

Library

SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

HENLEY BOROUGH
BICESTER URBAN DISTRICT
THAME URBAN DISTRICT
BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT
HENLEY RURAL DISTRICT
PLOUGHLEY RURAL DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR

1952

OXFORD
GEO. BRYAN AND CO.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30114950>

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

1952

SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS:

Medical Officer of Health:

HECTOR MACKENZIE-WINTLE, Office: 44 Castle Street, Oxford
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (London) Telephone: Oxford 4176
Residence: Oxford 4336

Sanitary Inspectors:

HENLEY BOROUGH

¹ ¹K. APPLETON,
Council Offices, Market Place, Henley-on-Thames.
Telephone: Henley 451.

BICESTER URBAN DISTRICT

¹ ¹R. J. CONNOLLY,
Council House, The Garth, Bicester. Telephone: Bicester 49.

THAME URBAN DISTRICT

¹ ¹T. C. SLACK, M.I.Mun.E., M.S.E.,
Town Hall, Thame. Telephone: Thame 83.

BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

Senior Sanitary Inspector:¹ ³ D. S. RODERICK,
76 Banbury Road, Oxford. Telephone: Oxford 59227.
Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector: ² ³F. A. FAWCETT, D.P.A. (Oxon).
Additional Sanitary Inspector:³ G. F. TASKER.

HENLEY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Sanitary Inspector: ² ³H. G. T. BOLTON.
Easby House, Henley-on-Thames. Telephone: Henley 672.
Additional Sanitary Inspector: ²N. HUPPLER.

PLOUGHLEY RURAL DISTRICT

Senior Sanitary Inspector:² ³ B. P. GARROD, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,
Waverley House, Bicester. Telephone: Bicester 154.
Additional Sanitary Inspectors: ² ⁴G. A. HUDSON, M.S.I.A.
²A. W. EASTES.

¹ Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

² Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

³ Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

⁴ Certificate of Liverpool University as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

⁵ Also Engineer and Surveyor.

Sanitary Inspectors' Assistants:

Bicester Urban District: L. E. R. HOMER (also Clerk of Works),
N. C. ALLEY.
Thame Urban District: R. E. OSBORN.

Clerical Staff:

Medical Officer of Health's Office:	MRS. E. M. THOMPSON MISS G. B. GENNER, M.A. (part time)
Henley Borough:	MISS B. ELLERY
Bicester Urban District:	N. C. ALLEY
Thame Urban District:	R. E. OSBORN
Bullington Rural District:	L. W. CHARLTON
Henley Rural District:	MISS M. E. BETTS
Ploughley Rural District:	A. L. W. NOKES

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1952

SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

To the Mayor, Chairmen, Aldermen and Councillors of the Constituent Authorities.

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I take pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the state of the public health in the South Oxfordshire Combined Districts during 1952, incorporating the information required by Circular 2/53 of the Ministry of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS (See also p. 16)

(a) POPULATION. The home population of the Combined Districts as estimated by the Registrar General at mid-year 1952 showed an increase of 2,230 on the 1951 figures and reached the new high level of 99,651 (349 short, alas! of the total required to place the M.O.H. on a higher salary scale).

This population is contained in just over 360 square miles, giving a density of 277 persons to the square mile, or .43 persons per acre, ranging from Henley Borough with a density of 5.59 persons per acre to Ploughley R.D. with .35 persons per acre.

	Areas in Acres	Population	Density per Acre
Henley Borough	1,416	7,925	5.59
Bicester U.D.	1,679	4,220	2.51
Thame U.D.	3,140	3,686	1.17
Bullington R.D.	91,618	36,630	.39
Henley R.D.	53,297	19,870	.37
Ploughley R.D.	79,911	27,320	.35
TOTAL	231,061	99,651	.43

(b) BIRTHS.

	Henley Bor- ough	Bices- ter U.D.	Thame U.D.	Bull- ington R.D.	Henley R.D.	Plough- ley R.D.	Combined Districts	
							Total:	Live Birth Rate per 1000
Male	52	67	27	334	183	209	872	
Female	63	42	27	317	161	170	780	
TOTAL	115	109	54	651	344	379	1652	16.6

(Live Birth Rate per 1000: England and Wales: 15.3)

(c) STILL BIRTHS (See also p. 8).

	Henley Bor- ough	Bices- ter U.D.	Thame U.D.	Bull- ingdon R.D.	Henley R.D.	Plough- ley R.D.	Combined Districts	
							Total	Per 1000 total popu- lation
Male	1	2	—	4	2	1	10	
Female	1	2	—	6	2	1	12	
TOTAL	2	4	—	10	4	2	22	13.1

(Still Birth Rate per 1000 population: England and Wales 22.6)

(d) DEATHS.

	Henley Bor- ough	Bices- ter U.D.	Thame U.D.	Bull- ingdon R.D.	Henley R.D.	Plough- ley R.D.	Combined Districts	
							Total	Per 1000 popula- tion
Male	60	29	17	179	103	104	492	
Female	65	26	19	142	87	88	427	
TOTAL	125	55	36	321	190	192	919	9.1

(Death rate per 1000 population: England and Wales 11.3)

CAUSES OF DEATH AS CLASSIFIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL
IN THE COMBINED DISTRICTS AS A WHOLE

	Male	Female	Persons	As a per-centage of the total	Order of fre-quency
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	4	1	5	.55	=24
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	5	1	6	.65	=21
3. Syphilitic disease ...	2	1	3	.33	=26
4. Diphtheria ...					
5. Whooping Cough ...					
6. Meningococcal infections ...		1	1	.11	=30
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...					
8. Measles ...					
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	1	2	.22	≠29
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	17	11	28	3.05	=10
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	26	2	28	3.05	=10
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast		15	15	1.64	13
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus		8	8	.87	=18
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm ...	42	36	78	8.50	5
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	2	4	6	.65	=21
16. Diabetes ...	1	2	3	.33	=26
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	67	72	139	15.15	2
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	65	38	103	11.23	3
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	8	5	13	1.42	14
20. Other heart disease ...	78	86	164	17.88	1
21. Other circulatory disease ...	13	18	31	3.38	9
22. Influenza ...	2	1	3	.33	=26
23. Pneumonia ...	20	21	41	4.47	6
24. Bronchitis ...	21	13	34	3.71	7
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	7	2	9	.98	=16
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	7	3	10	1.09	15
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	3	4	7	.76	20
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	5	4	9	.98	=16
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	6		6	.65	=21
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...		1	1	.11	=30
31. Congenital malformations ...	4	1	5	.55	=24
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	36	61	97	10.57	4
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	20	3	23	2.52	12
34. All other accidents ...	23	9	32	3.49	8
35. Suicide ...	6	2	8	.87	=18
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	1		1	.11	=30
ALL CAUSES ...	492	427	919(*666)	100.20(*72.60)	

* Cancer, heart disease and chest disease combined.

The causes of death table demonstrates at a glance that almost half the deaths in the Combined Districts during 1952 were from heart disease, that one death in six was due to some form of cancer and that less than one in ten occurred from diseases of the chest. The compara-

tively low figure for chest diseases (excluding pulmonary tuberculosis which is dealt with separately) probably reflects the use of *Sulpha* drugs and penicillin.

The death rates for certain conditions particularized by the Registrar General are given below together, with the comparable figure for England and Wales, in each case per 1000 of the Home Population.

DEATH RATES 1952		
	Combined Districts	England and Wales
ALL CAUSES	9.1	11.3
Whooping Cough	NIL	*0.00
Diphtheria	NIL	*0.00
Tuberculosis	0.11	0.24
Influenza	0.03	0.04
Acute poliomyelitis	NIL	0.01
Pneumonia	0.47	0.47

It is a matter for satisfaction that in all save one of the conditions noted the death rate is lower in the Combined Districts than in England and Wales as a whole and in the remaining condition the death rates are equal.

In next year's report I hope to go into the question of occupational mortality and, if the figures prove significant, of the rural as opposed to the urban communities within the area.

(e) MATERNAL MORTALITY (See also p. 8).

One maternal death was recorded in the area giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.60 per thousand total (live and still) births.

The comparable rate for England and Wales was 0.72.

This is the first maternal death in the district since 1948. Calculated on the rates for England and Wales the expected Maternal deaths during this period would be 5.2. The Combined Districts therefore have a very fine record in this respect.

(f) NEO-NATAL MORTALITY (See also p. 8).

Thirty-one deaths under four weeks were recorded in the area, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 18.77 per 1000 live births. The comparable rate for England and Wales was 18.90.

(g) INFANT MORTALITY (See also p. 9).

Forty-six deaths under one year were recorded in the area giving an infant mortality rate of 27.85 per 1000 live births. The comparable rate for England and Wales was 27.6.

* A rate of 0.00 does not necessarily indicate that no death occurred from the condition throughout the country, but only that the number was so small as not to be mathematically significant to two places of decimals per thousand of the population, i.e. less than 5 per million. (There were 32 deaths from diphtheria in 1952 in England and Wales in an estimated population of 43,940,000 = .0007 per thousand. The whooping cough deaths were 184, giving a figure of .004.)

ILLEGITIMACY

Considerable play was made recently in the national press about the Illegitimacy Rate and its alleged connection with foreign troops stationed in the area. The illegitimacy rate per cent is significant only when viewed over a number of years, and I have therefore prepared a table to show its fluctuations during the past ten years in the Combined Districts.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	Average 1943- 1952
Henley R.D.	9.3	11.1	19.2	7.2	6.6	7.4	7.7	6.2	7.4	3.4	8.5
Henley Borough	11.0	7.8	12.5	12.5	7.2	9.4	6.2	5.4	5.3	4.3	8.3
Bullington R.D.	7.9	9.5	13.0	9.4	8.2	6.3	5.7	4.6	6.9	6.4	7.7
Ploughley R.D.	9.3	11.5	11.9	8.7	6.6	5.7	4.6	4.7	3.6	3.1	6.8
Bicester U.D.	7.9	9.1	11.1	5.7	5.7	4.5	5.7	3.4	5.9	7.1	6.4
Thame U.D.	7.2	7.4	6.5	7.2	7.9	2.1	4.5	12.5	3.1	1.9	6.2
The Area as a Whole	8.7	10.0	13.5	9.1	7.3	6.4	5.8	5.2	5.9	4.8	7.6
England and Wales	6.2	6.8	8.9	6.4	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.8

CONCLUSIONS

- (1) That the Combined Districts have consistently had a higher illegitimacy rate than the country as a whole until 1952.
- (2) That the fluctuations of the illegitimacy rate in the Combined Districts follow those of the country as a whole—showing a rise during the war years as more and more wives became separated from their husbands and war-weariness and boredom became more and more chronic, and an almost uninterrupted decline since the war.
- (3) That there is no definite evidence that the presence of foreign troops has increased the illegitimacy rate. Of the two authorities nearest to large military establishments one, it is true, has shown a sharp rise since the opening of the American Air Base nearby, but the other has shown a steady, if less marked, decline. It should be noted that large numbers of British troops are also stationed in this area. It is moreover probable that most of the troops when off duty gravitate to the nearest large town rather than stay on their own doorsteps.

The morals of the Community are not, however, the concern of the M.O.H. except in so far as they may affect the health of the mother and child. The following figures taken, with one exception, over the last ten years, set out the comparative risks to the married and unmarried mother and her child. The comparable figures for England and Wales are given wherever possible, but the Registrar General does not differentiate between legitimate and illegitimate Maternal Mortality.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (See also p. 6)

COMBINED DISTRICTS AVERAGE 1943-52

Total Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Total (Live and Still) Births	0.13
(England and Wales	1.12)
Legitimate Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Total Legitimate (Live and Still) Births...	0.14
Illegitimate Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Total Illegitimate (Live and Still) Births	NIL

Comment: The Combined Districts have a very remarkable record as regards maternal mortality over the past ten years, the rate for England and Wales being $8\frac{1}{2}$ times as high as that for the district. This can by no means be considered due to random sampling as the figures are taken over ten years and in a population averaging ninety-three thousand. No illegitimate maternal deaths were recorded so that comparison between legitimate and illegitimate maternal mortality is impossible.

STILL BIRTH RATE (See also p. 4)

COMBINED DISTRICTS AVERAGE 1943-52

Total Still Birth Rate per 1000 Total (Live and Still) Births	20.37
(England and Wales	25.14)
Legitimate Still Birth Rate per 1000 Total Legitimate (Live and Still) Births	19.95
Illegitimate Still Birth Rate Per 1000 Total Illegitimate (Live and Still) Births	25.47

Comment: The still birth rate is significantly higher over the period for illegitimate than for legitimate children.

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (See also p. 6)

locally These figures were not provided/during the war by the Registrar General and indeed were only resumed in 1950. The rates given below are therefore the average for 1950, 1951 and 1952 and less reliance should be placed on them than on those of the ten year period.

COMBINED DISTRICTS AVERAGE 1950-52

Total Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks) per 1000 Live births	14.57
(England and Wales 1950-52	18.80)
(England and Wales 1943-52	21.73)
Legitimate Neo-natal Mortality per 1000 Legitimate Live Births	14.48
Illegitimate Neo-natal Mortality per 1000 Illegitimate Live Births	16.06

Comment: Any conclusions over so short a period must be drawn cautiously. All that can be safely said is that the neo-natal rate for the area is well below that for the country as a whole.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (See also p. 6)

COMBINED DISTRICTS AVERAGE 1943-52

Total Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths in the First Year) per							
1000	Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	27.56
(England and Wales							37.90)
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Legitimate Live							
	Births	...	...	...	...	...	26.05
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Illegitimate							
	Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	40.80

Comment: Over the ten year period the illegitimate child is at far greater risk than the legitimate in the first year of life.

GENERAL INTERPRETATION

A comparison between legitimate and illegitimate maternal deaths is not possible owing to the absence of illegitimate maternal deaths but the still birth rate, the neo-natal rate and the infant mortality rate are all appreciably higher for the illegitimate than for the legitimate child. This is in spite of the fact that the same medical facilities are available in both cases.

We have no means of knowing how much chronic maternal ill-health is caused by abortion or attempted abortion but it is highly likely that such ill-health is more commonly caused in illegitimate than legitimate pregnancies.

There remains the question of the general health—particularly the psychological health—of the two groups of children as they grow up, but such a question would furnish material for a report in itself and cannot be entered upon here.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

DISEASE	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Totals for Year
Scarlet Fever	50	58	25	31	164
Whooping Cough	29	42	11	9	91
Measles	103	170	146	65	484
Pneumonia	18	8	5	5	36
Meningococcal Infection	2	4	—	—	6
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic Non-Paralytic	—	—	4	3	7
	1	—	1	1	3
Dysentery	3	2	—	4	9
Encephalitis	1	1	1	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—	—	2
Food Poisoning	2	—	4	—	6
Erysipelas	4	1	2	1	8
Malaria	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	215	287	199	119	820

1952 was a very light year for infectious diseases as the table ^{on p. 9} below shows. The corresponding figures for the four quarters of 1951 were 717, 935, 212 and 105, giving a total of 1969.

Scarlet Fever: Most of the cases of Scarlet Fever were so mild and so free from complications that the increase in their number from 79 to 164 gave no cause for alarm. Action was taken in several cases where contacts were found to be handlers of unpasteurized milk.

There was a small, circumscribed outbreak (fifteen cases) of mild scarlet fever in Morland House School, Wheatley, which is a school for deprived children administered by the Oxfordshire County Council. The whole school and staff were swabbed and the cases and carriers grouped and typed. As so often happens, the number of carriers was too high to allow of any one instigator of the outbreak being pinpointed. I am much indebted to Dr. Anderson (then Deputy County Medical Officer) and to Dr. Jebb of the Public Health Laboratory Service for their advice and help.

An unusual case of Scarlet Fever occurring for the fourth time in the same subject was reported. Unhappily the victim was a school teacher. Repeated attacks are by no means uncommon and invariably mean that the victim has been unlucky enough to be laid low each time by a different strain of the haemolytic streptococcus.

Dysentery: Nine cases of dysentery were notified in 1952. It is interesting to note that they all came from the three R.Ds., where the sanitation is, of course, much less efficient than in the urban areas. It is my belief that this number does not by any means represent the total number of cases which occurred during the year. Inquiry in almost any village reveals that diarrhoea, usually in a mild form and modified, doubtless, by a partial immunity obtained by frequent exposure to infection, is endemic. Country folk are so accustomed to it, indeed, that they term it 'summer, autumn winter or spring diarrhoea' (according to season) or, to quote one crusted character, 'Just a touch of the old hurry up'. The doctor is not called except in unusually severe cases and the diagnosis is thus seldom established. It is to be hoped that with improving standards of rural sanitation and personal cleanliness dysentery will join the ranks of the unemployed cholera *vibrio* and the typhoid bacillus which is now working on such short time.

Food Poisoning: Once again the Combined Districts have been very fortunate in showing only 6 cases of food poisoning and suspected food poisoning during the year, but, as in the case of dysentery, it is certain that many other cases occur which are too mild to be brought to the attention of the family doctor.

In four out of the six cases the causal organism was *Salmonella typhimurium*, and in the other two no pathogenic organism could be found in the faeces. *S. typhimurium* does not decompose food, with the

result that in all cases the contaminated food was unsuspected and no samples were available for examination. Duck eggs, the commonest course of infection, had not been eaten in any of the six cases.

It must again be stressed that the comparative immunity of the Combined Districts cannot be expected to continue indefinitely. Standards of food hygiene in this country are deplorably low and the public has itself largely to blame for this, in not *insisting* on elementary standards of cleanliness being observed in foodshops and eating-places. It requires considerable moral courage to 'make a fuss', but the public may rest assured that any complaints made direct to the health department will be energetically followed up and, wherever they are proven, remedied. Attention is drawn to the pithy remarks of the Sanitary Inspector for the Borough of Henley on the subject of Food Hygiene, on pp. 23 and 24.

Dogs in Foodshops: The dog is, of course, the sacred animal of these islands, (the miner's whippet, the dowager's peke, and Jane's dachs) and the most tentative suggestion that any particular household god could be one of the two per cent alleged by blasphemous bacteriologists to be carrying the germs of dysentery, is most hotly resented. Small wonder then, that the Minister lacked the courage to make any restrictive legislation

(‘I agree that dogs should not be allowed in foodshops. It is a most unhygienic practice. But I cannot feel that I would have any great success if I tried to stop it by a prohibitive regulation. Here is a problem more likely to be solved by voluntary action’).

The awkward baby was thus dumped onto the lap of the local M.O.H. Inquiry soon showed that very few shopkeepers in the area would have cared (or dared?) voluntarily to display notices asking customers to keep their gods out of foodshops, but almost all have agreed to display a card requesting that ‘in the interests of Clean Food you are requested to keep your Dog under control while in these premises’. The benefits to the shopkeeper of this type of notice were two-fold. It avoided offending wealthy customers and it circumvented the awkward fact that the proprietors of foodshops themselves, almost without exception, keep cats on the premises, for cats are always under control (although not every cat-lover can safely be told that as many cats as dogs harbour the dysentery germ!).

The writer has more than once heard it suggested that the notice is of little value since dogs are unable to read, but while this has never been proved, the psychological effect of the notice is good if for no other reason than that it draws the attention of members of the public to the question of clean food when they are actually in a food shop.

Poliomyelitis: Ten cases were notified during the year, of which seven were paralytic. This gives an incidence of 0.1 cases per 1000 of the population. None of the cases were fatal.

Diphtheria: No case of diphtheria has been notified in the Combined Districts since 1949, when a single case was recorded. During 1952, 375 cases of diphtheria were confirmed in England and Wales of which 32 proved fatal. This gives a case fatality rate of 85 per thousand. The 1952 figures throughout the country are remarkable on two counts—first, the new low record of cases (little over half the previous lowest total—that of the year 1951) and, second, a startling jump in the case fatality rate. Diphtheria is still a terrible killer and it is vitally important that a high level of artificial immunity be maintained.

NOTIFICATIONS OF AND DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA
ENGLAND AND WALES 1938-52

Year	Corrected No. of cases Notified	Number of Deaths	Deaths per 1000 cases
1938	65,008	2,861	44
1939	47,343	2,133	45
1940	46,281	2,480	54
1941	50,797	2,641	52
1942	41,404	1,827	44

MASS IMMUNISATION STARTED

1943	34,662	1,371	40
1944	23,199	934	40
1945	18,596	722	39
1946	11,986	472	39
1947	5,609	244	44
1948	3,575	156	44
1949	1,881	84	44
1950	962	49	51
1951	699	33	47
1952	375	32	85

Tuberculosis: During the year, 86 new cases of Tuberculosis (75 Pulmonary and 11 Non-pulmonary) were notified throughout the Combined Districts. There were 11 deaths from the disease (5 Pulmonary and 6 Non-pulmonary).

The incidence of Tuberculosis throughout the area in 1952 was

Pulmonary 0.75 (0.80) per thousand of the population.

Non-

Pulmonary 0.10 (0.20) „ „ „ „ „

Total 0.85 (1.00) per thousand of the population.

The figures in brackets are those for 1951.

This is the first occasion on which the total attack-rate has been below 1 per thousand of the population in the districts, which is a matter for hope.

The death-rate was 0.11 per thousand of the home population which, as in 1951, is less than half the rate for England and Wales which was 0.24, and while T.B. is naturally more prevalent in industrial areas, the above figure must reflect the excellence of the treatment facilities available in Oxfordshire. Indeed, when we have half the present number of aircraft-carriers and atom-bombs and twice the present number of hospital beds and modern houses, T.B. (and particularly Pulmonary T.B.) will assuredly follow scurvy, rickets, plague, cholera and smallpox into the pages of history.

HOUSING

The housing position varies very considerably between the constituent authorities of the Combined Districts. The two authorities nearest the great Cowley factories are still very hard-pressed, Bullingdon R.D. requiring 1200 houses and Ploughley R.D. about 500 in order to fill all live applications, whereas in the purely agricultural areas the position is relatively much more favourable. More discouraging than the high figures themselves, however, is the slow rate at which the list is diminishing. Not unnaturally the districts which have the highest building allocation attract the greatest number of new applicants and find that their lists, like the widow's cruse, are inexhaustible and constantly replenished.

Three of the authorities use a points scheme as a guide but one of these claims the right to refuse applications altogether.

One authority has reported that during the year two applicants who were offered houses declined them because they could not afford the rent and rates, and there must be a number of poor families throughout the area who have made no application for rehousing by their local authority for this very reason. The whole position in regard to council housing has radically altered since the inception of the post-war housing programme.

Before the war, council houses were occupied exclusively by the so-called 'lower class'. But improvements in design after the war, coupled with the virtual non-existence of private building, caused such houses to become more and more sought after by the black-coated worker and the industrial foreman type—until today the council house far from being referred to with condescension, has become the Mecca of a high percentage of the population. Council estates have been transformed from drab, sprawling, untidy human-warrens into gay model villages where the inhabitants vie with each other, as energetically as the folk in the detergent and deodorant advertisements, to make their house and garden the best in the row.

Whether this upward shift in the income groups of council house tenants is a good or bad thing is highly debatable, but it is undoubtedly being still further intensified by the facilities afforded by certain authorities to buy their council houses. This, although it may react unfavourably on the chances of the poorer sections of the community obtaining a house, will also have the satisfactory effect of checking such shameful jerry-building as was rife after the 1914-18 war; for no one is going to buy a shoddy private enterprise house when they can buy a good council house—and council houses have to be good if for no other reason than that the local authority remains responsible for repairs to such of them as are rented.

Priority on medical grounds: Two of the three authorities utilizing a points system refer all medical certificates to the M.O.H., for pointing up to a maximum of 10 medical points, the third authority regards evidence of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis as a very urgent reason for early rehousing.

I wish to express my gratitude to the other three authorities, also, for the way in which they have responded to my requests for special consideration of certain cases on medical grounds, requests which I have kept down to an absolute minimum.

I receive a very large number of certificates from medical practitioners in support of individual housing applicants, many of them given, I am sure, under the stress of constant pressure. Fully fifty per cent of these certificates refer to the overcrowding which is, of course, known to the housing department from the original application and has thus already been allowed for. Of the remainder, many mention such indeterminate conditions as 'anxiety state', which is common to almost all applicants.

I have had to make my criterion for requesting special consideration not so much whether a medical condition is being made worse by present housing circumstances as whether the condition could be cured or radically and permanently improved by transference to a modern house. Pulmonary Tuberculosis remains the paramount condition, but I have asked for, and received, special consideration in such cases as asthma of purely nervous origin, and severe chorea (St. Vitus' Dance) in

a young adult. Such conditions as chronic heart and chest disease in the elderly, no matter how deserving of sympathy, are not capable of being cured and are therefore, less important, in my view, as reasons for rehousing than those conditions quoted above.

Hutted Camps: These abominations of desolation (and desperation) are unhappily still with us and becoming steadily worse as each year passes. Spread out, usually, on abandoned airfields, dustbowls in summer and quagmires in winter, miles from the nearest town yet devoid of the usual amenities of rural life, they have nothing to recommend them, save possibly as a refuge for those who prefer even this to living with in-laws. That young children have to be brought up in them is a disgrace to a civilized country. Not one in ten of the tenants has any pride or interest in these shacks, which is scarcely surprising when no Local Authority can ever do more than patch them up for ever-shortening periods against the inroads of condensation and penetrating damp. It is a measure of the housing problem that these huts, as they become vacant, are offered (and accepted) as a mark of favour to housing applicants instead of being torn down.

Caravans: The number of caravans increases steadily and while this is used by the propagandists for this type of dwelling as evidence of their desirability, the truth is that, like huts, they are better than in-laws, but only just. For elderly couples with no ties or as a stepping-stone to a permanent house for a young couple both of whom are working during the day, a caravan is certainly worth something—though seldom what it costs. It requires only a moment's consideration, however, to realize the extreme undesirability of permanent caravan life for children. What is needed more than anything else today by the rising generation is a sense of security as a bulwark against the hectic uncertainty of this modern age. The difference between a house, even a poor house, and a caravan is, in this respect, almost immeasurable. Cramped quarters either draughty or artificially overheated (frequently both) for eight months of the year, higgledy-piggledy sleeping arrangements and, above all, the necessity each evening for the children to go to sleep with the light and the wireless both on (or for the parents to sit silent and in the dark)—all this, and the dog, the constant smell of cooking and sometimes of the closet too within the space of one average council-house room make nonsense of the fulsome brochures from the caravan manufacturers. It must always be remembered that powerful interests are ceaselessly at work gilding this very profitable lily and that fortunes are being made with relatively small outlay by the owners of caravan sites.

The County Tuberculosis Officer for Oxfordshire recently expressed himself in no uncertain terms about the caravan menace to the national health and development, and I desire to associate myself completely with his views on the matter. In my opinion any caravan which is within the average man's purse is, as anything but the briefest family

residence, a breeding-ground for neurosis, insecurity and antisocial tendencies, apart altogether from the possibility of physical sub-health.

SUMMARY: THE YEAR AS A WHOLE

	Combined Districts		England & Wales 1952
	1951	1952	
Live birth rate: (per 1000 population)	15.8	16.6	15.3
Death rate: (per 1000 population)	10.1	9.1	11.3
Still-birth rate: (per 1000 population)	15.3	13.1	22.6
Maternal Mortality rate: (per 1000 total—live and still-births)	Nil	0.60	0.72
Neo-natal death rate: (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 live births)	10.37	18.77	18.90
Infant Mortality rate: (Deaths under 1 year per 1000 live births)	16.20	27.85	27.60
Infectious disease cases (excluding Tuberculosis)	1969	820	—
Incidence of Tuberculosis (per 1000 population)	1.00	0.85	*1.19
Death rate from tuberculosis (per 1000 population)	0.15	0.11	0.24
Illegitimacy rate: (per 100 total births)	5.9	4.8	4.9

* This is the rate for 1951, the 1952 rate is not yet available.

This ends the report on the Combined Districts as a unit and there follow the reports on the constituent authorities. For the compilation of these I am immensely indebted to the Chief Sanitary Inspectors. A glance will show the great amount of routine work which is done in the course of a year by their respective staffs. It is unspectacular work and not very glamorous, but it is absolutely vital to the continued health of the nation. It is profitable to reflect that, with the exception of the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector is the only member of a Local Authority's staff for whom compulsory qualifications are laid down legally. This gives the measure of his importance to the community.

I have had it suggested to me that the Annual Report in its present form is too detailed, but after long consideration I cannot agree with this view. The report is made not only for, and not even primarily for,

the Combined Districts. Annual reports are made for the Ministry and for the Registrar General and for anyone who in years to come wishes to discover what he can about the health history of any district in the country. A series of comprehensive reports can furnish, better than anything else, statistical evidence which may be of vital importance in shaping future health policy. The cost of such reports is not negligible, but neither is it exorbitant and it would seem illogical to spend large sums of money in running an efficient Public Health Service in the area and save a few pounds by leaving its work largely unrecorded.

In conclusion, that pleasantest of duties—the returning of thanks. To my secretarial staff, Mrs. Thompson and Miss G. B. Genner, M.A., whose filing-system and knowledge of the district respectively must have saved me hours of work, and whose cheerfulness and efficiency have made the work I do do a pleasure; to Dr. Campbell, M.O.H. of the West Oxfordshire Combined Districts who has placed his long experience of Public Health and of the people in it at my disposal; to Dr. Jennings, County Medical Officer for Oxfordshire and to many others of his staff, not least his Deputy, Dr. Anderson who is shortly (November 1953) to succeed him; to all the Chest Physicians and to Mr. Jones of the Chest Clinic—a mine of information and a very pleasant help in trouble; to Dr. Warin, M.O.H. for the City of Oxford and to others of his staff; to the many Medical Practitioners in the area who have helped me with information and bedevilled me with questions; and last with due humility, to the staffs of the Public Health Laboratories in Oxford and Reading who have chased the Faecal Coli in water samples, the Scarlet Fever Streptococcus, the Shigella of Dysentery and the Food-Poisoning Salmonella with ever undiminished zest, and are always positively *looking* for work!

I am,

Your obedient servant,

HECTOR MACKENZIE-WINTLE

MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF HENLEY-ON-THAMES

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	1416
Population:							
R.G.'s Mid-year Estimate (30.6.52) Home Population	...						7925
R.G.'s Mid-year Estimate (30.6.51) Home Population	...						7960
Census (1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7970
Number of Inhabited Houses (1952)	...	...	...	...			2379
(1951)	...	...	...	...			2321
Rateable Value (Current year)	...	...	...	...	...		£58963
Product of a Penny Rate (Current year)	...				(estimated)		£232

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

Besides the occupations common to most up-river Thames-side towns brewing and light engineering are carried on in the town.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS		Males	Females	Persons	Live Birth Rate (per 1000 of the home population)	
					Crude	Corrected
Henley-on-Thames						
Legitimate	...	50	60	110		
Illegitimate	...	2	3	5		
		<hr/>				
TOTAL	...	52	63	115	14.5	15.0
		<hr/>				
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	15.3	

STILL BIRTHS

		Males	Females	Persons	Still Birth Rate (per 1000 total births)	
Henley-on-Thames						
Legitimate	...	1	1	2		
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—		
		<hr/>				
TOTAL	...	1	1	2		17.1
		<hr/>				
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	22.6

DEATHS

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

		Males	Females	Persons	Death Rate (per 1000 of the home population)	
					Crude	Corrected
Henley-on-Thames						
		60	65	125	15.8	12.3
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	11.3	

CAUSES OF DEATH AS CLASSIFIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL

	Male	Female	Persons	As a per-centage of the total	Order of frequency
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...					
2. Tuberculosis, other ...					
3. Syphilitic disease ...					
4. Diphtheria ...					
5. Whooping Cough ...					
6. Meningococcal infections ...					
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...					
8. Measles ...					
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...					
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	3	6	4.8	=6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	5	1	6	4.8	=6
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast		3	3	2.4	=10
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus		2	2	1.6	=15
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm ...	4	7	11	8.8	=3
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...					
16. Diabetes ...					
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	12	13	25	20.0	2
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	3	8	11	8.8	=3
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	2	3	2.4	=10
20. Other heart disease ...	14	12	26	20.8	1
21. Other circulatory disease ...	3		3	2.4	=10
22. Influenza ...	1		1	.8	=17
23. Pneumonia ...	3	6	9	7.2	5
24. Bronchitis ...	3	1	4	3.2	9
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	1		1	.8	=17
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	1	3	2.4	=10
27. Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea ...					
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	1	1	2	1.6	=15
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...					
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...					
31. Congenital malformations ...	2	4	6	4.8	=6
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...					
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...					
34. All other accidents ...					
35. Suicide ...	2	1	3	2.4	=10
36. Homicide and operations of war ...					
ALL CAUSES:	60	65	125 (*107)	100 (*85.6)	

* Cancer, heart disease and chest disease combined.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

INFANT MORTALITY (Deaths under one year)

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY (Deaths under four weeks)

No deaths in the Borough were recorded under any of the above headings during 1952. The rates for England and Wales for 1952 were, respectively

0.72 per thousand total (live and still) births.

27.60 per thousand related live births.*

18.90 per thousand related live births.*

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford, under the supervision of Dr. R. L. Vollum.

As the Public Health Laboratory at the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, is nearer to Henley than the Oxford Laboratory some practitioners prefer to send their specimens there.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. Water is supplied by the Henley-on-Thames Water Company, Limited, from two bore-holes, each sunk 200 feet into middle chalk. The one at Greys Road, Henley, is 8 inches in diameter, the other at Reading Road, Harpsden is 12 inches in diameter. Both supplies are chlorinated and softened by the base exchange process from 19°-21° (Clark) to between 8° and 9° (Clark). Monthly samples taken for bacteriological examination have always demonstrated the water to be highly satisfactory.

Of the 2433 occupied dwellings (2379 houses and 54 huts) 2428 have a piped main water supply (2403 direct into the house and 25 to a stand pipe) and 5 are dependent upon wells the water from which, in each case, is piped into the house.

Sewage Disposal. The majority of the houses in the town are connected to the public sewers as the table given below demonstrates.

The drainage of the town is arranged on the 'Separate System' (i.e. surface water and sewage are disposed of separately). Surface water is discharged directly into the River Thames through oil traps. Sewage is lifted to the sewage disposal works by Shone Ejectors operated by compressed air produced at the Lambridge Wood Pumping Station.

* Related live births are births occurring not during the calendar year 1952, but during the twelve months in which the babies who died were themselves born.

During the year the effluent was contained on the site of the Council's Sewage outfall works at Assenden.

The Council's consulting engineers acting on instructions from the Council prepared documents and drawings of an outline scheme of the proposed sewage works on the Marlow Road site, and these having been considered by the Council were submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval in principle.

Later in the year, the Council was informed by the Ministry that the Minister was prepared to entertain the proposals to the extent of directing local investigation into them and the Council were accordingly asked to comply with the statutory requirements in such circumstances and to supply further information.

Summary of Closet Provision and Water Supply

Method of Sewage Disposal	Type of Water Supply		
	Well	Main Water	
		To stand pipe	Piped into house
Chemical Closet	5	—	12
Pail Closet	—	—	—
Water Closet			
To main sewer	—	25	2316
To cesspool	—	—	75
TOTALS	5	25	2403

SECTION D
HOUSING

New Construction since 1945

(a) By the Council

	Houses				Bungalows	Flats 2 Bedroom Type
	Bedrooms			Prefabs		
	2	3	4			
Total constructed 1945—51	—	100	14	34	16	—
Number completed during 1952	—	34	4	—	—	12
*Number under con- struction at 31.12.52	2	6	—	—	—	20
Total completed and under construction ...	2	140	18	34	16	32

*These figures relate to the construction of houses and flats on the Gainsborough Hill Site. To complete this site a further 8—3 bedroom type and 2—2 bedroom type houses are to be erected in addition to the number shown in the table. It is expected that this site will be completed during 1953.

(b) *By Private Enterprise*

Since 1945 39 houses have been built by private enterprise.

Housing Needs of the Borough. It is estimated that a further 156 houses are required to satisfy the present demand for accommodation.

Huts and caravans. At the close of the year the Council was in control of three sites on which were 54 ex-service huts converted for use as temporary houses. On another site were 48 caravans also occupied as dwellings.

Future Development. The Council have given consideration to the development for housing purposes of the Abraham's site which is adjacent to their Mount View Estate. It is hoped that the erection of houses on this site will commence some time during the year 1953, after Ministerial and Planning approval has been received.

Inspections made, Notices served and Orders made

	Under the Public Health Act, 1936	Under the Housing Act, 1936
Inspections made	200	30
Notices served		
Informal	47	6
Statutory	1	1†
Orders made	—	—

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat. Slaughtering is carried out centrally at Reading and only when casualties occur is meat inspection, other than that carried out in shops, required in the Borough.

Ice Cream. Premises where ice cream is sold or manufactured have been inspected regularly throughout the year. Samples of ice cream have been taken and submitted for routine bacteriological examination. The table shows the results of these examinations.

<i>Grade</i>	1	2	3	4	<i>All Grades Total</i>
No. of samples	13	6	7	1	27
Percentage	48.2	22.2	25.9	3.7	100

No. of premises registered for the sale and manufacture of ice cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
No. of premises registered for sale of ice cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29

†An undertaking was given under Section 11, Housing Act 1936, not to use the premises for human habitation until made fit.

Food Poisoning. No cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year.

Food Inspected and Condemned. The following foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered.

Imported Canned Ham	268 lbs. (17 tins)	Canned Milk	16 tins
Other Canned Meats	132 tins	Canned Fish	82 tins
Beef (English)	212 lbs.	Canned Soups	11 tins
Bacon	61½ lb.	Fish (various)	5½ stone
Butter	17 lbs.	Dates	12 pkts.
Sugar (Demerara)	8 lbs.	Cheese	12 lbs.
Canned Vegetables	141 tins	Biscuits	3½ lbs.
Canned Fruit	213 tins	Jam	6 tins
Miscellaneous Items 18 tins/or packets			

Milk and Dairies Regulations

No. of Registered Distributors with dairy premises within the Borough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
No. of Registered Distributors with dairy premises outside the Borough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of Dealer's licences granted for Tuberculin Tested Milk ...								5
„ „ „ „ Pasteurized Milk ...								5
„ Supplementary „ „ Tuberculin Tested Milk ...								2
„ „ „ „ Pasteurized Milk ...								1

Milk Sampling

<i>Milk</i>	<i>Test</i>	<i>No. Taken</i>	<i>No. Satisfactory</i>	<i>No. Unsatisfactory</i>
Tuberculin Tested	Methylene Blue	1	1	—
Pasteurized	Phosphatase	3	3	—
Ordinary Raw	Methylene Blue	2	—	2

Dairy premises were visited regularly, and attention was paid to bottling methods, cleanliness of utensils, etc. All distributors in the Borough were circulated regarding cleansing of churns in accordance with the terms of the Regulations.

Food Premises. During the year 129 inspections were made of food premises in the Borough. In certain instances works of cleansing, improvement of existing washing facilities, or works necessitating repair to food preparation or storage rooms have been carried out.

Food Hygiene. Advice is given whenever necessary on matters concerning food hygiene but it is considered that this work could be extended with benefit to all. It is most important that the methods of

preparation and storage of food for human consumption, should be viewed by those concerned with an appreciation of the dangers which are likely to arise if certain elementary rules of hygiene are not observed. The Borough has been remarkably free from incidence of food poisoning but efforts should still be made to maintain a high standard of hygiene in all food premises at all times of the year.

Food Byelaws. In November 1951 the Council made application to the Minister of Food for confirmation of byelaws made under Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The byelaws were confirmed by the Minister on the 10th January, 1952 and came into operation on the 11th February, 1952.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

Inspections made of Premises (Section 13)	...	...	...	129
Informal notices served	...	...	...	12
Informal notices complied with	...	...	...	11
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	1
Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	1

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases notified during the year, other than Pulmonary Tuberculosis

				Number of cases notified		
				Male	Female	Total
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1	1	2
Measles	...	...	...	1	1	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1	—	1
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	1	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	—	2	2
TOTALS				4	4	8

TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases		Transfers into the district		Transfers out of the district and patients classified as recovered		Died	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary	3	5	3	4	1	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—

FACTORIES ACTS 1937-1948

(a) *Inspection of Factories*

	Number in Register	Inspec- tions made	Written Notices served	Occupiers Prose- cuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply ...	14	10	3	—
2. Factories in which Section 7 applies	45	49	4	—
3. Other premises	6	2	—	—
TOTAL	65	61	7	—

(b) *Cases in which defects were found*

Defect	Number found	Number remedied
Want of Cleanliness	2	2
Sanitary Conveniences		
(a) Insufficient	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3
(c) Other offences (not including offences relating to outwork)	2	2
TOTAL	7	7

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				TOTAL
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricul- tural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	
No. of properties inspected by Local Authority during 1952 as a result (a) of notification or (b) survey or other- wise	— 8	16 90	— —	7 55	23 153
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by rats ...	Major 1 Minor —	— 14	— —	— 5	1 19
No. of properties which were found to be seriously in- fested by mice ...	—	5	—	2	7
No. of infested pro- perties treated by Local Authority ...	1	19	—	2	22

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948—SECTION 47 NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951

No action was taken under these acts during the year.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S WORK DURING THE YEAR 1952

Summary of Inspections.

(a) <i>House Inspection.</i>	Under Public Health Act (including revisits)	...	...	...	323
	Under Housing Act (including revisits)	...	...	...	50
	Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	98

(b) <i>General Sanitation.</i>							
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	232
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	40

(c) <i>Food Premises.</i>							
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Fish Shops and Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Grocers Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Ice Cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Visits to food premises re unsound food	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	80

(d) <i>Infectious Disease.</i>							
Inquiries and visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Premises disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	20

(e) <i>Rag Flock Act.</i>							
Routine visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

(f) <i>Notices.</i>							
No. of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
No. of informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
No. of statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Summary of work carried out and Nuisances abated

Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bakehouses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Internal plasterwork renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
External brickwork pointing renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rainwater pipes and eaves gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Flushing cisterns renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
W.C. Pans renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Vent pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Yard paving renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Door repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Fireplaces or ranges repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lavatories cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Yards cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Choked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Washing facilities provided at food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Preparation and Store Rooms (Food premises) cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous items dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

BICESTER URBAN DISTRICT

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	1679
Population:							
R.G.'s Mid-year Estimate (30.6.52) Home Popu-							
lation	...	...	...	...	...	...	4220
R.G.'s Mid-year Estimate (30.6.51) Home Popu-							
lation	...	...	...	...	...	...	4184
Census (1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4171
Number of Inhabited Houses (1952)...					...	...	1144
					(1951)...	...	1121
Number of Families or separate occupiers (1952)					...	...	1198
					(1951)	...	1175
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£21842
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£84

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

Bicester is a market town in the midst of a predominantly agricultural area. The principal occupation is therefore agriculture although the largest single employer of labour from the town is the Base Ordnance Depot nearby in the Ploughley Rural District.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR
BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

		Males	Females	Persons	Live Birth Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude Corrected	
Bicester						
Legitimate	...	63	38	101		
Illegitimate	...	4	4	8		
		<hr/>				
TOTAL	...	67	42	109	25.8	22.7
		<hr/>				
England and Wales		...	...	...	15.3	

STILL BIRTHS

		Males	Females	Persons	Still Birth Rate (per 1000 total births)	
Bicester						
Legitimate	...	2	2	4		
Illegitimate		—	—	—		
		<hr/>				
TOTAL	...	2	2	4	35.4	
		<hr/>				
England and Wales		...	...	...	22.6	

DEATHS

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Males	Females	Persons	Death Rate (per 1000 of the home population)	
				Crude	Corrected
Bicester	29	26	55	12.8	11.9
England and Wales ... ..	...	...	...	11.3	

CAUSES OF DEATH AS CLASSIFIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL

	Male	Female	Persons	As a per- centage of the total	Order of fre- quency
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...					
2. Tuberculosis, other					
3. Syphilitic disease					
4. Diphtheria					
5. Whooping Cough					
6. Meningococcal infections ...					
7. Acute Poliomyelitis					
8. Measles					
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases					
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1	2	3.64	=7
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus					
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast		1	1	1.82	=13
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus		2	2	3.64	=7
14. Other malignant and lymph- atic neoplasm	2	3	5	9.10	=4
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...					
16. Diabetes					
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	3	4	7	12.74	3
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	4	1	5	9.10	=4
19. Hypertension with heart dis- ease					
20. Other heart disease	5	5	10	18.20	1
21. Other circulatory disease ...		2	2	3.64	=7
22. Influenza					
23. Pneumonia		2	2	3.64	=7
24. Bronchitis		4	4	7.28	6
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1		1	1.82	=13
26. Ulcer of stomach and duo- denum					
27. Gastritis, enteritis, and diar- rhoea					
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	1		1	1.82	=13
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...					
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abor- tion					
31. Congenital malformations ...					
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	1	8	14.56	2
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	2		2	3.64	=7
34. All other accidents	1		1	1.82	=13
35. Suicide	2		2	3.64	=7
36. Homicide and operations of war					
ALL CAUSES:	29	26	55 (*39)	100 (*70.98)	

* Cancer, heart disease and chest disease combined.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths from puerperal causes during the year. In England and Wales the maternal mortality rate was 0.72 maternal deaths per 1000 total (live and still) births.

INFANT MORTALITY AND NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

There were 4 deaths (3 male, 1 female) under one year of which 2 (both males) occurred in the first four weeks of life.

				(per 1000 live births)	
Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	...	38.4	(27.6)*
Neonatal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	18.4	(18.9)*

SECTION B
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford, under the supervision of Dr. R. L. Vollum.

SECTION C
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water supply. The two borehole supplies at Bucknell Road and Buckingham Road have continued to meet the town's demands with some assistance from the borehole-well supply in the town.

The Council are considering the provision of increased water storage. Twelve bacteriological and four chemical examinations of the water have been made during the year and all specimens were reported to be satisfactory.

Of the 1144 occupied houses in the town, 1135 have a piped main water supply (1087 direct into the house and 48 to a stand pipe) and 9 are dependent upon wells.

Sewage Disposal. The need for the projected new works becomes greater with increasing loads and storm damage to the existing pipe lines.

Method of Sewage Disposal				Type of Water Supply		
				Well	Main Water	
					To stand pipe	Piped into house
Chemical Closet	...	...		—	8	—
Pail Closet	....	...		9	—	—
Water Closet						
To main sewer	...	...		—	40	1087
To cesspool	...	...		—	—	—
TOTAL	...	...		9	48	1087

* Figures in parentheses are for England and Wales 1952. See note on p. 20.

The final scheme for the new Sewage Disposal Works and outfall sewer has been approved and the work is to be commenced in 1953.

Provision has been made in the scheme for diversion sewers in some parts of the town where excessive infiltration has been located.

SECTION D HOUSING

New Construction since 1945

(a) *By the Council*

	Houses			Bungalows for old people
	Bedrooms			
	2	3	4	
Total completed 1945-51 ...	18	120	—	—
Number completed in 1952 ...	—	22	—	—
Number under construction at 31.12.52	—	—	—	—
Total completed and under construction	18	142	—	—

The caravans have been cleared from North No. 1 Site, the development of roads and sewers has been started and the building of houses will commence in 1953.

Roads and Sewers have also been started on a site for 28 houses on the Bucknell Road Site.

(b) *By Private Enterprise.* Since 1945 12 houses have been erected by private enterprise. At 31.12.52 a further three were under construction.

Caravan. One caravan was given an individual licence for the year 1952.

Inspections made, Notices served and Orders made

	Under the Public Health Act, 1936	Under the Housing Act, 1936
Inspections made	224	71
Notices served		
Informal	90	25
Statutory	—	—
Orders made	—	—

SECTION E FOOD INSPECTION

Meat. Slaughtering is carried out centrally at Banbury and inspection in the town is limited to cases of animals slaughtered as casualties.

Food Poisoning. There were no cases of food poisoning notified during the year.

Food inspected and condemned.						lbs.	tins
Meat (Abscessed)	...	...	...	...	...	16	
„ (Putrid through poor storage)	...	...	...	...	...	274	
Canned Meat (Blown)	...	...	...	...	...	260	
„ Ham (Inadequate cooking)	...	...	...	...	...
„ Milk (Blown)	...	...	...	...	...		2
„ Fish (Blown)	...	...	...	...	...		12
„ Soups (Blown)	...	...	...	...	...		—
„ Vegetables—various (Blown)	...	...	...	...	...		24
Jars Fruit (Seals blown)	...	...	...	...	...		62

SECTION F
PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases notified during the year, other than Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

						Number of cases notified		
						Male	Female	Total
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1
Measles	—	1	1
Totals	—	2	2

TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases		Transfers into the district		Transfers out of the district and patients classified as recovered		Died	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES ACTS 1937-1948

(a) *Inspection of Factories*

	No. on Register	Inspec- tions made	Written Notices served	Occupiers Prose- cuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply	9	12	—	—
2. Factories in which Section 7 applies	17	31	—	—
3. Other premises	—	—	—	—

(b) *Cases in which defects were found*

Defect	Number found	Number remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness	8	8	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	1	1	—
TOTAL	9	9	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948—SECTION 47
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951

No action was taken under these acts during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent Control work was commenced in the district during November, after both operatives had attended a course of training arranged by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Up to the end of the year fifteen infestations were treated, all with good results.

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S WORK DURING
THE YEAR 1952

Number of different premises visited	...	...	...	...	130
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	292
Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	101
Number of defects or nuisances discovered	...	...	...	...	112
Number of notices served (informal)	...	...	...	...	91
Number of notices served (statutory)	...	...	...	...	—
Number of prosecutions	...	...	...	...	—

NUMBER OF DEFECTS OR NUISANCES ABATED

As to Privies, W.C.'s, sink-wastes, etc.	...	...	...	...	24
As to Drains or Cesspools	...	...	...	...	41
As to Pigs or other animals	...	...	...	...	3
As to Cowsheds, Dairies and Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	—
As to Deficient or impure water	...	...	...	...	1
As to Unclean houses	...	...	...	...	4
As to Overcrowded houses	...	...	...	...	2
As to Polluted ditches or streams	...	...	...	...	2
As to Insanitary accumulations or deposits	...	...	...	...	7
As to other defects or nuisances	...	...	...	...	5
Number of premises disinfected	...	...	...	...	7
Number of water samples taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	12

Number of wells closed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of wells cleansed, repaired or deepened					...	...	—
Number of new wells sunk	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of houses connected with the water mains (new houses)							25
Number of water certificates granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of seizures or surrenders of unsound or diseased food	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Number of Conservancy closets replaced by W.C.s	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Canal boats on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Common Lodging Houses on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Milkshops on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Milkshops, number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cowsheds and dairy farms on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cowsheds, number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Slaughterhouses, number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	(for pigs)	1
Slaughterhouses, number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Piggeries, number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

URBAN DISTRICT OF THAME

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	3140
Population							
R.G.'s Mid-year Estimate (1952) Home Population							3686
R.G.'s Mid-year Estimate (1951) Home Population							3627
Census (1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3585
Number of Inhabited Houses (1952)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1145
„ „ „ (1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1122
Number of Families or separate occupiers (1952)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1167
„ „ „ „ (1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1142
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£20328
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£82

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The town is an agricultural centre with a large weekly market. There are, in addition, light engineering works and a large laundry.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

		Males	Females	Persons	Live Birth Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude Corrected	
Thame						
Legitimate	...	26	27	53		
Illegitimate		1	—	1		
		<hr/>				
TOTAL	...	27	27	54	14.7	12.7
		<hr/>				
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	15.3	

STILL BIRTHS

There were no still births in Thame during the year. The still birth rate for England and Wales was 22.6 per thousand total births.

DEATHS

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

		Males	Females	Persons	Death Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude Corrected	
Thame	...	17	19	36	9.8	8.5
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	11.3	

CAUSES OF DEATH AS CLASSIFIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL

	Male	Female	Persons	As a per-centage of the total	Order of fre-quency
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1		1	2.78	=9
2. Tuberculosis, other ...					
3. Syphilitic disease ...					
4. Diphtheria ...					
5. Whooping Cough ...					
6. Meningococcal infections ...					
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...					
8. Measles ...					
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...					
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3	8.34	=5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...					
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast					
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus					
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm ...					
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	1	7	8	22.24	1
16. Diabetes ...					
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...					
18. Coronary disease, angina ...					
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...					
20. Other heart disease ...	2	3	5	13.90	2
21. Other circulatory disease ...					
22. Influenza ...					
23. Pneumonia ...					
24. Bronchitis ...					
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	2	4	11.12	=3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...					
27. Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea ...					
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...					
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...					
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	2	1	3	8.34	=5
31. Congenital malformations ...					
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...					
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...					
34. All other accidents ...					
35. Suicide ...	2		2	5.56	8
36. Homicide and operations of war ...					
ALL CAUSES:	17	19	36 (*28)	100 (*77.84)	

* Cancer, heart disease and chest disease combined.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was one maternal death during the year. This gives a maternal mortality rate per 1000 total (Live and Still) Births of 18.5 compared with 0.72 for England and Wales. It should be pointed out, however, that no fair comparison can be made on such small figures. If we take the whole of the six authorities, the total number of maternal deaths is

still one but the births total 1674 as opposed to 54 in Thame. The maternal mortality rate for the area is thus 0.60 as compared with 0.72 for England and Wales.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

		Males	Females	Persons	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Thame					
Legitimate	...	—	1	1	
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—	
		<hr/>			
TOTAL	...	—	1	1	18.5
		<hr/>			
England and Wales	27.6*

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths of Infants under four weeks of age during the year.

Rate for England and Wales 18.9*

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford, under the supervision of Dr. R. L. Vollum.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The Thame main water supply was installed in 1904. The source is a 10-inch bore-hole sunk 60 feet into Portland Beds on Kimmeridge Clay and Upper Green Sand. The yield of the bore is scarcely sufficient for the needs of the town and so in 1949 two new 12-inch bore-holes were sunk which will be brought into use when the necessary new pumps have been installed. Delivery of the new plant is still awaited, despite various promises from the makers.

The water is very hard but bacteriological reports on the raw water have always been highly satisfactory. The water is not softened but is

(* per 1000 *related* live births, i.e. births occurring, not during the calendar year 1952 but during the twelve months in which the babies who died were themselves born.)

chlorinated by means of a Candy ‘Autominor’ solution feed doser installed in 1942. From the pumping station the water is lifted through a 6-inch cast iron rising main to an overhead storage tank of 60,000 gallons capacity in the Council’s storeyard.

The average daily consumption is about 105,000 gallons which represents a consumption of about 30 gallons per head of the population. (Domestic consumption about 24 gallons per head; water used for trade purposes about 6 gallons per head; there is no bulk supply of water.)

Of the 1155 occupied dwellings (1144 houses and 11 caravans), 1148 have a piped main water supply (1128 direct into the house and 20 to a stand pipe) and 7 are dependent upon wells, the water from which is piped into the house in 3 cases.

Sewage Disposal. The majority of the houses in the town are connected to the public sewers as the following table demonstrates:

Method of Sewage Disposal	Type of Water Supply		
	Well	Main Water	
		To stand pipe	Piped into house
Chemical Closet	—	11	—
Pail Closet	3	9	25
Water Closet			
To main sewer	1	—	1077
To cesspool or septic tank	3	—	26
TOTAL	7	20	1128

SECTION D
HOUSING

New Construction since 1945

(a) *By the Council*

	Houses			Bungalows for old people
	Bedrooms			
	2	3	4	
Total completed 1945-51 ...	4	59	9	8
Number completed in 1952 ...	4	9	3	—
Number under construction at 31.12.52	18	21	—	—
Total completed and under construction	26	89	12	8

(b) *By Private Enterprise.* Since 1945 20 houses have been erected by private enterprise.

Inspections made, Notices served and Orders made

	Under the Public Health Act 1936	Under the Housing Act 1936
Inspections made ...	89	91
Notices served		
Informal	21	10
Statutory	—	1
Orders made ...	—	—

SECTION E
FOOD INSPECTION

Slaughtering is carried out centrally in Oxford and inspection in the town is limited to cases of animals slaughtered as casualties.

The following items of food were surrendered during the year as unfit for human consumption:

163 lbs. Beef	66 lbs. Prawns
38 lbs. Offal	12 lbs. Jellied Veal
202 lbs. Mutton and Lamb	9 Tins of Luncheon Meat
31 lbs. Bacon	19 Tins of Mandarines
25 lbs. Cooked Ham	1 Tin of Salmon
29¼ lbs. Pork	2 Tins of Pineapples
19 lbs. Pressed Pork	7 Tins of Pears
5 tins of Tomatoes	

Food Poisoning. There were no cases of food poisoning notified during the year.

SECTION F
PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases notified during the year, other than Pulmonary Tuberculosis

					Number of cases notified		
					Male	Female	Total
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
Measles	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
TOTALS					8	7	15

TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases		Transfers into the district		Transfers out of the district and patients classified as recovered		Died	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—

FACTORIES ACTS 1937-1948

(a) *Inspection of Factories*

	Number in Register	Inspections made	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply ...	43	138	—	—
2. Factories in which Section 7 applies	—	—	—	—
3. Other premises	1	7	—	—
TOTALS	44	145	—	—

(b) *Cases in which defects were found*

Defect	Number found	Number remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness	5	5	—
Sanitary conveniences – insufficient	1	1	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	7	7	—
TOTAL	13	13	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948—SECTION 47

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951

No action was taken under these Acts during the year.

SUMMARY OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR RODENT CONTROL

This Council are subscribers to the scheme operated by the Bullingdon R.D.C.

Whenever a report of Rats has been received a message is sent, by telephone, to the Public Health Department of Bullingdon R.D.C. They, in turn, instruct their operator to inspect and carry out treatment. If the infested property is a business house of some kind, then before he commences treatment, the operator requires the owner, or person in charge, to sign a form agreeing to pay all costs of treatment.

In this case Bullingdon render an account to this Council and the Council in turn renders the account to the owner of the business premises. In the case of domestic property, the Council pays all charges, the account for which is rendered annually by Bullingdon R.D.C.

Year 1952

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>No. of Properties Inspected</i>	44	1	22	67
<i>No. of Properties treated</i>	44	1	22	67

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S WORK DURING THE YEAR 1952

Number of different premises visited	...	...	...	...	194
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	558
Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	51
Number of defects or nuisances discovered	...	...	...	...	48
Number of notices served (informal)	...	...	...	...	41
Number of notices served (statutory)	...	...	...	...	1
Number of prosecutions	...	...	...	...	—

NUMBER OF DEFECTS OR NUISANCES ABATED

As to Privies, W.C.s, sink wastes, etc.	...	...	...	...	23
As to Drains or Cesspools	...	...	...	...	49
As to Pigs or other animals	...	...	...	...	4
As to Cowsheds, Dairies and Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	6
As to Deficient or impure water	...	...	...	...	—
As to Unclean houses	...	...	...	...	3
As to Overcrowded houses	...	...	...	...	3
As to Polluted ditches or streams	...	...	...	...	4
As to Insanitary accumulations or deposits	...	...	...	...	3
As to other defects or nuisances	...	...	...	...	37
Number of premises disinfected	...	...	...	...	14
Number of water samples taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	30
Number of wells closed	...	...	...	...	2
Number of wells cleansed, repaired or deepened	...	...	...	...	—
Number of new wells sunk	...	...	...	...	—
Number of houses connected with the water mains	...	...	...	...	32
Number of water certificates granted	...	...	...	...	—
Number of surrenders of unsound or diseased food	...	...	...	...	64
Number of Conservancy closets replaced by W.C.s	...	...	...	...	—
Milkshops on Register	...	...	...	...	4
Milkshops, number of inspections	...	...	...	...	15
Cowsheds and dairy farms on Register	...	...	...	...	16
Cowsheds, number of inspections	...	...	...	...	38
Slaughterhouses, number on Register	...	...	...	...	1
Slaughterhouses, number of inspections	...	...	...	...	8
Piggeries, number of inspections	...	...	...	...	12

BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA
(1) PARISHES

Parish	Area (Acres)	*R.G.'s Mid- 1951 Estimate	Dwellings (Inc. Huts and Caravans)	Rateable Value	Net Product of Penny Rate			Principal Occupa- tion of Inhabitants
				£	£	s.	d.	
Adwell ...	434	92	22	338	1	8	0	Agriculture
Aston Rowant	2924	554	187	2662	10	10	6	Agriculture
Beckley and Stowood	2039	429	116	1452	6	0	4	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Company
Benson ...	2748	2896	392	18349	71	11	2	Agriculture, Morris Motors, Pressed Steel Co., R.A.F. Benson and Didcot
Berrick Salome	560	122	38	345	1	8	7	Agriculture
Brightwell Baldwin	1612	172	53	541	2	4	8	Agriculture
Britwell Salome	1429	184	52	684	2	16	4	Agriculture
Chalgrove ...	2756	807	242	3110	11	11	8	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Chinnor ...	3452	1624	512	7363	30	0	10	Agriculture, Morris Motors, Pressed Steel Co., Cement works and saw mills
Clifton Hampden	1924	1065	131	6233	24	12	8	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Crowell ...	996	62	26	244	1	0	2	Agriculture
Cuddesdon ...	970	367	98	1684	6	0	3	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Culham ...	2051	764	123	4708	18	15	0	Agriculture and light industries in Abingdon
Cuxham with Easington	789	197	53	527	2	3	8	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Denton ...	845	116	39	640	2	6	5	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Dorchester-on- Thames	1954	1487	449	5655	21	1	11	Agriculture, Morris Motors, Pressed Steel Co. and indus- tries in Wallingford
Drayton St. Leonard	1302	314	84	877	3	12	4	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Elsfield ...	1296	130	40	497	2	1	0	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Ewelme ...	2542	484	153	2276	9	7	0	Agriculture and R.A.F. Benson
Forest Hill with Shot- over	2025	3371	963	14610	60	13	0	Industries and offices in Oxford
Garsington ...	2233	986	265	5078	20	17	3	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.

* Since the population of the whole district differed by only 110 between 1951 and 1952 (36,740 as opposed to 36,630) it has not been thought necessary to bring out new parish figures for 1952, and the 1951 figures are for all practical purposes correct for 1952.

Parish	Area (Acres)	*R.G.'s Mid- 1951 Estimate	Dwellings (Inc. Huts and Caravans)	Rateable Value	Net Product of Penny Rate	Principal Occupa- tion of Inhabitants
Great Haseley	4468	632	171	£ 2045	£ s. d. 8 1 10	Agriculture, Morris Motors, Pressed Steel Co. and Iron Works
Great Milton...	2513	804	225	3120	12 13 0	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Holton ...	1717	459	76	3518	14 8 1	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Horspath ...	1281	1008	296	3641	15 4 7	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Lewknor ...	2629	491	145	1528	6 0 10	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Little Milton...	1348	305	86	880	3 11 10	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Littlemore ...	1038	5710	1365	29653	121 1 1	Industries and offices in Oxford and locality
Marsh Baldon	1282	329	96	962	3 19 6	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Old Marston	1011	1591	501	6448	24 5 2	Industries and offices in Oxford and locality
Newington ...	1834	135	45	611	2 10 8	Agriculture
Nuneham	2108	763	80	2616	10 16 9	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Courtenay						
Pyrton ...	3295	235	73	1178	4 18 2	Agriculture
Sandford-on- Thames	1005	505	186	2020	8 0 0	Agriculture, Morris Motors, Pressed Steel Co., paper mills and concrete block company.
Shirburn ...	2421	210	64	820	3 7 3	Agriculture
South Weston	460	70	20	210	17 5	Agriculture
Stadhampton	2432	670	187	1835	7 10 2	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Stanton St. John	2733	421	120	2599	10 13 0	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Stoke Talmage	869	62	24	222	17 10	Agriculture
Sydenham ...	1548	225	86	712	2 15 4	Agriculture
Tetsworth ...	3318	375	120	1556	6 1 11	Agriculture, Light Engineering, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Thomley ...	564	70	17	150	12 5	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Tiddington with Albury	1096	297	105	1364	4 17 7	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Towersey ...	1380	300	96	1232	4 17 10	Agriculture
Toot Baldon	1112	208	45	488	1 17 11	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.

* See footnote on p. 42.

Parish	Area (Acres)	*R.G.'s Mid- 1951 Estimate	Dwellings (Inc. Huts and Caravans)	Rateable Value	Net Product of Penny Rate			Principal Occupa- tion of Inhabitants
Warborough...	1696	748	214	£ 3086	£	s.	d.	Agriculture, indus- tries in Walling- ford and Harwell Atomic Energy Re- search Establish- ment
Waterperry ...	1936	146	39	427	1	15	9	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Waterstock ...	963	113	30	329	1	7	1	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Watlington ...	4149	1880	513	7842	32	8	9	Agriculture, Morris Motors, Pressed Steel Co. and furni- ture factory
Wheatfield ...	740	48	14	174		14	5	Agriculture, Morris Motors and Pressed Steel Co.
Wheatley ...	1003	1637	463	7112	28	6	9	Agriculture, Morris Motors, Pressed Steel Co., Grass Pro- ducts, Sawmills, Light Engineering and British Rail- ways
Woodeaton ...	788	70	22	338	1	8	0	Agriculture
TOTALS ...	91618	*36740	9562	£166559	£670	18	9	

* See footnote on p. 42

(2) SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	91618
Population:							
R.G.'s Mid-year Estimate (30.6.52)	...	...					36630
R.G.'s Mid-year Estimate (30.6.51), Home Popu- lation	...	...	...	...	...	...	36740
Census (1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	34996
Number of Inhabited Houses (1952)				...	...		8760
(1951)				...	...		8331
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...			£166559
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...				£671

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The district is predominantly agricultural. There are a number of light industries, sawmills and a cement works. Many people travel daily into Oxford to work, particularly at Morris Motors and the Pressed Steel Company. The principal occupations of the inhabitants of each parish are detailed on pp. 42-4.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

		Males	Females	Persons	Live Birth Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude Corrected	
Bullingdon						
Legitimate	...	315	295	610		
Illegitimate	...	19	22	41		
TOTAL		334	317	651	17.8	18.0
England and Wales		...	...	...	...	15.3

STILL BIRTHS

		Males	Females	Persons	Still Birth Rate (per 1000 total births)	
Bullingdon						
Legitimate	...	4	5	9		
Illegitimate		—	1	1		
TOTAL		4	6	10	15.1	
England and Wales		...	...	...	...	22.6

DEATHS

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

		Males	Females	Persons	Death Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude Corrected	
Bullingdon	...	179	142	321	8.8	9.1
England and Wales			...	...	11.3	

CAUSES OF DEATH AS CLASSIFIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL

	Male	Female	Persons	As a per-centage of the total	Order of fre-quency
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	1	2	.62	=23
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	3	1	4	.24	=13
3. Syphilitic disease ...	2	1	3	.93	=19
4. Diphtheria ...					
5. Whooping Cough ...					
6. Meningococcal infections ...					
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...					
8. Measles ...					
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...					
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	3	10	3.10	=11
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	13	1	14	4.34	6
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast		4	4	1.24	=13
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus		2	2	.62	=23
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm ...	15	14	29	9.00	5
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...		4	4	1.24	=13
16. Diabetes ...		1	1	.31	=26
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	28	16	44	13.64	2
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	25	11	36	11.20	3
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	2	2	4	1.24	=13
20. Other heart disease ...	20	31	51	15.81	1
21. Other circulatory disease ...	3	8	11	3.41	=9
22. Influenza ...	1		1	.31	=26
23. Pneumonia ...	6	6	12	3.72	=7
24. Bronchitis ...	7	3	10	3.10	=11
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	3		3	.93	=19
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	2	4	1.24	=13
27. Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea ...	2	2	4	1.24	=13
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	2	1	3	.93	=19
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	3		3	.93	=19
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...					
31. Congenital malformations ...	1	1	2	.62	=23
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	11	24	35	10.90	4
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	10	1	11	3.41	=9
34. All other accidents ...	10	2	12	3.72	=7
35. Suicide ...	1		1	.31	=26
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	1		1	.31	=26
ALL CAUSES:	179	142	321 (*223)	99.61 (*71.18)	

* Cancer, heart disease and chest disease combined.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths from puerperal causes during the year. In England and Wales the maternal mortality rate was 0.72 maternal deaths per 1000 total (live and still) births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

		Males	Females	Persons	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Bullingdon					
Legitimate	...	6	9	15	
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—	
		<hr/>			
TOTAL	...	6	9	15	23.0
		<hr/>			
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	27.6*

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age.

		Males	Females	Persons	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Bullingdon					
Legitimate	...	4	4	8	
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—	
		<hr/>			
		4	4	8	12.3
		<hr/>			
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	18.9*

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford, under the supervision of Dr. R. L. Vollum.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. During the year mains supplies have been extended to the following Parishes:

Parish	Population
Stadhampton	642
Newington	135

(* per 1000 *related* live births, i.e. births occurring, not during the calendar year 1952 but during the twelve months in which the babies who died were themselves born.)

The Great Haseley scheme was completed during 1952 and at the end of the year work was still in progress at Great and Little Milton and Tiddington. The Clifton Hampden scheme had not been started.

The private supply at Denton was taken over, as foreshadowed in the Annual Report for 1951, but supplies to Warborough and Easington had not been provided by December 31st, 1952.

In those parishes in which water mains are already laid the following additional houses were connected to the mains during the year:

Parish	Number of Houses	Water Undertakers
Aston Rowant	75	Oxford Corporation
Beckley and Stowood	7	ditto
Benson	10	South Oxon Water Co.
Brightwell Baldwin	8	Oxford Corporation
Britwell Salome	1	ditto
Chalgrove	5	ditto
Chinnor	51	ditto
Clifton Hampden	2	ditto
Crowell	3	ditto
Cuxham with Easington	5	ditto
Dorchester-on-Thames	38	ditto
Elsfield	29	ditto
Ewelme	2	South Oxon Water Co.
Forest Hill with Shotover	6	Oxford Corporation
Garsington	1	ditto
Great Haseley	6	ditto
Horspath	2	ditto
Holton	7	ditto
Lewknor	13	ditto
Littlemore	14	ditto
Old Marston	26	ditto
Pyrton	2	ditto
Stanton St. John	12	ditto
Shirburn	2	ditto
Stadhampton	28	ditto
Towersey	34	ditto
Watlington	105	ditto
Waterstock	7	ditto
Waterperry	6	ditto
Wheatley	10	ditto
TOTAL	517	Oxford Corporation 505 South Oxon Water Co. 12

In some instances where a piped water supply is not available the water supplies are deficient in quality or quantity or in both.

(a) *Deficiencies of Quality.* The following table on the bacteriological examination of water samples from sources other than main piped supplies, shows that 85 per cent of the samples taken during the year were potentially dangerous to health.

The corresponding figure for mains supplies is 35 per cent but it should be noted that over half this number was due to a fault developing in the Garsington supply.

*Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples during 1952 from
sources other than main piped supplies.*

Parish	Number of Samples of Water reported as:			Totals
	Satis- factory	Slightly Con- taminated	Grossly Con- taminated	
Benson	1	—	—	1
Berrick Salome	—	3	—	3
Chalgrove	—	—	1	1
Chinnor	—	1	2	3
Clifton Hampden	—	1	—	1
Culham	1	—	—	1
Cuxham with Easington	—	—	2	2
Dorchester-on-Thames	3	2	9	14
Drayton St. Leonard	1	2	2	5
Garsington	—	—	1	1
Great Milton	1	2	3	6
Horspath	1	—	—	1
Marsh Baldon	2	1	1	4
Nuneham Courtenay	—	—	1	1
Sandford-on-Thames	—	—	1	1
Stadhampton	—	—	1	1
Stanton St. John	—	1	—	1
Stoke Talmage	—	—	1	1
Sydenham	1	2	3	6
Tiddington with Albury	—	—	4	4
Towersey	1	—	3	4
Warborough	—	2	4	6
Watlington	1	3	15	19
TOTALS	13	20	54	87
PER CENT	15	23	62	100

*Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples during 1952 from
main piped water supplies.*

Parish	Ministry of Health Classifications				Totals
	Class 1 Highly Satis- factory	Class 2 Satis- factory	Class 3 Suspi- cious	Class 4 Unsatis- factory	
Chalgrove	1	—	—	—	1
Chinnor	1	—	—	—	1
Culham*	1	—	—	—	1
Dorchester-on-Thames	3	—	—	—	3
Garsington	3	—	—	7	10
Great Haseley	—	—	1	—	1
Great Milton	1	—	1	—	2
Lewknor	1	—	—	—	1
Shirburn*	1	—	—	—	1
Sydenham	1	—	—	—	1
Tiddington with Albury	1	—	—	—	1
Towersey	2	—	—	—	2
Warborough	—	—	—	1	1
Watlington: (Private Supply)	4	2	2	1	9
(Public Supply)	2	—	—	—	2
TOTALS	22	2	4	9	37

* Private Mains Supply; remainder from Public Mains Supplies.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT. (9562 DWELLINGS)
(8760 houses, 425 huts, 377 moveable dwellings)

Parish	WATER SUPPLIES						Main sources of supplies	SANITARY ACCOMMODATION		DRAINAGE (see note 3 below)	
	Dwellings connected to							Water Closets	Pail Closets or Privies		
	Piped Supplies			Well Supplies							
	Private		Public	Int.		Ext.					
	Int.	Ext.	Int.	Ext.	Int.	Ext.					
Adwell...	3	—	—	—	7	12	Private wells ...	5	17	—	5
Aston Rowant	11	—	83	—	45	48	Oxford City mains	70	117	16	69
Beckley and Stowood	—	—	91	—	11	14	Oxford City mains	44	72	—	54
Benson	—	—	299	26	21	46	South Oxon. mains	188	204	30	197
Berrick Salome	1	—	6	—	18	13	Private wells ...	17	21	6	16
Brightwell Baldwin	2	1	—	—	12	38	Private wells ...	5	48	—	14
Britwell Salome	10	4	5	—	10	23	Oxford City mains	11	41	—	18
Chalgrove	1	—	37	133	20	51	Oxford City mains	16	226	133	33
Chinnor	9	12	244	—	203	44	Oxford City mains	218	294	—	322
Clifton Hampden†	6	2	2	—	17	104	Private wells and part Oxford City mains	35	96	31	30
Crowell	—	—	19	—	—	7	Oxford City mains	14	12	—	17
Cuddesdon	—	—	49	39	—	10	Council mains	41	57	20	50
Culham	46	36	—	—	18	23	Private borehole	49	74	26	23
Cuxham with Easington	—	13	13	—	14	13	Oxford City mains	16	37	—	27
Denton	—	—	38	8	—	18	Private stand pipes	15	24	—	16
Dorchester-on-Thames	—	—	9	190	106	115	Oxford City mains	99	350	184	122
Drayton St. Leonard	2	—	29	—	30	43	Private wells ...	38	46	—	59
Elsfield	2	9	110	—	—	—	Oxford City mains	11	29	—	20
Ewelme	31	2	919	—	4	6	South Oxon. mains	47	106	12	64
Forest Hill with Shotover	—	—	160	25	9	10	Oxford City mains	851	112	700	187
Garsington	—	—	9	99	3	3	Council mains	105	160	18	136
Great Haseley	7	1	9	11	33	110	Oxford City mains	61	110	—	106

Great Milton†	...	16	2	16	—	92	99	Private wells ...	...	84	141	12	143
Holton	...	9	—	54	1	3	9	Oxford City mains	...	41	35	—	54
Horspath	...	12	—	240	27	8	9	Oxford City mains	...	193	103	10	130
Lewknor	...	—	—	33	—	59	53	Oxford City mains	...	37	108	12	72
Little Milton†	...	—	—	16	—	30	40	Private wells ...	...	28	58	10	42
Littlemore	...	6	—	1306	31	7	15	Oxford City mains	...	1304	61	1306	18
Marsh Baldon	...	10	1	—	—	37	48	Private wells ...	...	21	75	—	28
Old Marston	...	—	—	356	133	2	10	Oxford City mains	...	473	28	349	6
Newington	...	3	—	4	—	14	24	Oxford City mains	...	20	25	—	28
Nuneham Courtenay	...	14	—	—	—	25	41	Private wells ...	...	13	67	—	17
Pyrton	...	3	—	—	—	34	36	Oxford City mains	...	18	55	—	35
Sandford-on-Thames	...	—	—	107	67	2	10	Oxford City mains	...	93	93	—	67
Shirburn	...	10	—	2	—	11	41	Private mains & City mains	...	11	53	13	35
South Weston	...	—	—	—	—	9	11	Private wells ...	...	4	16	—	9
Stadhampton	...	24	1	39	26	61	36	Oxford City mains	...	75	112	—	117
Stanton St. John	...	23	2	79	—	6	10	Oxford City mains	...	54	66	20	63
Stoke Talmage	...	—	—	—	—	4	20	Private wells ...	...	3	21	—	11
Sydenham	...	2	—	9	6	23	46	St'd pipesup. from pvt. b'ehole	...	19	67	8	30
Tetsworth	...	—	—	16	80	24	—	Private wells & Council mains	...	27	93	16	22
Thomley	...	—	—	2	15	—	—	Bucks Water Board to huts	...	2	15	19	2
Tiddington with Albury†	...	21	—	—	23	36	25	Private and Parish wells	...	50	55	14	47
Toot Baldon	...	5	—	—	—	13	27	Private wells ...	...	8	37	—	9
Towersey	...	—	—	35	—	19	42	Oxford City mains	...	26	70	10	40
Warborough†	...	4	—	19	—	103	88	Private wells ...	...	82	132	12	125
Waterperry	...	—	—	9	—	12	18	Oxford City mains	...	10	29	—	26
Waterstock	...	—	—	7	—	7	16	Oxford City mains	...	4	26	—	11
Watlington	...	11	—	205	2	157	138	Oxford City mains	...	403	110	—	36
Wheatfield	...	—	7	—	—	3	4	Private wells ...	...	4	10	—	7
Wheatley	...	—	—	417	—	26	20	Oxford City mains	...	369	94	375	29
Woodeaton	...	5	2	—	—	12	3	Oxford City mains	...	9	13	—	19
TOTALS	...	309	95	5106	942	1420	1690			5441	4121	3362	2863

NOTES: (1) Although the figures given are as accurate as possible many of them are of necessity estimates as it is obviously impracticable to inspect every house in the district every year.
†(2) Parishes marked with a † are those in which new works in connection with water supply are planned or under construction.
(3) Houses with inadequate drainage are excluded from the figures given under Drainage.

Sewage Disposal. The table on pages 50-51 summarizes the drainage and closet arrangements of each parish and their relationship to the sources of water supply.

Work has been proceeding on the sewerage scheme at Chinnor during the year, and it is anticipated that it will be completed early in 1953. The scheme serves the parish of Chinnor with the exception of the Chinnor Hills district.

The Council is still awaiting the starting date for the Benson and Ewelme scheme.

The Nuneham Courtenay scheme was rejected by the Ministry and the extension to Spring Lane, Littlemore was not proceeded with during the year.

About £500 worth of work was done in modifying the Watlington sewerage system.

SECTION D

HOUSING

New Construction since 1945. The table on pages 55 and 56 summarizes the provision of new houses which has been made since 1948.

The new houses erected in the district during 1952 are detailed below:

Parish	Houses Erected By							
	Local Authority							Private Enterprise
	No.	Types (See footnote p. 72)						No.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
Aston Rowant ...	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	1
Beckley and Stowood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Benson ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Chalgrove ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chinnor ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cuddesdon ...	8	2	2	4	—	—	—	—
Culham ...	26	6	10	10	—	—	—	—
Denton ...	6	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
Dorchester-on-Thames	12	2	2	4	—	4	—	3
Ewelme ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Forest Hill with Shot-over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Garsington ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Great Haseley ...	6	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
Holton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Little Milton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Littlemore ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Old Marston ...	27	—	6	21	—	—	—	2
Stadhampton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stanton St. John ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tetsworth ...	8	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Tiddington with Albury ...	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Warborough ...	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Waterperry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Watlington ...	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	1
Wheatley ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
TOTALS ...	139	10	58	51	14	4	2	25

Parish	Houses Inspected					Total Number of Houses		
	Categories				Total	Under £20 R.V.	Over £20 R.V.	In each Parish
	1	2	3	4				
Adwell ...	8	10	7	—	25	21	1	22
Aston Rowant ...	12	55	55	15	137	159	26	185
Beckley and Stowood ...	14	25	18	34	91	91	22	113
Benson ...	114	46	115	11	286	297	73	370
Berrick Salome	8	5	12	2	27	35	1	36
Brightwell Baldwin ...	3	13	26	1	43	43	8	51
Britwell Salome	8	16	21	2	47	47	5	52
Chalgrove ...	4	31	41	8	84	97	10	107
Chinnor ...	78	139	127	29	373	430	76	506
Clifton Hampden	5	25	60	16	106	106	25	131
Crowell ...	—	—	—	—	—	22	3	25
Cuddesdon ...	38	36	13	5	92	92	6	98
Culham ...	3	4	59	7	73	99	20	119
Cuxham with Easington ...	8	17	11	8	44	49	4	53
Denton ...	14	10	3	5	32	32	7	39
Dorchester-on- Thames ...	59	64	55	21	199	214	44	258
Drayton St. Leonard ...	33	21	13	2	69	71	11	82
Elsfield ...	6	8	14	6	34	34	6	40
Ewelme ...	27	55	31	21	134	134	18	152
Forest Hill with Shotover ...	704	44	32	19	799	825	125	950
Garsington ...	53	56	41	25	175	204	23	227
Great Haseley ...	28	40	54	9	131	148	22	170
Great Milton ...	70	65	51	8	194	197	24	221
Holton ...	3	—	2	6	11	66	9	75
Horspath ...	101	35	30	9	175	175	24	199
Lewknor ...	12	33	31	22	98	112	33	145
Little Milton ...	19	20	30	9	78	78	8	86
Littlemore ...	1128	112	41	16	1297	1297	37	1334
Marsh Baldon ...	3	15	34	24	76	76	18	94
Old Marston ...	219	20	8	—	247	285	78	363
Newington ...	15	6	12	5	38	42	3	45
Nuneham Courtenay ...	—	17	43	14	74	74	6	80
Pyrton ...	12	26	25	3	66	66	7	73
Sandford-on- Thames ...	16	41	34	19	110	110	9	119
Shirburn ...	8	32	16	2	58	58	6	64
South Weston ...	1	10	6	—	17	17	3	20
Stadhampton ...	52	58	47	7	164	169	16	185
Stanton St. John	31	38	39	15	123	97	22	119
Stoke Talmage...	—	10	8	—	18	21	3	24
Sydenham ...	4	25	30	7	66	75	11	86
Tetsworth ...	5	28	36	6	75	112	8	120
Thomley ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Tiddington with Albury ...	27	14	16	7	64	85	8	93
Toot Baldon ...	—	—	16	21	37	37	8	45
Towersey ...	9	16	31	16	72	83	11	94
Warborough ...	32	78	51	3	164	174	38	212
Waterperry ...	—	—	—	—	—	35	4	39
Waterstock ...	—	—	—	—	—	28	2	30
Watlington ...	1	16	114	11	142	446	66	512
Wheatfield ...	—	3	4	1	8	11	3	14
Wheatley ...	148	151	65	35	399	399	59	458
Woodeaton ...	1	2	—	2	5	16	6	22
TOTALS ...	3144	1591	1628	514	6877	7694	1066	8760
% ...	46	23	24	7	100			

The survey was begun in November 1945. By the close of the year 1952, 6877 houses had been inspected and classified as shown below under the following categories:

CATEGORIES

- Category 1 Satisfactory in all respects.
- Category 2 Minor defects.
- Category 3 Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement.
- Category 4 Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense.

HUTS AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

(a) *Number of hutted sites and number of occupied huts on 31st December, 1952.*

Hut Sites	Number of occupied huts thereon
Hampden Estate, Chalgrove	135
Mount Farm and Field Farm Estates, Dorchester	185
Three Pigeons Camp, Milton Common	11
TOTAL	331

Parts of the following hut sites are in the Rural District but they are administered by the Local Authorities named.

- (i) The Slade Camp, Headington. (Horspath Parish.)
Administered by Oxford Corporation 80 huts
- (ii) Wormingham Camp, Oakley. (Thomley Parish.)
Administered by Aylesbury R.D.C. 14 huts

(b) *Moveable Dwellings.* Licensed sites and dwellings on 31st December, 1952, are detailed in the table on p. 57.

PROVISION OF NEW HOUSES IN THE PERIOD 1948-1952

[illegible]

Forest Hill with	...	138	108	69	149	139	129	732	46	296	218	136	34	2	38	13	19	13	25	57	165
Shotover	...	—	—	—	16	—	—	16	—	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	6
Garsington	...	—	—	—	18	—	—	18	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Great Haseley	...	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Milton	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Holton	...	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Horspath	...	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Lewknor	...	—	—	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Little Milton	...	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Littlemore	...	30	—	—	40	—	—	40	—	6	4	30	—	—	11	—	—	—	1	2	14
Marsh Baldon	...	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
Old Marston	...	30	—	—	180	—	—	180	—	82	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	26	28
Newington	...	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nuneham	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Courtenay	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Pyrton	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sandford-on-	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thames	...	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shirburn	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Weston	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stadhampton	...	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	5
Stanton St. John	...	12	—	—	20	—	—	20	2	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Stoke Talmage	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sydenham	...	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	8	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tetsworth	...	—	—	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thomley	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tiddington with	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albury	...	—	—	—	14	—	—	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Toot Baldon	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Towersey	...	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	2	2	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Warborough	...	—	—	—	28	—	—	28	—	16	12	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	4	8
Waterperry	...	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Waterstock	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watlington	...	—	—	—	36	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Wheatfield	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	9
Wheatley	...	6	—	—	50	—	—	50	20	10	10	—	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	—
Woodeaton	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8
TOTALS	...	138	108	69	149	139	129	732	46	296	218	136	34	2	38	13	19	13	25	57	165

PARISH	Total number of caravans stationed in the Parish on 31st December 1952	Land licensed for the stationing of caravans Public Health Act 1936 Sect. 269 (1) (i)			Number of single licences issued to individuals to station a single caravan in the district Public Health Act 1936, Sect. 269 (1) (ii)	Distribution of caravans. Number of sites and number of caravans each can accommodate in each Parish																Total No. of Vans sites can accommo- date
		Number of Sites	Total number of caravans for which sites licensed	Number of caravans on site on 31.12.52*		Number of Caravans on a site																
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	16	20	32	48	68	86		
Aston Rowant ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Beckley and Stowood ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Benson ...	22	3	16	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Berrick Salome ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Brightwell Baldwin ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Chinnor ...	6	1	32	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Crowell ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Culham ...	4	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Dorchester-on-Thames	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Drayton St. Leonard ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ewelme ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Forest Hill with Shotover	13	2	10	10	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Garsington ...	38	4	31	31	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Great Haseley ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Great Milton ...	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Holton ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Horspath ...	17	1	9	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Littlemore ...	31	3	25	22	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Marsh Baldon ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Old Marston ...	138	6	171	133	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180
Sandford-on-Thames	67	2	74	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74
Stadhampton ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Stanton St. John	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tiddington with Albury	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Towersey ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Warborough ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Watlington ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wheatley ...	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
TOTALS	377	24	373	292 (28)	113	—	55	9	2	6	2	4	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	463

*The figures in parentheses in Column 4 represent the number of caravans on the licensed sites in each parish the tenants of which also hold individual licences issued by the Council.

Demand for Houses. At the end of 1952 there were 1500 applications for council houses outstanding. To replace unfit houses, to abate overcrowding, to rehouse families now living in huts and to meet the increased demand for housing of a growing population, it is estimated that approximately 1200 houses are required. It will be seen from the housing table on pp. 55 and 56 that an average of 120 council houses per annum were erected in the district as a whole, between 1948 and 1952.

Houses dealt with under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936

During the year, two houses were reconditioned after undertakings given by the owners were accepted by the Council; one house is at Towersey and the other at Watlington.

Part of a cottage at Warborough, which was subject to a Closing Order, was demolished.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Routine slaughtering is carried out centrally and meat inspection in the district is limited to the examination of animals slaughtered as casualties.

Carcases inspected and condemned

One leg of pork	(14½ lbs.)	Bruised
Carcase and organs of one calf	(46 lbs.)	Moribund
Carcase and organs of one pig	(110 lbs.)	Peritonitis
Carcase and organs of one lamb	(30 lbs.)	Oedema
Carcase and organs of one pig	(160 lbs.)	Generalized Tuberculosis
Carcase and organs of one sow	(250 lbs.)	Fever and Oedema
Two shoulders of sheep's carcase	(15 lbs.)	Bruised
One sheep's liver	(2 lbs.)	Fatty degeneration
44 lbs. Beef		Bone taint
Nine sheep's plucks	(36 lbs.)	
Five sheep's heads	(24 lbs.)	
Lambs' sweetbreads	(4 lbs.)	
Shoulder of Pork	(2 lbs.)	

Food inspected and condemned

(a) <i>Meat Products</i>	Cooked Ham	17 lbs.	1 tin
	Bacon	5 lbs.	—
	Pork Luncheon Meat	16 lbs.	2 tins
	Luncheon Meat	300 oz.	25 tins
	Minced Beef Loaf	12 oz.	1 tin
	Beasts' Entrails (Sausage skins)	—	2837 sets
(b) <i>Dairy Produce</i>	Evaporated Milk		15 tins
	Condensed Milk		2 tins
	Cheese	2½ lbs.	
	Imported Cheese	14 lbs.	
	Butter	18 lbs.	
(c) <i>Fruit Products</i>	Raspberry Jam		9 tins
	Tomatoes		1 tin
	Golden Plums		1 tin
	Prunes		1 tin
	Grapefruit		1 tin
	Apricots		1 tin
(d) <i>Vegetable Products</i>	Beans in tomato	10 oz.	1 tin
	Peas	28 oz.	1 tin

Food Poisoning

Two cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. Both occurred in young children and both were at Dorchester Camp where sanitary and living conditions generally are deplorable.

Fortunately, neither case was serious. In both, the organism isolated from the stool was *Salmonella typhimurium*. As so often happens, it was impossible, by the time the notification was received, to obtain any samples of food eaten during the incubation period. Duck-egg, the commonest source of *Salmonella typhimurium*, had not been eaten in either case.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases notified during the year, other than Pulmonary Tuberculosis

						Number of cases notified		
						Male	Female	Total
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	27	30	57
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	28	24	52
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
TOTALS						77	74	151

TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases		Transfers into the district		Transfers out of the district and patients classified as recovered		Died	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary	18	11	7	7	12	6	3	1
Non-Pulmonary	1	5	2	2	2	3	—	1

FACTORIES ACTS 1937-1948

(a) Inspection of Factories

	Number in Register	Inspec-tions made	Written Notices served	Occupiers Prose-cuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply	32	22	5	—
2. Factories in which Section 7 applies	70	70	6	—
3. Other premises	20	10	—	—
TOTALS	122	102	11	—

(b) *Cases in which defects were found*

Defect	Number found	Number remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness... ..	6	6	—
Sanitary Conveniences			
Insufficient	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	4	4	—
TOTALS	11	10	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

Section 47

No action was taken under this Section of the Act during the year, nor under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

Section 50

As it appeared that no other suitable arrangements had been, or were being made, arrangements were made under this Section of the Act for the burial of two persons who were found dead in the following parishes: Benson 1, Littlemore 1.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following is an analysis of the work carried out during the year under this Act.

Item	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All others (including business & industrial)	
1. Number of properties inspected as result of (a) notifications or (b) otherwise	(a) 4	169	9	11	193
	(b) 46	593	58	18	715
2. Number of properties (under 1) found to be infested by rats and mice	Major: 8	1	5	—	14
	Minor: 27	526	42	14	609
3. Number of properties (under 2) treated to exterminate these vermin	35	*607	*49	*15	*706

4. Number of 'Block' control schemes carried out ... 49

5. Estimated number of rats and mice destroyed ... 16,000

* These figures include some houses not found to be infected, in the 'Block' control scheme.

**SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S WORK
DURING THE YEAR 1952**

Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	2800
Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	422
Number of notices served (Informal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	276
Number of notices served (Statutory)	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

Number of Defects or Nuisances abated

As to privies, W.C.s, sink wastes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
As to drains and cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
*As to disrepair of houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
As to overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
As to factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
As to insanitary accumulations or deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
As to polluted ditches or streams	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
As to animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
As to refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Number of water samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Number of food seizures or surrenders	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Number of houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Number of houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Number of houses in which bedding was disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nature of repairs carried out:							
Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
External walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Doors	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Grates	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Staircases	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Gutterings	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Coppers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chimney Stacks	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Decorations	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

* Carried out as the result of informal action.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR
BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

		Males	Females	Persons	Live Birth Rate (per 1000 of the home population)	
					Crude	Corrected
Henley R.D.						
Legitimate	...	174	158	332		
Illegitimate	...	9	3	12		
<hr/>						
TOTAL	...	183	161	344	17.3	18.5
<hr/>						
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	15.3	

STILL BIRTHS

		Males	Females	Persons	Still Birth Rate (per 1000 total births)	
Henley R.D.						
Legitimate	...	2	2	4		
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—		
<hr/>						
TOTAL	...	2	2	4		11.5
<hr/>						
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	22.6

DEATHS

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

		Males	Females	Persons	Death Rate (per 1000 of the home population)	
					Crude	Corrected
Henley R.D.	...	103	87	190	9.6	9.0
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	11.3	

CAUSES OF DEATH AS CLASSIFIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL

	Male	Female	Persons	As a per-centage of the total	Order of fre-quency
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	3		3	1.59	=12
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	1		1	.53	=20
3. Syphilitic disease ...					
4. Diphtheria ...					
5. Whooping Cough ...					
6. Meningococcal infections ...					
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...					
8. Measles ...					
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	1	2	1.06	=16
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	2	7	3.71	=7
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	3		3	1.59	=12
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast		2	2	1.06	=16
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus		1	1	.53	=20
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm ...	9	8	17	9.01	5
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	1		1	.53	=20
16. Diabetes ...	1	1	2	1.06	=16
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	13	15	28	14.84	2
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	16	7	23	12.19	3
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	1	2	1.06	=16
20. Other heart disease ...	18	19	37	19.61	1
21. Other circulatory disease ...	3	4	7	3.71	=7
22. Influenza ...					
23. Pneumonia ...	4	5	9	4.77	6
24. Bronchitis ...	5		5	2.65	=10
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...		1	1	.53	=20
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	3		3	1.59	=12
27. Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea ...		1	1	.53	=20
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	1	2	3	1.59	=12
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	1		1	.53	=20
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...					
31. Congenital malformations ...	1		1	.53	=20
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	7	11	18	9.54	4
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	5		5	2.65	=10
34. All other accidents ...	1	5	6	3.18	9
35. Suicide ...		1	1	.53	=20
36. Homicide and operations of war ...					
ALL CAUSES:	103	87	190 (*136)	100 (*72.08)	

* Cancer, heart disease and chest disease combined.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths from puerperal causes during the year. In England and Wales the maternal mortality rate was 0.72 maternal deaths per 1000 total (live and still) births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

	Males	Females	Persons	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Henley R.D.				
Legitimate ...	5	7	12	
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—	
	<hr/>			
TOTAL ...	5	7	12	32.0
	<hr/>			
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	27.6*

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

	Males	Females	Persons	Neo-Natal Mor- tality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age				
Henley R.D.				
Legitimate ...	5	5	10	
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—	
	<hr/>			
Total	5	5	10	29.1
	<hr/>			
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	18.9*

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford, under the supervision of Dr. R. L. Vollum.

As the Public Health Laboratory at the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, is nearer to Henley than the Oxford Laboratory, some practitioners prefer to send their specimens there.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. Of the 3472 houses inspected in the course of the Rural Housing Survey, 2919 are now supplied with main water, 415 are dependent upon wells and 138 are without a separate water supply.

Main water is supplied from a number of sources.

(a) *Henley Water Company* supplies Badgemore, Harpsden and parts of Rotherfield Greys, Shiplake and Peppard. The sources of supply are

(* per 1000 *related* live births, i.e. births occurring, not during the calendar year 1952 but during the twelve months in which the babies who died were themselves born.)

two bore-holes each sunk 200 feet into middle chalk. The one at Greys Road, Henley, is 8 inches in diameter, the other at Reading Road, Harpsden is 12 inches in diameter. Both supplies are chlorinated and softened by the base exchange process from 19°—21° (Clark) to between 8° and 9° (Clark). The supply is abundant and constant. Monthly samples taken by the Water Company and quarterly samples taken by the Council's officers have always demonstrated the water to be highly satisfactory.

(b) *South Oxfordshire Water Undertaking.* ~~Area of supply.~~ I am much indebted to the Engineer and Surveyor of the Henley R.D., M. R. Gethin, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.I., for this report on the South Oxfordshire Water Undertaking. The Company's Statutory Supply Area covers 40 square miles, with a distribution of 150 miles of mains. The population served is 26,000 and in addition a bulk supply is provided for approximately 3000 persons resident in Bullingdon.

Sources of supply for main district. The source of supply consists of two boreholes, Nos. 3 and 4, sited at the main works and constructed in 1942 and 1946 respectively, and having a total depth of 162 feet and 175 feet respectively.

The maximum yield from these two boreholes is estimated from tests to be two million gallons per day. The water is chlorinated but there is no water softening process, although the water is hard.

The original wells Nos. 1 and 2 are filled in and not now used, these being abandoned due to mild contamination.

Goring and South Stoke areas. Goring, Streatley, South Stoke and Moulsoford are supplied from a borehole in Streatley, having a capacity of 288,000 gallons per day, delivering to Streatley Reservoir (capacity 280,000 gallons), Cleve Reservoir (85,000 gallons) and Moulsoford Reservoir (30,000 gallons).

The average consumption for these areas is 125,000 gallons per day and supplies will be adequate for Goring when consumption increases subsequent to the carrying out of the main drainage scheme.

Storage capacity

There are no large storage reservoirs, but only service reservoirs and towers.

These are as follows:

	<i>Capacity</i>
Woodcote Reservoir No. 1	2,428,000 gallons
Woodcote Reservoir No. 2	85,000 „
Nettlebed Reservoir	100,000 „
Cookley Water Tower	50,000 „
Nuffield Water Tower	30,000 „
	<hr/>
Total storage capacity	2,693,000 „
	<hr/>

The total storage capacity represents 2½ days normal consumption.

General Distribution. The supply is pumped from the two boreholes at Goring to the Woodcote Reservoirs. From the Woodcote Reservoirs, which supply a considerable area direct, water is pumped to the Nettlebed Reservoir, the Nuffield Water Tower and the Cookley Green Tower. These latter three are linked so that when one is full, supplies are automatically diverted to the other two. The Nettlebed Reservoir supplies Stoke Row, Checkendon (part), Woodcote (part), Highmoor, Witheridge Hill, Nettlebed, Nuffield, Ipsden Heath, Wellplace.

The Cookley Tower supplies Park Corner, Cookley Green, Swyncombe, Maidensgrove, Russells Water, Pishill, Stonor.

It can be seen that the quantity delivered to the Woodcote Reservoirs is the key to the whole situation. There are two pumps at Goring each with a capacity of 40,000 gallons per hour. At this rate, the pumps could deliver nearly 2,000,000 gallons per day, or the ultimate yield of the two boreholes.

This supply is limited, however, by the sizes of the two rising mains of 9 inch and 6 inch diameter delivering to the Woodcote Reservoir. The two together will only permit a total delivery of 60,000 gallons per hour or 1,440,000 gallons per day. This latter total, therefore, is the maximum available for distribution.

The pumps at Woodcote delivering from the Woodcote Reservoirs to the Nettlebed area have a maximum delivery of just over 300,000 gallons per day.

The above details give the amounts available for distribution.

Consumption. The following table summarizes the position, comparing available amounts and consumption:

Reservoir	Maximum Amount Available per day in gallons	Average Consumption per day in gallons	Peak Consumption during recent drought in gallons
Woodcote	1,440,000	1,000,000	1,359,000
Nettlebed	303,000	200,000	303,000
(ex Parte above)			

It will be seen there is little or no margin, but on the other hand the demand was practically met during a recent drought.

Improvements recently carried out by the Board

A 8"/7" gravitational main, started in 1938, from Woodcote to Kingwood Common, via Nippers Wood, was completed on the 6th August, 1952.

A further length from Nippers Wood to Gallowstree Common is under construction. This will improve supply and provide for a greater draw-off for area around Kingwood Common and to Mapledurham and areas to the East.

A total of approximately £20,000 has been spent by the Company on capital works since 1948.

Improvements Pending. The Company's consulting engineers are preparing a scheme for the laying of a larger rising main (approximately 14" in diameter) which would enable 2,000,000 gallons per day to be delivered to the Woodcote Reservoirs.

With regard to the Nettlebed area, a scheme is now under consideration for augmenting the supply in this area, although the new Woodcote-Kingwood gravitational main may help where the high level (reservoir and tanks) act collaterally with the gravitational supply from Woodcote.

It will be noticed that peak consumption is equal to the maximum supply, and therefore it is fairly urgent that the supply to the Nettlebed area be increased as soon as possible.

Future Consumption. As mentioned previously, existing consumption averages 1,000,000 gallons per day.

With the proposed main drainage schemes for Goring, Sonning Common and Nettlebed, the use of more water on farms and dairies, the continual conversion of sanitary arrangements to water carriage systems, new private houses and Council housing schemes, it is obvious that water consumption will be considerably increased, and it is reasonable to expect a peak demand in the region of 2,000,000 gallons per day within a few years time.

(c) *The Borough of Reading* supplies parts of Whitchurch.

SAMPLING

During the year 28 samples of water were examined bacteriologically. The results of these examinations are as follows:

Main Water Supply Ministry of Health Classification				Well Water Supply (including piped into house)		
Class 1 Highly Satisfactory	Class 2 Satis- factory	Class 3 Sus- picious	Class 4 Unsatis- factory	Satisfac- tory	Slightly Con- taminated	Grossly Con- taminated
12	—	—	—	8	3	5

The table at the close of this Section includes a summary of the types of water supply available in each parish.

Sewage Disposal. Of the 3472 houses inspected in the course of the Rural Housing Survey 205 are now connected to public sewers, 1933 to a cesspool or septic tank and, of the remainder, 424 are drained to a soakaway only and 910 have no drainage at all.

New works carried out, in preparation or proposed.

With the need for restriction of capital expenditure progress with the preparation of the schemes for Sewers at Goring, Nettlebed, Sonning Common and Whitchurch has been halted.

The purchase of land for the outfall works and pumping stations has, however, continued.

The Henley R.D, have made a further application for a complete sewerage scheme for Goring. The Minister of Housing and Local Government have now agreed that this shall go forward, but in 3 stages. Stage 1—commencing date October 1953—comprising the construction of the whole of the sewerage plant and the sewerage of the northern third of Goring, which includes the new housing site and the area round the water works, and is thus by far the most important part of the whole scheme.

An application was also received from the Air Ministry for Chazey Road and Upper Warren Avenue to be provided with main sewers but the cost of carrying out this work was considered excessive having regard to the number of private properties which could be served and it was therefore felt that the Air Ministry should bear the cost of providing the scheme.

SUMMARY OF TYPE OF WATER SUPPLY, DRAINAGE ARRANGEMENTS AND CLOSET PROVISION

Parish	Drainage				Water				Sanitation				TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES
	To Sewer	Soak- away	Cesspool or septic tank	None	Main	Wells (Piped)	Wells (Ext.)	Without Separate Supply	W.C.	Pail Closet	Chemi- cal Closet	Vault Closet	
Nuffield ...	—	2	45	18	58	—	7	—	41	19	5	—	65
Pishill-with-Stonor ...	—	24	19	56	38	16	31	14	23	57	15	4	99
Swyncombe ...	—	2	29	62	43	9	30	11	20	57	14	2	93
Nettlebed ...	—	15	86	53	137	4	11	2	76	69	9	—	154
Bix ...	—	12	77	30	96	5	9	9	59	51	9	—	119
Crowmarsh ...	—	33	75	62	130	1	31	8	52	106	10	2	170
Rotherfield Greys ...	—	8	54	20	78	1	3	—	41	34	7	—	82
Higmoor ...	—	1	37	31	57	—	9	3	30	35	4	—	69
Rotherfield Peppard ...	—	14	96	51	148	—	4	9	78	75	8	—	161
South Stoke ...	—	4	50	35	71	—	13	5	32	57	—	—	89
Woodcote ...	—	26	99	23	127	10	9	2	75	53	20	—	148
Harpsden ...	—	11	66	13	85	2	1	2	50	32	8	—	90
Kidmore End ...	10	8	176	56	223	10	11	6	176	65	9	—	250
Sonning Common ...	—	7	225	70	276	11	14	1	205	85	10	2	302
Stoke Row ...	—	45	53	35	112	1	20	—	41	77	15	—	133
Ipsden ...	—	23	34	18	41	5	20	9	29	37	8	1	75
Checkendon ...	—	20	63	24	90	9	7	1	41	60	6	—	107
Goring ...	—	25	239	52	280	11	11	14	173	133	10	—	316
Shiplake ...	—	17	146	54	198	2	10	7	113	93	10	1	217
Goring Heath ...	—	55	104	73	216	10	3	3	91	124	17	—	232
Dunsden ...	151	33	89	28	265	15	7	14	213	77	11	—	301
Whitchurch ...	9	13	42	6	45	6	10	9	36	25	9	—	70
Mapledurham ...	35	26	29	40	105	8	8	9	65	45	19	1	130
	205	424	1933	910	2919	136	279	138	1760	1466	233	13	3472
As a percentage of total. (1951 figure in parentheses)	5.9% (5.8)	12.2% (13.2)	55.7% (54.8)	26.2% (26.2)	84.1% (83.1)	3.9% (4.8)	8.0% (8.1)	4.0% (4.0)	50.7% (50.4)	42.2% (42.2)	6.7% (6.9)	.4% (.5)	

SECTION D

HOUSING

Rural Housing Survey

The undermentioned figures show the categories of cottages under a rateable value of £20 as at 1st January, 1953. The figures have been revised into the new parishes following the Alteration of Rural Parishes Order, 1952.

Date Originally Inspected	Parish	Categories				Total	Those over £20 R.V.
		1	2	3	4		
1945	Nuffield ...	24	11	29	1	65	10
"	Pishill ...	22	44	30	3	99	11
"	Swyncombe ...	19	58	14	2	93	11
"	Nettlebed ...	66	67	14	7	154	31
"	Bix ...	54	51	12	2	119	28
"	Crowmarsh ...	68	42	52	8	170	35
"	R. Greys ...	32	40	8	2	82	31
1946	Highmoor ...	24	38	6	1	69	31
"	R. Peppard ...	49	72	40	—	161	96
"	South Stoke ...	49	16	24	—	89	18
"	Woodcote ...	85	20	42	1	148	26
"	Harpsden ...	25	46	19	—	90	42
1947	Kidmore End ...	108	99	41	2	250	74
"	Sonning Common	135	141	25	1	302	68
"	Stoke Row ...	50	38	44	1	133	26
1948	Ipsden ...	17	28	30	—	75	15
"	Checkendon ...	45	25	35	2	107	22
1948/49	Goring ...	167	90	57	2	316	154
"	Shiplake ...	62	82	66	7	217	126
1949	Goring Heath ...	68	67	94	3	232	35
"	Dunsden ...	171	55	73	2	301	136
"	Whitchurch ...	28	19	23	—	70	48
1950	Mapledurham ...	30	63	32	5	130	287
Totals		1398	1212	810	52	3472	1361

(Note: this table excludes all post-war cottages)

The Survey was begun in 1945 and completed in 1950 by which time *3482 houses had been inspected. Houses were placed in one of the following categories:

Key to Categories:

- Category 1 Satisfactory in all respects
 Category 2 Minor defects
 Category 3 Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement.
 Category 4 Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense.

During the year 1952, further reconstruction and repair resulted in more cottages being improved and in consequence recategorized.

The table above records the categories into which the *3482 houses now fall.

* The original number of 3482 has now been reduced to 3472 by the conversion of certain unsatisfactory multiple properties into a lower number of modernized units.

HENLEY RURAL DISTRICT

Parish	Local Authority						Private enterprise					
	Number completed in Year(s)						Number completed in year(s)					
	1946-7	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1946-7	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Bix ...	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Checkendon ...	—	—	8	4	—	6	1	—	—	—	1	—
Crowmarsh ...	4	14	—	—	6	18	1	2	1	—	3	2
Eye and Dunsden	—	—	—	—	16	30	1	—	—	1	—	—
Goring ...	—	—	10	—	—	20	—	—	2	—	3	—
Goring Heath ...	4	—	4	—	—	20	—	1	1	—	4	1
Harpsden ...	—	—	—	—	6	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highmoor ...	—	14	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
Ipsden ...	—	—	—	8	—	6	2	1	—	—	3	—
Kidmore End ...	—	—	2	—	—	10	2	5	2	—	1	18
Mapledurham ...	—	10	4	—	6	20	2	18	7	1	—	5
Nettlebed ...	—	6	—	—	—	21	14	4	—	—	—	2
Nuffield ...	4	—	—	—	—	4	10	—	—	—	—	—
Pishill-with-Stonor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rotherfield Greys	—	6	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—
Rotherfield Peppard	—	—	—	14	—	14	—	1	2	1	2	2
Shiplake ...	20	—	—	—	—	20	1	—	1	1	—	1
Sonning Common	—	—	12	—	18	40	5	—	—	1	3	5
South Stoke	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke Row	—	12	—	—	—	12	1	—	1	—	—	1
Swyncombe	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Whitchurch	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	3	—	2
Woodcote	—	—	10	4	6	—	4	3	—	—	1	1
TOTALS ...	34	72	50	42	52	297	51	37	19	11	32	43

* Definition of Types:
1. Traditional two bedroom, non-parlour.
2. Traditional three bedroom, parlour.
3. Traditional three bedroom, non-parlour.
4. Pre-fab, three bedroom (Unity and Airey Houses).
5. Traditional bungalows.
6. Traditional four bedroom houses.

Huts and Moveable Dwellings

Hut Sites	Number of occupied huts thereon
Kingwood Camp, Peppard ...	72
Whitchurch Camp ...	46
Garsons Camp, Checkendon ...	6
Crowmarsh Camp ...	4
Nettlebed Camp ...	2
Tanner's Farm Camp ...	28
TOTAL	158

Number of caravan sites licensed ...	1
Number of licences issued to station caravans ...	84

Overcrowding and the demand for new housing. There are 118 families known to be without separate homes and in addition other cases are known in which families are occupying accommodation too small for them.

At the end of 1952 there were 374 applications for Council Houses outstanding. 118 of them were from the people without separate homes, and 99 from occupants of huts converted by the council into living accommodation.

There is no waiting list for private enterprise building.

Inspections made, Notices served and Orders made.

	Under the Public Health Act, 1936	Under the Housing Act, 1936
Inspections made ...	1350	1250
Notices served		
Informal ...	38	102
Statutory ...	12	9
Orders made		
Closing Orders ...	—	—
Demolition Orders ...	—	—
Undertakings not to relet ...	—	—

SECTION E
FOOD INSPECTION

Meat inspection. There are no slaughterhouses in the district in which animals are regularly killed, but occasional emergency slaughtering takes place and some slaughtering of pigs. Pigs are also slaughtered at cottage premises and inspections and examinations carried out.

Food inspection. Eleven voluntary surrenders of unsound food have been made during the year, comprising 41 pounds of beef, 9 tins of tinned meat (hams, pressed beef, etc.) and 45 tins of miscellaneous foods.

Ice-Cream. 35 premises are registered for the sale or storage of ice-cream and one for the manufacture of ice-cream. Frequent samples are taken during the course of the year, and retailers are informed of the results of the tests made.

Food Poisoning. Three cases of food poisoning were notified through medical channels and investigated. Particular attention is given to the inspection of premises where sausages, pies and the like are manufactured and regular inspection made of shops where fish is sold.

SECTION F
PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases notified during the year, other than Pulmonary Tuberculosis

						Number of cases notified		
						Male	Female	Total
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	12
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	24	20	44
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	62	67	129
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	20
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Totals						108	108	216

TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases		Transfers into the district		Transfers out of the district and patients classified as recovered		Died	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary	10	13	5	16	5	17	2	—
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—

FACTORIES ACTS 1937-1948

(a) *Inspections of Factories*

				Number in Register	Inspec- tions made	Written Notices served	Occupiers Prose- cuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply	...	...	...	4	6	—	—
2. Factories in which Section 7 applies	...	...	...	30	45	2	—
3. Other premises	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	...	...	...	34	51	2	—

(b) Cases in which defects were found

Defect	Number found	Number remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences			
1. Insufficient	1	1	—
2. Want of Cleanliness ...	3	3	—
Total ...	4	4	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948—SECTION 47

No action was taken under this Section of this Act during the year, nor under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951.

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S WORK DURING THE YEAR 1952

Number of different premises visited	...	...	...	...	920
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	2850
Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	190
Number of defects or nuisances discovered	...	...	...	...	250
Number of notices served (informal)	...	...	...	...	140
Number of notices served (statutory)	...	...	...	...	21
Number of prosecutions	...	...	...	...	—

NUMBER OF DEFECTS OR NUISANCES ABATED

As to Privies, W.C.s, sink wastes, etc.	...	...	...	...	46
As to Drains or Cesspools	...	...	...	...	105
As to Pigs or other animals	...	...	...	...	4
As to Cowsheds, Dairies and Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	—
As to deficient or impure water	...	...	...	...	12
As to unclean houses	...	...	...	...	4
As to overcrowded houses	...	...	...	...	20
As to polluted ditches or streams	...	...	...	...	6
As to insanitary accumulations or deposits	...	...	...	...	15
As to other defects or nuisances	...	...	...	...	30
Number of premises disinfected	...	...	...	...	36
Number of water samples taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	28
Number of wells closed	...	...	...	...	—
Number of wells cleansed, repaired or deepened	...	...	...	...	3
Number of new wells sunk	...	...	...	...	—
Number of houses connected with water mains	...	...	...	...	26
Number of water certificates granted	...	...	...	...	—
Number of seizures or surrenders of unsound or diseased food	...	...	...	...	28
Number of conservancy closets replaced by W.C.s	...	...	...	...	14
Canal Boats on Register	...	...	...	...	—
Common Lodging Houses on Register	...	...	...	...	—

Milkshops on Register (inc. Dairies)	...	...	...	...	5
Milkshops, number of inspections	...	...	...	...	15
Cowsheds and dairy farms on Register	...	...	...	...	—
Cowsheds, number of inspections	...	...	...	...	—
Slaughterhouses, number on Register	...	...	...	...	—
Slaughterhouses, number of inspections	...	...	...	...	—
Piggeries, number of inspections	...	...	...	...	18

RODENT CONTROL

The Council continue to operate a rodent control service, free to occupiers of domestic dwellings. A small charge is made to business premises. One full-time operator is employed, with transport facilities.

Number of Surveys carried out:

(a) Domestic Dwellings	...	...	615
(b) Agricultural Properties	...	...	71
(c) Business Premises	...	...	34

Number of Treatments 262

Number of Notices Served 3

PLOUGHLEY RURAL DISTRICT

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(1) PARISHES

Parish	Area (Acres)	Esti- mated *Civilian Popula- tion Mid 1952	Civilian Dwell- ings (inc. Huts and Cara- vans)	March 1952 — (Beginning of the Financial year)	
				Rateable Value £	Product of Penny Rate £
Ambrosden	1515	533	41	15727	67 1 7
Ardley	1493	368	108	1124	4 7 10
Arncott	1700	136	42	32316	122 6 2
Begbroke	602	419	97	1783	7 9 3
Blackthorn	2085	264	77	1046	4 3 9
Bletchington	2654	542	188	2125	8 8 8
Bucknell	2152	256	63	875	3 13 10
Caversfield	1131	108	22	5222	22 0 5
Charlton-on-Otmoor	822	312	83	794	3 6 2
Chesterton	3325	741	191	1847	7 1 11
Cottesford	1702	178	53	614	2 9 4
Fencott and Murcott	3333	161	43	446	1 19 1
Finmere	1570	294	72	900	3 15 0
Fringford	1460	356	113	1258	4 14 4
Fritwell	1743	507	155	1774	7 1 2
Godington	1019	57	15	144	10 7
Gosford and Water Eaton	2360	339	104	2302	11 12 8
Hampton Gay and Poyle	1521	140	37	443	1 15 11
Hardwicke-with- Tusmore	1124	100	27	642	2 11 8
Hethe	1425	338	123	1052	3 19 2
Horton-cum-Studley	2237	262	76	945	3 12 10
Islip	2009	633	218	3158	12 12 9
Kidlington	2162	4224	1107	20114	84 7 10
Kirtlington	3582	636	184	2271	10 2 10
Launton	2818	571	174	5438	22 4 4
Lower Heyford	1765	413	129	1200	4 14 7
Merton	1932	172	53	8604	32 7 5
Middleton Stoney	1853	478	65	1243	5 0 9
Mixbury	2449	184	65	754	2 19 0
Newton Purcell-with Shelswell	1424	133	39	414	1 11 3
Noke	794	93	26	298	1 14 8
Oddington	1363	118	32	249	1 2 11
Piddington	2354	252	72	10360	39 3 0
Shipton-on-Cherwell	1058	228	64	2602	10 15 4
Somerton	1977	234	80	1386	7 7 0
Souldern	1496	431	137	1334	5 5 10
Stoke Lyne	3901	270	70	824	3 5 10
Stratton Audley	2308	304	90	1845	7 11 10
Thrupp	666	194	43	472	1 18 3
Upper Heyford	1628	317	101	12795	53 7 4
Wendlebury	1154	218	48	530	2 1 5
Weston-on-the-Green	2483	412	106	2256	9 12 10
Yarnton	1762	894	287	3697	14 7 2
TOTALS	79911	17820	4920	155250	£627 15 6

* Owing to the frequent change in personnel at the services establishments within the district, it is no longer possible to obtain estimates of the Home (i.e. Civilian plus Services) population for each parish. The estimated Home Population for the whole district is given on p. 78.

(2) SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	79911
Population: (Home)	
R.G.'s Mid-year Estimate (30.6.52)	27320
R.G.'s Mid-year Estimate (30.6.51)	25230
Census (April 1951)	24203
Number of Inhabited Houses (1952)	4920

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main occupation of the district is agriculture. There is no major industry but many people travel daily into Oxford to work, particularly at Morris Motors and the Pressed Steel Company. The largest single employer of labour in the district is the Base Ordnance Depot at Arncott. There are also a cement works and a bacon factory.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Persons	Live Birth Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude Corrected	
Ploughley					
Legitimate ...	202	165	367		
Illegitimate ...	7	5	12		
	<hr/>				
TOTAL ...	209	170	379	13.9	19.3
	<hr/>				
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	15.3	

STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Persons	Still Birth Rate (per 1000 total births)	
Ploughley					
Legitimate ...	1	1	2		
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—		
	<hr/>				
TOTAL ...	1	1	2	5.3	
	<hr/>				
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	22.6	

DEATHS

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Males	Females	Persons	Death Rate (per 1000 of the home population) Crude Corrected	
Ploughley ...	104	88	192	7.0	9.7
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	11.3	

CAUSES OF DEATH AS CLASSIFIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL

	Male	Female	Persons	As a per-centage of the total	Order of fre-quency
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...					
2. Tuberculosis, other ...					
3. Syphilitic disease ...					
4. Diphtheria ...					
5. Whooping Cough ...					
6. Meningococcal infections ...		1	1	5.2	=17
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...					
8. Measles ...					
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...					
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2	3	1.56	=13
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	5		5	2.60	=9
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast		5	5	2.60	=9
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus		1	1	.52	=17
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm ...	10	3	13	6.76	5
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	1		1	.52	=17
16. Diabetes ...					
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	10	17	27	14.04	=2
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	15	9	24	12.48	4
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	1		1	.52	=17
20. Other heart disease ...	19	16	35	18.20	1
21. Other circulatory disease ...	4	4	8	4.16	8
22. Influenza ...		1	1	.52	=17
23. Pneumonia ...	5		5	2.60	=9
24. Bronchitis ...	6	4	10	5.20	7
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	1	3	1.56	=13
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...					
27. Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea ...	1		1	.52	=17
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...					
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	2		2	1.04	=15
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...					
31. Congenital malformations ...	2		2	1.04	=15
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	7	20	27	14.04	=2
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	3	2	5	2.60	=9
34. All other accidents ...	9	2	11	5.72	6
35. Suicide ...	1		1	.52	=17
36. Homicide and operations of war ...					
ALL CAUSES:	104	88	192 (*133)	99.96 (*69.16)	

* Cancer, heart disease and chest disease combined.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths from puerperal causes during the year. In England and Wales the maternal mortality rate was 0.72 maternal deaths per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

		Males	Females	Persons	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Ploughley					
Legitimate	...	5	7	12	
Illegitimate	...	1	1	2	
<hr/>					
TOTAL	...	6	8	14	36.9
<hr/>					
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	27.6*

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under four weeks of age

		Males	Females	Persons	Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Ploughley					
Legitimate	...	4	5	9	
Illegitimate	...	1	1	2	
<hr/>					
Total	...	5	6	11	29.9
<hr/>					
England and Wales					18.9*

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford, under the supervision of Dr. R. L. Vollum.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The Oxford City Northern Water Scheme is still in abeyance and meanwhile the Council is continuing its policy of setting up independent water undertakings in villages by making use of local sources of supply.

(*per 1000 *related* live births, i.e. births occurring, not during the calendar year 1952 but during the twelve months in which the babies who died were themselves born).

This the Council is doing in order to avoid the delay which would be inevitable were action postponed until a more comprehensive scheme were practicable. The individual undertakings are planned so that they can later form part of a larger undertaking if need be.

At the end of the year, of the 4920 occupied dwellings (which include huts and caravans) 3260 had a piped main water supply (3069 direct into the house and 191 to a stand pipe) and 1660 were dependent upon wells, the water in 257 cases being piped into the house. 273 houses were connected to a main water supply during the year.

During the year 106 specimens of water were examined. The results of these examinations are given below.

Main Water Supply Ministry of Health Classification				Well Water Supply (including piped into house)		
Class 1 Highly Satisfactory	Class 2 Satis- factory	Class 3 Sus- picious	Class 4 Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Slightly Con- tamin- ated	Grossly Con- tamin- ated
36	2	14	5	10	13	25

One sample was taken for chemical analysis and was found unsatisfactory.

The details of the water supply of each parish are summarised in the table given on pp. 82-85. Military establishments are *not* included.

WATER SUPPLY

Parish	Source of Supply	Quantity	Quality	New Works				Remarks
				Proposed for the Future	In preparation	Under construction	Recently constructed	
Ambrosden ...	Wells	Good	Fair	Bucks. Water Board	—	—	—	Negotiations with War Dept. and Bucks. Water Board for supply from Military mains. Water supply from Bucks. Water Board.
Ardley ...	Wells	Fair	Poor	—	Main supply from bore-hole	—	—	Bore-hole sunk on housing site to supply village and Fewcott.
Arncott ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Improvements to existing scheme	Bucks. Water Board.
Begbroke ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Oxford City Water Undertaking.
Blackthorn ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Improvements to existing scheme	Bucks. Water Board and Council bore-hole as an alternative source of supply.
Bletchington	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Council bore-hole.
Bucknell ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Deep well, formerly B.B.C., taken over by Council.
Caversfield ...	Wells and private mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Water from Bicester U.D.C. and R.A.F. mains.
Charlton-on-Otmoor	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Oxford City water.
Chesterton ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Main Supply from bore-hole	

Cottesford ...	...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Council bore-hole.
Fencott and Murcott	...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Oxford City Water.
Finnere ...	...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Water from Bucks. Water Board.
Fringford ...	...	Wells	Poor	Poor	—	—	Main Supply from bore-hole	Council bore-hole.
Fritwell ...	...	Wells	Poor	Poor	—	—	—	Bore-hole sunk to supply village.
Godington ...	...	Mains & wells	Fair	Good	—	—	Main supply from bore-hole	Private supply from farm bore-hole.
Gosford and Water Eaton	...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Oxford City Water Undertaking.
Hampton Gay and Poyle	...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Oxford City Water Undertaking.
Hardwick with Tusmore	...	Mains and wells	Good	Good	—	—	—	Private supply from bore-hole.
Hethe ...	...	Wells	Poor	Fair	—	—	Main supply from bore-hole	Small private piped supply from bore-hole. Scheme approved by Ministry.
Horton-cum-Studley	...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Bucks. Water Board and supply from springs controlled by Council.
Islip ...	...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Oxford City Water Undertaking.
Kidlington ...	...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Oxford City Water Undertaking.
Kirtlington ...	...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	Supply from Council bore-hole.

(Continued overleaf)

WATER SUPPLY (Continued)

Parish	Source of Supply	Quantity	Quality	New Works				Remarks
				Future	In Preparation	Under Construction	Recently Constructed	
Launton ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Council bore-hole.
Lower Heyford ...	Wells	Good	Fair	—	Main supply from bore-hole	—	—	Village and Caulcott to be supplied from Upper Heyford bore-hole. Supply to a few houses from R.A.F. main supply.
Merton ...	Wells	Good	Fair	—	Bucks Water Board	—	—	Supply from Bucks. Water Board via W.D. mains in course of preparation.
Middleton Stoney ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Water supply from R.A.F. via Bicester U.D.C. Scheme administered by Jersey Estate.
Mixbury ...	Wells	Good	Good	—	Bucks. Water Board	—	—	Scheme being prepared—Bucks. Water Board via Brackley R.D.C.
Newton Purcell with Shelswell	Wells	Good	Fair	—	Bucks. Water Board	—	—	Scheme in preparation for extension from Bucks. Water Board mains.
Noke ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Oxford City area of supply.
Oddington ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Oxford City water.
Piddington ...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Bucks. Water Board via W.D. mains.
Shipton-on-Cherwell	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Supply from private bore-hole—and Oxford City.

Somerton ...	...	Wells and springs	Good	Fair	—	—	—	Main supply from bore-hole	Council bore-hole.
Souldern ...	...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Council bore-hole.
Stoke Lyne ...	...	Mains and wells	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Council bore-hole for Council houses. Supply from private bore-hole.
Stratton Audley	...	Mains and wells	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Supply from private bore-hole.
Thrupp ...	...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Oxford City Water Undertaking.
Upper Heyford	...	Wells	Good	Fair	—	—	—	Main supply from bore-hole	Council bore-hole sunk.
Wendlebury	...	Wells	Good	Fair	—	—	—	—	Extension of Chesterton Scheme. Few premises supplied from private bore-hole.
Weston-on-the-Green		Mains and wells	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Extension of Chesterton Scheme. Council bore-hole for Council houses. Supply from private bore-holes.
Yarnton ...	...	Mains	Good	Good	—	—	—	—	Oxford City Water Undertaking.

Sewage Disposal. The table given below summarizes the drainage arrangements of each parish, their relationship to water supply and any new works planned or under construction. These figures do *not* include military establishments.

SUMMARY OF CLOSET PROVISION AND WATER SUPPLY

Parish	No. of Dwell-ings in-cluding caravans and huts	Esti- mated Total Number of Inhabi- tants Mid 1952	Number of Houses with Piped Water Supply				Number of houses with Well			
			To stand pipes		Direct into house			External		
			Chemical Closets	Pail Closets	Chemical Closets	Pail Closets	Water Carriage		Pail Closets	Chemical Closets
							Sewer	To Sewer		
Ambrosden	41	533	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ardley ...	108	368	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	3
Arncott ...	42	136	1	13	—	16	—	—	—	5
Begbroke	97	419	—	4	—	—	87	—	—	—
Blackthorn	77	264	3	48	2	—	12	—	—	—
Bletchington	188	542	1	18	—	42	57	—	—	—
Bucknell	63	256	—	26	—	21	6	—	15	—
Caversfield	22	108	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Charlton-on- Otnoor	83	312	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—
Chesterton	191	741	—	7	—	87	20	—	—	10
Cottesford	53	178	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
Fencott and Murcott	43	161	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	3
Finnmere ...	72	294	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—
Fringford ...	113	356	—	—	—	4	20	—	—	3
Fritwell ...	155	507	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—
Godington	15	57	—	6	—	—	4	—	—	—
Gosford and Water										
Eaton	104	339	—	2	—	60	14	—	—	—
Hampton Gay and Poyle	37	140	—	—	—	—	24	—	3	—

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE—NEW WORKS

Parish	New Works				Remarks
	Proposed for the Future	In preparation	Under construction	Recently constructed	
Ambrosden ...	To W.D. system.	—	—	—	Negotiations in progress with W.D. to accept sewage into military system.
Arncott ...	To W.D. system.	—	—	—	As Ambrosden.
Blackthorn ...	To W.D. system.	—	—	—	As Ambrosden.
Bletchington ...	Combined scheme with Kirtlington.	—	—	—	—
Islip ...	Small extension of existing system.	—	—	—	—
Kirtlington ...	Combined scheme with Bletchington.	—	—	—	—
Lower Heyford ...	—	Improvement to existing works.	—	—	—
Merton ...	To W.D. system.	—	—	—	As Ambrosden.
Mixbury ...	Village scheme to be prepared.	—	—	—	—
Souldern ...	Village scheme to be prepared.	—	—	—	—
Yarnton ...	Combined scheme with Kidlington and Gosford and Water Eaton.	—	—	—	—

SECTION D

HOUSING

(a) During 1952

Houses Erected by										
Parish	Local Authority									Private Enterprise
	Number	Analysis by Type*								Number
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Ardley	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Begbroke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Blackthorn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bletchington	26	—	23	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Bucknell	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Chesterton	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Fringford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fritwell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gosf'd & Water Eaton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Hampton Poyle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hethe	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islip	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kidlington	25	10	1	—	—	—	6	4	4	8
Lower Heyford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Merton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton Purcell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piddington	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Souldern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stratton Audley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Thrupp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Heyford	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yarnton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	84	21	46	—	—	3	6	4	4	26

- *Definitions of Types:*
- 1. Traditional two bedroom, non-parlour.
 - 2. Traditional three bedroom, parlour.
 - 3. Traditional three bedroom, non-parlour.
 - 4. Pre-fab, three bedroom, parlour (Airey houses).
 - 5. Traditional bungalows.
 - 6. Non-traditional bungalows.
 - 7. Non-traditional two-bedroom.
 - 8. Non-traditional three-bedroom.

(b) During 1946-52: see table on following page.

[illegible]

Huts and Moveable Dwellings

Number of hut sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of occupied huts	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
(Providing 96 units of accommodation)							
Number of caravan sites licensed	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of licences issued to station caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	65

Overcrowding and the demand for new housing. There appears to be little overcrowding by the standards of the Housing Act, 1936, but these are very low and far too many families are obliged to live and to sleep in very inadequate accommodation.

At the end of 1952 there were 740 applications for Council houses outstanding. This figure does not represent the actual housing needs of the District, as many applications come from outside the area from those who consider they have a better chance of accommodation in this area. It is proposed to bring the housing list up to date so as to obtain a realistic figure of the need for building Council houses.

HOUSING ACT, 1936

Section 11

Demolition Orders served	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Undertakings accepted to make fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Undertakings accepted not to use for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Houses demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Houses made fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Houses acquired by the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Sections 12 and 25

No Closing Orders or Clearance Areas were made during the year

HOUSING ACT, 1949, IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Number of applications received	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of applications approved by L.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of applications rejected by L.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of applications approved by Ministry	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of applications under consideration by Ministry	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

HOUSING

Since 1949 a great deal of work of the Public Health Department has been on the demolition and reconstruction of the large number of sub-standard houses in the area. Following the Rural Housing Survey, a considerable number of these houses have been dealt with, and where the owners have not submitted schemes of repair Demolition Orders have been made. Other cottages have been reconstructed and put in a reasonable state of repair, some have been vacated and used as agricultural and other stores.

During the four years 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952, 200 Demolition Orders have been served, 44 Undertakings have been accepted to make premises fit, 27 Undertakings have been accepted not to use for human habitation, 35 premises have been demolished, and 22 premises have been made fit.

The work is still continuing, and this has resulted in a great improvement in the housing conditions of the area, but there is no need for complacency for unless some of the premises, which were on the borderline when the Survey was made, are brought up to date they will deteriorate and it may be necessary to take drastic action later.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat inspection is carried out mainly at the Kidlington Bacon Factory which re-opened for slaughtering on 1st October, 1949. Periodical inspections are also made in the butchers' shops of the area.

Carcases inspected and condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	—	—	—	—	49493
Number Inspected	—	—	—	—	49493
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	33
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	2535
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	5.18%
<i>Tuberculosis Only</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	42
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	5156
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	10.5%

Condemned Food

The following food-stuffs were condemned and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption:

								lbs.
41	Whole Pigs	(Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	6720
19	"	"	(Moribund)	...	...	...	...	3181
6	"	"	(Carcinoma)	...	...	...	...	968
3	"	"	(Septicaemia)	...	...	...	...	612
1	"	"	(Internal haemorrhage)	...	...	...	...	113
1	"	"	(Multiple abscesses)	...	...	...	...	141
1	"	"	(Hydraemia)	...	...	...	...	128
1	"	"	(Urticaria and septic pneumonia)	...	...	...	...	121
1	"	"	(Damaged)	...	...	...	...	109
1	"	"	(Emaciated)	...	...	...	...	90
2367	Pigs Heads	(Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	31303
6	"	"	(Abscesses)	...	...	...	...	87
1	"	"	(Carcinoma)	...	...	...	...	17
3512	Pigs Mesenteric Fats, etc.	(Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	68496
1	"	"	"	"	(Congestion)	...	...	20
1	"	"	"	"	(Sour and decomposing)	...	...	18
1	"	"	"	"	(Abscesses)	...	...	20
404	Pigs Hearts and Lungs	(Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	1163
66	"	"	"	"	(Pleurisy and pneumonia)	...	...	206
23	"	"	"	"	(Pleurisy)	...	...	73
463	Pigs Hearts	(Fatty degeneration)	...	...	...	...	...	231½
277	"	"	(Degenerated)	...	...	...	...	138½
1	"	"	(Pericarditis)	...	...	...	...	½
85	Pigs Lungs	(Pneumonia)	...	...	...	...	...	199
1111	Pigs Kidneys	(Encysted)	...	...	...	...	...	277¾
6	"	"	(Congestion)	...	...	...	...	1½
4	"	"	(Nephritis)	...	...	...	...	1
2	"	"	(Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	½
2	"	"	(Haemorrhage)	...	...	...	...	½
189	Pigs Plucks	(Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	888½
67	"	"	(Pleurisy)	...	...	...	...	336½
15	"	"	(Pneumonia)	...	...	...	...	86
1	"	"	(Sour and decomposing)	...	...	...	...	9
1	"	"	(Parasitical)	...	...	...	...	5½
1	"	"	(Abscess)	...	...	...	...	5
1	"	"	(Congestion)	...	...	...	...	5
1	"	"	(Decomposing)	...	...	...	...	9
748	Pigs Livers	(Parasitical)	...	...	...	...	...	1944¾
33	"	"	(Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	88
3	"	"	(Abscesses)	...	...	...	...	7½
2	"	"	(Fatty infiltration)	...	...	...	...	6½
1	"	"	(Leukamia)	...	...	...	...	12
1	"	"	(Cavernous Angioma)	...	...	...	...	2½
7	Pigs Flares	(Abscesses)	...	...	...	...	...	18
7	"	"	(Inflammation)	...	...	...	...	13
2	"	"	(Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	4
1	"	"	(Congestion)	...	...	...	...	5
	Pieces of Bacon	(Sour and decomposing)	...	...	...	...	...	60½
	"	"	(Sour and putrid)	...	...	...	...	116
	Pieces of Back Fat	(Sour and decomposing)	...	...	...	...	...	12
	"	"	"	"	(Nettle-rash)	...	...	20
	Sides of Pigs Carcase	(Decomposing)	...	...	...	...	...	193
	"	"	"	"	(Tuberculosis)	...	...	228
	"	"	"	"	(Sour and decomposing)	...	...	90
	Fore-end of Bacon	(Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	166
	"	"	"	"	(Sour and decomposing)	...	...	53½
	"	"	"	"	(Abscesses)	...	...	29
	"	"	"	"	(Carcinoma)	...	...	31
	"	"	"	"	(Mis-cured)	...	...	9
	Pigs Hind-quarter	(Abscesses)	...	...	...	...	...	34
	"	"	"	"	(Excessive bruising)	...	...	32
	Pieces of Gammon	(Excessive bruising)	...	...	...	...	...	66
	"	"	"	"	(Multiple fracture)	...	...	42
	"	"	"	"	(Decomposing)	...	...	17½

lbs.

Pieces of Belly (Melanosis)	40
" " (Abscesses)	17½
" " (Carcinoma)	5
" " (Lipomata)	5
" " (Ossification)	3
Piece of Fore-lock (Abscesses)	12
Pieces of Neck (Tuberculosis)	67
Pieces of Neck (Decomposing)	11½
Pieces of Tenderloin (Tuberculosis)	2½
6 Lights (Pneumonia)	15½
Pieces of Bacon (Sour and decomposing)	4½
2 Pigs Large Intestines (Inflammation)	12
Pieces of Chaps (Sour)	2
3 Sheeps Plucks (Sour and decomposing)	10½
1 pair Ox Lungs (Tuberculosis)	18
English Beef Fore-quarter (Excessive bruising)	38
5 Sheeps Heads (Decomposing)	14
Cheese (Mouldy and Maggoty)	23
Cheese (Contaminated by mice)	6
Sugar (Contaminated by rats)	858
Flour (Contaminated by rats)	447

Tins

Luncheon Meat (Liquification of gelatine)	23
" " (Tin defective—contents discoloured)	1
" " (Tin blown—contents sour)	1
Mixed Luncheon Meat (Tin blown—contents decomposing)	1
Kidneys in Sauce (Tins crushed)	2
Pork Brawn (Defective canning)	19
Danish Pork Brawn (Tin perforated—contents decomposing)	1
Beans in Tomato Sauce (Tin blown—contents decomposing)	11
" " " " (Tin crushed)	1
Irish Beans (Tins crushed)	8
Evaporated Milk (Tins pierced—contents decomposing)	5
Condemned Milk (Tins damaged—contents leaking)	3
Stewed Steak (Tins blown—contents decomposing)	4
Lambs Tongues (Tins crushed)	2
Sheeps Tongues (Tins blown—contents decomposing)	2
Veal and Ham Loaf (Tins blown—contents decomposing)	2
Australian Shoulder Ham (Tins blown—contents decomposing)	2
British Damsons in Syrup (Tins blown—contents decomposing)	4
Golden Plums (Tin damaged—contents leaking)	1
Apricot Jam (Tins perforated—contents decomposing)	2
African Peach Jam (Tin blown—contents decomposing)	1
Spaghetti in Tomato Sauce (Tins damaged—contents leaking)	2
Spaghetti (Tin blown—contents decomposing)	1
Ulster Crushed Apple (Tins blown—contents decomposing)	3
Steak and Kidney Pudding (Tin blown—contents decomposing)	1
Danish Pork (Tin blown—contents decomposing)	1
Processed Peas (Tin damaged—contents leaking)	1
Garden Peas (Tins blown—contents sour)	2
Plum Pudding (Tins blown—contents sour)	2
Carrotts (Tin pierced—contents leaking)	1
Peeled Tomatoes (Tins blown—contents decomposing)	8

Jars

Honey Spread (Jar broken)	1
Pickled Onions (Fermented)	1
Pickled Onions (Jar broken)	1
Sweetbread Paste (Jars broken)	5
Ham and Tongue Paste (Jar broken)	1
Stuffed Olives (Fermentation)	2
34 portions of Danish Cheese Spread (Decomposing)	
2 portions of Cheese Spread (Mouldy)	
1 case of Processed Peas (Tins blown—contents decomposing)	
2 packets of Belgian Cheese Spread (Polluted by mice)	
2 cartons of Cheese Spread (Mouldy)	

Hotels and Restaurants. All restaurants, hotel kitchens and cafés in the district have been regularly inspected during the year and some improvements effected as a result. The standard of hygiene has been raised but there is still room for further improvement.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1938 and 1944

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

Distributors of Milk

Seven persons have been registered as distributors of Milk.

Premises used as a Dairy (not being a Dairy Farm)

Seven premises have been registered as Dairies (not being Dairy Farms).

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Supplementary Licences issued authorising the use of the special designation 'Pasteurised' 10

Dealers' Licences issued authorising the use of the special designation 'Pasteurised' 4

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

Supplementary Licences issued authorising the use of the special designation 'Tuberculin Tested' 4

Dealers' Licences issued authorising the use of the special designation 'Tuberculin Tested' 2

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1946

11 samples of 'Pasteurised' Milk have been taken, and reported as being satisfactory.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936

4 samples of 'Tuberculin Tested' Milk have been taken, and reported as being satisfactory.

Ice-Cream. The system of sampling introduced in July 1949 was extended during the year and 334 samples of ice-cream taken from the 40 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream were submitted for laboratory examination. The samples were graded as follows:

Grade	1	2	3	4	All Grades
No. of Samples ...	196	106	28	4	334
Percentage	59	32	8	1	100
1951 Samples Percentage ...	77	20	3	—	100

Retailers are notified of the result of the examination of each sample taken. When the grading of a sample is below Grade 2 a copy of the Laboratory report is also sent to the Public Health Department of the area in which the ice-cream was manufactured. In certain instances copies of reports are sent to the manufacturers themselves.

The 1952 figures are clearly a setback, as compared with those for 1951, and demonstrate the continuing need for supervision on the part of the Local Authority.

In fairness to the producers, however, it must be stated that the present test is by no means ideal; all that can be said for it is that it is the best test devised so far.

Food Poisoning. One case of Food Poisoning was notified during the year, the causative organism being *Salmonella typhimurium*. The sufferer was, unfortunately, a farm worker and for five months after he was clinically cured he continued to excrete the organism. He had therefore to be forbidden to act as a milk-handler throughout this period. Such persistent carriers are, happily, rare, but if undiagnosed in the acute stage may well be the cause of epidemics of Food Poisoning by infecting milk at source which is not subsequently pasteurized.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases notified during the year, other than Pulmonary Tuberculosis

					Number of cases notified		
					Male	Female	Total
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	47	42	89
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	17	13	30
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	146	152	298
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Encephalitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Food Poisoning ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Totals					220	209	429

TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases		Transfers into the district		Transfers out of the district and patients classified as recovered		Died	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary ...	7	4	3	3	6	4	1	—
Non-Pulmonary ...	1	3	—	1	1	3	—	—

FACTORIES ACTS 1937-1948

(a) *Inspections of Factories*

	Number in Register	Inspection made	Written Notices served	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply ...	4	8	—	—
2. Factories in which Section 7 applies	27	36	4	—
3. Other Premises	4	4	—	—
TOTAL	35	48	4	—

(b) *Cases in which defects were found*

Defect	Number found	Number remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences				
(a) Insufficient	1	1	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	2	2	—	2
(c) Not separate for Sexes ...	1	1	—	1
Total	4	4	1	3

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

Section 47

No action was taken under this Section of this Act during the year, nor under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951.

Section 50

It was necessary for the Council to arrange the burial of 4 persons who died in the area during the year.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1952

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	Total
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	50	4557	293	92	4992
2. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1952 as a result (a) of notification or (b) otherwise	(a) —	26	—	4	30
	(b) 50	465	26	58	599
3. Number of properties (under 2) found to be infested by rats	Major: 7	5	—	1	13
	Minor: 12	42	—	5	59
4. Number of properties (under 2) found to be seriously infested by mice	—	2	—	—	2
5. Number of infested properties (under 3 and 4) treated by Local Authority	19	49	—	6	74
6. Number of Notices served under Section 4					
(i) Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
7. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of Notice under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
8. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
9. Number of 'block' control schemes carried out	2	—	—	—	2

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S WORK DURING THE YEAR 1952

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	180
Number of Notices served (informal)	...	...	...	...	...	186
Number of Notices served (statutory)	<div> <div>Public Health Act</div> <div>Housing Act</div> </div>					<div>12</div> <div>1</div>
Number of prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS MADE	...	...	...	...	...	6808
Houses—Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	387
Houses—Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	283
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	...	180
Public Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	851
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	226
Infectious Disease Cases	...	...	...	...	...	118
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	396
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	...	95
Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	...	11
Revisits to Property under notice	...	...	...	...	...	3018
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	24
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	7
Animal Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	279
Butcher's Shops	...	...	...	...	...	63
Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	416
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	17
Tinned Foods and other Articles of Food	...	...	...	...	...	38
Houses Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	34
Houses Disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	25
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	340
Interviews with Owners, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	398
NUMBER OF DEFECTS OR NUISANCES ABATED	...	...	...	...	...	528
Dwelling Houses:—						
Repaired or made fit	...	...	...	...	...	52
Provided with Damp-Proof Course	...	...	...	...	...	—
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	39
Floors repaired, ventilated, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	33
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	68
Windows repaired, made to open, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	29
Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	—
Food Stores provided, repaired, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	17
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	15
Skirting boards provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	11
Firegrates repaired, reset or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	9

Chimneys or Chimney stacks repaired	20
New sinks provided and fixed	43
Sink wastes repaired or renewed	4
Water supply provided inside houses	54
Wash Coppers repaired or provided	6
Copper firesets repaired or renewed	4
R.W. Cisterns repaired or filled in	—
External walls pointed	12
Ovens repaired or renewed	8
External walls cemented or tarred	5
Eaves gutters and R.W.P. renewed	14
Dangerous walls repaired	—
Yards and Passages paved and drained	3
Yard paving repaired	11

Drains, Water Closets and Ashes Accommodation:—

Obstructed drains cleansed	9
Obstructed W.C.'s cleansed	—
Yard gullies provided and connected to drains	1
Drains repaired or reconstructed	9
Inspection chamber covers renewed	3
W.C. basins renewed	3
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	—
Soil boxes renewed	—
Doors over soil box holes repaired	—
Closet structures repaired	4
Ashpits abolished	2
Dustbins provided	8

Other Nuisances:—

Smoke	—
Animals improperly kept	5
Accumulations	4
Rats and Mice	16



