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Contributors

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BOROUGH OF DEVIZES



ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and of the
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1965.

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BOROUGH OF DEVIZES

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
NORTHGATE HOUSE,
DEVIZES,
WILTSHIRE

To The Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Devizes.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen -

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Borough of Devizes for the year 1965. A slight variation in the form of presentation from last year may be noted, but basically it follows the pattern laid down in Ministry of Health Circular 1/66.

The health of the Borough can be said to have been satisfactory through the year. Reference to the Section on Vital Statistics will show that a high birth-rate has been recorded and that the death-rate has been slightly down, compared with last year and also with the County and National figures.

Notifications of Infectious Disease were mostly of Measles and Scarlet Fever, although three cases of Tuberculosis occurred. Unfortunately, an outbreak of the non-notifiable disease of Infective Hepatitis occurred in the town and an account of this is given elsewhere in the text.

A general impression gained, but one which in the absence of data cannot be substantiated, is that the town is busier, especially in terms of road traffic, which strangely arouses little comment other than in discussion of parking issues. The roar of heavy-goods vehicles certainly does not lessen and the blue-grey haze of diesel exhausts sometimes observed in the western quarter of the town, hints of air pollution. Fortunately, the traffic increase has not been reflected in this year's mortality figures - let us hope it may remain so.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

A.H. HALSTEAD, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

(Also Medical Officer of Health, Devizes Rural District Council and Assistant County Medical Officer & School Medical Officer for Wiltshire County Council).

Public Health Inspector:

K. WILDEY, M.P.H.I.A., C.R.S.I., C.G.L.I. (San. Eng.)

Rodent Operative:

F.W. BARRETT (Part-time, being shared with Devizes Rural District Council).

Health Office Clerical Staff:

MRS. E.E. NOAKES. (Part-time.
MRS. Y.F. STOREY. (

G E N E R A L

S T A T I S T I C S.

Area in Acres	....	....	....	....	1,420.
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	....			....	8,880.
Number of Inhabitable dwellings as at 1st April, 1965.					2,879.
Number of Council dwellings as at 1st April, 1965.					1,021.
Number of Applicants for Council dwellings	....				234.
Rateable Value as at 1st April, 1965 ..	....				£353,307.
Estimated Product of 1d Rate as at 1st April, 1965.					£1,370.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth and Death Rates compared with other areas.

(Births and Deaths per 1,000 population) Standardised*

	<u>Birth Rate.</u>		<u>Death Rate.</u>	
	<u>1964.</u>	<u>1965.</u>	<u>1964.</u>	<u>1965.</u>
Devizes Borough	16.2	20.0	10.6	9.5
England and Wales	18.4	18.1	11.3	11.5
Wiltshire	20.2	19.6	10.0	10.2
Devizes Rural District	18.4	18.4	9.4	9.2

A birth rate of 20 births per 1,000 population is shown for 1965. It is a significant increase over previous rates, which have been in the order of 15 - 17 per 1,000. To provide this rate, we must look to the total number of 178 live births, an increase of 35 over last year. Having lagged somewhat behind the National and County rates, Devizes has now jumped ahead of one and drawn level with the other.

The high rate may well be due to an increase in the proportion of the population of child-bearing age. This is to be expected as those born in the immediate post-War period are now in their late teens and early twenties and after early marriages are in turn starting their families. In past years, Service families may have contributed to the fluctuating local birth statistics, but more recently these families have tended to move away from the area in routine postings and general winding down of Military Camps.

The estimated mid-year population of Devizes Borough is 8,880 an increase of 100 over the comparable figure for 1964.

*Comparability figures are supplied to each District by the Registrar General. These take into account the varying age/sex distribution of the population in different parts of the Country. When applied to the local rates, they allow a more accurate comparison to be made between different areas.

Births and Infantile Deaths.

	<u>Legitimate.</u>		<u>Illegitimate.</u>		<u>Total.</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female.</u>	
Live Births	89.	74.	8.	7.	178.
Still Births	3.	1.	-	1.	5.
Deaths under one year	1.	2.	-	1.	4.
Deaths under four weeks	1.	1.	-	1.	3.
Deaths under one week	1.	1.	-	1.	3.

VITAL STATISTICS (contd.)

Infant Mortality Rate.

The numbers are really too small to allow any value in a comparative mortality rate.

Four deaths occurred among children under one year, three occurring in the first week of life, two as a result of prematurity and one with atelectasis. This would give an approximate rate of 22 infantile deaths to 1,000 live births, which compares with the Wiltshire rate of 17.7.

Natural Increase.

The increase of live births over deaths is 57. A much higher figure than that obtained last year.

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CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<u>1965.</u>			<u>1964.</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	-	1.	1.	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	4.	1.	5.	1.
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	5.	1.	6.	4.
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	2.	2.	4.
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	1.	1.	1.
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	6.	6.	12.	17.
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia.	-	1.	1.	-
17. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System.	7.	6.	13.	12.
18. Coronary Disease, Angina.	14.	13.	27.	36.
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease.	1.	-	1.	2.
20. Other Heart Disease.	3.	2.	5.	13.
21. Other Circulatory Disease.	2.	-	2.	6.
22. Influenza	-	1.	1.	-
23. Pneumonia.	3.	9.	12.	16.
25. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System.	1.	-	1.	2.
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis.	-	1.	1.	1.
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	6.	23.	29.	17.
34. All other accidents.	-	1.	1.	-
Other Causes (1964)	-	-	-	9.
TOTAL - All Causes	52.	69.	121.	141.

121 deaths occurred in the Borough during 1965, this figure being 20 less than during the previous year. The death rate of 9.5 per 1,000 population is a little less than the 1964 figure and compares favourably with the National rate of 11.5.

The pattern of causes of death was similar, with heart and circulatory disease being responsible for 46 of the total. There were 27 cancer deaths, of which 6 were lung-cancer. 68 of the deaths occurred among those aged 75 and over, thus representing over half of the total.

INFECTIOUS AND NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

Notifiable diseases are those conditions defined in the appropriate Sections of Public Health legislation and the number is limited.

At the present time, we have the strange situation where some notifiable disease is largely of historic value only and much non-notifiable disease is of greater Public Health importance. Notification serves two main purposes, it is of epidemiological and statistical value to the Ministry of Health and Major Authorities and is of immediate importance to those charged with the control of infectious disease among the local community.

Early notification is essential if control measures are to be effective and here we must rely upon the co-operation of the General Practitioner. In cases of serious disease, General Practitioners' co-operation is admirable and a telephone call, later confirmed by the official form, will set measures in operation immediately. In the case of such diseases as Measles - surely of little relative importance today - one can understand the administrative advantage which may result if the General Practitioner has submitted his two weeks batch of notifications in one bundle! This advantage may not be appreciated by the General Register Office, when compiling Weekly Returns.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE.

Notifiable Diseases.

The following tables give details of the cases notified during the past five years, together with age incidence in cases in 1965:-

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Measles	109	3	26	155	147
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping-cough	8	-	1	3	-
Scarlet Fever	9	29	20	6	11
Tuberculosis	5	3	2	2	3
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Peuperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	1	-

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Age Groups</u>					<u>Age not</u>	<u>All</u>
	<u>0-4.</u>	<u>5-14.</u>	<u>15-44.</u>	<u>45-64.</u>	<u>65+</u>	<u>known.</u>	<u>Ages.</u>
Measles	71	73	2	-	-	1	147
Scarlet Fever	5	6	-	-	-	-	11
Tuberculosis	-	2	-	1	-	-	3

Measles.

147 cases were notified, most of them occurred in the first quarter of the year and as would be expected, involved children of under school-age and Junior School age-groups.

Scarlet Fever.

11 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred during the year, among children in the under-14 age groups. This disease is no longer viewed so seriously as in pre-War years and indeed, it is in itself of little concern to the patient. Unfortunately, the occasional complication still occurs as a result of a clear-cut attack of Scarlet Fever or even the transient sore throat produced in a greater proportion of the population by the same streptococcus microbe. Such complications may affect heart or kidney or even produce the more general picture of rheumatic fever. While cases of Scarlet Fever notified to us are still visited as a measure towards helping the control of the spread

continued.....

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE (contd.)

Scarlet Fever (contd)

of infection, numerous cases of streptococcal sore throat may occur unknown to Medical Practitioners. These patients would most probably be in ignorance of the possible risk which they represent to susceptible members of the public, especially children.

Tuberculosis.

3 cases were notified, one occurred in an older age-group, but two, unrelated cases, were in their early teens. Investigation was undertaken by the County Chest Physician, regarding family contacts and an extensive programme of skin-testing and B.C.G. vaccination was carried out under the direction of the Principal School Medical Officer - almost the whole of the Southbroom Secondary Modern School was tested and the co-operation of the School staff was greatly appreciated. X-Ray facilities were made available for Staff and for those pupils for whom it was considered advisable. No other cases were found and none has come to light since.

No other cases of notifiable disease were reported to the Health Department.

Infective Hepatitis.

Unfortunately, Devizes experienced an outbreak of Infective Hepatitis during the first-half of the year. This condition is not notifiable but first came to our notice when one G.P. unofficially, but most helpfully, drew attention to the fact that two or three of his young patients appeared to have the illness. In each case, the children attended the same Junior School and investigations were directed to this source. Enquiry revealed that a considerable number of children were affected, either with the full jaundice symptoms or milder alimentary upset typical of the illness. Control of this condition is notoriously difficult, it is a virus infection, spread by mouth, nose and stools, it takes up to three weeks to develop and cases may remain infective for many weeks. There is no easy way to detect carriers or early cases, for Laboratory investigation in virus illness are complicated procedures. New cases continued to occur and as was expected, the infection spread to the Infants' School, where young siblings of the early cases attended. Parents were sent duplicated informative notes and measures were taken to improve hygiene in the Schools. Hand-rinsing in special disinfectant solutions, with use of disposable paper towels, was instituted.

Notifiable Diseases (contd.)

Infective Hepatitis (contd.)

Although something of an added burden to teachers, this regime appealed to the children, was of considerable effect and probably had longer-lasting value in respect of hygiene awareness. By Easter the peak was passed and the outbreak ended during the Summer Term. Fortunately, there was very little spread to other Schools, only a very few isolated cases occurred and few parents and other adults contracted the illness.

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE - IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1948 provision for vaccination against Smallpox, Diphtheria and such other diseases as the Minister may approve, is the responsibility of the County Council Health Committee. Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping-cough and Tetanus is available from one's family doctor and from County Council Child Welfare Immunisation Clinics. Triple antigen is now universally used and a course of injections with vaccine protects infants against all these diseases. With older children, vaccine immunising against Diphtheria and Tetanus, or Tetanus alone is available. Polio vaccination, using Sabin oral vaccine is offered at Clinics and by General Practitioners. Smallpox vaccination is carried out by the General Practitioners at their patient's request.

I am indebted to Dr. C.D.L. Lycett, the County Medical Officer of Health for the following figures concerning immunisation and vaccination procedures carried out in Devizes Borough during the year.

The acceptance rate for immunisation with Triple Antigen in Devizes Borough up to December 31st, 1965 was 107% 152 babies born in 1964 were immunised, 142 of these being born in the Borough. Such a high rate is most gratifying.

Diphtheria/Whooping-cough/Tetanus.

<u>Year of birth</u>		<u>1965.</u>	<u>1964.</u>	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1961.</u>	<u>1956-60.</u>	<u>1950-55.</u>
Primary Imms. completed during 1965.	Diph.	71.	86.	2.	1.	2.	5.	-
	Wh/c.	71.	86.	2.	1.	-	-	-
	Tet.	71.	86.	2.	1.	2.	12.	2.
<hr/>								
Reinf.injects. administered during 1965.	Diph.	-	24.	48.	11.	10.	98.	1.
	Wh/c.	-	24.	38.	4.	3.	23.	-
	Tet.	-	24.	48.	11.	10.	115.	2.

Smallpox.

<u>Age group.</u>	<u>Months</u>					<u>Years.</u>	
	<u>0 - 3.</u>	<u>3 - 6.</u>	<u>6 - 9.</u>	<u>9-12.</u>	<u>1.</u>	<u>2 - 4.</u>	<u>5 - 15.</u>
Vaccinations	-	1.	1.	4.	80.	12.	3.
Re-vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	1.	3.

Polio.

<u>Age Group.</u>	<u>3rd Quad.</u>	<u>2nd Inj.</u>	<u>3rd Inj. or 4th Quad.</u>	<u>4th Inj.</u>	<u>3 Oral Doses.</u>	<u>2 Orals after 2 inj.</u>	<u>4th Oral after 3 inj. or 3 oral.</u>
1965	-	-	-	-	17.	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	130.	-	4.
1963	-	-	4.	-	23.	-	1.
1962	-	-	-	-	21.	-	1.
1961	-	-	-	-	12.	-	9.
1956-1960.	-	-	-	-	34.	3.	98.
1950-1955.	-	-	-	-	2.	-	-
Others under 16 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others over 16 -	-	-	-	-	19.	-	4.
TOTALS	-	-	4.	-	258.	3.	117.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES.

The County Council Health Committee provide the following Health Services:-

1. The care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children.
2. Provision of Midwives and Maternity Nurses.
3. Provision of Health Visitors. A new development is the arrangement whereby Health Visitors will work in closer liason with General Practitioners.
4. Home Nurses.
5. Arrangements for vaccination and immunisation.
6. Ambulances.
7. Mental Health Services.
8. Home Helps. Such help is available if members of a household are ill, lying-in, suffering from mental illness or aged. A charge may be made for such services.
9. Arrangements for the prevention of illness, care and after-care.
10. Health Education.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES (Contd.)

In addition to the informal health education which forms part of everyday work, formal talks have been given by your Medical Officer in Devizes Schools as part of County duties. Other talks on Health Services and the work of a District Health Department have been given to senior children.

County Health Clinic.

The County Health Clinic in New Park Street has been open now for nearly two years and has proved to be a great success. On Tuesday afternoons, the Infant Welfare Clinic is held and the attendance numbers have increased greatly, demonstrating the popularity of this Service. An Immunisation Clinic is also held on the third Tuesday of each month, from 10 a.m. - 12 noon and a Mothers' Club is run, very successfully, by the Health Visitors on the fourth Friday of each month. The School Dental Clinic occupies one Wing of the building. The Speech Therapy Clinic is held weekly, on Wednesdays, and the Orthopaedic Clinic each Thursday.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

School Health Services are provided by the County Education Committee. In addition to the routine inspection of children of certain age groups in Schools, a variety of facilities are provided with the aim of finding, assessing and treating physical and mental handicaps, so helping the child to make the best use of education.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES .

The Devizes and District Hospital provides for general medical, surgical and Paediatric cases. Maternity cases from this area are almost always delivered at the Devizes Maternity Hospital and the proportion of Hospital deliveries is, fortunately, extremely high. Acute, short-stay Geriatric care which may occasionally be required, will be provided by the District Hospital, but in the main Geriatric patients needing beds are looked after at St. James' Hospital. The structure of the building is ancient and allows but little flexibility; however, improvements are continually made when and where possible.

Roundway Hospital accepts patients needing mental treatment or supervision from a wide area.

MASS X-RAY UNIT.

This Unit, which is provided by the Regional Hospital Board, visits Devizes fortnightly and arrangements have been made to change the day to Thursday, in order that people attending the Market may make use of this facility.

GENERAL PRACTITIONER SERVICES.

There are five General Practitioners in Town, two working from the same Surgery and another partnership of two doctors is operated from two separate Surgeries; the fifth doctor operates from his own Surgery.

LABORATORY SERVICES.

Sampling and other Bacteriological and Pathological examinations are carried out for the Devizes Borough Council by the Public Health Laboratory Service in Salisbury. Numerous routine samples are taken of water, milk, food-stuffs, etc. and I would like to express my gratitude to Dr. P. Wormald, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory, for his always ready and willing assistance and advice.

OLD PEOPLE.

As in previous years, visits have been made to elderly people known to the Medical Officer or brought to his attention by the Social Workers. Fortunately, no action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951 has been necessary.

It is accepted policy that the aged should continue to live in their own homes for as long as possible. To this end, existing public and voluntary Services need to be used to their maximum advantage. Local Authority Services are provided by the Wiltshire County Council, but this Council assist the aged both by housing and by financial help towards the W.V.S. Meals-on-Wheels Service.

Accommodation specifically for elderly people has been catered for in the past by Almshouses provided by charitable Trusts, a number of small bungalows, and one and two-bedroomed flats. During the past year, some progress has been made in widening the accommodation available; the W.V.S. have provided a welcome addition by way of Eastbourne House. This is a large property, converted to provide two flats and seven bed-sitting-rooms, for those who are still able to lead an independent life.

The County Welfare Home - now named Southfields - was opened in April and places were made available for 51 persons - 25 male and 26 female, in need of Welfare accommodation. Plans to build the Borough Council's first Group Dwelling have moved a step nearer, the site is now allocated and Loan Sanction awaited from the Ministry. Draft plans have been made and discussion is under way. It is to be hoped that some agreement will be reached in the very near future.

HOUSING.

Group Dwellings.

We hope that Devizes will soon have its first Group Dwelling. Such a project is intended as purpose-built accommodation for elderly people of pensionable age and over. The aim is to ensure that the elderly tenants have their own individual self-contained homes, with their own cherished possessions and independence. At the same time, enjoying certain communal and Welfare facilities.

Group Dwellings are not to be confused with Old People's Homes or Institutions. Tenants are expected to be able to look after themselves, cook and undertake the usual daily household maintenance. Overall care, such as one would find in an Institution, is not provided. Since the elderly will be in need of some care and supervision from time to time, the whole Group Scheme is under the care of a Warden, whose presence is essential for its success. She would be responsible for day-to-day maintenance, but her presence would be of great value in contributing to the peace of mind of the tenants, for they would know that someone was always available for advice and emergencies.

The elderly tend to remain housebound and lonely. In a Group Scheme, social contact is encouraged but not forced. The communal facilities allow them to enjoy companionship if and when they want it, but independence is ensured at any time. The elderly often need some encouragement to be ambulant; wear and tear, arthritis, rheumatism, chest and heart disease all tell against physical activity, yet this must not be excluded and this need should be remembered in design. Every measure to afford convenience and avoid excessive physical effort must be taken, but at the same time, allow and even encourage some activity.

The Group Dwelling usually consists of up to 25 units, this being the optimum number a Warden can cope with. The Devizes Scheme allows for 19 units, and this number would accommodate 27 persons. There has been a tendency in recent years to rationalise accommodation into bed-sitting-room/kitchen/bathroom units and this, after initial doubts, has proved popular in virtually every Scheme. In some Schemes, certain amenities such as bath and W.C. are shared and much discussion is heard on this point - such an arrangement resembles that of Welfare Authority Homes and is hardly in keeping with the concept of independence. It is hoped that the Devizes Scheme will obviate the need for such sharing.

It seems certain that a two-storey design will result - this is dictated by available site space, but careful attention to stair and corridor design will limit the possibility of difficulties and prevent the appearance of an Institution. Two-level design is used in almost every Scheme and with sensible allocation of tenancies, the more handicapped will not suffer and the more agile will still be able to exercise their limbs if housed at first-floor level.

HOUSING (Contd.)

During the year, the Officers were requested to begin a Survey of Devizes houses in order that a true estimate of the amount of unfit property may be obtained. Rotherstone was the first area to be inspected and at the close of the year, decisions were reached by the Health and Housing Committee regarding the first group of houses in the area.

A Survey of the whole of Devizes will be a lengthy and arduous task, but the acquisition of a Technical Assistant to the Public Health Inspector will help in this field.

One major problem in evaluating old housing is the high market value that time-expired and sub-standard housing appears to command. All too often, little islands of owner-occupied housing appear in the middle of rows of unfit, ill-cared for tenanted property. Well intending, but ill-advised people have spent their savings in purchasing such "bargains" and again spent heavily in renovating them to their satisfaction. Occasionally, such care can be little more than "First-aid" for the structure may be unsound and of limited life. Even in those circumstances where the structure is fair and life expectancy of reasonable duration, owners need to be aware that Local Authorities must consider the group or area as a whole. If neighbouring houses are unfit, then in order that re-development may take place, the better houses need to be acquired or the proposed Scheme must stagnate or founder.

Unless these properties are in an already declared area, it is likely that there will be no information available, other than from the Local Authority, concerning re-development plans, impending orders or likely action. Divulgence of data is not obligatory, so there is no recourse to Statute, nor is such divulgence even required of the Land Charges Registrar, although where property has attracted attention of the Public Health Department, this fact is mentioned. There is certainly a need for more knowledge by the public on the likely pitfalls to be experienced in the purchase of old houses. They would be well advised to contact the Local Authority before proceeding with any proposed purchase.

HOUSING (contd.)

The Borough Treasurer has kindly supplied the following information on Council houses in the Borough -

During the past year, the Council has provided an additional six, three-bedroomed houses at Victoria Road. These six houses are the first part of the Victoria Road contract to be completed, and during the forthcoming year, the remainder of the contract, consisting of sixty, two-bedroomed flats, together with a small development of six, three-bedroomed houses in Hillworth Road, is expected to be completed and handed over.

Every opportunity has been taken by the Letting Sub-Committee to make the best possible use of existing Council accommodation, by transferring existing tenants, at their own request, where property is either under or over-occupied.

An additional three pairs of flats at Eastleigh Road were made available for conversion, bringing the total number of completed conversions to thirteen.

The modernisation scheme progressed throughout the year and a further forty-eight houses were completed. This brings the total number of modernised houses up to one hundred and three.

The total number of dwellings owned and let by the Council as at the 31st December, 1965, was:-

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Pre-War.</u>	<u>Post-War.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Avon Terrace		12.	12.
Brickley Lane	22.	55.	77.
Bricksteed Avenue	40.		40.
Caen Hill Gardens	22.		22.
Colston Road		28.	28.
Cornwall Crescent		30.	30.
Cromwell Road		48.	48.
Eastleigh Road		73.	73.
Forty Acres Road	7.	52.	59.
Hare and Hounds Street		12.	12.
Hartmoor House		4.	4.
Hartmoor Road		18.	18.
Hillworth House		7.	7.
Hillworth Road		77.	77.
Kingsley Gardens	30.	2.	32.
Kingsley Road	19.		19.
Longcroft Avenue	62.		62.
	-----	-----	-----
Totals Carried forward	202.	418.	620.

HOUSING (Contd.)

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Pre-War.</u>	<u>Post-War.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Totals brought forward ...	202.	418.	620.
Pines Road		16.	16.
Roseland Avenue	40.		40.
Rotherstone Gardens	6.		6.
Shackleton Road		8.	8.
Sheep Street		56.	56.
Waylands		53.	53.
West View Crescent		54.	54.
Mayenne Place		154.	154.
Victoria Road		6.	6.
	<hr/> 248.	<hr/> 765.	<hr/> 1,013.
Jubilee Buildings (2 units)			2.
<u>Cottages.</u>			
Deramore Row			12.
Wharf Street			9.
Spitalcroft Cottage			1.
32A, Bridewell Street			1.
20, Hare and Hounds Street			1.
New Park Street			5.
			<hr/> 1,044.

At the 31st December, 1965, the number of applicants on the housing waiting list, was as follows:-

	<u>1964.</u>	<u>1965.</u>
Applicants with no children	88.	125.
Applicants with one child	42.	52.
Applicants with two or more children	32.	41.
	<hr/> 162.	<hr/> 218.
Applicants not living in the Borough who qualify for registration ...	73.	104.
	<hr/> 235.	<hr/> 322.

WATER SUPPLY.

As a result of the unfortunate shortage during 1964, water supplies were dealt with in considerable detail in the last Annual Report. No difficulties in quantity or quality were experienced in 1965. In fact, rainfall has been above-average in the latter half of 1965 and all sources have been replenished and ample reserves of water are available.

<u>Annual</u>	<u>1959.</u>	<u>1960.</u>	<u>1961.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1964.</u>	<u>1965.</u>
<u>Rainfall</u>	28.28	39.38	25.64	28.43	28.60	20.67	33.54

<u>Rainfall</u>	<u>1959/60.</u>	<u>1960/61.</u>	<u>1961/62.</u>	<u>1962/63.</u>	<u>1963/64.</u>	<u>1964/65.</u>
<u>from</u>						
<u>November</u>	17.47.	19.38.	14.28.	13.09.	13.10.	11.57.
<u>to</u>						
<u>April</u>						

The comprehensive Scheme referred to last year is in hand; work on the link-mains proceeded and completion is expected in 1966.

Water samples were taken by both the Public Health Inspector from domestic supply, and by the Water Board Officials from source and supply.

SEWERAGE.

Treatment is undertaken at two Sewage Works, one at Roundway which serves the Hospital and Nursteed area, and the other at Bath Road, which takes sewage from the remainder of the Town (together with Roundway Park and the Barracks).

Three samples were taken by the Bristol Avon River Authority during the year. Figures for oxygen demand and suspended solids have been satisfactory during 1965.



BOROUGH OF DEVIZES

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
NORTHGATE HOUSE,
DEVIZES,
WILTSHIRE

KENNETH WILDEY
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

INSPECTOR OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT 1965.

To The Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Devizes.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my 17th Annual Report for the year 1965. The particulars in my report do not wholly portray the varied work and problems which arise and are dealt with in the Department - this would make tedious reading.

Housing work took precedence over other duties. A survey was commenced to weed out the houses for clearance and closure from those that could be repaired and improved. Inspections of forty houses revealed that 50% of them were owner/occupied and many had been reasonably well-maintained but lacked modern amenities. A few owner/occupiers seemed unable to cope fully with the financial aspect of good maintenance although the majority were spending money on repairs, and were being advised and encouraged to improve their homes with the aid of a grant, but this year the response was disappointing. Many of the rented houses had been neglected by their landlords and were in need of extensive repairs. Neglected property, whether owner/occupied or rented, is a problem for the Council, who are in a position to consider purchasing such houses either by agreement or compulsion for the purpose of closure or repair and improvement.

Housing inspections for sub-standard points award revealed that there are several houses in the town too large for one family. Consequently, they are being let furnished for use by several families. These large houses do not lend themselves to adaptation into self-contained flats owing to their structural limitations, and there is a tendency for this type of accommodation to be used by the tenants as a means of accelerating their position on the Council's housing list. The only person to reap benefit from multiple lettings is the landlord who, in many cases, charges extortionate rents. This department has to make frequent visits to ensure that the lettings are kept in a habitable state.

/Food premises ...

Food premises received periodical inspections and, in a few cases, it was necessary to require traders to carry out repairs, renovations and cleaning operations.

Finally, I wish to extend my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the support which they have given me at all times, and to thank all members of the Council's staff for their kind co-operation.

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

K. WILDEY.

Public Health Inspector.

Progress Returns forwarded to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

	Displaced Persons.	Displaced Families.
<u>HOUSES DEMOLISHED DURING THE YEAR</u>		
<u>In or adjoining clearance areas</u>		
1. Houses unfit for human habitation 2	0	0
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement 0	0	0
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957 0	0	0
<u>Not in or adjoining clearance areas</u>		
4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or 17(1) Housing Act, 1957 0	0	0
5. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health 0	0	0
6. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts 0	0	0
7. Houses included in unfitness orders made under para 2 of the Second Schedule to the Land Compensation Act, 1961. 0	0	0
Totals 2	0	0
<u>UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED DURING THE YEAR</u>		
8. Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act 1957 and Sections 26 Housing Act 1961 11	25	9
9. Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act 1957 0	0	0
10. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 0	0	0
11	25	9

Houses closed during the year		Houses closed during the year	
In or adjacent clearance areas		In or adjacent clearance areas	
1. Houses under for human habitation	2	1. Houses under for human habitation	2
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement	0	2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement	0
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 15(2) Housing Act, 1957	0	3. Houses on land acquired under Section 15(2) Housing Act, 1957	0
Not in or adjacent clearance areas		Not in or adjacent clearance areas	
4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 15 or 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	0	4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 15 or 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	0
5. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	0	5. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	0
6. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts	0	6. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts	0
7. Houses included in written orders made under para 2 of the Second Schedule to the Land Compensation Act, 1961	0	7. Houses included in written orders made under para 2 of the Second Schedule to the Land Compensation Act, 1961	0
Totals		Totals	
0	0	0	0
WHITE HOUSES CLOSED DURING THE YEAR		WHITE HOUSES CLOSED DURING THE YEAR	
8. Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 18(4) Housing Act 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act 1961	25	8. Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 18(4) Housing Act 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act 1961	25
9. Under Sections 17(2) and 26 Housing Act 1957	0	9. Under Sections 17(2) and 26 Housing Act 1957	0
10. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	0	10. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	0
0	0	0	0

<u>UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT</u>		
	By Owner	By Local Authority
After informal action by Local Authority	9	0
After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957.	0	0
After formal notice under Public Health Acts	0	0
After determination of a demolition order under Section 24 Housing Act 1961	0	0
After determination of a closing order under Section 27 Housing Act, 1961	0	0
After modification or revocation of a clearance order under Section 21 Housing Act 1961.	0	0
<u>HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED (other than unfit houses made fit)</u>		
	No. of Houses.	No. of Separate Dwellings contained in Column (1)
	(1)	(2)
Retained for Temporary Accommodation :-		
Under Section 48	0	0
Under Section 17 (2)	0	0
Under Section 46	0	0
Licensed for temporary accommodation under Section 34 or 53 -	0	0
<u>PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT</u>		
	No. of Houses.	No. of Occupants of Houses in Column (1)
	(1)	(2)
Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders	0	0

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Standard Grants

Five schemes have been approved during the year up to a maximum grant of £705.

Twenty-three schemes were completed during year :-

Maximum Grant	Amount Paid	Cost of Repairs	Total cost of Works	Amenities Provided				
				Baths	H.W. Supply	W.C.'s.	Larders	W.B.'s.
£3,355	£2,578	£1,766	£8,354	22	23	21	13	22

Eight of these schemes are owner/occupied houses, two of which had closing orders on them. Repair accounts for these two schemes were not required to be submitted as the owners were prepared to carry out extensive repairs with the aid of casual labour. The remaining 15 schemes are rented houses, mainly terraced type, in which a third bedroom has been utilised to provide a bathroom and W.C. with modern amenities.

Since 1960 fifty-seven standard grants have been paid amounting to £5,955. 6s. 4d.

Discretionary Grants.

Four schemes have been completed during the year at a total cost of £6,542. 12s. 4d. These consist of -

1. The conversion of one dwelling into two self-contained flats.
2. Improving four houses rented by elderly people.
3. Improving one terraced-type owner/occupied house by providing bathroom extension with modern amenities.
4. Improving four rented terrace-type houses by extension.

Twenty-eight dwellings have been improved since 1956 with the aid of discretionary grants at a total cost of £15,007. 6s. 11d.

EXAMINATION OF PLANS

Plans deposited with the Borough Surveyor relating to the construction and layout of shops, factories, food premises and other buildings are passed on to the Health Department for observation and comment. In some cases especially concerning the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations and the Office, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, advice is given to the Architects and owners prior to the preparation of plans.

FOOD PREMISES

Food Hygiene(General)Regulations 1960.

The following premises are subject to these Regulations:-

	No. of Premises.	Number of Premises		
		Fitted to Comply with Regulation 16.	To which Regulation 19 applies.	Fitted to comply with Regulation 19.
Dairies	4	4	4	4
Fish Shops (Wet)	1	1	1	1
Fish Shops (Fried)	4	4	4	4
Restaurants, Cafes etc.	9	9	9	9
Hospitals, Institutions etc.	5	5	5	5
School Canteens	7	7	7	7
Factory and Works Canteens	7	7	7	7
Licensed Premises	29	28	29	27
Mobile Vans	2	2	0	0
Sweet Shops	8	7	0	0
Bread and Confectionery	6	6	6	6
Covered Markets (Stalls)	9	2	5	4
Public Buildings	2	2	2	2
Guest Houses	2	2	2	2
Grocers	24	24	24	22
Butchers	7	7	7	7
Greengrocers	5	5	5	4
Multiple Stores	3	3	3	3
Totals	134	125	120	114

These figures do not include food-rooms which are used in social activities in connection with Places of Worship. Ten of these were inspected and brought up to a reasonable standard of cleanliness.

Wash-hand basins and sanitary conveniences where provided were considered necessary.

FOOD INSPECTIONS

The following food was found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption :-

2 tins ham	13 pkts. Tea
37 tins meat	1 pkt. semolina
26 tins fruit	6 pkts. chipples
7 tins of fish	12 bottles salad cream
4 tins Bournvita	12 pkts. oats
4 pkts. Shreddies	1 sponge
38 pkts. Macaroni	12 pkts. Farley's rusks
18 tins shortbread	24 pkts. crispbread
21 lbs. demarara sugar	12 lbs loose oats
2 x 3 lbs. S.R. flour	12 pkts. biscuits
1 tin pickling spice	12 tins cocoa
2 lbs icing sugar	1 tin biscuits
2 lbs granulated sugar	10 tins milk
1 pkt. cornflakes	41 lbs Butcher's meat.
1 lb plain flour	

DISEASE OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOOD) ORDER 1957

There are no licensed premises in the Borough for boiling swill.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

DISREPAIR CERTIFICATES

No application for disrepair certificates were received during the year.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Wadworth's Brewery Chimney

It was gratifying to note that during the year this firm took some positive action regarding remedying the trouble caused to residents in the vicinity of the factory by their smoking chimney and the nuisance caused by grit. A new oil-fired boiler system was installed at considerable expense which, after some scepticism, has proved to be a boon to the Company and eliminated the nuisance and complaints.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

Four site licences were issued for a period of twelve months.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 & 1936

There are thirty-one premises licensed under this Act and all are subject to regular inspection to see that the required standard is maintained in the interest of safety.

INSPECTIONS OF DAIRIES AND MILK SAMPLING

There are eleven distributors of milk on the Register, including four retail shops, two vending-machines and five dairies. The dairies are inspected regularly.

	<u>Passed.</u>	<u>Failed.</u>
Number of raw milk samples for Statutory test.	107	14
Number of heat treated samples for Statutory test.	43	0
Number of bottle rinses (sets) for bacteriological test.	3	0
Number of raw milk samples for biological test:-		
<u>Tuberculosis</u> - Positive - Nil.		
Negative - 45.		
<u>Brucellosis</u> - Positive - Nil.		
Negative - 45.		

The fourteen samples that failed to pass the methylene blue test for cleanliness were obtained from producers on farms and it was necessary to report them to the Milk Production Officer who could carry out investigations. Subsequent sampling was undertaken and tests were satisfactory.

In December a main distributor of raw milk in this area decided to sell pasteurised milk only, with the result that it was only necessary to sample quarterly samples instead of monthly samples from each retailer who obtained their pasteurised milk from Unigate Dairies, Chippenham. There are now four distributors in the Borough who supply small gallonage of bottled raw milk.

All the samples submitted to a biological test proved to be negative to tuberculosis and Brucella abortus.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the Borough.

WATER SUPPLY

Twenty-nine samples were subject to bacteriological testing during the year and satisfactory reports were received on each sample.

Ten swimming-pool samples were tested and satisfactory reports received.

All dwelling houses in the Borough are supplied with water from the Town's mains. 17 houses are without an internal water supply and water is obtained from standpipes outside. It is hoped that three of the houses will be modernised and equipped with internal water supplies; the remainder are in redevelopment areas.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

At the end of December 1965, the following premises have been registered and inspected :-

	Offices	Shops	Warehouses	Catering Establishments	Fuel Depots	TOTAL
Total Registered	53	119	7	9	2	190
Inspected	32	79	2	4	1	118
Number of Employees 1077						
Males 630						
Females 447						

62.1% of the premises registered have received a general inspection. It is envisaged that visits to other premises may reveal that a further seventy will come within the scope of the Act for registration. Of the 118 premises inspected only eight were found to comply fully with the provisions of the Act and informal letters were sent to the occupiers for the respective items to be remedied.

The impression gained from the general inspections made is that cleanliness was of a reasonable standard except in a few odd cases; facilities were provided for maintaining the required temperature at all premises except two, night-storage heaters being the most popular source of heat.

Forty-three premises were without thermometers. Ventilation was unsuitable or inadequate in forty-six instances, mostly shops which either had small fanlights over the doors or were without openings of any kind. In some cases, fanlights were screwed fast, as a safeguard against burglary. Occupiers of some shops submitted that the continual opening and closing of doors by their customers gave the required air-change for fresh-air intake; however, where openings could not be installed without major structural works to the shop fronts, mechanical ventilation was asked for.

Lighting in shops, offices and work-rooms was fairly good, only eighteen were found to be below the fifteen lumen standard. Spot-lighting was used in many cases where close work was being done. No instances of glare were found. For a detailed analysis, please see Appendix A.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Contd.)

Sanitary conveniences were insufficient in six cases and lighting or ventilation inadequate in thirty-three instances. Five W.C. compartments were used for the storage of canned foods or cleaners' materials, due to lack of space; hand-washing facilities in only thirteen of the 118 premises inspected were not provided with soap, towel and nail-brush. Eight premises were without proper hand-washing facilities. Fifty-two wash-hand basins were without a supply of hot or warm water. Drinking-water was obtained from wash-hand basins in twenty-five instances some of which were situated in the sanitary conveniences or lobbies. Occupiers were asked to provide a sink with a cold water supply over, away from the toilets, where practicable. Drinking-water and sinks were not provided at eight premises.

Accommodation for clothing was unsuitable in seven cases only.

Seating - ample seating facilities were provided at all premises except three. Eating facilities were generally satisfactory.

Staircases, passages and floors - many staircases were without hand-rails, a few had worn or broken treads or were obstructed, mainly with cleaners' materials. Four trap-door openings were unguarded.

The state of disrepair of the premises was of a varied character, mainly worn floors, floor-covering, defective doors, windows or wallplaster.

Dangerous machinery - these mainly comprised mincing machines, bacon slicers, band-saw, sewing machines, wall-paper trimmers and grinding machines, and in one instance a developing machine. All machines examined seemed to compare favourably with examples and details given in Circular 7 and were considered to be amply guarded and safe if used sensibly.

First-aid materials were insufficient or not provided in thirty-one instances.

An Abstract of the Act was not on display in sixty-one premises.

For summary please see Appendix B.

Exemption - it has not been considered necessary to grant exemption under provisions of Section 46. No accidents have been reported to this Department.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. (Contd.)

APPENDIX A.

Lighting - Light Meter Measurements			
	Offices	Shops	Warehouses
(a) Less than 5 lumens	0	0	0
(b) More than 5 lumens less than 10 lumens	7	0	0
(c) More than 10 lumens less than 15 lumens	9	1	1
(d) More than 15 lumens less than 25 lumens	28	0	2
(e) More than 25 lumens	28	0	1
Instances of glare	0	0	0

APPENDIX B

Summary						Total
	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory			
	Shops	Offices.	Catering Estabs.	Shops Offices		
In need of decoration	4	4	0	10	1	11
Overcrowding	4	4	1	0	0	1
Heating	4	4	0	5	0	5
Ventilation to Workrooms	4	4	0	27	0	27
Ventilation to Offices	4	4	0	11	5	16
Lighting to Workrooms	4	4	1	16	0	17
Lighting to Offices	4	4	0	4	1	5
Ventilation or light to W.C. (Male)	4	4	3	14	1	15
Ventilation or light to W.C. (Female)	4	4	0	13	2	15
Sanitary Accommodation (Male)	4	4	2	1	0	3
Sanitary Accommodation (Female)	4	4	2	1	0	3
Washing Facilities (Male)	4	4	1	1	0	2
Washing Facilities (Female)	4	4	0	4	0	4
Hot and cold water (Male)	4	4	1	14	4	19
Hot and cold water (Female)	4	4	2	19	3	24
Soap	4	4	1	4	0	5
Towel	4	4	1	3	0	4
Drinking-water supply	4	4	0	19	14	33
Clothing Accommodation	4	4	2	5	0	7
Seating Accommodation	4	4	0	3	0	3
Eating Facilities	4	4	0	0	0	0
Stairs and Passages	4	4	0	34	4	38
Stairs and Passages - obstructions	4	4	2	3	0	5
Disrepairs (generally)	4	4	0	41	1	42
Guards to Machines	4	4	0	0	0	0
First-aid Materials	4	4	1	12	5	18
" " (None)	0	0	3	5	5	13

RODENT CONTROL

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-agricultural				Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses including Council Houses.	(3) All other (including Business Premises).	(4) Total of Cols.(1) (2) & (3)	(5)
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District.	5	2755	324	3084	12
2. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification		33	3	36	
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat Major		2		2	
Minor		32		32	
House mouse Major			2	2	
Minor					
3. Total number of properties inspected in the course of Survey under the Act	20	2004	50	2074	8
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common Rat Major	2	7	1	10	
Minor	3	69	2	74	1
4. Number of infested properties (in Sections 1, 2 and 3) treated by the L.A.	5	110	5	120	1
5. Number of block control schemes carried out		19			

The Devizes Rural District Council and the Devizes Borough Council continue to share the services by mutual arrangement, on alternative weeks, of the Rodent Operative.

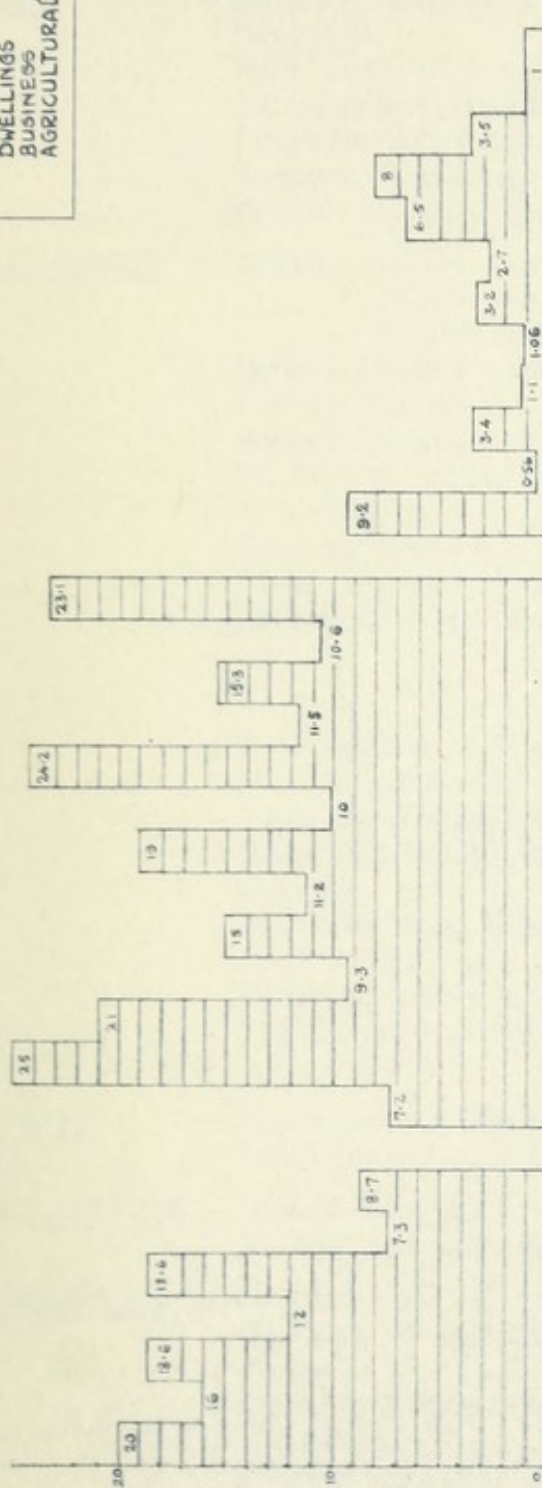
Sewer Treatments have been carried out periodically and light infestations only were found in St. John Street and New Park Street. Regular visits are made to the refuse tip to keep infestations within satisfactory limits.

The Rodent Control graph on the following page gives a summary over the past 16 years showing the degree of infestation in sewers, number of complaints and action taken.

RODENT CONTROL



PROPERTIES : (Approx):
L.A. : 5
DWELLINGS : 2755
BUSINESS : 324
AGRICULTURAL : 15



Percentage:

Year :
Month :
C. T. :
P. T. :
Poison :

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Month	Mar	Oct	Apr	Oct	Jun	Nov	Mar	Nov	Jun	Jul	Mar	Nov	May	Oct	Nov	May
C. T.	11	8	13	7	3	0	3	10	24	9	6	3	9	2	7	6
P. T.	19	16	15	11	11	11	2	16	25	9	21	10	3	0	1	2
Poison	ZP	ZP	ZP	ZP	A	T	A	A	ZP	A	ZP	A	ZP	A	ZP	A

Complaints { Rats
Mice

Properties surveyed
Infested { Rats
by { Mice
Properties treated :
Block controls:
Structural work
proofing :

NOTES: 1953 - Rodent Operator had a long illness & died.
Property surveys figure does not include re-inspections, nor regular treatments at Shepherds Shore, sewage works (2 N^o), & refuse tip.
Ministry subsidies discontinued from March, 1959.

SUMMARY OF DUTIES

Inspections or enquiries made in respect of -

<u>HOUSING</u>	- Housing inspections	43
	Revisits	209
	Rent Act	Nil.
	Improvement Grants	44
	Overcrowding complaints	Nil.
	Ruinous buildings	2
	Houses in Multiple lettings	14
<u>PUBLIC HEALTH</u>	- Drains: Smoke tested	9
	Colour tested	12
	Water tested	6
	Public Health nuisances	65
	Public health nuisances abated	51
	School inspections	1
	Visits to works in progress	66
	Zymotics	10
	Unclean houses	1
	Clean Air Act	8
	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	
	- Initial visits	118
	Revisits	29
<u>FOOD</u>	- Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960	109
	Food Inspections	59
	Food and Drugs Act	10
	Hospital/School kitchens	3
	Dairies	8
	Meat-staining Regulations	1
	Food Poisoning	Nil.
	Informal notices served	30
	Visits in connection with - Milk sampling	64
	Water sampling	4
<u>FACTORIES</u>	- Factories or Work Places	15
	Outworkers' premises	Nil.
<u>RODENT CONTROL</u>	- Rodent Control	93
	Insect and pest complaints	27
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>	- Complaints	84
	Disease of Animals (Waste Food) Order 1957	7
	Farms	Nil.
	Caravan Sites Control of Development Act 1960	10
	Pet Shops	Nil.
	Petroleum Acts	46
	Air pressure applied to petroleum tanks	9
	Visits in connection with infectious disease - (Typhoid contacts, dysentery)	8
	Interview with Builders/Owners/Representatives	114
	Unclassifiable visits	176
	Swimming-pool water samples	7
	Statutory notices served	10
	Informal notices served	44
	Letters	137

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Part I of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of -		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced.	34	4	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	62	9	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	97	13	3	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	9	9	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a)Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b)Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
(c)Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including Outwork)					
TOTALS	13	13	-	-	-

FACTORY ACT, 1947

Part I of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

Particulars	Number of factories in which	Number of -		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Objections Presented
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced.	24	4	2	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	82	3	1	-
(c) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	97	7	3	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found			No. of cases in which provisions were infringed.
	Found Remedied	Not Remedied		
		To H.M. by H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kind of Defect	9	9	-	-
(a.1) ...	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (2.2)	-	-	-	-
Unsanitary	-	-	-	-
Temperature (2.3)	-	-	-	-
Lighting (2.4)	-	-	-	-
Exhaustive fumes	-	-	-	-
Age of floor (2.5)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences	-	-	-	-
(2.7) ...	3	3	-	-
(a) Defective	3	3	-	-
(b) Unsanitary or defective	-	-	-	-
(c) Not adequate	-	-	-	-
For cases ...	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including (a) to (c))	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	12	12	-	-

