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Contributors

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Urban District of Woodhall Spa

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1956



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CHICAGO, ILL.

WOODHALL SPA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
1956

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health


S.A. O'HAGAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector

N.J. ARNEY, A.I.A.S., M.S.I.A.
(Resigned May 1957)

D.A. NORMAN, M.A.P.H.I.
(Appointed July, 1957.)

The Highways, Sewerage and Public Health Committees deal with the majority of Public Health Matters although a separate Water Committee and Parks and Playing Fields Committee deal with water supplies and swimming baths.
All members of the Council sit on all Committees.



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The Council of the Urban District of Woodhall Spa

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1956.

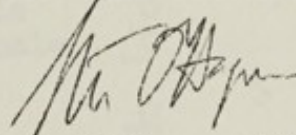
This report does not differ in style from recent issues but retrospectively the work of five years may be more obvious than that of one and some comparisons have been made over relatively long terms and thus in some measure compensate for chance errors in statistics which are otherwise inevitable in a small district.

The Sanitary Inspector is no more, and the long respected title has been officially changed to the more ponderous one of Public Health Inspector. Inasmuch as it emphasizes to the Public that it is their health which is his prime concern and that the Surveyor part of the appointment is necessarily integrated only as far as it concerns Public Health, this is good.

The year commenced with this appointment vacant and I have barely welcomed Mr. Arney to the post when I have now to record farewell thanks to him and welcome Mr. Norman.

At present, the seasonal polio 'scare' is starting, although Woodhall Spa has escaped. Parents may feel reassured, however, that polio is nothing like the serious danger that the roads present, so that if they are not unduly worried by road dangers, there is still less need to be worried about polio.

I am, Sirs,
Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

The Council of the Urban District of Woodhall Spa

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1936.


This report does not differ in style from recent years but retrospectively the work of this year may be more obvious than that of any and comparisons have been made very relatively long years and that in some respects compared for change in statistics which are otherwise inevitable in a small district.

The Sanitary Inspector is no more, and the long neglected title has been officially changed to the more modern one of Public Health Inspector. I am sure it is a step forward and that the Inspector is doing his best in the present circumstances and that the Council part of the appointment is necessarily interested only as far as it concerns Public Health, this is good.

The year commenced with this appointment vacant and I have hardly welcomed Mr. Thompson to the post when I have now to record farewell thanks to him and welcome Mr. Morgan.

At present, the essential public 'score' is standing, although Woodhall Spa has suffered. I am sure my local committee, however, that public is not the same as the public danger that the public present, so that if they are not really worried by road dangers, there is still less need to be worried about public.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,


J. W. Morgan
Sanitary Officer of Woodhall Spa

STATISTICS

Area of Urban District:	1874 acres
Registrar General's Mid-Year Estimate of Resident Population:	2160
Density of Population:	1.152 persons per acre
Number of Inhabited Dwellings:	694
Houses	51
Flats	
Temporary Dwellings, Caravans etc	3
Rateable Value of Urban District:	£23,520.
Sum Represented by Penny Rate:	£90. 13. 6.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

Live Births

Legitimate	Male	18
	Female	<u>6</u>
		24
Illegitimate	Male	0
	Female	<u>0</u>
		<u>0</u>

Crude live birth rate per thousand
estimated population 11.1

Standardized live birth rate per
thousand estimated population 14.7

Live birth rate, England & Wales 15.7

There were 3 still-births during the year

But for the unfortunate loss of 3 out of 27 babies during the year, by still-birth, the standardized birth rate would not have suffered the sharp blow.

TABLE 1

1974 census	Area of Urban District:
2180	Registrar General's Mid-Year Estimate of Resident Population:
1.152 persons per acre	Density of Population:
694	Number of Inhabited Buildings:
51	Number of Houses:
3	Number of Flats:
125,500	Estimated Value of Urban District:
190.17.6	Area Represented by Every Acre:

TABLE 2

1974 census	Area of Urban District:
2180	Registrar General's Mid-Year Estimate of Resident Population:
1.152 persons per acre	Density of Population:
694	Number of Inhabited Buildings:
51	Number of Houses:
3	Number of Flats:
125,500	Estimated Value of Urban District:
190.17.6	Area Represented by Every Acre:

There were 2 still-born during the year 1974. The two still-born were of 27 weeks gestation. The mother was 27 years of age at the time of delivery. The still-born were born at the same hospital. The mother was not a resident of the Urban District. The still-born were not registered.

DEATHS

Male 25
Female 23
48

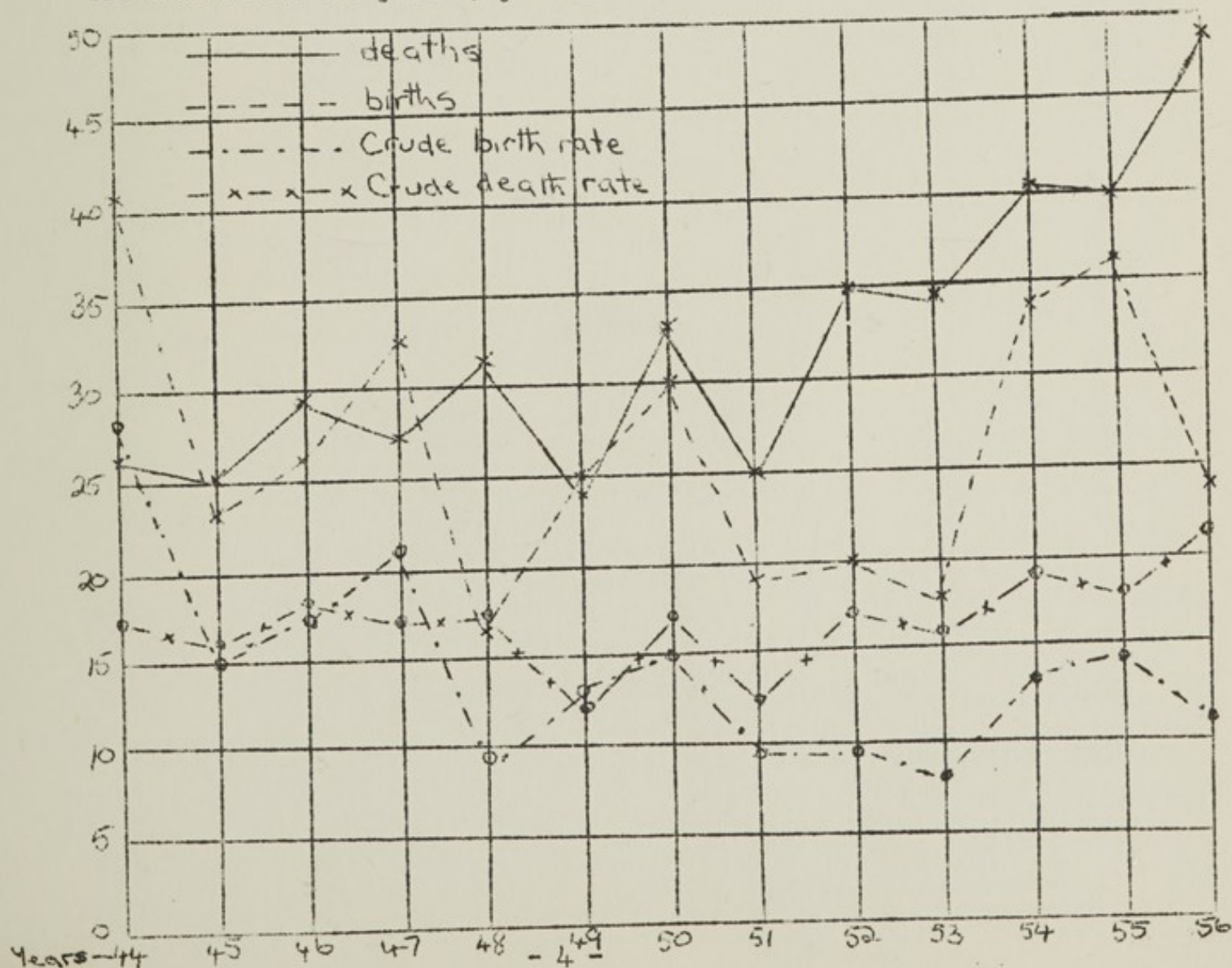
Crude death rate per thousand estimated population 22.1

Standardized death rate per thousand estimated population 14.0

Death Rate, England and Wales per thousand estimated population 11.7

It will be appreciated from my comment that 24% of Woodhall people were in 1955 over 60 years of age, that it unreasonable to expect the unstandardized death rate to remain similar to that of England and Wales.

The graph below shows what has been happening in matters of birth and death over the past 13 years.



Male
Female
Total

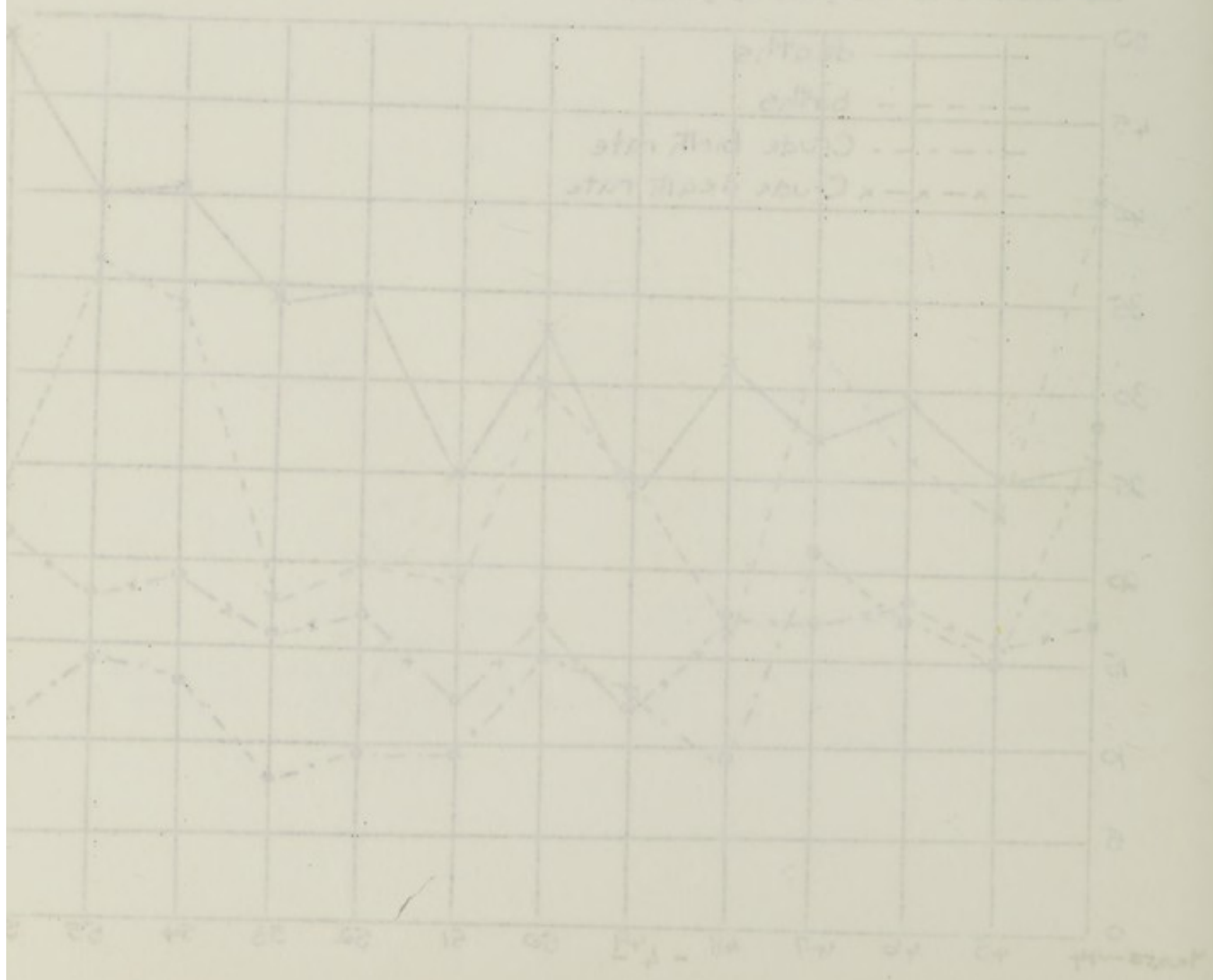
Crude death rate per thousand
estimated population 22.1

Standardized death rate per
thousand estimated population 14.0

Death rate, England and Wales per
thousand estimated population 17.7

It will be appreciated from my comments that the 22.1 of 1918 is not an 1918 rate of age, but is representative of the standardized death rate to which it is that of England and Wales.

The graph below shows what has been happening in a series of birth and death over the past 15 years.



Essentially in the post-war period there was a fall in births and the post-war peak did not apply to Woodhall as to elsewhere. Since 1948, however the crude birth rate has been substantially steady and the wider fluctuations in the number of births per year has reflected movement of young adults into and out of the Spa with, probably, the current tendency to space children more or less two or three years apart

Since 1951 the tide of death has been rising although the death rate shows this to be largely due to increased population. Nevertheless, if the increased deaths require burials in Woodhall Spa then an active programme of cemetery extension will be needed.

Essentially in the post-war period there was a fall in births and the post-war peak did not really develop as in other countries. Since 1945, however, the birth rate has been substantially steady and the slight fluctuations in the number of births per year has reflected movements of young adults into and out of the birth rate. Probably, the current tendency to space children more or less two or three years apart.

Since 1951 the rate of death has been rising although the death rate shows little or no change in the last few years. The increased death rate is probably due to the increase in deaths from cancer. The rate of active progress of country extension will be needed.

Causes of Death as shown in the Registrar General's short list

<u>Short List No.</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0	0	0
2.	Tuberculosis, other	0	0	0
3.	Syphilitic disease	0	0	0
4.	Diphtheria	0	0	0
5.	Whooping Cough	0	0	0
6.	Meningococcal infection	0	0	0
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
8.	Measles	0	0	0
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	0	0
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	1	0	1
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	0	0	0
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, breast	0	0	0
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	0	0	0
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	3	2	5
15.	Leukaemia, aleukemia	0	0	0
16.	Diabetes	0	0	0
17.	Vascular Lesions of nervous system	3	3	6
18.	Coronary disease, angina	3	2	5
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	0	2	2
20.	Other heart disease	5	5	10
21.	Other circulatory disease	1	2	3
22.	Influenza	0	0	0
23.	Pneumonia	4	1	5
24.	Bronchitis	0	0	0
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory system	0	0	0
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	0	1
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	0	0	0
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	0	0	0
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostrate	0	0	0
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0	0
31.	Congenital malformations	0	0	0
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	4	5
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	0	0	0
34.	All other accidents	2	1	3
35.	Suicide	1	0	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0
		<u>25</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>47</u>

Causes of Death as shown in the Hospital General's Report 1947

Short List No.	Cause of Death	No.	Male	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	0	0	0
2.	Tuberculosis, other	0	0	0
3.	Syphilis, chronic	0	0	0
4.	Lightning	0	0	0
5.	Thrombosis	0	0	0
6.	Heart disease, infection	0	0	0
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	0	0	0
8.	Scarlet fever	0	0	0
9.	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0
10.	Malignant neoplasms, stomach	1	0	1
11.	Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus	0	0	0
12.	Malignant neoplasms, breast	0	0	0
13.	Malignant neoplasms, uterus	0	0	0
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	2	2	2
15.	Tachycardia, chronic	0	0	0
16.	Ischemic	0	0	0
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	2	2	2
18.	Cerebral disease, apoplexy	2	2	2
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	0	0	0
20.	Other heart disease	2	2	2
21.	Other circulatory diseases	1	1	1
22.	Infarction	0	0	0
23.	Thrombosis	1	1	1
24.	Embolism	0	0	0
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	0	0	0
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	0	1
27.	Gastritis, duodenitis and gastroenteritis	0	0	0
28.	Hepatitis and cirrhosis	0	0	0
29.	Hypertrophy of prostate	0	0	0
30.	Prognosis, childbirth, abortion	0	0	0
31.	Concurrent infections	0	0	0
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	4	5
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	0	0	0
34.	All other accidents	2	1	3
35.	Suicide	1	0	1
36.	Heartache and operations of war	0	0	0
		<u>23</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>47</u>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifications of infectious diseases during the year were as follows:-

Pneumonia	10	(8 over 70 years of age)
Whooping Cough	5	
Dysentery	2	
Scarlet Fever	5	

There were no notifications of measles during the year.

Vaccination and Immunization

The accompanying table shows the improvement in the rate of protection of the children, together with evidence of the completeness of the change-over to combined diphtheria and whooping cough vaccine.

	1954	1955	1956
Initial Diphtheria	20	0	0
Initial Whooping Cough	27	4	0
Combined vaccine	2	23	23
Smallpox - Vaccinations	15	13	20
Revaccinations	4	13	5
Births during the year	29	31	24
" " preceeding year	18	29	31

The figures for births in each preceeding and current year give some idea of the number of children at the optimum age for vaccination and immunization, but it would be fallacious to attempt to present "percentage protected" on so small a total of eligibles.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During 1956 the public were uncertain of their reaction to vaccination after the American mishap and the British scheme was launched very cautiously, taking the utmost care to avoid any possible cause for reproach.

The only ill effects observed were occasional faints due to emotional upsets; this in turn being primarily due to indecisiveness and anxiety on the part of the parents.

Since then, however, the public opinion has crystallized and the general question is now no longer "whether?" but "how long must I wait?"

The cost to the nation of protecting its children must be high but I doubt whether it would compare even financially with the burden of maintaining wholly or partly the paralysed victims the disease has already claimed.

NOTIFICATION OF DISEASE

Notification of infectious diseases during the year was as follows:-

Scarlet fever	10
Diphtheria	4
Whooping cough	3
Measles	5
(3 over 10 years of age)	

There were no notifications of measles during the year.

Vaccination and Immunisation

The accompanying table shows the improvement in the rate of protection of the children, together with evidence of the completeness of the change-over to combined diphtheria and whooping cough vaccine.

	1954	1955	1956
Initial Diphtheria	20	0	0
Initial Whooping Cough	27	4	0
Combined vaccine	2	23	23
Scarlet - Vaccinations	12	13	20
Immunisations	4	13	2
Births during the year	23	21	24
Preceding year 19	18	22	21

The figures for births in each preceding and current year give some idea of the work of children at the various ages for vaccination and immunisation, but it would be fallacious to attempt to present "percentages protected" on as small a total of children.

Discussion of Vaccination

During 1956 the public were reminded of their reaction to vaccination at a time when the London epidemic and the British epidemic launched very early, taking the utmost care to avoid any possible cause for concern.

The only ill effects observed were occasional faints due to emotional distress; this is particularly likely due to indecisiveness and anxiety on the part of the parents.

Since then, however, the public opinion has crystallised and the general question is now no longer "whether?" but "how long must wait?"

The cost to the nation of protecting the children must be high but I doubt whether it would compare even financially with the burden of maintaining wholly or partly the paralytic victims of the disease has already claimed.

Tuberculosis

Lindsey County Council has just undertaken the task of active attack on tuberculosis by B.C.G. Vaccination. This is most desirable at 13 years of age and has been practiced in most other modern nations for many years, with very satisfactory results, and for some years the direct child contacts of infectious cases have been vaccinated by the chest physicians.

The time is ripe, however, to extend the offer to that group who have always been at greatest risk - the adolescents. Information is being sent to all parents of 13 year old children, together with forms of consent to the necessary skin test and vaccination of those who are found to have no natural resistance to the disease.

As with all provisions of this nature, the decision whether or not to accept either testing or vaccination must be left to the individual parents who will, of course, be able to consult both their own doctors and the School Medical Officer on the matter.

Food Poisoning etc.

No case of food poisoning was notified and although the communities of Horncastle and Coningsby were badly affected by Sonne Dysentery only two cases were reported in Woodhall Spa.

The fact that the older Woodhall Spa children were at school in Horncastle and Gartree Schools apparently did not cause them either to become affected themselves or to become carriers.

Nevertheless, for several months anxiety remained for, had the disease become established in the younger groups it would have been as difficult to eradicate in Woodhall as in other areas.

Notional Health Service.

This remains unchanged from 1955, as also are the health services of Lindsey County Council.

The following table of Clinics is also unchanged from 1955:-

Clinic	Day and Time	Place	Attendance
INFANT WELFARE	2nd & 4th week Wednesday at 10 a.m.	WOODHALL SPA	CASUAL
INFANT WELFARE	1st, 3rd & 5th Tuesday at 2 p.m.	Horncastle	Casual
ANTE-NATAL	1st, 3rd & 5th Tuesday at 10 a.m.	Horncastle	Casual
Ophthalmic Orthopaedic Dental	By appointment		

Lincoln County Council has just undertaken the task of active attack on tuberculosis in the County. This is most desirable at a time when the disease is so prevalent in most other parts of the country, with very satisfactory results, and for some years the extent of tuberculosis in the County has been maintained by the active fight.

The time is ripe, however, to extend the offer to that group who have always been at greatest risk - the children. It is being sent to all parents of 15 year old children, together with terms of consent to the necessary skin test and vaccination of those who are found to have no natural resistance to the disease.

With all provisions of this nature, the decision whether or not to accept either testing or vaccination must be left to the individual parents who will, of course, be able to permit both their own children and the school children together on the matter.

Food Inspection

The case of food poisoning was notified and although the examination of the food and the company were both effected by Lincoln County Council, the case was reported to the Health Department.

The fact that the other food poisoning cases were at school in Lincoln County and that the schools were not aware of them either to become affected themselves or to become carriers.

Nevertheless, the school health service remained for, and the disease became established in the younger groups it would have been as difficult to eradicate in schools as in other areas.

National Health Service

This service was introduced in 1948, as also are the health services of Lincoln County Council.

The following table of Clinics is also unchanged from 1951:-

Clinic	Days	Address
General Practice	Wed & Fri week	WOMINGHAM ROAD, CASUAL
General Practice	Monday at 10 a.m.	WOMINGHAM ROAD, CASUAL
General Practice	Tue, Wed & Fri	WOMINGHAM ROAD, CASUAL
General Practice	Wed & Fri week	WOMINGHAM ROAD, CASUAL
General Practice	Monday at 10 a.m.	WOMINGHAM ROAD, CASUAL
General Practice	Tue, Wed & Fri	WOMINGHAM ROAD, CASUAL
General Practice	Wed & Fri week	WOMINGHAM ROAD, CASUAL
General Practice	Monday at 10 a.m.	WOMINGHAM ROAD, CASUAL
General Practice	Tue, Wed & Fri	WOMINGHAM ROAD, CASUAL

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE URBAN DISTRICT

Water Supply

Throughout 1956 the Waterworks operated by the U.D.C. remained adequate in quantity and quality and sold a surplus averaging 40,000 gallons per day to the Horncastle Rural District Council.

Interconnection with Horncastle Rural Council's supply and Boston Corporation and Horncastle Water Coy. supply can all be effected so that there is little risk remaining of a water shortage.

The increased storage on the Woodhall Waterworks site gave valuable assistance throughout.

The Waterworks Engineer has developed an instrument for descaling the iron mains in fairly long sections without removing them. At the end of the year this had been used to very good effect on a trial section of main and it appears that its continued use will result in considerable saving of money and labour.

The worst sections of main are to be treated systematically and it now expected that relaying on a big scale will be deferred for many years.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

An extensive Scheme of improvement to the Sewage Works was commenced during 1956, involving a new deep sewer laid cross country from the centre of Woodhall to a deep ejector on the Works, raising the effluent from the sewer some forty feet to the level of the screens and settlement tanks. A new large aeration bed is incorporated, together with humus settling tanks, and the ultimate effluent should attain a normal standard of purity.

Refuse Collection

Collection has been satisfactory during the year, despite the continued extra burden of removing and destroying combustible materials such as wrappings and packings, vegetable waste, etc.

These materials are most offensive in dustbins, attract flies and considerably increase the cost of collection. Most of this filth has to be raked out of the refuse and separately burned. This is necessary because of difficulty in controlling tipping and providing the necessary two feet of earth to protect from flies and vermin. On low lying land, however, ordinary practices are difficult and the compromise is reasonably satisfactory.

It would however, be better to concentrate refuse destruction in a simple incinerator rather than open fires, even though a full scale incinerator for all refuse is hardly practicable.

THE HISTORY OF THE WOODHILL

1914-1915

Through 1914 the situation remained by the U.S.C. remained adverse in quality and quantity and with a surplus averaging 40,000 gallons per day to the domestic supply market.

Interconnection with domestic supply for 1914-1915 and Boston Corporation and domestic water supply can all be collected so that there is little risk remaining in a water shortage.

The increased at risk in the Woodhill situation also gave valuable experience throughout.

The situation remains has developed an interest for handling the rain water in fairly long sections without running down. At the end of the year this had been used to supply an effect on a section of rain and it appears that the continued use will result in considerable saving of money and labor.

The worst section of rain was to be treated systematically and it was expected that relying on a big scale will be deferred for many years.

Domestic and Foreign Supply

An extensive scheme of intervention to the domestic supply was commenced during 1914, involving a new deep water laid across country from the center of Woodhill to a deep storage on the river, raising the effluent from the river level to the level of the scheme and settlement tanks. A new line of water was also introduced, together with a new settling tank, and the minimum effluent should obtain a normal standard of purity.

Refuse Collection

Collection has been better every day during the year, despite the continued extra burden of removing and burying combustible materials such as newspapers and magazines, vegetable waste, etc.

These materials are most offensive in condition, almost flies and a particularly offensive odor is of collection. Most of this refuse has to be taken out of the refuse and separately burned. This is necessary because of difficulty in controlling tipping and providing the necessary two feet of earth to protect from flies and vermin. On low lying land, however, many problems are difficult and the operation is necessarily satisfactory.

It would, however, be better to concentrate refuse destruction in a single incinerator rather than even three, even though a full scale incinerator for all refuse is hardly practicable.

The Swimming Pool

No new situation has arisen, but the filtration plant is definitely overloaded when a good day causes a heavy use. Filtration and chlorination is regarded as adequate if a complete turnover of the water occurs every 6 hours. With the existing plant, however, it takes some 15 or 16 hours for a theoretically complete change over.

- Some reduction in the degree of pollution would result if
- (a) all bathers were required to have a shower before entering the pool, preferably using soap and warm water; and
 - (b) the paving at the edges of the pool were cambered away from the pool to avoid rain and water dripping from these bathers on the sides from washing soil into the pool.

These two measures would not be unduly expensive and could contribute considerably to reducing the chlorine demand of the water.

It is further probable that more efficient distribution of chlorine would result from the diversion of some or all of the water aeration cascade to two or more jets discharging into the bath with enough force to create some turbulence. It is common practice to combine this with forcible aeration of the filtered water.

There is still no swimmer in attendance for life saving.

Food & Drugs Act, 1955

Meat Products:

Only comparatively small quantities of sausages are made at Woodhall and the Contravention of the Food and Drugs Act regulations was a purely technical one, not likely to affect the Public Health.

Ice Cream:

Sampling, although inadequate, gave good results as far as it went and there is no reason from inspection of the storage equipment to expect other than Class I results unless there has been a power failure of exceptional duration.

In the case of Food Premises generally the conduct of the staff and the practice of their trade is excellent. Contraventions of regulations consisted in the main of insufficient washing facilities and these were in the main, remedied as soon as plumbers could do the work. At the end of the year only two premises had their improvements unfinished.

It is evident that there is a general willingness to comply with the law and the Public Health Inspector and myself found our task was not to enforce the regulations but to advise on the best way to ensure compliance.

Housing:

No new houses were built by the Local Authority and none are contemplated.

One case of an unfit house was represented to the Council but no action was taken thereon.

It will be recalled that the census in 1951 showed 44 families, including 108 persons without a separate home. Since then the U.D.C. has built 37 houses, other authorities 13 and private persons 32 whilst the population in 1951 was 1671 and is now estimated as 2160.

Not much interest has been aroused by the scheme for Housing improvement grants and I am doubtful whether the older properties have improved since the Census.

REPORT OF WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR DURING THE YEAR

HOUSING:

Total number of houses erected during the year:-

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| (1) by local authority | - |
| (2) by other local authorities | - |
| (3) by other bodies or persons | 9 |

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954:-

- | | |
|---|------|
| (i) number of houses scheduled for demolition but retained by formal action under Sec.2,3,4 or 6. | Nil |
| (ii) number of certificates of disrepair issued | None |

Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year:-

- | | |
|--|----|
| (1)(a) total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 21 |
| (b) number of inspections made for the purpose | 25 |

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:-

- | | |
|---|---|
| number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers | 4 |
|---|---|

Summary:

It was found that the local authorities are not yet organized.

One case of an infected house was reported to the Council but no action was taken there.

It will be recalled that the census in 1921 showed 14,000 persons, including 16,000 persons with a private house. Since then the U.D.C. has built 17 houses, other authorities 13 and private persons 12. The population in 1921 was 14,000 and is now estimated at 21,000.

Not much interest has been shown by the Council for Housing Improvement Grants and 1 or 2 houses have been reported as having been improved since the Census.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL HEALTH INSPECTOR
DURING THE YEAR

Summary:

Total number of houses erected during the year:-
(1) by local authority
(2) by other local authorities
(3) by other bodies or persons

Housing Regulations and Notices of 1924:-
(1) number of houses erected in contravention of
regulations by local authority
(2) number of certificates of fitness issued

Inspection of Housing Houses during the year:-
(a) total number of housing houses inspected for
housing defects (under Public Health
Act 1924)
(b) number of inspections made in the year

Number of houses during the year without notices of
local authority:-
Number of defective housing houses reported for
in compliance of local authority by the local
authority or their officers

Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

- (a) proceedings under Secs. 9 & 10 of the Housing Act, 1936:
number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices
were served requiring repairs -
- (b) proceedings under Public Health Acts:
number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices
were served requiring defects to be remedied -
- (c) proceedings under Sec. 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:
number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition
Orders were made -
- (d) Proceedings under Sec. 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:
number of separate tenements or underground rooms in
respect of which closing Orders were made -
- (e) Proceedings under Sec. 25 & 26:
number of Clearance Orders made -

Housing Act 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding

- (a) (1) number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the
year None
- (2) number of persons concerned in such cases -
- (b) (1) number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the
year 2
- (2) number of families dwelling therein 2
- (3) number of persons dwelling therein 18

Housing Act, 1949

number of houses for which applications for grants
have been received -

number of houses subject to grant -

number of houses owned by local authority which
have been the subject of a grant aid by the Ministry -

Moveable dwellings, Tents, Vans, etc.

number of site licences 2

number of individual licences 1

total number of caravans permitted under licences 13

number of inspections during the year - sites 3

dwellings 2

number of contraventions remedied 2

other under 25 during 1935 during the year:-
 (a) Proceedings under Sec. 10 of the B. Act, 1935
 number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices
 were served regarding repairs

(b) Proceedings under Section 10A of the B. Act, 1935
 number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices
 were served regarding repairs to be made

(c) Proceedings under Sec. 11 of the B. Act, 1935
 number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition
 orders were made

(d) Proceedings under Sec. 12 of the B. Act, 1935
 number of separate tenements or under-tenements in
 respect of which closing orders were made

(e) Proceedings under Sec. 13 of the B. Act, 1935
 number of dangerous houses

Mayor of 1935 - Part IV - General

(1) number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the
 year

(2) number of persons relieved in each case

(3) number of dwelling houses relieved at the end of the
 year

(4) number of dwelling houses relieved during the year
 (5) number of persons relieved during the year

Mayor of 1935 - Part V - Special

number of houses in which notices for repairs
 have been served

number of houses in which notices for repairs
 have been served by local authorities

number of houses in which notices for repairs
 have been served by the Council

Mayor of 1935 - Part VI - Other

number of cases of overcrowding
 number of persons relieved

total number of cases of overcrowding
 number of persons relieved

number of cases of overcrowding
 number of persons relieved

FOOD PREMISES

Bakehouses

number in district	2
number of inspections	6
number of contraventions	1
defects remedied	-

Milk Supplies

number of distributors on register	
Sterilized	3
Pastourised	3
T.T.	3
N/D	1
number of samples of milk taken in course of delivery	-
number of inspections of dairy premises	6
contraventions remedied	1

Ice Cream

number of manufacturers on register	2
number of premises licenced for sale of ice cream	9
number of inspections of premises made	12
number of contraventions found	1
contraventions remd died	1
number of samples taken - Grade I	3
other grades	-

Meat Products

number of premises registered for manufacture of meat products	1
number of inspections made	3
number of contraventions found	1
contraventions remedied	1

Other food premises

number of inspections made	6
number of contraventions found	2
contraventions remedied	1

Slaughterhouses

number licensed - abattoir type	-
private (individual)	-
number operated by local authority	-

Two Series

Number of samples
Number of inspections
Number of contraventions
Defects recorded

Milk Samples

Number of distributions in
Number of samples
Number of inspections
Number of contraventions

Number of samples of milk taken in course
of delivery
Number of inspections of every premises
contraventions recorded

Ice Cream

Number of manufacturers in register
Number of premises licensed for sale of
Ice cream
Number of ice-cream as of premises
Number of contraventions found
contraventions recorded
Number of samples taken - Grade I
Number of samples

Soft Ice-cream

Number of premises in register
Number of premises
Number of inspections made
Number of contraventions found
contraventions recorded

Other Food Products

Number of manufacturers
Number of contraventions found
contraventions recorded

Sanitation

Number of premises - better type
Number (better)
Number reported by 1 and 2

UN SOUND FOOD

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole .
or in part Nil

Other condemned foods

91b. Miscellaneous Tinned Goods

Method of disposal - Incineration

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Closets

No. of houses with privy vaults in district	1
No. of houses with pail closets in district	9
No. of houses with water closets in district	623
No. of water closets substituted for pail closets or privy vaults	-

Cesspools and Septic Tanks

No. of cesspools and septic tanks emptied, cleansed etc.	1
No. of Cesspools and septic tanks abolished	-

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Details of areas or villages where provision has been made of new sewers or where existing sewage arrangements improved:-

New main drainage scheme commenced during the year involving re-sewerage of Stixwould Road - Park View area.

Details of areas or villages where provision has been made of new sewage disposal facilities or existing arrangements improved:-

Improvement of ejector stations and improvements at Sewage Disposal Works involving, inter alia, provision of percolating filters, humus tank and sludge Drying beds. Scheme commenced.

Any part of district urgently requiring public sewers and/or treatment works for public health reasons:-
No.

WATER SUPPLIES

Domestic

No. of houses supplied from public mains - in house	628
- standpipe	5
No. of houses supplied from private sources	0
New sources of supply and location	0
No. of public supplies closed	0
Any part of district requiring public supply or replacement of public supply for public health reasons	No
No. of samples taken for chemical examination	Nil
No. of samples taken for bacteriological examination:-	
Class I - 11; Class II - 2; Class III - 2	

Swimming Pools

number of public swimming pools in operation	1
number fitted with continuous mechanical filtration and chlorination	1
number of samples of swimming pool water taken for chemical examination	-
number of samples of swimming pool water taken for bacteriological examination - satisfactory	3
unsatisfactory	-

GENERAL

Offensive Trades

number of premises in district	-
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Knackers Yards

number licensed	-
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Shops Act, 1950

number of shops inspected	12
contraventions remedied	-

Disinfection and disinfection

rooms or premises disinfected (a) infectious diseases	-
other than tuberculosis	-
(b) tuberculosis	-
number of premises subject to disinfection	-

Refuse collection and disposal

number of premises from which refuse is collected	661
frequency of collection	7 - 10 days
method of disposal	controlled tipping
is this satisfactory?	yes
is collection by L.A. or contract	L.A.

Nuisances

total number of nuisances during the year	
(1) abated as a result of informal action by Public Health Inspector	12
(2) Reported to Council	
Statutory notice issued	2
" " not issued	1

Details of nuisances abated

	After Informal intimation	After Statutory notice
Refuse	1	-
Foul ditches, ponds & stagnant water	-	-
Drainage	6	-
Poultry & Animals	1	-
Dangerous premises	1	-
Miscellaneous nuisances	3	-

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Rats and Mice Destruction

No. of rodent operatives employed	1 - part time (without operative for part of year)
No. of premises treated - dwelling houses	12
other premises	4
Are there any serious reservoirs of rats in the district ?	No

Atmospheric pollution

No. of visits	None
No of nuisances found	None

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 & 1948

PART I of the Act - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
i. factories in which secs. 1 - 4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	1	6	-	-
ii. factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority	9	21	-	-
iii. other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	10	27	1	-

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were Found	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:-		
insufficient	-	-
unsuitable or defective	-	-
not separate for sexes	-	-
Other offences against the Act	2	1
TOTAL	2	1

