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Contributors

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CHEPSTOW RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1966

"High Trees",

Chepstow,

Mon.

CHEPSTOW RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

LIST OF RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILLORS

Chairman - F. Vicarage
Vice Chairman - L.M. Horton

Councillors

Rev. J. Barrie Evans	W. Little
S.R. Baldwin	A.H. Morgan
A.S. Barker	R.A. Mawhinney
B. Beale	Mrs. C.L. Morgan
R.H. Bowen	W.J. Parker
Major F.A.J. Cooper	J.E. Price
Rev. D. Francis	P.H. Price
L.H. Gardner	G.E. Pritchard
L. Hughes	V.L. Rees
K.D. Hill	A.V.S. Reece
W.E.G. Hodges	R. Skinner
Col. E.R. Hill	T.P. Spencer
Mrs. G.I. Heath	S. Sparks
L.T. Jacka	Brig. G.B. Vaughan-Hughes
J.E. Jones	W.R. Wheeler
L.A. Jones	B.B. White
W.J. Titley	F.C. Walker
V.G. Thomas	W. Walkley
D.I.C. Lewis	

Officers of the Council

Clerk	T.T. Birbeck, F.A.I., F.R.V.S.
Medical Officer of Health	Dr. E.N. Dowell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor	L. Whittingham, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B., M.A. Rur.S., Certified Inspector of Meats and other Foods.
Public Health Inspector and Deputy Surveyor.	D.C. Powell, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H., Cert. S.I.B., Incorporated Sanitary Engineer, Certified Inspector of Meats and other Foods.
Treasurer.	G.D.D. Morris

CHEPSTOW RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Dr. E.N. Dowell
Medical Officer
of Health

TELEPHONE No. 2214/2215

Our Ref: END/LH

"HIGH TREES."

CHEPSTOW.

MON.

17th July, 1967.

The Chairman and Members,
Rural District Council of Chepstow.

Ladies and Gentleman,

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Health and
Sanitary Conditions of your District for the year ended 31st December, 1966.

The Health of your District continues to be satisfactory.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr.
Whittingham and Mr. Powell for their help and co-operation.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

E.N. DOWELL

Medical Officer of Health.

CHEPSTOW RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Dr. E. E. Powell
Medical Officer
of Health
Chepstow Rural District Council

Our Ref. EDP/12

"HIGH TREES"

CHEPSTOW.
MON.

17th July, 1967.

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Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Health and
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The Health of your District continues to be satisfactory.
I would like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr.
Whittingham and Mr. Powell for their help and co-operation.

I remain,

Yours obedient servant,

E. E. POWELL

Medical Officer of Health.

CHEPSTOW RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1966 STATISTICS

The estimated mid-year population was 15120. In 1965, it was 14720. The natural increase, i.e. the figure that the number of births exceeds the number of deaths was 161. The natural increase in 1965 was 207.

BIRTHS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	153	136	289
Illegitimate	7	6	13

Of the above, only 61 were registered with the local Registrar.

The Highest number of births recorded since 1950 was 347 in 1965 and the lowest was 158 in 1953.

The live birth rate per 1000 of population for Monmouthshire was 17.88

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	5	6

The following are details of transferable stillbirths as supplied by the Registrar General:-

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| (i) Female | 1a.Foetal Abnormality - Anencephaly and spina bifida |
| (ii) Male | 1a.Premature rupture of membranes - 12 days before delivery |
| (iii) Female | Not known? asphyxia due to prolonged rupture of membranes. |
| (iv) Female | 1a.Stillborn
b.Breech
c.True knot of cord
11.Pre-eclamptic toxæmia |
| (v) Female | 1a.Placental dysfunction
b.Maternal hypertension (essential) |
| (vi) Female | 1a.Foetal multiple malformation.
b.Spina bifida
c.Anencephalic
11.Exomphalus |

In 1962 there were 9 stillbirths.

INFANT MORTALITY

<u>Deaths of infants under on year of age</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	8	11

CHERTOW RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1966 STATISTICS

The estimated mid-year population was 15,120. In 1965, it was 14,750. The natural increase, i.e. the figure that the number of births exceeds the number of deaths was 161. The natural increase in 1965 was 207.

BIRTHS

Live Births	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	153	136	289
Illegitimate	7	6	13

Of the above, only 61 were registered with the local Registrar.

The highest number of births recorded since 1950 was 347 in 1965 and the lowest was 158 in 1957. The live birth rate per 1000 of population for Wymondsham was 17.88.

Still Births	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	5	6

The following are details of transmissible stillbirths as supplied by the Registrar General:-

(i) Female	1a. Fetal Abnormality - Anencephaly and spine birth
(ii) Male	1a. Premature rupture of membranes - 12 days before delivery
(iii) Female	Not known; anaphylaxis due to prolonged rupture of membranes.
(iv) Female	1a. Stillborn
	b. Breech
	c. True knot of cord
	1i. Pre-eclampsia toxemia
(v) Female	1a. Placental dysfunction
	b. Maternal hypertension (essential)
(vi) Female	1a. Fetal multiple malformation.
	b. Spina birth
	c. Anencephalic
	1i. Exomphalos

In 1965 there were 9 stillbirths.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under 5 years of age	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	6	9

The following gives a list of the deaths of infants under one year of age, giving age at and cause of death.

(i)	Female	3 days	1a. Bronchopneumonia b. Myelocoele
(ii)	Male	2 days	1a. Prematurity
(iii)	Female	1 Minute	Asphyxia neonatorum
(iv)	Male	1 Day	1a. Multiple congenital abnormalities 11. Imperforate anus
(v)	Female	4 months	1a. Dehydration b. Diarrhoea.
(vi)	Female	3 Days	Prematurity
(vii)	Male	15 Minutes	Primary atelectasis
(viii)	Female	2 days	1a. Anoxia b. Intracranial haemorrhage c. Breech delivery.
(ix)	Female	1 day	1a. Bronchopneumonia
(x)	Female	16 hours	1a. Respiratory distress syndrome
(xi)	Female	1 month	1a. Cystic lungs 11. Congenital Heart disease.

in 1959, 1960 and 1964, six infants under one year of age died.

DEATHS

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	81	60	141

There were 145 deaths in 1962 and 115 deaths in 1960 and 1964.
 There were seven deaths attributed to neoplasm of lungs in 1956.
 The death rate per 1000 of population for Monmouthshire was 13.59.

The following table gives a classification of the cause of death and the number attributed to each cause.

<u>Deaths in Chepstow Rural District 1966</u>		
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	
Malignant disease, lung, bronchus	2	

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Deaths cont/d

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Malignant disease, breast		2
Malignant disease, uterus		1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8	5
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	11	10
Coronary disease, angina	24	10
Hypertension with heart disease	2	1
Other heart disease	5	9
Other circulatory disease	3	3
Influenza	1	
Pneumonia	2	3
Bronchitis	5	1
Other diseases respiratory system	2	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea		1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	
Congenital malformations	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	6
Motor Vehicle accidents	3	-
All other accidents	2	3
Suicide	—	<u>1</u>
Total	81	60

Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Total</u>
Outside	1	63
All other accidents	2	
Motor Vehicle accidents	3	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	
Congenital malformations	2	
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	
Other diseases respiratory system	2	
Bronchitis	3	
Pneumonia	2	
Influenza	1	
Other circulatory diseases	2	
Other heart disease	2	
Hypertension with heart disease	2	
Coronary disease, angina	24	
Vascular lesions of nervous system	11	
Leukemia, lymphoma	1	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	
Malignant disease, uterus	1	
Malignant disease, breast	2	

GENERAL EPIDEMIOLOGY

Diphtheria

For fourteen consecutive years no cases have been notified

Diphtheria Immunisation

During the year 315 children were immunised against diphtheria. In 1965 the number of immunisations was 291.

Of the number immunised, 90 were babies born in 1966 and 166 were born in 1965.

Vaccinations (Smallpox)

In 1966 56 primary vaccinations were completed. The number for 1965 was 114.

Poliomyelitis

In 1957 four notifications of poliomyelitis were received. In 1955 there were three. With the exception of 1959 and 1961 when one case was notified, there has been no case of poliomyelitis since 1953.

Children are immunised by the local doctors at clinics at Caldicot and Caerwent, and when the mobile Infant Welfare Clinic visits the rural areas.

Dysentery

Three cases were notified. All occurred in the same family.

Food Poisoning

No cases were notified.

Tuberculosis

The following are notifications of primary cases of tuberculosis received during the year :-

- | | | |
|------------|----------|--------|
| (i) Female | 31 years | Lungs |
| (ii) Male | 5 years | Lungs. |

All family contacts were examined by the Chest Physician

Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations

Copies of the above regulations were sent to the local doctors.

GENERAL EPIDEMIOLOGY

Diphtheria

Fourteen consecutive years no cases have been notified

Diphtheria Immunisation

During the year 315 children were immunised against diphtheria. In 1965 a number of immunisations was 291.

The number immunised, 90 were babies born in 1966 and 166 were born in 1965.

Scarlatina (Scarlet)

1966 56 primary scarlatinae were completed. The number for 1965 was 114.

Poliovirus

1957 four notifications of poliomyelitis were received. In 1955 there were two. With the exception of 1959 and 1961 when one case was notified, there has been no case of poliomyelitis since 1955.

Children are immunised by the local doctors at clinics at Galdicot and Garmouth, when the Mobile Infant Welfare Clinic visits the rural areas.

Measles

Two cases were notified. All occurred in the same family.

Scarlet

Cases were notified.

Tuberculosis

Following are notifications of primary cases of tuberculosis received during the year:-

1) Female	31 years	Lungs
1) Male	5 years	Lungs.

1 family contacts were examined by the Chest Physician

Public Health (Sanitary) Notifications

Five of the above notifications were sent to the local doctors.

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector's Annual
Report for the Year 1966

Inspections during the Year

Dairies	.....	10
Food Premises	.....	208
Bakehouses	.....	14
Drainage and Sewerage	.....	326
Water Supply	.....	102
Housing	.....	173
Infectious Diseases	.....	10
Nuisances	.....	56
Shops Acts	.....	38
Refuse Collection and Disposal	.....	284
Factories	.....	96
Building Regulations	.....	876
Petroleum Acts	.....	92
Miscellaneous	.....	962

Notices Served

Informal under Housing Acts	.....	22
Informal under Public Health Acts	.....	28
Statutory under Housing Acts	.....	-
Statutory under Public Health Acts	.....	-

Work done

Housing Repairs	.....	32
Drainage Repairs	.....	5
Nuisances abated	.....	4

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector's Annual Report for the Year 1966

Inspections during the Year

10	.....	Batteries
208	.....	Food Premises
14	.....	Refrigerators
326	.....	Drainage and Sewerage
102	.....	Water Supply
173	.....	Housing
10	.....	Infectious Diseases
26	.....	Miscellaneous
19	.....	Shop Acts
284	.....	Refuse Collection and Disposal
96	.....	Licenses
876	.....	Building Regulations
92	.....	Petroleum Acts
962	.....	Miscellaneous

Notices Served

12	.....	Informal under Housing Acts
28	.....	Informal under Public Health Acts
-	.....	Statutory under Housing Acts
-	.....	Statutory under Public Health Acts

Work done

22	.....	Housing Repairs
2	.....	Drainage Repairs
4	.....	Miscellaneous related

Rodent Control

No major infestations were found during the year and the number of complaints diminished. Routine inspections were made of agricultural land and buildings throughout the area whilst banks of rivers and streams together with derelict buildings and other likely sources of infestation were baited as a precautionary measure. The refuse tip which is fully controlled showed no signs of rats and farms were also visited, as always, during the threshing operations. Sewers were baited and inspected twice, during the year. The following table gives an indication of the inspections carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator who also does other duties in the Department as a Public Health Inspector's helper.

	<u>L.A.</u>	<u>Properties</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
No. of properties inspected as a result of complaints	-	83	36
In the course of survey	5	921	296

Surface infestation is linked with the rat population in sewers and the following table shows the number of manholes baited and the results of such baiting.

No. of manholes baited	...	126
No. showing complete take	...	0
No. showing partial take	...	38
No. showing no take	...	88

Refuse Collection

A weekly refuse collection is made to all parts of the district and the Council possess the following vehicles :-

<u>Make</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Capacity cubic yards</u>	<u>Date of Purchase</u>	<u>Crew</u>
Dennis	Side Loader	10	May, 1957	Driver and two loaders.
Karrier Gamecock	Rear Loader Up and Over body to compress refuse	18	August, 1962	Driver and two loaders
Karrier Ramillies	Rear Loader Hydraulic Compressor	35	June, 1965	Driver and two loaders. Additional loader on one day.
Scammell	Side Loader	9	June, 1957	Only used to augment over holiday periods.

No major infestations were found during the year and the number of complaints diminished. Routine inspections were made of agricultural lands and buildings throughout the area whilst banks of rivers and streams together with domestic buildings and other likely sources of infestation were visited as necessary. The refuse tip which is fully controlled showed no signs of rats and farms were also visited, as always, during the threatening season. Sewers were tested and inspected twice, during the year. The following table gives an indication of the inspections carried out by the Council's Health Officer who also does other duties in the Department as a Public Health Inspector's helper.

Period	Inspections	I.A.	No. of properties inspected as a result of complaints	No. of survey
36	87	-		
36	921	5		

Surface infestation is linked with the rat population in sewers and the following table shows the number of manholes tested and the results of such testing.

No. of manholes tested	126
No. showing complete take	0
No. showing partial take	38
No. showing no take	88

Refuse Collection

A weekly refuse collection is made to all parts of the district and the Council possess the following vehicles:-

Vehicle	Type	Capacity (cubic yards)	Date of Purchase	Driver and two loaders
Truck	Side loader	10	May, 1957	Driver and two loaders
Truck	Rear loader	16	August, 1962	Driver and two loaders
Truck	Up and Over body to compress refuse			
Truck	Rear loader	35	June, 1965	Driver and two loaders. Additional loader on one day.
Truck	Hydraulic Compressor			
Truck	Side loader	9	June, 1957	Only used to augment over holiday periods.

Refuse Collection cont'd

A new tip was acquired on lease from the Ministry of Defence at Dinham and tipping commenced in January. During the year a Bristol Saunders Bulldozer was purchased so that the tip then became fully controlled. It is hoped that this tip will provide facilities until about 1978 unless the district expands considerably during that period. In any event, alternative tipping areas are extremely limited if not impossible to obtain and it could well be that thought will have to be given to a destructor for the disposal of refuse, possibly in conjunction with other local authorities. The tip at Dinham is shared with the Ministry of Defence who make limited use of it during the summer months only.

The Council also utilise a tip situated in the adjoining urban district to the extent of three loads per week to avoid a long haul to the Dinham tip from the Northern and Eastern parts of the district. The cost of upkeep of the approach road is shared with the neighbouring authority although no expenditure has been incurred in this respect since 1961. The control of this tip is entirely in the hands of the Urban District Council.

Of approximately 4000 dwellings in the district over 1600 are owned by the Council so that there is no problem with inadequate bins from at least that number. These are provided by the Council at a small weekly charge in the rent. Defective bins are dealt with on an informal basis. The Council undertake the removal of all refuse including bulky articles such as cookers, bedsteads etc.

The total cost of refuse collection and disposal was £12952 and £161 was recovered by the collection of trade waste from a local factory. The cost has more than doubled in five years and is over four times that of 10 years ago due to the rapid expansion of the district.

The salvage scheme which the Council had been operating proved a financial loss to the extent of approximately £10 per week so the scheme was discontinued. Trade waste from shops is still collected without additional charge, and this situation could well be revised in the near future.

A new tip was acquired on lease from the Ministry of Defence at Dinning and tipping commenced in January. During the year a British Samsonite 1000 was purchased so that the tip then became fully controlled. It is hoped that this tip will provide facilities until about 1975 unless the district expands considerably during that period. In any event, alternative tipping areas are extremely limited. It has been decided to obtain and it could well be that thought will have to be given to a destructor for the disposal of refuse, possibly in conjunction with other local authorities. The tip at Dinning is shared with the Ministry of Defence who take limited use of it during the summer months only.

The Council also utilizes a tip situated in the adjoining urban district to the extent of three loads per week to avoid a long haul to the Dinning tip from the Northern and Eastern parts of the district. The cost of upkeep of the approach road is shared with the neighbouring authority although no expenditure has been incurred in this respect since 1961. The control of this tip is entirely in the hands of the Urban District Council.

Of approximately 4000 dwellings in the district over 1500 are owned by the Council so that there is no problem with inadequate bins from at least that number. There are provided by the Council at a small weekly charge in the rent. Refuse bins are dealt with on an informal basis. The Council undertakes the removal of all refuse including bulky articles such as cookers, beds, etc.

The total cost of refuse collection and disposal was £12,952 and £151 was recovered by the collection of trade waste from a local factory. The cost has more than doubled in five years and is over four times that of 10 years ago due to the rapid expansion of the district.

The savings scheme which the Council had been operating proved a financial loss to the extent of approximately £10 per week so the scheme was discontinued. Trade waste from shops is still collected without additional charge, and this situation could well be revised in the near future.

Factories Act

Inspections under the Factories Act are divided into the responsibility of the Council and the Factory Inspectorate and the Council are primarily concerned only with those premises which do not possess mechanical power. Their duties then cover the control of temperature, ventilation, overcrowding and the drainage of floors whilst sanitary conveniences are covered in both classes of factory.

The following tables show the number and type of inspections carried out during the year :-

Premises	Number in Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	14	47	-	-
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	25	49	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	-	-	-	-
Total :-	39	96	-	-

Inspection under the Factories Act are divided into the responsibility of the Council and the Factory Inspectorate and the Council are primarily concerned only with those premises which do not possess mechanical power. Their duties then cover the control of temperature, ventilation, lighting and the drainage of floors whilst sanitary conveniences are covered in both classes of factory.

The following tables show the number and type of inspections carried out during the year :-

Premises	Number in Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are to be enforced by the local authority	14	47	-	-
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 1 is enforced by the local authority	25	42	-	-
Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding outworkers premises)	-	-	-	-
Total :-	39	89	-	-

Number of cases in which defects were:

Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.

	Found	Remedied	referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
In effective drainage of floors	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
Total :-	4	4	NIL	NIL	NIL

A blanket demand and generally the adequacy and quality of the water proved satisfactory during the year. It is hoped that the Bangalore water scheme will shortly commence and thus eliminate the various spots in the district as far as water supply is concerned.

The principal sources of supply in the area are from Venkateswara reservoir and the Chittaville catchment area in Shivamogga and these serve the bulk of the population in the Southern portion of the district. Both these supplies are filtered and chlorinated whilst the remainder of the supplies administered by the Water Board are all chlorinated and in marked contrast to the situation which obtained before they became responsible for them. Villages such as Hingur, St. Arvans, Basavara, Hingur and Hingur are supplied from springs of varying capacities generally collected into storage tanks before gravitating to supply. As stated previously regular samples are taken in

To whom:

Number of cases in which defects were:

Found	Remedied	referred to H.M. Inspector	referred by H.M. Inspector	Number of cases in which defects were:
2	2	-	-	Want of cleanliness
-	-	-	-	Overcrowding
-	-	-	-	Unreasonable temperature
-	-	-	-	Inadequate ventilation
1	1	-	-	In effective drainage of floors
-	-	-	-	Sanitary Conveniences
-	-	-	-	(a) Insufficient
1	1	-	-	(b) Unavailable or defective
-	-	-	-	(c) Not separate for sexes
-	-	-	-	Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to the Act)
4	4	WIP	WIP	Total :-

Water Supply

Samples of water are taken for bacteriological analysis by the Public Health Laboratory at Newport and the following table shows this

Parish	Samples	Raw	Treated	Results	
				Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Severn Tunnel Area	16		16	14	2
Devauden	4		4	4	
Shirenewton	4		4	4	
Tintern	9		9	9	
Mathern	4		4	4	
St. Arvans	6		6	6	
Itton	14	14		3	11
Total:-	57	14	43	44	13

The water supply position at Itton still remained the same as in previous years i.e. a private supply giving polluted water. The Water Board are unable to acquire the existing supply and although anxious to help are prevented from doing so. The householders have been advised to boil all drinking water and it will be necessary in due course to apply to the Courts to close this supply. This will be done by the Council as soon as the Water Board provides an alternative chlorinated supply from St. Arvans which they are endeavouring to do.

Improvements were effected by the Water Board to the supply in the Parish of Llanfair Discoed and generally the adequacy and quality of the water proved satisfactory during the year. It is hoped that the Llangwm water scheme will shortly commence and thus eliminate the one black spot in the district as far as water supply is concerned.

The principal sources of supply in the area are from Wentwood reservoir and the Whitemills catchment area in Shirenewton and these serve the bulk of the population in the Southern portion of the district. Both these supplies are filtered and chlorinated whilst the remainder of the supplies administered by the Water Board are all chlorinated and in marked contrast to the situation which obtained before they became responsible for them. Villages such as Tintern, St. Arvans, Devauden, Kilgwrwg and Llansoy are supplied from springs of varying capacities generally collected into storage tanks before gravitating to supply. As stated previously regular samples are taken in

Samples of water are taken for bacteriological analysis by the Public Health Laboratory at Newport and the following table shows the

Parish	Samples	Not Treated	Results
Severn Tunnel Area	16	16	1
Devonham	4	4	
Shirnewton	4	4	
Tintem	9	9	
Mathern	4	4	
St. Arvans	6	6	
Liton	14	14	11
Total:-	57	57	12

The water supply position at Liton still remained the same as in previous years i.e. a private supply giving polluted water. The Water Board are unable to acquire the existing supply and although anxious to help are prevented from doing so. The householders have been advised to boil all drinking water and it will be necessary in due course to apply to the Council to close this supply. This will be done by the Council as soon as the Water Board provides an alternative chlorinated supply from St. Arvans which they are endeavouring to do.

Improvements were effected by the Water Board to the supply in the Parish of Llanfair Ddwyall and generally the abundance and quality of the water proved satisfactory during the year. It is hoped that the Llanfair water scheme will shortly commence and this eliminate the one black spot in the district as far as water supply is concerned.

The principal sources of supply in the area are from Westwood reservoir and the Whittell's catchment area in Shirnewton and these serve the bulk of the population in the Southern portion of the district. Both these supplies are filtered and chlorinated whilst the remainder of the supplies administered by the Water Board are all chlorinated and in marked contrast to the situation which obtained before they became responsible for them. Villages such as Tintem, St. Arvans, Devonham, Kilgerrig and Llansey are supplied from springs of varying capacities generally collected into storage tanks before distributing to supply. As stated previously regular samples are taken in

Water Supply cont'd

accordance with the Council's duty to ensure the wholesomeness of supplies in their area.

No work was carried out on public wells as they have generally become superfluous and consideration will shortly be given to their closure.

accordance with the Council's duty to ensure the adequacy of supplies in their area.

No work was carried out on public wells as they have generally become superfluous and consideration will shortly be given to their closure.

Sewerage

After the war, the Council laid out a programme whereby they would provide sewerage facilities to the major villages in the district and they have consistently adhered to this programme with the result that practically the whole of the Southern part of the area will soon have this facility. The main sewage disposal works consisting of a digested sludge process is situated at Caldicot and the villages of Portskewett and Rogiet will be linked to it. A joint scheme with Magor and St. Mellons was commenced during the year in Undy and this will also have the added effect of allowing new residential development in a village which has been sterilised for the past number of years. Sewers have already been provided at Devauden and St. Arvans in 1959 and 1963 whilst the scheme at Tintern was completed during 1966. This will serve 120 properties but 17 properties at Trelleck Road have been omitted and the Ministry will not agree to their inclusion at a cost of £7,000

There was no progress at Caerwent where it was proposed to acquire the disposal works at present serving the Royal Naval Propellant Factory and associated dwellings although further discussions took place regarding purchase price etc.

Although a preliminary survey has been carried out at Mathern, no work was undertaken on the preparation of a scheme to serve 107 dwellings.

The provision of a sewer in Portskewett, Rogiet, Undy and Tintern will alleviate the cesspool emptying service which is at present overloaded and finds difficulty in dealing with the emergency calls it receives. Two vehicles are operated at an annual cost of £7051. They emptied 1535 cesspools plus other work undertaken on the Council's own disposal works. The biggest cost in this scheme is the travelling time taken from the cesspool to an emptying point which is generally at the disposal works at Caldicot. Although not entirely acceptable to the River Authority it is tolerated as a temporary measure. It is not entirely satisfactory to the Council either as it involves the crossing of the main South West/Gloucester railway line by the vehicles.

Samples are taken of sewerage effluent from the Council's disposal works and submitted for analysis so that any improvements may be effected in the running of the plants.

Maintenance of the various sewage works is undertaken by a mobile gang under the direction of a sewage works supervisor and they are responsible for 8 such plants and 10 pumping stations. Maintenance is carried out on a preventive basis and is augmented in de-sludging of tanks by the cesspool emptying crews. The annual cost of this section is approximately £6800.

After the war, the Council laid out a programme whereby they would provide sewerage facilities to the major villages in the district and they have consistently adhered to this programme with the result that practically the whole of the Southern part of the area will soon have this facility. The main sewerage disposal works consisting of a digestion process is situated at Galsbrook and the village of Farnsworth and Boglet will be linked to it. A joint scheme with Major and St. Helens is commenced during the year in which this will also have the effect of allowing new residential development in a village which has been limited for the past number of years. Sewers have already been provided to Wyndham and St. Annans in 1959 and 1962 whilst the scheme at Tintem is completed during 1966. This will serve 150 properties but 17 properties at Tintem Road have been omitted and the Ministry will not agree to their inclusion at a cost of £7,000.

There was no progress at Garswood where it was proposed to acquire the sewage works at present serving the Royal Naval Propellant Factory and associated dwellings although further discussions took place regarding schemes prior to this.

Although a preliminary survey has been carried out at Bathurst, no work has been undertaken on the preparation of a scheme to serve 107 dwellings.

The provision of a sewer in Farnsworth, Boglet, Galsbrook and Tintem will alleviate the cesspool emptying service which is at present overloaded and this difficulty is dealing with the emergency calls is necessary. Two cesspools are operated at an annual cost of £700. They emptied 1955 cesspools and other work undertaken on the Council's own disposal works. The largest part in this scheme is the travelling time taken from the cesspool to an emptying point which is generally at the disposal works at Galsbrook. Although not entirely acceptable to the River Authority it is tolerated as a temporary measure. It is not entirely satisfactory to the Council either as it involves the crossing of the main South West Coast railway line by a vehicle.

Samples are taken of sewage effluent from the Council's disposal works and submitted for analysis so that any improvements may be effected in the running of the plants.

Maintenance of the various sewage works is undertaken by a mobile team under the direction of a sewage works supervisor and they are responsible for the plants and 10 pumping stations. Maintenance is carried out on a preventive basis and is augmented in the emptying of tanks by the cesspool emptying crews. The annual cost of this section is approximately £800.

The following table gives an indication of existing sewage disposal facilities in the district.

<u>Existing Schemes</u>					
<u>Parish</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Point of Discharge</u>	<u>Capacity g.p.d.</u>	<u>Method of Treatment</u>
St. Arvans	1963	S	Swallow Hole	14,500	A
Tintern	1966	PS	River Wye	21,500	B
Devauden	1959	S	Local Water Course	5,400	A
Caerwent (Council Houses)		S	River Nedern		A
Caldicot Rogiet Portskewett	Stage 1 & 11 completed Stage 111 under construction	PS	River Severn	510,000	C

A = Horizontal flow sedimentation tanks, Percolating filters. Humus tanks and sludge beds.

B = Circular sedimentation tank with scraper equipment, Balancing tank with floating arm drawing off 3 x DWF which is passed forward for further treatment, Percolating filters, hummus tanks, sludge beds.

S = Separate i.e. No storm water is accepted.

PS = Partially separate i.e. Storm Water is acceptable up to 6 DWF

C = Balancing tank and grit plant, 2 circular sedimentation tanks, sludge digestion plant, open drying beds and pumping stations for digested sludge and sludge bed drainings.

The following table gives an indication of existing sewage disposal facilities in the district:

Facilities	Completed	Type	Point of Discharge	Estimated Capacity	Method of Treatment
St. Arvans	1963	S	Shallow Hole	14,500	A
Thames	1966	IS	River Wye	21,500	B
Devonham	1959	S	Local Water Course	2,400	A
Overton (Council House)		S	River Nidd		A
Calderdale Riverside Portsmouth	Stage I & II PS completed Stage III under construction	PS	River Severn	210,000	C

A - Horizontal flow sedimentation tanks, Percolating filters, humus tanks and sludge beds.

B - Circular sedimentation tank with scraper equipment, balancing tank with floating arm driving off 3 x DWT which is passed forward for further treatment, Percolating filters, humus tanks, sludge beds.

S - Separate i.e. No storm water is accepted.

PS - Partially separate i.e. Storm Water is acceptable up to 6 DWT

C - Balancing tank and grit plant, 2 circular sedimentation tanks, sludge digestion plant, open drying beds and pumping stations for dewatered sludge and sludge bed drainings.

Food

The following table shows the number and type of food premises and the inspections made :-

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Bakehouses	2	8
Food Vehicles	8	21
Butchers	6	17
Fish and Food Premises	4	9
Ice Cream Premises	35	42
Provision Shops	41	49
Restaurants and Canteens	37	62

Very little foodstuffs were condemned as being unfit and the following table shows this :-

<u>Description</u>	<u>Reason for Condemnation</u>	<u>Amount in lbs.</u>
Tinned Cooked Ham	Decomposition	33 lbs.

In view of the small amount involved it seems fairly obvious that retailers are not asking the local authority to certify unfit foods in most instances and are disposing of it themselves.

There are no Slaughterhouses situated within the district and meat is purchased "off the hook" at Newport primarily. The transport of meat was carried out satisfactory by private contractors.

Routine visits were made to food premises as shown and informal action taken in five cases. These consisted of cleansing walls, floors, clothing and the replacement of cracked crockery.

Only three complaints were received from members of the public relating to foodstuffs purchased by them and these were referred to the County Council who are the Food and Drugs Authority.

There are 35 premises which are registered for the storage and sale of ice cream and these all retail repacked ice cream. There are no manufacturers.

The problem of enforcement of the Food Hygiene Regulations is dealt with on an informal basis by discussions with the persons involved in the work.

The following table shows the number and type of food premises and the inspections made:-

Number of Inspections	Number	Premises
8	1	Restaurants
21	35	Food Vendors
17	5	Butchers
9	1	Pack and Food Premises
42	35	Ice Cream Premises
43	21	Provision Shops
52	37	Restaurants and Canteens

Very little foodstuffs were condemned as being unfit and the following table shows this:-

Inspection	Reason for Rejection	Amount in lbs.
1	Improvement	33 lbs.

In view of the small amount involved it seems fairly obvious that retailers are not asking the local authority to certify unfit foods in most instances and are disposing of it themselves.

There are no slaughterhouses situated within the district and meat is purchased "off the hook" at market primarily. The transport of meat was carried out exclusively by private contractors.

Routine visits were made to food premises as shown and informal action taken in five cases. These consisted of cleaning walls, floors, clothing and the replacement of cracked crockery.

Only three complaints were received from members of the public relating to foodstuffs purchased by them and these were referred to the County Council who are the food and drugs authority.

There are 15 premises which are registered for the storage and sale of ice cream and these all retail prepared ice cream. There are no manufacturers.

The problem of enforcement of the Food Hygiene Regulations is dealt with on an informal basis by discussions with the persons involved in the work.

Food Cont/d

Structural shortcomings in food premises are easily overcome but lax methods by employees and the fact that one cannot be in constant attendance means that it is only by education and co-operation that good results will ensue. There were no cases of food poisoning notified during the year, and notices were distributed regarding hand washing and no smoking for display on the various premises.

During the year 16 grants were made to 16 groups of people who had been notified that their premises were in need of improvement at a cost of £75 per lot and repairs were distributed in order to combat contamination.

23 Improvement Grants were made and the present position regarding grants is shown below.

	1965	1966
Standard Grants 1965	10	1
Total to Date	10	11,351
Emergency Grants 1965	13	1
Total to Date	13	19,704

During the year 16 grants were made to 16 groups of people who had been notified that their premises were in need of improvement at a cost of £75 per lot and repairs were distributed in order to combat contamination. The grants were made to 16 groups of people who had been notified that their premises were in need of improvement at a cost of £75 per lot and repairs were distributed in order to combat contamination.

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The Council received an appeal from a group of people who had been notified that their premises were in need of improvement at a cost of £75 per lot and repairs were distributed in order to combat contamination. The Council received an appeal from a group of people who had been notified that their premises were in need of improvement at a cost of £75 per lot and repairs were distributed in order to combat contamination.

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Structural shortcomings in food premises are easily overcome but lax control by inspectors and the fact that one cannot be in constant attendance means that it is only by education and co-operation that good results will come. There were no cases of food poisoning notified during the year, and notices were distributed regarding hand washing and no smoking for display on the various premises.

Housing

The Council did not embark upon any new major housing projects but contented themselves with four aged persons dwellings at Rogiet and Devauden and resolved to build 16 dwellings at Mynyddbach in the Parish of Shirenewton. The Council now own 1618 dwellings and this constitutes approximately 40% of the total number in the district. These dwellings are of various types of construction and condensation was experienced by the tenants in many of them. Work to abate dampness in 16 ground floor flats which had been newly constructed was undertaken at a cost of £75 per flat and tenants were circularised on methods to combat condensation.

39 Improvement Grants were made and the present position regarding grants is shown below.

	<u>No.</u>	<u>£</u>
Standard Grants 1966		
Total to Date	188	31,351
Discretionary Grants 1966		
Total to Date	217	59,924

During the year no dwellings were scheduled for closure or demolition and 19 are left from the original list prepared in 1955. A further survey will shortly be undertaken to revise this list and include many others properties which have been neglected and deteriorated since that time. An organisation and method study undertaken during the year stressed the need for more staff in the Public Health Department and this housing survey will be commenced when more staff are available.

Work to convert premises at Sudbrook into five flats was commenced during the year at a cost of £5685 and the original intention was to use it for emergency housing purposes and problem families. At the end of the year, however, the Council received a petition from 172 local residents regarding the future use and they were to reconsider the matter when the improvements works were completed.

The Council possess an ex womens Land Army Hostel at Llanishen which was converted into six flats in 1952 and they wished to carry out improvements at an estimated cost of £2200. This was submitted to the Ministry for their approval.

There were 35 caravans licenced during the year and apart from 16 on one site, the remainder were on individual sites. They presented no problems and were easily controlled.

Day to day control of cleanliness in Council houses is exercised by a Housing Officer but the Public Health Department becomes involved in the case of any extreme case or one which involves liaison with the County Welfare Officers with whom there exists a very good relationship. It is often as a result of their investigations in the first instance that some of these cases are brought to the Council's notice.

There were no applications for certificate of disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957.

The Council did not embark upon any new major housing projects but contented themselves with four aged persons dwellings at Rosel and Devanah and resolved to build 16 dwellings at Strydbeck in the Parish of Shirenewton. The Council now own 1616 dwellings and this constitutes approximately 40% of the total number in the district. These dwellings are of various types of construction and condensation was experienced by the tenants in many of them. Work to abate dampness in 16 ground floor flats which had been newly constructed was undertaken at a cost of £175 per flat and tenants were eliminated on methods to combat condensation.

59 Improvement Grants were made and the present position regarding grants is shown below.

Standard Grants 1956	No.	£
Total to Date	186	31,351
Discretionary Grants 1956	No.	£
Total to Date	217	59,924

During the year no dwellings were scheduled for closure or demolition and 19 are left from the original list prepared in 1955. A further survey will shortly be undertaken to review this list and include many others properties which have been neglected and deteriorated since that time. An organisation and method study undertaken during the year stressed the need for more staff in the Public Health Department and this housing survey will be commenced when some staff are available.

Work to convert premises at Strydbeck into five flats was commenced during the year at a cost of £565 and the original intention was to use it for emergency housing purposes and provide facilities. At the end of the year, however, the Council received a petition from 172 local residents requesting the future use and they were to reconsider the matter when the improvements were completed.

The Council possess an ex woman's land very close to Llanishan which was converted into six flats in 1955 and they wished to carry out improvements at an estimated cost of £2500. This was submitted to the Ministry for their approval.

There were 52 cars licensed during the year and apart from 16 on one side, the remainder were on individual sides. They presented no problems and were easily controlled.

Day to day control of cleanliness in Council houses is exercised by a Housing Officer but the Public Health Department becomes involved in the case of any extreme case or one which involves liaison with the County Welfare Officer with whom there exists a very good relationship. It is often as a result of their investigations in the first instance that some of these cases are brought to the Council's notice.

There were no applications for certificates of disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957.

