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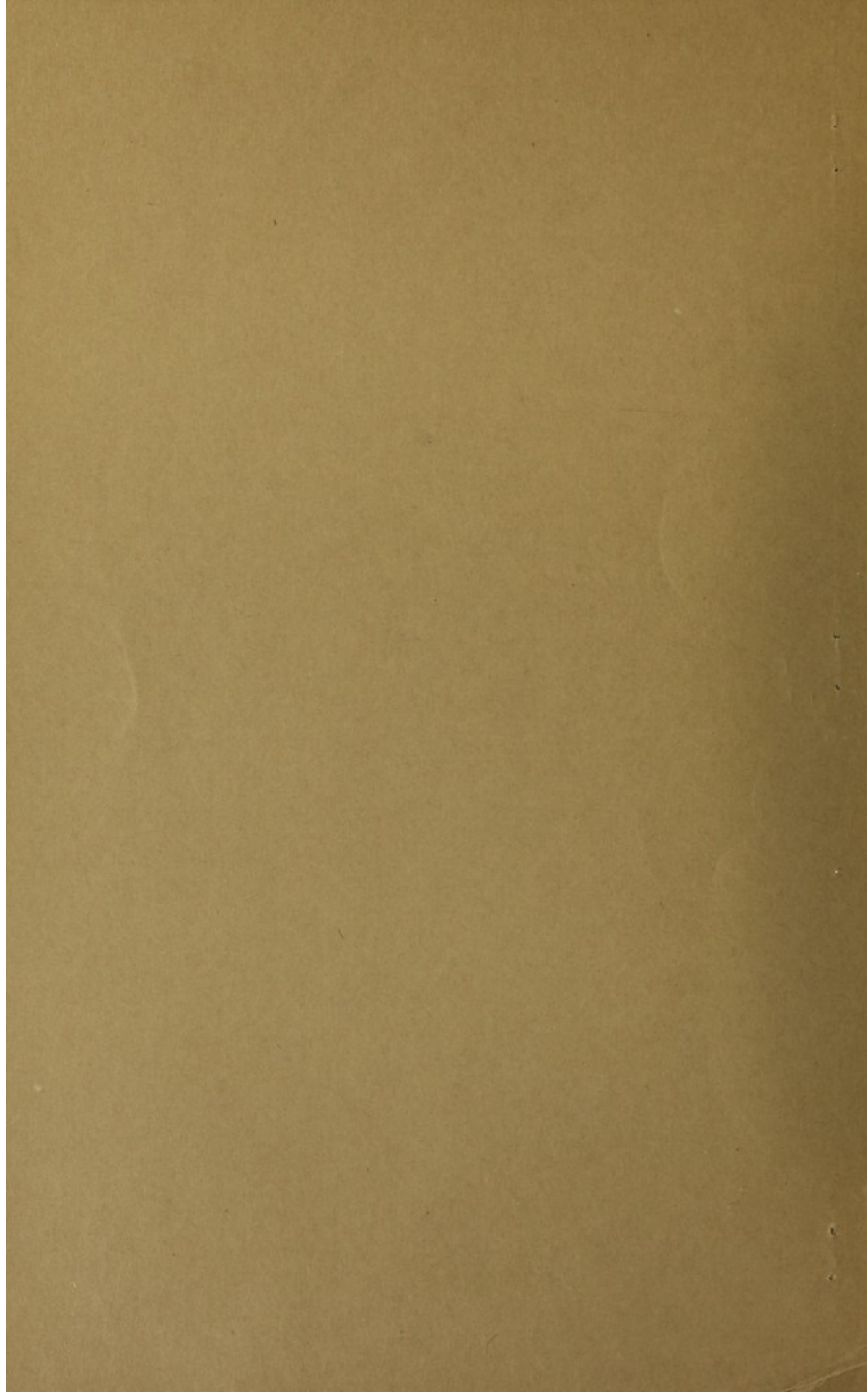
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1958

**RURAL DISTRICT
OF
CALNE & CHIPPENHAM**





RURAL DISTRICT

of

CAINE AND CHIPPENHAM

T H E

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

and

S E N I O R P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R

for the

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1958

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR
1880

AND
FOR THE YEAR

1881

AND
FOR THE YEAR

1882

AND
FOR THE YEAR

1883

AND
FOR THE YEAR

1884

(a) MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

Also Medical Officer of Health for the Boroughs of Calne, Chippenham and Malmesbury and the Rural District of Malmesbury, Assistant County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

(b) SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

- + H.J. Taylor, Cert. S.I.B., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
also Surveyor to the Council.

(c) ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

- + S.H. Murray, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
- + E.J. Silvester Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
- + A.F.M. Howard, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

- + Qualifications held by these Officers:-

Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, Meat & Other Foods Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
(Note The Royal Sanitary Institute is now the Royal Society of Health).

Committees of the Council which are concerned with matters of Public Health.

Finance, Staff and General Purposes Committee
Public Health Committee
Housing Committee.

These Committees are held every four weeks throughout the year and deal with all matters appertaining to public health and housing.

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES IN THE MINNESOTA

(a) MEDICAL OFFICES IN MINNESOTA

O.L. Stenlund, M.D., M.P.H., D.O., D.T.M.

Also Medical Officer of Health for the Boroughs of
Duluth, Chgokego and Minneapolis and the Rural District
of Minneapolis, Assistant County Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer.

(b) MINNESOTA PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

E.J. Taylor, M.D., M.P.H., M.A.P.H.I.

also Surveyor to the Council.

(c) MINNESOTA PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

E.H. Murray, M.D., M.P.H., M.A.P.H.I.
E.J. Stenlund, M.D., M.P.H., M.A.P.H.I.
E.H. Stenlund, M.D., M.P.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Qualifications held by these Officers:

Medical Inspectors: Graduates of the Royal Society
of Medicine, London & other Public Institutions of the Royal
Society of Medicine.
Graduates in Public Health as applied to Medicine
and Public Health of the Royal Society of Medicine.
(From the Royal Society of Medicine in the Royal
Society of Medicine).

Qualifications of the Council which are concerned with matters of
Public Health.

Public Health Committee
Public Health Committee
Public Health Committee

These Committees are held every four weeks throughout the
year and deal with all matters pertaining to Public Health and
Sanitation.

The Chairman & members,
Calne & Chippenham Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1958.

The health of the community was satisfactory during the year, apart from an outbreak of Measles and some increase in the incidence of Scarlet Fever. It was particularly gratifying that the notifications of Dysentery were greatly reduced (1957 -104; 1958 - 9). Sporadic cases of food poisoning continued to occur, but never constituted an outbreak.

There was an increase in the birth rate and some increase in the death rate during 1958. The Death Rate (11.01) however, was less than the rate for England & Wales (11.7).

Two hundred and fifty nine deaths occurred, fifty two due to malignant tumors and eighty four to Coronary or other heart disease. No deaths were attributed to notifiable infectious disease. Two cases of respiratory tuberculosis died during the year.

Detail concerning the above and other statistics relating to health will be found in the substance of this report.

Many routine samples of water, milk and ice cream were taken to ensure that they conformed to the necessary standards. It will be appreciated that this intensive sampling procedure is an important contribution to the maintenance of health and the prevention of infection. The free chlorine available for sterilising purposes is also estimated at the time the water samples are taken, particularly at the three reservoirs at Yewstock, Bowden Hill and Five Ways.

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations made on the 17th December, 1958, came into operation on the 1st January, 1959 in relation to new slaughterhouses. They are designed to secure sanitary and cleanly conditions in connection with the construction and operation of slaughterhouses and the handling of meat therein. It will be necessary for existing slaughterhouses to conform to the new regulations in due course. Apart from a Knacker's Yard, there are at present no active slaughterhouses in the rural district; all meat is inspected by the Health Inspectors of neighbouring or other authorities. The hygiene and conduct of Poultry Packing Stations are controlled by the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955; it would not be possible, in my opinion, having regard to the enormous output of these packing stations, to inspect each individual bird. From enquiries at the Ministry of Health and the Public Health Laboratory, it is unlikely that diseases peculiar to poultry are transmissible to man.

Details of the Council's Housing Returns made to the Ministry of Housing & Local Government will be found in the report of the Senior Public Health Inspector.

A comprehensive report on sewage disposal and the pollution of streams and ditches and the principles to be considered when future schemes are considered, with special reference to priority of schemes, was presented to the Public Health Committee on the 30 Jul 58. As more properties in the district receive a piped water supply and as the district develops, the need for adequate sewage disposal becomes more urgent. The construction of sewage disposal works and works of sewerage have been delayed for many years by the reluctance of the Ministry of Housing & Local Government to give the necessary approval. It is hoped that it will be possible in future to proceed more rapidly with this important aspect of public health.

Statutory notices served under the Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949 required a farmer and his wife not to milk cows or handle vessels used for containing milk as they were suffering from a form of food poisoning.

Certain causes of death showing some increase are Coronary Disease and Lung Cancer, the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis however show no change. Since the introduction of the National Health Act, the prevention of Tuberculosis, is divided between three authorities, i.e. The Regional Hospital Board, the County Council and the Local District Councils. This tripartite arrangement occasions some overlap. The Local District Councils are principally concerned with the environment, i.e. housing of the patient and the safeguarding of milk supplies and food production. The incidence of Tuberculosis of glands and bones has been reduced by safeguarding milk supplies either by the tuberculin testing of cattle or by pasteurisation. Tuberculosis of the lungs, in spite of improvements in housing conditions and nutrition was still a great problem a decade ago. Sanatoria were overcrowded and the death rate in males was four times the present rate. This great change has been effected by the introduction of new drugs. There is a tendency nowadays for notification of pulmonary tuberculosis to include a preponderance of elderly men in whom the disease has become a chronic condition. This has the effect of maintaining the total number of known cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the Register,

15 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified and confirmed during the year. A total of 140 cases remaining on the Register.

Many infectious diseases, frequently fatal, which affected man in the past, have now practically disappeared and no longer constitute a danger to health. Diseases such as Cholera, Typhus, Plague and Diphtheria are nowadays never seen by medical students. Diphtheria first treated by anti-toxin to reduce mortality rates, is now prevented by immunisation commenced during the last war. Before immunisation, the average annual notifications throughout the country were over 55,000 and the deaths nearly 2,800. The last available figures for 1957 show 37 notifications and six deaths, most of whom had not been immunised.

Scarlet Fever, although still a notifiable infectious disease, is no longer the serious illness of the past when either death or severe complications affecting the heart or kidneys were not unusual. The odd case of Scarlet Fever cropping up here and there is usually merely an expression, in a susceptible subject, of a generalised streptococcal infection in the public at large and is not infrequently associated with an outbreak of nose and throat infections.

Measles shows an increasing incidence, and no preventive measures are available; the complications of measles however are nowadays controlled by either antibiotics or new drugs and no longer constitute a danger to life.

Pneumonia, unusually fatal in the past, particularly in the elderly, can now be treated with the new antibiotics and drugs with a good chance of recovery. Tuberculous Meningitis and Cerebro Spinal Fever can also be cared for by similar methods.

The immunisation campaign against Poliomyelitis, after a slow start, has at last gained the confidence and attention of the public, although the demand for immunisation by the older groups of 15 to 26 years was negligible until the unfortunate death of a well known football player from Poliomyelitis.

In view of the changing pattern of infectious diseases, the law relating to notification now requires review and modification to bring it up to date. It is doubtful whether the notification of Measles serves any useful purpose or is worth

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the cost entailed. In my opinion, notification of this infection should cease to be required.

Radioactivity from natural sources and the development and application of atomic energy is assuming considerable importance in public health. The destructive action on living cells is the same action of X rays or radium, the pioneers of X-rays suffered considerably before adequate protective measures were considered necessary. Natural sources have always produced radiation in variable amounts but in amounts so small and with such limited application as to have little harmful effect. Artificial sources of radiation from the experimental explosion of atomic bombs, to the use of strontium to luminize watches have been under investigation as to their cumulative effect on man for some time. The estimation of Strontium 90 in drinking water is thought advisable in some quarters but estimation requires highly skilled technicians with considerable experience and expensive equipment. Much of the radioactivity in various foods is fortunately excreted, the cumulative effect depends on the body mechanism controlling its retention. Milk, as a source of radioactive strontium was given some press publicity during the early months of the year.

The preventive measures required by law and the greater efficiency of curative medicine by the use of new drugs and antibiotics have greatly reduced the activities of Local District Councils in the control of outbreaks of infectious disease. Massive outbreaks of serious infection are nowadays unlikely, nevertheless constant vigilance is still required to ensure that the public receives a pure water supply, clean and wholesome food, prepared and distributed under hygienic conditions, safe milk production and distribution, adequate housing, sewage disposal and finally clean air.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies &

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C.L. BROOMHEAD.

the most essential. In my opinion, notification of this
infection should come to be regarded.

Indication of from natural sources and the importance
and application of atomic energy in domestic and industrial
importance in public health. The importance of living
cells is the same as that of X rays or radio. The principle of
X-rays entered immediately before atomic energy was known
were considered necessary. Natural sources have always been
radiation in various amounts but in amounts so small that with
such limited application as to have little harmful effect.
Artificial sources of radiation from the experimental application
of atomic energy, to the extent of thousands of times have
been under investigation as to their cumulative effect on man
for some time. The estimation of thousands of times more
is thought advisable in some phases and radiation exposure
highly skilled technicians with considerable experience and
expensive equipment. Each of the radioactive elements in various
forms is thoroughly exposed, the cumulative effect of exposure
on the body requires special investigation. With a
source of radioactive elements, the given dose must be
during the early months of the year.

The protective measures required by law and the general
efficiency of protective walls and by the use of new drugs and
antibiotics have greatly reduced the incidence of local diseases.
Control in the control of infectious diseases.
Nervous disorders of various infections and nervous diseases.
Nervous disorders of various infections and nervous diseases.
The public receives a new wave of fear and anxiety, and
protection and distribution, adequate housing, sewage disposal
and finally clean air.

I am, Sir, Dear Sir, Yours
Sincerely,
Your obedient servant,
C. J. THURMAN

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	85,388
Population	33,640
No. of inhabited houses (end of 1958 according to the Rate Book)	8,353
Rateable Value	£314,356
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£1,258

VITAL STATISTICSLIVE BIRTHS

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	260	245	505
Illegitimate	9	15	24
Total	269	260	529
Crude Birth Rate for the District	15.7 per 1000 of the population.		
Adjusted Birth Rate for the District	20.09 per 1000 of the population.		
Birth Rate for England & Wales	16.4 per 1000 of the population.		

The following additional statistical information is given in accordance with the Council's request following consideration of the 1957 Annual Report:-

Adjusted Birth Rate for the County	18.67 per 1000 of the population.
Adjusted Birth Rate for the Marlborough & Ramsbury R.D.C.	18.6 per 1000 of the population.

The adjusted birth rate for the District this year is higher than the rate for 1957 which was 19.9 per 1000 of the population.

The population figure includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the area and the Birth Rate is based on this population. To make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England & Wales as a whole, the Crude Birth Rate for the area (15.7), is multiplied by the Area Comparability Factor (i.e. 1.28).

STILL BIRTHS

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	9	8	17
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Total	10	8	18

Fifteen Still Births were recorded during 1957.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	25,585
Population	13,480
No. of inhabited houses (and of 1925 according to the State Book)	5,353
Native Value	211,356
Sum represented by Penny Rate	21,238

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	260	265	525
Illegitimate	9	15	24
Total	269	280	549
Crude Birth Rate for the District	15.7 per 1000 of the population		
Adjusted Birth Rate for the District	15.6 per 1000 of the population		
Birth Rate for England & Wales	16.8 per 1000 of the population		

The following additional statistical information is given in accordance with the Council's request following completion of the 1927 Annual Report:-

Adjusted Birth Rate for the County	15.67 per 1000 of the population
Adjusted Birth Rate for the Hamlet of St. Mary's	15.8 per 1000 of the population

The adjusted birth rate for the District this year is higher than the rate for 1927 which was 15.5 per 1000 of the population.

The population figure includes members of the armed forces stationed in the area and the birth rate is based on this population. To make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England & Wales as a whole, the Crude Birth Rate for the area (15.7) is multiplied by the Area Coefficient Factor (1.28).

STILL BIRTHS

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	2	5	7
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total	3	6	9

Between still births were recorded during 1927.

Deaths recorded in the Rural District during 1958 were as follows:-

	Males	Females	Total
	126	133	259
Crude Death Rate for the Rural District			7.7 per 1000 of the population.
Adjusted Death Rate for the Rural District			11.01 per 1000 of the population.
Death Rate for England & Wales			11.7 per 1000 of the population.

In accordance with the Council's request following consideration of the 1957 Annual Report, the following additional statistical detail is given:-

Adjusted Death Rate for Wiltshire	10.45 per 1000 of the population.
Adjusted Death Rate for Marlborough & Ramsbury R.D.C.	11.1 per 1000 of the population.

The Adjusted Death Rate for the Rural District this year is slightly higher than the figure given in the 1957 Annual Report, which was 8.4 per 1000 of the population.

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective & parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	5	10
" " , Lung, Bronchus	5	-	5
" " Breast	-	7	7
" " Uterus	-	2	2
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	15	13	28
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	1	4
Diabetes	1	4	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	13	18	31
Coronary disease, angina	19	22	41
Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	-	-
Other heart disease	20	23	43
Other circulatory disease	13	6	19
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	6	7
Bronchitis	3	2	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1	1
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	1	2	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	3	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	10	17
Motor vehicle accidents	6	1	7
All other accidents	8	2	10
Suicide	2	1	3
Homicide & operations of war	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	126	133	259

Deaths recorded in the Rural District during 1935 were as follows:-

	Males	Females	Total
Crude Death Rate for the Rural District	12.7	11.7	12.2
Adjusted Death Rate for the Rural District	11.1	10.0	10.5
Crude Death Rate for England & Wales	11.7	10.0	10.8
Adjusted Death Rate for England & Wales	10.0	9.4	9.7

In accordance with the Government's request for a re-consideration of the 1935 Annual Report, the following additional statistical detail is given:-

Adjusted Death Rate for Wilts	10.15 per 1000 of the population
Adjusted Death Rate for Hampshire & Dorset	11.1 per 1000 of the population

The adjusted death rate for the Rural District this year is slightly higher than the figure given in the 1935 Annual Report, which was 8.4 per 1000 of the population.

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Pythiosis disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	-
Other infectious & parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasms, except	10	10	20
Lung, bronchus	1	1	2
Stomach	1	1	2
Liver	1	1	2
Other malignant & parasitic neoplasms	7	7	14
Ischaemic, circulatory	1	1	2
Stroke	1	1	2
Various lesions of nervous system	1	1	2
Coronary disease, angina	1	1	2
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
Other heart disease	1	1	2
Other circulatory diseases	1	1	2
Influenza	1	1	2
Pneumonia	1	1	2
Emphysema	1	1	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
Hypertension of prostate	1	1	2
Genital infections	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	1	2
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
All other accidents	1	1	2
Self-harm	1	1	2
Deaths & operations of war	1	1	2
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	22	22	44

The following table shows the infectious diseases notified during 1958 with comparative figures since 1954:-

	1954		1955		1956		1957		1958	
	a	b a	b a	b a	b a	b a	b a	b a	b	
<u>DISEASE</u>										
Scarlet Fever	11	11	15	12	28	28	18	18	34	33
Whooping Cough	36	36	103	103	131	131	50	50	2	2
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	20	20	293	293	60	60	650	650	409	409
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	3	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	8	3	6	3	7	1	4	3	-	-
Dysentery	6	2	-	-	71	69	95	104	11	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	2	2	4	3	5	2	9	8	14	14
Erysipelas	-	-	1	1	3	3	1	1	-	-
Pneumonia	8	8	23	23	3	3	19	19	14	14
Cerebro Spinal Fever.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis (Virus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
TOTALS:-	96	87	448	442	309	298	853	860	484	481

"a" = Numbers originally notified.

"b" = Final numbers after correction.

There is a continued rise in the incidence of Scarlet Fever. This infection is nowadays not a serious illness, nevertheless isolation of the actual case, with segregation and bacteriological examination of contacts, particularly school children, food handlers and farm workers, is still desirable in view of the large milk production in the rural district.

Notification of Measles serves no useful purpose and is time wasting and expensive.

The absence of Poliomyelitis during the year will be noted.

The 14 cases of Food Poisoning notified were, upon investigation, found to have been caused by the Salmonella organism. Apart from a farmer and his wife, referred to on page 3 of this report, the remaining cases were scattered throughout the Rural District and no common vector, such as food was established in any case.

New cases of Tuberculosis notified and confirmed by the County Chest Physician during the year, with comparative figures for previous years since 1948, are given below.

TABLE 1 NEW CASES NOTIFIED DURING

YEAR	PULMONARY	NON-PULMONARY	TOTAL
1948	14	7	21
1949	11	10	21
1950	30	2	32
1951	26	7	33
1952	23	5	28
1953	24	8	32
1954	8	3	11
1955	18	1	19
1956	11	2	13
1957	10	3	13
1958	15	2	17

TABLE 2 NEW CASES AND MORTALITY
DURING 1958 ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX.

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESP.		NON-RESP.		RESP.		NON-RESP.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1								
5	1	1	1					
15	1	1						
25	1	2						
35	2							
45	1			1				
55	2				1			
65 upwards.								
TOTALS	11	4	1	1	1	-	-	-

NOTE:- The death of a female from Pulmonary Tuberculosis shown in the table on page 6 of this report was a non notified case prior to death.

It should be noted that the above figures do not represent the total number of individuals suffering from Tuberculosis in the Rural District. In addition to the new cases notified each year, a certain proportion of tuberculous persons either move into the district, or move out. According to the Register of Tuberculous Persons, the following notified cases of tuberculosis were living in the Rural District at the end of 1958.

TABLE 3

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	91	49	140
Non-Pulmonary	25	26	51
Total	116	75	191

MASS X-RAY

A Mobile X-Ray Unit operated in Corsham and Hawthorn during July. A total of 867 persons attended for examination with the following results.

Active Tuberculosis Nil
Inactive Tuberculosis 2

New cases of tuberculosis reported and confirmed by the County Health Officer during the year, with percentage figures for previous years since 1925, are given below.

NEW CASES NOTIFIED DURING

Year	Confirmed	Notified	Total
1925	11	11	22
1926	11	11	22
1927	30	30	60
1928	36	36	72
1929	31	31	62
1930	8	8	16
1931	25	25	50
1932	11	11	22
1933	20	20	40
1934	11	11	22

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY

During 1934 according to age and sex

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Under 15	1	1	2
15-24	1	1	2
25-34	1	1	2
35-44	1	1	2
45-54	1	1	2
55-64	1	1	2
65-74	1	1	2
75-84	1	1	2
85-94	1	1	2
95-104	1	1	2
105-114	1	1	2
115-124	1	1	2
125-134	1	1	2
135-144	1	1	2
145-154	1	1	2
155-164	1	1	2
165-174	1	1	2
175-184	1	1	2
185-194	1	1	2
195-204	1	1	2
205-214	1	1	2
215-224	1	1	2
225-234	1	1	2
235-244	1	1	2
245-254	1	1	2
255-264	1	1	2
265-274	1	1	2
275-284	1	1	2
285-294	1	1	2
295-304	1	1	2
305-314	1	1	2
315-324	1	1	2
325-334	1	1	2
335-344	1	1	2
345-354	1	1	2
355-364	1	1	2
365-374	1	1	2
375-384	1	1	2
385-394	1	1	2
395-404	1	1	2
405-414	1	1	2
415-424	1	1	2
425-434	1	1	2
435-444	1	1	2
445-454	1	1	2
455-464	1	1	2
465-474	1	1	2
475-484	1	1	2
485-494	1	1	2
495-504	1	1	2
505-514	1	1	2
515-524	1	1	2
525-534	1	1	2
535-544	1	1	2
545-554	1	1	2
555-564	1	1	2
565-574	1	1	2
575-584	1	1	2
585-594	1	1	2
595-604	1	1	2
605-614	1	1	2
615-624	1	1	2
625-634	1	1	2
635-644	1	1	2
645-654	1	1	2
655-664	1	1	2
665-674	1	1	2
675-684	1	1	2
685-694	1	1	2
695-704	1	1	2
705-714	1	1	2
715-724	1	1	2
725-734	1	1	2
735-744	1	1	2
745-754	1	1	2
755-764	1	1	2
765-774	1	1	2
775-784	1	1	2
785-794	1	1	2
795-804	1	1	2
805-814	1	1	2
815-824	1	1	2
825-834	1	1	2
835-844	1	1	2
845-854	1	1	2
855-864	1	1	2
865-874	1	1	2
875-884	1	1	2
885-894	1	1	2
895-904	1	1	2
905-914	1	1	2
915-924	1	1	2
925-934	1	1	2
935-944	1	1	2
945-954	1	1	2
955-964	1	1	2
965-974	1	1	2
975-984	1	1	2
985-994	1	1	2
995-1004	1	1	2
1005-1014	1	1	2
1015-1024	1	1	2
1025-1034	1	1	2
1035-1044	1	1	2
1045-1054	1	1	2
1055-1064	1	1	2
1065-1074	1	1	2
1075-1084	1	1	2
1085-1094	1	1	2
1095-1104	1	1	2
1105-1114	1	1	2
1115-1124	1	1	2
1125-1134	1	1	2
1135-1144	1	1	2
1145-1154	1	1	2
1155-1164	1	1	2
1165-1174	1	1	2
1175-1184	1	1	2
1185-1194	1	1	2
1195-1204	1	1	2
1205-1214	1	1	2
1215-1224	1	1	2
1225-1234	1	1	2
1235-1244	1	1	2
1245-1254	1	1	2
1255-1264	1	1	2
1265-1274	1	1	2
1275-1284	1	1	2
1285-1294	1	1	2
1295-1304	1	1	2
1305-1314	1	1	2
1315-1324	1	1	2
1325-1334	1	1	2
1335-1344	1	1	2
1345-1354	1	1	2
1355-1364	1	1	2
1365-1374	1	1	2
1375-1384	1	1	2
1385-1394	1	1	2
1395-1404	1	1	2
1405-1414	1	1	2
1415-1424	1	1	2
1425-1434	1	1	2
1435-1444	1	1	2
1445-1454	1	1	2
1455-1464	1	1	2
1465-1474	1	1	2
1475-1484	1	1	2
1485-1494	1	1	2
1495-1504	1	1	2
1505-1514	1	1	2
1515-1524	1	1	2
1525-1534	1	1	2
1535-1544	1	1	2
1545-1554	1	1	2
1555-1564	1	1	2
1565-1574	1	1	2
1575-1584	1	1	2
1585-1594	1	1	2
1595-1604	1	1	2
1605-1614	1	1	2
1615-1624	1	1	2
1625-1634	1	1	2
1635-1644	1	1	2
1645-1654	1	1	2
1655-1664	1	1	2
1665-1674	1	1	2
1675-1684	1	1	2
1685-1694	1	1	2
1695-1704	1	1	2
1705-1714	1	1	2
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1735-1744	1	1	2
1745-1754	1	1	2
1755-1764	1	1	2
1765-1774	1	1	2
1775-1784	1	1	2
1785-1794	1	1	2
1795-1804	1	1	2
1805-1814	1	1	2
1815-1824	1	1	2
1825-1834	1	1	2
1835-1844	1	1	2
1845-1854	1	1	2
1855-1864	1	1	2
1865-1874	1	1	2
1875-1884	1	1	2
1885-1894	1	1	2
1895-1904	1	1	2
1905-1914	1	1	2
1915-1924	1	1	2
1925-1934	1	1	2
1935-1944	1	1	2
1945-1954	1	1	2
1955-1964	1	1	2
1965-1974	1	1	2
1975-1984	1	1	2
1985-1994	1	1	2
1995-2004	1	1	2
2005-2014	1	1	2
2015-2024	1	1	2
2025-2034	1	1	2
2035-2044	1	1	2
2045-2054	1	1	2
2055-2064	1	1	2
2065-2074	1	1	2
2075-2084	1	1	2
2085-2094	1	1	2
2095-2104	1	1	2
2105-2114	1	1	2
2115-2124	1	1	2
2125-2134	1	1	2
2135-2144	1	1	2
2145-2154	1	1	2
2155-2164	1	1	2
2165-2174	1	1	2
2175-2184	1	1	2
2185-2194	1	1	2
2195-2204	1	1	2
2205-2214	1	1	2
2215-2224	1	1	2
2225-2234	1	1	2
2235-2244	1	1	2
2245-2254	1	1	2
2255-2264	1	1	2
2265-2274	1	1	2
2275-2284	1	1	2
2285-2294	1	1	2
2295-2304	1	1	2
2305-2314	1	1	2
2315-2324	1	1	2
2325-2334	1	1	2
2335-2344	1	1	2
2345-2354	1	1	2
2355-2364	1	1	2
2365-2374	1	1	2
2375-2384	1	1	2
2385-2394	1	1	2
2395-2404	1	1	2
2405-2414	1	1	2
2415-2424	1	1	2
2425-2434	1	1	2
2435-2444	1	1	2
2445-2454	1	1	2
2455-2464	1	1	2
2465-2474	1	1	2
2475-2484	1	1	2
2485-2494	1	1	2
2495-2504	1	1	2
2505-2514	1	1	2
2515-2524	1	1	2
2525-2534	1	1	2
2535-2544	1	1	2
2545-2554	1	1	2
2555-2564	1	1	2
2565-2574	1	1	2
2575-2584	1	1	2
2585-2594	1	1	2
2595-2604	1	1	2
2605-2614	1	1	2
2615-2624	1	1	2
2625-2634	1	1	2
2635-2644	1	1	2
2645-2654	1	1	2
2655-2664	1	1	2
2665-2674	1	1	2
2675-2684	1	1	2
2685-2694	1	1	2
2695-2704	1	1	2
2705-2714	1	1	2
2715-2724	1	1	2
2725-2734	1	1	2
2735-2744	1	1	2
2745-2754	1	1	2
2755-2764	1	1	2
2765-2774	1	1	2
2775-2784	1	1	2
2785-2794	1	1	2
2795-2804	1	1	2
2805-2814	1	1	2
2815-2824	1	1	2
2825-2834	1	1	2
2835-2844	1	1	2
2845-2854	1	1	2
2855-2864	1	1	2
2865-2874	1	1	2
2875-2884	1	1	2
2885-2894	1	1	2
2895-2904	1	1	2
2905-2914	1	1	2
2915-2924	1	1	2
2925-2934	1	1	2
2935-2944	1	1	2
2945-2954	1	1	2
2955-2964	1	1	2
2965-2974	1	1	2
2975-2984	1	1	2
2985-2994	1	1	2
2995-3004	1	1	2
3005-3014	1	1	2
3015-3024	1	1	2
3025-3034	1	1	2
3035-3044	1	1	2
3045-3054	1	1	2
3055-3064	1	1	2
3065-3074	1	1	2
3075-3084	1	1	2
3085-3094	1	1	2
3095-3104	1	1	2
3105-3114	1	1	2
3115-3124	1	1	2
312			

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND WHOOPING COUGH
IMMUNISATION.

The following children received primary immunisation during 1958.

<u>Under 1 year</u>	<u>Ages 1-4</u>	<u>Ages 5-14</u>
591	139	40
TOTAL:- 770		

Total immunised child population at 31.12.58

<u>Ages 0-4 years</u>	<u>Ages 5-14 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
1391	4522	5913

VACCINATION

The following children were vaccinated during 1958.

<u>Under 1 year</u>	<u>Ages 1-4 years</u>	<u>Ages 5-15+</u>
308	35	46
<u>TOTAL 387</u>		

The National Assistance Act, 1948
Sec. 47. Removal to suitable premises
of persons in need of care and attention.

In February it was found necessary to enforce the statutory removal of an aged male living at Derry Hill, into hospital. This man was in urgent need of care and attention and compulsory removal to hospital was only made after all attempts to persuade the patient to enter hospital voluntarily had failed.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION AND SUMMARY 1955-1956

The following tables show the results of the survey conducted during 1955-1956.

Year	1955	1956	Total
Male	100	120	220
Female	80	100	180
Total	180	220	400

Age Group	1955	1956	Total
0-10	50	60	110
11-20	30	40	70
21-30	20	30	50
31-40	10	20	30
41-50	10	10	20
51-60	10	10	20
61-70	10	10	20
71-80	10	10	20
81-90	10	10	20
91-100	10	10	20
Total	180	220	400

ANALYSIS

The following tables show the results of the analysis conducted during 1955-1956.

Year	1955	1956	Total
Male	100	120	220
Female	80	100	180
Total	180	220	400

CONCLUSIONS

In February it was found necessary to discuss the
 laboratory removal of an aged male living at home with his
 family. This was in regard to the need of care and attention
 and was discussed with the patient's family and the
 hospital. The patient was removed to the hospital and
 attempts to persuade the patient to enter hospital voluntarily
 had failed.

I am indebted to Mr R.A. Witham, the Council's Engineer, for the following information on the Council's Water Undertakings.

SOURCES.

Widdenham. The minimum yield from the springs recorded during the year was 89,000 gallons a day. The lowest recorded yield is 65,000 gallons. The total yield during the year was 122,565,000 gallons, an increase of 20% on last year.

For 30 weeks this source was self supporting compared with 22 weeks last year. During the remainder of the year the source was supplemented with water obtained from Chippenham Borough.

No alterations or major repairs have been carried out at the station during the year.

Nettleton. The yield from this borehole of 31,209,000 gallons in the year shows a substantial increase over last year. The yield seems to vary considerably from year to year, but is always substantially less than its original capacity.

Goodshill. At 57,425,000 gallons the yield from the two boreholes was slightly less than last year. The lowest level recorded was 88 compared with 96 feet last year.

Washwells. This spring continues to yield a small supply of cheap water. The gradual development of building in its neighbourhood will ultimately result in its abandonment. This has been envisaged in the scheme for improving the water supply at Box reported on elsewhere.

Slaughterford. This is a very small bulk supply taken from a private source. It supplies part of the village of Slaughterford.

Bulk Supplies. No change in the bulk supply agreements has taken place during the year. Supplies are obtained from Chippenham Borough, Malmesbury R.D.C., Cricklade & Wootton Bassett R.D. and the Air Ministry.

Chlorination. With the exception of Slaughterford, all supplies are chlorinated. No other treatment is given.

Adequacy of Sources.

Attention is again drawn to the closing gap between consumption and available water.

<u>Consumption.</u>		<u>Available.</u>
1955-6	1,164,000	1,677,000 gallons/day
1956-7	1,191,000	
1957-8	1,324,000	
1958-9	1,333,000	

This should properly be a matter for the proposed Water Board, but it is possible consideration of this cannot be delayed until the formation of the Board.

DISTRIBUTION.

Existing System.

The completion of the West Kington scheme has removed danger of shortage from that area, the Box & Corsham scheme will do the same for Kingsdown, and the Yatesbury scheme for Yatesbury. However, there are other places where it is increasingly obvious that the present distribution scheme is becoming inadequate. The areas concerned are (1) Foxham, Tytherton and Christian Malford (2) Kington Langley (3) Corsham High Street

WATER SUPPLIES (CONTINUED)Statistics for year 1958-9 and corresponding figures for 1957-8General Statistics.

	<u>1957-8</u>	<u>1958-9</u>
Population	35,160	33,640
Private Houses	7,804	7,862
Ditto, owned by Service Departments	549	549
Total houses	8,353	8,411
Houses supplied with water by R.D.C.	5,721	5,901
Ditto, by other authorities	1,268	1,270
Total houses supplied with water	6,989	7,171
Estimated percentage of population supplied	86%	88%
New connections made	171	142
Water meters in use at end of year	1,028	1,057

Production of Water.Source

Chippenham Borough.	Yewstock	71,531,000	61,560,000
	Corsham	111,865,000	102,917,000
	Eastern Area	96,249,000	91,256,000
	Other places	6,357,000	3,940,000
		<u>286,002,000</u>	<u>259,673,000</u>
Widdenham		102,233,000	122,565,000
Nettleton		19,295,000	31,209,000
Goodshill		59,712,000	57,425,000
Washwells		9,837,000	7,806,000
Slaughterford		70,000+	70,000+
Malmesbury R.D.C.		3,036,000	5,250,000
Compton Bassett (R.A.F.)		153,000	233,000
Yatesbury (R. A.F.)		1,676,000	1,352,000
Cricklade & Wootton Bassett R.D.C.		5,000	5,000
		<u>482,019,000</u>	<u>485,588,000</u>
		<u>gallons</u>	<u>gallons</u>

+ estimated.

RESERVOIRS.

<u>Position</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Rudloe	163,000 gallons	High level. 4 elevated tanks
	99,000	Low level. 3 reservoirs.
Washwells	18,000	
Kingsdown	19,000	
Ditteridge	8,000	Elevated tank.
Yatton Keynell	150,000	Water Tower
Kington Langley	50,000	
Foxham	20,000	
Coleme	20,000	Water Tower
Hilmarton	16,000	
Volley Hill	18,000	Water Tower
Bowden Hill	500,000	
Widdenham	56,000	3 reservoirs
Marshfield	50,000	
Total storage capacity.	<u>1,187,000</u>	

This is equivalent to 21 hours supply at the present average rate of consumption.

Regular sampling for bacteriological examination of all the Council's water undertakings is a routine measure. Estimations of the chlorine content have also been arranged at the time of sampling and the Engineer is immediately informed of the results. Samples from the Reservoirs at Yewstock, Five Ways and Bowden Hill are also regularly sampled each week and an estimation of the chlorine content of the water going into supply is made at the same time. Since these reservoirs are filled from the Chippenham Bore Source, the Chippenham Borough Engineer is also informed of the results.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

A comprehensive report on sewage disposal was given to the Public Health Committee on the 30 Jul 58. However, the following additional information is recorded.

Yatton Keynell.

The sewerage of Yatton Keynell, including the extension of the Sewage Works at Longdean, was completed in December of this year.

Box.

Ministry approval was given to Part 1 of the Box Sewerage Scheme in September, and the Council gave authority for the scheme to go out to tender as soon as the necessary Contract documents and plans had been repared.

Part 1 consists of:-

- (a) The construction of a Sewage Works to serve the whole drainage area.
- (b) Laying of new sewers and removal of certain existing sewers in Box village and the construction of the main Pumping Station.
- (c) Laying of new sewers to serve Box Hill and Ashley areas.

North Eastern Drainage Scheme.

Little progress during the year on the completion of this scheme ready for submission to the Ministry.

Further sampling for bacteriological examination of all the County's water supply is a routine matter. Results of the chemical analysis have also been obtained at the time of sampling and the Bureau is immediately informed of the results. Samples from the reservoir at Towson, Md. were sent to the Hill and also regularly sampled each week and an examination of the chemical content of the water being made at the same time. When these results are received from the Department of Health, the Department Bureau is also informed of the results.

SEWAGE AND SOLID DISPOSAL.

A comprehensive report on sewage disposal was given to the Public Health Commission on the 30th day of November, 1920. The following additional information is contained:

Water Supply.

The results of water supply, including the extension of the sewage works at Towson, was completed in December 1920. This year.

Box.

Ministry approved was given to Part I of the Box Sewage System in September, and the County was authorized to act as agent to the State for the construction of the main pumping station.

Part I consists of:-

- (a) The construction of a sewage works to serve the main pumping station.
- (b) Laying of new mains and sewers in connection with existing sewers in the village and the construction of the main pumping station.
- (c) Laying of new mains to serve the Hill and Towson areas.

Part II consists of:-

Little progress during the year in the construction of the main pumping station has been made in the village.

TO:- The Chairman and Members of the Calne and Chippenham Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to report on the detailed work carried out in the Public Health Department during 1958.

In addition to the many routine duties, particular attention has been given to the problem of sewer connections in the Parish of Biddestone, and I am glad to report that by the end of December a 100% connection was almost achieved.

The Poultry Packing Station recently planned in the Parish of Sutton Benger was completed in June and went immediately into production on a large scale.

The Factory is well designed and provided with the most modern equipment and storage facilities and I am pleased to report that a very happy and co-operative relationship has already been established with the Company.

The most significant change in public health law during this year has been in respect of Slaughterhouse Legislation. The following Acts received the Royal Assent and come into operation during 1958 or the 1st January 1959:-

The Slaughterhouses Act 1958.

The Slaughter of Animals Act 1958.

The Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection Grant) Regulations 1958.

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty)

Regulations 1958.

As a result of routine enquiries and survey made in the Bowden Hill area of Lacock, it was revealed that the existing private water supply to a number of properties in the area had become grossly contaminated and energetic following-up action secured the connection of all these houses to the Council's public water main.

Your officers have spent a great deal of time advising owners of house property on the suitability of their properties for improvement grant purposes and in addition to these tentative enquiries 34 schemes were formally approved, one refused, 7 are still under consideration, and 5 withdrawn. 37 houses were improved during the year with the aid of improvement grants and a number of other cottages and houses are in various stages of completion.

The persistent and heavy outbreak of dysentery experienced in 1957 did not recur to any great extent during 1958, but enquiries were made in connection with various small outbreaks reported during the year.

I should like to thank all the Public Health Department for their continued support, and Dr. Broomhead for his co-operation and advice.

I am indeed grateful to the Council for so readily agreeing to and adopting the many recommendations I have made on public health matters, which I trust have helped in no small way to improve the environmental circumstances of the district.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H.J. TAYLOR

Senior Public Health Inspector.

101- The Board and members of the State and District
Public Health Council.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,

I have the honor to report on the detailed work carried
out in the Public Health Department during 1924.

In addition to the many routine duties mentioned
above, the work of the department has been characterized by
the fact of its being a year of great activity in the
of the State and District Councils and the Board.

The Public Health Council, created in 1922, has
been of great service in the work of the department, and
its production has been a large one.

The Council is well organized and equipped with the best
modern appliances and facilities, and I am pleased to report
that a very large and successful collection has already been
gathered in the State.

The work of the Council is being carried on in a most
thorough manner, and it is hoped that the collection
will be completed in the near future.

The Council has been in session since 1922, and
has been of great service in the work of the department.
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SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' VISITS IN 1958. 14

1958. 1957.

General Sanitation.

Water supply	169	225
Drainage	447	256
Stables and piggeries	53	71
Tents, vans and sheds	273	250
Factories - power	71	6
non-power	5	5
Workplaces	2	-
Outworkers	8	-
Bakehouses	13	21
Public conveniences	71	57
Licensed premises	38	76
Refuse collection	31	19
Refuse disposal	114	148
Rats and Mice	27	22
Atmospheric pollution	4	10
Schools	56	61
Shops - food	48	16
Nuisances	206	175
Water samples	407	283
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	315	187

Housing.

Under Public Health Acts:-			
No. of houses inspected	18	18	
No. of visits paid to above houses	37		27
Under Housing Acts:-			
No. of houses inspected	66	38	
No. of visits paid to above houses	116		79
Overcrowding:-			
No. of houses inspected	6	1	
No. of visits paid to above houses	6		1
Filthy or verminous premises:-			
No. of premises inspected	14	5	
No. of visits paid to above premises	27		28
Visits in connection with Housing Improvement Grants	201		248
Miscellaneous housing visits	125		84

Infectious Diseases.

Inquiries into cases of infectious diseases	130	142
Visits re disinfection	25	4
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	103	999
Food poisoning enquiries	20	10

Meat and Food Inspections.

Inspections of meat:-		
Visits to slaughterhouses and knackers yard	6	9
Visits to shops and stalls	3	1
Other premises	2	1
Visits to:-		
Butchers	28	22
Canteens	1	-
Dairies and milk distributors	40	64
Fishmongers and poulterers	11	7
Food preparing premises	22	14
Grocers	102	85
Greengrocers and fruiterers	13	14
Ice cream premises	82	31
Market stalls	2	1
Restaurants and cafes	38	60
Street vendors' and hawkers' carts	37	14

	1958.	1957.
<u>Visits in connection with sampling.</u>		<u>15</u>
Milk - bacteriological	130	139
biological	18	3
Ice cream	144	172
<u>Visits in connection with:</u>		
Town planning	222	129
Petrol and carbide	39	49
Surveying	604	536
	<hr/> 4726	<hr/> 4881
	104	62

DRAINAGE.

Nuisances.

A variety of nuisance complaints have been investigated resulting in some 206 visits and inspections. Many of these complaints referred to drainage nuisances which cannot be permanently remedied. The proposed extensive sewerage scheme for Box and the contemplated scheme for the north-eastern parishes of Kington St. Michael, Kington Langley, Sutton Benger, Christian Malford, Bremhill (Part of), will go a long way to permanently resolving these difficulties.

The statutory notice served under Section 50 of the Public Health Act 1937 in respect of 5, Timberleaze, Gastard, was complied with, the property being provided with a complete new drainage system.

Connections to Sewer.

Biddestone.

Persistent and difficult negotiations have been pursued with owners of property in Biddestone in an effort to obtain an 100% connection of properties to the public sewer.

It has been necessary to serve statutory notices under Section 39 of the Public Health Act 1937, in the case of nine properties not provided with satisfactory means of drainage.

The relative position as regards connection to the sewer, compared with 1957, is as set out below:-

No. of properties connected to the sewer	91 (73)
No. of properties with work started	11 (5)
No. of properties with satisfactory drainage	14 (14)
No. of properties not connected	11 (35)

Box.

Public Enquiry into Sewerage Scheme prepared by Council's Engineer.

At the public enquiry held in July in connection with the above sewerage disposal scheme, I was called upon to give evidence relating to the present sanitary circumstances within the area, and the information I presented contained the following details:

Water Survey Details.

Properties connected to public water mains	750
Private piped supplies	31
Common wells	23
Private wells	6
Combined private supplies standpipes	8
Common supply standpipes	5
Private supply standpipes	1
Open spring catchpit supply	12

Total No. of houses and premises	836 plus 26 caravans
Estimated population to be provided with sewers	2770
Approved future developments	45 houses
Premises connected to existing sewer	387)
" with other satisfactory drainage	268) 655
" with unsatisfactory drainage	181
" with W.C.'s	681
" with E.C.'s	156
" with Privies	9
" with fixed baths	520

The Minister has now received the report of his Inspector on the enquiry and it is anticipated that authority to proceed with the scheme will be given in 1959.

Yatton Keynell.

The new sewerage scheme for Yatton Keynell was in course of construction during the year and it was completed and ready for use by about the 14th October.

A few enquiries were received concerning the connection of properties to the sewer, but only one or two connections were actually made by the end of the year.

Determined efforts will be made in 1959 to secure an 100% connection.

SAMPLING OF SEWAGE EFFLUENT.

The routine work of taking samples of the effluents from the Council's public sewage disposal works and larger Council House sewage disposal plants has continued throughout 1958 and the undermentioned reports have been received:-

	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
Sewage Disposal Works:		
Colerne	1	1
Castle Combe (Long Dean)	1	-
Corsham	1	1
Lacock	2	-
Sewage Disposal Plants:		
Bremhill (Wick Bridge)	1	1
Calne Without (Studley)	1	-
Cherhill	1	-
Christian Malford (Coronation Close)	1	2
North Wraxall (Ford)	1	-
Sutton Benger (Seagry Hill)	-	2
Sutton Benger (Upper Seagry)	2	-
	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>

The Council's Engineer is kept fully informed on these results so that he can take appropriate action should any of these reports be unsatisfactory.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The public conveniences provided at Box, Castle Combe, Colerne and Corsham have continued to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

A number of airmen who were responsible for damaging the public convenience at Colerne were summonsed by the Council and duly convicted after a successful prosecution.

The existing convenience at Lacock situated near the Red Lion Inn and previously provided by the generosity of the late Miss Talbot of Lacock Abbey, was transferred to the ownership of the Council and the necessary improvements executed by the Council's Buildings Department.

The improvements included the provision of a new gentlemen's convenience, containing one W.C., urinal stalls, and wash-hand basin, and the provision of electric light and wash-hand basins in the ladies' lavatories.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

There have been no additions to the refuse collection and disposal staff, which is made up of:-

One working foreman
One tip attendant
Four drivers
Five loaders or ash-bin men
One paper baler.

It has been rather difficult to maintain the service during holiday times and occasional labour has had to be engaged and a certain amount of overtime work permitted.

The "Howard" Bulloader has proved a very wise investment and has performed a large amount of work in levelling the refuse and providing and covering the refuse with top soil.

The machine has been found to be heavy on maintenance repairs owing to the difficult conditions under which it is working, and much wear and tear is experienced, particularly to the tracks.

A large area of approximately 4-5 acres of reclaimed land at the Inwood refuse tip, Lacock, will be handed back to the owner during 1959, ready to be used for agricultural purposes again.

The various other tips at Sutton Benger, Spirthill, Yatesbury and Burton have been reasonably well maintained, and certain fencing improvements have been carried out at Sutton Benger and Yatesbury.

The old tipping area at Burton tip has been levelled, covered with top soil and re-seeded, and the tenant of this small piece of land is delighted with the results. The eastern end of this small parcel of partially-excavated quarry land is now being used for tipping purposes.

Negotiations for the use of a quarry at The Rocks, Marshfield, have been completed and the site is being fenced and prepared for future tipping operations.

During the year the 1950 7-cubic-yard Bedford refuse lorry has been replaced by a 5-ton Bedford tipping lorry which has been used to tow the Bulloader and to transport ashes and soil to the various refuse tips. The foreman's Austin Truck has been replaced by a Ford van.

The Council's fleet of refuse vehicles consists of:-

One 10-cubic-yard Bedford	purchased in 1950
One 10-cubic-yard Bedford	" " 1951
One 18-cubic-yard Shelvoke and Drewry	" " 1954
One 12-cubic-yard Bedford	" " 1956
One 5-ton lorry	" " 1958
One Ford van	" " 1958

It will be necessary to replace the 10-cubic-yard Bedford, purchased in 1950, during the ensuing year.

The existing equipment of the laboratory is being replaced by the equipment of the late Mr. J. H. ... and the necessary improvements suggested by the Council's ...

The improvements included the provision of a new ... and the provision of electric light and water ...

REUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSITION

There have been no additions to the reuse collection and disposal staff since the ...

- One working ...
- One ...
- Four ...
- Five ...
- One ...

It has been ... to maintain the service during ... and occasional ...

The ... has proved a very ... and has performed a large amount of work in ...

The ... has been found to be heavy on maintenance ... and ...

A large ... of approximately 4 ... was ... and ...

The various other ... of ... and ... have been ...

The ... area at ... has been ... covered with ... and ...

Provisions for the use of a ... have been ... and ...

During the year the ... 1 ... has been ... and ...

The Council's ... of ... consists of:

One 10
One 10
One 10
One 10
One 10
One 10
One 10
One 10

It will be necessary to replace the 10 ... purchased in 1950, during the coming year.

The mileage figures and comparative running costs are set out below:-

Refuse Costs (for "calendar" year):

Total cost	£10,230	(£8,851)
Collection	£ 7,413	(£6,921)
Disposal	£ 2,817	(£1,930)
Per thousand population		
Collection	£ 208	(£ 188)
Disposal	£ 79	(£ 52)
Per head of population		
Collection	4/2d.	(3/9d.)
Disposal	1/7d.	(1/0d.)
Refuse collected, 2230 (2437) loads, approximately	6749 tons (6459)	
Total mileage	38,873	(35,661)
Petrol, gallons	2,125	(1,753)
Diesel oil, gallons	2,018	(923)

The cost of maintaining this service has continued to increase, partly due to rising running costs, wage increases, and the high cost of maintaining and adequately covering the refuse deposited at the refuse tips. There is of course, a steady increase in the total tonnage of refuse collected.

I feel that I should express my thanks to the outside staff who carry out these rather unpleasant daily tasks, regularly and efficiently, with little fuss or bother, and few grouses.

SUPPLY OF DUSTBINS.

The Council has continued the purchase and re-sale at cost price plus a small delivery charge, of dustbins to ratepayers in the Council's district, and this has proved a useful service to the public. 95 dustbins were sold during the year.

LITTER BASKETS.

The wire litter-baskets provided in the Parishes of Box, Corsham, Castle Combe, Calne Without, Colerne, Kington Langley, Lacock and Langley Burrell, have been maintained and emptied regularly, and these baskets have contributed towards the general improved conditions in the streets of these parishes. It is regretted however, that so many of these baskets are damaged by thoughtless hooliganism.

The Council has also provided and fixed large 40-gallon oil drums at the lay-bys constructed by the Wilts County Council on the roads A.420, A.429 and A.350, in the parishes of Box, Kington Langley, Lacock, North Wrexall and Sutton Benger, and the experiment has proved successful, but I again have to report that these are being misused, particularly by van and lorry drivers who clean out the interior of their vehicles and leave these receptacles filled to overflowing with a miscellany of materials.

WASTE PAPER.

The quantity of waste paper collected exceeded last year's total by 41 tons, and totalled 276 tons, which is a very satisfactory figure.

The income from the sale of this paper reached £1825, and it is my ultimate aim, provided the selling price for waste paper remains constant, to achieve a target of £2000 per annum, and this could be attained with the full support of the ratepayers of the District and an all-out effort by the refuse collection staff.

The quantity of waste paper collected has reached such proportions that it has been necessary to employ a man full-time on paper baling.

The mileage figures and comparative mileage costs are set out below:

Table 1 - Mileage (for "calendar" year):

	1930		1931	
	Mileage	Cost	Mileage	Cost
Total cost	410,520	42,520	410,520	42,520
Collection	27,113	2,711	27,113	2,711
Disposal	2,211	221	2,211	221
For household collection	27,113	2,711	27,113	2,711
Collection	27,113	2,711	27,113	2,711
Disposal	2,211	221	2,211	221
For road of collection	410,520	42,520	410,520	42,520
Collection	27,113	2,711	27,113	2,711
Disposal	2,211	221	2,211	221
Refuse collected, 1930 (1931) tons, approximately	410,520	42,520	410,520	42,520
Total mileage	27,113	2,711	27,113	2,711
Refuse collected, 1930 (1931) tons, approximately	410,520	42,520	410,520	42,520
Total mileage	27,113	2,711	27,113	2,711
Refuse collected, 1930 (1931) tons, approximately	410,520	42,520	410,520	42,520
Total mileage	27,113	2,711	27,113	2,711

The cost of maintaining this service has continued to increase, partly due to rising material costs, wage increases, and the increase of maintenance and material, covering the refuse deposited at the refuse tips. There is of course, a steady increase in the total amount of refuse collected.

I feel that I should express my thanks to the outside staff who carry out these rather unpleasant daily tasks, regularly and efficiently, with little fuss or bother, and few grumbles.

SUPPLY OF RUBBER

The Council has continued the purchase and resale of cost price plus a small delivery charge, at quarterly intervals in the Council's district, and this has proved a useful service to the public. 1930-1931 were sold during the year.

LITTER BASKETS

The nine litter-baskets provided in the District of St. George's, St. George's, St. George's, St. George's, St. George's, St. George's, St. George's, St. George's, St. George's, have been maintained and emptied regularly, and these baskets have continued towards the general improved conditions in the streets of these parishes. It is suggested however, that as many of these baskets are damaged by thoughtless motorists.

The Council has also provided and fixed large 40-gallon oil drums as the type suggested by the St. George's Council as the most A.D.C. and A.S.C. in the District of St. George's, St. George's, St. George's, St. George's, St. George's, St. George's, St. George's, St. George's, St. George's, and the suggestion has been accepted. It is again suggested that these are being placed, particularly by van and heavy drivers who clear out the interior of their vehicles and leave these receptacles filled to overflowing with a mass of refuse.

WASTE PAPER

The quantity of waste paper collected exceeded last year's total by 41 tons, and totaled 215 tons, which is a very satisfactory figure.

The average rate the sale of this paper reached 185/-, and it is my estimate that, provided the selling price for waste paper remains constant, to achieve a target of £200 per annum, and this could be attained with the full support of the ratepayers at the District and an efficient staff by the refuse collection staff.

The quantity of waste paper collected has reached such proportions that it has been necessary to employ a full-time staff, paper-baling.

I have to report however, that the Nissen hut at Woodlands East Camp, Corsham, is rapidly deteriorating, and within the foreseeable future some more suitable premises will have to be provided for the purpose.

SCRAP METAL.

The salvage of waste metal, such as tins and other small containers, ceased early in the summer when the subsidy of £4 per ton was withdrawn, and the scrap-metal merchant from Swindon intimated that he could no longer accept this material from the Council. Actually, 7 tons was salvaged, valued at £28.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Public Health Act 1936, Section 107:

There are no offensive trade establishments, as defined by Section 107 of the Public Health Act 1936, within the area of the Council.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

The two fried-fish-and-chip shops situated at Boxfields, Box, and High Street, Colerne, have been satisfactorily maintained, but routine visits to these premises are essential in order to ensure that the provisions of the Council's Food Byelaws are being observed.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936, SECTION 269:

Licences authorising persons to erect or station and use Moveable Dwellings:

The number of individual caravans stationed in the Rural District (other than on licensed sites), is now 89, as compared with 91 in 1957. The actual numbers in each parish are indicated in the table following:

Parishes with Licensed Moveable Dwellings: Licences issued:

	<u>1958.</u>	<u>1957.</u>		<u>1958.</u>	<u>1957.</u>
Biddestone	1	Nil	Hilmarton	9	10
Box	8	10	Kington Langley	1	Nil
Bremhill	5	5	Kington St. Michael	2	3
Calne Without	1	6	Lacock	5	7
Cherhill	6	5	Langley Burrell	1	Nil
Chippenham Without	8	10	Nettleton	3	2
Christian Malford	6	6	North Wraxall	2	1
Colerne	5	10	Pewsham	2	1
Corsham	15	11	Sutton Benger	5	2
Heddington	1	1	Yatton Keynell	3	1

There are two licensed caravan sites, one at Box accommodating 26 caravans, and another at Thickwood, Colerne, capable of receiving 15, and these have been fully occupied during the year.

Progress has been made concerning the lease of land at Bradford Road, Corsham, for a caravan site for 32 caravans, to be provided by the Council and towards the end of the year planning consent was obtained in "outline", for the development proposed, and it is hoped that this site will be available for use sometime during the summer of 1959.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936, SECTIONS 83-85:Filthy and verminous premises or articles and verminous persons.

There has been a slight increase in reported cases of verminous premises and in every case a very thorough treatment of the verminous furniture and premises has been carried out with the full authority of the individuals affected.

The help of the County Welfare Officer has been sought in one or two instances and his support has been invaluable.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.Dysentery.

There was no serious dysentery epidemic during 1958, but enquiries were made at various times during the year in respect of suspected cases in the parishes of Box, Calne Without, Chippenham Without, Compton Bassett, Heddington, Nettleton and North Wraxall.

Scarlet Fever.

Enquiries were also made in connection with 31 notifications of scarlet fever and the usual routine disinfection of premises and clothing arranged.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955.FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955.

341 inspections and visits have been made to food premises and I am pleased to report that the continued improvement in the appearance and management of these premises has been maintained.

It was not considered necessary to take any statutory action under the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Food premises in the area:

Grocers	15
General Stores	63
Butchers	10
Fish and fruit	6
Restaurants and Cafes	7
Fish-and-chip shops	2
Bakers	10
	<hr/>
	113

Poultry Packing and Processing Stations.Sutton Benger.

Work on this Poultry Packing Station, which had received planning approval during 1957, proceeded at a rapid rate throughout the early part of 1958 and it was almost completed by the beginning of June. The finishing touches continued for a few weeks, but the factory commenced production during the middle of June.

It is a well-constructed factory, containing the most modern equipment and machinery available for such an undertaking.

Owing to the absence of a public sewage disposal works in the parish, the Company was obliged to construct their own sewage disposal works, and I would like to acknowledge my thanks to Mr. D. E. Tucker, Inspector of Pollution and Fisheries, Bristol Avon River Board, for his cooperation and advice on the design for a sewage disposal works suitable for this kind of factory.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1945, SECTION 25-27

25. VARIOUS PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS ON OFFICIALS AND PERSONNEL

There has been a slight increase in reported cases of various diseases and in every case a very thorough investigation of the various diseases and conditions has been carried out with the full authority of the individuals involved.

The help of the County Health Officer has been sought in one or two instances and his report has been invaluable.

26. PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

General

There was no serious epidemic outbreak during 1945, but considerable work was done at various times during the year in respect of various diseases in the counties of Kent, Essex, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Wiltshire, Dorset, and North Devon.

Specific Diseases

Measles were also made in connection with 21 notifications of scarlet fever and the usual routine investigation of measles and scarlet fever.

FOOD AND DRUG ACT 1945

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1945

All inspections and visits have been made to food premises and it is pleased to report that the continued improvement in the appearance and management of these premises has been maintained.

It was not considered necessary to take any statutory action under the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Food premises in the area:

1	Butchers
2	General Stores
3	Butchers
4	Fish and Fruit
5	Restaurants and Cafes
6	High and dry shops
7	Others
8	
9	
10	

FOOD HYGIENE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES

General

Part of this Food Hygiene Regulations, which had received approval during 1945, provided for a rapid rate of inspection of the premises and it was found that the rate of inspection was maintained for a long time, but the rate of inspection was not maintained during the middle of 1945.

It is a well-known fact that, concerning the year, the rate of inspection was not maintained for a long time.

During the summer of 1945, a public health officer was in the district, the company was visited in connection with the various diseases, and I would like to acknowledge my thanks to Mr. D. E. Thomas, Inspector of Hygiene and Prevention of Diseases, Bristol Area, for his cooperation and advice in the design of a public health officer for this kind of activity.

As the Council could not make available the 50,000 gallons of water per day required at the factory, the Company sank their own borehole on their land, and after reaching some 260 feet they were fortunate in striking a water-bearing stratum which gave them an approximate yield of 50,000 gallons per day.

Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis of the borehole water indicated that the water was organically pure, and bacteriological results excellent, and it was therefore fit for human consumption. Chemical analysis revealed however, that the water had a high salt content, but this did not render the supply unsuitable for the use proposed.

Routine visits are made to the factory to ensure that the Food Hygiene Regulations are being complied with, but it is quite impossible with the present staff to ensure 100% inspection of the output of the factory, which varies from 12,000 - 15,000 broilers per day.

The presence of the factory has led to an occasional nuisance complaint due to unpleasant smells emanating from the factory, and the cause has been traced to the by-products section and efforts are being made to overcome this.

Corsham.

A director of the Company at Sutton Benger has applied for and obtained planning consent to the use of Ministry of Works premises at Potley Lane, Corsham, for the processing and packing of poultry, and this consent was granted on the 12th May.

The necessary building alterations were proceeded with and the factory was ready for production towards the end of the year.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations 1947.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Amendment Regulations 1952.

68 premises are now registered for the storage and sale of ice cream as compared with 71 in 1957.

The regular sampling of ice cream over the past 3 years has had beneficial results as not one sample of the 167 samples taken during 1958 was graded within Grades III or IV, which grades are regarded as being unsatisfactory.

Comparisons between the tables for 1956, 1957 and 1958 indicate the improvements achieved.

No ice cream is now manufactured in the Council's district.

Premises registered for the storage and sale of Ice Cream.

Box	10	Hilmarton	2
Bremhill	2	Kington Langley	3
Calne Without	2	Kington St. Michael	2
Castle Combe	3	Lacock	4
Cherhill	3	Langley Burrell Without	1
Colerne	5	Nettleton	1
Compton Bassett	2	North Wraxall	2
Chippenham Without	1	Pewsham	1
Corsham	17	Sutton Benger	2
Grittleton	1	Stanton St. Quintin	1
Heddington	1	Yatton Keynell	2

Sampling.

	1958	1957	1956
Grade I	152	109	102
II	15	14	44
III	-	4	16
IV	-	-	48
	<u>167</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>210</u>

LICENSED PREMISES.

Since the end of World War II the Brewery Companies have expended a great deal of money on improvement of licensed premises within the rural district and most premises have been modernised and provided with adequate sanitary facilities.

38 inspections have been made of licensed premises and no serious breaches of public health legislation are to be reported.

BAKEHOUSES.

The 12 bakehouses within the District have been kept under review and 13 inspections have been made. I can report minor improvements to certain bakehouses, as follows:-

Bremhill	2	Castle Combe	2
Colerne	1	Cherhill	1
Corsham	3	Kington St. Michael	1
Hilmarton	1	Sutton Benger	1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955, SECTION 63.Knacker's Yard, Heddington.

Regular visits have been made to these premises and the co-operation of the occupier has been secured in ensuring that the premises are generally maintained in a satisfactory manner.

The return of horses killed at the knacker's yard, required by the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (No.2) Regulations 1954, has been forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The return shows that 42 horses have been received at the yard.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955, SECTION 62.SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT 1954.SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ACT 1954.

No private or public slaughterhouses are in operation in the Council's district. All home-killed meat is obtained from Bath, Bristol, Chippenham, Swindon or Weston-super-Mare.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT 1958.

This Act came into operation on the 1st August 1958. It amends certain of the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 relating to slaughterhouses and knackers' yards and it also amends the Slaughter of Animals Acts 1933-54 and Section 151(1) of the Factories Act 1937 which deals with safety, health and welfare of the workers.

New regulations will be introduced to secure hygienic construction, layout and equipment of slaughterhouses and for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Slaughterhouse Reports: Section 3 of Slaughterhouses Act 1958.

Under this section, in due course, each local authority will have to review and report to the Minister on:

(a) the existing and probable future requirements of their district for slaughterhouse facilities; and

(b) the facilities which are, or are likely, to become available to meet those requirements.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Board of Directors be authorized to execute all necessary documents and to take all such action as may be required to carry out the purposes of the Corporation.

It is further recommended that the Board of Directors be authorized to execute all necessary documents and to take all such action as may be required to carry out the purposes of the Corporation.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolved, that the Board of Directors be authorized to execute all necessary documents and to take all such action as may be required to carry out the purposes of the Corporation.

1	James W. Smith	1	James W. Smith
2	James W. Smith	2	James W. Smith
3	James W. Smith	3	James W. Smith
4	James W. Smith	4	James W. Smith
5	James W. Smith	5	James W. Smith

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

The Board of Directors has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the statement of assets and liabilities of the Corporation, and to report that the same is correct and true.

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The Board of Directors has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the statement of assets and liabilities of the Corporation, and to report that the same is correct and true.

As reported before, there are no slaughterhouses licensed or registered in the Rural District and all wholesale meat is bought from establishments in places as far apart as Weston-super-Mare, Bristol, Bath, Chippenham and Swindon.

In order to obtain the information required under (b), close liaison will have to be made with the abovementioned authorities.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1933.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ACT 1954.

Three slaughtermen's licences were issued during the year to men engaged on slaughtering animals at the Knacker's Yard, Heddington.

SLAUGHTER OF PIGS (ANAESTHESIA) REGULATIONS 1958.

These regulations permit the use of a process of anaesthesia by carbon-dioxide gas in connection with the slaughtering of pigs under safeguards against the infliction of unnecessary suffering.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955.

Registration of Dairies other than Dairy Farms, and of Distributors.

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>
No. of registered dairies	16	14
No. of registered distributors	30	28

Distribution of Dairies.

Box	3	Christian Malford	1
Compton Bassett	2	Corsham	4
Calne Without	1	Colerne	1
Lacock	1	Castle Combe	1
Yatton Keynell	1	Nettleton	1

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>
No. of dairies	16	14
No. of visits	40	64

All dairies have been visited and inspected regularly and particular attention has been paid to the methods and procedure for bottle washing and storage of bottled milk.

These methods are most carefully checked if milk sold from a particular premises has failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

Milk (Special Designation)(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949-53.

No. of dealers' licences to use special designation "Pasteurised"	18 (18)
No. of dealers' supplementary licences to use special designation "Pasteurised"	10 (10)

Box	3	Calne Without	1
Christian Malford	1	Colerne	1
Compton Bassett	2	Corsham	6
Lacock	2	Nettleton	1
Yatton Keynell	1		

As reported before, there are no other persons
located or reported in the New York City and all persons
who are not in the New York City and all persons
who are not in the New York City and all persons

In order to obtain the information required under (b),
these persons will have to be with the information
provided.

ALPHABETICALLY BY NAME AND DATE ALPHABETICALLY BY NAME AND DATE

Three additional persons have been added during the
year to the group of persons who are in the New York City
and all persons who are in the New York City and all persons

ALPHABETICALLY BY NAME AND DATE ALPHABETICALLY BY NAME AND DATE

These persons have been added during the year to the group of
persons who are in the New York City and all persons who are in the
New York City and all persons who are in the New York City and all persons

ALPHABETICALLY BY NAME AND DATE ALPHABETICALLY BY NAME AND DATE

ALPHABETICALLY BY NAME AND DATE ALPHABETICALLY BY NAME AND DATE

1941	1942	1943
14	15	16
20	21	22

ALPHABETICALLY BY NAME AND DATE ALPHABETICALLY BY NAME AND DATE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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1941	1942	1943
14	15	16
20	21	22

All persons have been added and persons who are in the New York City and all persons who are in the New York City and all persons who are in the New York City and all persons

These persons have been added during the year to the group of persons who are in the New York City and all persons who are in the New York City and all persons

ALPHABETICALLY BY NAME AND DATE ALPHABETICALLY BY NAME AND DATE

1941	1942	1943
14	15	16
20	21	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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No. of dealers' licences to use special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	18 (18)
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No. of dealers' supplementary licences to use special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	12 (11)
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Box	3	Compton Bassett	2
Calne Without	1	Corsham	5
Castle Combe	1	Lacock	2
Christian Malford	1	Nettleton	1
Colerne	1	Yatton Keynell	1

Milk Sampling of T.T. Milk.

Regular monthly milk samples have been taken, and of the 125 samples submitted to test, 116 were passed as complying with the Methylene Blue Test and there were 9 failures.

Samples of empty sterilised milk bottles are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Bath, for rinse testing, and of the 9 series tested, 5 were passed as satisfactory and 4 reported as unsatisfactory.

Methylene Blue Test.

<u>Passed.</u>	<u>Failed.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
116 (131)	9 (15)	125 (146)
Biological:	6	
Bottle Rinses:	5 series passed. 4 series failed.	

SHOPS ACT 1950, SECTION 38.Lighting, Ventilation, Temperature, and Provision of Sanitary Conveniences.

48 Inspections were made at shop premises, and no contraventions of Section 38 were discovered.

HOUSING AND RENT ACTS.RENT ACT 1957: Section 2, 1st Schedule.

A number of applications for "Certificates of Disrepair" have been received and dealt with and the position with regard to these applications is set out below:

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair:

(1) No. of applications for Certificates	4
(2) No. of decisions not to issue Certificates	Nil
(3) No. of decisions to issue Certificates:	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	4
(b) in respect of all defects	Nil
(4) No. of undertakings given by landlords under Paragraph 5 of the 1st Schedule	Nil
(5) No. of undertakings refused by local authority under proviso to Paragraph 5 of the 1st Schedule	Nil
(6) No. of Certificates issued	4

1. If the applicant is a naturalized citizen, the date of naturalization should be stated.

2. If the applicant is a citizen of the United States, the date of birth should be stated.

3. If the applicant is a citizen of a foreign country, the date of birth should be stated.

4. If the applicant is a citizen of a foreign country, the date of birth should be stated.

5. If the applicant is a citizen of a foreign country, the date of birth should be stated.

6. If the applicant is a citizen of a foreign country, the date of birth should be stated.

7. If the applicant is a citizen of a foreign country, the date of birth should be stated.

8. If the applicant is a citizen of a foreign country, the date of birth should be stated.

9. If the applicant is a citizen of a foreign country, the date of birth should be stated.

10. If the applicant is a citizen of a foreign country, the date of birth should be stated.

11. If the applicant is a citizen of a foreign country, the date of birth should be stated.

12. If the applicant is a citizen of a foreign country, the date of birth should be stated.

13. If the applicant is a citizen of a foreign country, the date of birth should be stated.

14. If the applicant is a citizen of a foreign country, the date of birth should be stated.

15. If the applicant is a citizen of a foreign country, the date of birth should be stated.

16. If the applicant is a citizen of a foreign country, the date of birth should be stated.

17. If the applicant is a citizen of a foreign country, the date of birth should be stated.

18. If the applicant is a citizen of a foreign country, the date of birth should be stated.

19. If the applicant is a citizen of a foreign country, the date of birth should be stated.

20. If the applicant is a citizen of a foreign country, the date of birth should be stated.

21. If the applicant is a citizen of a foreign country, the date of birth should be stated.

22. If the applicant is a citizen of a foreign country, the date of birth should be stated.

(7) No. of applications by landlords to local authority for cancellation of Certificates	4
(8) No. of objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates	2
(9) No. of decisions by local authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	1
(10) No. of Certificates cancelled by local authority	3

HOUSING ACTS.

It will be noted from the statistics presented below, that very little statutory action under the various Housing Acts was taken during the year. This has been due to the emphasis which the Council has placed on the repair and reconditioning of properties, and most of our efforts have been devoted to this end.

It should not be overlooked however, that several hundred visits have been made to various properties within the rural district in connection with minor complaints of defects to cottages, such as leaking roofs, dampness, inadequate cooking and heating facilities, unsatisfactory closet accommodation etc. These complaints are investigated, and where necessary informal letters are sent to the respective owners, asking for certain remedial work to be carried out.

I have given the Council a full report on the progress made in connection with Slum Clearance and Improvement Grant work since 1950, and as a result of my report the Council has decided to appoint an additional Inspector to speed up Slum Clearance work and other public health and housing duties, and during 1959 greater emphasis will be given to this aspect of the Council's housing responsibilities.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwellings during the year.

(i) Inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Act	315
(ii) Inspected for defects under the Housing Acts	326
(iii) No. of dwellings found to be so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation	4

2. Remedy of Defects by Informal Action.

No. of dwellings rendered fit in consequence of informal action (not fit in all respects)	10
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3. Action under Statutory Powers (Public Health and Housing Acts).

A. Proceedings under Section 11 of the Housing Act 1936 and Section 16 of the Housing Act 1957:

(i) No. of Demolition Orders made	Nil
(ii) No. of houses demolished as a result of Demolition Orders	1
(iii) No. of undertakings accepted	Nil
(iv) No. of undertakings completed	Nil

- (1) No. of applications by individuals to local authorities for cancellation of
- (2) No. of applications by local authorities to cancel in
- (3) No. of applications by local authorities to cancel in
- (4) No. of applications by local authorities to cancel in

HOUSEHOLD DATA

It will be noted from the statistics presented below that the number of households in the country has increased during the year. This has been due to the increase in the number of households in the country and the increase in the number of households in the country. The increase in the number of households in the country is due to the increase in the number of households in the country and the increase in the number of households in the country. The increase in the number of households in the country is due to the increase in the number of households in the country and the increase in the number of households in the country.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

- (1) No. of households in the country
- (2) No. of households in the country
- (3) No. of households in the country
- (4) No. of households in the country
- (5) No. of households in the country
- (6) No. of households in the country
- (7) No. of households in the country
- (8) No. of households in the country
- (9) No. of households in the country
- (10) No. of households in the country
- (11) No. of households in the country
- (12) No. of households in the country
- (13) No. of households in the country
- (14) No. of households in the country
- (15) No. of households in the country
- (16) No. of households in the country
- (17) No. of households in the country
- (18) No. of households in the country
- (19) No. of households in the country
- (20) No. of households in the country

B. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act 1936, Section 3 of the Housing Act 1949, the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953, and Sections 17, 18 and 27 of the Housing Act 1957:

(i) No. of dwellings where Closing Orders were made	Nil
(ii) No. of dwellings closed as a result of Closing Orders or undertakings by owner	Nil
(iii) No. of dwellings where Closing Orders were cancelled in consequence of premises being made fit	3

C. Proceedings under Section 57 of the Housing Act 1936 and Section 76 of the Housing Act 1957:

(i) No. of cases of overcrowding at end of year	Unknown
(ii) No. of cases discovered during the year	6
(iii) No. of cases abated during the year	Nil.

HOUSING ACT 1949.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT 1958.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Fewer improvement grant applications were received during 1958 as compared with 1956-57, but many informal enquiries were made and dealt with in addition to the formal applications.

I am sure these improvement grants have assisted materially in securing the reconditioning of many cottages and houses to a much higher standard than would have been the case had no grant been available, indeed quite a number of cottages could not have been improved economically without the assistance of such grants.

Details of Grants:

No. of applications received	32	(55)
No. of applications approved	34	(42)
No. of applications refused	1	(2)
No. of applications under consideration	7	(15)
No. of applications withdrawn	5	(7)
No. of houses improved with the aid of Grants	37	(59)
Value of Improvement Grants made	£11,312 (£15,761)	

BUILDING BYELAWS: PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936: SECTION 61.

The number of plans received for approval under the Council's Building Byelaws was just over 300, nearly 50 less than for 1957.

There was an increase in the number of new houses approved for erection, being 70, as compared with 50 in 1957.

Plans Received.

Work Completed.

Additions to houses	16 (34)	6 (16)
Septic tanks	18 (39)	5 (18)
Garages	55 (72)	25 (45)
Internal alterations	13 (21)	4 (11)
Industrial buildings	11 (10)	1 (15)
Agricultural buildings	15 (4)	3 (10)
Bathrooms	59 (82)	37 (67)
Sewer connections	12 (4)	1 (25)
Licensed premises	1 (2)	1 (2)
Business premises	37 (15)	6 (8)
New dwellings	70 (50)	41 (54)
	<u>307 (353)</u>	<u>130 (271)</u>

2. Approved under Section 17 of the Housing
Act 1936 (Section 17 of the Housing Act 1936)
the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions)
Act 1957, and Section 17, 18 and 19 of the
Housing Act 1977

- (1) No. of dwellings at the time of Order
made under
- (11) No. of dwellings closed as a result of
Order made or substituted by Order
- (12) No. of dwellings where Order of
closure was cancelled in consequence of previous
Order made under

3. Approved under Section 17 of the Housing
Act 1936 and Section 17 of the Housing Act 1977

- (1) No. of cases of overcrowding at end of year (1959)
- (11) No. of cases discovered during the year
- (12) No. of cases closed during the year

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS
1959-60
1960-61

Four hundred and twenty applications were received during
1959 as compared with 1,100 in 1958. Internal improvements were made
and 2,000,000 was available for the improvement of the housing stock.

1. At the end of the financial year 1959-60 the total amount of
grants available for the improvement of the housing stock was £1,000,000.
This amount was divided into three parts: £500,000 for the improvement
of the housing stock, £250,000 for the improvement of the housing
stock, and £250,000 for the improvement of the housing stock.

Details of Grants

No. of applications received	1,100
No. of applications approved	400
No. of applications refused	700
No. of applications where consideration was deferred	100

No. of cases reported with the aid of Grants

Value of improvement grants made

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - PUBLIC HOUSING ACT 1936

The number of cases reported for improvement under the
Council's Public Housing Act 1936, during the year 1959-60 was 1,100.

There was an increase in the number of cases reported
for improvement, from 1,100 in 1958-59 to 1,100 in 1959-60.

Public Housing Act 1936

Applications received	1,100
Applications approved	400
Applications refused	700
Applications where consideration was deferred	100
Applications received	1,100
Applications approved	400
Applications refused	700
Applications where consideration was deferred	100

WATER SUPPLIES.Water Samples.

Some 387 water samples were taken, compared with 219 in 1957. The increase is primarily due to the weekly sampling of water derived from the three main reservoirs situated at Bowden Hill, Yewstock and Fiveways.

All samples are submitted to the Salisbury Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The Council's Engineer is kept fully informed of these results so that immediate action may be taken where unsatisfactory reports are received.

The samples taken from private supplies were generally obtained from private wells and springs in the Studley, Derry Hill and Bowden Hill areas, and the owners of unsatisfactory supplies have been requested to connect to the public water mains.

I ought to refer to the private water supply laid on to properties in the Bewley Lane and Bewley Crescent areas of Lacock, which upon sampling was found to be grossly polluted and unfit for human consumption. Thanks to the cooperation of the Engineer's Department and the owners of these properties, some 23 houses were fairly quickly connected to the public water main.

Water Supplies: Analysis of Results.

<u>Source of Water.</u>	<u>Fit.</u>	<u>Suspect.</u>	<u>Unfit.</u>
Widdenham, Box.	38	1	2
Washwells, Box.	12	1	1
Goodshill, Corsham.	13		
Nettleton.	12	3	1
Biddestone. (Regional)	4	1	
Grittleton. (Regional)	4		
Kington St. Michael. (Regional)	4		
West Kington, Nettleton. (Regional)	4	1	
Sutton Benger. (Regional)	5		
East Tytherton, Bremhill. (Regional)	4		
Burton, Nettleton. (West Glos. Water Co.)	4		
Yatesbury, Cherhill. (R.A.F.)	12		
Cherhill. (Blackfords)	4		
Cherhill. (Compton Bassett Water Co.)	11	2	
Theobalds Green, Calne Without. (Calne Borough)	4		
Eastern Area Water Scheme:			
Cherhill	12		
Heddington	6		
Bremhill	6		
Hilmarton	13	3	1
Compton Bassett	6		
Foxham, Bremhill	6		
Bowden Hill.	44	1	
Yewstock.	31	5	6
Fiveways.	39		
Langley Burrell. (Harris's)	4		
Private Supplies.	10	7	35
	<u>314</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>48</u>

12 Chemical Samples were satisfactory.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOOD) ORDER 1957.

The premises first registered in 1957 have been visited and kept under observation, and three further premises were licensed. Licences in respect of two premises have been revoked.

As I pointed out in last year's annual report, the purpose of the Order is to try to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease, by ensuring that all waste food fed to pigs and poultry has been effectively sterilised and properly stored, so as not to be re-contaminated.

The licensed premises are in the following parishes:-

Biddestone	1
Box	1
Bremhill	1
Cherhill	2
Chippenhams Without	2
Christian Malford	1
Colerne	2
Corsham	9
Lacock	1
Langley Burrell Without	2
	<u>22</u>

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 & 1948, (PART I OF THE ACTS).

Inspections for the Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

It has been possible to visit and inspect almost all the factories on the Register of Factories for the district, and I am pleased to report that few contraventions of the factories legislation were found. Where necessary, informal action has been taken and the contraventions have been remedied.

	<u>No. on</u> <u>Register.</u>	<u>Inspec-</u> <u>tions.</u>	<u>Written</u> <u>Notices.</u>
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	5	5	
2. Factories not included in 1, in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	78	71	

No. of Cases in which Defects were found:

	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>	<u>Referred</u> <u>to H.M.</u> <u>Factories</u> <u>Inspector.</u>	<u>By H.M.</u> <u>Factories</u> <u>Inspector.</u>
Sanitary Conveniences:				
Insufficient	1			
Not separate				
Unsuitable or defective	2	1		
Other offences	2		1	

FACTORIES ACT 1937, SECTION 110: OUTWORKERS.

The distribution of outworkers in the Council's district is as follows:-

Corsham	30
Box	14
Lacock	2
Kington St. Michael	1
Calne Without	1
Chippenhams Without	1
	<u>49</u>

The number of outworkers has increased from 34 to 49 during 1958, there being 5 more outworkers in Corsham and 9 more in Box.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

A summary of your Rodent Operator's work is given overleaf. He has endeavoured during the year to devote more of his time to visits to agricultural properties, with a view to securing annual contracts for rodent extermination on farms and smallholdings. He has had some success, particularly with pig and poultry keepers, but there is some reluctance amongst the farming community to take advantage of this service.

Some farmers engage private rodent contractors, who generally give good service, but many more apply their own methods of control with varying success.

I would like the farmers and smallholders to take the Council's Officers more into their confidence in connection with rodent control, for I am sure the Council can offer them a service which is reasonably economical and of benefit to the farming community and to the public in general.

To achieve effective rodent control, concerted action is required by block control, and it is relatively useless for sporadic treatments to be carried out by various individuals at odd times. By this method a few rodents may be exterminated, but generally the rats are disturbed by inadequate treatment and they move off to other properties to cause more damage and loss of foodstuffs.

The Council's various refuse tips have been regularly visited and treatments carried out. The Burton refuse tip has been subjected to recurring infestations, and the Rodent Officer has had to carry out a series of treatments at this tip. The other tips have been kept relatively free from rodents, but treatments have been given as and when necessary.

The Council's various sewage disposal works have been regularly visited and treatments carried out.

The public sewers have also been "test-baited" for the presence of rats and these have been reported as being free from infestation.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS AND INSECTS

A summary of your report, Operator's work is given overleaf. He has undertaken during the year to devote some of his time to various agricultural operations, with a view to securing annual maintenance for various operations on farms and smallholdings. He has had some success, particularly with pig and poultry keeping, but there is some resistance amongst the farming community to take advantage of this service.

Good farmers engage private pest control contractors, who generally give good service, but many more apply their own methods of control with varying success.

I would like the farmers and smallholders to take the Council's advice and have their holdings in consultation with the pest control, for I am sure the Council can offer them a service which is reasonably economical and of benefit to the farming community and to the public in general.

To achieve effective pest control, concerted action is required by local control, and it is especially necessary for agricultural treatment to be carried out by various individuals at odd times. By this method a few farmers may be inconvenienced, but generally the work is completed by independent treatment and they will be other properties in cases of damage and loss of productivity.

The Council's various refuse tips have been regularly visited and treatment carried out. The refuse tips have been subjected to fumigating infestation, and the refuse tips have had to carry out a series of treatments at this tip. The tips have been kept relatively free from rodents, but treatment has been given as and when necessary.

The Council's various sewage disposal works have been regularly visited and treatment carried out.

The public stores have also been visited for the purpose of rats and there have been reports as being free from infestation.

<u>PARISH.</u>	<u>Private Premises Inspected</u>	<u>Treat- ments carried out</u>	<u>Business Premises Inspected</u>	<u>Treat- ments carried out</u>	<u>Council House Inspec- tions.</u>	<u>Treat- ments carried out</u>
Biddestone	51	77	6		14	
Box	75	122	34	26	26	10
Brenhill	42		5			
Calne Without	43	6	13	6		
Cherhill	57	5	8		14	
Castle Combe	52	5	28	17	6	
Chippenham Without	40	3	6			
Christian Malford	41	5	12	4		
Colerne	50	3	8	2	2	
Compton Bassett	55	6	3	2		
Corsham	226	17	113	77	70	64
Grittleton	44	3				
Heddington	55		2			2
Hilmarton	60	2	18	8	14	
Kington Langley	40		6			
Kington St. Michael	42	1	16	9		
Lacock	73	2	23	6	24	
Langley Burrell Without	34		2			
Nettleton	34					
North Wrayall	39	4	3			
Powshan	44	6	7	2		
Stanton St. Quintin	46		12			
Sutton Benger	54	12	17	11	4	
Yatton Keynell	53		11		2	
TOTALS:	1350	99	353	172	176	76

<u>Refuse, Tips, etc.</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Treatments.</u>
Sutton Benger	38	34
Burton	41	37
Spirithill	22	13
Inwood	37	34
Yatesbury	9	9
Woodlands Paper Depot	22	22
Box Sewage Beds	30	27
Colerne Sewage Works	7	3
Corsham Sewage Works	11	10
Castle Combe Sewage Works		

TOTALS: 217 189

<u>Banks, Hedges, Rows, Ditches, etc.</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Treatments.</u>	<u>Agricultural Properties.</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Treatments.</u>
	81	60		115	82



