

[Report 1966] / Medical Officer of Health, Devizes R.D.C.

Contributors

Devizes (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1966

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DEVIZES RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and of the
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year
1966

DEVIZES RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

The Public Health Department,
Browfort,
DEVIZES,
Wiltshire.

To The Chairman and Members of the Devizes Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The attached statistics which are presented without comment, are intended to represent the state of the health of the Devizes Rural District during the year under review.

In refraining from comment I should explain that I took on the duties of my appointment on the 1st March 1967 and cannot, for that reason, associate myself with the good work which was carried out by Dr. A.H. Halstead until his resignation and subsequently by Dr. G. Wolfenden.

It is recorded that the figures for births and deaths have been supplied by the Registrar General whilst those for immunisations have been supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health to both of whom we are grateful.

Yours obediently,

P.C. BARRY.

Medical Officer of Health

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

The Public Health Department,
Washington,
D.C.,
July 1, 1918.

To the Honorable Secretary of the United States Department of Health

The following is a summary of the information received from the

The attached report, which was received from the
Department of Health, contains the results of the
investigation conducted by the Department of Health
in relation to the disease known as "Typhoid Fever".
The report is divided into two parts, the first of which
describes the disease and its symptoms, and the second
part describes the methods of diagnosis and treatment.
The report is of great interest and importance, and
it is recommended that it be placed on file for
reference.

It is reported that the disease is caused by
the bacteria known as "Typhoid Bacilli". These
bacteria are found in the blood and in the
urine of the patient. The disease is characterized
by a high fever, a headache, and a general
feeling of weakness. The patient may also
suffer from constipation or diarrhea.

Very respectfully,
J. H. H. H.

J. H. H. H.

WALTER H. H. H.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

A.H. HALSTEAD, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. - Resigned August 1966

Acting Medical Officer of Health

G. WOLFENDEN, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. - From August 1966 to March 1967.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor

G.E. WILLIAMS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

D.W.E. JESSETT, M.A.P.H.I. (Also Deputy Surveyor)

E.W. WRIGHT, M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Public Health Inspector

C. BLANCHETT

Rodent Operative

F.W. BARRETT (Part-time being shared with Devizes Borough Council)

Clerical Staff

J. WELLS

MRS. T. CLIFFORD

MRS. P. AMOR (Part-time Additional Shorthand-typist)

Area in Acres	....	....	....	....	....	63, 491
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	....	....	....	....	....	14,780
Number of Inhabited Houses	) Privately Owned		....	....	....	4,352
	) Owned by Local Authority		....	....	....	1,042
Rateable Value as at 1st April, 1966	....	....	....	....	....	£348,260
Estimated Product of 1d Rate	....	....	....	....	....	£1,400

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

A. M. WATKINS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. - Resigned August 1966

Acting Medical Officer of Health

S. WATKINS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. - From August 1966 to March 1967

Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor

G. E. WILLIAMS, M.B., B.S., M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant Public Health Inspectors

G. W. JESSUP, M.A.P.H.I. (also Deputy Surveyor)

R. W. WRIGHT, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspector

C. BLANCHETT

Robust Cooperative

R. W. BARNETT (Part-time being shared with Devizes Borough Council)

Clinical Staff

J. WELLS

MRS. T. CLIFFORD

MRS. B. ANDER (Part-time Additional, Shortland-cyric)

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	62.49
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	...	...	...	...	14,780
(Privately Owned)	...	...	...	...	4,324
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	7,042
Owned by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...
Rateable Value as at 1st April, 1965	...	...	...	...	£398,260
Estimated Product of 10 Pence	...	...	...	...	£3,982

VITAL STATISTICS

Birth and Death Rates compared with other Areas
(Births and Deaths per 1,000 population) Standardised *

	Birth Rate		Death Rate	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Devizes Rural District	18.4	17.9	9.5	8.7
England and Wales	18.1	17.7	11.5	11.7
Wiltshire	19.6	18.7	10.2	10.4
Devizes Borough	20.0	18.4	9.5	9.8

* 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

	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Live Births	121	102	11	1	235
Still Births	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths under 1 year	2	0	0	0	2
Deaths under 4 weeks	1	0	0	0	1
Deaths under 1 week	1	0	0	0	1

Natural Increase

Increase of live births over total deaths 35.

VITAL STATISTICS
Birth and Death Rates compared with other Areas
(Births and Deaths per 1,000 population) Standardized

	Birth Rate 1965-1966	Death Rate 1965-1966
Devisee Rural District	18.4 17.3	9.2 8.7
England and Wales	18.1 17.7	11.2 11.7
Wiltshire	19.6 18.7	10.8 10.4
Devisee Borough	20.0 18.4	9.5 9.8

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

	Infantile Deaths		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Live Births	151	102	17	1
Still Births	0	0	0	0
Deaths under 1 year	2	0	0	0
Deaths under 6 weeks	1	0	0	0
Deaths under 1 week	1	0	0	0

Natural Increase

Thousands of live births over total deaths 321

CAUSES OF DEATH

	1966			1965
	Male	Female	Total	Total
1. Tuberculosis respiratory	1	0	1	1
9. Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	1	0	1	0
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	0	0	0	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	0	4	7
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	4	4	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	0	0	2
14. Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	12	7	19	14
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	0	0	1
16. Diabetes	1	1	2	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	15	25	38
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	23	21	44	48
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	0	1	1	1
20. Other Heart Disease	10	14	24	26
21. Other Circulatory Disease	5	0	5	5
23. Pneumonia	12	22	34	24
24. Bronchitis	2	0	2	2
25. Other Disease of Respiratory System	0	0	0	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	1	1	0
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	0	0	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	0	2	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	0	0	0	2
31. Congenital malformations	0	0	0	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined disease	8	9	17	13
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	0	1	2
34. All other accidents	5	5	10	6
35. Suicide	3	0	3	2
36. Other causes	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	200	208

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COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Notifiable Disease

The following tables give details of the cases notified during the past five years, together with the age incidence in cases in 1966 and distribution by Parish :-

Disease	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Measles	17	116	166	332	136
Diphtheria	0	0	0	1	0
Whooping Cough	0	2	6	1	0
Scarlet Fever	11	20	11	49	8
Tuberculosis	3	1	3	4	0
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Pneumonia	0	1	0	0	2
Food Poisoning	0	1	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	6	0	0
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0	0	0	1	0
Poliomyelitis	0	1	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	1	0

Disease	Age Groups					Age not known	All Ages
	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65-74		
Measles	68	67	0	0	0	1	136
Scarlet Fever	3	5	0	0	0	0	8
Acute Pneumonia	0	0	0	1	1	0	2

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases

The following tables give details of the cases notified during the past five years, together with the age incidence in cases in 1966 and distribution by Parish :-

Disease	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Measles	17	116	166	325	136
Diphtheria	0	0	0	7	0
Whooping Cough	0	2	6	1	0
Scarlet Fever	11	20	11	49	8
Tuberculosis	3	1	3	4	0
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Pneumonia	0	1	0	0	2
Food Poisoning	0	1	0	0	0
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0	0	0	0	0
Polio	0	1	0	0	0
Styphelia	0	0	0	1	0

Disease	Age Groups					All ages
	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	
Measles	68	67	0	0	0	135
Scarlet Fever	3	2	0	0	0	5
Acute Pneumonia	0	0	0	1	1	2

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE - IMMUNIZATION AND VACCINATION

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE
(Contd.)

Parish	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Acute Pneumonia
All Cannings	0	0	0
Beechingstoke	2	0	0
Bromham	19	0	0
Bishops Cannings	22	0	0
Chirton	0	0	0
Easterton	36	0	0
Erlestoke	0	0	0
Etchilhampton	4	0	0
Great Cheverell	2	0	0
Little Cheverell	0	0	0
Marden	0	0	0
Market Lavington	15	0	0
Marston	0	0	0
Patney	0	0	0
Potterne	17	5	0
Poulshot	4	0	0
Roundway	4	2	2
Rowde	1	1	0
Seend	3	0	0
Stanton St. Bernard	0	0	0
Stert	2	0	0
Urchfont	1	0	0
West Lavington	4	0	0
Worton	0	0	0

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE - IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Dr. C.D.L. Lycett, The County Medical Officer of Health, has kindly supplied the following statistics relating to immunisation and vaccination procedures in Devizes Rural District during the year :-

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisations

Year of Birth		1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1957/61	1951/56	Others under 16
Primary Imms. completed During 1966	Diph.	82	114	5	2	2	11	-	-
	Wh/c.	82	114	5	-	1	2	-	-
	Tet.	82	114	5	2	2	16	7	1
Reinf. injects administered during 1966.	Diph.	-	26	65	6	13	134	-	-
	Wh/c.	-	17	50	4	3	33	-	-
	Tet.	-	26	66	6	13	143	10	1

Smallpox Vaccinations

	Months				Years		
Age Group	0 - 3	3 - 6	6 - 9	9 - 12	1	2 - 4	5 - 15
Vaccinations	1	3	5	5	74	26	7
Re-vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	1	17

Poliomyelitis Vaccinations

AGE GROUP	3rd Quad	2nd Inj.	3rd inj. or 4th Quad	4th Inj.	3 oral doses	2 orals after 2 inj.	4th oral after 3 inj. or 3 oral
1966	-	-	-	-	66	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	159	2	7
1964	-	-	-	-	27	3	20
1963	-	-	-	-	10	2	-
1962	-	-	-	-	8	1	8
1957 - 1961	-	-	-	-	33	6	127
1951 - 1956	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Others under 16	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Others over 16	-	-	-	-	17	1	-
Totals	-	-	-	-	323	16	162

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR & CHIEF PUBLIC
HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my 21st Annual Report in respect of the year 1966.

I should like to record thanks to the Council for its encouragement and support.

Within the department there have been two staff changes and I am grateful to both the new and "old" members for the loyal and efficient manner in which they have carried out their duties.

I also wish to acknowledge the advice and assistance of the Clerk of the Council and Treasurer.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

G.E.WILLIAMS.

Surveyor & Chief Public
Health Inspector.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR & CHIEF PUBLIC
HEALTH INSPECTOR.

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I am,

Your obedient servant,

G. E. WILLIAMS.

Surveyor & Chief Public
Health Inspector.

HOUSING.

Council Housing.

Only 19 Council dwellings were actually completed during the year but many more were in the pipe line so that next year will show a far higher number of completions.

A new venture for the Council was the decision to erect a three storied block of flats comprising 15 units. These will have full central heating and domestic hot water from a central boiler house, an automated laundry, drying room, central television aerial, one garage per unit, children's play space, landscaping with many mature trees etc. There will also be 33 other units on this estate at Anzac, Roundway, in line with these modern conceptions. These far seeing decisions to build to the standard of tomorrow rather than yesterday will assuredly pay handsome dividends in the future.

The Council now own 1042 dwellings which is 24% of all the dwellings in the district.

Private Housing.

Ninety-two private dwellings were erected, either by speculative builders or specifically to the order of the owner. The modern increasing trend to bungalows instead of houses with stairs emphasises the continual search for labour saving design and the scarcity of domestic help.

Local application of the law of supply and demand. How many more dwellings are needed ?

Ever since the war the demand for dwellings has far exceeded the supply, consequently there has been no risk of overbuilding.

In areas where the population is almost static and no new industries are developing, there are indications that supply and demand are reaching towards equilibrium. Having regard to the enormous capital expenditure involved, it is surprising that so little study is given to the problem of how many dwellings are required. After all, each house costs over £3000 and a number of vacant houses could be a source of much embarrassment to a local authority. If the risk of overbuilding in the whole area is slight the risk of doing so in some parishes is pronounced.

HOUSING

Council Housing

Only 19 Council dwellings were actually completed during the year but many more were in the pipe line so that next year will show a far higher number of completions.

A new venture for the Council was the decision to erect a three storied block of flats comprising 15 units. These will have full central heating and domestic hot water from a central boiler house, an automated laundry, drying room, central refrigeration system, one garage per unit, children's play space, landscaping with many mature trees etc. There will also be 15 other units on this estate at Anzac Roadway, in line with these modern concepts. These far seeing decisions to build to the standard of tomorrow rather than yesterday will assuredly pay handsome dividends in the future.

The Council now own 1012 dwellings which is 21% of all the dwellings in the district.

Private Housing

Ninety-two private dwellings were erected, either by speculative builders or specifically to the order of the owner. The modern increasing trend to bungalow instead of houses with stairs emphasises the continual search for labour saving design and the economy of domestic help.

Local Application of the law of supply and demand How many more dwellings are needed?

Ever since the war the demand for dwellings has far exceeded the supply. Consequently there has been no risk of overbuilding.

In areas where the population is almost static and no new industries are developing, there are indications that supply and demand are reaching towards equilibrium. Having regard to the enormous capital expenditure involved, it is surprising that so little study is given to the problem of how many dwellings are required. After all, each house costs over £1000 and a number of vacant houses could be a source of much embarrassment to a local authority. If the risk of overbuilding in the whole area is slight the risk of doing so in some parishes is pronounced.

Housing requirements are broadly met by two sectors, the private sector who build almost exclusively for sale and the Council sector, who build to rent. The Communities' needs cannot therefore be considered in isolation, the one is complimentary to and reacts on the other.

The number of dwellings which a particular area requires is directly related to the population. A figure of 3.2 persons per dwelling is broadly accurate average of the number of habitations needed. The population of this area is 14,450 from which must be deducted, for our purposes, the population of Roundway Hospital. This gives a nett population of around 13,500. The number of dwellings needed to house this population is $13,500 \div 3.2 = 4210$. This is in fact approximately the number of dwellings in this area so it would appear that supply equals demand.

The problem is not quite so simple as that. Averages can be misleading - a man with one foot on a block of ice and the other in the fire is average comfortable ! It is probably desirable to have an excess of about 3% over the total figure, viz 126, to give flexibility and latitude for movement.

It must also be borne in mind that houses (like their occupants) are continually dying and provision must be made to replace these. If the life of a dwelling is 100 years, the dying rate in this district is 42 per annum.

From these facts and premises it is reasonable to infer that the future annual output of dwellings, private and Council, needed to house the population is 42 plus a proportion of the 126 referred to above. This figure of 126 might reasonably be equated to 12 per annum. Thus the final figure is 54 per annum.

What proportion of this annual need of 54 dwellings should the Council provide ? Some indication can be gleaned from a study of the list of Council house applicants - but this is notoriously unreliable. Applications are often duplicated in several local authority's areas, the applicant is often well housed but seeks a better rent bargain, furthermore, the application commits him to nothing at all and he can and does withdraw at will.

A Council building programme of about 25 dwellings per annum would appear right but a wary eye should be kept on the private sector, as extra activity here would indicate reduced provision or total cessation by the Council. A slowing down by Authorities where housing conditions are reasonably good would help those slum industrial areas where conditions are grim.

Housing requirements are broadly met by two sectors, the private sector and public housing. The Council's needs cannot therefore be considered in isolation, the one is complementary to and rests on the other.

The number of dwellings which a particular area requires is directly related to the population. A figure of 3.5 persons per dwelling is broadly accurate average of the number of dwellings needed. The population of this area is 12,500 from which must be deducted, for our purposes, the population of Newbury Hospital. This gives a net population of around 11,500. The number of dwellings needed to house this population is $11,500 \div 3.5 = 3,285$. This is in fact approximately the number of dwellings in this area so it would appear that supply equals demand.

The problem is not quite so simple as it seems. Averaged can be misleading - a man with two feet on a block of ten and the other in the fire is average compared to 10 is probably desirable to have an excess of about 20 over the total figure, viz 35, to give flexibility and latitude for movement.

It must also be borne in mind that houses (like their occupants) are continually dying and growing and must be made to replace them. If the life of a dwelling is 30 years, the dying rate in this district is 12 per annum.

From these facts and premises it is reasonable to infer that the future annual output of dwellings, private and Council, needed to house the population is 12 plus a proportion of the 125 referred to above. This figure of 12 plus a proportion is expected to be 12 per annum. Thus the total figure is 24 per annum.

What proportion of this annual need of 24 dwellings should the Council provide? Some indication can be gleaned from a study of the list of Council house applicants - but this is not very representative. Applications are often duplicated in several local authority areas. The applicant is often well housed and needs a better one. Further, the Council's committee has to consider all and he can and does withdraw at will.

A Council building programme of about 25 dwellings per annum would appear right but a very eye should be kept on the private sector. Excessive activity here would indicate reduced provision or total cessation by the Council. A slowing down by authorities where housing conditions are reasonably good would help those who are in need of housing and who are in need of help.

Maybe that the question of how many dwellings an area needs is a problem for that universal dissembler of all problems, the Computer, or perhaps, the more mundane Housing Central Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Housing & Local Government.

The repair and improvement of dwellings.

The enforcement of repairs on recalcitrant landlords is a necessary but tedious and unrewarding task. The legislation whereby it is enforced is complicated, contentious and difficult to apply in an area where the rent level is low.

Since 1945 Parliament has enacted no less than six Housing Acts accompanied by an unceasing flow of circulars, reports and White Papers. Is it surprising that the work gets bogged down in tangled legislation, endless procrastination and administrative gobbledegook!

A process which yields far better results in that made possible by the Improvement Grant schemes whereby a dwelling is both repaired and "improved" at the same time.

The Council have improved and secured the repair of 886 houses by this means and has thereby immeasurably raised the standard of housing in its area. This is rewarding work and your Officers are proud to have played a not unimportant part in making the living conditions and home life of thousands of people happier and less arduous.

The improvement of pre-war Council houses is now almost completed. The pace was dictated by progress of village sewerage schemes. When this work was inaugurated I urged the Council to decide on schemes which were much in advance of those actually carried out. They were a good deal more costly and would have meant correspondingly higher rents. It is, of course, the Council's prerogative to decide questions of policy. They decided on the cheapest scheme and the least increase in rent.

The number of approved cases in 1966 was:- 49 Standard Grants, 4 Discretionary Grants and 53 Council House Grants.

A curious anomaly does arise in the present scheme of improvement grants whereby the maximum amount available as a Standard Grant is £350, with a minimum expected life of the property is 15 years, whereas a Discretionary Grant of £400 (i.e. only £50 more) needs to be considered in the light of the stiffer 12 point standard with a view to a life expectancy of 30 years (i.e., twice the length of life). Surely the time has come to increase the value of Discretionary Grants to at least £600.

Maybe that the question of how many dwellings are made possible is a problem for that universal disclaimer of all problems, the Government, or perhaps, the more humane Housing Control Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Housing & Local Government.

The results and improvement of housing

The enlargement of the number of dwellings is a necessary but tedious and unending task. The fact is that the number of dwellings is not increased, but the level is low, and difficult to supply in an area where the level is low.

Since 1945 Parliament has enacted no less than six Housing Acts accompanied by an increasing flow of orders, reports and White Papers. It is surprising that the work has bogged down in technical legislation, and less progressive action and administrative problems.

A process which gives far better results in that made possible by the Improvement Grants scheme whereby a dwelling is both repaired and "improved" at the same time.

The Councils have improved and secured the repair of 650 houses of this scheme and are thereby immeasurably raised the standard of housing in the area. This is a wonderful work and your Officers are proud to have played a part in it and part in saving the living conditions and home life of thousands of people happy and free.

The improvement of pre-war Council houses is now almost completed. The pace was assisted by progress of village housing schemes. When this work was inaugurated I urged the Council to decide on schemes which were worth an advance of funds actually carried out. They were a good deal more costly and would have meant considerably higher rents. It is of course, the Council's prerogative to decide questions of policy. They decided on the cheapest scheme and the least increase in rent.

The number of approved houses in 1955 was 12,500. Grants, a discretionary Grants and 55 Council House Grants.

A further grant is now being made in the present scheme of improvement grants whereby the maximum amount available as a standard grant is £150, with a minimum expected life of the property of 15 years, whereas discretionary grants of £200 (only £50 extra) needs to be considered as the limit of the standard with a view to a life expectancy of 30 years (i.e. twice the length of life). Surely the time has come to increase the value of discretionary Grants to at least £300.

Slum Clearance.

Twenty houses were demolished. Demolition Orders were made on 5 dwellings and Closing Orders on 3. Time and Place Notices were served in respect of 9 dwellings.

One Clearance Area for 10 and another for 3 were made.

Caravans.

The number of licences operative were 17 for single sites, 2 for 2 sites, 1 for 4 permanent and 2 holiday caravans, 2 for 6 sites, 1 for 8 sites and 1 permanent site for 15 caravans. This makes a grand total of 62.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

Housing Annual Return.

Appendix 1 shows certain housing activities in the statistical form required by the County Medical Officer. I trust some useful purpose accrues from the considerable effort needed to compile it !

SEWERAGE.

Modern sewerage systems are now operating in the following Parishes:-

Erlestoke.	Easterton.
Market Lavington.	Bromham.
Urchfont (including Wedhampton).	Rowde.
Seend (including Sells Green).	Stanton St. Bernard.
Potterne.	Etchilhampton.
Great Cheverell.	West Lavington.
Worton.	Little Cheverell.
	Poulshot.
	Marston.

The Worton/Marston section of the Poulshot/Worton/Marston scheme came into operation during the year and work of enlarging the Potterne Sewage Works at which sewage from the above three parishes is treated, was completed except for minor finishing. The Potterne works now deals with the sewage flow from five parishes.

Blue Clearance

Twenty houses were demolished. Demolition Orders were made on 5 dwellings and Closing Orders on 3. Time and Place Notices were served in respect of 5 dwellings.

One Clearance Area for 10 and another for 5 were made.

Cartage

The number of licences operative were 17 for single sites, 2 for 2 sites, 1 for 4 permanent and 2 holiday caravans, 1 for 6 sites, 1 for 8 sites and 1 permanent site for 12 caravans. This makes a grand total of 24.

Council Lodging Houses

There are no council lodging houses in the district.

Hospital Annual Report

Appendix 1 shows certain housing activities in the district. Total reported by the County Medical Officer. I trust some useful persons accrues from the considerable effort needed to compile it.

REVENUE

Modern sewage systems are now operating in the following parishes:-

Easton	Easton
North Easton	North Easton
South Easton (including North Easton)	South Easton (including North Easton)
Green (including North Green)	Green (including North Green)
Porton	Porton
Great Chertsey	Great Chertsey
Wotton	Wotton

The Wotton/Weston section of the Porton/Wotton/Wotton section was also operating during the year and work of installing the Porton/Wotton/Wotton section was completed. From the above three parishes a further was completed except for some finalities. The Porton/Wotton/Wotton section with the sewage flow from five parishes.

Construction of the Chirton/Patney/Marden scheme was virtually completed. It will come into operation early in 1967.

Work on the preparation of the Bishops Cannings/All Cannings scheme was well advanced and, were it not for the financial squeeze, construction would have been commenced in 1966. This is the last of the major schemes. There will then only remain seven small, very thinly populated hamlets to sewer. Indeed, it is doubtful if these will ever be done, or at least, not in the foreseeable future, for the cost would be phenomenal - about £900 per house.

The Council can claim to be the first rural authority in Wiltshire to sewer the whole of its district and on a par with the most progressive authorities in the country in providing this essential service which is absolutely basic to the improvement of housing conditions.

If we include the Marden scheme as completed the Council have constructed 10 sewage works, 25 pumping stations and some 50 miles of sewers.

The difficulties of securing the right kind of labour to operate works and the ever increasing problem of sludge treatment and disposal continue to preoccupy your staff. Substantial progress was made in this matter.

REFUSE.

The weekly system of refuse collection is now well established and widely appreciated. I hope that in due course the Council will move forward from a kerbside to a rear of premises collection and thus be pioneers in this respect (as well as sewerage provision) so far as Wiltshire is concerned. The kerbside collection is archaic, unhygienic and untidy. There is no statutory authority for this hybrid collection.

A large new site for a future refuse tip was acquired at Broadway, Market Lavington and a little preliminary work has been done to get this site ready. The Dewey's Water tip has capacity for at least one year more.

The introduction in May of a once yearly collection of bulky refuse proved a success. The aim is the disposal of useless furniture, rusty corrugated iron sheeting, perambulators and other bulky domestic refuse which is indiscriminately littered in ditches, copses and woodlands to the disgust of people who enjoy and treasure the beauties of the English countryside.

Construction of the Chilton/Patney/Marston scheme was virtually completed. It will come into operation early in 1967.

Work on the preparation of the Elstree Canals

All Canals scheme was well advanced and, save for the financial aspects, construction would have been commenced in 1966. This is the last of the major schemes. There will then only remain seven small, very simply designed basins to sewer. Indeed, it is doubtful if these will ever be done, or at least, not in the foreseeable future, for the cost would be phenomenal - about £500 per house.

The Council continues to be the final local authority in relation to power the whole of the district and on a par with the most progressive authorities in the country in providing this essential service which is absolutely basic to the improvement of housing conditions.

It includes the Marston scheme as completed the Council have contracted 10 sewage works, 25 pumping stations and some 50 miles of sewers.

The difficulties of securing the right kind of labour to operate works and the ever increasing problem of sludge treatment and disposal continue to preoccupy your staff. Substantial progress was made in this matter.

REFUSE

The weekly system of refuse collection is now well established and widely appreciated. I hope that in due course the Council will move forward from a kerbside to a door to door collection and that the progress in this respect (as well as sewerage provision) so far as Wilshire is concerned. The kerbside collection is archaic, unsatisfactory and untidy. There is no statutory authority for this hybrid collection. A large new site for a future refuse tip was acquired at Broadway, Market Drayton and a little preliminary work has been done to get this site ready. The town's water tip has capacity for at least one year more.

The incineration in May of a once yearly collection of bulky refuse proved a success. The aim is the disposal of useless furniture, waste brought from other parts of the district and other bulky domestic refuse which is inconveniently littered in houses, streets and backyards to the disgust of people who enjoy and treasure the beauty of the English countryside.

Revenue from salvage was down and measures were taken to improve this.

The total cost of collection and disposal for the year ending 31st March, 1967, was £8,300 which represents 11/6d per head of population.

The arrangement whereby the Council deals with the disposal of refuse from Melksham U.D.C., continues to operate smoothly.

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING.

The number of applications submitted under the Town & Country Planning Acts were as follows:-

245 approved. (A 12% increase over 1965).

25 refused.

7 withdrawn after negotiation.

There were two appeals to the Ministry. The applicants lost in each case.

Considerable negotiation was entered into in regard to a proposal for an enlargement of the Trading Estate in Folly Lane, Roundway which engendered some local feeling. The application was unable to be formally considered since the applicants were unable to obtain the necessary Board of Trade Development Certificate. The Council gave every encouragement to the applicants but until national legislation is changed, or the district re-zoned, it would seem that applications of this nature cannot be considered. This same legislation also to some extent affected an application to enlarge an established firm in the district.

An interesting application involving the establishment of a Motel and Country Club was approved in principle and a great deal of negotiation in regard to access and drainage was begun during the year.

Applications for estate development were received during the year in respect of 125 dwellings at Broadleas and 22 bungalows and chalet bungalows at Walnut Close, Urchfont. The Council's proposals for a Grouped scheme at Potterne and for the development at Anzac House involving houses, bungalows and flats, was approved during the year.

Development of a private estate where plots have been sold for individual development continued during the year. The Council decided that all applications for this site should

Revenue from savings was down and measures were taken to improve this.

The total cost of collection and disposal for the year ending 31st March, 1957, was £5,700 which represents 1/6d per head of population.

The arrangements whereby the Council deals with the disposal of refuse from Waltham S.D.C., continues to operate smoothly.

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING.

The number of applications submitted under the Town & Country Planning Act were as follows:-

25 approved. (A 12% increase over 1955).
25 refused.
7 withdrawn after negotiation.

There were two appeals to the Ministry. The applicants lost in each case.

Considerable negotiation was entered into in regard to a proposal for an enlargement of the Trading Estate in Holly Lane, Epsom which embodied some local facilities. The applicant was unable to be formally considered since the applicant were unable to obtain the necessary Board of Trade Development Certificate. The Council gave every encouragement to the applicant but until national legislation is changed, or the district re-zoned, it would seem that application of this nature cannot be considered. This same legislation also to some extent affected an application to enlarge an established site in the district.

An interesting application involving the establishment of a Hotel and Country Club was approved in principle and a great deal of negotiation in regard to access and drainage was begun during the year.

Applications for estate development were received during the year in respect of 125 dwellings at Broadlands and 25 dwellings and shops situated at Kings Cliffe, Wrotham. The Council's proposals for a grouped scheme at Potters and for the development of a new house involving houses, Wrotham and Little, was approved during the year.

Development of a private estate where plots have been sold for individual development continued during the year. The Council decided that all applications for this site should

be submitted to the County Council's Advisory Panel of Architects and that the sites should be agreed in principle for either houses or bungalows for the whole estate, together with an agreed schedule of materials, in order to obtain some degree of harmony. The principle behind this type of development is commendable but in practice it has involved your Officers in considerable negotiation and work. Every applicant being an individual with his own ideas of architecture and construction ! This type of estate is liable to deteriorate into an amorphous hotch potch unless the Council tactfully control the design and construction of each dwelling.

BUILDING REGULATIONS.

The Building Regulations, 1965, came into operation on the 1st February. The Regulations call for more detailed consideration of plans and are concerned with construction and materials, space about buildings, lighting, ventilation, height of rooms, sanitary fitments, drains, water supply, thermal insulation, structural fire precautions, stairways, sound insulation etc. They are a very important bulwark against jerry building and provide safeguards in an industry where there is endless scope for malpractice.

The Regulations call for considerable additional site inspections and the number of applications increased by 35%. The volume of work in connection with building inspection and at the application stage increased to a far greater extent.

The Council are empowered to relax all Building Regulations other than the following:-

- Part A - which relates to general matters, applications, etc.
- Part D - structural stability.
- Part E - structural fire precautions.

Applications for the relaxation of the Regulations in regard to these parts must still be submitted to the Ministry (now the Ministry of Public Buildings & Works). Relaxation of all other parts can only be given "where the operation of any requirement.....would be unreasonable in relation to the particular case...." Applications, except in certain circumstances, still require to be advertised and objections considered. If relaxation is refused by the Council applicants have the right of appeal to the Minister.

Applications dealt with during the year were as follows:-

- 319 approved.
- 2 relaxations granted by the Council.
- 1 relaxation granted by the Ministry.

WATER SUPPLY.

A mains supply is available to all parts of the district and no water is supplied from public standpipes. The total population supplied is 14,450 and the number of dwellinghouses 4350. The quality and quantity of the water is satisfactory over the whole area. None of the water is plumbo-solvent.

The Council has voted against fluoridation of the water supply and the Wiltshire County Council took a similar view.

Sampling results.

North Wilts Water Board:	159	Satisfactory.
	5	Slight pollution with non-faecal coliform organisms.
R.D.C: Public supply:	36	Satisfactory.
Private supplies:	2	Slight pollution with non-faecal coliform organisms.
	2	Gross pollution with faecal coliform organisms.

SHOPS.

The application of this Act to this district is, by the nature of the district, a rather anachronistic exercise.

Such Railway premises as were operating in the district are nowadays being closed down under the "post Beeching" plan. There are, admittedly, many shops of all kinds in the district ranging from the ubiquitous "village store" to the self-service min-supermarket belonging to the local Co-operative Society, which has a branch in each of the two larger villages in the district.

Of course there are other shops apart from foodshops, e.g., photographic, hairdressers and small furniture or shoe shops, but even so the vast majority of all shops are either exempt, being operated as self-employed family businesses or perhaps employing one or two persons whose "man hours" total together less than 21 hours per week.

Office-wise this district has many different types of professional and semi-professional occupations but these are invariably small establishments presenting no great problems.

One comment on the implementation of this Act is that one has the feeling that there are still a few shops e.g., hairdressers, in the district which have not bothered to register and do not appreciate the seriousness of the penal clauses which can come into operation for non-registration. The attitude, rightly or wrongly, appears to be that even if they do know of the existence of the Act, they "do not want to join", or in any case, they either have no initiative to do things by themselves or are only prepared to wait until the local authority's authorised officer comes along and forces them to spend a few pounds on improving things to what is, after all, only a very reasonable and, in some parts of the Act, low standard.

The implementation and operation of this Act with its seemingly endless circulars and pamphlets dealing with, maybe somewhat obscure yet important details, would be an impossible burden for an authority where the authorised officers under this Act work for a department dealing with so very many aspects of public health law and environment.

FOOD PREMISES.

Food premises in the district are in general of a satisfactory standard in regard to equipment and operation. The following table shows the number of premises:-

General Retail Food Shops.	Licenced premises.	Butcher's shops.	Bake-houses.	Fried Fish shops.	Hospitals Schools & Institutes.	Cafes & Licenced premises serving full meals.
48	46	7	6	2	24	3

PETROLEUM ACTS.

There are 69 premises registered under this Act and these are being regularly inspected to ensure that they maintain the required standard.

ICE CREAM.

The number of premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream is 56. Every premise was found to comply with the relevant regulations. 12 samples were taken and all were Grade I.

The 12 samples taken were from static food shops duly registered in accordance with section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, and all were of pre-packed ice cream produced by one

One comment on the implementation of this Act is that one has the feeling that there are still a few things to be done. In the district which have not bothered to register and do not appreciate the seriousness of the problem which can come into operation for non-registration. The attitude, frankly an attitude of "I don't want to" they do know of the existence of the Act. They do not want to join, or in any case, they either have no initiative or do things by themselves or are only prepared to wait until the local authority's authorized officer comes along and forces them to spend a few pounds on improving things to what is, after all, only a very reasonable and, in some parts of the Act, low standard.

The implementation and operation of this Act with its necessarily endless cylinders and pamphlets dealing with, maybe somewhat obscure yet important details, would be an impossible burden for an authority where the authorized officers under this Act work for a department dealing with so very many needs of public health law and environment.

FOOD PREMISES.

Food premises in the district are in general of a satisfactory standard in regard to equipment and operation. The following table shows the number of premises:-

General Retail Food Shops.	Licensed Food Vendors.	Butcher's Shops.	Take- away Houses.	Public Vending Shops.	Hospital Canteens & Institutions.	Canteens & Institutions serving the public.
12	12	7	6	2	24	2

PETROLEUM ACRES.

There are 59 premises registered under this Act and these are being regularly inspected to ensure that they maintain the required standard.

ICE CREAM.

The number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream is 52. Every machine was found to comply with the relevant regulations. 12 samples were taken and all were Grade 1.

The 12 samples taken were from specific food shops only registered in accordance with section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, and all were of pre-packed ice cream produced by one

or other of the major ice cream manufacturers. It is debateable, these days, whether it is worth more than perfunctory samples from this type of shop and this type of manufactured ice cream, the usual results being only a check on the storage conditions in the shop, which if found to be unsatisfactory are just as likely to be so again 5 minutes after the public health inspector has visited and lectured the shop owner.

The major ice cream manufacturers these days produce ice cream from their factories of such a high bacteriological purity that it would be unusual for a sample to fail the prescribed methylene blue test, other than for storage reasons.

The time spent taking routine samples from static food shops would be better spent checking and sampling the mobile ice cream vehicle producing unwrapped ice cream under questionable conditions of hygiene, at all times of the day and evening.

To this end a scheme has been devised of sampling in this district late in the afternoon or early evening, when the ice cream seller is not usually expecting a visit of inspection and sampling.

The sample is taken in the usual way, transported in an insulated container to the office, refrigerated overnight and delivered by road to the public health laboratory at Salisbury the next day.

"Interesting" results from this scheme are expected, as we have one particular ice cream seller who only moves into our district to sell on a Sunday afternoon. No doubt this manufacturer is sampled by the local public health inspector of their native district, but this is not likely to be a representative sample of the ice cream produced for sale on a Saturday or Sunday, when most ice cream sales take place.

FACTORIES ACT 1959 (as amended).

All factories in the district were inspected during the year for reasons, in the case of factories with power, of checking the sanitary accommodation and for all other purposes in the cases of factories without power, such as cleanliness, decoration, drinking water etc. In these days, when power is used in so many factories, the time has probably been reached when the Factories Inspector will deal with all items under the Factories Act irrespective of whether the factory has power or not, in order to save factory management being bothered by various visits from various inspectors for various purposes. On a *pro quo* basis this would probably even out over all with the additional work that has been given to the Public Health Inspectors under the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act.

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"Interesting" results from this scheme are expected,
as we have one particular ice cream seller who only moves into
our district to sell on a Sunday afternoon. No doubt this
manufacturer is sampled by the local public health inspector
of their native district, but this is not likely to be a repres-
entative sample of the ice cream produced for sale on a
Saturday or Sunday, when most ice cream sales take place.

FACTORYS ACT 1939 (as amended)

All factories in the district were inspected during the
year for reasons, in the case of factories with power, of checking
the sanitary arrangements and for all other purposes in the case
of factories without power, such as of exhaust, ventilation,
drinking water etc. In these days, when power is used in so many
factories, the time has probably been reached when the Factory
Inspector will visit all firms where the Factory Act
is operative or where the Factory has power or not, in order to
have factory management being followed by various visits from
various inspectors for various purposes. On a full two year basis
this would probably even cover all with the additional work
that has been given to the Public Health Inspector when the
Factory, Shop & Railway Premises Act.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMPLAINTS.

<u>Type of complaint.</u>	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>	<u>Out- standing.</u>	<u>No action necessary.</u>
Housing (excluding Council housing)	35	30	2	3
Overcrowding.	-	-	-	-
Insanitary houses.	4	4	-	-
Sewerage.	9	9	-	-
Drainage.	15	12	2	1
River pollution.	8	5	2	1
Water.	4	4	-	-
Refuse.	16	16	-	-
Keeping of animals.	4	4	-	-
Fly infestation.	6	6	-	-
Rodent infestation.	72	72	-	-
Footpaths.	4	4	-	-
Smoke.	-	-	-	-
Offensive accumulations.	3	3	-	-
Miscellaneous.	3	1	-	1
	183	171	6	6

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Miscellaneous.	312
Housing.	192
Nuisances.	119
Drainage.	291
Sewerage.	99
Water supply.	25
Dairies.	12
Milk sampling.	64
Food inspection.	117
Infectious diseases.	142
Food shops.	132
Bakehouses.	20
Refuse.	21
Workshops & Factories.	64
Petroleum Regulations.	144
Rodent control.	78
Council houses.	1766
Town & Country Planning.	462
Building Inspection.	2333
Diseases of animals.	8
Water samples.	40

PUBLIC HEALTH COMPLAINTS

<u>Type of complaint.</u>	<u>Number Reported.</u>	<u>Out- standing.</u>	<u>No action necessary.</u>
Housing (excluding Council housing)	35	30	5
Overcrowding.	1	1	0
Insanitary houses.	5	4	1
Severage.	9	9	0
Drainage.	15	12	3
River pollution.	8	8	0
Water.	4	4	0
Rubbish.	16	16	0
Keeping of animals.	2	2	0
Fly infestation.	6	6	0
Robert infestation.	15	15	0
Footpaths.	4	4	0
Benches.	1	1	0
Offensive accumulations.	3	3	0
Miscellaneous.	3	1	2
	<u>123</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>2</u>

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Miscellaneous.	312
Housing.	192
Waterworks.	142
Drainage.	291
Severage.	99
Water supply.	25
Latrines.	12
Milk supply.	60
Food inspection.	117
Infectious diseases.	142
Food crops.	122
Sanitation.	20
Rubbish.	11
Waterworks & Waterways.	54
Part-time inspections.	124
Public control.	70
Council houses.	1766
Town & Country Planning.	102
Public inspection.	232
Keeping of animals.	8
Water supply.	10

RODENT CONTROL.

Regular and systematic inspection and treatment of premises has been maintained during the year. Details of visits made and treatments carried out are shown in the following table;-

<u>Properties other than sewers.</u>	<u>Type of property.</u>	
	<u>Non-Agricultural.</u>	<u>Agricultural.</u>
1. Number of properties in the district.	4352	845
2. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	63	
Number infested by {1} Rats	59	
{2} Mice	14	
3. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	2443	34
Number infested by {1} Rats	94	34
{2} Mice	-	-

Sewers.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year ? | No. |
|---|-----|

The Council continues to share the services of a Rodent Operator with the Devizes Borough Council and with co-operation on both sides, the arrangement works satisfactorily thanks to the conscientious and very competent operator.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

The number of premises licenced for the boiling of waste foods is four. These premises have been inspected during the year and continue to maintain the required standard. The sterilisation of all waste foods is of course, of the utmost importance in the prevention of spread of foot and mouth disease, outbreaks of which did occur in neighbouring districts during 1966.

REPORT ON THE

Sanitary and systematic inspection and cleaning of premises has been maintained during the year. Details of visits made and inspections carried out are given in the following tables:-

TYPE OF PREMISES

Non-
Agricultural. Agricultural.

Properties visited
This report.

1. Number of properties in the district.	2. Total number of properties (including newly premises) inspected following notification.	3. Number inspected by (1) Rate (2) Nuisance	4. Total number of properties inspected for food and drink for persons other than notification	5. Number inspected by (1) Rate (2) Nuisance
1,552	63	59	2,015	95
645		14	24	24

Notes

1. Were any cases inspected by rate during the year?

No.

The Council continues to share the services of a Rodent Operator with the District Council and with co-operation on both sides, the arrangements work satisfactorily thanks to the conscientious and very competent operator.

PREVENTION OF ANIMAL WASTE (FOOD) ORDER, 1927.

The number of premises licensed for the selling of waste food is 10. These premises have been inspected during the year and continue to maintain the required standards. The restriction of all waste food to 12 hours of the day is maintained in the prevention of spread of food and with diseases, outbreaks of which did occur in neighbouring districts during 1926.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

This Act of Parliament was designed to protect the interests of animals being boarded for financial gain. It lays down certain standards of conditions for lighting, ventilation, overcrowding, cleanliness, drainage, accommodation generally and fire precautions.

In this district we have two well recognised and well established businesses which were re-licenced in January, 1966. Before licensing, routine inspections were made from time to time by the Public Health Inspector and the local R.S.P.C.A., Inspector, and all the conditions of the licence were found to be in order.

During these routine inspections under this Act a case came to light of a property which was formerly used as a boarding kennel in which, in the opinion of the Public Health Inspector and the R.S.P.C.A., inspector, a varied assortment of animals of all shapes and sizes were being kept, ranging from a stallion and foal, very many dogs to a few cats and one or two ducks etc. The person living on the premises claims that all the animals are her own and has denied that they are being boarded. The local R.S.P.C.A., inspector was asked to investigate and take action to improve the conditions. This Inspector has since left the district and at the time of writing this report, the matter is again being investigated by his successor.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

During the year both of the slaughterhouses in the District were checked from time to time to see that they measured up to the minimum standards of the Slaughterhouse Hygiene Regulations, 1958. Certain small infringements of these regulations were found and the necessary enforcement action to secure compliance was taken.

It should be noted that on the 1st October, 1966, the Meat Inspection Regulations came fully into force, a particular facet of which requires that the meat be not moved from the slaughterhouse until it has been inspected; this is of special interest when butchers insist on killing at weekends followed by a Bank Holiday. This Council does not charge for meat inspection as it is allowed to do, on the understanding that, by a gentlemen's agreement, the butchers do not call out the Public Health Inspector to inspect meat other than in working hours.

It is of interest at this time to look forward to the 1st February, 1967 when the use of wiping cloths will be prohibited unless they are sterilised by boiling between use on each separate carcass. After November, 1968 the use of wiping cloths will be entirely prohibited whether sterilised or not

ANIMAL HOUSING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1953

This Act of Parliament was designed to protect the interests of animals being boarded for financial gain. It lays down certain standards of conditions for lighting, ventilation, overcrowding, cleanliness, drainage, accommodation generally and fire precautions.

In this district we have two well recognised and well established businesses which were re-licensed in January, 1955, before licensing, routine inspections were made from time to time by the Public Health Inspector and the local R.S.P.C.A., and all the conditions of the licence were found to be in order.

During these routine inspections under this Act a case came to light of a property which was formerly used as a boarding kennel in which, in the opinion of the Public Health Inspector and the R.S.P.C.A., Inspector, a varied assortment of animals of all shapes and sizes were being kept, running from a stallion and foal, very many dogs to a few cats and one or two ducks etc. The person living on the premises claims that all the animals are her own and has denied that they are being boarded. The local R.S.P.C.A., Inspector was asked to investigate and take action to improve the conditions. This Inspector has since left the district and at the time of writing this report, the matter is again being investigated by his successor.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

During the year both of the slaughterhouses in the District were checked from time to time to see that they measured up to the minimum standards of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene Regulations, 1955). Certain small improvements of these regulations were found and the necessary enforcement action to secure compliance was taken.

It should be noted that on the 1st October, 1955, the West Inspector Regulations came fully into force, a provision of which requires that the meat be not moved from the slaughterhouse until it has been inspected; this is of special interest when business is on killing at weekends followed by a Bank Holiday. This Council does not charge for meat inspection as it is allowed to do, on the understanding that, by a person's agreement, the butcher does not sell out the Public Health Inspector to inspect meat other than in working hours.

It is of interest at this time to look forward to the 1st February, 1957 when the use of wing clips will be prohibited unless they are sterilised by boiling between use on each separate carcass. After November, 1958 the use of wing clips will be entirely prohibited whether sterilised or not.

and it is likely that this coming order will see the start of a protracted and niggling campaign to educate slaughtermen who have fixed ideas in their minds that a wiping cloth is absolutely essential. This idea is totally at variance with good hygienic practice and in the case of cattle and swine, is absolutely unnecessary, and it is quite likely that before November 1968, some alternative means will have been devised to overcome problems with regard to sheep dressing.

With regard to one particular parasitic condition arising in cattle, namely *cysticercus bovis*, it will be noted from the accompanying table of details of organs or part carcasses condemned, that several cases of infestation with the degenerate form have been found during routine inspection. No viable cases were found and in the absence of any Ministry recommendations to the contrary, each case was dealt with by condemnation of the organ in which the infestation was localised and, after careful reinspection, the passing of the rest of the carcass as being fit for human consumption.

POULTRY INSPECTIONS.

In response to a circular from the Ministry of Health of August, 1966, a more intensive scheme of routine inspection of both the two poultry packing stations and the products emanating from them was set up. This entails one visit in alternative weeks to each of the two packing stations; a more rigorous scheme of inspection cannot be mounted due to insufficiency of staff.

Of the two poultry packing stations in our district, one specialises almost entirely in ducks, the majority of which are home bred on the farm where the packing station is sited. In this case there is every control during hatching and breeding with the result that the percentage of condemnation through disease is almost infinitesimal. Naturally, there are a small proportion of the birds rejected as unmarketable due to small bruises and blemishes, mainly caused during slaughtering and dressing.

The second poultry packing station deals in the slaughter and dressing of all types of poultry with the exception of ducks and, although the quality of the product is reasonably high throughout the year, at times of special demand e.g., Christmas, it is necessary for more emphasis to be given to the inspection of the birds for sale as at that time of the year demand is so great that poorer quality birds will be readily accepted on the market, these same birds tending to be more diseased than is usual, quite easily resulting in unsound food being eaten by the consumer.

Regarding the hygiene in both establishments, this does leave something to be desired but it is probably mainly in the light of the absence of any specific regulations covering poultry slaughtering. However, no effort is being spared to persuade the owners of the two establishments to improve hygiene up to at least a similar standard to that of slaughterhouses where cattle, sheep and pigs are killed and dressed.

and it is likely that this working order will see the start of a protected and highly organized campaign to educate the public who have fixed ideas in their minds that a winged insect is absolutely essential. This idea is totally at variance with good hygienic practice and in the case of cattle and swine, is absolutely unnecessary, and it is quite likely that before November 1955, some alternative means will have been devised to overcome problems with regard to sheep dressing.

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POULTRY INSPECTION

In response to a circular from the Ministry of Health of August, 1954, a more intensive scheme of routine inspection of both the two poultry packing stations and the products emanating from them was set up. This entails one visit in alternative weeks to each of the two packing stations; a more rigorous scheme of inspection cannot be worked due to limited staff of staff.

Of the two poultry packing stations in our district, one specialized almost entirely in ducks, the majority of which are home bred on the farm where the packing station is sited. In this case there is every control during rearing and brooding with the result that the percentage of condemnation through disease is almost infinitesimal. Naturally, there are a small proportion of the birds rejected as unsuitable due to small bruises and blemishes, mainly caused during plucking and dressing.

The second poultry packing station deals in the slaughter and dressing of all types of poultry with the exception of ducks and, although the quality of the product is reasonably high throughout the year, at times of special demand e.g., Christmas, it is necessary for more emphasis to be given to the inspection of the birds for sale as at that time of the year demand is so great that poorer quality birds will be readily accepted on the market, these birds being of no use elsewhere than as meat. Quite easily rejected is unsound food being eaten by the consumer.

Regarding the hygiene of both establishments, this does leave nothing to be desired but it is generally mainly in the light of the assurance of an absolute regularity covering poultry slaughtering. However, no effort is being made to improve the hygiene of the two establishments as far as hygiene is concerned, a similar standard to that of slaughterhouses there is, and since the slaughterhouse.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The two slaughterhouses in the district, one solely for the requirements of a single butcher and the other serving four or five butchers in the district, continue to be maintained and operated. The standard of slaughtering and dressing results in a good class presentation of meat to the consumer..

The number of carcasses inspected and condemned was as follows:-

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed and inspected.	566	115	4	330	710
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	1	-	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	85	17	-	8	92
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease.	15.02%	14.78%	25%	2.43%	13.52%
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	0.42%
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS.</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	7 (degenerate)	1	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis.	1.24%	0.87%	-	-	-

MEAT INSPECTION

The two slaughterhouses in the district, one solely for the preparation of a single product and the other serving four or five products in the district, continued to be maintained and operated. The standard of slaughtering and dressing results in a good class presentation of meat to the consumer.

The number of carcasses inspected and condemned was as follows:

Cattle excluding Cows.	Calves, and Lamb.	Sheep	Number killed and inspected.		
266	112	710			
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS.					
Whole carcasses condemned.			-	-	1
Percentage of which some part or organ was condemned.			82	17	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease.			30.82%	15.18%	1.12%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.			-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.			-	-	-
CYSTICERCOSIS.					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.			-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis.			1.12%	0.82%	-

Details of the meat condemned in 1966.

<u>Cattle</u> (excluding cows).	Lungs. Pleurisy	9	
	Fascioliasis	2	
	Food asperation	11	
	Abscess	1	276 lbs.
	Livers. Fascioliasis	42	
	Physiological fatty deterioration	2	
	Necrosis	1	
	Abscess	13	812 lbs.
	Heads. Actinomycosis	2	
	Actinobacillotic	1	
	Cysticercosis	3	120 lbs.
	Spleen. Peritonitis	1	2 lb.
	Hearts. Cysticercosis	4	16 lbs.
<u>Cows.</u>	Lungs. Fascioliasis	4	
	Telangiectasis	7	
	Peritonitis	1	168 lbs.
	Heart. Cysticercosis	1	4 lbs.
<u>Calves.</u>	Whole carcass.		
	Chronic pleurisy oedema & haemorrhagia	1	40 lbs.
<u>Sheep & Lambs.</u>	Livers. Fascioliasis	7	14 lbs.
	Leg & Breast: Injury		16 lbs.
<u>Pigs.</u>	Lungs. Pneumonic	53	
	Pleurisy	5	116 lbs.
	Hearts. Pericarditis	10	5 lbs.
	Livers. Ascaris Lumbarcardes	21	
	Peritonitis	4	75 lbs.
	Heads. Tuberculosis	3	24 lbs.
	Kidneys. Petechial haemorrhages		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
	Belly. Castration abscess		3 lbs.
	Ribs. Abscess		3 lbs.
	Leg. Abscess		2 lbs.
	Rear foot. Tenosynovitis		1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
	Whole carcasses.		
	Multiple abscesses		90 lbs.
	Septicaemia		80 lbs.
	Pericarditis, pneumonia and generalised oedema		55 lbs.
	Chronic swine erysipelas with arthritis		65 lbs.

Details of the case continued in 1956

Case	Excluding (some)	Large. Pleurisy Pneumonia Food poisoning Abscess	1956	1955	1954
Calf		Liver, Pneumonia Hypertrophic Early deterioration Necrosis Abscess	12	5	275 lbs.
		Head, Acute myocarditis Acute bacterial Cystitis	5	1	812 lbs.
		Spleen, Peritonitis	1		5 lb.
		Heart, Cystitis	1		15 lbs.
Cow		Lungs, Pneumonia Tuberculosis Peritonitis	4	7	107 lbs.
		Heart, Cystitis	1		4 lbs.
		Whole carcass			
Calf		Chronic pleurisy Coccal & bacterial	1		10 lbs.
		Liver, Pneumonia Lung & breast injury	7		15 lbs. 15 lbs.
Pig		Lungs, Pneumonia Pleurisy	22	2	115 lbs. 5 lbs.
		Heart, Peritonitis	10		
Pig		Liver, Acute lymphadenitis Peritonitis	21	2	15 lbs. 24 lbs.
		Head, Tuberculosis	3		4 lb.
Pig		Kidney, Peritoneal haemorrhage			3 lbs.
		Stomach, Gastric ulceration			3 lbs.
Pig		Stomach, Abscess			3 lbs.
		Leg, Abscess			3 lbs.
Pig		Heart, Food poisoning Whole carcass			11 lbs. 90 lbs.
		Stomach, Abscess Pneumonia Peritonitis, pneumonia and generalized edema Chronic white encephalitis with arthritis			30 lbs. 30 lbs. 30 lbs. 30 lbs.

Details of miscellaneous goods condemned.

1	tin	Apricot halves	6	lbs.
2	"	Pork luncheon meat	4	"
1	"	Corned beef	6	"
		Fore end bacon	63	"
		Streaky bacon		
		rashers	10	"

In addition, some 50 lbs of boneless frozen beef was siezed from a school kitchen on complaint from the school meal's supervisor. On inspection this was found to be putrefying and infected with mould growth and bacterial spoilage.

MILK SUPPLIES.

The number of Producer/Retailers and Distributors of raw milk was 4 and the number of distributors selling heat-treated milk was 5.

Sampling results:

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Methylene Blue test (for keeping quality of tuberculin tested milk).	16	13	29
Phosphatase test (for efficient pasteurisation).	35	-	35
Biological test (for presence of tubercule bacillus and T.B. 29		-	
brucella abortus). B.A. 25		4	29

Dauntseys School.

Members of the Council will recall that this grant-aided private school has been using raw milk supplies over many years in preference to the safer designated milk (pasteurised).

This department, in conjunction with the then Medical Officers of Health, have repeatedly warned, cajoled and generally "nagged" about the desirability of switching to the safer version, especially over the last year or two when from time to time there have been scares about brucellosis. This disease, which is relatively common among dairy herds giving rise to "contagious abortion" in cows, causes a disease in humans drinking infected milk, known as undulant fever. Hence the need to worry that the supply of milk to a large number of susceptible adolescents is as pure as possible.

Details of miscellaneous foods consumed.

1	1/2 lb. Apples
2	1/2 lb. Pork chops
3	1/2 lb. Corned beef
4	1/2 lb. Pork and bacon
5	1/2 lb. Sausage
6	1/2 lb. Beans

In addition, some 50 lbs. of home-made frozen beef was raised from a school kitchen on complaint from the school meal supervisor. On inspection this was found to be putrefying and infected with mould growth and bacterial spoilage.

MILK SUPPLIES.

The number of Producer-Reliefers and Distributors of raw milk was 4 and the number of Distributors selling pasteurized milk was 2.

Sampling results:

Tested.	Failed.	Total.
15	12	27
22	-	22
22	-	22

Dairy School.

Members of the Council will recall that this grant-aided private school has been using raw milk supplies over many years in preference to the safer condensed milk (pasteurized). This department, in conjunction with the Sanitation Office of Health, have repeatedly warned, advised and generally "raged" about the danger of drinking raw milk. This danger is especially over the last year or two when the time is ripe there have been several cases of brucellosis. This disease, which is relatively common among dairy herds giving rise to "contaminated" milk, causes a disease in humans drinking infected milk, known as undulant fever. Hence the need to supply that the supply of milk to a large number of susceptible adolescents is as pure as possible.

Appendix i.

HOUSING RETURN.

The following is a copy of a return made to the County Medical Officer of Health which is reproduced giving detailed information on certain aspects of housing.

1. Number of permanent dwellings in the district at the end of the year	:	4352
2. Number of permanent dwellings in the district owned by the L.A.	:	1042
3. Number of temporary dwellings in the district owned by the L.A.	:	Nil
4. Number of applications for Council houses at the end of year	:	301
5. <u>Inspection of dwellings during the year.</u>		
(i) No. of dwellings inspected under the Public Health or Housing Acts	:	62
(ii) Number of dwellings found to be unfit	:	21
6. Number of dwellings rendered fit as a result of informal action	:	21
7. <u>Action under statutory powers.</u>		
A. <u>Proceedings under sections 9,10,12 Housing Act, 1957.</u>		
(i) Number of dwellings where notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.		Nil.
(ii) Number of dwellings rendered fit after service of formal notices		
(a) by owners.		Nil.
(b) by L.A. in default.		Nil.
B. <u>Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.</u>		
(i) Number of dwellings where formal notices were served.		2
(ii) Number of dwellings made fit as a result of formal notices.		
(a) by owners.		2
(b) by L.A. in default.		Nil.

Appendix 1.

HOUSING RETURN.

The following is a copy of a return made to the County Medical Officer of Health which is reproduced giving detailed information on certain aspects of housing.

4552	1. Number of permanent dwellings in the district at the end of the year :
1062	2. Number of permanent dwellings in the district owned by the L.A. :
111	3. Number of temporary dwellings in the district owned by the L.A. :
301	4. Number of applications for Council houses at the end of year :
	5. Inspection of dwellings during the year.
62	(i) No. of dwellings inspected under the Public Health or Housing Acts :
21	(ii) Number of dwellings found to be unfit :
21	6. Number of dwellings rendered fit as a result of informal action :
	7. Action under statutory powers.
	A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10, 12 Housing Act, 1925.
111	(i) Number of dwellings where notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.
	(ii) Number of dwellings rendered fit after service of formal notices
111	(a) by owners.
111	(b) by L.A. in default.
	B. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.
2	(i) Number of dwellings where formal notices were served.
	(ii) Number of dwellings made fit as a result of formal notices.
2	(a) by owners.
111	(b) by L.A. in default.

C. Proceedings under Section 16 Housing Act, 1957.

(i)	Number of demolition orders made.	5
(ii)	Number of dwellings demolished as a result of Demolition orders.	12
(iii)	Number of Undertakings accepted to make fit or not to relet.	5
(iv)	Number of dwellings made fit as a result of Undertakings.	2

D. Proceedings under Sections 42,43,64,48 Housing Act, 1957.

(i)	Number of dwellings in Clearance Areas upon which Demolition Orders were made.	Nil.
(ii)	Number of dwellings demolished as a result of Demolition Orders.	8
(iii)	Number of dwellings in Clearance Areas which have been retained as temporary accommodation.	Nil.

E. Proceedings under Sections 17,18,27 Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961.

(i)	Number of dwellings where Closing Orders were made.	3
(ii)	Number of dwellings closed as a result of Closing Orders and Undertakings by owners.	8

F. Proceedings under Section 76 Housing Act, 1957.

(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding at end of year.	Nil.
(ii)	Number of cases of overcrowding discovered during the year.	Nil.
(iii)	Number of cases of overcrowding abated during the year.	Nil.

C. Proceedings under Section 15 Housing Act, 1957.

- (i) Number of demolition orders made. 5
- (ii) Number of dwellings demolished as a result of demolition orders. 12
- (iii) Number of undertakings accepted or made for not to build. 5
- (iv) Number of dwellings made fit as a result of undertakings. 2

D. Proceedings under Sections 25, 25A, 25B Housing Act, 1957.

- (i) Number of dwellings in Clearance Areas upon which Demolition Orders were made. Nil.
- (ii) Number of dwellings demolished as a result of Demolition Orders. 8
- (iii) Number of dwellings in Clearance Areas which have been retained as temporary accommodation. Nil.

E. Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, 19 Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1957.

- (i) Number of dwellings where Clearance Orders were made. 3
- (ii) Number of dwellings closed as a result of Clearance Orders and undertakings by owners. 8

F. Proceedings under Section 75 Housing Act, 1957.

- (i) Number of cases of overcrowding at end of year. Nil.
- (ii) Number of cases of overcrowding discovered during the year. Nil.
- (iii) Number of cases of overcrowding abated during the year. Nil.

