

[Report 1960] / Medical Officer of Health, Calne Borough.

Contributors

Calne (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1960

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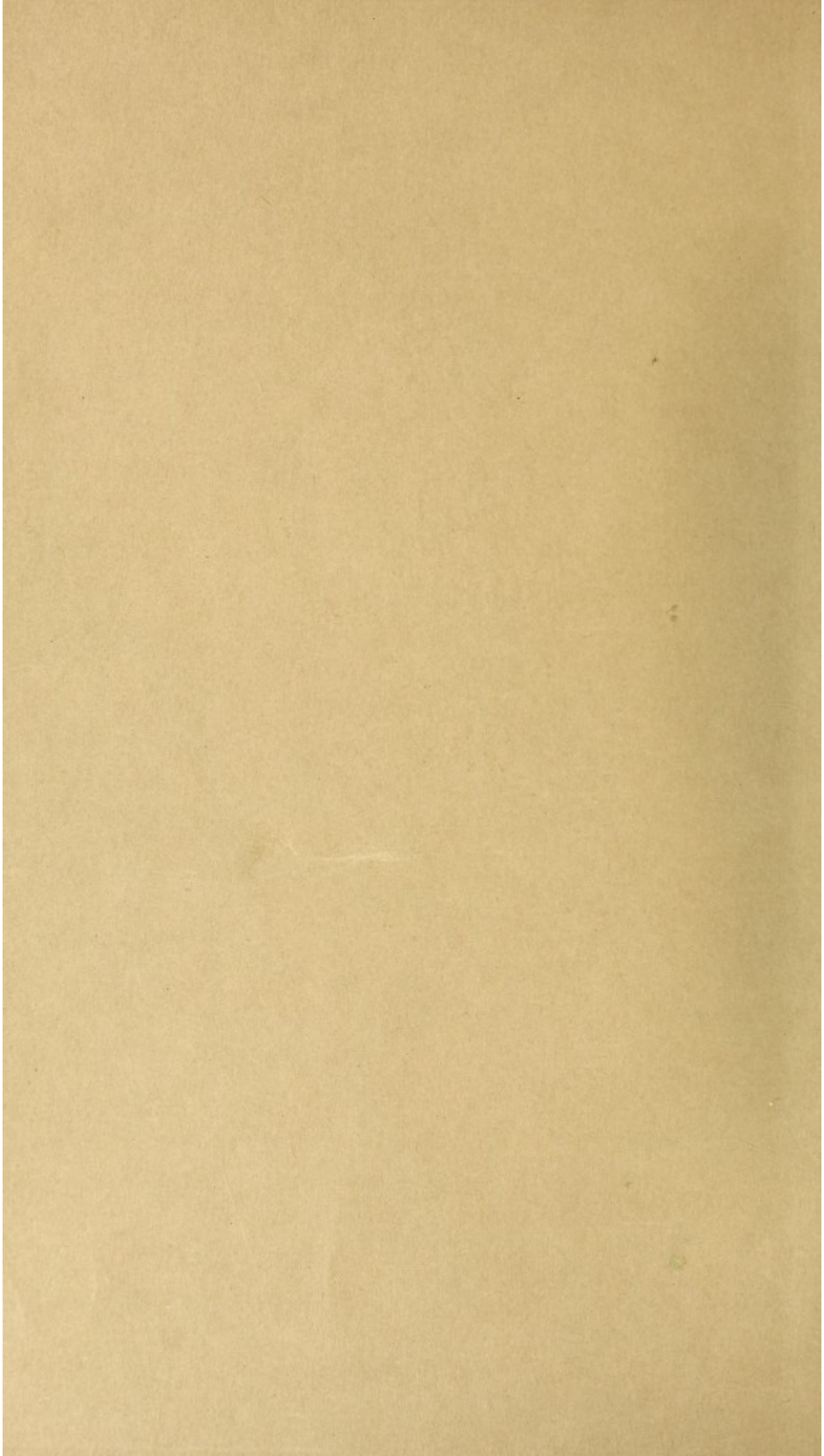
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1960

BOROUGH
OF
CALNE





BOROUGH OF CALNE

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

YEAR ENDED

31st. DECEMBER

- 1960 -

OFFICERS AND STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

5, High Street,
Chippenham, Wilts.
Tel. Chippenham 2821.

C.L. Broomhead, T.D., M.D., B.Ch.,
D.P.H.

(Also Medical Officer of Health for the Boroughs of Chippenham and Malmesbury and the Rural Districts of Calne & Chippenham and Malmesbury. In addition, School Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer of Health).

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

C.C. Dowding, Cert. S.I.E.B., Meat & Other Foods Cert. R.S.I. (who in addition holds the post of Borough Surveyor).

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

E. Day, Cert. S.I.E.B., Meat & Other Foods Cert. R.S.I. to 14 Aug 60

R. Cowley, S.I.E.B., Meat & Other Foods Cert. R.S.I. from 14 Oct 60.

SECRETARY TO THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

S.G.V. Williamson, Cert. R.I.P.H.H.

The two Committees of the Borough Council dealing directly with Public Health matters are:-

- (i) Health, Housing and Town Planning Committee
- and
- (ii) Water & Sewerage Committee.

- - - - -

The Mayor, Aldermen & Councillors,
Calne Borough Council.

Mr. Mayor & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year ending 31st. December, 1960 in accordance with Regulation 15(5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959.

Copies of the Report are required by the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Ministry of Housing & Local Government and H.M. Inspector of Factories; a copy is also sent to the County Medical Officer of Health.

The Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector Mr. C.C. Dowding, is incorporated and provides detailed information on environmental public health within the Borough.

I wish to record my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation I have received from Mr. Dowding and the Staff of the Council during the year under review.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

C.L. Broomhead

Medical Officer of Health.



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State of the Public Health.

Once more it is gratifying to note that the more serious infections were conspicuous by their absence, in fact the incidence of notifiable disease was considerably lower than during any year since 1956.

Nevertheless it should be appreciated that this fortunate state of affairs will not continue unless a large proportion of the child population is kept fully immunised against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis and Whooping Cough.

The importance of giving a re-inforcing dose of Diphtheria prophylactic to children about to enter school is as great as ever. School age is important for a child as he there meets most of the ills of childhood having been removed from the shelter of the family circle.

There seems little doubt that the course of vaccination against Poliomyelitis now advised has produced substantial protection, yet, as in Diphtheria, it is most important that parents avail themselves of the opportunities for this prophylaxis and do not wait until an outbreak has occurred before presenting themselves and their children for immunisation.

The speed of modern air travel and the possibility of an incubating case of Smallpox reaching this country without detection makes satisfactory vaccination against this serious and sometimes fatal infection, still essential for all infants.

Only one case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, a male aged 50 years, was notified during the year and no deaths from this disease occurred. It is necessary however that those school children in the thirteen year age group who are found to lack the necessary immunity, should receive B.C.G. immunisation before leaving school.

The birth rate showed an appreciable increase by comparison with the rate of 16.9 for 1959.

The adjusted death rate for 1960 was 11.6; little change from the preceding year. Deaths from cancer however, showed a sharp increase, i.e. 29 as compared with a total of 9 during 1959. Deaths from coronary disease also showed a steep rise, i.e. 15 as compared with 10 during 1959.

that
It is unlikely, in the absence of any serious epidemic, the death rate will vary to any degree from year to year. There are however, appreciable differences in the death rates for individual age groups, taking the country as a whole, for example, 41 per cent of all deaths in the age group 15-24 are caused by road traffic accidents.

The proportion of the elderly in the community continues to increase and it has been estimated that persons aged 65 years and over amount to nearly 12 per cent of the total population of the country. The welfare of such a large proportion becomes an increasing responsibility for the younger wage earning members of the population. Continued employment of those over the normal retiring age of 65 years, provided they are physically and mentally fit, will help to minimise this financial and physical burden.

The expectation of life shows no change since 1954, and it is stated to be 69 years for a man and 74 years for a woman. Greater numbers are however reaching these age levels as the health of the population improves; in other words the population has "grown up or aged".

State of the Public Health (Continued).

The Public Health Laboratory Service, under the direction of Dr. Paul Mann at the Manor Hospital, Bath, provides an invaluable service in the investigation and control of infectious diseases. It is only by the regular and routine bacteriological examination of water supplies, milk, foods etc. and pathological specimens that the health of the public is maintained at its present high level. The biological examination of milk however, should not be unduly emphasised as a means to prevent infection of milk, and it is perhaps appropriate at this stage to comment on Undulant Fever or Brucellosis, a subject of contrasting opinions in medical journals and elsewhere.

Brucellosis, in man, is not included in the list of notifiable infectious diseases, and is an occupational risk of veterinary surgeons, farmers, slaughtermen, and all those engaged in cow keeping. Infection is either by contact with infected animals, and or by the consumption of their milk. Laboratory reports on milk samples forwarded for examination are, of necessity, received approximately six weeks after the sample has been taken. During the interval, the offending animal, or animals, may have gone dry, stopped excreting the organism, or have been removed from the herd, making it difficult, if not impossible, to decide whether the current supply is in fact infected. Pasteurisation of milk, almost a universal practice in the larger communities, has restricted the incidence of Brucellosis amongst the milk consuming public. Nevertheless, the final eradication of the disease in dairy herds, as in the case of Tuberculosis, will finally prevent its spread to human beings.

Although the Borough is within an agricultural area and some distance from the sea, a large proportion of the population nowadays enjoy holidays at the seaside and the Report by the Medical Research Council on the sewage contamination of bathing beaches is of interest. The report concludes that "The risk to health of bathing in sewage contaminated sea water can for all practical purposes be ignored". This happy conclusion however was based chiefly on negative evidence, and pays no attention to the aesthetic feelings of those denied the enjoyment of bathing in a clean and wholesome sea.

The consumption of shellfish cultivated or occurring naturally in sewage contaminated estuaries may cause enteric fever or similar intestinal infections and the public should be aware of these potential dangers to health.

The continued provision of a pure water supply, clean food, air, good housing and adequate nutrition associated with a high rate of immunisation against the more serious infectious diseases will maintain the present excellent state of public health.

On subsequent pages, detailed statistics on birth and death rates, causes of death etc. and the prevalence and control of infectious diseases, will be found. The Report by Mr. Dowding, the Senior Public Health Inspector includes comment on the inspections carried out and samples taken for bacteriological investigation by his staff during the year, a most valuable contribution to the maintenance and the improvement of public health.

Area (in acres)	1276
Population	6560
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1960 according to the Rate Book	2136
Rateable Value at 1..Apr.60..	£76,094
Sum represented by the Penny Rate .1959/1960.	£310. 7s.9d.

VITAL STATISTICSLIVE BIRTHS

	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	82	74	156
Illegitimate	2	1	3
Total	<u>84</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>159</u>

Crude Birth Rate for the Borough	24.2
per 1000 of the population.	
Adjusted Birth Rate for the Borough	23.9
per 1000 of the population	
Comparative Birth Rate for England & Wales	17.1
per 1000 of the population.	

Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the area are included in the population figure shown under the heading "General Statistics". To make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from England & Wales as a whole, the crude birth rate, and the crude death rate for the Borough are to be multiplied by a "Comparability Factor" given by the Registrar General. The above statistics have been so corrected.

STILL BIRTHS

Two Still Births, both males, were recorded during 1960. The rate per 1000 total live and still births is 12.4 The comparative rate for England & Wales is given by The Registrar General as 19.7

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>

Rate per 1000 live births.	12.5
Comparative Rate for England & Wales	21.7

DEATHS

6

The following deaths were recorded in the Borough during 1960.

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total.</u>
40	36	76

Crude Death Rate for the Borough	11.5
per 1000 of the population.	
Adjusted Death Rate for the Borough	11.6
per 1000 of the population	
Comparative Death Rate for England & Wales	11.5
per 1000 of the population.	
Adjusted Death Rate for the Borough (1959)	11.3
per 1000 of the population.	

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (other)	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective & parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach.	3	1	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.	6	-	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	2	2
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	5	7	12
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
Diabetes	1	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	8	13
Coronary Disease angina	9	6	15
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-
Other heart disease	3	9	12
Other circulatory disease	1	2	3
Influenza	1	-	1
Pneumonia	1	-	1
Bronchitis	-	-	-
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	-	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	-	-
All other accidents	-	-	-
Suicide,	2	-	2
Homicide and operations of War.	-	-	-
TOTALS.	40	36	76

PREVALANCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following tables show the infectious diseases notified during 1960 together with comparative statistics for preceding years since 1956.

	<u>1956</u>		<u>1957</u>		<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>
<u>DISEASE</u>										
Scarlet Fever	5	5	23	21	5	5	23	23	6	6
Whooping Cough	38	38	8	8	-	-	11	11	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	2	2	230	230	33	33	24	24	6	6
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	14	14	19	17	-	-	2	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	7	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Eneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	1	1
TOTALS:-	67	67	288	284	40	40	64	61	13	13

a = Numbers originally notified.

b = Final numbers after correction.

It is very gratifying to record that only one case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was notified during 1960. Moreover no deaths due to this disease were registered during the year under review.

Although it is no longer a statutory requirement for Borough & District Councils to keep and maintain a Register of Tuberculous Persons, nevertheless an up-to-date record of all persons notified and confirmed as suffering from this disease is maintained. In addition, comprehensive reports on the environment of cases of tuberculosis, are available. These records continue to provide a valuable index to the incidence of and mortality from Tuberculosis, particularly in relation to housing accommodation. It is most important that Borough & District Councils should exercise their statutory obligations under the Public Health and Housing Acts in the eradication of sub-standard properties.

At the end of 1960, the following cases of notified and confirmed Tuberculosis, remained on the Register.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pulmonary	15	9	24
Non-Pulmonary	3	2	5
Total	18	11	29

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

During January and February the Regional Hospital Board established a Mobile X-Ray Unit in the Borough. A total of 1,473 persons were examined with the following results:-

Active cases of Tuberculosis found	Nil
Inactive cases of Tuberculosis found	4
Persons found to be suffering from disabilities other than Tuberculosis	10.

The National Assistance Act, 1948

Sec. 47. Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

It is once more a pleasure to report that it was not found necessary to effect the compulsory removal to hospital of any person under the provisions of this Act.

IMMUNISATION AND SMALLPOX VACCINATION STATISTICS.

The following children received primary immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough during 1960.

<u>Under 1 year</u>	<u>Ages 1-4 years</u>	<u>Ages 5-14 years</u>
229	33	10

TOTAL:- 272

Total immunised child population at 31.12.60

<u>Aged 0-4 years</u>	<u>Ages 5-14 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
442	939	1381

The following children were vaccinated against Smallpox during 1960.

<u>Under 1 yr.</u>	<u>1-4 yrs.</u>	<u>5-15yrs +</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
111	2	10	123

I am grateful to Dr. C.D.L. Lycett, County Medical Officer for the above statistics.

ADDENDUM

I am indebted to Dr. C.D.L. Lycett for the following information concerning immunisation against Poliomyelitis in Calne Borough during the year 1960.

Completed injections during 1960.

<u>Persons Born :</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Third</u>
1943/1960	155	353
1933/1942	73	495
Before 1933, but who had not reached 40 years of age	151	94
Expectant Mothers	6	7
Others	6	6

Arrangements were extended in February, 1960 to include all persons up to 40 years of age, from which time it was impossible to record separately expectant mothers as they can now register merely under their age groups.

TO:- The Mayor, Aldermen & Councillors
Calne Borough Council.

Mr. Mayor & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report for the year 1960.

In spite of changes which resulted in the Department being understaffed for nearly one third of the year, much good work has been done.

It is satisfying to record that fewer hours were spent on routine enquiries into the incidence of infectious disease than in any previous year.

During routine inspections of Food Premises, the ever increasing use of pre packing techniques for a very wide range of commodities has been noted with satisfaction. These methods together with refrigeration approach the ideal and have the support of all Public Health Inspectors.

The Food Traders within the Borough have become increasingly aware of the provisions of the Food Regulations and many have availed themselves of the advice given by members of the Department. Codes of Practice were distributed to all concerned in the Transport, Handling and Selling of Meat.

The figures returned for Meat Inspection are interesting and provide a statistical index as to the increase in work in only one branch of the Department's activities. The percentage increase represents 2,872 extra animals and during the year 14,885 carcasses were examined.

In the sphere of health education, talks were given to the Senior Students of the Secondary Modern School. In one instance the theme of "clean air" was illustrated with 16 m.m. colour films and these were greatly appreciated.

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks to the Members of the Public Health and Planning Committee for the support they have given during the year, to Dr. Broomhead for his advice and guidance and to the members of the Staff who have carried out their work with loyalty and expedition.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Clifford C. Dowding.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

RAINFALL

10

The rainfall is recorded at the Sewage Disposal Works, the reading being taken at 9 a.m. every day. From this information the following table is compiled.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Total rainfall in inches.</u>	<u>Greatest fall in 24 hours</u>	<u>No. of days with .01 or more recorded.</u>
January	3.492	.715 (24th)	19
February	1.687	.33 (26th)	13
March	1.517	.4 (29th)	14
April	1.342	.57 (2nd)	11
May	1.472	.61 (12th)	6
June	2.590	1.15 (22nd)	13
July	3.569	.74 (10th)	20
August	3.616	1.1 (27th)	17
September	3.385	.67 (22nd)	14
October	5.680	1.28 (26th)	24
November	4.205	.685 (25th)	23
December	4.644	1.75 (3rd)	19
TOTAL:-	37.199		193

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec.
Wet Days	13	11	10	8	4	8	16	13	10	22	22	17
Rain Days	6	2	4	3	2	5	4	4	4	2	1	2
Dry Days.	12	16	17	19	25	17	11	14	16	7	7	12

Number of Wet days during the year	-	154
Number of Rain days during the year	-	39
Number of Dry days during the year	-	173
Total (Leap year)	-	366

The above figures compare with a total annual rainfall in 1958 of 35.32 and of 23.82 inches in 1959.

WATER SUPPLY

The water undertaking has been owned by the Town Council since 1947. The area served by the Calne Water Orders 1882 to 1938 includes the Municipal Borough and the Parish of Calne Without in the Rural District of Calne & Chippenham.

The supply is obtained from the Lower Greensand Springs at Calstone Wellington about three miles to the South East of the Town in the Rural District of Calne & Chippenham. The water is of good quality and non plumbo solvent. It is chlorinated at source.

The water is brought to the Borough by 6" and 9" mains and thence it is distributed. The distribution mains vary in size from 2" to 6" and the total length is estimated to be 12 miles.

During the year loss of pressure was felt in some of the high level areas of the Borough. Steps have been taken to provide a loop main to improve the distribution and approval to this project has now been received. Schemes have also been prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers to improve the collection, pumping and storage of the water at the Works.

Fractures of the mains occurred in the High Street principally due to the inadequate depth and increase in the amount of heavy traffic. Since exposing the main and providing protective concrete, no further trouble has been experienced.

Joint Water Board.

The draft Order setting up the proposed Water Board has been prepared and a "Shadow Board" has been set up.

Samples

During the year 56 samples of the Chlorinated water from the Town's supply were taken and analysed. 55 were satisfactory. 14 samples of untreated water were taken, 4 showed evidence of a mild degree of pollution. Samples of water taken from a private source revealed pollution and informal action was taken to close the supply. The property has now been connected to the Council's mains.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Practically the whole of the developed portion of the Borough is sewered, although owing to difficulty in falls and isolation there will always be some houses which have to rely on septic tanks or other means.

It is estimated that the percentage of all inhabited houses not connected is less than 3%.

The drying and disposal of sludge still presents a costly item and approval has now been obtained to enlarge the sludge drying beds by 700 square yards at a cost of £2,300.

Local farmers have taken the sludge during the year and no difficulty is experienced during normal weather conditions in its disposal. The very wet season has had its affect on sludge drying and a temporary pipe line was installed to allow the sludge to be pumped to a holding lagoon to ease the situation.

Of all the services administered by the Town Council, the rate requirements in the year under review were higher for sewage disposal than any other, being 3/8d.

Sample

A composite sample taken on the 22nd. April, 1960 indicated the following:-

Appearance: Light yellow brown, turbid, darker brown
sediment and suspended. Strong earthy smell.

Reaction: pH 7.1

Parts per Million.

Ammonia (as N)	Free	5.3
	Albuminoid	1.3
Chlorine (as Chlorides)		527
equivalent to Sodium Chloride		870
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours)		17.3
Nitrogen in Nitrite		.9 very strong
Nitrogen in Nitrate		19
Dissolved Solids		1520
Suspended Solids		50
		1570

Dissolved Oxygen absorbed after 5 days' incubation (B.O.D.) -36
"Impurity" Figure - - - - - 15

Stability Test. No change when incubated at blood heat for 48 hours.

REFUSE DISPOSAL AND COLLECTION.

All refuse is collected weekly by direct labour and although increasing demands are being made, the service has been satisfactorily maintained.

The very wet spell in the latter part of the year brought with it attendant problems as far as disposal was concerned

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for the proper management of the company's finances and for ensuring that all stakeholders have access to the same information.

2. The second part of the paper describes the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed discussion of the different types of data that can be collected, such as sales data, customer feedback, and employee performance data. It also discusses the various statistical techniques that can be used to analyze this data, such as regression analysis, correlation analysis, and factor analysis.

3. The third part of the paper presents the results of the data analysis. It includes a series of tables and graphs that show the relationship between the different variables. It also includes a series of conclusions that are drawn from the data. These conclusions are based on the statistical analysis and are intended to provide a clear and concise summary of the findings.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the implications of the findings for the company's future. It includes a series of recommendations that are based on the findings and are intended to help the company improve its performance. It also includes a series of conclusions that are drawn from the data and are intended to provide a clear and concise summary of the findings.

5. The fifth part of the paper discusses the limitations of the study. It includes a series of conclusions that are drawn from the data and are intended to provide a clear and concise summary of the findings. It also includes a series of recommendations that are based on the findings and are intended to help the company improve its performance.

6. The sixth part of the paper discusses the future research. It includes a series of conclusions that are drawn from the data and are intended to provide a clear and concise summary of the findings. It also includes a series of recommendations that are based on the findings and are intended to help the company improve its performance.

7. The seventh part of the paper discusses the conclusion. It includes a series of conclusions that are drawn from the data and are intended to provide a clear and concise summary of the findings. It also includes a series of recommendations that are based on the findings and are intended to help the company improve its performance.

8. The eighth part of the paper discusses the appendix. It includes a series of conclusions that are drawn from the data and are intended to provide a clear and concise summary of the findings. It also includes a series of recommendations that are based on the findings and are intended to help the company improve its performance.

9. The ninth part of the paper discusses the bibliography. It includes a series of conclusions that are drawn from the data and are intended to provide a clear and concise summary of the findings. It also includes a series of recommendations that are based on the findings and are intended to help the company improve its performance.

10. The tenth part of the paper discusses the index. It includes a series of conclusions that are drawn from the data and are intended to provide a clear and concise summary of the findings. It also includes a series of recommendations that are based on the findings and are intended to help the company improve its performance.

and mechanical aid was brought in to maintain the approaches to the tip.

The refuse from the Borough is disposed of by the Sanitary Landfill Method, the refuse being dumped in sand workings of a local Company and covered with top soil to reclaim the land which has been exposed.

The total cost of refuse collection within the Borough for the period 1960/61 was as follows:-

Admin & Office	£165	
Maintenance & materials	65	
Transport	560	
Wages	3056	
Instalment Refuse Vehicle	<u>272</u>	
	4118	4118
Less income from sale of Waste Paper	1329	
Use of vehicle for other purposes	60	
Other income	<u>36</u>	
	1425	<u>1425</u>
		<u>2693</u>

These figures are taken to the end of the financial year ending March 31st. 1961.

HOUSING

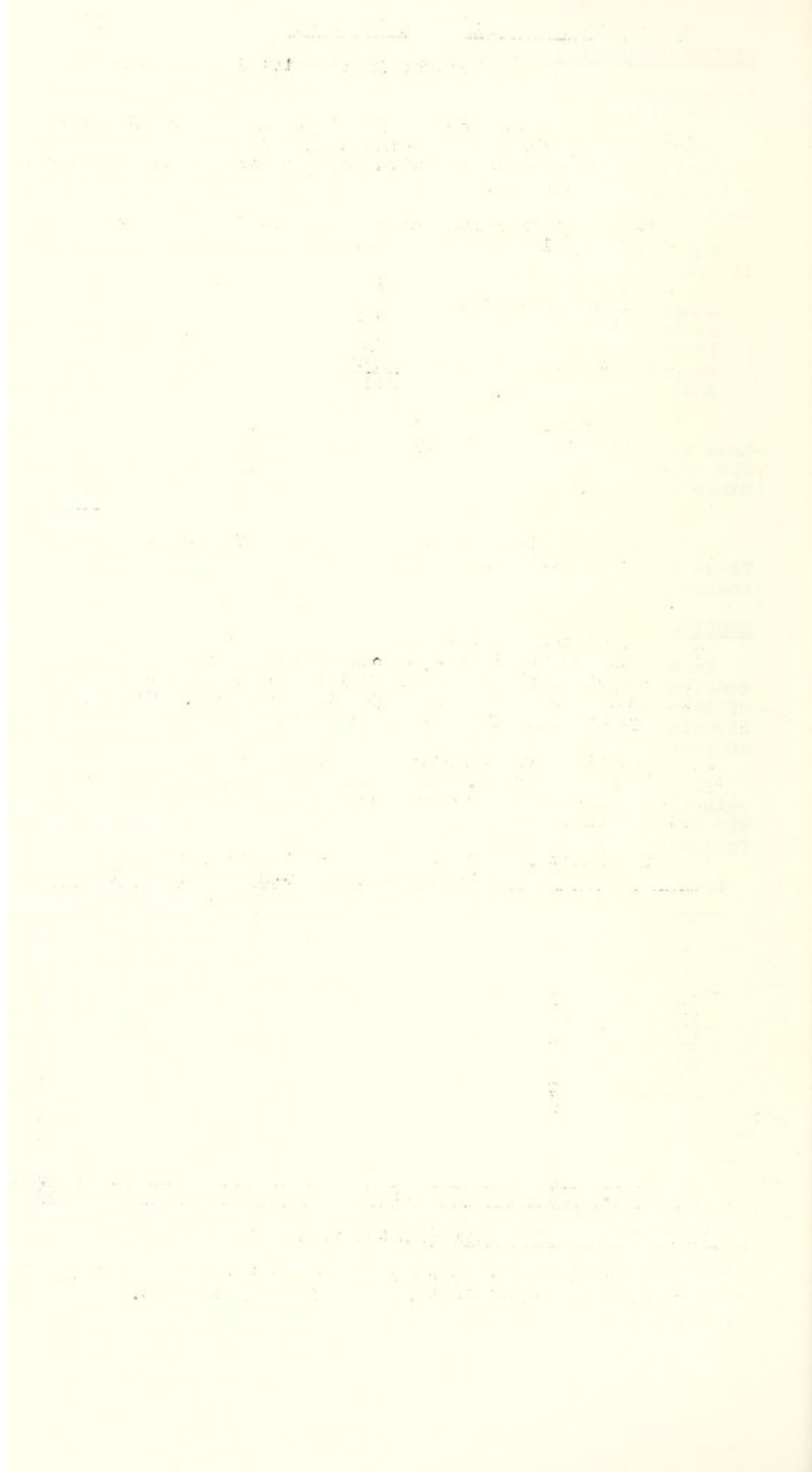
In May 1960 the Minister of Housing & Local Government confirmed the Council's Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of land comprised in the Bollings Lane Clearance Area and certain land surrounding and adjoining the area. Clearance and subsequent redevelopment is planned.

14 properties are scheduled for clearance together with outbuildings and stores. The number of persons displaced and who have been rehoused or are to be rehoused is shown in the following table.

Property	Adults.	Children over 10 under 16	Children 1-10	Children under 1	TOTAL
2	2		1		3
3	2			1	3
5	4				4
9	2		1		3
10	1				1
11	2				2
12	2				2
13	2			1	3
14	1				1
15	3				3
16	1				1
17	2				2
18	2				2
19	2				2
6	2				2
TOTALS:-	28	Nil	2	2	32

Certificates of Disrepair (Rent Act, 1957)

No applications were received for certificates of disrepair or for any other certificates prescribed by the Act.



Improvement Grants. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

The number of Improvement Grants actually paid during the year was 15. Comparisons with 1959 are shown under:-

	<u>No. Standard Grants</u>	<u>Amount Paid</u>
1959	5	£495
1961	14	£1112. 10. -d.
	<u>Discretionary Grants</u>	<u>Amount Paid</u>
1959	1	£210.
1960	1	£210. 15. -d.

New Properties.

Seventy Two Houses, Four Bungalows and Four Flats were completed by the Council during the year.

The rate of post war house building is reflected in the following table.

Year	1946-47	20
"	1947-48	42
"	1948-49	2
"	1949-50	28
"	1950-51	30
"	1951-52	44
"	1952-53	71
"	1953-54	40
"	1954-55	29
"	1955-56	21
"	1956-57	47
"	1957-58	47
"	1958-59	29
"	1959-60	80
		<u>530</u>

These figures are to the 31st. December, 1960.

One private enterprise house was completed, making a total of 147 since 1945.

Overcrowding.

Cases of overcrowding are dealt with by the voluntary inter-changing of Council tenancies arranged through the Housing Officer with the consent and encouragement of the Local Authority.

Sale of Council Houses.

Eleven Council Houses were sold to tenants during the year making a total to the 31st. December, 1960 of 40.

Council's Housing Waiting List.

The number of people on the Council's Housing Waiting List is 181.

1891

1. 1st

2. 2nd

3. 3rd

4. 4th

5. 5th

6. 6th

7. 7th

8. 8th

9. 9th

10. 10th

11. 11th

12. 12th

13. 13th

14. 14th

15. 15th

16. 16th

17. 17th

18. 18th

19. 19th

20. 20th

21. 21st

22. 22nd

23. 23rd

24. 24th

25. 25th

26. 26th

27. 27th

28. 28th

29. 29th

30. 30th

31. 31st

32. 32nd

33. 33rd

34. 34th

35. 35th

36. 36th

37. 37th

38. 38th

39. 39th

40. 40th

41. 41st

42. 42nd

43. 43rd

44. 44th

45. 45th

46. 46th

47. 47th

48. 48th

49. 49th

50. 50th

51. 51st

52. 52nd

53. 53rd

54. 54th

55. 55th

56. 56th

57. 57th

58. 58th

59. 59th

60. 60th

61. 61st

62. 62nd

63. 63rd

64. 64th

65. 65th

66. 66th

67. 67th

68. 68th

69. 69th

70. 70th

71. 71st

72. 72nd

73. 73rd

74. 74th

75. 75th

76. 76th

77. 77th

78. 78th

79. 79th

80. 80th

81. 81st

82. 82nd

83. 83rd

84. 84th

85. 85th

86. 86th

87. 87th

88. 88th

89. 89th

90. 90th

91. 91st

92. 92nd

93. 93rd

94. 94th

95. 95th

96. 96th

97. 97th

98. 98th

99. 99th

100. 100th

For this purpose the Council employ a part time rodent operator. As usual, the systematic treatment of sewers, refuse tip, river banks and other municipally owned property was carried out. Warfarin, an anti blood coagulant was employed at all commercial and domestic premises.

The sewer network requires regular attention; prebaiting, followed by acute poisoning is carried out and the bait and poisons are changed as the occasion demands. The following is a summary. of the years work.

	L.A.	Type of Property		TOTAL	Agric ultural
		Dwelling Hses.	All other incl business		
1.No. of properties in L.A. District	6	2167	274	2447	9
2.No. of properties inspected as a result of Notification Survey under Act	6	43 321	11 4	54 331	2 2
Otherwise(e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose.	-	27	-	-	-
3.Total inspections carried out incl re-inspections	-	-	-	-	-
4.No. of properties inspected (in Sec. 11) which were found to be infested by					
Rats Major	4			4	
Minor	-	43	14	57	2
Mice Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	4	-	4	-
5.Number of infested properties (Sec.1V) treated by L.A.	4	47	14	65	2
6.Total treatments carried out incl re-treatments	-	-	-	-	-
7.No. of notices served under Sec.4 of the Act.					
Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
Structural work	-	-	-	-	-
8.No. of cases in which default action was taken following issue of notice under Sec.4.-	-	-	-	-	-
9.Legal proceedings.	-	-	-	-	-
10No. of "Block" control schemes carried out.	-	-	-	-	-

The amount of money allocated to Rodent Control from the General Rate Fund for the year under review was £270. £20 was recoverable expenditure for work carried out other than in domestic premises.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, arranged in a table-like format. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a more formal, printed style. The list appears to be a record of some kind, possibly a ledger or a list of transactions.

Name	Date
John Doe	1875
John Doe	1876
John Doe	1877
John Doe	1878
John Doe	1879
John Doe	1880
John Doe	1881
John Doe	1882
John Doe	1883
John Doe	1884
John Doe	1885
John Doe	1886
John Doe	1887
John Doe	1888
John Doe	1889
John Doe	1890
John Doe	1891
John Doe	1892
John Doe	1893
John Doe	1894
John Doe	1895
John Doe	1896
John Doe	1897
John Doe	1898
John Doe	1899
John Doe	1900

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John Doe	1890
John Doe	1891
John Doe	1892
John Doe	1893
John Doe	1894
John Doe	1895
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John Doe	1897
John Doe	1898
John Doe	1899
John Doe	1900

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John Doe	1889
John Doe	1890
John Doe	1891
John Doe	1892
John Doe	1893
John Doe	1894
John Doe	1895
John Doe	1896
John Doe	1897
John Doe	1898
John Doe	1899
John Doe	1900

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John Doe	1888
John Doe	1889
John Doe	1890
John Doe	1891
John Doe	1892
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John Doe	1894
John Doe	1895
John Doe	1896
John Doe	1897
John Doe	1898
John Doe	1899
John Doe	1900

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John Doe	1894
John Doe	1895
John Doe	1896
John Doe	1897
John Doe	1898
John Doe	1899
John Doe	1900

MEAT INSPECTION - Slaughtering of Animals and Food Control etc.The Slaughter of Pigs Anaesthesia Regulations, 1958.

The Town Council have licenced the C.O.² Chamber of Messrs. C.&T. Harris, Calne Ltd. under the provisions of the above Regulations. A Certificate of approval in respect of the appliance was issued under Regulation 9 and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food were informed that the appliance had been brought into use (as requested in circular F.S.H. 17/58)

Slaughterhouse Act, 1958Hygiene Regulations, 1958 No.2168Cruelty Regulations, 1958 No.2166

A report on the existing and future slaughtering facilities within the Borough together with comprehensive reports on the two existing slaughterhouses were submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food. At the time of writing, the report has not yet received Ministry confirmation.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957

The Town Council exercise powers of delegation under the provisions of the above Order. Boiling plants within the Borough have received regular visits and special attention has been given during the incidence of Foot & Mouth Disease.

The number of persons boiling swill under the above Order has now been reduced to six.

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

Two Slaughterhouses are now operating within the Borough. One serves the factory of Messrs. C.&T. Harris (Calne) Ltd. at which the meat inspection is carried out by a part time Veterinary Officer who reports regularly to the Medical Officer of Health. The other Slaughterhouse serves the local butchers and the butchers of several adjoining areas as well as supplying meat for Smithfield Meat Market, London. The meat inspection at this establishment is carried out by qualified Meat Inspectors who hold the Certificate for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods of the Royal Society of Health.

The number of animals slaughtered and inspected at the slaughterhouse of Leva Colin Hawkins is as follows:-

	Cattle	ex cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep.	Lambs	Pigs	Goats.
No. killed	443		40	7951	4070	2374	7	
No. inspected.	443		40	7951	4070	2374	7	
All diseases except Tuberculosis & cysticercis								
Whole Carcasses.	-		-	25	42	15	-	
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned.	44		13	166	291	318	1	
Percentage of No. inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	9.93		32.5	2.402	8.18	13.6	14.29	

Tuberculosis only

	Cattle ex. Cows.	Cows.	Calves	Sheep Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Whole Carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned.	2	1	-	-	75	-
Percentage of number inspected affected.	.45	2.5	-	-	3.16	-

Four cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* in cattle were found. The infestation was localised and after removal of the affected parts the carcasses were sent for treatment by refrigeration.

These figures represent 60% reduction on last year.

The percentage increase and decrease of killings as compared with 1959 is as follows:-

Cattle excluding cows	rise	26.57%
Cows	rise	90.48%
Calves	rise	55.41%
Sheep and lambs	fall	.707%
Pigs	fall	1.94%
Goats	No Change.	

Inspection of Other Foods.

The following foodstuffs (other than home killed meat) were condemned.

Fruit	206 tins	Meat	89 tins
Fish	13 tins	Veg.	40 tins
Soup	10 tins	Rice	6 tins
Preserves	6 tins	Sago	9 tins
Milk	16 tins	Tomato	27 tins
Tomato		Spaghetti	2 tins
Juice	1 tin	Shredded	
Strained		Beef Suet	1 pkt.
Foods.	1 tin	Liver & Bacon	1 jar
Cooked Ham	5 lbs. 12 oz.	Corned Beef	5 lbs 10 oz.

Registration of Food Premises.

12 premises in the Borough are registered for the preparation of sausages, potted, pressed pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

FISH

There are two retailers of fresh fish and two fried fish shops in the District. No fish was condemned during the year

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960.

Licences issued by the Town Council under the various Milk Regulations ceased to be valid after the 31st. December, 1960 and from January 1st. 1961 these are being issued by the County Council.

Milk sampling has continued throughout the year and milk from all retailers is sampled and passed on to the Public Health Laboratory Service for testing. Each sample from Designated Milks is subject to the Statutory Tests as prescribed in the Regulations. Samples of raw milk are not now submitted for biological examination. The number of samples taken during the year was:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Test Void</u>
Tuberculin Tested	18	3	-
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised.	19	1	1
Pasteurised	9	-	1
Channel Island Pasteurised	7	-	-
T.T. Channel Island	11	1	-
T.T. Pasteurised Channel Island	5	-	1
TOTALS:-	69	5	3

ICE CREAM

At the end of 1960 there were 23 premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream.

Samples

56 samples were taken

Grade 1	54	No samples of iced lollies were submitted for analysis.
Grade 2	2	
Grades 3 & 4	Nil.	

Judgement of Ice cream is based on a series of samples. Over a six monthly period 50% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1; 80% into Grades 1 & 2 and not more than 20% into Grades 3 and none in Grade 4.

At the end of 1960 there were four manufacturers of ice cream sending their products to premises within the Borough whilst mobile vans operate throughout the District during summer months, some from adjoining areas. The sampling record shows that the ice cream is of a high hygienic quality and, as all samples were purchased as retail sales, it is evident that adequate steps are being taken to ensure that the product is suitably protected during distribution and during storage at the retail shop.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

These Regulations came into force 1st October, 1960 (except in their application to ships) and amended and consolidated the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 to 1957.

All food premises are regularly inspected under the provisions of the above Regulations and great importance is attached to this work.

107 informal notices have been served and complied with during the year covering such points as First Aid Outfits, Hot and Cold Water, Washing Facilities etc. There is a total of 88 premises in the Borough where food and drink is manufactured, prepared, supplied or sold and where the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations apply.

The premises may be broadly classified as follows (where more than one trade is carried on, the most prominent trade is given).

Bakehouses	3	Cafes & Snack Bars	3
Confectioners		Butchers	7
Shops	9	Grocers	18
Fried Fish Shops	2	Meat Manufacturing	
Bakers Shops	2	premises	1
Greengrocers	2	Halls, Canteens & Clubs	18
Borading Houses		Public Houses, Beer	
and Hotels	3	Bottling premises and	
		Off Licences.	14
		Central School Kitchen	1.

SHOPS

No statutory action has been necessary under the Shop Act 1950. All shops are inspected from time to time and informal notices served with respect to such matters as the provision of seats for female staff, improvements and redecoration of sanitary conveniences, the provision of washing facilities and the display of prescribed notices.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

All caravan sites within the Borough come within the purview of the new Act and the Town Council have adopted the following standards.

Single Caravan Sites

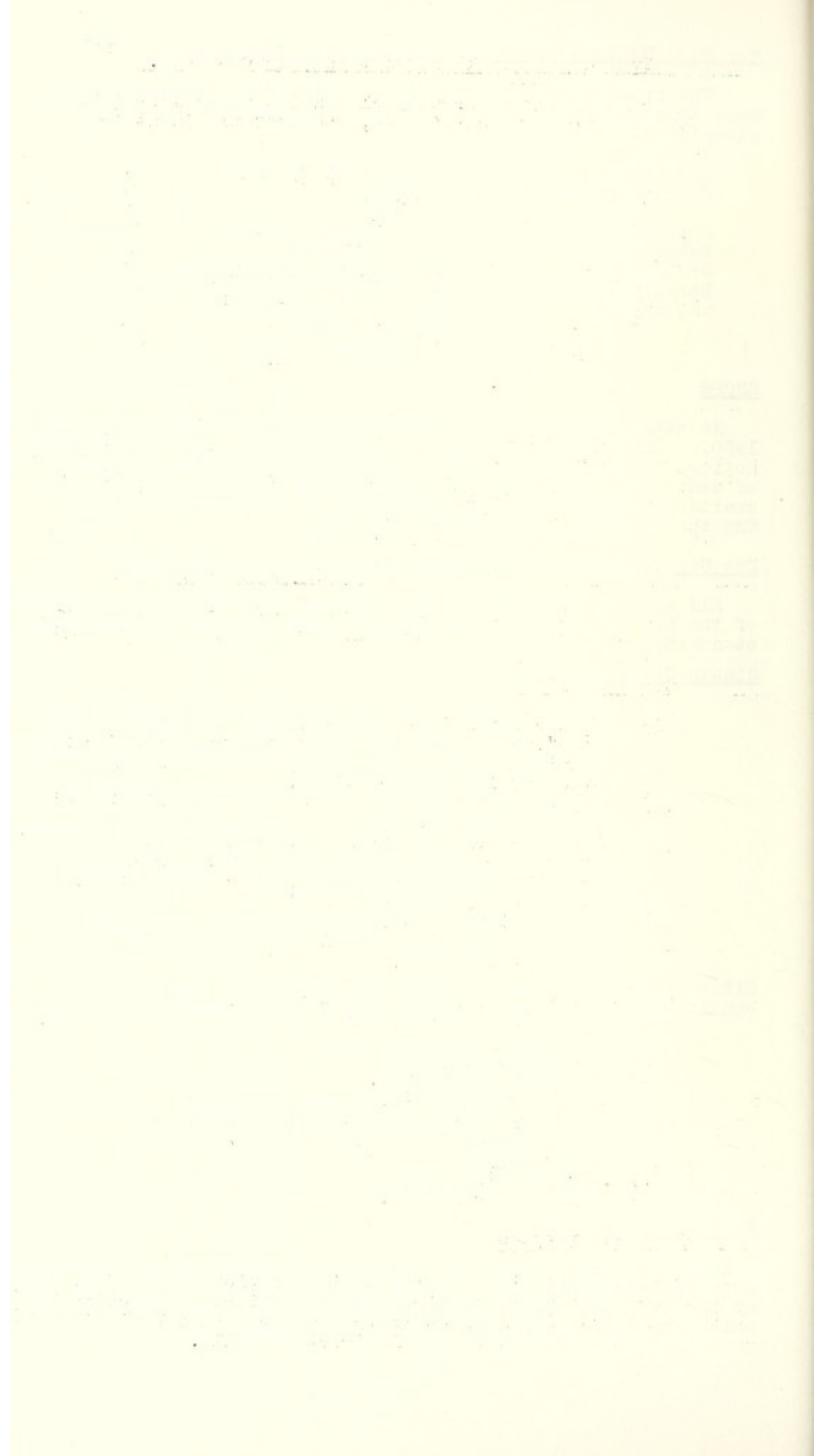
- (1) Each caravan is to be provided with a paved area 2' 6" around the outside of the van with jacking points on a hard standing or alternatively a hard standing is to be provided.
- (2) A piped water supply to be available within 60' of the standing.
- (3) Satisfactory provision to be made for the disposal of foul drainage either to a sewer, drain or properly constructed soakaway or septic tank.
- (4) Satisfactory closet facilities.
- (5) Satisfactory dustbin.
- (6) Each caravan to be provided with a suitable fire extenquisher.

Sites where more than two vans are stationed. The model conditions are to apply in relation to the following matters.

- (1) The position of the vans.
- (2) Roads and footpaths.
- (3) Access to the site.
- (4) Toilets, stores and other buildings.
- (5) Foul and surface water drainage.
- (6) Water supply
- (7) Fire points
- (8) Parking facilities.

Factories Acts 1937-59

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Acts 1937-59 which are required to be furnished by Section 128(3) of the 1937 Act with respect to the matters under Parts I & VIII which are administered by the District Councils.



	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosec- utions.
<u>Premises.</u>				
1. Factories in which Secs. 1 2 3 4 & 6 are enforced by L.A.	5	21	3	Nil
2. Factories not incl- uded in 1 in which Sec.7 is enforced by L.A.	36	61	12	Nil
3. Other Premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by LA. (excluding Out- Workers premises)	1	2	Nil	Nil.

Cases in which defects were found.

	Found	Remedied	Prosecutions
Want of cleanliness	2	2	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-
Inadequate drainage of floors	-	-	-

Sanitary Conveniences.

(a) Insufficient	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-

Outworkers

There are no outworkers within the Borough and no firms sending out work.

Inspection of the District.

The following is a summary of the years work in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959.

Visits under the Food & Drugs Act 1955 & Food Hygiene Regulations.	707
Building Byelaws Administration - Drains	87
Others	355
Visits under the Housing Acts 1957	57
Visits under the Factories Acts 1957-59	84
Visits under the Shops Act 1950	17
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	385
Visits under the Public Health Act, 1936	1600

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

1911

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