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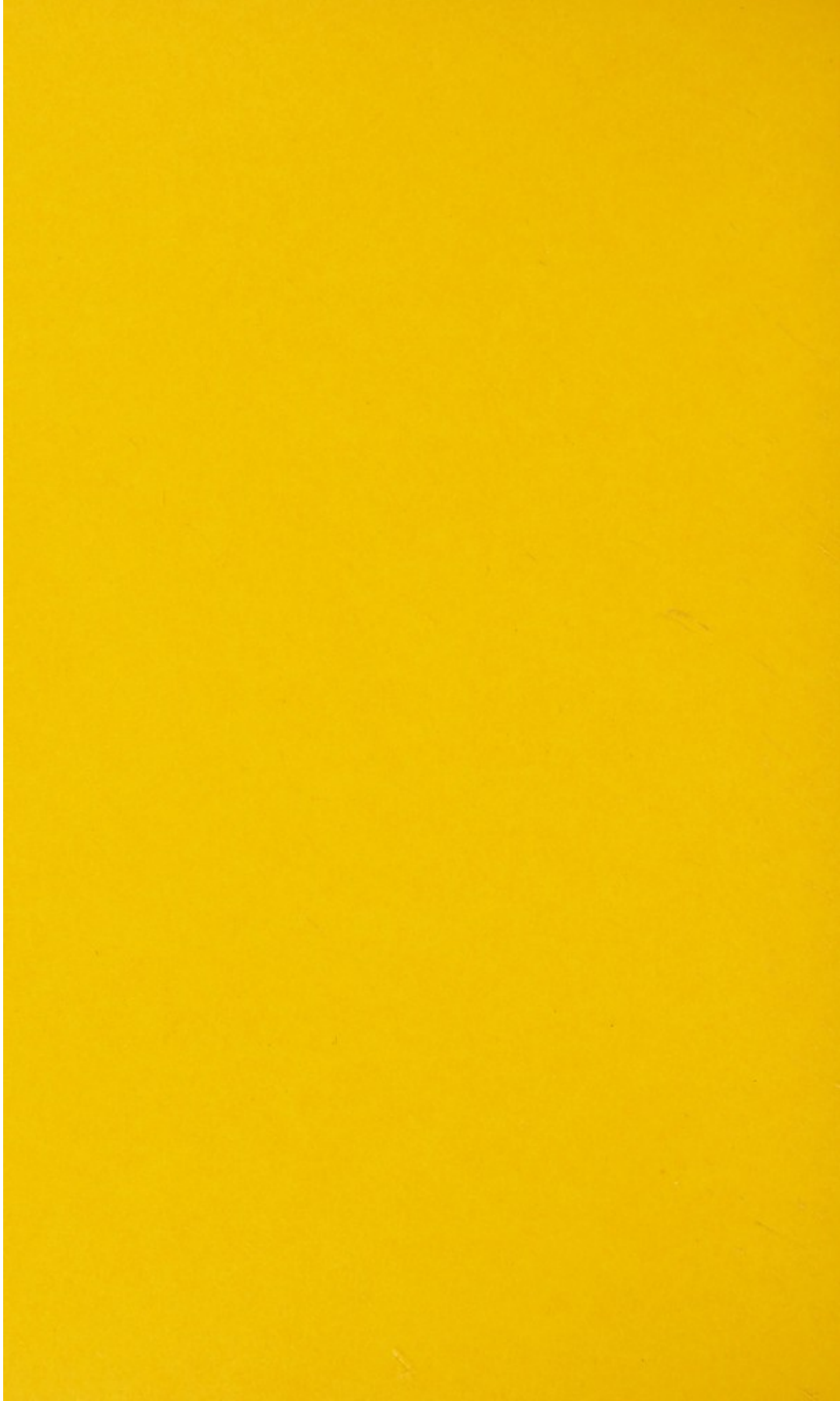


RURAL DISTRICT OF WETHERBY

ANNUAL REPORT

1967

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



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WETHERBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council:

G. L. Ezart, Esq., Kingbarrow, Wetherby

Vice-Chairman:

The Hon. Mrs. Lane Fox, Bramham Park

Public Health Committee:

Chairman: W. F. Alton, Esq.

Vice-Chairman: W. C. Hill, Esq.

The Full Council

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ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1967

To the Chairman and Councillors,

The year under review was significant for two administrative changes within the Department, the retirement of Dr. Leslie Taylor and the amalgamation of Health Divisions 9 and 16 to form one new Division.

Dr. Taylor has been a Divisional Medical Officer since the National Health Service Act came into effect in 1948. He had been Medical Officer of Health to the Urban District of Rothwell for 6 years previous to this. Doubly qualified in both medicine and dentistry, Dr. Taylor was always good-humoured with both his staff and his patients. His clear mind allowed him to delegate responsibility effectively, his staff always knowing he would support them should the necessity arise. It is with pleasure that I record our debt to Dr. Taylor and express our wishes for many future happy years.

On the 1st June, by mutual agreement, the Rural Districts of Tadcaster and Wetherby and the Urban Districts of Garforth, Rothwell and Stanley were unified under the title of Health Division 9 for the purposes of the personal health services administered by the West Riding County Council.

The first few months after my appointment have been spent in getting to know the places, and the people with and for whom I shall be working. The Districts have been long and well served by their Public Health Inspectorates and it would be invidious for a newcomer even to comment on the sanitary arrangements of the areas. I have, therefore, restricted myself to a factual statement of the amenities. My colleague's Report—the Chief Public Health Inspector—deals very fully with his side of the work and will be found in Part II of this Report.

I have, however, made certain changes in Divisional administration, mainly in the fields of school health and the care of the deprived child. These are explained in the body of the Report.

While this is my second Annual Report, in my first I did not feel free to pay tribute to the work of the staff which took place before my appointment. It is, therefore, with added pleasure that I record my heartfelt thanks for the loyalty and enthusiasm of both my clerical and field staff. I thank too, the Health Committee for its interest and kindness to a new officer. It is encouraging to feel that we—Councillors, clerical staff, field workers and myself—are united in an earnest endeavour to bring the best possible health service to our clients.

W. Duncan Dolton,
Medical Officer of Health.

Autumn 1968.

TABLE 1
PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

	Garforth Urban District	Rothwell Urban District	Stanley Urban District	Tadcaster Rural District	Wetherby Rural District	Divisional Totals
Population (Mid-Year, 1967)	19,700	27,130	19,000	31,910	28,780	126,550
Live Births						
Total	518	440	399	599	441	2,397
Legitimate	497	423	384	566	420	2,290
Illegitimate	21 (4.1%)	17 (3.9%)	15 (3.8%)	33 (5.4%)	21 (4.8%)	107 (4.5%)
Stillbirths	11	6	4	3	4	28
Deaths of Infants						
Legitimate	9	9	5	5	7	35
Illegitimate	0	1	0	1	1	3
Under one week	5	2	2	4	6	19
Under four weeks	5	6	2	4	7	24
Under 1 year—total	9	10	5	6	8	38
Deaths (all causes)	165	386	187	321	264	1,323

CRUDE AND ADJUSTED RATES

Live Births	26.3	16.2	21.0	18.8	15.3	18.9
Live Births (Adjusted)	23.7	16.5	20.8	18.8	16.4	—
Illegitimate Births per 1,000 live births	40.5	38.6	37.6	55.1	47.4	44.7
Deaths (all causes)	8.0	14.2	9.8	10.1	9.2	10.5
Deaths (Adjusted)	12.0	11.1	11.3	11.7	11.5	—
Maternal Mortality	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stillbirths	20.8	13.5	9.9	5.0	9.0	11.5
Perinatal Mortality	30.2	17.9	14.9	11.6	22.5	19.4
Neo-Natal Mortality	9.7	13.6	5.0	6.7	15.9	10.0
Early Neo-Natal Mortality (under 1 week)	9.7	4.6	5.0	6.7	13.6	8.0
Infant Mortality:						
All infants per 1,000 live births	17.4	22.7	12.5	10.0	18.1	15.9
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	18.1	21.3	13.0	9.0	16.7	10.9
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.0	58.8	0.0	30.3	47.6	28.0
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03	—	0.1
Tuberculosis, other	0.0	0.04	0.05	—	—	0.2
Tuberculosis, all forms	0.0	0.04	0.05	0.03	—	0.2
Cancer (all forms)	1.65	1.95	2.42	1.82	1.84	1.92
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.52	3.32	1.47	1.57	1.29	1.86
Heart and Circulatory Disease	3.35	4.94	3.57	4.17	3.37	3.94
Respiratory	0.91	1.84	1.00	1.25	0.90	1.21
Comparability Factors:						
Births	0.90	1.02	0.99	1.00	1.07	—
Deaths	1.43	0.78	1.15	1.16	1.25	—

All the maternal mortality, stillbirth and perinatal mortality rates are per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

DIVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS

The Birth Rate for the Division was 18.9 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with the National average of 17.2.

The Death Rates are very close to the National Rate of 11.2.

TABLE 2
RECORD OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS 1967

	Garforth U.D.			Rothwell U.D.			Stanley U.D.			Tadcaster R.D.			Wetherby R.D.		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Under															
1 year	4	5	9	5	5	10	3	2	5	5	3	8	5	1	6
1—5 yrs.	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	2	1	3	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	4	2	6	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1
15—25	—	1	1	4	—	4	—	1	1	3	1	4	1	—	1
25—35	1	1	2	4	—	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3
35—45	1	1	2	5	3	8	2	2	4	8	5	13	7	2	9
45—55	11	7	18	16	9	25	10	8	18	17	5	22	8	13	21
55—65	9	14	23	32	25	57	19	21	40	30	21	51	42	17	59
65—75	24	30	54	49	41	90	20	20	40	36	26	62	37	35	72
75 & ov.	27	28	55	78	103	181	28	46	74	44	54	98	65	84	149
	77	88	165	198	188	386	86	101	187	147	117	264	168	153	321

Table 2 showing the age at death emphasises the quality of child care today. It is not until late middle age that the death rate becomes appreciable. The causes of death are shown in Table 3. It is rare today for people to die from an infectious disease; cancer and diseases of the heart and circulation accounting for the great majority of deaths. The earlier detection of their condition might have saved the ten women who died from cancer of the breast. It is rare that one has to record a death from cancer of the breast in a male. 26 persons—21 of them men—died of lung cancer. We do not know how many were smokers, but on statistical grounds they were forty times more likely to be smokers than non-smokers. Such is the effect of cigarette smoking on the human lung. There were 143 persons certified as dying from pneumonia or bronchitis. This was a reduction of 49 cases from the previous year.

TABLE 3

CAUSES OF DEATH 1967	Garforth U.D.		Rothwell U.D.		Stanley U.D.		Tadcaster R.D.		Wetherby R.D.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
8 Measles	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	1	4	1	3	4	1	1	6	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	1	9	1	5	—	10	4	11	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3	—	4	—	5	1	4	—	6
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	—	2	—	6	—	3	—	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	9	16	14	9	14	15	18	17	8
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
16. Diabetes	—	1	—	3	—	—	2	3	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	23	37	53	8	20	25	25	19	18
18. Coronary disease, angina	22	12	45	26	28	17	52	40	45	25
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	1	2	4	1	2	—	3	—	2
20. Other heart disease	7	13	17	27	4	11	10	10	3	8
21. Other circulatory disease	5	4	7	6	4	1	6	12	7	7
23. Pneumonia	2	4	10	10	4	4	12	10	5	7
24. Bronchitis	7	3	21	7	5	3	14	2	9	4
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	—	1	1	1	2	—	2	1	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	1	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
31. Congenital malformations	—	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	3	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	8	15	14	4	3	6	3	11	13
33. Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	1	2	4	2	5	1	2	2
34. All other accidents	—	2	4	5	1	4	4	3	3	5
35. Suicide	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	77	88	198	188	86	101	168	153	147	117

It is sad to record that 8 people took their own lives during the year.

The high crude rate of 14.2 in Rothwell is due to the excess of elderly folk in the area. It should be borne in mind that St. George's Hospital, situated in Rothwell, is often the final home of many elderly folk, most of whom were previously resident outside the area. The adjusted rates are close to the National average.

TABLE 4
INFANT MORTALITY IN 1967
Deaths from stated causes under one year of age

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	13
Congenital Abnormalities—										
CNS	3	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	5
CVS	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Other	1	—	1	2	4	1	—	—	—	5
Infection—										
Respiratory Tract	2	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	6
Alimentary tract	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Other	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Haemorrhage	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Electrocution—Misadventure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

Table 4 shows the causes of death of the 38 children who died in the first year of life. Whilst the death due to electrocution and perhaps those due to infection might have been avoided, the majority of those due to prematurity and congenital abnormality were unavoidable with our present and indeed foreseeable medical skill. The overall infant mortality rate of 15.9 per 1,000 live births is better than the National figure of 18.3. Once again, however, I have to record rather higher rates for Rothwell and Wetherby, although these are still close to the National average.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Whilst there were few deaths from infectious diseases (see Table 3), the notifications presented the usual pattern (see Table 5). Measles remained the commonest notified disease. It is not unreasonable to hope that this disease will be eradicated within the next 10 years by mass immunisation. During the year under review measles vaccine was not yet available to the public. The localisation of whooping cough is interesting—101 cases being notified in Rothwell U.D.C. and only 18 in the adjacent district of Garforth. It should be no source of pride that some districts had no case of bacillary dysentery. It is a sad commentary on our personal hygiene to record cases in all but one district. This infection is due to the ingestion of bacteria from human faeces. While this may be carried by a fly or other insect, much more commonly it is conveyed by unwashed human hands.

TABLE 5
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1967

	Disease	Total all ages 1965	Total all ages 1966	Total all ages 1967	Under One year	1—4 years	5—14 years	15—45 years	46—64 years	Over 65 years	Age unknown	Cases admitted to hospital
ROTHWELL U.D.	Scarlet Fever	42	63	54	—	20	32	1	—	—	1	—
	Pneumonia	13	7	19	1	2	1	3	6	5	1	—
	Erysipelas	7	7	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
	Whooping Cough	12	17	101	5	46	46	4	—	—	—	1
	Measles	291	210	202	9	101	77	14	1	—	—	—
	Sonne Dysentery	22	12	9	1	2	3	2	1	—	—	—
	Food Poisoning	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Puerperal Pyrexia	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
GARFORTH U.D.	Scarlet Fever	7	33	32	1	13	18	—	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Meningococcal Infection	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Erysipelas	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Whooping Cough	4	6	18	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles	91	158	102	7	48	46	1	—	—	—	—
	Sonne Dysentery	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
STANLEY U.D.	Scarlet Fever	19	15	13	—	4	8	—	—	—	1	—
	Pneumonia	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	Whooping Cough	—	2	24	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles	190	91	114	—	60	52	2	—	—	—	—
TADCASTER R.D.	Scarlet Fever	62	40	27	—	8	15	4	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia	5	9	9	—	2	5	—	1	1	22	—
	Acute Anterior Encephalitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Whooping Cough	4	19	51	4	31	15	1	—	—	—	—
	Sonne Dysentery	5	36	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Measles	303	200	447	6	225	211	5	—	—	—	—
WETHERBY R.D.	Scarlet Fever	6	29	17	—	6	11	—	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	12	—
	Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Whooping Cough	1	5	22	1	9	12	—	—	—	—	—
	Sonne Dysentery	8	16	9	—	5	1	3	—	—	—	—
	Measles	227	196	420	8	237	171	4	—	—	—	—

As will be seen from Table 7, there were 19 new cases of pulmonary and 4 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year, compared with 17 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary in 1966. The number of cases on the Registers at the end of the year was:

TABLE 6

District	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Garforth U.D.	19	16	1	4
Rothwell U.D.	53	25	12	2
Stanley U.D.	7	11	2	1
Tadcaster R.D.	32	18	4	5
Wetherby R.D.	12	15	5	4
Total	123	85	24	16

TABLE 7

TUBERCULOSIS — NEW CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1967

AGE	Garforth U.D.		Rothwell U.D.		Stanley U.D.		Tadcaster R.D.		Wetherby R.D.	
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15—19 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
20—24 yrs.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 yrs.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
35—44 yrs.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
45—54 yrs.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
55—64 yrs.	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	4	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	3	3

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Care of Mothers and Babies—In my last report I drew attention to the relatively low number of hospital confinements in the Division.

TABLE 8

District	Domiciliary Deliveries		Hospital Deliveries		Percentage of Domiciliary Deliveries	
	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
Rothwell Urban District	182	155	288	278	38.7	35.8
Garforth Urban District	202	203	299	315	40.3	39.2
Stanley Urban District	194	199	184	197	50.1	51.2
Tadcaster Rural District	208	170	385	431	35.0	39.4
Wetherby Rural District	110	96	314	343	26.0	28.0
	896	823	1470	1564	38.02	38.70

Table 8 allows of a comparison for this and the previous year. It is regrettable that the figures do not show an improvement. It is a tribute to the quality of the care of the domiciliary midwives that the perinatal and infant mortality rates are what they are. It is imperative not that all cases should be delivered in hospital, but that cases at "high risk" should be confined within easy reach of expert care. It is understandable that mothers of large families should wish to be confined at home, but it is not always easy to persuade these "high risk" mothers of the need for extra care, despite the obvious tragedy of such a family being left motherless.

The responsibility for the care of the baby becomes that of the Health Visitor on the eleventh day. During the year Health Visitors visited 10,722 children under the age of 5. They also visited expectant mothers and the aged and gave Health Education as appropriate to all sections of the community.

During the year arrangements were made for Case Conferences to be called as and when required by field workers concerned about children neglected or ill-treated in their own homes. It was hoped that these would prove more effective than the Co-ordinating Committee which has met in the past once or twice a year. A Case Conference discusses one, or at the most two cases, with which every member present is concerned. The purpose of the Case Conference is to define one officer as being in charge of the case and to come to some common decision on a course of action. Experience has proved the innovation to be worth while.

Care of the Pre-School Child—During the year there has been a remarkable increase in public interest in playgroups. Health Visitors have advised where necessary. There were 4 registered child minders in the Division as a whole.

Care of the School Child—Of the 5,034 pupils receiving full medical examinations, in only one was the physical condition considered unsatisfactory by the school doctor. An increasing burden falls upon the school nurses who undertook 55,658 examinations, an increase of 15,175 from the previous year. It is regrettable that 404 pupils were found to be infested. Defects of vision were found in 1,118 children, of whom 576 had spectacles prescribed. While the hearing of 1,178 children was tested in 1966, 2,453 were tested during the year under review. 37 of these were referred for further special tests. There were 36 children (including 26 at Bridge House School for the Deaf) known to be in school with hearing aids.

The Child Guidance Clinics continued to be of great service. 146 children with emotional problems being seen.

At the beginning of the academic year in September 1967, routine school medical examinations were finally abandoned. All children receive a pre-school medical examination and are only seen thereafter by a School Medical Officer if enquiry discloses a need. It is pleasant to record that teachers have been unanimous in expressing their pleasure in the new arrangements.

Care of the Mentally Subnormal and Mentally Ill—Two Senior Mental Welfare Officers and four Mental Welfare Officers work within the Division.

The Training Centre at Rothwell has 72 places for subnormal children and adults and has been full to capacity throughout the year. There is a waiting list for the small "Special Care" Unit. It is regretted that the parents of children with severe mental handicap under the age of five have, at the moment, little prospect of relief from their troubles by admission of the child to Training Centre.

There is a further Training Centre scheduled for building at Wetherby in the early 1970's, this will materially improve the situation.

Mental Welfare Officers co-operate with Hospitals, Consultant Psychiatrists and the Family Doctors in the care of the mentally ill.

Care of the Aged—The home help and home nurse spend the greater proportion of their time in caring for the aged. Of the 62,300 visits paid by home nurses, 39,377 were paid to the aged. 386 home helps worked for a total of 214,261 hours. Other services to the aged were chiropody and pads for the incontinent. Both services are widely used and much appreciated.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE

Health Education—Increasingly the prevention of disease will be in the hands of the individual. It is hoped that as the public realise the dangers of over-eating, lack of exercise, smoking and promiscuity—to name but a few recognised hazards—the incidence of disease will drop. Unfortunately, such an expectation is unrealistic and we have yet to find means of motivating people to live healthily. Perhaps more can be done by influencing our legislators—those who make the decisions as to whether to add fluoride to the drinking water, to ban cigarette advertising or to proceed with smoke control.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

TABLE 9

Primary Immunisation Course	Children born in Year—					Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	Pre-1964	
Poliomyelitis	671	1059	156	51	322	2259
Diphtheria	746	971	90	24	161	1992
Pertussis	743	965	89	20	36	1853
Tetanus	745	971	90	25	389	2220

TABLE 10

Re-inforcing Doses	Children born in Year—					Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	Pre-1964	
Poliomyelitis	—	222	382	64	2457	3152
Diphtheria	—	334	499	85	2662	3580
Pertussis	—	313	451	62	342	1168
Tetanus	—	334	502	92	2576	3504

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

TABLE 11

Age at date of Vaccination	Number of Persons Vaccinated (or Re-Vaccinated) during year	
	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-Vaccinated
0—3 months	15	—
3—6 months	17	—
6—9 months	23	—
9—12 months	33	—
1 year	1408	6
2—4 years	443	1
5—14 years	89	36
Totals	2028	43

B.C.G. Vaccination—883 schoolchildren were vaccinated. Vaccination is also given to children, irrespective of age, who are contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis and 58 children were vaccinated during the year.

Immunisation—Tables 9, 10 and 11 show the number of children immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and tuberculosis. By these simple routine measures, which we tend to take for granted, many lives are saved.

Early detection of disease—During recent years, tests have been discovered for the detection of certain abnormalities before the patient is aware of being ill. Health Visitors screen every child in the first few weeks of life for a metabolic disorder known as phenylketonuria. Indeed the whole Infant Welfare Service is designed to detect as soon as possible any abnormal development in the young.

Cervical Cytology has been much publicised to detect early cancer of the womb. Mass Chest X-Ray continues to be of service in the detection of unsuspected tuberculosis.

At the end of the year under review plans were being made for an Old Age Pensioners Clinic at Swillington. A report on its findings will be given in 1968.

WETHERBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1967

Council Offices,
Wetherby
December 1968

To: The Rural District Council of Wetherby.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit for your consideration my 22nd Annual Report recording the work of my department during the year ending 31st December, 1967 (Public Cleansing for the year ending 31st March, 1968).

The work of the Council has been increasingly affected by the national economic situation, but I am glad to say progress has been made.

The continued development of new private housing continues at a high level and this in turn involves many activities of the Council.

The year marked the completion of the Refuse Treatment/Sewage Sludge Treatment Plant (the first of its kind in Britain) and despite exasperating teething troubles is fulfilling expectations.

The Working Party on Refuse Collection (of which I was a member) issued its report and I am glad to say that the Council's service complies with its recommendation.

I was invited by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to serve on a further Working Party—this time on Refuse Disposal, and your Council readily agreed to this request.

I must express my sincere appreciation of all the help and assistance I have received from all the members and officers of the Council, without which it would not have been possible to have completed the works recorded herein.

I am, Mr. Chairman,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MARRIOTT, C.Eng., F.I.Mun.E.,
M.T.P.I., M.Inst.P.C.,
F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

TABLE 1 GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE WETHERBY RURAL DISTRICT, 1967

TOWNSHIP	SERVICE TO DWELLINGS												
	Estimated extent (acres)			Population 1961 † 1967 (Census) (Est.)		No. of Dwellings	Rateable Value £	Product of Penny Rate			WATER SUPPLY		
	1	2	3	2	3			£	s	d	Public Supply	Private Piped	Other
				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Angram	521	47	65	16	627	2	5	7	16	16	—	—	—
Bardsey-cum-Rigton	2752	1556	1965	688	64423	259	4	7	686	663	24	1	—
Bilton and Bickerton	2999	346	386	111	5336	21	1	3	110	89	22	—	—
Boston Spa	883	2426	3639	1357	91488	325	2	9	1357	1351	6	—	—
Bramham/Oglethorpe	4112	1230	1390	401	22598	88	18	3	387	344	57	—	—
Clifford	742	1221	1296	417	29819	104	1	1	415	406	11	—	—
Collingham	2842	1715	2170	756	88069	357	19	1	735	737	15	4	—
Deighton North	1475	117	96	34	2346	9	7	11	32	29	5	—	—
Harewood	8154	1338	2887	1083	99650	406	1	0	1074	990	92	1	—
Hutton Wandesley	1233	81	89	28	1780	6	17	6	28	24	4	—	—
Kearby with Netherby	1422	143	145	52	5258	16	4	11	51	49	3	—	—
Keswick East	1290	734	811	313	24766	98	16	1	305	295	16	2	—
Kirk Deighton	2276	481	512	182	14395	54	3	8	176	147	35	—	—
Kirkby Overblow	2224	296	372	122	8515	33	13	1	117	104	18	—	—
Long Marston	2850	302	365	107	6090	24	9	2	107	95	12	—	—
Ribston Little	858	183	193	65	2594	10	0	11	64	64	1	—	—
Rigton	3058	365	403	150	12001	47	13	6	141	98	49	3	—
Scarcroft	1073	523	703	265	25362	99	15	2	265	241	24	—	—
Sicklinghall	1495	287	290	91	7714	28	0	1	83	67	24	—	—
Spofforth	5468	786	881	354	23416	96	19	1	335	310	41	3	—
Thorner	2461	1165	1160	442	28159	112	14	10	442	411	28	3	—
Thorp Arch	1529	658	660	176	49637	175	10	10	176	161	13	2	—
Tockwith	3186	493	620	210	19867	79	1	8	209	166	43	1	—
Walton	1590	172	210	68	66682	206	19	6	69	63	5	—	—
Weeton	1373	718	763	300	24528	100	8	2	294	284	15	1	—
Wetherby	2460	4179	6367	2179	206489	822	15	4	2177	2153	25	1	—
Wighill	2247	220	245	70	4085	16	5	0	70	58	12	—	—
Wilstop	1080	37	51	9	469	1	13	10	8	—	6	3	—
Wothersome	772	25	46	12	442	1	13	6	12	—	12	—	—
Totals	64424	21844	28780	10058	951383	£3715	5	9	9939	9415	618	25	10009

I GENERAL

(a) General Statistics:

The following is a summary of the principal details contained in Table No. 1.

Description	No. of houses	Percentage of Total
Water supply from public mains	9939	98.81
Piped water supply (including private sources)	10056	100% (less 2 houses)
Drainage to public sewers	9415	94.42
Satisfactory drainage to public sewers or private sewage disposal schemes	10033	99.78
Water closets	10009	99.51
Earth closets	49	0.48
Baths	9970	99.12
Hot Water Supply	9960	99.02

(b) Staff:

During the year Ian D. Webster was appointed Public Health Inspector.

Four members of the staff have resigned and have been replaced.

Mr. T. Pratt was promoted to Technical Assistant (Engineering) and Mrs. T. Pratt to Planning Assistant.

(c) Manual Workers:

The total establishment remains at 46 and 46 manual workers were being employed, although during the year 12 workmen left the service and were replaced by others.

(d) Legislation:

The main new legislation was The Civic Amenities Act, 1967, The Slaughter of Poultry Act, 1967 and Amendments to the Building Regulations.

II TOWN PLANNING AND BUILDING CONTROL

(a) Applications:

626 applications were received and dealt with under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1962, as follows:—

Approved	330
Conditional Approval	216
Refused	62
Withdrawn	12
Pending	6
	<hr/>
	626
	<hr/>

Approvals include 11 agricultural houses, 19 shops, 16 factories and industrial premises, 7 offices and 9 large housing estate developments.

826 applications were received under the Building Regulations, 1965, and of these 3 were refused and 823 approved.

The Council continues to notify the Parish Council of all Planning Applications received. 327 objections were received in respect of 35 planning applications.

20 appeals were made against planning decisions, 2 were allowed, 7 dismissed, 1 withdrawn, and 10 are pending.

(b) Development Plan:

Although much work has been necessary the Rural District Survey is still incomplete until village maps are provided. The general survey and policy defined by the County Council, however, accords generally with the policy already being followed of restricting growth in certain villages and allowing growth of others.

(c) Highways:

I understand that Traffic Surveys are in hand to determine the line of future trunk roads in the area having regard to national needs and no progress on the A58 Bypass Scheme will be made until this is completed. Proposals to improve the road junctions to Wetherby Bypass (Trunk Road A1) are likely to be carried out in 1968.

(d) Miscellaneous:

During the year a Public Inquiry was held by the Minister regarding your application for planning consent for 48 acres of land at Wetherby for a "County Park".

Work has commenced at Thorp Arch on the erection of a Ministry of Transport Heavy Goods Vehicle Testing Centre and at Wetherby for a new Highway Depot for the West Riding County Council.

Proposals have been approved for a new 27 hole Golf Course at Wike.

(e) Private Street Works:

Progress has been made despite the financial crisis. The current position is indicated in the attached table. The construction of new streets on private housing estates has been dealt with under the Advanced Payments Code of the Highways Act, 1959. 11 estates have been involved and include a total of 26 streets with agreements amounting in total to £115,809 9s. 0d. Eight streets have been formally adopted as public highways. Twenty-six new streets have been named and this continues to be a difficult problem.

(f) Tree Preservation:

No additional Orders have been made but much work has been carried out in preparation and approval of landscaping schemes in connection with new development.

(g) Industrial Areas:

The Wetherby and Thorp Arch Trading Estates continue to develop and a total of 60 businesses are now established including a large national super-market.

(h) **Car Parks:**

The new Parking Orders has been applied to the Centre of Wetherby and the Council's off-street car parks are well used. It is obvious that some amendments will soon be required to deal with fringe streets where control is still required. Car Parks at Boston Spa have been considered and a scheme for an additional off-street park is being prepared.

HIGHWAYS ACT, 1949—PRIVATE STREET WORKS CODE OF 1892

Resolution to make up	Scheme Estimate or Provisional Apportionment			Tenders Invited	Works in hand	Works Completed	Final Cost or Apportionment				
	Estimated Cost £	Total Frontage Ft.	Cost per ft. Frontage s. d.				Final Cost £	Total Frontage Ft.	Cost per ft. Frontage s. d.	Street Adopted	
Bardsey—											
First Avenue, Second Avenue	}	12599	1694	66/11	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wayside Avenue, Wayside Crescent		In preparation.									
Collingham—											
Hollybush Green		12192	3674	64/-	1966	1967	—	—	—	—	—
Garth End		805	203	76/7	1966	1967	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Langwith, Langwith Drive, Langwith Valley Road (E)	}	In preparation.									
East Keswick—											
Hillcrest, Langwith Valley Road (W)	}	In preparation (previous scheme is to be amended to include adjoining estate streets).									
Harewood—											
Emville Avenue, Church Lane		968	557	34/6	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—
In preparation.											
Thorner—											
Kirkfield Lane		6460	1590	80/-	1966	1966	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkhills		3870	1000	76/-	1966	1966	—	—	—	—	—
Wetherby—											
Barleyfields Road (N)		5701	2880	36/10	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ainsty Garth		614	802	13/6	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barleyfields Road (S)	}	In preparation.									
Foxhills, Audby Lane											

III HOUSING

(a) NEW HOUSING:

The capital assets of the Council at 31st March, 1968 were £

The housing programme has been carried out without difficulty and has included six blocks of four-storey flats at Wetherby.

Financial restrictions and the incorporation of "yardstick" controls for approval of housing schemes has resulted in much extra work and greater skill being applied in relation to design to eliminate all non-essential expenditure. The new controls have therefore slowed up the process of obtaining approvals.

The Council continues to make sites available for purchase for erection of individual owner-occupier private houses at Boston Spa, Clifford, Thorner and Rigton. The Templar Gardens Estate at Wetherby is now almost completely developed and has proved to be a very pleasing scheme.

The housing building position today since 1945 is as follows:—

Private housing	3634
Council	1785
	—
	5419
Houses cleared	657
	—
Nett Increase	4762
	—

53% of houses in your area have been erected since 1945 and 76.5% since 1918.

(b) EXISTING HOUSES:

(1) Slum Clearance

I have represented to the Council 30 houses which I consider to be unfit for human habitation and the following action was taken:—

Demolition Orders	9
Closing Orders	3
Undertaking to repair	10
Action deferred	8
	—
	30
	—

Action taken by the Council in respect of Slum Clearance Schemes since 1945 is as follows:—

Undertaking accepted to cease use as dwelling	177
Undertaking accepted to recondition	189
Demolition Orders issued	308
Council houses to be demolished	203
Outstanding	8
	—
	885
	—

of the above houses the following is the present position:—

Closed	156
Demolished	352
Reconditioned	321
Awaiting Demolition	13
Awaiting Improvement	9
Improvement works in hand	20
Awaiting rehousing	6
Outstanding	8
	<hr/>
	885
	<hr/>

(c) **HOUSING CAPITAL SCHEMES:**

Work carried out under this heading in my department is as follows:—

	New Houses	Improvement	Garages
Schemes in preparation	37	8	16
Schemes in Tender	—	—	—
Schemes Contracts let	15	—	3
Schemes under construction	146*	6	131
Schemes completed	62**	5	39

** includes	1 Bedroomed	2 Bedroomed
	3 Bedroomed	4 Bedroomed
* includes	1 Bedroomed	2 Bedroomed
	3 Bedroomed	4 Bedroomed

One Community Centre at Wetherby has been completed and a scheme for one Centre has been prepared. This scheme includes one shop and two flats.

The Council now own 345 units of aged persons dwellings of which 172 are in flats.

Further progress has been made in the improvement of pre-war Council houses and this work is approaching completion.

Informal approaches to owners usually result in minor repair works being carried out, and only infrequently is it necessary to serve statutory notices. There is still, however, a need for a simplified power to require an owner to carry out essential repairs.

(2) **Improvements**

Due mainly to the difficulty of borrowing money by prospective house purchasers there was a reduction in the applications for improvement grants during the year. The number was as follows:—

Discretionary	Applications	Approved
Improvements	35	34
Conversion	1	1
Standard		
Full	4	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total of all Schemes	40	39
	<hr/>	<hr/>

HOUSING WORK AT 31st DECEMBER, 1967

TABLE 4

PARISH	COMPLETED		UNDER CONSTRUCTION			D.G. †	RECONDITIONING		SLUM CLEARANCE	
	Private		Private		Appli- cations S.G.		Completed with grant	Works Demolished in hand	Closed	
	New	Convers.	New	Convers.						
Angram	6	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bardsey	65	2	26	—	*20	—	—	—	5	15
Boston Spa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bilton	7	1	4	—	3	—	—	—	3	7
Bramham	11	1	2	—	6	6	—	—	4	2
Clifford	19	2	12	—	9	3	—	—	1	—
Collingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deighton North	78	1	—	1	4	2	1	3	3	—
Harewood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hutton Wandesley	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	—
Keswick East	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kirk Deighton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kearby	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Kirkby Overblow	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Long Marston	2	—	4	—	—	2	2	2	1	—
North Rigton	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Ribston Little	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sicklinghall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Spofforth	1	3	12	—	—	1	1	2	2	—
Scarcroft	2	2	5	2	—	—	—	1	3	1
Thorner	—	—	3	1	17	5	—	3	2	2
Thorp Arch	2	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tockwith	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Wetherby	68	2	46	2	63	5	1	4	4	12
Wighill	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weeton	4	—	10	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
Walton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilstrop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wothersome	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	269	19	213	6	122	36	5	36	37	42

(288)

(350)

(219)

(341)

(62)

(122)

(41)

(86)

* Includes rehabilitated dwellings

† D.G.—Discretionary Grants

(288) (62) (219) (122) (41) (86)
 (350) (341)

877 houses have now been the subject of grant applications with approval in 825 cases. 766 houses have been reconditioned and works in respect of 29 houses are in progress. Grants allocated amount to £221,495 of which £188,087 has been paid. The total value of all works included in schemes is £681,114.

During the year £15,120 was paid in Grants on completed schemes, and £10,796 was allocated towards improvements on applications received.

(3) House Purchase and Repair Loans

28 applications were approved for loans towards the acquisition, erection and/or repair of dwellings in the total sum of £65,420. 7 of the applications concerned dwellings where a Discretionary Grant was allocated.

IV DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(a) DRAINAGE WORK

Considerable drainage work has been supervised including sewer connections to 2 existing and 346 new houses. Re-drainage of 29 houses, repair of 55 defective drains and clearance of 146 blocked drains. The problem continues to grow of private householders expecting the Council to clear their blocked private drains (often after working hours and at week-ends and Bank Holidays).

(b) SANITARY CONVENIENCES

7 earth closets have been abolished leaving only 49 earth closets in the area. Continued efforts are made to eliminate these but in all cases no sewer is available and there is no statutory power to require conversion.

(c) SEWERAGE

Public sewers now total 158 miles in length, and include 2868 manholes, 7 major river syphons, 15 storm overflows and 12 pumping stations.

Private sewers on five estates have been vested in the Council. The assessment of design of new drainage schemes for private development to ensure that they are adequate and wide form part of the sewerage network and this continues to place a considerable amount of work on the department. 12 such schemes have been examined during 1967 and in 2 cases the developers were required by the Council to amend their schemes (at the Council's expense). Preliminary work has been carried out in checking the seasonal flows for the design of the sewers which require replacement at Weeton. Feasibility studies are also in hand in connection with the main trunk sewers from Wetherby to the Sewage Disposal Works at Wetherby and Thorp Arch. These are rapidly approaching capacity flows and augmentation by a new trunk sewer cannot be long delayed. Such new sewer must make provision for the ultimate treatment of all foul sewage at Thorp Arch as the Wetherby plant will eventually require replacement (although it could be used for storm water only). The mechanical clearance has been carried out of several trunk sewers which had accumulated large volumes of silt. This is a continuing problem.

(d) SURFACE WATER SEWERS

This continues to be an increasing problem and the provision of adequate outfall sewers for new development and private street works, and involves consultation with the Highway Authority, Developers and River Authority.

The Wetherby (West) Scheme is now under construction at a cost of £8,995 0s. 0d.

The Wetherby (North) Scheme has been prepared and will be commenced in 1968. This involves the laying of a new sewer under trunk road A.1. The estimated cost is £23,339 0s. 0d.

The Boston Spa (South West) Scheme is under construction at a cost of £17,920 0s. 0d.

A private surface water sewer at Wetherby (previously owned by the Crown) has been acquired by the Council.

(e) LAND DRAINAGE

A scheme for improvement of Collingham Beck has been prepared and will be submitted to the Council in 1968.

(f) TRADE EFFLUENTS

A number of trade effluent agreements have been made for Factory discharges but pressure of other duties have prevented progress being made in respect of the survey of Farm premises.

(g) SEWAGE TREATMENT

The daily dry weather flow now received at your Works totals 1 million gallons from a population of 26,000.

The age of the two largest works is reflected in the increasing cost of maintenance and this is likely to be a continuing feature. Almost the whole of the mechanical and electrical equipment is of advanced age and renewal is inevitable at an early date, quite apart from the inability to obtain spare parts for much plant which is now obsolete.

The Council have authorised the installation of a new pump at Wetherby to enable sewage sludge to be pumped to Thorp Arch.

A scheme has been prepared and approved by the Council for the provision of tertiary treatment at Long Marston Works.

The new Refuse Treatment plant at Thorp Arch has enabled sludge from Wetherby and Thorp Arch Works to be mixed with pulverised refuse and this enables it to be more readily disposed of. To improve treatment in respect of sludge from outlying (small) works the Council have authorised the purchase of a large capacity tanker vehicle to enable these sludges to be removed to Thorp Arch for treatment.

I am grateful to the officers of the Yorkshire Ouse and Hull River Authority for their help and advice in this connection which is so readily given.

(h) FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The cost of the service was £46,366 2s. 8d. and excluding loan charges the operational costs were £28,152 1s. 11d.

The capital assets of the Council for this service now amount to £488,902 10s. 1d. The costs involved in this service are likely to rise from the need to renew the plant and to enable the treatment works to conform to higher attendance for sewage effluents.

V WATER SUPPLY

(a) GENERAL

The quality of the public supplies has continued to be excellent throughout the year. Regular sampling has been carried out to keep a routine check on the bacteriological quality of supplies. A few complaints of discolouration in the water were received but were cleared immediately by flushing the particular section of the affected main.

(b) PRIVATE SUPPLIES

119 houses in the district obtain their water from private sources, all except 2 have water piped into the dwelling.

15 samples of water were taken from private supplies for bacteriological analysis, and gave unsatisfactory results in respect of 4 houses.

(c) PUBLIC SUPPLIES

The Claro Water Board supplies water to the whole district with the exception of the Parishes of Weeton and Harewood which are the responsibility of Leeds Corporation.

29 samples of water from public mains have been taken for bacteriological analysis, and 2 were not satisfactory but following investigations and attention at source were satisfactorily cleared.

There has been a mains extension at East Keswick.

The scheme for softening water at source should be finally completed in 1968.

The Claro Water Board are preparing schemes for the augmentation of supplies and improvement of the distribution system and in this and other connections close contact is maintained with the officers of the Board.

VI PUBLIC CLEANSING, TRANSPORT AND SALVAGE

(a) PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES

The weekly collection of refuse to all premises within the Council's area has been maintained throughout the year. With the advent of open plan development of new housing estates the use of plastic sack liners in connection with plastic dustbins has afforded as satisfactory a method of storage as the guarded free standing sackholder and at a lesser cost. Approximately 600 premises were served by this system at the end of the year. A further 2,100 premises utilise the paper sack system.

Paper salvage is collected weekly from shopping centres and trade premises in the area and a free collection of bulky household rejects is effected during the first week of each month.

During the year a bulk refuse container system was introduced and by the end of the year 20 containers were in regular use and were serviced once weekly.

Twenty-one abandoned vehicles were collected and disposed of during the year.

(b) REFUSE DISPOSAL

During the year the number of controlled refuse tips was reduced from 11 to 5 and in July all tips were closed and sealed when the new Buhler Refuse Pulverisation Plant at Thorp Arch was brought into use. Approximately 34 tons of refuse daily has been treated at the plant including some 9 tons daily from Tadcaster Rural District Council's area in connection with terms agreed between the two Councils concerned.

Sewage sludge from the adjoining Thorp Arch Sewage Works was disposed of by means of mixing with pulverised refuse and at the end of the year the Council decided to purchase an additional tanker vehicle to ferry sludge from other sewage works in the area to the new refuse plant for disposal in the same way.

Following a number of teething troubles which were anticipated in connection with a new plant and particularly one of the first of its kind in this country, after a few months of operation the plant had satisfied the two major needs of the Council to reduce the bulk refuse prior to tipping and to find satisfactory disposal for sewage sludge within the area. Various field tests and analyses were carried out in connection with the ultimate disposal of the end product and several negotiations were in progress in this connection at the end of the year. The estimated cost of processing refuse was in the region of 29/- per ton.

(c) TRANSPORT

The standard of maintenance of Council transport has continued to be very high. With the operation of the new pulverisation plant an additional refuse vehicle was purchased for the operation of a refuse collection relay system. In addition replacements included a further refuse vehicle and a bray loading shovel which had been accidentally damaged by fire.

(d) LITTER

168 litter receptacles were in use at the end of the year. Each is serviced at least weekly by the refuse collection team. 11 refuse receptacles have been replaced during the year.

(e) SALVAGE

45 tons of paper and mixed paper and cardboard were salvaged during the year, and this produced a revenue of £392.

With centralised disposal it is now possible to recover baled tin and other forms of scrap metal. The baled tin recovered £586 and other scrap £55. The total quantity collected was 112 tons.

(f) DUSTBINS AND SACKHOLDER REPLACEMENT SCHEME

321 dustbins and 89 sackholders were sold to occupiers of new premises within the district during the year. In addition replacements amounted to 366 dustbins and 5 sackholders.

(g) FINANCIAL STATEMENT

In 1967/8 the net cost of refuse collection and disposal was £65,823 2s. 2d. Transport costs were £7,596 and wages £29,745.

(h) **REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY ON REFUSE COLLECTION**

All the recommendations of the Working Party in connection with refuse collection were easily met by the existing services of the Council.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Transport	
Total mileage of all vehicles	81,900
(b) Collection	
Premises visited	631,324
Bins emptied	621,291
Paper sacks removed	134,129
Middens cleansed	32
Pail closets emptied	941
Litter bins	10,024
Cess Pools and Septic Tanks emptied	1,702
(c) Refuse	
Average weight per cubic yard of refuse	2.1 cwt.
Total weight removed	11,064 tons
Total quantity removed	108,431 cub. yd.
Weight per 1,000 population per day	21.12 cwt.
Quantity of refuse per 1,000 population per day	10 cub. yd.
(d) Cost	
Per 1,000 premises (11200)	£5,550
Per 1,000 receptacles (15210)	£4,090
Per 1,000 population (28780)	£2,286
Per visit (receptacles) (15210)	81/9

VII ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Complaints of alleged 'nuisance' are regularly received and 304 inspections were carried out in connection therewith. This work is time consuming and solutions usually achieved by informal approach to offenders, although some problems which are raised are (technically) difficult to solve. There is an increasing tendency for the public to make complaints regarding matters not within the jurisdiction of the Council, e.g. quarrels between neighbours over boundaries, rights of light, etc. The public expect and demand advice and information on many matters not within the purview of your officers and this requires much time and tact to deal with.

3 statutory notices were served during the year and 172 informal notices sent. There was no occasion to institute legal proceedings.

VIII SUPERVISION OF WORKPLACES

(a) **FACTORIES ACT, 1961**

The establishment of new factories continues mainly at the Thorp Arch Trading Estate and the Council's two industrial estates in Wetherby. At the end of the year there was a total of 56 separate Firms on these 3 Estates, an

increase of 7 over the previous year. At the planning approval stage negotiations take place to procure satisfactory sanitary conveniences, fire precautions, etc. Routine visits are made and informal representations made to the managements in these premises where defects are found.

The statutory form relating to factory inspection is contained in Appendix A.

(b) OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

A total of 48 new premises were registered during the year, and the total of registered premises at the year end was 233, a net increase of 45 over the previous year. 180 premises received a general inspection requiring 396 separate visits. Classification of registered premises is as follows:—

Offices	65
Retail Shops	127
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	13
Catering Establishments	26
Fuel Storage Depots	2
	<hr/>
	233
	<hr/>

During routine inspection 66 contraventions of the Act and Regulations were dealt with informally.

Four accidents were notified and investigated.

(c) AGRICULTURAL PREMISES

4 premises were dealt with in 1967.

IX SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) GENERAL

There are 206 premises at which food was handled in manufacture, processing and for sale. The standard of hygiene is high but with occasional lapses at certain premises. Routine inspections continued and particular premises were visited following information on complaints of unsatisfactory conditions.

The improvement of the 53 licensed premises is virtually completed and a new public house, "The Dexter", at Wigton was completed during the year to bring the total number to 54. The position at the year end was:—

Public Houses completed satisfactorily	38
Works in hand	10
Works outstanding	6
	<hr/>
	54
	<hr/>

There is an increasing tendency for larger food premises to be located in the rural district and in addition to the existing canning factory at Wetherby work is in hand for the erection of another canning factory on adjoining land. A very large food supermarket and a wholesale grocery warehouse has been opened at the Thorp Arch Trading Estate. A large mansion has been converted into a licensed restaurant and a new Cafe opened. Seven complaints were received

of 'foreign bodies' in food and were dealt with informally in Wetherby. None required legal proceedings.

(b) MILK SUPPLY

Milk infected with *Brucella Abortus* still causes concern. 96 separate samples of milk were taken during the year to check for its presence. 16 samples of milk examined for general keeping quality were found to be satisfactory.

(c) ICE CREAM

53 premises are registered for the sale of pre-wrapped ice cream. Routine sampling during the year produced satisfactory results and indicated a high hygienic standard.

(d) MEAT

The number of slaughterhouses now licensed has been reduced to 3 and as a result there is a noticeable decrease in the total number of animals slaughtered in the district. 100% inspection has been maintained. 1813 animals were inspected as against 7252 ten years ago when there were 10 slaughterhouses.

All slaughterhouses are inspected fully twice each year in the company of a Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Veterinary Surgeon. Satisfactory standards are maintained.

Meat is also inspected at the canning factory for the issue of Export Certificates.

The statistics relating to the inspection of animals is given below:—

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION OF ANIMALS IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Period January 1st, 1967 to 31st December, 1967

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	295	1	24	1430	63
Number inspected	295	1	24	1430	63
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	139	—	—	20	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	47%	—	—	1.4%	—
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

MEAT INSPECTION
Principal Grounds for Condemnation of Offal

	Bovine lbs.	Sheep lbs.	Pigs lbs.
Abscesses	247	—	—
Actinobacillores	40	—	—
Congestion	4	1	—
Degen. Cyst. Bovis	20	—	—
Fascioliasis	1040	—	—
Parasitic Conditions	—	19	—
Pericarditis	3	—	—
Pleurisy	—	1	—
Pyrexia	—	65	—
	1354	86	—

Revenue received for meat inspection at slaughterhouses amounted to £76 10s. 3d. at canning factory.

(e) SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

16 slaughtermen were licensed to slaughter and stun animals.

(f) OTHER FOODS

During the year the following foods were classified as unfit:—

	Cwts.	lbs.
Meat at Wholesale premises	1	34
Canned Meats	2	8
Fish (fresh)		84
Assorted other foods	1	5
Total weight:	5	19

Routine samples were taken of a variety of canned products for bacteriological analysis and all proved sterile.

X MISCELLANEOUS

(a) CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are 6 licensed sites for holiday and recreational purposes only on which there are 238 caravans. There are also two official Caravan Club sites in the area.

All sites satisfy the site licence conditions and a high standard is maintained. (W.C's, sinks, hot water, refuse receptacles, etc.) are provided to scale on all sites.

Itinerant Traders park caravans occasionally on the grass verges but there are no serious problems in this respect.

One application for the extension of a caravan site was refused.

(b) PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The 3 public conveniences maintain a reasonable standard considering the considerable vandalism and the excessive abuse of premises which occurs. It is impossible to maintain unattended conveniences to the standards which are desirable until all members of the general public use them with due respect.

(c) BATHING POOLS

During the year investigations proceeded in connection with the technical problems in construction of a bathing pool and a draft layout plan was prepared of land at The Ings, Wetherby for use for recreational purposes. In that connection the Ministry of Housing and Local Government held a Local Inquiry on the 7th November, 1967, into the Council's application for planning consent for the proposed change of user of approximately 48 acres of land at The Ings for recreational purposes.

There are 2 private bathing pools in the area to which the public have access.

(d) LAND CHARGES

1093 Land Charges Requisitions have been dealt with compared with 895 in 1966.

(e) MARKETS

The market becomes more popular and there is an ever increasing list of would-be stallholders. All stalls are now of metal tubular frames. The total income for the hire of stalls for the last financial year amounted to £585 10s. 0d. plus £18 for occasional hire to local organisations in connection with galas and fetes. Expenditure on the erection, dismantling and clearing up after the market amounted to £524 4s. 11d.

(f) CAR PARK

All car parks (Wetherby 2, Boston Spa 1) have been fully used and at the year end a Contract was let for the final surfacing of the new car park at Wetherby.

(g) RODENT CONTROL

The revenue from Rodent Contracts for the last financial year amounted to £608 17s. 6d., and a further £44 15s. 0d. was received in respect of miscellaneous treatments.

Rodent infections continue and in all 780 infested premises were dealt with.

(h) ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

13 premises are licensed under the Act. All are inspected and maintained to a satisfactory standard.

(i) STREET LIGHTING

The West Riding County Council became the responsible authority for "highway lighting" from 1st April, 1967, but for the present have delegated their management functions to the original "lighting" authorities.

The Council maintain lighting schemes at Wigton Moor and Walton, and at Wigton Moor extension of the system has proceeded co-extensively with housing development.

(j) ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

There are no problems due to atmospheric pollution in the district. There is one smoke control area at Wigton Moor, Alwoodley.

The increasing tendency for householders to convert to smokeless fuels, i.e. gas, electricity and oil contributes to a marked degree to a pollution free atmosphere. The policy of the Council (which has operated for some years) ensures that all new houses built by the Council are provided with full central heating using non-solid fuels.

(k) DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Very little work is necessary in connection with disinfection but complaints continue to increase in respect of other insect pests such as wasps and bees. Disinfestation treatments have been carried out for clover mites, carpet beetles, cockroaches, flies, weevils as well as many infestations of wasps and bees.

One case of a parrot suspected as the cause of a case of psittacosis was investigated.

(l) CONTRACTS

Work under this heading has continued at a high rate and is indicated in the following table:—

CONTRACTS
(Year ending 31.3.68)

		£
Completed	25	116,500
Under Construction	22	345,830
In contract—not started	2	159,600
Out to tender	3	135,000
In preparation	14	180,000
Preliminary reports approved	16	250,000
	—	
	79	1,186,900
	—	

The comparative figures for the current and the previous five years are:—

	Total		Completed	
	Contracts	Value	Contracts	Value
1967	79	1,186,900	25	116,500
1966	88	1,113,539	24	284,702
1965	95	1,056,992	25	280,579
1964	88	640,747	24	142,146
1963	89	608,625	22	125,890
1962	85	595,381	22	87,289

APPENDIX A

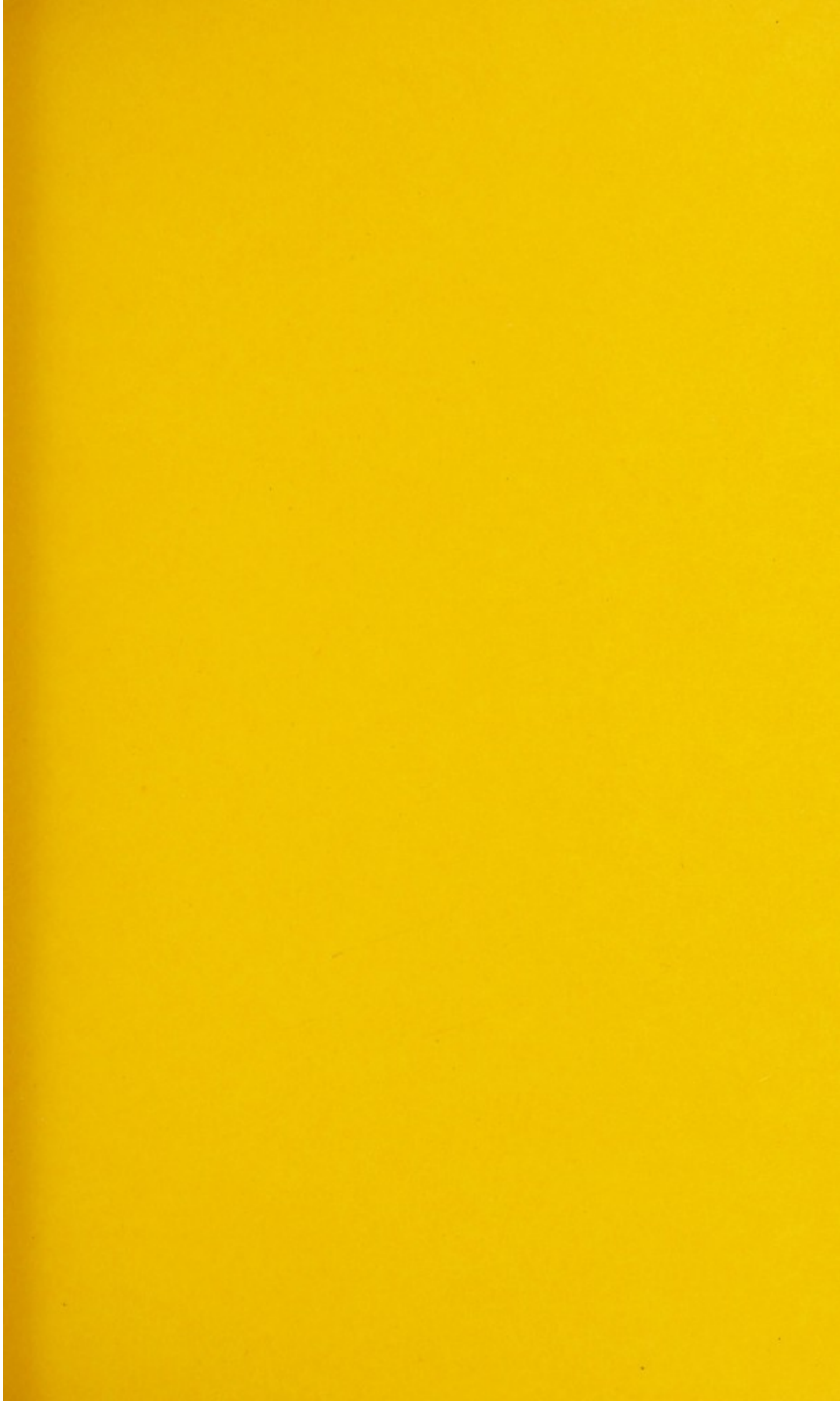
Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

(a) No. of factories in the district in which Section 7 is enforced by Council (sanitary conveniences)	95
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Council (factories in which mechanical power is not used.	32
Total number of visits and inspection for all purposes	232

Cases in which DEFECTS found:—

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	24	22	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	4	4	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	14	12	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	9	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
	51	47	—	—	—



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