

[Report 1952] / Medical Officer of Health, Malmesbury R.D.C.

Contributors

Malmesbury (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1952

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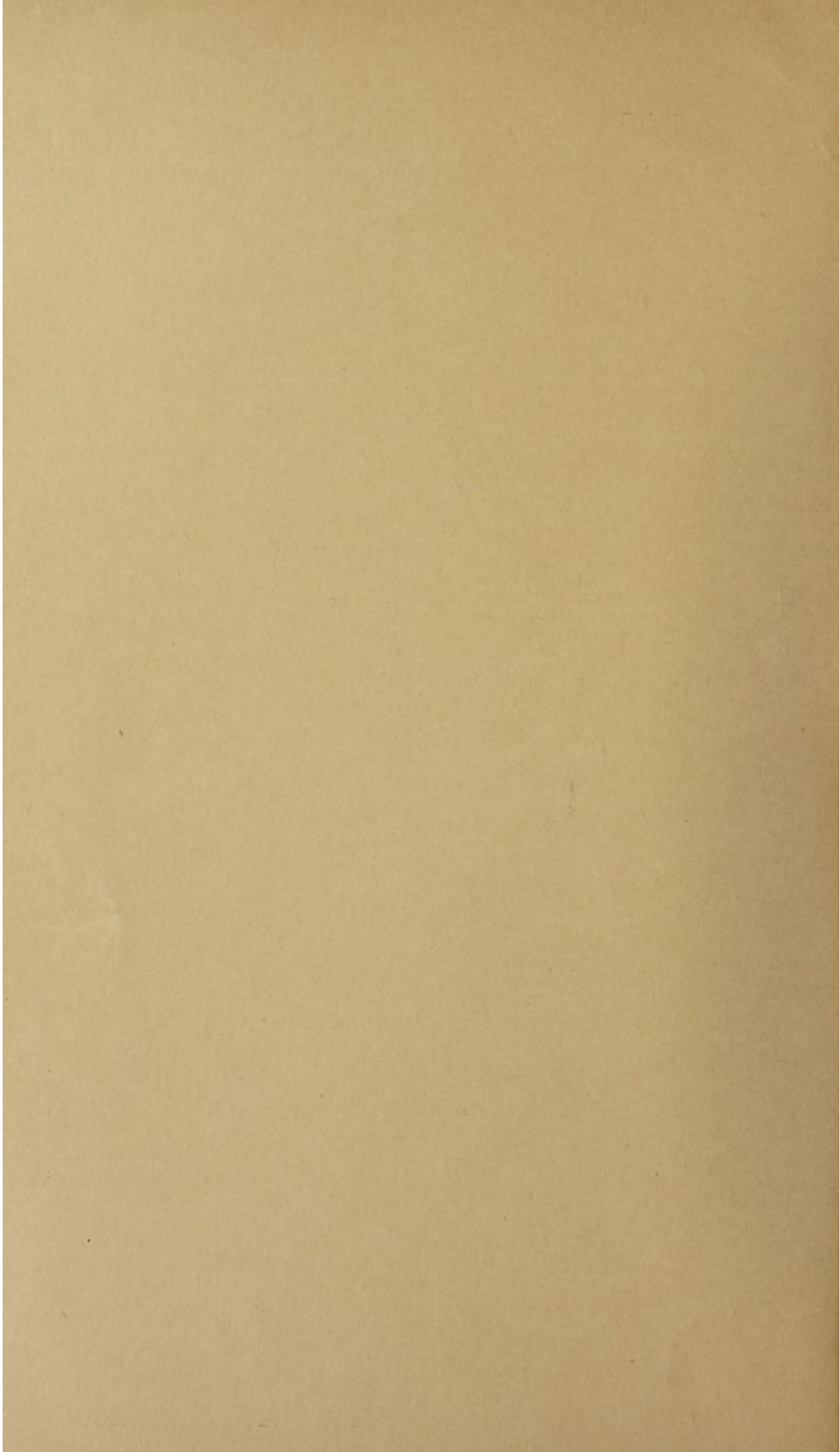


MALMESBURY

RURAL

DISTRICT

1952



RURAL DISTRICT

of

MALMESBURY.

T H E

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

of the

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

and

S E N I O R S A N I T A R Y I N S P E C T O R

for the

Y E A R E N D I N G 31st. D E C E M B E R

- 1 9 5 2 -

1870

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1880

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

(a) Medical Officer of Health.

C.L. BROOMHEAD, M.D., B.Ch.,D.P.H.

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

(b) Senior Sanitary Inspector.

R.S. Pierce, Cert. S.I.B., Meat & Other Food Inspector's Cert.

Additional Sanitary Inspector.

R.T. Baynham, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A., Meat & Other Food Inspector's Cert.

THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE DISTRICT

(a) Medical Officer of Health

J. J. [Name], M.B., F.R.C.S.

Also acting Officer of Health for the District of [Name], [Name], and [Name], and the [Name] District of [Name] & [Name].

(b) Public Health Inspector

H. J. [Name], M.B., F.R.C.S., and a [Name] Inspector, [Name].

Sanitary Inspector

[Name], M.B., F.R.C.S., and a [Name] Inspector, [Name].

1/11/1901

TO:- The Chairman & members,
Malmesbury Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my
Annual Report for the year ended 31st, December, 1952.

During the Autumn, an outbreak of
Measles constituted the only infectious disease of any
importance.

Birth Rates and Death Rates show
little change. Coronary disease still figures prominently
as a cause of death especially in the 60-80 age groups.

The importance of vaccination
against Smallpox and immunisation against Diphtheria requires
constant emphasis. It is estimated that only 31% of children
throughout the country are immunised before their first birth-
day, whilst far too few infants are now vaccinated, although
the risk of infection still recurs from time to time.

The care of the aged constitutes an
economic and social problem which will make more urgent demands
in the future as the average age of the population increases.
The inability or disinclination of the younger generation to
care for and house the elderly and infirm adds to the
difficulties of the situation.

With the increase in health education,
increasing knowledge of bacteriology and the continued
introduction of more potent drugs, infectious disease should,
in course of time, become a minor problem. It is a platitude
now to advise a pure water supply, good housing, adequate
sewage disposal and refuse collection, supervision of the
handling and distribution of food etc. These constitute the
normal activities of any progressive Council. A study of the
causes of death will show that infectious disease is not
usually a contributory factor. Cancer, coronary disease,
heart disease generally, hypertension etc. all figure prominently
and warrant intensive investigation as to their cause and
prevention. To these may be added rheumatism, diabetes and
blood diseases in childhood. Investigation of the causes of
the lengthening queues at General Practitioners surgeries and
the ever growing demand for medicants is long overdue and would
constitute a real contribution to public health.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

C. L. Brownhead.

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GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	58129
Population	11260
No. of inhabited houses (end of 1952 according to Rate Book.)	2798
Rateable Value	£50,581
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£210

VITAL STATISTICS.LIVE BIRTHS

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	95	91	186
Illegitimate	4	4	8
Total Live Births	99	95	194

Birth Rate for the District	16.3 per 1000 of the population.
Comparative Rate for England & Wales	15.3 per 1000 of the population.

The Birth Rate for the District shows an increase as compared with the rate for 1951 which was 14.4 per 1000 of the population. The rate for England & Wales however shows a minimal decrease against the 1951 figure of 15.5 per 1000 of the population.

STILL BIRTHS

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	-	2	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total Still Births	-	2	2

Rate per 1000 of the population	0.17
Comparative Rate for England & Wales per 1000 of the population	0.35

The above table indicates a decrease compared with the 1951 rate when three still births were recorded.

DEATHS

	Male 64	Female 55	Total 119
Death Rate for the District			10.6 per 1000 of the population.
Comparative Rate for England & Wales			11.3 per 1000 of the population.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	1	-	1
Tuberculosis (other)	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm (Stomach)	-	1	1
" " (Lung, Bronchus)	1	1	2
" " (Breast)	-	1	1
" " (Uterus)	-	-	-
Other Malignant & Lymphatic neoplasms	5	3	8
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous sys.	11	9	20
Coronary disease angina	5	7	12
Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3
Other heart diseases	14	11	25
Other Circulatory diseases	2	3	5
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	6	8
Bronchitis	4	3	7
Other dis. of respiratory sys.	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	1	-	1
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis & Nephrosis	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
Congenital Malformations	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined dis.	7	3	10
Motor Vehicle Accidents.	1	2	3
ALL other Accidents.	7	-	7
Suicide	2	-	2
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-
Total:-	<u>64</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>119</u>

The Death Rate for 1952 indicates a slight increase as compared with the 1951 statistics. The rate for 1951 was 9.7 per 1000 of the population. The rate for England & Wales shows a decrease against the 1951 rate of 12.5 per 1000 of the population.

It will be seen from the above table that Coronary Disease and Heart Disease contribute largely to the causes of death.

INFANT MORTALITY.Table "A"

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
TOTAL:-	3	3	6

Infant Mortality RateDeaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1000
live births30.9Rate for England & Wales per 1,000 related
live births27.6Table "B"

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age:-

BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total:-	2	2	4

The figures given in Table "B" have already been included in Table "A" above.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following table shows the infectious diseases notified during 1952 as compared with 1949, 1950 and 1951.

DISEASE	1949		1950		1951		1952	
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Scarlet Fever	13	13	12	12	20	20	13	12
Whooping Cough	6	6	22	22	31	31	11	11
Diphtheria	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	61	61	47	47	66	66	101	101
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	3	1	5	2	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	59	59	-	-
Erysipelas	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	5	5	4	4	2	2	1	1
Cerebro spinal Fever	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS:-	87	87	93	88	184	181	128	127

a = Numbers originally notified.

b = Final numbers after correction

Apart from an outbreak of Measles, notifications received in respect of other notifiable infectious diseases were less this year as compared with 1951.

The case of Poliomyelitis shown in the above table was removed to Isolation Hospital, and full precautions were taken to prevent spread of infection. No secondary cases were reported.

It is gratifying to note that no case of Diphtheria was notified this year. However it should be borne in mind that the elimination of this disease is conditional upon the maintenance of an adequate level of immunisation. It is estimated that only 31% of children throughout the country are immunised before their first birthday.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF REPORTABLE DISEASES

The following table shows the incidence of reportable diseases in the State of Michigan for the years 1949, 1950, 1951, and 1952.

Disease	1949		1950		1951		1952	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Scarlet Fever	12	0.0003	10	0.0003	11	0.0003	13	0.0004
Whooping Cough	1	0.00003	2	0.00006	3	0.00009	4	0.00012
Diphtheria	1	0.00003	1	0.00003	1	0.00003	1	0.00003
Measles	1	0.00003	1	0.00003	1	0.00003	1	0.00003
Ac. Poliomyelitis	1	0.00003	1	0.00003	1	0.00003	1	0.00003
(Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orchitis Epidemic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trachoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shigellosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	27	0.0008	26	0.0008	28	0.0008	32	0.0010

1 - Number of cases reported
2 - Total number of cases reported

The following table shows the incidence of reportable diseases in the State of Michigan for the years 1949, 1950, 1951, and 1952.

The data in this table are based on the reports of health officers in Michigan for the years 1949, 1950, 1951, and 1952.

It is noted that the incidence of reportable diseases in Michigan for the years 1949, 1950, 1951, and 1952 is generally low. This is due to the fact that Michigan has a high standard of living and a high level of education.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Distribution according to age
Notifications received during 1952 -Corrected figures.

<u>DISEASE</u>	Under 1 year	1 - 5	5 -15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 55 years	Age Unknown	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	-	6	3	2	1	-	-	-	12
Whooping Cough	2	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	11
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	3	63	35	-	-	-	-	-	101
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS:-	5	73	43	4	2	-	-	-	127

Table 1. Summary of Data for Section 10

Category	Sub-category	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6	Item 7	Item 8	Total
Section 10	Category A	Item A1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	28
	Category A	Item A2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	22
	Category A	Item A3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
	Category A	Item A4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
	Category A	Item A5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
	Category A	Item A6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
	Category A	Item A7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
	Category A	Item A8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
	Category A	Item A9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
	Category A	Item A10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
	Category A	Item A11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
	Category A	Item A12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
	Category A	Item A13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
	Category A	Item A14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
	Category A	Item A15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Total										210

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases of tuberculosis notified and confirmed by the County Chest Physician during the year remain fairly constant as compared with previous years.

NEW CASES NOTIFIED DURING

YEAR	PULMONARY	NON-PULMONARY	TOTAL
1948	5	1	6
1949	3	-	3
1950	3	4	7
1951	6	-	6

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY
DURING 1952, ACCORDING TO AGE & SEX.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Resp.		Non-Resp.		Resp.		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1								
5			1					
15				1				
25		1						
35	1							
45		1						
55								
65 upwards					1			
TOTALS	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-

The above table of new cases occurring during the year under review does not, of course, represent the total number of tuberculous patients living in the Rural District. In addition to new cases notified each year, a certain proportion of tuberculous individuals either move into the District or move out. According to the Register of Tuberculous Persons, the following cases were resident in the area at the end of 1952.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Pulmonary	18	11	29
Non-Pulmonary	9	5	14
Totals:-	27	16	43

A suitable environment of the Tuberculous patient is of paramount importance, and the need for adequate housing to diminish the spread of infection is emphasised.

The cases of tuberculosis notified and certified by the County Physician during the year ending 1925 are as follows:

NEW CASES NOTIFIED DURING

YEAR	TUBERCULOSIS	NON-TUBERCULOSIS	TOTAL
1925	2	1	3
1924	2	1	3
1923	2	1	3
1922	2	1	3

NEW CASES AND RE-ENTRIES
DURING YEAR ENDING 1925

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES		RE-ENTRIES		TOTAL
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 15	1	1	1	1	4
15 to 25	1	1	1	1	4
25 to 35	1	1	1	1	4
35 to 45	1	1	1	1	4
45 to 55	1	1	1	1	4
55 to 65	1	1	1	1	4
65 to 75	1	1	1	1	4
75 to 85	1	1	1	1	4
85 to 95	1	1	1	1	4
Over 95	1	1	1	1	4
TOTAL	10	10	10	10	40

The above table of new cases occurring during the year under review shows that, compared with the total number of tuberculous persons living in the County District, in addition to the cases notified each year, a certain proportion of tuberculous individuals either new or re-entrant to the District are notified to the County Physician during the year ending 1925.

Age Period	Male	Female	Total
Under 15	1	1	2
15 to 25	1	1	2
25 to 35	1	1	2
35 to 45	1	1	2
45 to 55	1	1	2
55 to 65	1	1	2
65 to 75	1	1	2
75 to 85	1	1	2
85 to 95	1	1	2
Over 95	1	1	2
Total	10	10	20

A reliable assessment of the tuberculous patient is of permanent importance, and the local health authorities should be advised of the results of the investigation.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952

These Regulations came into force on the 1st. May, 1952. They replace and revoke The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regns. 1930.

The principal effect of this new legislation is that certain duties hitherto performed by Borough and District Councils in connection with the prevention of Tuberculosis, now become the responsibility of the County Council. The District Council however retain its statutory powers under the Public Health Acts, or as Housing Authorities in preventing the spread of tuberculous infection. The requirement concerning notification by the General Practitioner to the District Medical Officer of Health remains, in effect, unaltered.

The County Council, the District Council and the Regional Hospital Board are collectively responsible for the treatment and after care of the tuberculous patient. The prevention of tuberculosis also rests with this "tripartite" body; the main function of the District Council being to ensure that the tuberculous patient and his family are adequately housed.

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

Whilst it was not found necessary to institute statutory action under this Act during the year, informal steps were taken to secure the admission of one old person to an Institution for care and attention.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The following children received primary immunisations during 1952.

Under 1 yr. 49; Ages 1 - 4 yrs. 54;

Ages 5 - 14 yrs. 23

TOTAL:- 126

Total immunised child population as at 31.12.52

Ages 0 - 4 yrs. 421; Ages 5 - 14 yrs. 1279

TOTAL:- 1700

Vaccination

The following children were vaccinated during 1952.

Under 1 yr. 32; Ages 1 - 4 yrs. 2; Ages 5 - 15 yrs. 4.

TOTAL:- 38

There were 194 live births notified during the year,

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in 1952.

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in 1952. The results are given in the following table.

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Results of the survey.

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in 1952. The results are given in the following table.

Age 1 - 4 yrs. 100
Age 5 - 9 yrs. 50

Total number of children.

Total number of children 150
Age 1 - 4 yrs. 100
Age 5 - 9 yrs. 50

Total number of children.

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in 1952. The results are given in the following table.

Total number of children.

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in 1952. The results are given in the following table.

Regular bacteriological examinations of the Council's Water Undertakings were made during the year. Departures from the normal were investigated and the necessary action taken to safeguard the supply. Chemical examination was made of the Corston Spring for the information of the Engineers undertaking the installation of the treatment plant at this source.

EXISTING SUPPLIES.(a) From sources maintained by the Council.

1. OAKSEY - This supply is chlorinated at the source and frequent bacteriological examinations of the treated water have shown no evidence of pollution. There has been no shortage of water at this source.
2. CRUDWELL - This supply is not subject to chlorination. Samples taken for bacteriological examination have shown only slight to moderate pollution with non-faecal coliform bacillus; no faecal types have been isolated. There has been no shortage of water from this source during the year.
3. HULLAVINGTON. - During the year the extension of the main to the Bradfield Farm Area was completed. This has increased the demand and on a number of occasions it was necessary to take advantage of the Air Ministry Supply for short periods. The supply from the Air Ministry main is subject to chlorination; the supply from the Council's main is not treated. Samples taken for bacteriological examination have shown slight to moderate pollution with non-faecal types, and one sample confirmed presence of a few faecal types of B. Coli.

(b) Supplies in bulk from other Authorities.

1. From Cricklade & Wootton Bassett R.D.C. to:-
Brinkworth, Dauntsey, Minety, Parts of Lea and Cleverton, Parts of Little Somerford and parts of Great Somerford.
2. Malmesbury Borough Council to parts of St. Paul Wt.
3. West Gloucestershire Water Company to Sherston Village.

(c) Areas supplied in detail by the West Gloucestershire Water Company as Statutory Undertakers.

Luckington, Sopworth, Parts of Norton and Foxley, Parts of Sherston (Knockdown)

(d) Private Supplies.

1. CHELWORTH - This is a small Undertaking which supplies farms and cottages in the north of Crudwell Parish.
2. CHARLTON - The Charlton Estate provides a supply to Charlton Park and the Home Farms with a standpipe supply to Charlton Village. Bacteriological examination of this supply has shown slight to moderate pollution with non-faecal coliform organisms. One sample confirmed the presence of a very small number of faecal types of B. Coli.

Regular bacteriological examinations of the County's Water Undertakings were made during the year. Departmental reports were investigated and the necessary action taken to safeguard the supply. Chemical examination was made of the County Spring for the information of the Engineers undertaking the installation of the treatment plant at this source.

EXISTING SUPPLIES.

(a) Water supply obtained from the County.

1. CLAYTON - This supply is obtained at the source and frequent bacteriological examinations of the treated water have shown no evidence of pollution. There has been no shortage of water at this source.
2. WIMBORNE - This supply is not subject to contamination. Regular bacteriological examinations have shown only slight to moderate pollution with non-faecal coliform bacteria; no faecal types have been isolated. There has been no shortage of water from this source during the year.
3. WIMBORNE - During the year the extension of the main to the treated farm was completed. This has increased the demand and on a number of occasions it was necessary to take advantage of the air Ministry supply for short periods. The supply from the air Ministry main is subject to chlorination; the supply from the County's main is not treated. Bacteriological examinations have shown slight to moderate pollution with non-faecal types, and one sample contained presence of a few faecal types of B. Coli.

(b) Supplies in milk from other authorities.

1. From Orchards & Woolton Farms F.D.C. Ltd. - Bournemouth, Bursledon, Bursledon, parts of Lee and Cleverton, parts of Little Overton and parts of Great Overton.
2. Melbury Borough Council to parts of St. Paul's.
3. West-Overton to parts of Bursledon Village.

(c) Water supplied in detail by the West-Overton

Water supply to Bursledon, Bursledon, parts of Lee and Cleverton, parts of Little Overton and parts of Great Overton.

(d) Private Supplies.

1. WIMBORNE - This is a well undertaken which supplies farms and cottages in the north of Wimborne parish.
2. WIMBORNE - The Gosport Estate provides a supply to Gosport Park and the Home Farm with a standpipe supply to Gosport Village. Bacteriological examination of this supply has shown slight to moderate pollution with non-faecal coliform organisms. One sample contained the presence of a very small number of faecal types of B. Coli.

3. BROKENBOROUGH - This is a small Undertaking giving a standpipe supply in the village to 28 cottages and 2 farms. Nineteen samples of the water were taken during the year for bacteriological examination. Of the samples of untreated water, nine were reported as showing faecal types of B. Coli to a degree ranging from slight to gross pollution. Five samples of the treated water were satisfactory.
4. EASTON GREY- The village is supplied by a small private Estate Supply.

During the year a total of one hundred and seventy two samples were submitted to the Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Of that number one hundred and six samples were reported as showing either very slight non-faecal coliform pollution, or entirely satisfactory. The unsatisfactory samples were principally taken from the untreated waters of the Corston Spring.

I am indebted to Mr. Campbell for the following information on the distribution of public supplies:-

(e) DISTRIBUTION OF WATER BY PUBLIC MAINS.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings</u> (as per Year Book)	<u>Population</u> (as per Year Book)	<u>Direct</u> to houses	<u>By Stand-</u> <u>Pipe.</u>
Brinkworth	266	876	216	.
Brokenborough	81	317	7	
Charlton	180	654	6	
Cruðwell	203	616	104	
Dauntsey	112	383	102	
Gt. Somerford	160	482	49	
Hankerton	69	217	1	
Hullavington	164	620	130	
Lea & Cleverton	166	582	94	
Lt. Somerford	82	271	12	
Luckington	142	469	84	
Minety	232	727	189	
Norton & Foxley	46	176	20	
Oaksey	118	334	78	4
St. Paul Wt.	352	1530	253	
Sherston	387	1309	282	18
Sopworth.	36	116	30	
	<u>2796</u>	<u>9679</u>	<u>1657</u>	<u>22</u>

Eleven dwelling houses, one farm and one garage in the Calne & Chippenham Rural District and one dwelling house and two farms in the Cricklade and Wootton Bassett Rural District Area are afforded supplies from the Council's mains.

Number of farms in the District 374

	<u>No. of population Supplied.</u>	<u>Trade and Farm Premises.</u>
Supplied direct from R.D.C. Sources	1592	29
Supplied from bulk supplies obtained from other authorities	4588	183
Supplied in detail by West Gloucestershire Water Company	536	39
Total:-	<u>6716</u>	<u>251</u>

New connections made during year

WATER SUPPLIES (CONTINUED).Bulk supplies from adjoining Authorities.

	Gallons
Cricklade & Wootton Bassett R.D.C.	36, 393, 000
Malmesbury Borough Council	12, 102, 000
West Gloucestershire Water Company	<u>13, 668, 000</u>
TOTAL:-	<u>62, 163, 000</u>

Supplies from the Council's sources.

Corston	2, 500, 000
Crudwell	2, 780, 000
Oaksey	1, 600, 000
Hullavington	<u>2, 940, 000</u>
TOTAL:-	<u>9, 820, 000</u>

Supplied in detail by West Gloucester-
shire Water Company

9, 500, 000

<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>81, 483, 000</u>
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NEW SUPPLIES -Corston Spring.

Bacteriological examinations of the treated water going into supply have been satisfactory throughout the year.

With the completion of the Water Tower at Rodbourne, a larger pump was installed at the Corston Springs and the Tower brought into use for supply to Rodbourne Village and a small number of properties in Startley.

Regional Water Scheme.Extension of mains to Great & Little Somerford.

Work of main laying was commenced on the 16th. June, 1952

WATER SUPPLIES (CONTINUED)

Water supplies from adjoining Authorities

26, 347, 000	Oxted & Wotton Bassett R.D.C.
12, 102, 000	Windsor Borough Council
12, 628, 000	West Gloucestershire Water Company
<u>51, 077, 000</u>	TOTAL:-

Supplies from the Council's sources

2, 500, 000	Corston
2, 750, 000	Cricklade
1, 600, 000	Osney
2, 310, 000	Hullavington
<u>9, 160, 000</u>	TOTAL:-

Supplies in detail by West Gloucestershire Water Company

7, 500, 000	
<u>61, 587, 000</u>	GRAND TOTAL

NEW SUPPLIES - Corston Series

Bacteriological examinations of the treated water going into supply have been satisfactory throughout the year.

With the completion of the Water Tower at Redbourne, a larger pump was installed at the Corston Springs and the tower brought into use for supply to Redbourne Village and a small number of properties in Berwick.

Regional Water Supply Extension of mains to Great A Little Bampton

Work of main laying was commenced on the 15th June, 1951

REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR
AND SURVEYOR FOR YEAR ENDED
31st. December, 1952.

HOUSING.ERECTION OF COUNCIL HOUSES

Houses completed during the year:-

Brinkworth	Cornish Unit	16
Cowbridge	do	2
		<u>18</u>

Houses commenced:-

Brinkworth	Cornish Unit	19
Charlton	Traditional	12
Corston	Cornish Unit	22
Lea	Traditional Bungalows	2
Sherston	do	4
	Total:-	<u>59</u>

No. of inspections of above houses and sites 280

CHARLTON CENTRE

The third conversion scheme, providing 22 units of accommodation, was completed during the year. A total of 71 families are now housed in converted huts.

Number of inspections in connection therewith 67

TEMPORARY HOUSING.

Serious consideration should be given to the permanent rehousing of those families at present living in temporary accommodation viz:-

Barley Close	Burton Hill	14
Day Nursery		7
Charlton Centre		<u>71</u>
	Total:-	<u>92</u>

It is anticipated that those families occupying requisitioned premises will be rehoused permanently during the year 1953.

MAINTENANCE OF COUNCIL HOUSES.

At the end of the year under review the Council's direct labour staff were maintaining the following houses and other accommodation:-

Pre-war	164
Wartime agricultural	8
Barley Close Bungalows	14
Burton Hill	14
Exhibition Cottage	1
Day Nursery	7
Charlton Centre	71
Post War Traditional	54
Swedish	6
Airey	30
Cornish Unit	46
Total:-	<u>401</u>

The maintenance of the houses includes attention to 24 sewage disposal plants. There are now 85 sewage tanks which require periodic emptying.

Number of inspections of occupied Council Houses .. 161

REVENUE

REVENUE FROM TAXES

Year	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Income Tax	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,500,000	1,800,000	2,000,000
Property Tax	2,000,000	2,200,000	2,500,000	2,800,000	3,000,000
Excise Tax	500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000	900,000
Other Taxes	300,000	350,000	400,000	450,000	500,000
Total	3,800,000	4,350,000	5,100,000	5,850,000	6,400,000

Total amount of taxes paid and also...

REVENUE FROM FEES

The following table shows the amount of fees received during the year. A total of \$1,000,000 was received in connection with the...

Total amount of fees received...

REVENUE FROM BONDS

The following table shows the amount of bonds issued during the year. A total of \$5,000,000 was issued in connection with the...

Year	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Bonds Issued	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,500,000	1,800,000	2,000,000
Total	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,500,000	1,800,000	2,000,000

Total amount of bonds issued...

REVENUE FROM INTEREST

The following table shows the amount of interest received during the year. A total of \$2,000,000 was received in connection with the...

Year	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Interest Received	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,500,000	1,800,000	2,000,000
Total	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,500,000	1,800,000	2,000,000

Total amount of interest received...

Total amount of revenue...

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE BUILDING.

Number of houses erected by Private Enterprise ... 16

ADMINISTRATION OF BUILDING BYELAWS

Number of plans submitted for approval 46
Number of plans approved. 46
Number of inspections in connection therewith . . . 236

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT, 1947

Number of applications for permission to develop . . 53
Number approved without conditions 23
Number approved with conditions 26
Number of applications withdrawn 4
Number of inspections in connection therewith . . . 75

BUILDING LICENSING.

Number of applications for licences 37
Number of licences granted 37
Value of licences granted £63, 628
Number of inspections in connection therewith . . . 42

TEMPORARY DWELLINGS.

Number of inspections of caravans etc. 9

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGS.

Number of inspections of dwellings for defects
under Housing or Public Health Acts 242
Number of dwellings found to be unfit for
habitation NIL
Number of dwellings found to be not in all
respect fit. 57
Number of dwellings repaired by informal action . 24
Number of cases of Statutory action under Housing
Acts. NIL
Number of cases of Statutory action under Public
Health Acts 1
Number of dwellings rendered fit as a result of
statutory action. NIL
Number of houses demolished 1
Number of undertakings completed 2
Number of overcrowded dwellings known at end of yr. NIL
Number of cases discovered during year. 1
Number of cases abated during year 12
Number of persons concerned 48

HOUSING SURVEY.

The Rural Housing Survey for the district is complete and the houses have been classified as follows:-

Category 1	Satisfactory	334
" 2	Minor Defects	289
" 3	Major Defects	459
" 4	Suitable for reconstruction	233
" 5	Unfit	<u>170</u>
	TOTAL:-	<u>1485</u>

HOUSING ACT, 1949 - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Number of applications for grant 7
Number approved by Council 6
Number approved by Ministry 4
Number of schemes completed 3

HOUSING ACT, 1949 - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - CONTINUED.

It is felt that there is a great scope for the improvement of cottages under this Act and that it is unfortunate that more owners do not take advantage of its provisions and that the Officers of the Ministry set such a high standard of requirements before a grant is approved. Modern amenities could be provided to many houses at a fraction of the cost of new building were the requirements as to interior planning and arrangement less rigid.

WATER.

Samples from the Council's supplies have been regularly submitted for examination, together with occasional samples from private supplies and the necessary action taken thereon.

Number of inspections in connection with water supplies 202

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

There are sewers and small obsolete disposal plants in the following parishes:- Crudwell, St. Paul Without (Burton Hill) and Sherston.

Sewers discharging without treatment into ditches watercourses or streams are at Brinkworth, Gorston, Great Somerford, Hullavington, Lea, Little Somerford, Luckington, Oaksey and Sopworth. The Council have for years undertaken the periodic cleansing of ditches at Brinkworth, Great Somerford Hullavington and Luckington.

It is becoming progressively difficult and expensive to obtain labour for such work and the increased flow of drainage consequent upon the installation of piped water supplies makes the problem more acute. The cost of maintaining the present systems in a reasonable state together with that of independant disposal systems for new houses, is rapidly approaching the amounts of loan charges to be borne for new village sewerage systems.

During the year new sewers were laid in Back Street, Silver Street, High Street and Court Street, Sherston and short lengths of ditch were piped at Brinkworth, Little Somerford and Luckington.

Number of inspections in connection with Sewage Disposal 70

REFUSE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL.

Household refuse is collected twice-monthly over the whole of the Rural District. The collections are carried out by direct labour and refuse is deposited at 4 tips. Brinkworth & Hullavington (owned by the Council), Oaksey and Sherston (by arrangement with the owners). Collections generally have given rise to no complaints and no serious difficulty has been experienced at the tips.

Mileage covered by the lorry in collections. . 10511

Number of inspections in connection with collection and disposal. 67

It is felt that there is a great scope for the improvement of water supply and that it is necessary that some action be taken immediately to provide a high standard of water supply to the people of the District. A high standard of water supply is essential for the health and comfort of the people and it is the duty of the Government to provide it. The Government has a responsibility to provide a high standard of water supply to the people of the District. The Government has a responsibility to provide a high standard of water supply to the people of the District. The Government has a responsibility to provide a high standard of water supply to the people of the District.

WATER

During the past few years the Government has been regularly providing for the water supply, but it is necessary to provide a high standard of water supply to the people of the District. The Government has a responsibility to provide a high standard of water supply to the people of the District. The Government has a responsibility to provide a high standard of water supply to the people of the District. The Government has a responsibility to provide a high standard of water supply to the people of the District.

Number of houses in connection with water supply 302

SEWERAGE AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

There are many small public utility plants in the following districts - Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Patiala.

Water supply is provided to the following districts - Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Patiala. The Government has a responsibility to provide a high standard of water supply to the people of the District. The Government has a responsibility to provide a high standard of water supply to the people of the District. The Government has a responsibility to provide a high standard of water supply to the people of the District.

It is proposed to provide a high standard of water supply to the people of the District. The Government has a responsibility to provide a high standard of water supply to the people of the District. The Government has a responsibility to provide a high standard of water supply to the people of the District. The Government has a responsibility to provide a high standard of water supply to the people of the District.

During the past few years the Government has been regularly providing for the water supply, but it is necessary to provide a high standard of water supply to the people of the District. The Government has a responsibility to provide a high standard of water supply to the people of the District. The Government has a responsibility to provide a high standard of water supply to the people of the District.

Number of houses in connection with sewerage disposal 70

SEWERAGE DISPOSAL

Household refuse is collected by the Municipal Corporation and disposed of in the following manner. The Government has a responsibility to provide a high standard of water supply to the people of the District. The Government has a responsibility to provide a high standard of water supply to the people of the District. The Government has a responsibility to provide a high standard of water supply to the people of the District.

Number of houses in connection with sewerage disposal and water supply 70

RODENT CONTROL.

The refuse tips have been treated as required for the destruction of rats and sewers shew no serious infestation. Private premises have been treated on request, without charge, as in the past.

Number of visits in connection with Rodent Control. 180

INFESTATIONS.

Number of cases reported and dealt with

Flies 5

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

30 visits were made and the necessary action taken following reported cases of infectious disease.

NUISANCES.

Number of inspections in connection with drainage and drainage disposal. 248

FOOD INSPECTION.MILK.

No. of Milk Distributors registered. 2

No. of inspections of premises 4

BAKEHOUSES.

5 Bakehouses in the district are clean and generally satisfactory.

MEAT.

There is no regular slaughtering in the District, all meat being delivered from the Ministry of Food Central Slaughterhouse.

25 lbs of beef was condemned.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

One Fried Fish Shop is registered and is satisfactory.

ICE CREAM.

Number of premises registered for manufacture. . . NIL

" " " " " sale 16

" " inspections. 16

Six samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination and were reported to be satisfactory.

OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

The following foodstuffs were condemned:-

5 tins of grape fruit
20 lbs. tinned meat.

FOOD SHOPS.

Number of inspections. 62

The above information has been furnished to the appropriate authorities for their consideration and action. It is requested that you continue to keep this information confidential.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

SECRET

Enclosed for your information are two copies of the report.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

SECRET

The following information was obtained from the confidential source mentioned in the report.

SECRET

The information contained in this report is confidential and should be handled accordingly.

SECRET

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Very truly yours,
[Signature]

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SECRET

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Very truly yours,
[Signature]

SECRET

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PUBLIC HOUSES.

A progressive scheme for the improvement of sanitary accommodation and washing-up facilities is in operation and most of the licensed houses in the District are now satisfactory.

The absence of piped water supply and difficulty of drainage disposal has made it necessary to postpone, for the time being, much needed improvements to some houses.

Number of inspections in connection therewith. . . 51

SCHOOLS.

Number of inspections in connection with supply of milk and meals. 9

STORAGE OF PETROL

Number of inspections of premises. 62

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

During the year the total number of inspections made under the various heads was. 2182

WATER SUPPLY

A progressive scheme for the improvement of sanitary
accommodation and washing facilities in the district and
most of the licensed houses in the District are now being
carried out.

The absence of rigid water supply and distribution of
drinking water has now become a necessity for the district,
the plan being, when needed, to provide for some houses.

Number of inspections in connection therewith . . . 21

WATER

Number of inspections in connection with supply of
milk and water 9

WATER SUPPLY

Number of inspections of premises 12

WATER SUPPLY

During the year the total number of inspections made
under the various Acts was 212

FACTORIES ACT 1937 and 1948
Part 1 of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH (Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).							
PREMISES	Number on Register.	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted			
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	5	-	-			
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	27	44	-	-			
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out-Workers premises)	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL:-	32	49	-	-			
2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found							
Particulars.	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
<u>Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)</u>							
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-			-
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	-	-			-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-			-
TOTAL:-	1	1	-	-			-

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