, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.

R. B. Armistead, F.R.I.B.A.

Anthony Steel and Owen, A./A.R.I.B.A.

* Exchequer contributions to the salaries of these officers under the
Local Government Act, 1933.

Wetherby House,

WETHERBY.

August, 1956.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Wetherby Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As you will see from the body of the report the Vital Statistics for 1955 can be regarded as satisfactory. In common with the rest of the country the birth rate rose. The death rate was reduced. The infant mortality rate remained low. Unfortunately the stillbirth rate was much increased and the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were higher. No great significance can be attached to either of these two figures in view of the small numbers involved. We had our biennial visit of the measles.

From the environmental point of view the Council was active in the Slum Clearance Scheme. Towards the end of the year the plan to take over the Thorp Arch Sewerage Works on lease came to fruition. The Council continue to use every effort to improve still further the water supply in the district.

During 1955 a National Quiz Competition for Road Safety commenced, and it is now possible to report the very pleasing result that the team from the Wetherby District was finally successful over all comers. Your Council found it proper to congratulate the four young people in the team most heartily, and every acknowledgment has been given to the skill of P.C. Clayson, their tutor.

I should like to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the Council for continued support throughout the year's deliberations. I should also like to thank my colleagues in other departments of the Council for the readiness with which they are prepared to respond to any enquiry for assistance, and I should particularly like to thank the staff of my own office for their continued enthusiasm in the work we try to do.

I am, Mr. Chairman,

Your Obedient Servant,

RONALD G. SMITHSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PART I. REPORT AS MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,424
Population, 1951 Census	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,338
Population—Registrar-General's Estimate mid-1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 500
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,723
Rateable Value, 31/3/56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£141,467
Product of 1d. Rate, 31/3/56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£544
District Council General Rate, 1955/56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6/8
County Council General Rate, 1955/56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15/6

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births: Legitimate	154	128	282
Illegitimate	7	5	12
Totals	161	133	294
Birth Rate per thousand population	13.7
Stillbirths, 7. Rate per thousand total births	23.3
Illegitimate live births represent 4.1 per cent. of total live births.			
Total Deaths from all Causes, 192. Crude Death Rate per thousand population	8.9
Standardised Death Rate per 1,000 population	8.8
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth was	1.0
Deaths of Infants under one year:			
All Infants per thousand live births (3)	10.2
Legitimate Infants per thousand legitimate live births (3)	10.6
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	26
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)	3
Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (all ages)	1

WETHERBY RURAL DISTRICT

Comparable Vital Statistics for the year 1955

Based on the Registrar-General's Figures

	Wetherby Rural District	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts	West Riding Admin- County	England & Wales (Provi- sional figures)
BIRTH RATE:—				
(Per 1,000 estimated population) ...	13.7	16.6	15.3	15.0
DEATH RATE:—				
(All per 1,000 estimated popula- tion) All Causes	8.9	9.6	11.7	11.7
Infective and Para. Dis. excl. Tub. but incl. Syphilis & other V.D.	0.19	0.07	0.07	*
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.14	0.08	0.11	0.13
Tuberculosis, Other	—	0.02	0.01	0.02
Cancer	1.21	1.54	1.90	2.06
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.78	1.40	1.90	*
Heart and Circulatory Disease ...	3.12	3.55	4.39	*
Respiratory Diseases	0.88	1.03	1.21	*
Maternal Mortality (Deaths of mothers in childbirth per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	3.32	1.19	0.67	0.64
Infant Mortality	10.2	28.6	26.2	24.9

* Figures not available

**COMPARABLE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE WETHERBY RURAL DISTRICT
FROM 1941 TO DATE**

Year	Estimated Population at Mid-Year	Natural Variation		Live Births		Deaths		
		Increase	Decrease	Total	Rate per 1,000 Population (iv)	Total	Rate per 1,000 Population (vi)	Under One Year (vii)
(i)	(ii)	(iii)				(v)		(viii)
1941	18,910	4	—	243	13.91	239	12.64	15
1942	18,890	56	—	307	16.25	251	13.28	14
1943	19,240	69	—	295	15.33	226	11.75	7
1944	20,140	143	—	344	17.00	201	9.98	20
1945	19,460	138	—	328	16.83	190	9.76	10
1946	18,820	159	—	380	20.20	221	11.70	11
1947	18,890	133	—	340	18.00	207	11.00	8
1948	19,470	110	—	298	15.31	188	9.66	8
1949	19,440	112	—	315	16.20	203	10.40	10
1950	20,270	30	—	282	13.91	252	12.43	8
1951	20,530	20	—	278	13.50	258	12.60	3
1952	20,540	65	—	268	13.00	203	9.90	6
1953	20,810	75	—	291	14.00	216	10.40	12
1954	20,940	43	—	264	12.60	221	10.60	3
1955	21,500	102	—	294	13.70	192	8.90	3

CAUSES OF CIVILIAN DEATHS

Registrar-General's Abridged List of Causes of Death in District during 1955

CAUSE	NUMBER		
	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	3	—	3
2. Tuberculosis (Other)	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	1	2	3
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	3	7
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus	2	—	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	3	3
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	—	—
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	7	7	14
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	—	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	14	23	37
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	21	11	32
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1	2
20. Other Heart Disease	8	19	27
21. Other Circulatory Disease	1	5	6
22. Influenza	1	—	1
23. Pneumonia	5	4	9
24. Bronchitis	5	3	8
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	—	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	—	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	3	4
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	1	1
31. Congenital Malformations	2	—	2
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	6	7	13
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	—	4
34. All Other Accidents	5	1	6
35. Suicide	1	—	1
36. Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—
Totals ...	97	95	192

From the Registrar-General's list of causes of death in the District during 1955, it will be seen that the most frequent causes of death, the number of deaths so registered, and the corresponding death rates per thousand population were:—

Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	67, equivalent to death rate of 3.12
Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions ...	37, equivalent to death rate of 1.72
Cancer	26, equivalent to death rate of 1.21
Pneumonia	9, equivalent to death rate of 0.42
Bronchitis	8, equivalent to death rate of 0.37

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Housing

As will be readily understood the Council's main concern in the realm of housing in 1955 was the Slum Clearance Programme. The Council has had to consider 393 houses as potentially unfit and it says much for the endurance of the Unfit Houses Sub-Committee that the bulk of these houses were visited by the Sub-Committee before the end of the year.

It is the result of the Council's policy to demolish as few houses as possible that it is estimated that the building of 165 houses will be adequate to re-house persons displaced.

The Council prefers to encourage owners to improve property by the use of improvement grants in suitable cases. During the course of the year it was decided to build 98 houses for slum clearance replacement purposes in 1956. The figure of 20 houses for normal needs being determined in the light of variation in the subsidy provisions.

The Council started to build a one-bedroomed house for old people.

According to the Council's rules no tenant of a house in the district is allowed to apply for a Council house unless the house is overcrowded, in an unfit condition, or where special medical reasons necessitating re-housing exist. Applicants living outside the area are under no such restriction, and I feel this regulation bears harshly on normal residents in the district who, for example, owing to better financial circumstances, wish to improve their living conditions. In view of the fact that the Council decided to impose this condition on tenants in the area at a time when it was necessary to reduce the size of the housing lists it may be that the Council will reverse the decision soon.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The Council took possession of the Thorp Arch Sewerage Disposal Works under lease on the 1st December, 1955. It is unfortunate that the parishes of Walton and Wighill have not yet benefited by this scheme. The removal of restrictions on capital outlay may enable the Council to remedy this position. In an effort to see an end to the existence of unsatisfactory privies in the district the Council sought a bulk loan sanction for the conversion of the remaining privies in the area and this sanction was duly obtained.

Water Supply

The enquiry into the scheme put forward by Leeds Corporation for supplying water to Harewood Village took place in December, and to the Council's regret ultimately proved to be decided against the Council's wishes. At a time when every effort

is being made to limit capital outlay it does appear strange that this scheme should have found favour in view of its high cost. The Council, through its Water Committee, authorised schemes of improvement of supply at Kirk Deighton, a linkage of Cowthorpe and Bickerton and a scheme for softening the Eastern Area supply. None of these schemes received approval by the end of the year.

Scavenging Service

There is no doubt the Council can be proud of the Scavenging Service provided in the Rural Area even though the ideal of a weekly collection has not yet been reached throughout the area. Two rather important although perhaps somewhat insignificant items do appear to present great difficulty of solution. I refer in the first place to the emptying of public litter baskets and in the second place to the cleansing of bus shelters.

Fundamentally the problem of litter resolves itself into the standard of personal conduct of the individual, and one can think of very little in the way of litter which cannot be carried home for destruction. Other people, other ways—and Local Authorities are put under the necessity of providing public litter receptacles. These bins have to be emptied, and it would appear obvious and easy to have them emptied by any passing scavenging vehicle.

By a similar token the division of responsibility as between the County Council as the Highway Authority, the District Council as the Public Health and Cleansing Authority, and the Parish Council as the owner of the bus shelter, appears to result in an insuperable position by which it is impossible to obtain even occasional cleansing of this very necessary public amenity. The Medical Officer of Health is generally regarded as the one whose duty it is to ensure such matters are dealt with. The difficulties inherent in dealing with three unwilling participants is to be experienced to be believed.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Total	Cases sent to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	10	6	—
Whooping Cough	65	—	—
Poliomyelitis	6	6	—
Measles	496	32	—
Acute Pneumonia	16	—	9
Dysentery	7	—	—
Erysipelas	5	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—

Comments :

The number of cases of whooping cough shows an increase as compared with the previous year, and it is interesting to note that in not one of these cases was evidence of previous vaccination known.

The number of cases of measles notified during 1955 was large, and the ones reported as having been sent to Hospital were admitted from an Institution containing many other children.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following figures show the state of the register at 31/12/55.

Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
46	24	10	11	91

This is a decrease of 6 cases over the figures at 31/12/54.

Analysis of new notifications and deaths from Tuberculosis during year :—

CIVILIAN TUBERCULOSIS

Age		NEW CASES						DEATHS			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—
1-5	...	1	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—
5-15	...	—	—	...	1	—	...	—	—	...	—
15-25	...	4	2	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—
25-35	...	1	—	...	—	1	...	—	—	...	—
35-45	...	5	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—
45-55	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	2	—	...	—
55-65	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	1	—	...	—
65 and over	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—

Service Cases : NIL.

Report as
Divisional Medical Officer
for 1955

CLINIC ARRANGEMENTS IN DIVISION No. 9 (Tadcaster and Wetherby Rural Districts).

Abbreviations: A.N.—Ante-Natal. I.W.—Infant Welfare. E.N.T.—Ear, Nose and Throat. T.B.—Tuberculosis.

TOWNSHIP	LOCATION	PURPOSE	DAY AND TIME
MEDICAL OFFICERS' CLINICS (Static)			
Bardsey	Trustees Hall.	I.W.	Alternate Mondays, 1-30 p.m.
Barwick-in-Elmet	Methodist Schoolroom	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Tuesdays, 1-30 p.m.
Boston Spa	West End Nursery School.	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Wednesdays, 1-30 p.m.
Church Fenton	Methodist Sunday School.	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Wednesdays, 1-30 p.m.
Church Fenton R.A.F.	R.A.F. Station.	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Thursdays, 1-30 p.m.
Mickfield	Methodist Chapel.	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Tuesdays, 1-30 p.m.
Sherburn-in-Elmet	Methodist Sunday School.	A.N./I.W.	Every Thursday, 1-30 p.m.
Swillington	Wakefield Road (Hut nr. Church).	(A.N./I.W.) (Minor Ailment).	Every Wednesday, 9-30 a.m.
Tadcaster	Multiple Clinic, Leeds Road.	(A.N.) (I.W.) (Minor Ailment) (Speech Therapy). (Ultra Violet Light).	Alternate Wednesday, 10-0 a.m., and Friday, 1-30 p.m. Alternate Tuesdays, 1-30 p.m. Every Tuesday and Thursday, 9-30 a.m. Every Thursday, 9-30 a.m. Every Monday and Thursday, 9-30 a.m. (Winter months only).
Tockwith	Methodist Sunday School.	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Mondays, 1-30 p.m.
Wetherby	Crossley Street.	(A.N.) (I.W.) (Minor Ailment). (Speech Therapy).	Alternate Wednesdays, 1-30 p.m. Every Thursday, 1-30 p.m. Every Thursday, 9-30 a.m. Every Tuesday, 2 p.m.
MEDICAL OFFICERS' CLINICS (Mobile)			
Appleton Roebuck	Village Green	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Thursdays, 10 a.m.
Bramham.	Clifford Lane	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Fridays, 9-30 a.m.
Copmanthorpe	Lower Green	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Thursdays, 2 p.m.
East Keswick	Village Institute	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Fridays, 11 a.m.
Huby	Village Institute	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Fridays, 2 p.m.
Ledston	Village Institute	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Wednesdays, 9-30 a.m.
Scholes.	Stanks Lane	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Wednesdays, 1-30 p.m.
Swarcliffe.	Swarcliffe Estate	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Wednesdays, 11 a.m.
Thornor	Village Institute	A.N./I.W.	Alternate Wednesdays, 3 p.m.
CONSULTATIVE CLINICS			
Tadcaster	Multiple Clinic, Leeds Road.	(T.B.) (Ophthalmic) (E.N.T.) (Paediatric). (Orthopaedic).	2nd and 4th Tuesday each month, 10 a.m. Every alternate Friday, 9-30 a.m. Every 4th Tuesday, 9-30 a.m. 2nd Wednesday each month, 2 p.m. 1st Thursday each month, 1-30 p.m. Every alternate Friday, 1-30 p.m.
Wetherby	Crossley Street.	Ophthalmic.	

PART II. REPORT AS DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

The Minister of Health has asked that details of the duties and qualifications of the Medical Officer of Health should appear in the Annual Health Report. Information with regard to the duties of your Medical Officer of Health might also be welcomed by new members of the District Council especially.

When the West Riding County Council started the Scheme of Divisional Health Administration in 1947 it was agreed that the Medical Officer of Health to the group of District Councils concerned should undertake day by day administration of the services for which the County Council are responsible under Part III of the National Health Act of 1946. These duties cover most of the personal Health Services such as the School Medical Service, the Maternity and Child Welfare Service, the Domiciliary Nursing Service, the Domiciliary Mental Health Service, and such duties as Care and After Care Service for the Tuberculous and the conduct of preventative measures against disease. It will be realised that each of these services is composed of many parts, e.g., the School Medical Service involves routine inspections by School Nurses to maintain the standard of cleanliness in Schools; the medical examination at stated intervals of all children in County Schools; and the more detailed consideration of individual children which has to be carried out when a child is recommended for special educational treatment in a School situate in the area or at a Residential School many miles away. Similarly the Medical Officer of Health has to concern himself with admissions to Maternity Hospital Accommodation under the Scheme for Maternity and Child Welfare work where the admission is obtained on sociological as opposed to obstetrical and medical grounds.

The Medical Officer of Health in this Division, comprising the two Rural Districts of Tadcaster and Wetherby, has the assistance of one whole-time Assistant Medical Officer of Health and the sessional assistance to the equivalence of a further whole-time Assistant from the General Practitioners whose names appear under the detailed list of Personnel at the beginning of this report. In the main the Private Practitioner Colleagues named conduct Infant Welfare/Ante-Natal Clinic sessions throughout the Division, but Dr. Phillips spends the bulk of his sessional time carrying out routine School Medical Inspection work.

Reference to the details of Personnel engaged in the Divisional Health Organisation provides an outline of the Staff available here.

The only vacancy on the 31st December, 1955, was that of Physiotherapist in the Orthopaedic Service.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

Each School in the area was visited by a School Medical Officer at least once for routine Medical Inspection of children aged 5, 8, 11 and 14 years. The total number of Routine Medical Examinations was 2,825. 1,273 re-inspections of defects found at previous examinations were recorded, and 16 special examinations were performed at the request of Heads of Schools. 257 individual children were found to have 268 defects requiring treatment, and out of the total number of children examined, 1,816 defects were noted for further observation at subsequent examinations. 0.49% of the children seen were estimated to be below average nutrition.

We continue to arrange for each School Nurse to examine all the children in her Schools for cleanliness of body and head after each principal School holiday. 16,397 such examinations were recorded and resulted in 145 children being found to have signs of infestation with lice.

We share common experience in that children found to have signs of infestation repeatedly come from the same families. On the whole the record of cleanliness in our Schools is quite satisfactory.

Three Minor Ailment Clinics at Swillington, Tadcaster and Wetherby dealt with 52 cases during the course of the year.

The Dental Officers working in the Division report the following Statistics in respect of their work:—

	Total
Number of children inspected	7,347
Number of children found to require treatment	5,036
Number of children offered treatment	4,451
Number of children treated	2,286
Number of attendances	3,300
Number of extractions:	
Temporary teeth	2,150
Permanent teeth	234
Number of general anaesthetics	6
Number of fillings:	
Temporary teeth	199
Permanent teeth	2,758
Number of other treatments:	
Temporary teeth	42
Permanent teeth	188

The arrangements for Consultative Clinics continued to operate in the same way as last year with the following results:

Eye Clinic

416 children were examined, spectacles were prescribed in 215 cases and I understand spectacles were obtained in 242 cases.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

62 children made 87 attendances at the Monthly Clinic and 21 were referred for operative treatment.

Orthopaedic Clinic

71 children attended the 11 sessions on 118 occasions. 23 were referred for treatment.

Paediatric Clinic

22 children made 29 attendances at 7 sessions.

In addition, 13 children from this Division were seen at the special Cardiac Centre at Harrogate General Hospital.

Speech Therapy Clinic

37 children received treatment at 140 sessions.

Physically Handicapped Children

Our records show that the following numbers of children from this area are in attendance at Residential Schools.

Type of School								Number
Educationally Sub-normal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Maladjusted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Deaf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Delicate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Orthopaedic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Epileptic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

It has occurred to me recently that the provisions of the Education Act of 1944 in regard to Handicapped Children should be more widely known. I have in mind particularly the opportunity presented to parents or Doctors concerned with a Handicapped Child to call upon the Education Authority as soon as the child has reached the age of 2 years to arrange for a special medical examination with a view to deciding if special educational facilities are indicated. This does not mean that the child will be sent away from home immediately but such a consultation often allays parental apprehension with regard to a child's future. On several occasions one has found such parents under great distress because they were unaware that provision for their children can be made out of Public Funds.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Clinic Facilities. In order to provide Clinic facilities in the villages of Scholes and Bramham and also on the new Swarcliffe Estate built by the Leeds Corporation in the Parish of Barwick-in-Elmet, arrangements were made for the Mobile Clinic to spend a one hour session fortnightly in each place.

This means that the Mobile Unit visiting this area for three days per fortnight now operates at nine points. This service is additional to the ten regular sessions which still continue to be held in permanent buildings in the Division. Details of these Clinic sessions will be found in extensio elsewhere in the report.

The total attendance at permanent Clinics in the Division was 1,080 children who attended on 6,876 occasions, and 103 expectant mothers who attended on 379 occasions. 29 mothers attended for Post-Natal Examination.

The Mobile Clinic was attended on 1,492 occasions for Infant Welfare purposes, and 36 attendances were made by 10 Expectant Mothers for Ante-Natal Care.

Distribution of Welfare Foods. The Department continued responsibility for the sale of Welfare Foods in the Division throughout the year. New Centres were opened at Collingham, Cowthorpe, Little Ribston, Long Marston, and Stutton by courtesy of Mesdames Wrigglesworth, Haddock, Moorhouse, Newton, and Wilson respectively. All these ladies volunteered to sell the foods in the villages concerned without payment.

The Volunteer Centres formerly held in Ledsham and Scholes have now been closed and are now served by the Mobile Clinic on its fortnightly visit. In total, 13,992 tins of National Dried Milk, 24,779 bottles of Orange Juice, 4,591 bottles of Cod Liver Oil and 1,431 packets of Vitamin Tablets were sold in the area during the course of the year. This is a slight decrease in the sale of Dried Milk but represents an increased issue of the other products.

Health Visiting. The statistics covering the work of the Health Visitors in the Division during the year under consideration are as follows:—

Number of children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 years	Children age 2 but under 5 years	Tuber- culous House- hold	Other Cases
	First Visit	Total Visits	First Visit	Total Visits				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2,091	195	518	696	3,812	1,815	3,020	7	5,096

As a result of a Policy decision of the West Riding County Council Health Committee every effort was made to increase the co-operation between Private Practitioners and Health Visitors working in the area. As an initial step the County Council authorised the installation of telephones in the homes of Health Visitors. Information with regard to the Health Visitors whereabouts was supplied to every Practitioner working in the area and an offer was made to arrange a formal meeting between

the Health Visitor for the district and any Doctor working in the area who had not previously had an opportunity of meeting her. In the event no requests for such meetings were received but it would appear that a closer relationship between Practitioners and Health Visitors has been brought about. The Health Visitors here are undertaking extended duties in accordance with the desire of the Ministry of Health. The work in respect of Expectant and Nursing Mothers, Infants and Toddlers and School Children, by virtue of the office of School Nurse, continues as it did prior to the National Health Service Act. As a result of our liaison with Hospitals and the responsibility we have for the administration of the Home Help Service, Health Visitors are being brought more and more into touch with the needs of the adult and aged population.

MATERNITY HOME ACCOMMODATION

The following table gives an indication of the place of confinement of mothers normally resident here who bore children during 1955 :—

	1st Half	2nd Half	1st Half	2nd Half	1st Half	2nd Half
	1953	1953	1954	1954	1955	1955
Hazlewood	127	7	—	—	—	—
York Maternity Hospitals ...	13	32	32	27	39	47
Harrogate General Hospital	41	71	57	59	69	60
Wakefield Hospitals	—	34	22	27	20	22
Castleford	—	—	—	—	—	3
Leeds Hospitals	32	45	32	35	46	33
Otley General Hospital ...	1	2	—	—	—	1
St. Winifred's, Ilkley	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Hospitals	—	—	—	—	2	3
Private Nursing Homes ...	33	39	51	45	37	42
Home Confinements	114	152	140	141	151	152

The purpose of inserting this Table in the Report is to give members of the District Council an opportunity of assessing the results of the closure of Hazlewood Castle Maternity Home. In my view the remarkable feature is that Home Confinements should be maintained so nearly to a figure of 50% above the experience at the time Hazlewood was still operating. Once again it demonstrates the distance patients have to go to reach Maternity Home Accommodation from this area.

Domiciliary Midwifery

16 Domiciliary Nurses carried out Midwifery duties during the course of the year. One of these ladies died in the service, one resigned on reaching retirement age, and one worked for three months as a locum. The following Table gives details of the Midwifery work carried out :—

NUMBER OF DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR—DOMICILIARY CASES

	Doctor not booked Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present at delivery	Doctor booked Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present at delivery	Totals
Midwives employed by the Authority ...	4	97	65	131	297
Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Home)	—	1	5	—	6
Total	4	98	70	131	303

Number of cases delivered in Institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from Institutions before the fourteenth day	75
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Breast Feeding

Number of domiciliary cases in which the infant was wholly breast fed at the fourteenth day	(78%)	234
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Statutory Notices received from Midwives

1.	Death of (a) Mother	—
	(b) Child	—
2.	Stillbirths	4
3.	Substitution of Artificial Feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
4.	Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
5.	Medical Aids issued because of complications arising in/during:								
	(a) Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	(b) Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	(c) Lying In	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	(d) The Child	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Once again an increased number of mothers availed themselves of facilities for receiving Gas and Air Analgesia. 166 mothers were concerned and represents 55% of mothers having babies at home.

Pethedine was administered on 70 occasions under prescription by the Private Practitioner in charge of the case and similarly 18 cases received Trilene.

Relaxation Exercises continue to be offered to patients attending the Ante-Natal Clinics.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

The 16 ladies who were employed in the Home Nursing Service during the year carried out the work indicated in the following Table:—

	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
(1) Medical	783	17,342
(2) Surgical	391	612
(3) Infectious Diseases	1	7
(4) Tuberculosis	21	552
(5) Maternal complications	5	21
Totals	1,201	24,034

Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year

496 14,290

Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year

68 454

Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year

166 8,681

No less than 4,636 visits were made for the purpose of giving injections of modern therapeutic agents prescribed by Practitioners.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS—CARE AND AFTER CARE

(i) Tuberculosis

Mrs. Askham is engaged entirely on Tuberculous Health Visiting and she gives whole-time service to Division 9 except for the three sessions per fortnight when she is engaged in a neighbouring Division. During the year she visited 1,735 times in the course of her duties. The Chest Physicians tell me that 31 children known to be contacts of patients with Tuberculosis received vaccination against the disease.

Under the County Council Scheme for providing extra nourishment in the form of a daily milk supply 56 patients were granted authority to receive such supplies. In consequence of a high rate of positive re-actors to the Tuberculin Test in one of the Schools in the area a special visit by the Miniature Mass Radiography Unit was arranged. Offers to carry out chest x-rays were made to every child in the School, every member of the teaching and domestic staff and to members of the public in

the village from which the majority of the children came. Out of 536 people examined one inactive case of Tuberculosis was discovered. From the point of view of discovering the cause of the high positive test rate the visit can be regarded as having been a failure.

During 1955 it was possible to have a complete year's experience of the Scheme to offer vaccination against Tuberculosis to older school children. It is our practice to visit each School attended by Senior Scholars three times per year in order to vaccinate children between the ages of 13½ and 14 years as nearly as possible to the fourteenth birthday. Invitations were issued to 389 parents and 271 consents were returned. In the event 245 children were tested to ascertain the need for vaccination. 100 were positive and 140 negative, and of the negative re-actors 140 were vaccinated. In every case the vaccination was successful. Towards the end of the year it was decided to omit the post-vaccinal test at 6/8 weeks after vaccination in favour of a post-vaccinal test one year after vaccination. 30 of these "year later" tests were carried out and in all except one case the immunity persisted. The one negative case referred to was no longer available for re-vaccination. We regard these results as satisfactory.

If parents realise the object of vaccination against Tuberculosis is to protect children from uncontrolled infection with the disease in the years immediately following entry into employment it might be that the consent rate to vaccination will be increased even higher than the 66½% which we are experiencing at the moment.

(ii) MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WORK

Miss Glover, the Mental Health Social Worker, had 77 cases under supervision at the end of the year. She also continued occupational therapy as far as lay within her power until Miss Bell joined the Staff in the latter part of December.

(iii) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The Scheme for Diphtheria Immunisation continued along the same lines as in previous years, it being found that the best method of propaganda in a Rural Area such as this is through the efforts of Private Practitioners and Health Visitors. The return submitted to the Ministry in respect of 1955 reads as follows:—

Age at 31-12-55 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1955	1-4 1954-1955	5-9 1950-1956	10-14 1945-1949	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1951-1955	92	1,513	2,691	1,715	6,011
B. 1950 or earlier ...	—	—	753	1,222	1,975

It would appear that only about 60% of children below School age are being immunised. The immunisation carried out at all sources during 1955 are shown in the following Table :—

	AGE AT FINAL INJECTION							Total
	Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (inc. temporary residents)	94	260	64	18	12	122	31	601
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or re-inforcing injection (i.e., subsequent to complete full course)					6	475	107	588

(iv) WHOOPING COUGH VACCINATION

From records in possession of the Department, 374 children were vaccinated against Whooping Cough during 1955, and there appear to be 1,270 children in the area who have been vaccinated to date. No case has yet come to my notice of a child contracting Whooping Cough subsequent to vaccination. Where requested the Medical Officer of Health is prepared to arrange for any suspected case to be subjected to bacteriological examination as a confirmatory measure. This offer was accepted on one occasion last year with negative results. It is our impression that mothers are prepared to subject children to vaccination against Whooping Cough much more readily than to immunisation against Diphtheria. The solution to this difficulty undoubtedly appears to be the use of a combined antigen and the particular hazards of a Rural area incline one to favour the incorporation of anti-tetanus protection at the same time.

(v) VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The following number of persons were vaccinated against Smallpox :—

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated ...	217	151	31	44	20	463
Number Re-vaccinated	—	—	3	14	62	79

These figures represent less than 25% of children under the age of 2 years being vaccinated against Smallpox.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service continues to be widely used in the Division, and towards the end of the year we found ourselves called upon to stop service in excess of the establishment at our disposal. The following number of cases received service:—

1. Maternity (including expectant mothers)	61
2. Tuberculosis	1
3. Chronic Sick, including aged and infirm	93
4. Others	17
	<hr/>
	172
	<hr/>

These cases received 36,478 hours' service.

In order to be fair to everyone it was decided to approach those cases with family resources which apparently could help themselves to do so. By these means we ended the financial year within the budget provision at our disposal.

WELFARE OF THE AGED

The Divisional Medical Officer continued as Secretary of the Wetherby Old Peoples' Executive Committee throughout the year and also continued to serve as a member on the corresponding Committee in Tadcaster. It is gratifying to be able to report that interest in provision for the Over 60's continues to expand. In each Rural District in the Division new Darby and Joan Clubs were formed with consequential provision for the care of the aged in their own homes.

I find it particularly pleasing to hear of the welcome given to members of the Nursing Staff by Parish organisations to join in the work of caring for the aged throughout the district. This welcome is extended to both Health Visitors and District Nurse/Midwives and I am sure my Staff are able to make a worthwhile contribution as a result of their intimate knowledge of the needs of the old folks they meet in their daily work.

CARE OF CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES

The Divisional Committee consisting of Officers having an interest in the care of children in their own homes continued to meet every other month throughout the year. Some of the cases which came up for consideration as Problem Families present great difficulties in solution. There is no short cut to making such people acceptable citizens but by dint of co-ordinating efforts made on their behalf. The long term results of this Committee's deliberations prove to be worthwhile.

WETHERBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND CHIEF SANITARY OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1955

Council Offices,
WETHERBY.

July, 1956.

To the Rural District Council of Wetherby:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have to submit for your information and consideration my tenth annual report as your Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Sanitary Inspector. The year 1955 was a period of considerable activity in the department, particularly in relation to unfit houses.

During the year I held the office of Chairman of the General Council of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association, and I desire to express my appreciation to the Council for permission given to me to accept this office.

The work which has been achieved during the year could only have been done by the ready help and assistance of many, including the Chairman and members of the Council, the staff of my department, and the other officers of the Council and of the various public authorities with which the work of the department and the other officers of the Council and of the various public authorities with which the work of the department is associated. To all these, and especially to my staff, I record my thanks.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN MARRIOTT,

Chartered Municipal Engineer,
M.Inst.Mun.E., A.M.P.T.I.,
M.Inst.P.C., M.R.San.I., F.S.I.A.,
ENGINEER & SURVEYOR AND
CHIEF SANITARY OFFICER.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE WETHERBY RURAL DISTRICT, 1956

SERVICE TO DWELLINGS

Township	Estimated extent (acres)	Population 1951 (Census)	Population 1955 (Est.)	Dwellings No. of	Rateable Produce of			WATER SUPPLY			SEWERAGE			CLOSETS		
					£	s.	d.	Private Supply	Piped	Other	Public Sewer	Private S/Tk.	Other	W.C.	E.C.	
Angram	521	54	54	16	201		15	16	—	—	16	—	—	8	8	
Bardsey-cum-Rigton	2752	1315	1448	514	9356		39	511	3	—	474	34	6	502	12	
Bilton and Bickerton	2299	372	375	111	1149		4	104	2	5	86	14	11	88	23	
Boston Spa	880	2401	2500	865	13831		54	863	—	—	848	11	4	848	15	
Bramham and Oglethorpe	4112	228	1280	365	4660		19	349	15	1	309	52	4	332	33	
Clifford	742	1010	1060	329	4505		18	327	2	—	319	9	1	310	19	
Collingham	2842	1295	1500	473	9883		42	453	15	5	444	27	2	463	10	
Deighton North	1475	93	93	33	569		2	31	2	—	26	5	—	33	—	
Harewood	8154	1126	1130	364	10143		41	343	15	6	254	89	41	291	73	
Hutton Wandesley	1233	101	98	34	439		1	34	—	—	30	3	1	28	6	
Kearby with Netherby	1422	125	125	46	738		3	45	1	—	19	18	9	31	15	
Keswick East	1290	621	620	219	3676		15	207	10	2	198	10	11	196	23	
Kirk Deighton	2276	440	459	157	2311		9	133	22	2	128	23	6	149	8	
Kirkby Overblow	2224	310	310	102	1637		6	97	4	1	73	24	5	77	25	
Long Marston	2850	291	304	87	1252		5	87	—	—	73	9	5	72	15	
Ribston Little	858	169	170	54	477		1	52	1	1	52	—	2	50	4	
Rigton	3058	363	365	130	1565		6	113	11	6	48	66	16	80	50	
Scarcroft	1073	449	459	174	3612		16	172	1	1	136	28	10	163	11	
Sicklinghall	1495	255	258	88	1288		5	80	8	—	63	24	1	71	17	
Spofoforth	5468	810	807	277	4650		18	254	21	2	217	45	15	235	42	
Thorner	2461	1099	1160	399	6296		25	376	—	3	367	21	11	370	29	
Thorp Arch	1529	475	480	104	6428		25	103	—	1	90	9	7	81	23	
Tockwith	3188	547	555	188	4087		15	177	5	6	127	43	18	116	72	
Walton	1590	196	196	61	7871		31	59	1	1	49	7	5	47	14	
Weeton	1373	621	622	255	5311		21	248	7	—	240	12	3	249	6	
Wetherby	2460	4237	4225	1188	29620		122	1183	3	2	1154	31	3	1180	8	
Wighill	2247	229	230	66	928		3	65	1	1	54	12	—	61	5	
Wilstrop	1080	56	51	12	137		10	11	—	—	—	3	9	3	9	
Wothersome	772	50	46	13	135		10	13	—	—	—	13	—	6	7	
Totals	64424	20338	21280	6723	136755		575	6530	146	47	5885	632	206	6156	567	

NOTE :—The whole district is served by the Public Cleansing Service of the Council.

†—Allocation of population to parishes is estimated.

‡—Registrar-General's Mid-1955 Estimate of Civilian Population.

*—From 1st April, 1956.

I. GENERAL

a. General Statistics

The completion of the Housing Survey and the submission of the corrected report in April, 1955, has enabled accurate statistics of the district to be compiled. Adjustment of these statistics to take into account the progress during the year is recorded in the following table, which gives the position at the end of 1955.

	No. of Houses	Per Cent. of Total	Increase 1955
Water from public main	6530	97.5	148
Piped water supply (including private sources)	6676	99.4	152
Connected to public sewers	5885	88.6	128
Satisfactory drainage to public sewers or private sewage disposal schemes	6517	97.4	144
Water closets	6156	91.5	263
Earth closets	567	8.5	90 dec.
Baths	5403	80.0	67
Hot water supply	5573	82.0	95

b. Legislation

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, have been enacted and come into operation on the 1st January, 1956.

c. Staff and Organisation

The year has seen a number of changes in the staff. Mr. P. Telford, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, was appointed to the post of Additional Sanitary Inspector to the Chapel-en-le-Frith Rural District Council, and he was succeeded by Mr. Arthur Holt, previously Additional Sanitary Inspector to the Rochdale Municipal Borough. Mr. T. H. Whitehouse, Draughtsman/Clerk, secured an appointment as Engineering Assistant with the Haltemprice Urban District Council, and he was succeeded by the promotion of Mr. C. B. Betts to his position. Mr. Betts was succeeded by Mr. G. Timms as General Clerk. Miss M. Portway obtained an appointment with a commercial concern, and she was succeeded by Miss P. M. Currey by promotion from the Clerk's Department. Notwithstanding these changes the department has a happy and efficient team which has facilitated the successful accomplishment of the considerable amount of work herein recorded.

d. Manual Workers

The establishment of the department is 37 workmen, and 36 workmen have been employed by the department. I have again to record that because of the unattractive nature of the work and the availability of alternative and more attractive employment it is increasingly difficult to replace workmen leaving the service of the Council.

The records of sickness for the year ending 31st March, 1956, show that 643 man-days were lost due to illness (including 87 days due to injury at work), compared with 451 man-days in the previous year; this gives an average of 18 days per man employed. 11 men had no absence due to illness, 7 men were away for more than 30 days, and the longest total period of absence was 117 days (this includes 64 days due to injury at work).

II. TOWN PLANNING AND BUILDING CONTROL

a. General

The year has seen an increase in the number of planning and bye-law applications, although towards the year end there was a reduction in the number of new house proposals being submitted. The demand for sites for houses continues, particularly in the more central and urbanised parishes, and although a reasonable allocation of land for housing sites has been made in certain parishes, the position in the township of Wetherby is still somewhat difficult.

b. Control of Building and Development

The following gives details of applications received and dealt with:—

					PLANNING APPLICATIONS			
					Construction	Change of use	Advts.	Public Health Act and Byelaws
Brought forward from 1954					3	2	—	1
Received 1955	...	...	...	...	290	8	11	399
					293	10	11	400
Approved	...	...	...	...	164	4	—	326
Conditionally Approved	...				73	3	8	2
Temporary Buildings	...	...			15	—	—	65
Refused	...	...	...	...	32	2	1	—
Withdrawn	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	1
					285	9	10	394
Outstanding 31/12/55	...	...			8	1	1	6
					293	10	11	400

5 enforcement notices were served under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, and one of these was outstanding at the year end; 8 enforcement cases were complied with during the year. The Council instituted a prosecution in one case in relation to the unauthorised use of land for the siting of a mobile shop. The court imposed a penalty of £5 on the owner.

c. Industrial Area, Wetherby

Although considerable work by the appropriate Committee has taken place in respect of this proposal, there has been no substantial progress made during the year towards the acquisition and development of either of the sites under consideration. The continued delay in this respect has resulted in the loss to the town of a number of desirable industrial concerns.

d. Vehicle Park, Wetherby

The year has seen the completion of the Public Conveniences on the Hallfield Car Park at a cost of £1,461 11s. 0d.

III. HOUSING

a. Housing Progress

There has been a general slowing down of new house construction and at the year end the Council had to give serious consideration to the effect on housing programmes of the reduction of subsidies. Your Council decided that for the year 1956 the Council's housing programme should consist of 20 houses for general needs and 98 houses for re-housing tenants of slum properties.

The burden of housing costs is very considerable indeed, and there appears to be little likelihood of a reduction of building costs in the foreseeable future. The rate contribution for housing in the year ending 31st March, 1956, involved the levying of a rate of 16 pence. The capital assets of the Council at the year end were £1,831,689 in respect of 1,539 houses (of which 38 had been sold to tenants).

Analysis of all houses in the district reveals 3,447 houses, or 52 per cent., have been erected since 1918. The following table shows the progress which has been made in the provision of houses since 1945.

			End 1953	End 1954	End 1955
Private	New Houses—Traditional ...	...	150	260	348
	do. —Prefabricated ...	...	2	2	2
	Conversions ...	...	123	161	185
			<hr/> 275	<hr/> 423	<hr/> 535
Council	New Houses—Traditional ...	...	363	486	568
	do. —Prefabricated ...	...	246	246	246
	Conversions ...	...	59	59	59
			<hr/> 668	<hr/> 791	<hr/> 873
	Total		943	1214	1408
	Demolished or Closed ...	...	100	123	147
			<hr/> 843	<hr/> 1091	<hr/> 1261
Under construction at year end:—					
	Private , all types ...	...	94	75	67
	Council , all types ...	...	160	121	105
			<hr/> 254	<hr/> 196	<hr/> 172

Statistics of housing work for the year ending 31st December, 1955, is given in table 5.

HOUSING WORK AT 31st DECEMBER, 1955 UNDER CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED

31

TABLE 6

HOUSING SURVEY—CLASSIFICATION AT 30th APRIL, 1955

Parish	Classification of Private Houses						Special Types of Houses		
	Satisfactory		Minor Defects		Major Defects		Unfit for Habitation	Derelict	Crown Houses
	Defects		Defects		Defects				
Angram	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Bardsey	290	120	24	7	—	—	—	—	58
Bilton	20	33	28	2	—	—	—	—	20
Boston Spa	128	163	118	27	1	150	—	—	262
Bramham	19	65	92	48	5	—	—	—	130
Clifford	41	65	93	32	—	—	—	—	90
Collingham	212	102	42	10	—	—	—	—	81
Deighton North	9	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	10
Harewood	75	152	85	29	—	—	—	—	10
Hutton Wandesley	9	11	2	2	4	—	—	—	4
Kearby	11	15	15	3	—	—	—	—	—
Keswick East	56	51	41	19	—	—	—	—	46
Kirk Deighton	48	34	28	6	—	—	—	—	30
Kirkby Overblow	27	29	20	8	—	—	—	—	14
Long Marston	17	20	9	9	—	—	—	—	28
Ribston Little	5	12	26	1	1	—	—	—	8
Rigton	23	41	29	13	—	—	—	—	20
Scarcroft	96	33	26	9	1	—	—	—	—
Sicklinghall	22	21	18	7	—	—	—	—	15
Spofforth	43	52	75	26	1	—	—	—	76
Thorner	70	93	80	37	1	—	—	—	106
Thorp Arch	20	21	29	3	—	21	—	—	4
Tockwith	27	43	39	31	1	—	—	—	43
Walton	10	25	9	5	—	—	—	—	10
Weeton	88	86	20	3	—	—	—	—	55
Wetherby	250	225	196	51	—	61	—	—	375
Wighill	14	17	12	—	1	—	—	—	22
Wilstrop	—	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wothersome	3	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals	1633	1549	1178	388	16	232	1524	121	6642
Amended Totals at 31st Dec., 1955	1794	1529	1126	366	16	232	1539	121	6723

b. Existing Houses

In accordance with the requirements of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, your Council in August submitted to the Minister its proposals for dealing with unfit houses in the area. The Council accepted the recommendations provisionally submitted in my housing report dated the 30th April, 1955. A summary of the conditions of houses debated in that report is given in table 6. From this it will be seen that there were 389 houses regarded as being unfit for human habitation, together with 16 derelict houses, making a total of 405 houses in respect of which action is necessary. These numbers included, however, 28 houses in respect of which action under the Housing Acts had already commenced. The Council decided that, before proceeding to institute action under the Housing Act, a special sub-committee of the Council would inspect these houses; starting in September a very considerable amount of this work has been carried out by your committee, and at the year end the work was approaching completion.

A certain amount of progress has been made in connection with the unsatisfactory houses as follows:—

Houses removed from the list or action deferred—8.

Houses added to the list from the border-line cases classified under “major defects”—13.

Houses in respect of which action for repair is to be instituted—5.

Houses in respect of which improvement grant schemes have been submitted—13 (works completed, 2).

Houses which have been reconditioned since the date of the survey—8.

Houses closed—8.

Houses demolished—12.

This leaves a balance of 361 houses awaiting action at the year end. From the interest of the Council in this matter and the encouragement given to owners to recondition all suitable houses, it is obvious that a large proportion of these unfit houses will be made into satisfactory dwellings. Preliminary discussions with owners has indicated that during the ensuing year a large number of applications for improvement grants will be made; it is the concern of the Council that such schemes shall result in the rehabilitation to a high standard of the houses which would otherwise have to be demolished.

During the year it has been possible to recondition 80 houses; 41 with the aid of improvement grants and 39 by informal action. In addition 291 houses have been repaired as the result of informal or statutory action under the Public Health Acts. At

the year end 35 houses were in process of being reconditioned under the provisions of the Improvement Grant Scheme, 5 houses were in course of construction as a result of conversions under the same scheme, and 15 houses were in course of reconditioning without grant. At the end of the report Appendix B gives detail of housing work in the tabular form required by the Housing (Consolidation) Regulations, 1925.

The work of repair to private houses becomes increasingly difficult because of the difficulty which owners of such houses find in raising funds to carry out essential maintenance works. Many owners of rent restricted houses have no resources on which to draw to maintain their houses to anything like the standard current before the war, and as the houses grow older they require more structural repair and replacement of equipment. Many rent controlled houses are today let at a rent of only 40 per cent. above the rent payable in 1914 despite the fact that present day maintenance costs are nearly 400 per cent. greater. Until this problem is realistically solved by the Government the work of repair and reconditioning of houses must necessarily be restricted.

c. Improvement Grants

Table No. 5 gives details of the improvement grant applications received to date from the inception of the scheme. These applications total 85. During the year 41 houses were reconditioned or converted with the aid of grants, and at the year end 35 houses were in course of reconditioning or conversion. The average grant allocated is £297. The average cost of the works being: repairs £202, improvements £678, total £880. The total expenditure involved in the application is £74,930 (of which £18,036 relates to work not eligible for grant), and the total grant promised £25,380.

IV. DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

a. Drainage and Sanitary Conveniences

Progress is now being made towards the completion of the major sewerage programme and 22 connections of existing properties to the sewers has been made. 170 new houses have been connected to the public sewers and 6 new houses have been drained to septic tanks. 16 new septic tanks have been installed to premises which previously had unsatisfactory drainage direct to ditches, streams and land. There are now only 206 houses in your district without drainage suitable for the installation of water carriage sanitation. 632 houses drain to modern and satisfactory septic tanks or private sewage disposal works. The balance are connected to public sewers. As a result of informal

notices, statutory notices, housing action in relation to unfit houses, and the completion of new sewerage schemes, a further 100 houses should be provided with satisfactory drainage within the very near future.

b. Sanitary Conveniences

During the year your Council decided to carry into effect a programme for the conversion of all earth closets to water closets, which could be secured as the result of statutory action, and loan sanction has been received for the scheme to cover the Council's financial contribution to this work. At the year end there were 245 earth closets serving property which is not connected to the public sewers and 322 houses which were capable of conversion under statutory action, making a total of 567 earth closets in the district. Of these, statutory notices in respect of 39 conveniences and a further 176 cases are being dealt with in connection with unfit houses, making a total of 349 houses in respect of which action has been commenced.

On the completion of the sewerage schemes at North Rigton and Kearby it will be possible to issue a further 22 statutory notices.

During the year 103 conveniences have been converted to water closets (90 serving houses and including improvement grants). The total grants paid by the Council during the year amount to £267 in respect of 20 conversions at a cost of £13 7s. 1d. per convenience. Rapid acceleration of progress under this heading is envisaged during the next 12 months.

c. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal—Existing

All the new sewage disposal works are working efficiently, although a number of operational problems still exist; mainly the use of detergents and the amount of infiltration water affecting the Crimble Beck Works, septic sewage from the pumping mains and difficulties of filtration at Long Marston Sewage Works.

At Wetherby Works the replacement of filter media and overhaul of the two percolating filters has been completed.

Works which have come into Council operation during the year are the Royal Ordnance Factory Works at Thorp Arch and Netherby Works, serving Kearby, Harewood and Kirkby Overblow. In order to adequately deal with the maintenance of these and the outlying works your Council decided to provide a motor van and mobile crew for the maintenance of the works. This scheme is working efficiently and economically and the improved means for transport of men and equipment has materially assisted in this connection.

The public sewers throughout the district have been inspected regularly and apart from the defective sewer at Wetherby no serious difficulty has arisen. The trunk sewer at Wetherby, which was being dealt with at the end of 1954, was cleared during the early part of 1955. The sewer was found to have completely collapsed (due to subsidence) and the remedial costs were in the region of £1,600. 64 blocked sewers and 6 defective sewers have been dealt with during the year.

d. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal—Post-war Schemes

As already indicated the Harewood section of the Western Area scheme has been completed except for a number of minor connections of properties to the sewer, and it is a matter of regret that due to difficulties with the contractors the Weeton/Rigton Section is not yet available for use. In connection with Thorp Arch Scheme the R.O.F. Sewage Works have now been taken into the direct management of the Council, although work on the Thorner and Thorp Arch Section has not yet been completed. Your Council decided to press the Minister for the inclusion of Walton and Wighill into the Thorp Arch Scheme, but the Minister decided that this matter must be deferred for a longer period. He did, however, agree to the construction of a branch sewer at Kearby to serve the Chapel Hill, Clapgate area.

At Alwoodley Gates the problem of the old cottages draining into the stream has not yet been resolved, but this has been complicated by the fact that the adjacent housing estate owned by the Lascelles Estates Ltd. has been the subject of a planning application for increase of density. As result of this Leeds Corporation state that they are unable for some years to deal with increased sewage from this area, and at the year end investigations were being made to ascertain whether it is practicable to drain this area to the Wetherby (and Thorp Arch) Works.

e. Private Enterprise Sewers.

Two private enterprise sewers constructed at the cost of the developer have been provided at Boston Spa for 14 houses and at East Keswick for 5 houses. In addition sewer extension has been carried out at Scarcroft to drain 7 existing houses into the sewer. A similar sewer extension at Scarcroft has been carried out to facilitate the drainage of 2 existing houses into the Council's sewer.

f. Financial Statement, year ending 31st March, 1955

The total cost of service was £18,044, the income was £1,703. The rate levied for the provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities is 24.17 pence. Loan charges amount to £11,777.

The capital assets of the Council at cost in respect of sewerage amount to £325,292.

V. WATER SUPPLY

a. Private Supplies

The policy of examining all private water supplies each year has been continued and 161 samples of water have been submitted for bacteriological analysis—of this 16 were of doubtful purity and 33 of unsatisfactory purity. Again a considerable amount of work has been carried out in the improvement and/or abolition of existing unsatisfactory supplies. In all 36 houses have been connected to public supplies during the year and private supplies to 16 houses have been improved. At the year end only 193 houses still obtain water from private wells and boreholes and of this number only 47 are without a piped water supply. Action in respect of 38 of these houses has been commenced (18 informally, 1 by statutory notice, and 19 by action in respect of unfit houses). A large boarding school and group of 6 houses at Sicklinghall were connected to the public supply during the year. Kirkby Overblow (Swindon Lane) Council Houses were connected to the public supply at a cost of £375.

b. Public Supplies—General

The accompanying tables give full details of public water supplies in the district. The routine analysis of all public supplies at 14-day intervals has continued and 153 samples were collected for bacteriological analysis; of this number one was of doubtful purity and 2 were unsatisfactory. 10 samples were submitted for chemical and mineralogical analysis with satisfactory results.

TABLE 8
WATER CONSUMPTION

Quantity Supplied	Year 1951-52			Year 1952-53			Year 1953-54			Year 1954-55			Year 1955-56		
	Gallons			Gallons			Gallons			Gallons			Gallons		
	Annual	Average	Total	Annual	Average	Total	Annual	Average	Total	Annual	Average	Total	Annual	Average	Total
	Total	Diurnal	Total	Total	Diurnal	Total	Total	Diurnal	Total	Total	Diurnal	Total	Total	Diurnal	Total
Domestic	177,267,202	485,000	172,861,650	179,688,864	492,298	171,173,430	176,648,930	482,300							
Metered	38,731,000	105,000	44,253,000	43,129,000	118,161	50,498,000	58,620,000	162,272							
Total	215,998,202	590,000	217,014,650	222,817,864	610,459	221,671,430	235,268,930	644,572							
Quantity Supplied per day	Gallons			Gallons			Gallons			Gallons			Gallons		
	per Person	per House		per Person	per House		per Person	per House		per Person	per House		per Person	per House	
Domestic	28.4	98.8		27.3	93.8		26.0	85.5		25.7	83.3		25.7	83.3	
Metered	6.3	21.2		6.2	22.5		7.74	25.0		8.6	28.9		8.6	28.9	
Total	34.7	120.0		33.5	116.3		33.74	110.5		34.3	112.2		34.3	112.2	

TABLE 9

[illegible]

c. Public Supplies—Wetherby R.D.C.

(i) General

This year has again been one of routine development, although future development of the supply was under active consideration.

(ii) Water Production and Consumption

The Council supply directly over 18,000 people with water and all the parishes in the Rural District with the exception of Kirkby Overblow, Weeton and Harewood, which are in the statutory supply area of adjoining Borough Controls.

There has been an increase in total consumption during the year of 14,000,000 gallons, but this can be largely accounted for by the increased consumption for agricultural purposes which occurred during the drought of 1955. It is worthy of note that with almost exactly the same quantity of water as was supplied in 1950, 722 additional houses and 241 additional meter consumers are being supplied. The quantity of water purchased has dropped from 105,000,000 gallons for the year ending 31st March, 1951, to 61,000,000 gallons for the year ending 31st March, 1956. In the same period the yield of the boreholes has increased from 3,750 gallons per hour in 1951 to 6,596 gallons per hour in 1956.

A conservative estimate of the minimum reserves of water available calculated on reduced yield of boreholes as revealed with extended pumping is approximately 100,000 gallons of water per day. The distribution of this water, however, presents problems, as a third of this quantity is available only in the eastern area of your district. It would be, in view of the policy to eliminate earth closets as rapidly as possible, a further 25,000 gallons of water per day will be required within the next three years; in addition the desirability of reducing to a minimum the purchase of water from outside sources (particularly from the R.O.F.) will probably result in an additional requirement of 60,000 gallons per day; thus the immediate needs are a further 85,000 gallons of water per day. Additional to this the Council must budget for additional water required by new house construction, and on the basis of an increase of 100 houses per year this would require a further 10,000 gallons per annum increase. To this end the Council, therefore, have given very careful consideration to the possibility of meeting this demand. The policy action during the last six years in reducing waste of water has now reached a point where the hidden reserve of water represented by avoidable waste is no longer available (except at very considerable increased cost). I cannot, therefore, anticipate a substantial further reduction in quantity of water supplied per

head of population served. Discussions have taken place during the year with Geological Survey (Water Department) relative to this problem, and your Council at the year end had decided to proceed with the sinking of a borehole in the parish of Collingham with a view to providing an additional yield of water estimated at 100,000 gallons per day in a location where this could be distributed with advantage and so enable water available from other boreholes to be used to meet the needs of the immediately adjacent area to such boreholes. An important feature of the water distribution scheme is the limited size of the water mains, and in consequence a number of places in the central part of the district are affected by the reduction in pressure caused by the frictional loss due to inadequate sized mains. The provisions of a borehole in the Collingham/Wetherby area would do much to eliminate this pressure loss and would reasonably meet the needs of the district for the next 5 to 10 years. The Geological Survey indicates that in the eastern area of your district there are available good reserves of water, but these are hard in character. Provided, therefore, the water could be softened and produced economically the long-term development of water supplies in your district would appear to involve the taking of additional supplies from the eastern area. This is a matter which your Council will have to further consider during the coming year.

(iii) Rainfall

The rainfall for the year under review in the Wetherby Rural District was 21.14 inches, which compares with the 35-year average for your district of 30.39 inches. The monthly distribution of this rainfall was patchy and was characterised by a very dry winter and spring, a period when replacement supplies to underground sources is necessary. I am indebted to the University of Leeds for so kindly supplying me with detailed rainfall statistics which are recorded at their weather station at Bramham.

(iv) Development of Water Undertaking

The boreholes have continued to give very satisfactory results.

(a) North Rigton

This scheme continues to cause considerable anxiety during the summer months, and again during the drought of 1955 there were periods when the reservoir was completely empty, and the supply was only maintained under very considerable difficulties involving the boosting of water by mobile pumps. Negotiations with Harrogate Corporation for permission to instal a booster pump of adequate capacity on the gravity main were

again continued, but as Harrogate are to undertake certain water main extensions they are not yet in a position to give any indication as to their attitude to such a scheme. It is hoped that during the coming year a scheme will be prepared which can be carried into effect very quickly. The consumers in North Rigton have suffered very considerable inconvenience due to the many interruptions of supply.

(b) Kirk Deighton

The Kirk Deighton area of your district has for very many years been affected by low pressures and inconvenient supplies. Remedial works have been carried out from time to time to overcome the position with some measure of success, but the permanent remedy appears to be a direct main from the pumping stations at Stockeld to Kirk Deighton to overcome the pressure loss involved in the supply via Wetherby. Such a main, together with later scraping and cleaning of the existing main between Wetherby and Kirk Deighton, will not only improve the supply to Kirk Deighton, but would also overcome some pressure reduction problems in Wetherby. Accordingly a scheme for the new main at an estimated cost of £2,500 was approved by your Council and the Minister's decision on this was being awaited at the year end.

(c) Cowthorpe/Bickerton Area

Between Cowthorpe and Bickerton lies a waterless area where the private supplies are known to be of questionable purity and/or of inadequate quantity. A scheme at an estimated cost of £4,762 was approved by your Council for an inter-linkage of the main between Cowthorpe and Bickerton to supply this area, and the Minister's decision was being awaited at the year end.

Hardness of Water

A scheme as outlined last year was prepared at an estimated cost of £2,245 and submitted to the Minister for the installation of water softening plant at Long Marston, but loan sanction was refused by the Minister on the grounds that for economic reasons any schemes must be deferred for the time being.

Hydrants and Valves

The work on the installation of hydrants and valves proceeded very slowly during the year due to the contractor being engaged on very important alternative works for the Council. However, 15 hydrants and 6 valves were installed to complete the scheme. An energetic endeavour to finalise this work will be made during 1956.

Water Main Extension

A considerable amount of work has been carried out to water mains and the extension of water mains on private and Council housing estates. Approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of 3in. water main has been laid during the year for these purposes.

Defective Fittings

The following defects have occurred and been remedied during the year :—

Fractured Water Mains	...	...	...	...	34
Defective Communication Pipes renewed					96
Defective Service Pipes	...	...	...	...	112
Other Defective Fittings	...	...	...	...	189

The average cost of repair of communication pipes was £11 8s. 5d. 940 taps have been re-washed at 691 premises.

Reconnections

There have been 228 new connections compared with 295 last year. These include 63 Council houses, 49 new private houses, 16 existing houses, 3 farms and farmhouses, 24 cattle troughs and 11 miscellaneous supplies. In addition there have been 33 reconnections involving the metering of the supply the work being done at the Council's cost. 69 building water supplies were given by meter and 28 on a flat rate charge. 136 W.C.s, 67 baths and 95 hot water systems have been installed in existing houses.

Complaints

There was a total of 29 complaints received during the year compared with 52 for the previous year. Of this number 11 related to failure of supply due to various causes, 5 in respect of inadequate pressure of water and 9 in respect of dirty water.

Financial Details

Expenditure was £30,483, income £27,206, leaving a deficit on Revenue Account for which a deficiency rate of 6.06d. was levied on the general rate. Loan charges for the year were £8,507. The capital assets for water supply of your Council now stand at £155,065. The gross cost of water supplied per thousand gallons was 34.5 pence and the average cost of production of water at the pumping station was 11d.

Public Supplies—Leeds Corporation and Lascelles Estate

During the year there has been considerable developments in respect of Harewood Water Supply. As indicated in my report last year Leeds Corporation announced that it would proceed

with a supply to Harewood irrespective of whether the Council made a guarantee of income for the scheme or not, and the Dunkeswick section of the scheme has been completed. 12 houses at Dunkeswick are now connected to this supply. On the 13th December, 1955, the Minister of Housing and Local Government held a public local inquiry at Leeds into matters relative to the Harewood water supply on an application of Leeds Corporation for an Order to supply water in the Harewood area. The Council had also submitted an application for the Minister's consent under the Public Health Act, 1936, to supply water in the Harewood area, and this inquiry investigated both applications. Leeds scheme, at an estimated cost of £31,000, proposed the laying of a large diameter main along the Leeds/Harrogate Road from Alwoodley Gates to Harewood, a 4in. diameter main from Harewood to the East Keswick boundary and the inter-connection of the existing main system in Harewood and Weardley. The Council opposed the Leeds scheme on the grounds of unreasonable cost and that the scheme was of greater magnitude than was required by the parish. At the inquiry information was given for the first time that the proposals were designed to form part of the ring main system designed to improve the supply in other parts of the Corporation's water undertaking, particularly in the Wharfedale Rural District.

The Council's alternative scheme consisted of taking water from the Bardsey Reservoir to the existing Harewood Reservoir and eliminating the present local sources of supply of Lascelles Estate. The estimated cost of this scheme was £8,517.

It is hoped that within a very short period the supply to Harewood will be satisfactorily solved.

VI. PUBLIC CLEANSING, TRANSPORT AND SALVAGE

a. Development of Service

The service was maintained generally throughout the year with a collection period of 14 days. The main problem continues to be that of securing satisfactory and adequate labour particularly during the summer months, when the workmen take their annual holidays, it is impossible to obtain casual labour to replace the men absent on leave. From May to October an average of 3 men are absent per week and this creates serious difficulty in maintaining collections. The growth of the district in number of collection points, the increase in number of dustbins and the steady increase in quantity of refuse has also slowed down the general collection, and much to my dismay there has been periods during the year when the refuse collection period has been extended in certain parishes to more than the 14-day period. The position has usually been rectified by various

means, including (immediately before and after Bank Holiday) overtime working, but it is inevitable that at an early date your Council will have to give further consideration to the problem of maintaining collections, and it appears that the replacement of the 12 cubic yard side loader with a larger capacity vehicle must be an essential part of any improvement of the collection service. A speeding up of the work of relimination of earth closets will also do much to assist. It is understandable that workmen are reluctant to deal with the contents of earth closets, although they may be willing to work on the collection and emptying of dustbins, and one of the greatest difficulties in employing workmen for collection purposes is this aversion to dealing with earth closets.

b. Transport

The fleet of vehicles has been maintained to the satisfaction of Transport and Depots Sub-Committee. During the year a further Ford van was purchased to provide transport for the mobile sewage disposal attendants.

c. Refuse Disposal

The Council dispose of refuse at 7 refuse tips, with one site held in reserve. At Spofforth the low lying land adjoining a Council housing estate has been tipped to form an embankment to afford access to the remainder of the housing site, and it is proposed to continue tipping on this site in order to reclaim the adjoining bog. Owing to the near proximity of houses there has been a number of complaints, all of which I have personally dealt with, and although on a number of occasions the complaints would have appeared to be justified to a limited extent the general complaints are not in relation to the method of tipping, but to the presence of a refuse tip in the vicinity. In order to meet the position the Committee have decided to accelerate on this site by deploying to the site as much refuse as possible so that the tipping face can be removed from the houses as quickly as possible.

Summer refuse is becoming increasingly bulky and difficult to handle, and for the first time for very many years the old problem of wind blown paper and debris has arisen. It is inevitable that with the present trends of increased paper and light material content in summer refuse that all tips must be provided with proper screens to prevent nuisance during tipping. The mechanical loading shovel is giving excellent service and has enabled the cost of refuse disposal to be again maintained within reasonable limits. It is difficult to imagine the problems which would arise in the maintenance of tips under the present labour conditions without the service of this machine.

d. Collection

The Public Cleansing Costing Returns for 1954/55 as issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government give an average weight of 15.7 tons of refuse collected per 1,000 population per day, and on this basis 6,358 tons of refuse was removed by your Council from 8,790 premises. This represents a daily yield of refuse of 17½ tons per day.

e. Financial and General Statement

The total cost of the service for the year, including provision of dustbins and cesspit emptying, is £14,418, of which sum £7,550 was the cost of labour and £4,957 the cost of vehicles. Refuse disposal cost £1,911.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Cesspools and septic tanks emptied ...	594
Mileage of motor vehicles	42,362
Petrol used in gallons	6,682
Premises visited	220,961
Bins emptied	313,190
Middens cleansed	2,944
Pail closets emptied	7,207
Loads removed to tip	2,248
Loads from cesspools	1,730

* These figures include collection of salvage.

Comparison of your Council's costs with those of the National Costing Returns are given below:—

Public Cleansing Costs

	Large Urban Areas (under 30,000 population)						Wetherby R.D. 1954/55		
	1937/38			1953/54			1954/55		
	Ton	Cost Per 1000 Pop.	1000 Premises	Ton	Cost Per 1000 Pop.	1000 Premises	Ton	Cost Per 1000 Pop.	1000 Premises
Collection	14/6	£129	£497 ...	37/7	£468	£1475 ...	37/-	£560	£1340
Disposal	6/1	£39	£159 ...	7/9	£56	£204 ...	6/-	£90	£217
TOTAL	20/7	£168	£656 ...	45/4	£524	£1677 ...	43/-	£650	£1557

f. Salvage

Financial details in respect of this service are as follows:—

Sales of SALVAGE	£1,327
Expenditure, including salvage bonus	£1,218
Surplus on year	£109

The collection of salvage must be regarded as an essential part of refuse disposal. The disposal and sale with ultimate re-utilisation of waste paper is not only of national economic value,

but it also prevents very serious problems associated with its disposal in refuse tips. There has been some difficulty with the waste paper trade, but the period under review has appeared to be one of a stabilised market. The salvage bonus scheme has been of help in maintaining the interest of the workmen in this important section of the work.

g. Dustbin Provision Scheme

During the year 421 dustbins were issued and 49 sold. It is unfortunate that the cost of this service has been increased due to the imposition of increased purchase tax on dustbins. Nevertheless the overall cost of £700 per the last and manual year is remarkably small having regard to the benefits which are obtained, particularly in facilitating refuse collection.

VII. ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

The work of abatement of nuisances and the carrying out of urgent repairs to property continues. Much of this work is of course done informally and with the goodwill of owners. In only exceptional cases has it been necessary to resort to statutory action. The financial difficulties of owners, however, in respect particularly of rent controlled property, has already been mentioned, and this has inevitably influenced the work under this heading. Work done under Statutory Notice during the year is given in the following table.

Statutory Notices

Statute							Out- standing 31-12-54	Issued 1955	Abated 1955	Out- standing 31-12-55
Sect. 39	Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	4
„ 44	Provision of W.C.	...	...	...	...	...	—	6	—	6
„ 45	Defective W.C.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	—
„ 47	W. C. Conversion	...	...	...	...	...	21	108	11	118
„ 65	Building Byelaws	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	—
„ 89	W.C. Provisions—Inns	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
„ 93	Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	1
„ 138	Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1
Housing Act, 1936										
Sect. 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	1	1
„ 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	32	10	2
							32	160	36	156

VIII. SUPERVISION OF WORKPLACES

a. Factories Act, 1937

The following is a summary of the work achieved under this heading :—

Type of Factory	Registered	Inspections	Defects Found	Remedied
Factories with power ...	110	164	3	3
Factories without power	70	131	3	3
Other premises	50	190	1	1
	230	485	7	7

The defects which have been dealt with are : unsatisfactory sanitary conveniences (2), insufficient sanitary conveniences (4), and provision of fire escapes (1).

b. Shops Act, 1950

During the year 7 premises were found to be unsatisfactory under the provisions of the above-named Act, and 6 defects were remedied, leaving one outstanding at the year end.

c. Workplaces

The Government during the year commenced the first stage of proposed legislation to deal with places of non-industrial employment, and the Bill in respect of agriculture and forestry is likely to be placed on the Statute Book during the ensuing year.

IX. SUPERVISION OF FOOD—GENERAL

(a) This is probably the most important routine duty of the department, and for this purpose regular inspection of food establishments is being made. Conditions in the district are good, but could be better, and with the new legislation which takes effect on the 1st January, 1956, it is hoped that very great progress will be possible in the ensuing years. During the year 11 defects in food establishments were dealt with informally. The work of meat inspection has now become a routine duty of the department, and this takes a considerable amount of time, involving some overtime by the officers concerned. The manner in which the work has been carried out has given me very great satisfaction, and I must express my thanks to my colleagues, who have done the principle amount of routine work under this heading. The quality of meat which is supplied in this district is very good indeed and the butchers generally endeavour to comply to the best of their ability with the regulations governing the slaughter, handling and sale of meat. During the year there was a tendency to introduce slaughtering at week-ends (particularly on Sundays), but fortunately by discussion this has not eventuated.

During the year a Government White Paper set out the policy regarding the provision of slaughterhouses in England and Wales.

This acknowledges that the long-term improvement of slaughterhouses in England and Wales is necessary and that slaughterhouses should conform to standards which meet the requirements of public health hygiene and satisfy the customer that he will obtain clean meat. It is suggested that for a limited period (subject to Town Planning requirements and to premises conforming to certain standards) private traders should be free to provide slaughterhouses of the design and size and in the places that best suit the needs of the individual businesses. After this period a measure of control should be re-imposed. The idea of moderate concentration as was previously envisaged has been abandoned on the grounds that such a reduction in number of slaughterhouses would fail to pay due regard to the needs of the trade and to the conditions of free marketing of livestock and meat as have developed since decontrol. The Government propose to prescribe statutory standards for slaughterhouses and ensure that these standards are reached within the shortest possible time. It is possible by these means that there will be a reduction in slaughterhouses, but this will be achieved without arbitrary decision from the centre. Generally, so far as your district is concerned, the condition of the slaughterhouses and the methods of slaughtering cannot be considered as being unsatisfactory. Work of meat inspection is outlined in the following table:—

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF ANIMALS IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Period 1st January, 1955, to 31st December, 1955

	Cattle excluding Cows	Carcases Inspected and				Wt. (lbs.)
		Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	
Number killed	988	7	42	3094	1429	
Number inspected	988	7	42	3094	1429	
All diseases and conditions						
except Tuberculosis						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	1	160
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	106	—	—	72	33	866
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	10.72	—	—	2.32	2.37	
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	31	1	—	—	28	1497
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis	3.03	14.28	—	—	1.95	
Total weight of meat condemned (lbs.)						2523

c. Food Inspection

The following food was found to be unfit for consumption :—

	No. of Tins	Weight
Assorted Tinned Foods		
(blown, leaking and damaged)	62	73lbs. 11ozs.
Cooked Ham		
(decomposition)	6	82lbs. 2ozs.
Pickles and Onions		
(mould)	2	8ozs.
Full Cream, Evaporated and Carnation Milk		
(blown and leaking)	3	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ pints

d. Milk

7 Bacteriological samples taken in 1955, all satisfactory.

4 of these were submitted for biological examination (tuberculosis) and all were free from infection. One of the samples was specifically taken to establish the presence or otherwise of *Brucella Abortus* which was not found to be present.

In addition 11 samples of milk were taken from cows in the same herd for biological tests for *Brucella Abortus*, all with negative results.

28 Dealers and 16 Supplementary Licences to retail designated milks were issued by the Council to 23 registered retailers of milk. In the previous year 27 licences were issued to 12 retailers.

e. Ice Cream

46 premises are now registered with the Council compared with 41 last year. No ice cream is manufactured in the district. 62 samples of ice cream were taken during the year for bacteriological grading, with the following results :—

- 47 samples were placed in Provisional Grade 1 (75.80%)
- 11 samples were placed in Provisional Grade 2 (17.74%)
- 4 samples were placed in Provisional Grade 3 (6.45%)

There were no samples in Provisional Grade 4, and the 4 samples in Provisional Grade 3 were investigated and with co-operation from the Chief Sanitary Inspectors in the districts of their manufacture further samples proved satisfactory.

All the ice cream now retailed in the district from registered premises is pre-packed at the place of manufacture and the public are generally reluctant to purchase ice cream which is sold loose. The maintenance of hygienic conditions is thus much more certain, but the purpose of sampling by the department is to

ensure that the retail storage and handling is such as to prevent spoilation or contamination. It is unfortunate that the pre-packing of ice cream contributes materially to the nuisance arising from litter, and how this is to be avoided without education of those who purchase ice cream is very difficult to envisage. The problem of the itinerant vendor of ice cream continues, and although several complaints have been received regarding this matter the quality of the ice cream is difficult to check owing to the difficulty of obtaining analysis of the product as sold.

f. Public Houses

During the year a certain action has been commenced in connection with the hygienic condition of public houses, and four schemes are now in process by Brewery Companies and owners to improve the premises.

g. Fried Fish Shops

The general standard of the five fish shops is good, but in two cases discussions are in process regarding improvements, and in one case during the year the premises were completely re-equipped.

h. Other Food Premises

The condition of food retailing premises is giving some concern in a number of matters. It has been possible, however, to commence the work of improvement and four schemes were carried out successfully. The improvements included :—

Provision of washing facilities	...	...	...	...	...	4
Provision of sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	2
Provision of drainage	...	...	...	...	...	1
Improvement of unsatisfactory, walls ceiling and floors						2
Painting and cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	2

i. Bakehouses

There are nine bakehouses in the district and one bakehouse has been closed during the year. Works in connection with one bakehouse were successfully effected, but this matter will require some attention in ensuing years under the new legislation.

j. Mobile Food Shops and Delivery Vans.

Much of my concern regarding hygienic handling of food within your district is directed to the mobile shop and delivery van, which is increasing in numbers. For some time the condition of the vans delivering bread and confectionery have been under consideration and some improvement has been

effected. The new Food Hygiene Regulations, however, should be of material assistance in dealing with this problem.

k. Clean Food Byelaws

There were no contraventions of the Clean Food Byelaws noted and this can be taken as an indication of the co-operation of food handlers in the administration of the Byelaws.

X. MISCELLANEOUS

a. Camping and Moveable Dwellings

There are 256 week-end bungalows in your district, sited mainly on 11 sites, which are the subject of annual Town Planning permission. These sites are under constant supervision, and I am glad to report that on only one site is any of the structures permanently occupied. This structure is now being considered by the Public Health Committee for appropriate action. At Kearby the five licensed sites have been provided with public sewers, and discussions were in process at the year end with owners regarding the provision of satisfactory communal sanitary conveniences. It is hoped that a standard type of site convenience can be designed which will be accepted by each of the site owners, and by a comprehensive scheme some saving in cost may be effected. The trend of the last few years for a reduction in the number of week-end bungalows has continued, but the increase in the use of trailer caravans is creating a new problem; that of the siting of caravans on various sites for comparatively lengthy periods without permission. The Town Planning permitted use of 28 days is difficult to check, but nevertheless during the year enforcement action under the Town and Country Planning Act was taken in 4 cases. In 2 of these cases the caravans were being used for permanent occupation.

b. Public Conveniences

During the year the new public conveniences were constructed at the Hallfield Car Park, Wetherby. The provision of public conveniences in your district, both public and private, has been satisfactory, and your Council have now provided conveniences on three sites. One problem under this heading which has been referred to me by several complainants is that of the conveniences provided for special occasional functions, such as cricket matches, football matches, agricultural shows, garden fetes, etc. This is a problem not easy of solution, but one about which there is a good deal of public concern. The income from public conveniences during the year amounted to £260 and the expenditure was £593.

c. Petroleum Act, 1928

Increase of work under this heading has continued and in the area at the moment are 32 public filling stations and 26 private storage installations.

d. Civil Defence

Very little work has been done under this heading during the year, and it has been impossible to recruit volunteers for the various services for which I am concerned, and in particular the rescue party.

e. Schools

All the schools in your district have now satisfactory water carriage sanitation and piped water supplies. Only one school (a boarding school) has a private water supply, but this is reasonably satisfactory due to the effective chlorination of the supply. Water has been laid on during the year to a large residential school and the 6 associated staff cottages.

f. Dangerous Buildings

5 dangerous buildings were found during the year and together with 7 from the previous year provided 12 which required attention. Of these 10 have been abated, leaving only 2 outstanding at the year end.

g. Land Charges

394 Land Charge Requisitions were again referred to me for information and the work in this connection was considerable.

h. Rodent Control

The work under this heading has continued satisfactorily and systematically and the rodent operative has done useful if not outstanding work. The following tables gives details of the work achieved under this heading.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Report for 12 months ended 31st March, 1956

Name of Local Authority: **Wetherby.** County: **Yorkshire**

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols.	Agriculture
No. of properties	34	6723	560	7317	400
Properties inspected:					
(a) Notification	24	57	25	106	7
(b) Survey under Act	34	356	62	452	43
(c) Or visited for other purpose	—	1020	180	1100	135
Properties inspected:					
(a) Rats (Major)	13	—	2	15	5
(Minor)	10	51	5	66	22
(b) Mice (Major)	1	—	10	11	—
(Minor)	—	6	8	14	—
No. of infested properties	24	57	25	106	16
Total treatments carried out	24	57	25	106	16
No. of notices served under section 4:					
(a) Treatment	—	4	4	8	2
		all informal notices.			
(b) Structural Work	—	2	1	3	—
Cases in which default was taken	—	Nil			
Legal Proceedings	—	Nil			
No. of Block Control Schemes	6		18		

i. Atmospheric Contamination

Records of atmospheric contamination in your district have been kept and forwarded to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. These indicate the extent to which your district is affected by the smoke drift from nearby industrial areas. The condition of the atmosphere over our larger cities is now fully recognised as a serious menace to health, that it is the cause of much wasteful expenditure on maintenance of furnishings, clothing, and buildings, is responsible for dislocation of traffic and commerce during fog and involves waste of fuel in both domestic and industrial properties.

In a district of this type the influence of the domestic fire with its low rate of efficiency is a serious problem. The last few years has seen a tremendous change in the design and efficiency of domestic fuel appliances, which are now in the main capable of burning harder coal and coke. Increased installation, therefore, of modern smoke-reducing grates in domestic property is a valuable contribution, and legislation now before Parliament proposes some incentive to owners to instal modern appliances. All improvement schemes require the installation of new fire-places to be selected from a list of approved appliances formulated by the Coal Utilising Council. I append details of the records obtained at the Council Offices, Wetherby, in comparison with similar results recorded in Leeds and Harrogate.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

1955 Month				Rainfall Inches	Tons of Soot per sq. mile	Average Pollution per day by Sulphur in the atmosphere (m.g. per 100 sq. c.m. 1 day)		Average Smoke Concentration (m.g. per 100 cu.m./day)
January	...	...	...	1.55	7.64	...	1.22	23.60
February	...	...	...	1.55	8.67	...	0.67	16.00
March	...	...	...	2.06	9.34	...	1.10	14.00
April	...	...	...	0.98	7.30	...	0.60	10.00
May	...	...	...	2.68	19.60	...	0.40	7.00
June	...	...	...	1.75	10.70	...	0.30	7.00
July	...	...	...	0.88	15.90	...	0.40	6.00
August	...	...	...	0.77	13.70	...	0.30	7.00
September	...	...	...	2.01	7.40	...	0.30	10.00
October	...	...	...	2.01	9.60	...	0.60	12.00
November	...	...	...	1.86	9.87	...	0.30	17.00
December	...	...	...	3.04	20.40	...	1.20	18.00

Annual Totals:

WETHERBY	...	21.14	...	140.12	...	0.61	...	12.30
		(28.76)	...	(112.61)	...	(0.82)	...	(14.80)
HARROGATE	...	24.20	...	134.62	...	1.20	...	7.24
(Valley Gardens)		(37.27)	...	(95.49)	...	(0.92)	...	(7.50)
LEEDS	...	17.90	...	283.33	...	2.70	...	53.91
(Market Bldgs.)		(30.61)	...	(354.64)	...	(2.76)	...	(71.70)

(Figures in parenthesis relate to 1954)

j. Disinfection and Disinfestation

Routine terminal disinfection is now only carried out on the instruction of the Medical Officer of Health. This work is now of small proportions compared with pre-war days. 4 cases of dirty and verminous houses were dealt with during the year, but assistance dealing with a wide range of infestation associated with crickets, wasps, ants, cockroaches and woodworm was provided.

k. Contracts

These have included work on behalf or in default of owners under statutory notices, water main extensions, public conveniences, housing estate roads, sewers and other work.

4 Contracts brought forward from 1954 ... £6,431

11 Contracts under tender during 1955 ... £8,435

APPENDIX A

Statement required by Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935

Housing Nuisances				Outstanding 31-12-54	Found 1955	Abated 1955	Outstanding 31-12-55
Dirty and Verminous	...	...	...	—	4	4	—
State of Disrepair	...	...	...	76	134	520	90
Provision of Services	...	...	...	82	305	175	212
				158	443	299	302
Nuisances—Drainage							
Defective	...	...	...	3	93	94	2
Inadequate	...	...	...	10	60	61	9
Blocked	...	...	...	—	50	50	—
Defective sinks	...	...	...	10	84	85	9
Light and Ventilation (inadequate)				17	64	61	20
Overcrowding	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Paving (inadequate / Def.)				10	71	61	20
Refuse Storage							
Pail Closet Renewal	...	...	...	1	4	5	—
Middens abolished	...	...	...	16	115	41	90
Sanitary Conveniences							
Defective	...	...	...	3	24	27	—
Inadequate	...	...	...	9	31	34	6
Conversions to W.C.	...	...	...	21	240	103	158
Conversions to P.C.	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Serious Dampness	...	...	...	7	68	61	14
Sewage Disposal							
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	10	22	22	10
Direct to streams	...	...	...	4	18	16	6
Water Supply (unsatisfactory)				38	36	36	38
Miscellaneous							
General	...	...	...	6	12	14	4
Rodent Infestation	...	...	...	2	51	59	—
Food Storage (unsatisfactory)				12	62	51	23
				180	1112	882	410

APPENDIX B
Housing (Consolidation) Regulations, 1925

HOUSING STATISTICS
YEAR 1955

Number of dwelling houses in the District	6723
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	14

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	876
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1250
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	600
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	650
(3) Number of dwelling houses needing further action:—	
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	373
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	277

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

(a) Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	295
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16, Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of Dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs ...	3
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|--|-----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | Informal | 291 |
| | | Formal | 123 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | | |
| (a) | By owners | Formal | 30 |
| | | Informal | 295 |
| | | * (includes outstanding works from 1954) | |
| (b) | By Local Authority in default of owners | | 2 |

C. Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|------------|-----|
| (1) | Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation | | 349 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | Demolished | 15 |
| | | Closed ... | 9 |
| (3) | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | | 34 |
| (4) | Any action under Section 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953? If so, what? None | | |

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | | |
|-----|--|------|
| (1) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | None |
| (2) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | None |

E. Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | | |
|-----|---|------|
| (1) | Number of Clearance Areas represented during the year | None |
| (2) | Number of houses included in these areas | None |
| (3) | Number of persons to be displaced | None |

- (4) Action taken during year in respect of Clearance Areas:—
- (a) by Clearance Orders, number made None
- (b) by Compulsory Purchase Orders, number made None
- (5) Number of houses in Clearance Areas demolished during the year None
- (6) Number of persons re-housed from demolished houses during the year None

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

- (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 1
- (2) Number of families dwelling therein 1
- (3) Number of persons dwelling therein 5
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year —
- (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year —
- (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... —

5. New Houses.

Number of new houses provided during the year:—

By the Local Authority:—

Permanent type 61

Temporary type —

By Private Enterprise 112

6. Housing Act, 1949.

Section 4—Any action in connection with advances for purposes of increasing housing accommodation? Yes

7. Housing Act, 1949, as amended by Housing Repairs and rents Act, 1954.

Grants to persons other than local authorities for improvement of housing accommodation.

Any action during the year? Yes. Grants allocated to 41 applicants and works completed to 41 houses.

GENERAL NUISANCES

(Total of premises or cases dealt with)

	Outstanding 31-12-54	Found 1955	Abated 1955	Outstanding 31-12-55
Offensive accumulation ...	2	10	12	—
Animal Keeping	1	3	4	—
Dangerous Buildings ...	7	5	10	2
Food Premises (defects) ...	1	10	11	—
Factories	3	7	7	3
Rodent infestation	4	25	29	—
River and Stream Pollution	1	3	4	—
Sewerage:				
Blocked sewers	1	63	64	—
Defective sewers	2	6	6	2
Shops (defects)	—	2	2	—
Miscellaneous	1	14	13	2
	23	146	160	9
Total all Nuisances	203	1258	1042	419

GENERAL PROVISION OF SERVICES

Piped Water Supply	36	Baths	67
W.C.s (new)	134	Hot Water	95
Re-drainage	61	Sewer Connections ..	22
Septic Tanks	16	Sinks	85

NOTICES ISSUED

	Informal	Statutory
Outstanding 1954	79	32
Issued 1955	315	160
Complied with 1955	325	36
Outstanding 31-12-55	69	156
Legal Proceedings	—	—

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Building Byelaw (New Buildings)	905
Bakehouses	87
Slaughterhouses	1040
Cowsheds and Dairies	39
Conversion of Earth Closets	340
Camping	95
Factories Act	485
Food Premises	431
Nuisances—General	198
Housing—Nuisances	785
Housing (inc. Rural Housing Survey)	1250
Housing Programme (New Houses). See also Building Byelaws	141
Ice Cream	121
Food Inspection (unfit)	21
Public Cleansing	371
Salvage	101
Rodent Control	327
Sewerage	384
Sewerage (proposed schemes)	121
Schools	30
Shops (Sanitation)	73
Town Planning	715
Waterworks	813
Waterworks (proposed schemes)	91
Miscellaneous	247



SUMMARY OF INSCRIPTIONS

Building Insulation (New Buildings)	225
Bakehouses	7
Slaughterhouses	1040
Chickens and Ducks	32
Conversion of Earth Closets	340
Camping	27
Factoria Act	345
Food Premises	431
Nuisances—General	102
Housing—Nuisances	785
Housing (Cm. Rural Housing Survey)	1220
Housing Programs (New Houses). See also 500	
Bylaws	141
Ice Cream	121
Food Inspection (units)	31
Public Cleansing	371
Salvage	101
Rodent Control	327
Sewerage	354
Sewerage (proposed schemes)	121
Schools	30
Shops (Sanitation)	75
Town Planning	115
Waterworks	412
Waterworks (proposed schemes)	91
Miscellaneous	297



