

[Report 1966] / Medical Officer of Health, Central Gloucestershire United Districts (M.O.H.) Joint Committee (Dursley R.D.C., Stroud R.D.C., Thornbury R.D.C., Nailsworth U.D.C., Stroud U.D.C.).

Contributors

Central Gloucestershire United Districts (M.O.H. Joint Committee)

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CENTRAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS (M.O.H.)
JOINT COMMITTEE



**Annual Report Of The Medical Officer Of Health
for the year
1966**

Thornbury Rural District

Nailsworth Urban District

Dursley Rural District

Stroud Urban District

Stroud Rural District

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OF THE COUNTY OF ALBANY

FOR THE YEAR
1900

ALBANY: J. B. KETCHUM, PRINTER
1901

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Medical Officer of Health:	R.E.A.S.Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector:	R.Huntington, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:	F.Rummens, M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health Inspectors:	G.E.Brown, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. A.G.Watmore, M.A.P.H.I.
Technical Assistant:	M.W.Raynor.
Articled Pupils:	M.J.Woodward. Miss Angela Smith (Until 30-9-66)
Rodent Officer:	H. Poole.
Rodent Operator:	N.J.Rogers.
Public Health Department Clerks:	Mrs.J.Wilson (Until 23-7-66) Mrs.J.Clarke (Commenced 21-3-66) Miss M.Thorpe. (Commenced 31-10-66)

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Chief Public Health Inspector:	T.B.Chaffe, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Smoke Inspector's Certificate.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:	C.W.R.Fisher, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector:	Miss J.C.Trevis (To: February, 1966) J. Pullin. (From: July, 1966)
Pupil Public Health Inspector:	J. Pullin. (To: June, 1966) M.E.Luckett. (From: September, 1966)
Pest Officer:	G. O. Townley.
Public Health Department Clerk:	Miss M.C.Lovell.

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Engineer, Surveyor and
Chief Health Inspector: H.F.Critchley, F.F.S., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.,
M.Inst.P.H.E.
Health Inspectors: C.G.Howell, F.R.S.H.,M.A.P.H.I., D.R.I.P.H.H.,
D.I.S.A.A.
D.C.Ind, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
B.L.Breakwell, M.A.P.H.I.
Student Health Inspector: J.K.Davenport.
Building Inspectors: W.H. Ryan and C.M.Partridge.
Engineering Assistant: M.E.Fletcher.
Depot Superintendent: L. Backhouse.
Assistant Superintendent: F.E.Bloodworth. (To: 31-7-66)
E.J.Ladbrook. (From: 1-10-66)
Pests Officer: S. Jones. (To: 30-6-66)
D. Jones. (From: 8-8-66)
Clerk/Shorthand Typists: Mrs.V.Gurr: Mrs.S.E.Solomon (To:31-8-66)
Mrs.R.Allen (To:29-9-66)
Miss S.Yost (From:22-8-66)
Mrs.A.Mills (From: 19-9-66)

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All other Members of the Council.

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Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:	A. Denman, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
Deputy Surveyor and Public Health Inspector:	L.G.James, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H. (Until 3-7-66)
Public Health Inspector and Assistant Surveyors:	A.T.Pepper (From 1-8-66) P.W.E.Bird, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Pests Officer:	P.W.E.Bird, in addition to his normal duties of Public Health Inspector.
Clerk:	Miss J.E.Gannaway.

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Chief Public Health Inspector: G.G.Critchley, F.R.S.H. , F.A.P.H.I.
Public Health Inspectors: T.H.Portlock, M.A.P.H.I.
J.M.Sharp, M.A.P.H.I.
Pupil: R.H.J.Webb (To 30-11-66)
Temporary Technical Assistant: Miss A.M.Smith (From 1-12-66)
Pests Officer & General Assistant: J.H.R.Matthews.
Public Health Department Clerks: Mrs. J.Turk (To 14-10-66)
Mrs. K.Belcher (To 17-6-66)
Mrs.S.E.Solomon (From 1-9-66)
Miss H. Winstone (From 6-9-66 to 27-12-66)
Miss S. Green (From 12-12-66)

MEDICAL OFFICER'S INTRODUCTION.

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1966.

Although it is customary to think nowadays that Public Health has radically changed from the days of its birth in the last century when its main concern was with the prevention of Infectious Disease, nevertheless considerable time is still spent by your Officers on this same subject to-day. In the section on Infectious Diseases, reports are given of action in connection with Typhoid Fever, Anthrax, Paratyphoid Fever, Tuberculosis, and Smallpox. In all these Diseases modern medicine has provided potent protection, but nevertheless we still require the co-operation of the individual to ensure that these effective measures are applied, and it is still necessary for the Public Health Department to be ready to prevent, if possible, any isolated case from starting an outbreak. Travellers should always ensure that they are fully protected against infections likely to be encountered at the places they are proposing to visit. This is not merely for their own protection but also in the interests of their home community to which, otherwise, they may quite possibly import hazards of Smallpox or Typhoid.

I want now very briefly to draw attention to two aspects of Public Health which evoke contrasting views which might well be epitomised by the two verses of the following poem:

"What seest thou, in yonder desert plain, large, vague and void,
I see a city bright with glittering streets,
I hear the hum of myriad engine beats,
What seest thou, I see a desert plain, large, vague and void."

"What seest thou in yonder human face, pale, frail and small,
I see a human soul by tragedy worn thin,
I read a page of poetry and sin,
What seest thou, I see a human face, pale, frail and small."

The population is growing very rapidly in our Districts, rather more in some areas than in others, but over the Division it is growing at a rate of over 3,000 per year. This represents about a thousand family units on average, i.e. a thousand houses. Have we considered sufficiently the impact of a thousand extra houses, year in and year out, on the pattern of our countryside? This is a countryside of small market towns with villages in the hinterland. The main towns of Stroud, Dursley, Nailsworth and Thornbury each have individual characteristics, and many of the outlying villages possess an individuality of their own. Can these characteristics and individuality be preserved in the face of the steady all over growth? Ought certain towns and villages be selected for growth and others left with no increase in housing? Can hamlets be planned out or planned to remain at the present level, or perhaps built up into new villages? Living in the country can imply a liking for the country way of life, or it may merely result from a job in the country needing close habitation to the work, or at worst merely necessity, this being the only house that the occupant could find at the relevant time.

Young people like to have a certain amount of entertainment at hand, but, on the other hand, we must remember that there are comparatively few young people that do not find some form of transport available. The working population must have means of getting to and from work, old people need help and companionship. If we provide homes in the countryside, in the villages and hamlets all these points must be borne in mind.

The scenic aspect of the countryside is the concern of everyone, but who is best situated to handle the responsibility of preserving what is good and characteristic of our countryside while at the same time allowing legitimate and necessary development? I feel that the District Councils should have a more active part to play in planning of their Districts so that County uniformity is avoided though obviously there must be some overall planning for an area larger than a County District. However, if Districts were told to expect over the next decade a population growth of say X thousands and a certain volume of industrial growth, would it not be desirable then to leave the District Council to plan how this growth and development should take place within its own District. The District Councils, if they are to play an active part in the planning and distribution of population and industrial growth in their Districts, need more information on what people really desire. To some people a district is just an area on a map, a collection of green belts, white land, of building estates, infilling and industrial estates; but to others it is a mixture of charming villages and towns, of farms and farm buildings, and of people who like to live, some in isolation, and others in neighbourly communities; an area full of life and vigour, but nevertheless preserving its old charm. "What seest thou in yonder desert plain?"

I feel it is urgent for Districts to appraise their areas, and plan village development and town development in the light of this appraisal and then co-ordinate their plans with public transport, shops, entertainment, and sources of work; and if one district plans quite differently from the next so much the better for the variety of our countryside.

Two views of a human being seem to emerge in our local authority services, according to whether he is regarded as a council house tenant, refuse maker and ratepayer, or as an individual needing welfare, a father or mother of children needing child clinics, ante-natal clinics, child guidance, national assistance, home helps, and so on.

The first service sees him as a steady consumer of goods and services, which, as likely as not, he will destroy or abuse or mishandle and consequently providers of these services do not see people so much as individuals but as classes of consumers; out of 2,000 tenants say, 25 are problem families, 50 lose their dustbins, a 100 will not dig their gardens, 200 fail to pay their rates, and so on. A conformist is the ideal and a non-conformer is wrong, not different for some specific reason, but wrong, and our reaction is to make him conform rather than to see why he is not conforming. When, however, the individual is surveyed as a client for welfare services, the client is "always in the right"; he behaves foolishly, carelessly, improvidently, but he has a reason in his subconscious for such behaviour. He lights

fires in the dustbin, chops down the bannisters and burns them, but then how could he do otherwise has he not got a great aunt who was a psychopath, or was his mother not frightened by a mouse in her youth, and so on. So he is pitied, helped and understood, his tragedy is gathered to our bosom and welfare heals it all. Unfortunately, in our present organisation of local government, these contrasting services are provided by different councils so there is no tendency for the exaggerations of each to redress those of the other, and we get the somewhat uneasy relationship which sometimes exists between County and District. We need much more to evaluate the whole man and all his domestic needs; it would indeed be good for all the Services and all Officers in Local Government if the Domicillary Services were united under the District Councils of the future.

The Report in subsequent pages, I hope, gives us the statistics of all the work that has been accomplished by your Health Departments during the year and will, I hope, show that much has been completed. I would, however, like to draw attention to a few points which I feel need more attention in the future.

Litter continues to destroy the amenities of our beauty spots. Could more be done in collaboration perhaps with Highway Authorities to help keep the country clear of litter?

We have not made sufficient progress with Main Road sanitation yet. There is one mobile toilet unit provided in the Division, which has proved very useful. I wonder whether more of these units would be helpful for stationing, say, at roadsides or beauty spots in the summer?

Noise is intruding increasingly on the rural scene, and I do think we must pay more attention to the control of noise nuisance, especially so in view of the rapid growth of the population. In most cases noise can be suppressed, it is only a matter of cost, and the community must weigh carefully the cost of preventing a noise nuisance against possibly the cost in loss of amenity of allowing it to continue.

There are still certain sections of the community that need cheap housing, and, in view of modern costs, it is becoming increasingly difficult to supply houses for this section of the community. This is a problem that particularly affects the areas of very rapid growth where housing is having to be provided in large measure, all at the relatively high recent costs. It would seem that only by some really wide range differential rent scheme can the needs of the needy be met.

With these remarks, Mr. Chairman, I would close; with my sincere thanks to all Chairmen, Health Committees and Councils for their unfailing support during the year, and also to my Officers and Colleagues for their ever ready collaboration and help.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

R.E.A.S.HANSEN.

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DIARY, 1966.

JANUARY:

Stroud Rural: Ministry approval received for building of 100 Council houses at Doverow, Stonehouse.

Nailsworth: A scheme was prepared for the periodic painting of Council houses.

A decision was held with representatives of the River Board, the County Council, the Water Board and Industry on the general question of flood preventions.

Stroud Urban: Medical Officer of Health reported that a Family Planning Clinic was to be started in Stroud.

Loan sanction received from Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the extension of the Painswick Valley Trunk Sewer.

FEBRUARY:

Stroud Rural: Mr.B.L.Breakwell commenced duties with the Council as Additional Public Health Inspector (Housing)

Nailsworth: A report was made on the lack of progress on the installation of "piped television" at Lawnside.

MARCH:

Stroud Rural: The Public Health Committee resolved to provide hand washing facilities on new refuse collection vehicles and to offer, as an amenity, the weekly laundering of boiler suits issued to depot employees.

Nailsworth: The Medical Officer of Health and Chief Public Health Inspector reported on the revised arrangements operating at Hilliers Bacon Curing Company Limited under which the management had provided additional assistance to enable each Inspector to take a break in turn while at the same time maintaining the efficiency of the Meat Inspection Service.

APRIL:

Stroud Rural: Completion of Horsley sewer contract eliminating a number of septic tanks which had previously caused a public health nuisance.

Nailsworth: Details of an Anti-Litter campaign was received and a quantity of suitable posters were ordered.

The Council agreed to sponsor Mr.C. McGrory in connection with his practical training to obtain a Public Health Inspector's qualification.

Stroud Urban: Medical Officer of Health reported on Stroud General Hospital.

Engineer and Surveyor reported that disposal of refuse for the Stroud Urban, Stroud Rural and Nailsworth Urban Districts had commenced at Far Hill, Cainscross Road.

Home Safety Exhibition at Subscription Rooms.

MAY:

Stroud Rural: The Council took its first prosecution against the occupier of a Shop for contravention of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. The Defendant was fined £2. on each of three offences.

Nailsworth: Long term planning of new Housing Construction was considered. It was resolved to recommend the District Development Committee to make available as soon as possible sites for (a) the provision of single bedroomed dwellings and (b) a further old peoples' scheme with a Warden's dwelling.

JUNE:

Stroud Rural: Collapse of portion of main sewer at Painswick. Television pictures of interior of sewer taken by specialist firm.

Mr.S.Jones, Rodent Operator, retired due to ill health and his duties were taken over by his son, Mr.D.Jones.

Nailsworth: Mr.L.James left the establishment. Mr.A.T.G.Pepper was appointed in his place.

Stroud Urban: Chief Public Health Inspector submitted report on action taken in regard to noise nuisances at Lightpill.

Public Health Committee considered question of control of Mobile Traders and referred it to the Gloucestershire U.D.Cs. Association.

The Public Health Committee agreed in principle to the siting and erection of a temporary pre-fabricated convenience at Cainscross.

JULY:

Stroud Rural: An invitation from the Royal Society of Health to a meeting on Food Hygiene at Cardiff was attended by two members of the Public Health Committee and two of the Public Health Inspectors.

The Assistant Superintendent, Mr.F.E.Bloodworth, resigned.

Nailsworth: The Surveyor reported that the houses at Lawnside were completed. The Contractors promised the completion of roadworks and garages by 22nd August, 1966.

Stroud Urban: The Public Health Committee agreed to institute proceedings concerning the sale of an article of food under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Prosecution successful.

AUGUST:

Stroud Rural: Mrs.S.E.Solomon, Clerk/Shorthand Typist left to take up employment with the Stroud Urban District Council. Her post was filled by Miss S. Yost from the 22nd August.

Nailsworth: Mr.A.T.G.Pepper took up his appointment as Public Health Inspector/Assistant Surveyor.

SEPTEMBER:

Stroud Rural: Mrs. R.Allen, Clerk/Shorthand Typist retired. Mrs.A Mills was appointed on the 19th September to replace Mrs. Allen.

Nailsworth: The Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966 were considered and as a result it was agreed that the Chief Public Health Inspector make enquiries concerning the sponsorship of Trainee Meat Inspector.

OCTOBER:

Stroud Rural: Mr. E.Ladbrook commenced his duties as Assistant Depot Superintendent.

Extra street sweeping and trial paper sack scheme for refuse collection authorised at the Maisonettes Estate, Stonehouse, in an endeavour to keep the estate free of litter.

Nailsworth: An Aberfan Appeal Fund was launched. Donations would be received at the Town Hall and local Banks.

Stroud Urban: The Council resolved to accept a policy of the central treatment of sewage disposal at Stanley Downton.

NOVEMBER:

Stroud Rural: Petition received from objectors to proposed Refuse Disposal Tip at Ebley.

Tenders approved for France Lynch Sewerage Scheme.

Nailsworth: Nailsworth Valley Sewer: A financial analysis of the Consultants' investigations and report into alternative sewerage arrangements was considered.

It was decided to support the combined scheme subject to prior agreement with Stroud Rural District Council on an equitable apportionment of the capital cost.

Stroud Urban: Extension of Painswick Valley Trunk Sewer completed.

DECEMBER:

Stroud Rural: Work on the extension to the main sewer at Eastcombe was commenced.

The Council resolved to oppose the applications for renewal of Justices Licences at the next Brewster Sessions in respect of two licensed premises on the grounds that they are structurally deficient.

Mr.C.M.Partridge, Building Inspector, resigned.

Nailsworth: Tests showed that the town's sewers were free from rats and the Council gave preliminary consideration to the provision of an additional length of sewer at Pinfarthings.

Stroud Urban: The Public Health Committee gave authority for a scheme to be made and submitted to the Minister under Section 22 of the Housing Act, 1961, as amended by Section 70 of the Housing Act, 1964, to enable the Council to compile and maintain a Register of Houses in Multiple Occupation.

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G E N E R A L S T A T I S T I C S .

The General Statistics of the Area show the continued population growth with particular emphasis in the southern part of the District.

A reduction in the total number of inhabited properties for the Stroud Rural District is due to the reappraisal of the figure for Caravans which in previous years has included holiday caravans but this year takes account only of residential caravans.

There is also an increase in the number of licensed premises, despite the closure of some old and unsatisfactory public houses.

The rise in rateable value in Thornbury is, of course, linked with the industrial development in that District, such as the Nuclear Power Station at Oldbury, as well as the extensive building of residential accommodation.

Although all the Councils have virtually completed the provision of piped mains water throughout their District, the few remaining private supplies still give us concern because it is very difficult to maintain a private supply at the bacteriological standards required to-day. With food poisoning tending, if anything, to increase and often to be inexplicable as far as its origins go we cannot be happy to have in the District sources of water supply liable to faecal contamination.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF DISTRICT:

TABLE 1.

	Central Division	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Area of District	127,391 acres	61,337 acres	26,639 acres	35,038 acres	1,598 acres	2,779 acres
Estimated Population (mid-1966)	109,050	37,900	19,980	29,030	3,790	18,350
Number of inhabited properties	37,880	13,241	6,675	10,282	1,370	6,312
Number of inhabitants per property	2.98	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.01	2.91
Rateable value at 31/12/66	£3,742,215	£1,394,671	£557,838	£943,554	£128,348	£717,804
Sum represented by ld. Rate	£16,000 approx.	£5,994	£2,280	£3,880	£500	£2,877
Number of Council Houses	8,543	3,004	1,710	1,930	292	1,607
Number of Requisitioned Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Council Houses (last year's figures in brackets) (22.1)	22.5	26.3 (20.9)	25.3 (26.1)	18.3 (18.7)	21.3 (18.26)	25.5 (25.1)

POPULATIONS OF DISTRICTS:

TABLE 2.

Year	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
1931	75,058	18,059	13,217	27,402	3,127	13,753
1951	89,185	25,848	16,985	26,790	3,632	15,930
1961	96,670	30,900	18,320	27,390	3,710	17,360
1962	99,140	30,970	18,650	28,200	3,700	17,620
1963	99,916	31,500	18,970	27,886	3,760	17,800
1964	103,610	33,940	19,260	28,620	3,760	18,030
1965	106,120	35,690	19,650	28,790	3,760	18,230
1966	109,050	37,900	19,980	29,030	3,790	18,350
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN EACH INTERVAL:						
1931 - 1951	5% (.5% per annum)	43% (2.1% per annum)	29% (1.4% per annum)	No increase	16% (0.8% per annum)	1.6% (0.08% per annum)
1951 - 1961	8% (.8% per annum)	20.2% (2% per annum)	8% (.8% per annum)	3% (0.3% per annum)	2% (0.2% per annum)	9% (0.9% per annum)
1961 - 1962	2.5% per annum	4% per annum	1.8% per annum	3% per annum	No increase	1.5% per annum
1962 - 1963	0.8% per annum	10.7% per annum	1.8% per annum	No increase	2% per annum	1.1% per annum
1963 - 1964	3.6% per annum	7.7% per annum	2.5% per annum	2.5% per annum	No increase	1.5% per annum
1964 - 1965	2.4% per annum	4.9% per annum	1.9% per annum	0.6% per annum	No increase	1.1% per annum
1965 - 1966	2.6% per annum	5.8% per annum	1.6% per annum	0.8% per annum	0.7% per annum	0.6% per annum

TYPES OF INHABITED PROPERTIES:

TABLE 3.

	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Houses	34,168	10,607	6,345	9,766	1,318	6,132
Farms	1,256	783	169	274	5	25
Houses and Shops	583	188	127	136	36	96
Public Houses	249	69	39	86	11	44
Caravans	1,328	1,204	84	20	5	15
TOTAL:	37,585	12,851	6,765	10,282	1,375	6,312
Percentage served by mains water		97% approx.	99%	94%	97.6%	99.5%
Percentage served by mains sewers, and Council properties discharging into small Disposal Plants		70% approx.	88%	75.3%	83%	98%

S O C I A L C O N D I T I O N S .

No new type of industry has come into the District during the year. The interplay of industry in human living has, however, continued to produce its problems. Industry affects the environment visibly by its presence and in spite of skilful architectural design and disguise, usually it is to the detriment of the visual amenity. Industry also affects the environment by its discharges and waste products. In this District we have had smoke and fume nuisance in several areas. Dust emission from a Coal Depot has caused annoyance to the local population. Smuts from oil burning appliances have also had to be dealt with. The problem of liquid discharges, trade effluents, in the sewers, has needed constant vigilance, and in the case of Stanley Downton Sewage Works, the engagement of a chemist to deal with the problem. Tipping of foundry sand has continued as before in the district with no difficulty arising therefrom.

Mr. Hawthorne, Manager of the Stroud Ministry of Labour Office, has kindly supplied the following notes on conditions appertaining to the Stroud area during the year, for which I am very grateful.

"Up to the middle of the year the pattern was that of previous years, with the unemployed register continuing at a very low level and the main problem being one of labour supply.

In common with the rest of the country, however, we were affected by the Squeeze and Freeze and the number of jobless people rose steadily from July onwards. In addition several firms found it necessary to cut back production and to place their employees on short time working.

However, Stroud with its remarkable diversity of industry was cushioned from the worst effects. The unemployed rate remained well below the National average, all the young people leaving school were satisfactorily placed in jobs, very few redundancies were enforced and by the end of the year all the short time working had ceased. Demand for labour continued at a relatively high figure with 137 vacancies for men and 111 for women being outstanding in December, 1966. Skilled engineering tradesmen in particular continue to be greatly sought after and the supply never meets the demand."

VITAL STATISTICS.

These Statistics show that the tide of natural increase is still flowing strongly in the south of the Division. This combines with immigration to the area to produce a spectacular population rise. Thornbury is the only District with a Birth Area Comparability Factor below 1, which emphasizes the essential difference in the population structure in that District compared with further north. All the other population tables tend to illustrate this same feature.

Illegitimacy is not significantly different from last year. The causes of illegitimacy are not always known. It is known that the rate is higher amongst girls of low intelligence but by no means confined to that group. I would think that the girl who really wants to become an unmarried mother must be extremely rare. I have only known one who steadfastly maintained that she wanted children but did not want to be married. Personal insecurity and the lack of love in the home from which the illegitimate mother comes undoubtedly play a part. Finally, perhaps, we cannot exclude society's more permissive attitude to sex in general as a subsidiary cause. I am not sure that the provision of contraceptives to the unmarried will make a very significant impact on the illegitimacy rate. The average girl is fully aware of the very real disadvantages of illegitimacy for her offspring and herself and also of the difficulties that can arise in her personal relationship from a too easy promiscuity.

The mortality rate for illegitimate babies shows that these infants still face a significantly higher mortality risk than the legitimate child.

The figures for the causes of death are comparable with the national figures though the death rate from lung cancer shows a slight fall this year in the Division. It is, of course, still higher than any year except 1965, however, and this fall is almost certainly a transient fluctuation I fear, rather than a reversal of the trend.

The only population group to show a reversal in the rising tide of mortality from Lung Cancer has, of course, been the Doctors' group which has also shown the biggest collective drop in the habit of cigarette smoking.

With the medical profession showing that this trend can be reversed by a reduction in cigarette smoking it is to be hoped that the population in general will follow suit.

TABLE SHOWING MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000:

TABLE 4.

	England & Wales	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Total Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	19.0	20.6	19.7	18.8	23.9	47.6	15.5
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total legitimate live births		19.3	17.4	16.7	22.4	52.6	16.6
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total illegitimate live births		44.2	62.5	55.5	52.6	Nil	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (under 4 weeks) per 1,000 total live births	12.9	13.7	13.5	10.7	13.0	47.6	12.4
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (under 1 week) per 1,000 total live births	11.1	12.8	13.5	10.7	13.0	31.7	9.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births & Deaths under 1 week combined) per 1,000 total live and still births	26.3	29.7	36.5	21.4	25.7	46.8	21.1

TOTAL BIRTHS IN ALL AREAS:

TABLE 5.

	England & Wales.	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
<u>Total Births:</u>	850,000 (estimated)	2179	963	371	460	63	322
Male		1125	489	201	240	34	161
Female		1054	474	170	220	29	161
<u>Legitimate Births:</u>							
Total		2066	915	353	441	57	300
Male		1074	465	193	229	32	155
Female		992	450	160	212	25	145
<u>Illegitimate Births:</u>							
Total		113	48	18	19	6	22
Male		51	24	8	11	2	6
Female		62	24	10	8	4	16
<u>Illegitimate Live Births % of total Live Births</u>		5.2%	4.9%	4.8%	4.1%	9.5%	6.9%
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population.	17.7	19.98	25.4	18.5	15.8	16.6	17.4
Comparability Factor			0.93	1.10	1.10	1.18	1.04
Corrected Birth Rate			23.62	20.35	17.38	19.59	18.096

TABLE SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY (Under one Year)

TABLE 6.

	England & Wales.	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
<u>Total Infant Deaths</u>							
Under 1 year	16,147	45	19	7	11	3	5
" 1 month		30	13	4	6	3	4
" 1 week		28	13	4	6	2	3
<u>Legitimate Infant Deaths</u>							
Under 1 year		40	16	6	10	3	5
" 1 month		26	11	3	5	3	4
" 1 week		24	11	3	5	2	3
<u>Illegitimate Infant Deaths</u>							
Under 1 year		5	3	1	1	-	-
" 1 month		4	2	1	1	-	-
" 1 week		4	2	1	1	-	-
<u>Still Births</u>							
Total	13,300	38	23	4	6	1	4
Legitimate		33	21	4	5	1	2
Illegitimate		5	2	-	1	-	2
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live Births	15.4	17.4	23.7	10.7	13.1	15.8	12.4

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE per 1,000 Population.

	England & Wales.	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Total Deaths	563,626	1184	324	225	369	48	218
Male Deaths		635	182	121	191	23	118
Female Deaths		549	142	104	178	25	100
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid- year population.		10.8	8.5	11.2	12.3	12.6	11.8
Comparability Factor			1.28	1.08	0.94	0.95	0.84
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population.	11.7		10.88	12.09	11.56	11.97	9.91

CAUSES OF DEATH:

TABLE 8.

	Thornbury			Dursley			Stroud R.			Nailsworth			Stroud U.		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other Infective & parasitic Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm of Stomach	4	1	5	2	2	4	4	1	5	-	-	1	4	-	4
11. Malignant Neoplasm of Lung & Bronchus	9	1	10	5	1	6	16	4	20	2	8	2	-	-	8
12. Malignant Neoplasm of Breast	-	6	6	-	4	4	-	10	10	-	-	2	-	-	2
13. Malignant Neoplasm of Uterus	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	20	14	34	7	9	16	23	16	39	3	13	14	27	1	27
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
16. Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	26	33	59	25	16	41	25	23	48	3	9	17	26	-	26
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	42	11	53	38	15	53	50	34	85	4	6	10	29	12	41
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	6	6	12	1	4	5	-	3	3	-	-	-	2	-	2
20. Other Heart Disease	17	34	51	9	24	33	14	30	44	1	18	17	35	-	35
21. Other Circulatory Disease	4	2	6	6	6	12	6	7	13	1	6	1	7	-	7
22. Influenza	3	2	5	1	-	1	3	1	4	1	1	-	1	-	1
23. Pneumonia	10	5	15	4	5	9	6	10	16	3	6	9	15	-	15
24. Bronchitis	11	2	13	5	5	10	7	1	8	1	7	1	8	-	8
25. Other Disease of Respiratory System	-	3	3	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	1	2	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	4	1	5	-	5
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	4	4	8	3	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	2	-	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	14	26	8	6	14	13	15	28	4	9	11	20	-	20
33. Motor vehicle accidents	6	-	6	4	1	5	4	4	8	-	2	-	2	-	2
34. All other Accidents	5	1	6	-	4	4	4	1	5	-	-	4	4	-	4
35. Suicide	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	2	4	-	1	-	1	-	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	182	142	324	121	104	225	191	178	369	23	25	48	118	100	218

CARDIO-VASCULAR DEATHS:

TABLE 2.

Year	Central Area		Thornbury		Dursley		Stroud Rural		Nailsworth		Stroud Urban	
	No. of Deaths	Pop.	No. of Deaths	Pop.	No. of Deaths	Pop.	No. of Deaths	Pop.	No. of Deaths	Pop.	No. of Deaths	Pop.
1957	583	91,110	201	26,690	96	17,290	168	27,270	25	3,700	93	16,160
1958	577	91,200	182	26,850	85	17,150	175	27,250	19	3,710	116	16,240
1959	581	92,281	147	27,801	116	17,270	182	27,240	16	3,720	120	16,250
1960	586	94,940	177	27,940	89	17,600	188	27,300	27	3,720	105	16,380
1961	595	97,480	183	30,900	103	18,320	173	27,390	21	3,710	115	17,360
1962	606	99,140	165	30,790	92	18,650	192	28,200	30	3,700	127	17,620
1963	665	99,916	175	31,500	117	18,970	208	27,886	18	3,760	147	17,800
1964	617	103,610	188	33,940	92	19,260	203	28,620	29	3,760	105	18,030
1965	630	106,120	180	35,690	106	19,650	184	28,790	28	3,760	132	18,230
1966	654	109,050	181	37,900	144	19,980	193	29,030	25	3,790	111	18,350

TABLE 10.

DEATHS FROM CANCER: (LUNG CANCER DEATHS IN BRACKETS)

Year	Central Area		Thornbury		Dursley		Stroud Rural		Nailsworth		Stroud Urban	
	No. of Deaths	Pop.	No. of Deaths	Pop.	No. of Deaths	Pop.	No. of Deaths	Pop.	No. of Deaths	Pop.	No. of Deaths	Pop.
1957	174 (33)	91,110	61 (11)	26,690	24 (4)	17,290	54 (11)	27,270	7 (3)	3,700	28 (4)	16,160
1958	208 (20)	91,200	45 (5)	26,850	29 (4)	17,150	95 (7)	27,250	6 (1)	3,710	33 (3)	16,240
1959	177 (41)	92,281	43 (8)	27,801	27 (3)	17,270	59 (18)	27,240	9 (5)	3,720	39 (7)	16,250
1960	193 (29)	94,940	54 (8)	27,940	32 (5)	17,600	69 (8)	27,300	8 (1)	3,720	30 (7)	16,380
1961	189 (45)	97,480	41 (10)	30,900	34 (7)	18,320	79 (18)	27,390	8 (2)	3,710	27 (8)	17,360
1962	196 (42)	99,140	42 (12)	30,970	31 (6)	18,650	77 (14)	28,200	8 (2)	3,700	38 (8)	17,620
1963	218 (43)	99,916	70 (15)	31,500	40 (1)	18,970	71 (16)	27,886	9 (4)	3,760	28 (7)	17,800
1964	216 (39)	103,610	68 (16)	33,940	35 (6)	19,260	60 (4)	28,620	7 (-)	3,760	46 (13)	18,030
1965	213 (51)	106,120	50 (13)	35,690	37 (9)	19,650	73 (14)	28,790	5 (3)	3,760	48 (12)	18,230
1966	214 (46)	109,050	55 (10)	37,900	31 (6)	19,980	76 (20)	29,030	9 (2)	3,790	43 (8)	18,350

I N F E C T I O U S D I S E A S E .

This was a non-epidemic year for Measles, but even so the Division experienced 1,349 cases of Measles, actually 154 more cases than the previous year. The use of a Measles Vaccine is now a definite possibility. An effective regime is being developed involving the use of a killed vaccine first, followed by injections of attenuated vaccine. It is hoped that a good high immunity will be provided that will be lifelong.

There appears to be some increase in Whooping Cough recently. A new strain of organism is possibly responsible; investigations into this and the possible need for a change in the constitution of the vaccines we are using is being undertaken by the Medical Research Council. The dangerous age for Whooping Cough is in early infancy and it seems that the best protection will be a really effective vaccine that can give a lasting immunity. The Schoolchild will thus be protected and so not bring the disease home to the infant sibling too young for effective protection.

During this year typhoid contacts were under active surveillance, following a case of typhoid occurring in one member of a holiday group from the Nailsworth District. Food handlers were involved. Despite the tiresome necessity to keep healthy people off work, however, I received most willing co-operation from all concerned and we were finally able to obtain satisfactory clearance specimens from the individuals and declare the incident closed on the 31st October with no further cases.

During the holiday season one or two cases of people travelling without valid International Vaccination Certificates were reported for surveillance, but I am glad to say that in no case did any even suspected smallpox develop.

One case of Human Anthrax occurred following the handling of imported bones. A full investigation of the channel of infection was carried out and the Port Health Authority co-operated to ensure adequate cleansing of vehicles used for this purpose in the future. A vaccine is available for workers in trades exposed to the risk of Anthrax but it involves an annual injection. Anthrax also occurred in an animal discovered after death in November. Following notification the contacts were visited and received prophylactic injections from their own Doctor.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

TABLE 11.

Infectious Disease	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban	Central Area
Measles	428	264	218	19	420	1,349
Scarlet Fever	6	31	6	3	3	49
Whooping Cough	1	-	26	26	24	77
Pneumonia	-	-	5	1	-	6
Erysipelas	2	-	2	3	1	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	5	3	1	11
Dysentery	32	5	1	-	2	40
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	1
	472	300	263	55	451	1,541

TUBERCULOSIS .

The Register shows no significant change in the year but it is pleasing to record that there were no deaths from any form of Tuberculosis throughout the year. This is the first time that this has been achieved and may perhaps be taken as a milestone passed in the conquest of this Disease. However, we are still receiving notifications of new cases and this reflects the general pattern that death from Tuberculosis is largely preventable but there is still a significant incidence of the disease occurring, possibly due to a reservoir of infection amongst older people. A case of Tuberculosis occurred in contact with a Sunday School and 49 contacts were skin tested, and, of these, 3 were followed up by the Chest Clinic; but no cases directly attributable to the initial case were discovered.

TUBERCULOSIS:

TABLE 12.

	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
<u>On Register at 31/12/65:</u>						
Pulmonary	432)	122)	66)	121)	9)	114)
Non-Pulmonary	131) 563	45) 167	21) 87	37) 158	2) 11	26) 140
<u>New Cases:</u>						
Pulmonary	20)	3)	2)	7)	-)	8)
Non-Pulmonary	4) 24	1) 4	2) 4	-) 7	-) -	1) 9
<u>Transfers-In:</u>						
Pulmonary	13)	3)	1)	7)	-)	2)
Non-Pulmonary	-) 13	-) 3	-) 1	-) 7	-) -	-) 2
<u>Total Removals:</u>						
Pulmonary	31)	10)	11)	5)	-)	5)
Non-Pulmonary	12) 43	2) 12	7) 18	2) 7	-) -	1) 6
<u>On Register at 31-12-66:</u>						
Pulmonary	434)	118)	58)	130)	9)	119)
Non-Pulmonary	123) 557	44) 162	16) 74	35) 165	2) 11	26) 145

NEW NOTIFICATIONS AND TRANSFERS-IN:

TABLE 13.

(i) PULMONARY:

0 - 14 years	M	1)	-)	1)	-)	-)
	F	1) 2	-) -	-) 1	1) 1	-) -
15 - 24 years	M	4)	-)	1)	1)	2)
	F	4) 8	-) -	-) 1	2) 3	-) 4
25 - 44 years	M	9)	2)	1)	3)	3)
	F	6) 15	3) 5	-) 1	3) 6	-) 3
45 - 64 years	M	3)	1)	-)	1)	1)
	F	1) 4	-) 1	-) -	1) 2	-) 1
65 years & over	M	2)	-)	-)	1)	1)
	F	2) 4	-) -	-) -	1) 2	1) 2
TOTAL:	M	19)	3)	3)	6)	7)
	F	14) 33	3) 6	-) 3	8) 14	-) 10

(ii) NON-PULMONARY:

		Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
0 - 14 years	M	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)
	F	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)
15 - 24 years	M	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)
	F	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)
25 - 44 years	M	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)
	F	2)	1)	1)	-)	-)	-)
45 - 64 years	M	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)
	F	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)
65 years and over	M	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)
	F	2)	-)	1)	-)	-)	1)
TOTAL	M	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)	-)
	F	4)	1)	2)	-)	-)	1)

NEW CASES EXCLUDING TRANSFERS-IN:

TABLE 14.

Pulmonary	20	3	2	7	-	8
Non-Pulmonary	4	1	2	-	-	1
TOTAL	24	4	4	7	-	9

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS:

TABLE 15.

Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. C. G. P R O G R A M M E .

The Table gives the list of B.C.G. inoculations carried out in the Division. This shows an increase in the number of children handled over the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that this year we have a fall in the percentage of positive children amongst those tested.

Central Division:

No.invited	No.acceptances	Positive	Negative	B.C.G.Vac.	Strong Positive
1,583	1,388	207	891	890	39

Percentage of 'Positive' children of those tested - 14.8%

M A S S R A D I O G R A P H Y P R O G R A M M E .

This is an essential part of the Anti-tuberculosis campaign, but also, of course, has a considerable relevance to the early detection of other Lung Disease, and some Heart Conditions. The accompanying tables give the figures insofar as they are available.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY:

Session held at:	No. Surveyed			Abnormalities detected		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
<u>Bedford St. Car Park, Stroud (Public)</u>	773	1,033	1,806			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis				2	4	6
T.B. requiring Observation				-	1	1
Healed Pulmonary Tuberculosis				-	2	2
Acquired Cardiac Lesion				5	3	8
Bacterial & Virus Infection of Lungs				2	4	6
Bi-Apical Fibrosis				1	-	1
Bronchial Carcinoma				1	-	1
Bronchitis & Emphysema				2	1	3
Emphysema in an Asthmatic				1	-	1
Carcinoma of the Pleura				-	1	1
Catarrhal Changes				-	1	1
Dorsal Scoliosis				-	1	1
Elevated Right Diaphragm				-	1	1
Hodgkins' Disease				1	-	1
Previous Pleurisy & Effusion				1	-	1
Sarcoidosis				-	1	1
Springwater Cyst				1	-	1
<u>May Lane Bus Station, Dursley (Public)</u>	266	380	646			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
T.B. requiring Observation				1	1	2
Bacterial & Virus Infection of Lungs				-	1	1
Benign Tumours				-	1	1
Pleurisy & Pneumonitis				1	-	1
Hypertension, Chr. Bronchitis, Pneumoconiosis & Fibrotic Shadow				1	-	1
<u>Health Centre, Wotton-Under-Edge (Public)</u>	174	207	381			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis				2	-	2
Healed Pulmonary Tuberculosis				1	1	2
Artefact				-	1	1
<u>Salter Street, Berkeley (Public)</u>	30	61	91			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Healed Pulmonary Tuberculosis				1	-	1
<u>Car Park, Minchinhampton (Public)</u>	25	32	57			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Healed Pulmonary Tuberculosis				-	1	1
Acquired Cardiac Lesion				-	1	1
<u>Stroud Piano Co., Woodchester</u>	67	12	79			
<u>Tubbs, Lewis & Co., Wotton-Under-Edge</u>	98	132	230			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Prominent Right Hilum				1	-	1
<u>Cotswold Collotype, Wotton-Under-Edge</u>	54	46	100			
<u>Mawdsley's Ltd., Dursley</u>	277	81	358			

Mass Radiography Survey (Continued)

Session held at:	No. Surveyed			Abnormalities detected		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
<u>Hunt & Winterbotham Ltd., Cam</u>	137	109	246	-	-	-
<u>Johnny Walker Ltd., Charfield</u>	19	4	23	-	-	-
<u>H.M.Prison, Leyhill</u>	179	8	187			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Healed Pulmonary Tuberculosis				1	-	1
Acquired Cardiac Lesions				1	-	1
Bacterial & Virus Infection of Lungs				1	-	1
Bronchitis				1	-	1
<u>'Southfield' Old Peoples Home, Stroud</u>	10	24	34	-	-	-
<u>George Kent Ltd., Stroud</u>	57	15	72	-	-	-
<u>Marling & Evans Ltd., Stroud</u>	127	101	228			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Bacterial & Virus Infection of Lung				1	-	1
<u>Daniels Ltd., Stroud</u>	443	68	511			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Healed Pulmonary Tuberculosis				1	-	1
Bacterial & Virus Infection of Lungs				1	-	1
<u>B.P.Plastics Ltd., Stroud</u>	262	107	369			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Bronchiectasis				-	1	1
<u>'The Willows' O.P.Home, Eastington</u>	30	28	58	-	-	-
<u>Eastington Park, O.P.Home, Eastington</u>	42	24	66	-	-	-
<u>Wycliffe College, Stonehouse</u>	286	33	319	-	-	-
<u>'Oaklands' O.P.Home, Almondsbury</u>	12	27	39			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Nodular Fibrosis				1	-	1
<u>Pressboard Ltd., Nailsworth</u>	71	42	113			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Tuberculosis requiring Observation				1	-	1
<u>Hoffman's Ltd., Stonehouse</u>	938	190	1,128			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis				-	1	1
Acquired Cardiac Lesion				1	-	1
Bacterial & Virus Infection of Lungs				1	1	2
Pneumoconiosis + P.M.F.				1	-	1
Number examined in Central Area	4,377	2,764	7,141	37	30	67
" " Gloucestershire	19,297	13,851	33,148	338	169	507

INNOCULATIONS.

	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban	Central Area	County
Children born in 1966	963	371	460	63	322	1,992	10,400
% vaccinated against Smallpox	3.5%	3.2%	9.6%	14.3%	5.3%	6.8%	4.9%
% immunised against Diphtheria	39.0%	40.7%	42.8%	49.2%	35.7%	43.6%	Cheltenham Borough figures not available.
% immunised against Whooping Cough	37.9%	40.7%	42.6%	49.2%	35.6%	42.9%	
% immunised against Tetanus	39.0%	40.7%	42.8%	49.2%	35.7%	43.6%	

The figures for inoculations are fairly satisfactory, the percentage of babies inoculated could perhaps be higher but in considering the percentage under 1 year it has to be realised that infants under 3 months are too young for inoculation anyway, although they are included in the statistics of those under 1. A truer picture of the willingness of parents to have their children inoculated might be given if we reduce the total infants under 1 year by a quarter and then express the percentage inoculated as a percentage of the remaining three-quarters; we then obtain the following figures which show a better response from those invited.

Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud R.	Nailsworth	Stroud U.
54%	53%	58%	63%	48%

Even these figures underestimate the final acceptances as they do not include any children who complete the programme after 1 year of age.

Vaccination is of course now not advised for children under 1 year of age.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION - Year ended 31st December, 1966.

District	Under 1 year		1 year		2 - 4 years		5 - 14 years		15 years plus		Total	
	Vac.	Re-vac.	Vac.	Re-vac.	Vac.	Re-vac.	Vac.	Re-vac.	Vac.	Re-vac.	Vac.	Re-vac.
Thornbury	34(5)	-	373(97)	-	105(26)	6	55(1)	17	3	4(3)	570(129)	27(3)
Dursley	12	-	130	-	30	-	2	-	-	-	174	-
Stroud Rural	44(22)	-	154(84)	-	59(26)	2(1)	16	6(1)	-	1(1)	273(132)	9(3)
Nailsworth	9	-	22	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	35	-
Stroud Urban	17(5)	-	98(6)	-	26(16)	-	11(3)	1	1	1(1)	153(93)	2(1)
Total in Central Area	116(32)	-	777(187)	-	221(68)	8(1)	87(4)	24(1)	4	6(5)	1205(354)	38(7)
Total In County	515(138)	-	4083(1407)	4(2)	1249(300)	40(8)	400(42)	282(29)	32(14)	61(32)	6279(1901)	387(71)

Figures in brackets denotes done at L.A.Clinics and included in totals.

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION - INJECTIONS for year ended 31st December, 1966.

PRIMARY INJECTIONS	Under 1 year			1 year			2 - 3 years			4 - 16 years			Total		
	G.P.	L.A.	Total	G.P.	L.A.	Total	G.P.	L.A.	Total	G.P.	L.A.	Total	G.P.	L.A.	Total
Thornbury	160	205	365	169	151	320	21	3	24	9	2	11	359	361	720
Dursley	91	60	151	88	56	144	5	19	24	2	8	10	186	143	329
Stroud Rural	68	128	196	74	176	250	15	17	32	3	1	4	160	322	482
Nailsworth	28	3	31	10	4	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	40	7	47
Stroud Urban	34	79	113	31	49	80	7	3	10	2	1	3	74	132	206
Total in Central Area	381	475	856	372	436	808	49	42	91	17	12	29	819	965	1784
Total in County exc.Cheltenham Bor.	1439	2085	3524	1683	2043	3726	224	179	403	45	26	71	3391	4333	7724
BOOSTER INJECTIONS															
Thornbury	-	-	-	45	84	129	129	101	230	60	8	68	234	193	427
Dursley	-	-	-	20	45	65	62	58	120	28	2	30	110	105	215
Stroud Rural	-	-	-	30	113	143	79	194	273	51	10	61	160	317	477
Nailsworth	-	-	-	6	1	7	16	4	20	23	1	24	45	6	51
Stroud Urban	-	-	-	21	54	75	22	82	104	16	4	20	59	140	199
Total in Central Area	-	-	-	122	297	419	308	439	747	178	25	203	608	761	1369
Total in County exc.Cheltenham Bor.	-	-	-	582	1205	1787	1498	1844	3342	857	151	1008	2937	3200	6137

TETANUS IMMUNISATION - INJECTIONS for year ended 31st December, 1966.

TETANUS IMMUNISATION - INJECTIONS for year ended 31st December, 1960.

PRIMARY INJECTIONS	Under 1 year		1 year	2 - 3 years		4 - 16 years		Total						
	G.P.	L.A.		Total	G.P.	L.A.	Total	G.P.	L.A.	Total				
Thornbury	161	215	376	169	157	326	21	6	27	119 (78)	128 (78)	360	497 (78)	857 (78)
Dursley	91	60	151	88	57 (1)	145 (1)	6	19	25	23 (9)	25 (9)	187	159 (10)	346 (10)
Stroud Rural	68	129	197	75	179	254	15	18	33	40 (20)	67 (25)	185 (5)	366 (20)	551 (25)
Nailsworth	28	3	31	10	4	14	1	-	1	1 (1)	2 (1)	40	8 (1)	48 (1)
Stroud Urban	35	80	115	32	49	81	8	4	12	47 (37)	53 (41)	81 (4)	180 (37)	261 (41)
Total in Central Area	383	487	870	374	446 (1)	820 (1)	51	47	98	230 (145)	275 (154)	853 (9)	1210 (146)	2063 (155)
Total in County exc.Cheltenham Bor.	1445	2106	3551	1668	2070 (1)	3758 (1)	229	214	443	132 (51)	1401 (788)	3494 (51)	5659 (738)	9153 (789)

BOOSTER INJECTIONS

Thornbury	-	-	-	45	87	132	130	117	247	87	895 (4)	982 (4)	262 (4)	1361 (4)
Dursley	-	-	-	20	45	65	62	59	121	31 (3)	240 (3)	271 (6)	113 (3)	457 (6)
Stroud Rural	-	-	-	30	115	145	79	198	277	73 (7)	370 (7)	443 (14)	182 (7)	865 (14)
Nailsworth	-	-	-	6	1	7	16	4	20	26	7	33	48	60
Stroud Urban	-	-	-	21	55	76	22	82	104	20	156 (12)	176 (12)	63 (12)	356 (12)
Total in Central Area	-	-	-	122	303	425	309	460	769	237 (10)	1668 (26)	1905 (36)	668 (10)	3099 (36)
Total in County ex.Cheltenham Bor.	-	-	-	588	1220	1808	1511	1951	3462	1148 (26)	7851 (83)	8999 (109)	3247 (26)	14269 (109)

(The figures in brackets are for Tetanus only and are included in Totals.)

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - INJECTIONS for year ended 31st December, 1966.

<u>PRIMARY INJECTIONS:</u>		Under 1 year	1 year	2 - 3 years	4 - 15 years	Total
<u>DIPHTHERIA:</u>						
Stroud Urban	L.A.	-	-	-	2	2
Total in Central Area.	L.A.	-	-	-	2	2
<u>TRIPLE ANTIGEN:</u>						
Thornbury	G.P.	160	169	21	9	359
	L.A.	205	151	3	2	361
Dursley	G.P.	73	38	1	2	114
	L.A.	60	56	19	8	143
Stroud Rural	G.P.	67	67	15	3	152
	L.A.	128	176	17	1	322
Nailsworth	G.P.	27	6	1	1	35
	L.A.	3	4	-	-	7
Stroud Urban	G.P.	34	28	6	1	69
	L.A.	79	49	3	1	132
Total in Central Area	G.P.	361	308	44	16	729
	L.A.	475	436	42	12	965
Total in County, ex.Cheltenham Boro.	G.P.	1368	1495	214	42	3119
	L.A.	2085(1)	2043(1)	179(1)	26	4333(3)
		(inc. 3 D/Wh.Cough)				
<u>DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS:</u>						
Thornbury	G.P.	1	-	-	-	1
	L.A.	10	6	3	39	58
Dursley	G.P.	-	-	1	-	1
	L.A.	-	-	-	6	6
Stroud Rural	G.P.	-	1	-	19	20
	L.A.	1	3	1	19	24
Nailsworth	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	-	-
Stroud Urban	G.P.	1	1	1	-	3
	L.A.	1	-	1	9	11
Total in Central Area	G.P.	2	2	2	19	25
	L.A.	12	9	5	73	99
Total in County ex.Cheltenham Boro.	G.P.	6	5	6	35	52
	L.A.	22	27	36	506	591

<u>QUADRUPLE INJECTIONS:</u>		Under 1	1 year	2 - 3 years	4 - 16 years	Total
Thornbury	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
Dursley	G.P.	18	50	4	-	72
Stroud Rural	G.P.	1	7	-	-	8
Nailsworth	G.P.	1	4	-	-	5
Stroud Urban	G.P.	-	3	1	1	5
Total in Central Area.	G.P.	20	64	5	1	90
Total in County exc. Cheltenham Boro.	G.P.	71	188	9	4	272
<u>BOOSTER INJECTIONS:</u>						
<u>DIPHTHERIA:</u>						
Thornbury	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	78	78
Dursley	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	9	9
Stroud Rural	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	35	35
Nailsworth	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	-	-
Stroud Urban	G.P.	-	-	-	3	3
	L.A.	-	-	-	58	58
Total in Central Area	G.P.	-	-	-	3	3
	L.A.	-	-	-	180	180
Total in County exc. Cheltenham Boro.	G.P.	-	-	1	11	12
	L.A.	-	2	151	640	793
<u>TRIPLE ANTIGEN:</u>						
Thornbury	G.P.	-	45	129	60	234
	L.A.	-	84	101	8	193
Dursley	G.P.	-	14	23	7	44
	L.A.	-	45	58	2	105
Stroud Rural	G.P.	-	30	78	51	159
	L.A.	-	113	194	10	317
Nailsworth	G.P.	-	6	14	23	43
	L.A.	-	1	4	1	6
Stroud Urban	G.P.	-	21	20	14	55
	L.A.	-	54	82	4	140
Total in Central Area.	G.P.	-	116	264	155	535
	L.A.	-	297	439	25	761
Total in County exc. Cheltenham Boro.	G.P.	-	571	1387	827	2785
	L.A.	-	1205	1844(1)	151	3200(1)
		(inc. 1 D/Wh. Cough)				

BOOSTER INJECTIONS: (Cont)

<u>DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS:</u>		Under 1	1 year	2 - 3 years	4 - 16 years	Total
Thornbury	G.P.	-	-	1	27	28
	L.A.	-	3	16	883	902
Dursley	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	-	-
Stroud Rural	G.P.	-	-	-	15	15
	L.A.	-	2	4	353	359
Nailsworth	G.P.	-	-	-	3	3
	L.A.	-	-	-	6	6
Stroud Urban	G.P.	-	-	-	4	4
	L.A.	-	1	-	140	141
Total in Central Area	G.P.	-	-	1	49	50
	L.A.	-	6	20	1382	1408
Total in County ex. Cheltenham Bor.	G.P.	-	6	13	267	286
	L.A.	-	15	108	7617	7740
<u>QUADRUPLE:</u>						
Thornbury	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
Dursley	G.P.	-	6	39	21	66
Stroud Rural	G.P.	-	-	1	-	1
Nailsworth	G.P.	-	-	2	-	2
Stroud Urban	G.P.	-	-	2	2	4
Total in Central Area	G.P.	-	6	44	23	73
Total in County ex. Cheltenham Bor.	G.P.	-	11	111	30	152

A C C I D E N T S .

During the year only three accidents were reported under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, and these involved no negligence or liability, and no action was taken. Whether this Section of the Act is being fully complied with in reporting accidents is perhaps open to question, but I would not think that any serious accidents are unreported.

The Home Accidents for the area around Stroud probably are dealt with by the Casualty Department at the Stroud Hospital as regards a very high proportion of the minor accidents; poisonings, of course, should be taken straight to the Gloucester Accident Department and, therefore, would not feature frequently on the Stroud statistics; similarly, more serious accidents should be taken straight to the Central Accident Department, but with these limitations the statistics kindly provided by the Matron of Stroud Hospital are of considerable interest as they probably represent a fair cross section of some 70/80% of all the minor accidents that occur in the area.

They are reported to the Home Accident Committee in the Stroud area who

use the information in framing their publicity campaigns and as material in their talks and lectures on Home Safety. The Police and Fire Services also give valuable assistance to the work of this Committee, and I would like to see a similar Home Safety Committee operating in the South of the Division.

The following two tables show an analysis of the Accident figures from the Stroud Hospital Casualty Department. They show that about one-third of the minor accidents occur in the child population. It is also interesting to notice that 1% of all the accidents involve dogs; it is perhaps not always realised that dogs are very prone to snap at people they do not know and it is unwise to let small children play with dogs unless one is absolutely sure that the dog will not bite. This high incidence of dog bites perhaps deserves wider publicity. There was also a significant number of accidents to housewives from opening tins.

The poisoning cases reported involved Junior Aspirin in two cases and Phenobarbitone in one.

1966	Total	0 - 5 years	5 - 15 years	15-65 years	Over 65	Burns, Scalds	Falls	Poison-ing	Others (Dog Bites in brackets)
1st Quarter	147	46	22	64	15	16	56	5	70 (9)
2nd Quarter	160	66	30	54	10	13	46	4	97 (14)
3rd Quarter	163	60	34	56	13	22	47	3	91 (17)
4th Quarter	108	36	12	45	15	13	34	2	59 (10)
Total	578	208	98	219	53	64	183	14	317 (50)

HEALTH EDUCATION .

Health Education has been concerned especially with smoking and health, personal relationships, public health generally and, in particular, food handling, and the various aspects of food hygiene. All Departments have been concerned with the work both on formal and informal occasions.

The County Council Health Education Department has supplied visual aids whenever requested and we are very grateful for this help. Increasingly we have been approaching Schools and are grateful for the opportunities to talk to the young people that they provide. Stroud High School for Girls had a series of eight talks as part of their syllabus from a member of the staff of the Stroud Urban District. Other talks have also been held in Junior and Senior Schools throughout the Division.

DURSLEY PHYSIOTHERAPY CENTRE .

The following Report on the work of the above Centre has been kindly supplied by Mr.G.C.Brown, Physiotherapist-in-charge:

"During the year 612 patients made 6,088 attendances and received a total of 12,578 treatments. There were 563 new cases and 49 remained under treatment from 1965.

The average weekly number of patients was 67 and attendances were 117.

Comparison with the figures for 1965 shows an increase of 66 new cases, 425 attendances, and 1,202 treatments.

These figures are the highest recorded, and undoubtedly reflect the increase in the local population.

Of the total number treated, 144 were private patients referred by their own Doctors and Consultants, 13 were treated under the arrangements existing with the Dursley and Cam Football Clubs, 7 as ex gratia patients and the remaining 448 cases under the National Health Service by arrangement with the South Western Regional Hospital Board.

The National Health Service patients were referred by the Consultants at the Hospitals at Gloucester, Stroud, Standish, Tetbury, Berkeley, Bristol, Bath, Southmead, Frenchay, Cossham, Winford, Cheltenham, and the Orthopaedic Clinic at Norman Hill, Dursley. Of these, the greatest number of 234 were referred through the Gloucester Hospitals Group, and show a decrease of 2; the second largest group of 135 patients came through the Bristol Hospital, an increase of 71. There were 30 patients referred from the Clinic at Norman Hill, Dursley.

At the weekly evening Clinics, there were 691 attendances, when 60 patients received 1,452 treatments. These figures show an all round increase on those for last year and prove that these evening clinics are very necessary and fulfill an important service for an ever increasing number of patients who find it difficult, and in some cases impossible, to attend during the day.

A study of the analysis of conditions treated shows that the spinal joint conditions were, once again, the largest number, followed by fractures, arthritic conditions and minor injuries in that order.

A feature of treatment much more frequently requested is that of the cerebral vascular accident cases now referred for treatment by modern physiotherapeutic techniques. This is a tedious procedure, requiring patient and specialised application of muscle re-education to individual symptoms, each patient needing long personal attention.

Transportation of patients has been satisfactory. Emergency calls on the Ambulance Services has resulted in a few cancellations of such cases. More often than for some years, the Hospital Car Services have been used to relieve the Ambulances, and this has generally resulted in a faster service and a quicker return of patients to their homes after treatment.

The Hospital Car Service would appear to be the most satisfactory transport for all patients where it is needed, apart from those cases who must, because of their particular circumstances, travel by ambulance and require the assistance of the ambulance crews.

Equipment remains in good order generally, but the replacement of one Wax Bath, one Electrical treatment Unit, and one Short Wave Diathermy Unit must be anticipated in due course. These items represent a possible total expenditure of approximately £500.

The Medical Loan Service, maintained by Miss Woodward, has made 103 loans during the year. This equipment is replaced as necessary either by local purchase, or more frequently from store at B.R.C.S. Headquarters, Stroud.

I would like to pay tribute to the Staff for their work during the year. Without their help I could not possibly have coped with this ever increasing volume of work, and retained the confidence of the many Consultants who refer their patients here for treatment."

Classification of Conditions treated at the Dursley Physiotherapy
Clinic during 1966.

Arthritic	59	Gynaecological	4
Spinal	175	Miscellaneous	18
Deformities	6	Major Injuries	6
Shoulder	33	Skin	6
Hip	6	Chest	11
Knee	24	Elbow	3
Foot	21	Ear, Nose and Throat	9
Cerebral	10	Fractures of all Kinds	66
Neurological	29	Dislocations	5
Minor Injuries		55	

H O U S I N G A N D S L U M C L E A R A N C E .

The following tables show the position with regard to Improvement Grants and the Councils' Waiting Lists. The interpretation of Waiting Lists is always difficult. Assuming a 30% inflation for various reasons can we, I wonder, be satisfied with 50/100 people in each District waiting for accommodation. How urgently do they need the home and what effect does it lack have on the long term relationship of say a young husband and wife? Perhaps a more helpful figure would be to know how long people have to wait before they are housed. A point that requires careful watching by your Health Inspectors is a tendency to let houses in Multiple Occupation often with a lowering of standards for all the occupants. It is essential that Health Departments compel all people using houses in this way to comply with the best possible statutory standards that can be enforced; in particular, I think, if immigrants are helped to live up to a satisfactory local standard here this will lessen the antagonism that sometimes is engendered against them because they are alleged to have lowered the standards of a District.

H O U S I N G W A I T I N G L I S T S .

	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
No. waiting per 1,000 population	19.7	13.3	13.93	40.0	20.8
No. waiting per 100 properties	5.1	3.7	4.73	11.5	6.06
Old People	129	103	86	49	94
General List	485	164	318	111	288
Total on Lists	614	267	404	260	382

I M P R O V E M E N T G R A N T S .

District	Number completed since commencement of Scheme		Number completed during 1966		Total as % of inhabited properties
	Discretionary	Standard	Discretionary	Standard	
Thornbury	634	338	54	48	8.3
Dursley	452	224	23	19	9.9
Stroud Rural	531	468	28	53	12.4
Nailsworth	63	41	4	8	7.6
Stroud Urban	240	778	36	16	16.1
Central Area	1,920	1,849	145	144	9.9

TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN DEALING WITH UNFIT HOUSES IN THE FIVE DISTRICTS FORMING THE CENTRAL AREA OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Position as at 31st December, 1966.

	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
(a) Estimated number of houses in the area (as returned to the Minister in 1955)	809	234	450	120	374
(b) Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice.	213	260	438	67	273
(c) Total number of unfit houses.	1021	494	888	187	647
(d) Number of houses demolished.	202	201	312	11	312
(e) Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders and those in Confirmed Clearance Areas but not as yet demolished)	225	105	362	83	147
(f) Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants)	610	83	214	20	128
(g) Total number dealt with to date.	947	389	888	114	587
(h) Percentage of total dealt with.	92.7%	78.7%	100%	60.9%	90.7%

W A T E R S U P P L Y .

I am indebted to the Engineer of the North West Gloucestershire Water Board for the following report which is relevant to the water supply in the north and centre of this Division. In his report, mention is made of the problem that occasionally arises especially in hot weather, from the discolouration of the water and the deposit of manganese in the water. This has proved a most difficult problem for the Water Chemists throughout the country, if not throughout the world, as we are increasingly using river water now. It does, however, seem that a solution has been found which can be implemented at Tewkesbury to remove practically all the manganese from the water before it goes into the distribution system. Once the necessary equipment can be installed to do this, progress can be made with the clearing up in the distribution mains of the manganese deposited there. It is unfortunate that certain areas seem particularly badly affected by this problem, mainly in the summertime, but the Water Board are alive to this problem and they are prepared to take every possible remedial measure in a short term context pending the final eradication of the problem.

Report of the Engineer to the North West Gloucestershire Water Board.

- " (a) The water supply in the areas has been satisfactory in chemical and bacteriological quality.
- (b) Bacteriological examinations were made of the raw and final waters from all sources which supply the Stroud and Nailsworth Urban Districts and Stroud, Hornbury and Dursley Rural Districts. A summary of these examinations is as follows:

Source	Raw Water			Final Water		
	No.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory or doubtful	No.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory or doubtful.
Longridge	14	13	1	-	-	-
Chalford	16	16	0	17	17	0
Valley Works	16	13	3	17	15	2
Gathering grounds	13	1	12	14	14	0
Gainey's Well	15	5	10	16	15	1
Gig's Mill	11	0	11	13	12	1
Caswell	14	7	7	16	16	0
Millend	13	11	2	15	15	0
Coombe	19	8	11	14	14	0
Tewkesbury	183	0	183	906	893	13

Additionally, 274 bacteriological samples were taken from consumers' premises within the areas concerned and of these 13 proved to be of doubtful quality; of these, 11 were cleared on a re-examination. Two related to the unsatisfactory nature of lengthy service pipes to farm buildings.

Chemical reports in respect of 30 source samples and 22 consumer samples have been submitted to you, as routine.

- (c) The supplied water has no plumbo-solvent action.

(d) Incidents of contamination have been related entirely to discolouration due to corrosion and to manganese elevation. The former is rectified by the normal process of flushing, and it is believed that the problem of the latter is on the point of solution, although the final clearance of distribution mains must necessarily involve time.

(e) List of numbers of properties connected to the public main during 1966

Stroud Urban District 169

Nailsworth Urban District 75

Stroud Rural District: 272

Bisley 25

Chalford 35

Cranham 4

Kings Stanley 10

Leonard Stanley 1

Minchinhampton 58

Miserden 2

Painswick 16

Randwick 13

Rodborough 23

Stonehouse 41

Thrupp 3

Whiteshill 37

Woodchester 4

Thornbury Rural District 31

Alkington 1

Berkeley 27

Ham and Stone 1

Hinton 2

Dursley Rural District: 167

Cam 41

Coaley 1

Dursley 68

North Nibley 3

Nymphsfield 1

Slimbridge 8

Stinchcombe 5

Uley 3

Wotton-Under-Edge 37

TOTAL: 714

(f) List of Water Mains laid during 1966.

	Size	Length Yards.	Total Yards.
<u>Stroud Urban District</u>	9"	164	1981
	4"	910	
	3"	907	
<u>Nailsworth Urban District</u>	4"	303	415
	3"	112	
<u>Stroud Rural District</u>			3301
Bisley	3"	330	
Chalford	3"	387	
Kings Stanley	4"	26	
	3"	11	
Minchinhampton	4"	322	
	3"	539	
Painswick	4"	124	
	3"	130	
Randwick	3"	590	
Stonehouse	4"	75	
	3"	75	
Thrupp	4"	140	
	3"	552	
<u>Dursley Rural District</u>			819
Cam	4"	88	
Dursley	4"	484	
	3"	69	
Uley	4"	15	
Wotton-Under-Edge	4"	127	
	3"	30	
<u>Thornbury Rural District</u>		Nil	6510
		TOTAL:	

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

No major developments in the treatment plant of the District have taken place during the year. Details of schemes in progress for extending main sewers throughout the area are given under the individual environmental reports of the Councils.

It was pleasing to learn from Mr. Boothman, the Works Manager of Stanley Downton Sewage Disposal Works, that the effluent from that Works has now consistently reached a very satisfactory standard, well above that required by the River Board based on the Royal Commission's proposals.

The problem of a smell nuisance at the Kingswood Works continues to give trouble and requires further study in an effort to effect an improvement.

The continued use almost universally of flush W.Cs. with a less universal main sewage disposal system inevitably gives rise to the problem of polluted watercourses and ditches in the district. Such pollution is a serious problem in all the following areas:-

Painswick Valley, Slimbridge, North Nibley, Rangeworthy, Cromhall, Tytherington, Purton, Halmore, and Easter Compton.

L I C E N S E D P R E M I S E S .

The overall picture is one of steady improvement. The large breweries, we find, are very willing to co-operate in raising the hygiene standards of their public houses. Where the Inns are very old and unlikely to be used much they can be dealt with by closure. We have agreed to accept simpler improvements in some rural public houses, for instance, sanitary blocks outside the public house and not accessible from within have been accepted as reasonable provision for a very rural house. Although the national financial difficulties have slowed down the impetus this year, nevertheless I feel satisfied with the progress made during the year. The meetings with the Brewery Management continued to be held twice a year and these discussions, I think, form a fruitful liaison between the industry and the local authorities.

N A T I O N A L A S S I S T A N C E A C T . C O M P U L S O R Y R E M O V A L .

No compulsory removals have been required this year, either under the National Assistance Act or under the Public Health Act.

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S A N D T H A N K S .

Once again in our work we have been assisted by all neighbouring Councils and many of the statutory and voluntary organisations upon which we depend for specialist advice. As well as the local Public Health Laboratories at Bristol and Gloucester, we also had occasion to receive assistance from Collindale, the Central Public Health Laboratory. To all these organisations and individuals I am pleased to record our gratitude and thanks.

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RURAL DISTRICT.

Thornbury is so busy growing that so far some of the amenities of a large population have not been provided. Also perhaps being comparatively near Bristol there has been a tendency to rely on the facilities provided there. However, with modern traffic conditions it is desirable to provide for peoples' needs outside big city centres. Thornbury urgently needs recreational facilities; it needs a big hall suitable for events; it needs increased facilities for sport and an indoor heated all the year round swimming pool. There may also be scope for a workshop, this could be used by elderly people to provide interest and occupation and also by young people for the development and furtherance of their hobbies; I would like to see workshops as part of any and every youth centre development.

Another project that is perhaps worthy of study is the provision of a Crematorium.

I have included a report by Mr. Cannon, the new Housing Manager, as it is always interesting to see how the old problems we have been living with strikes someone coming afresh to the scene.

The opening of the Severn Bridge was the great event of the year, but its significance would perhaps be better reviewed in the setting of a decade than in just one year. The significance of the Bridge to Thornbury District will not be clear for some time, although one may well speculate on its effect on shopping, markets, travel, house prices and so on. If the pattern is set for busy cross channel travel it may well be that before so long a second means of crossing the river will be needed in the District. Both as a stimulus to, and a consequence of, increased industrial development in the Sharpness area, such a bridge may well be the answer.

REPORT BY MR. B.O.CANNON, HOUSING MANAGER, ON HOUSING
IN THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT.

I have been invited in this report to make some comment on housing within the Rural District, having taken up my appointment here in September, 1966. With the growth of local authority housing, most Councils have appointed Housing Managers to be responsible for the allocation of tenancies and the care and management of their estates, including the welfare of the families occupying the dwellings. Management is basically the same in all areas but policy and general administration vary and it is here that I have found some differences, this being my first experience with a Rural authority after working in Boroughs.

Administration:

The rapid development at Thornbury and Patchway has put a good deal of pressure on the Housing Department and, whilst some administrative improvements have been carried out in recent months, it is clear that in future more attention will have to be given to care and control of Estates, particularly the larger ones. More also has to be done for the elderly and those tenants seeking help and advice on welfare matters. We appear to know little or nothing regarding the overcrowding or under-occupation of Council dwellings in the area and early consideration will be given to the preparation of a property terrier which will set out essential details about each dwelling and provide information about the occupants. Such information is needed from time to time to ensure that each property is used to the best advantage and to assess the housing needs of a particular Parish or the District as a whole.

Waiting List and Allocation of Tenancies:

Despite the number of dwellings that have been provided, there is still a formidable waiting list but I think that at least a third of the applicants can be disregarded due to wastage by movement and those making other arrangements for accommodation in the area. It is interesting to note that a remarkable number of applicants live within the City of Bristol and, because of employment or former residence in the Thornbury District, they have made application to this Authority because they are of the opinion that their chances of obtaining a Council house are better here - in fact, there are some who have been refused admittance to the Bristol waiting list because they are not considered to be in housing need.

The system of grouping several Parishes together to form a Lettings Committee area is an improvement on the usual Rural practice of keeping the waiting list in Parish order, but, since opinions and policy may vary slightly within those Committees and the demand for accommodation differs widely, it is quite possible for anomalies to arise from area to area. The consideration of applicants by name and personal circumstances has certain merits, as it enables Members to put forward cases which they know are in need of accommodation. On the other hand, there are applicants who are reluctant to "push" their case and, unless everyone is careful, it is possible for applicants with housing need to be overlooked. I have, therefore, felt it my duty to put before each Lettings Committee a full list of applicants and I have been

impressed at the time Members have given to the consideration of the cases and of their desire to re-house as many as possible.

Problem Families:

Industrial growth, caravan sites and other contributory causes have brought certain problem families to the area. Some have been re-housed and no doubt serious consideration will also have to be given to other cases, particularly if such families are displaced by the Council action in acquiring sites, etc. To bring about at least some improvements these families need regular supervision from the start, both by our own Officers and certain of the County Officers. The provision of a small number of specially acquired properties for these families may well also be considered necessary.

Rents and Arrears of Rent:

Throughout the District, rents vary widely. Tenants occupying houses not yet modernised are still paying less than £2. per week (inclusive of rates) whilst those in the latest built houses are paying £4.12s. 0d. a week (inclusive of rates). Garages are, of course, extra. It is, no doubt, right that those without amenities should not be expected to pay high rents but, even after modernisation has taken place, the increase in rent is not excessive and, as some of the occupants are not low wage earners, it might be said that there is room for some rent increases on these houses and on other dwellings built up to about 1965. The rent structure and the present rebate scheme may well be reviewed if those with the greatest financial need are to receive help and not be denied the right to live in good housing accommodation.

The arrears of rent are, of course, very high for an Authority of this size. There is evidence that families in the dearer houses at Thornbury and Patchway find it difficult to manage. Social Welfare to help stop the breakdown of families and to prevent homelessness and hardship is often needed in some of these cases but, unfortunately, the gentle approach does little to reduce the large amount outstanding quickly and, in order to impress upon tenants the urgency and seriousness of the matter, a much firmer action has to be taken. Demands for payment by a given date, the use of the Bailiff and the threat of the serving of notice to quit brings about an improvement and I fear that this policy will have to continue until such time as the arrears are down to a more reasonable total. The use of such firm tactics does not completely prevent the housing staff from showing some tolerance and understanding of the tenants' problems and, in fact, this is being done when and where possible but, at the same time, it is made clear that the tenant must make every effort to meet his obligation regarding the payment of arrears.

Repairs and Maintenance. Care of Houses and Gardens, etc.

On the question of repairs and maintenance, I find that much has to be done to catch up on a back-log of work. Re-organisation of the Works Department, the introduction of Works Study and of a Preventive Maintenance Scheme will, it is hoped, ensure that a considerable improvement will be brought about. The Engineer and Surveyor is also making headway with the improvement and modernisation of older properties.

I feel that, in some areas, a fresh approach is needed to tenants to keep their houses and gardens in better order. There is room for improvement in the older houses, where the carting away of certain clutter and the removal of unsightly structures would have a remarkable effect. On the newer Estates - such as Streamleaze - more must be done to encourage the tenants to take pride in keeping the Estates in good order and appearance which it is possible to obtain with the open planning and grassed areas. A firm policy of the Council will, in time, help to promote a good landlord and tenant relationship which I am sure will be in the best interests of everyone.

B.O.Cannon.

Housing Manager.

12-7-67

Sewerage Schemes:

The programme for the provision of sewerage schemes continues to lag, and in consequence modernisation of dwellings is delayed. The Engineering Department is making good progress with the design of schemes, and it is to be hoped that the national financial problems and the restrictions on capital expenditure will not - as has happened so many times in the past - bring them to a halt.

Gamping:

Considerable problems continue to arise in connection with gamping and derelict. Conditions at many sites continue to be unsatisfactory, despite, in some cases, successful prosecutions. During the year there were a number of occasions when "removal" action had to be taken against groups of gypsies. Various recommendations have been put forward to finalise these problems, and I hope these will eventually be implemented by the Council.

Public Cleansing:

With the present trend of central heating, coupled with the increased bulk of refuse, the normal one bin per property is obviously inadequate. The standing of bins at the kerbside, with an assortment of containers alongside, is to be deplored. It is anticipated that the "Working Party" will make specific recommendations on these points.

Housing:

The opening of "Fenner Court", Berkeley, providing units of accommodation for elderly people marked a further phase in the Council's housing programme. Provision of similar units in other areas are planned, and will meet a long felt need. In general, the provision of new housing has been confined to large estate development in the principal centres. I am of opinion that there is a demand for smaller groups of development in the villages, and this would enable the occupants of unfit properties to be re-housed in their particular locality.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in making this contribution on environmental health to the Annual Report. This past year saw the commencement of a new phase in the activities of the Council, with the functioning of the separate Engineer and Surveyor's Department, under its new Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with myself as a Chief Officer responsible for Environmental Health and ancillary regulatory services. In the early months, the duties of the various Officers of the Department had to be adjusted, both in outlook and in functions, and after an initial period, these have been successfully achieved.

The activities of the Department now are referred to in more detail under the respective headings. I wish, however, to draw attention here to certain matters of general concern.

Sewerage Schemes:

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Camping:

Considerable problems continue to arise in connection with camping and caravans. Conditions at many sites continue to be unsatisfactory, despite, in some cases, successful prosecutions. During the year there were a number of occasions when "removal" action had to be taken against groups of gypsies. Various recommendations have been put forward to finalize these problems, and I hope these will eventually be implemented by the Council.

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The Ministry now require all new housing to be in accordance with "Parker Morris" standards, and this, coupled with rising costs, will ultimately lead to considerably higher rents, and result in the need for a new rent structure to be formulated. I understand that already some of the Lettings Committees are finding difficulty in selecting tenants capable of paying the rents of new houses. Unless there is some re-thinking, deserving cases will not be re-housed.

Severn Bridge:

This Report would, I feel, not be complete without mention being made of the outstanding event of the Official Opening of the Severn Bridge. This ceremony was performed on September 8th by Her Majesty The Queen accompanied by H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh. Our Chairman of the Council, Councillor D. J. Winstone, was honoured by being presented to Her Majesty, and in this, and many other ways, the occasion will be of historical interest.

The problems of making arrangements and providing for the needs of the many thousands of spectators worked smoothly, and all involved were to be congratulated.

In association with this occasion was the unveiling of a plaque and more informal opening of the Aust Service Area operated by Top Rank - a show piece among Service Stations.

Staff:

There were only small changes in staff during the year. The young lady sponsored for a degree course failed her examination, and in consequence resigned. The young qualified Inspector, Mr. R.J.Hill, resigned to take up an appointment with Bath City Council. Mrs. Wilson, senior clerk, resigned for domestic reasons, and her place was filled by the promotion of Mrs. J. Clarke, and the engagement of a new junior, Miss M. Thorpe.

In conclusion, I express my thanks to the Chairman, and Members of the Council, and in particular the Chairman, Dr. D. H. Fox, and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and for the loyalty and zeal of the staff.

R. HUNTINGTON.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Stokefield House,
Thornbury,
Bristol.

H O U S I N G .

Under this heading I would draw attention to the remarks I have made in the foreword (page 53). During the year there appears to have been a steady decline in house building, due in part to the restrictions on borrowing, and this appears to be following a national trend.

Improvement Grants - both Standard and Discretionary are continuing, and this is having effect on up-grading properties in the District as a whole. The Inspectorate are to be congratulated on the energy and zeal with which they are achieving this.

A start has been made on a Housing Survey. Already several of the smaller Parishes have been completed, and the dwellings categorized. The work is only proceeding slowly, as time and circumstances allow. It is hoped that this will produce a useful record, and enable a housing policy programme to be eventually formulated.

N O I S E .

Consequent upon the receipt of the Report of Dr.D.M.A.Mercer - the Consultant engaged by the Council, - agreed noise level limits were formulated for the industrial activities of several firms operating in the southern part of the District. A programme of monitoring has been operated at Patchway and Severn Beach. During the year, the Dawes Noise Level Meter was supplemented by the loan of a Noise Level Continuous Recorder. This latter instrument was found to be of considerable help, and it is obvious that further equipment is desirable if we are to continue with this work.

The industrial noise was well within the agreed limits, although readings taken enabled various sources of noise either to be eliminated or reduced. It was also successfully used to check upon other sources of complaints of noise and enabled advice to be given on measures to eliminate or reduce it to desirable levels.

A total of seventy readings were taken in all, and the scale given hereunder shows details of the readings taken from the major sources of complaint.

Imperial Chemical Industries:

Point	Average Readings dBA	Median	Readings 50/60 dBA	Readings 60/70 dBA	Above 70 dBA
1	53.4	60	17	3	1
2	44.8	49	6	1	1
3	46.5	48.5	13	-	-
4	40.8	41	3	-	-

Key: Point 1 - Entrance to I.C.I.Works - average reading 53.4 dBA
Point 2 - Triangle adjacent to Severn Gardens - average reading 44.8 dBA
Point 3 - Ableton Lane at the I.C.I.end - average reading 46.5 dBA
Point 4 - Church Road at the I.C.I. end - average reading 40.8 dBA

Bristol Siddeley Engines:

Point	Average Readings dBA	Median	Readings 50/60 dBA	Readings 60/70 dBA	Above 70 dBA
1	44.4	42	3	-	
2	50.7	49	5	2	
3	36.2	40	1	-	
4	39.3	41	1	-	

Key: Point 1 - Ravenscourt Road - Average reading 44.4 dBA
 Point 2 - Patchway Station - Average reading 50.7 dBA
 Point 3 - Corner of Station Road A.38 - Average reading 36.2 dBA
 Point 4 - Bridge, Station Road - Average reading 39.3 dBA

The Bristol Siddeley Engines Limited lay down levels as follows, which our Noise Consultant, Dr. D.M.A. Mercer, thought were reasonable and are well within the limits given in the Wilson Report:-

<u>Time</u>	<u>Maximum level in dBA in vicinity of nearest house.</u>
Daytime 7 a.m. - 6 p.m.	55
Evening 6 p.m. - 11 p.m.	40
24 hour criterion.	45

PEST CONTROL.

This service has continued to operate successfully. It has now been possible to complete the survey of all agricultural holdings, and where necessary treatment has been given on either a casual or contract basis.

The number of contracts has steadily increased by 30% although the value of contracts has only slightly increased. This latter is due to the cessation of some of the larger contracts by the closing down of businesses, and/or reductions in the value of contracts.

For the first time for very many years, it was necessary to deal with a complaint of infestation of bed bugs.

There appears to have been more than the usual seasonal increase in complaints of infestation of moles. Advice, and, where necessary, treatment was given. The usual chemicals have been supplemented by a new and successfully used trap.

Regular inspections of roadside lay-bys were carried out, and at one a major rat infestation was treated.

Schedule of Properties treated during the year 1966.

	<u>Type of Property.</u>	
	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
Number of properties in the District	12,000	530
Number of properties inspected following notification	665	134
Number infested by (a) Rats	320	52
(b) Mice	310	21

WATER SUPPLIES .

The water supplies in all parts of the District have been adequate in quantity, and satisfactory in quality.

The complaints of unsatisfactory taste and smell of mains water supplied by the Bristol Waterworks Company and originating from the canal source has now largely been overcome. The Water Company and its staff are to be congratulated upon the prompt attention which they give to complaints, and the strenuous efforts to bring about successful improvements.

Two small schemes of mains extensions have been promoted to afford mains supplies to isolated groups of dwellings where the original well supplies were proving inadequate. A scheme of obtaining capital contributions from the owners of benefiting properties enabled these uneconomical schemes to be put in hand.

During the year, seven samples of water were obtained. All these were mains supplies, and consequent upon complaints of taint, odour and/or discoloration.

CAMPING AND CARAVANS .

In my last years report, I referred to the County Survey on gypsies. The results of this were as follows:

<u>Area</u>	<u>No. of persons</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>No. of families</u>	<u>Families on site</u> <u>Licence approved</u> <u>by Local Authority</u>
	<u>(By age)</u>					
Gloucestershire	0.4	5.15	164	405	104	34
	57	105	243			

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 26/66 dealt in detail with this problem. The Gloucestershire County Council considered that three sites were needed in the Southern part of the County, at least one of which should be in Thornbury Rural District. The District Council agreed in principle to assist the County Council but despite repeated efforts, it has not yet been found possible to select a site which meets with the approval of the majority of the Council. Repeatedly in the earlier part of the year, action was taken, in co-operation with the police, to "pull off" groups of gypsy caravans. Although this problem bristles with difficulties it should not be impossible to find a solution, and it is to be hoped that it is not much longer delayed.

For a further year camping continued to take place on sites which had not been brought up to the conditions imposed in the Licences. Two successful prosecutions were taken. In one case a further prosecution is pending, and in the other steps are being taken to negotiate the acquisition of the site and others in the same area (Severn Beach) in order to secure the proper development with housing or as amenity areas.

During the year, one site provided for construction and industrial needs was closed down, and during the early part of 1967 two further sites are due to close.

The Council owned and operated site has continued to be fully occupied, and there is a continuous small waiting list. There is a steady trend for caravans' sizes to increase, and on a number of sites the large "mobile homes" form the preponderance of the accommodation.

The Inspectorate have had to spend a considerable part of their time on checking upon and controlling both authorized and unauthorized camping.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES.

As forecast at the end of last year, virtually all registered premises have been visited.

The registered premises now total: 240.

There are 1,107 persons employed; 720 of whom are female.

As has been found during previous years, there were a large number of contraventions, many of a minor character, the large majority of which have been remedied fairly quickly. There are several premises in which major works are required, and a reasonable time has been allowed without recourse to legal proceedings.

No complaints have been received from employees, and no applications for exemptions have been made.

Number of Accidents in 1966: 3.

None of these accidents were caused by negligence or failure to provide proper safety measures. No legal action has, therefore, been taken.

The survey of premises was continued. All registered premises were surveyed, and detailed reports prepared. In consequence of the survey, and due to the changing circumstances, additions and deletions were made to the register.

In the case of two shops, authority to prosecute was necessary before the various defects were remedied. In one case of an office similar action had to be taken before compliance was obtained.

It will be seen from the tables that there was a substantial increase in the number of visits and necessarily a corresponding increase in the number of re-visits.

Table of Defects:

Section of Act.	No. of Premises which have now complied.	No. of Premises still remaining to comply.
4. Cleanliness	40	1
5. Overcrowding	-	-
6. Temperature	60	28
7. Ventilation	13	1
8. Lighting	13	7
9. Sanitary Conveniences	75	3
10. Washing Facilities	23	19
11. Supply of Drinking Water	3	1
12. Accommodation for Clothing	4	1
13. Sitting Facilities)		
14. Seats for Sedentary Workers)...	22	3
15. Eating Facilities	-	-
16. Floors, Passages, Stairs	19	4
17. Fencing of Exposed Parts of Machinery.	12	9
24. First Aid General Provisions ...	48	22

Number of Visits made to:

1. Offices	69
2. Retail Shops	163
3. Warehouses	3
4. Catering Establishments	40
5. Canteens	3
6. Fuel Storage Depots	1
7. Re-visits	189

FOOD HYGIENE .

The Survey under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and in particular the detailed survey of food handling premises, have resulted generally in steadily improving conditions.

Food Hygiene Visits:

Food Shops including Bakeries:

Shops	104
Restaurants and Canteens	33
Food Preparing Premises	15
Licensed Premises	77
Market Stalls	6
Dairies and Milk Distributors..	8

Food Complaints:

Visits re complaints of food	4
Visits re contamination of food	6

The Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966, (operative as from 1st January, 1967) appear to have already had their effect on trades. In this District, the number of Mobile Shops has been reduced, and the travelling fishmongers virtually disappeared. Traders generally and especially butchers appear to be pre-packing goods in handy order sizes.

M E A T I N S P E C T I O N .

This continues to engage a considerable amount of the Inspectorates' time, including early morning visits each week to the local Bacon Factory. It is pleasing to report again 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered in the District.

P E T R O L E U M .

During the year a complete detailed survey was carried out of all garage and petroleum storage premises. This included the testing, by the use of an inert gas, of all tanks, pipe lines, etc., over fifteen years old. Of the thirty-eight tested, eight were found to be defective and needed replacing.

With a few exceptions, principally those old established and badly sited garages, the majority of premises are now complying with the Model Code and Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928.

However, as in other fields, these are changing times, and equipment which has been in regular use on the Continent and United States is now being introduced here. These modern practices, usually based on labour saving techniques, such as self service and latched delivery nozzles, can cause concern and difficulties in practice.

The results of the last year's survey are as follows:

<u>No. of Petroleum Licences currently in use.</u>	<u>No. of installations inspected and tested.</u>	<u>No. found unsatisfactory.</u>	<u>No. of Visits</u>	<u>No. of installations not complying when first visit was made.</u>
97	All inspected.	58	295	58
	38 pressure tested and			
	8 failed.			

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On occasions the benefit derived from Conferences is doubted by some persons but it is interesting to note that an idea obtained at an Association of Public Health Inspectors' Conference by Councillor Mr. L.G.C. Townsend, Vice-Chairman of the Council, has come to fruition; namely, that not only should Councils encourage others to improve their houses but that Councils should improve their older Council Houses. A few years ago Mr. Townsend put this idea to the Council quite forcibly, and at the end of the year under review some 317 older Council Houses had already been improved.

During the year it was interesting to note that Mr. Dimery had recommended the Council to take over the sewers of some Housing Estates by declaring them public sewers. I am sure that this is precisely what the appropriate Sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, intended. If these sewers are laid properly in the first instance there is no reason why they should not be taken over and maintained by the Council rather than the always administrative alternative of making each joint user, on a large estate for instance, jointly responsible.

There is nothing in the Report to which I would like to refer. I regret that the administration of the Council has been somewhat as we had intended. I have been very busy and have had a Staff short for some time. I have been away from the Council in February. We have had a very good year and the Council has done well in her new post.

DURSLEY

RURAL DISTRICT.

Knowing that our first year, Mr. John Hall, was to take his Final Examination in May, I thought it would be a good idea to have a vacant post filled. I have been very busy and have had a Staff short for some time. I have been away from the Council in February. We have had a very good year and the Council has done well in her new post.

Lastly, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you for your continued help and support.

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS R. CHAPPEL.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Council Offices,
Kingshill,
DURSLEY.

The Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1956, (operative as from 1st January, 1967) appear to have already had their effect on traders. In this District, the number of Mobile Shops has been reduced, and the travelling fishmongers virtually disappeared. Traders generally and especially butchers appear to be pre-packing goods in handy order sizes.

MEAT INSPECTION

This continues to engage a considerable amount of the Inspectorates' time, including early morning visits each week to the local Bacon Factory. It is pleasing to report again 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered in the District.

PETROLEUM

During the year a complete detailed survey was carried out of all garage and petroleum storage premises. This included the testing, by the use of a special device, of all petrol tanks in use. There is nothing in the Report to which I would draw the Committee's particular attention.

There have been no departures from the usual practice but the tables show that your Health Department has kept up a steady monitoring of the environmental conditions throughout the District.

I would like to think that in a year when financial stringencies are less acute we shall be able to make further progress with the provision of main road sanitation, and perhaps take further steps towards keeping our beauty spots clear of litter.

<u>No. of Petroleum licences currently in use.</u>	<u>No. of installations inspected and tested.</u>	<u>No. found unsatisfactory.</u>	<u>No. of Visits</u>	<u>No. of installations not complying when first visit was made.</u>
97	All inspected.	58	292	58
	38 pressure tested and 8 failed.			

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On occasions the benefit derived from Conferences is doubted by some persons but it is interesting to note that an idea obtained at an Association of Public Health Inspectors' Conference by Councillor Mr. L.G.C. Townsend, Vice-Chairman of the Council, has come to fruition; namely, that not only should Councils encourage others to improve their homes but that Councils should improve their older Council Houses. A few years ago Mr. Townsend put this idea to the Council quite forcibly, and at the end of the year under review some 317 older Council Houses had already been improved.

During the year it was interesting to note that Mr. Dimery had recommended the Council to take over the sewers of some Housing Estates by declaring them public sewers. I am sure that this is precisely what the appropriate Sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, intended. If these sewers are laid properly in the first instance there is no reason why they should not be taken over and maintained by the Council rather than the clumsy administrative alternative of making each joint user, on a large estate for instance, jointly responsible.

I regret that we were unable to make as much progress with the administration of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, as we had intended, but this was directly due to being one member of Staff short when, regrettably, Miss J.C. Trevis left the Department in February. We were sorry to lose Miss Trevis's services and wish her well in her new post.

Knowing that our first Pupil, Mr. John Pullin, was to take his Final Examination in July, the Council wisely decided not to fill the vacant post until the result of the examination was known. Mr. Pullin was successful, as we confidently expected, and was appointed.

I wish to thank the Engineer and Surveyor and the Housing Manager of this Council, as well as the Engineers to the North West Gloucestershire Water Board and the Bristol Waterworks Company for the contribution they have made to this report. I also thank other Colleagues for their help and the Staff of the Public Health Department for their continued hard work.

Lastly, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you for your continued help and support.

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS B. CHAFFE.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Council Offices,
Kingshill,
DURSLEY.

H O U S I N G .

Slum Clearance and Unfit Houses:

During the year 27 unfit houses were dealt with by Notices of Time and Place under the provisions of Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957.

An area of 6 houses were dealt with at Troytown, Cam, and in this instance the Council preferred to deal with them by way of individual Notices under Section 16 rather than by Clearance procedure.

The number demolished was 12, and the number closed 9.

As a result of routine inspections a further 47 unfit houses have been added to the total of those to be dealt with, and at the end of the year we had dealt with 78.7% of the estimated total of unfit houses. (Details are shown in the comprehensive table at the front of the Report which covers the five Districts forming the Central Area of Gloucestershire).

7 unfit houses were made fit during the year.

In addition to Formal Notices under the provisions of Section 16, twenty-eight Informal Notices were served, both under the Housing Act, 1957, and Public Health Act, 1936, to get certain essential works carried out to houses.

Improvement Grants:

(a) Discretionary:

Number of applications during the year	23
Number of approvals during the year	23
Value of work involved	£19,028
Value of Grants made	£8,109
Total number of Discretionary Improvement Grants made since start of Scheme	452

(b) Standard:

Number of Grants made	19 (including 2 that qualified for the higher limit)
Value of Grants	£2,727.
Total number of Standard Grants made since the start of Scheme	224

Total Value of All Grants made since the start of Scheme £168,836.

Modernisation and Improvement of Council Houses:

During the year 74 Council Houses were modernised and improved, making a total of 317.

Overcrowding:

One instance of alleged overcrowding was reported, but, upon checking, this was not found to be so.

Housing Manager's Report:

I am indebted to the Housing Manager for the following Report:

1. Number and Type of Council Dwellings completed in 1966:-

3-Bedroom Houses at Springfields, Cam	20
Bed-recess Flatlets in Group Dwellings, Springfields.....	24
1-Bed Flatlets . " " "	2
1-Bed Bungalows	1
2-Bed Flats, Springfields, Cam	12
1-Bed Flats, Moorend, Slimbridge	5
2-Bed Flats at Westfields, Wotton-Under-Edge	6
1-Bed Flats at " " " "	6

76

Re-lets (including C.E.G.B.re-lets)

77

153

2. Total Number of Dwellings under construction at the end of the year:

2-Bedroom Bungalows at The Walk, Kingswood	4
1-Bedroom " , Rosebery Mount, Dursley	2
1-Bedroom Flats at " " "	7
2-Bedroom Flats at " " "	7
2-Bedroom Bungalows (1 attached to Shop) at Rangers Estate, Dursley.....	5
1-Bedroom " at Rangers Estate, Dursley	6

31

3. Number of Families re-housed in 1966:

Special Allocation to Industry:

To R.A.Lister & Co.Ltd.	10
Mawdsleys Ltd.	11
Hunt & Winterbotham	1
F. Bailey & Son Ltd.	1
Byrnacks (Upholsterers) Ltd.....	4
Sperry Gyroscope Ltd	3
C.E.G.B. Re-lets	1
	<u>31</u>

From Unfit Houses:

Old People	12
Families	<u>12</u>
	24

From General Waiting List:

Old People	35
Families	<u>56</u>
	91

For other reasons:

Staff Appointments	1
Families evicted	<u>6</u>
	7

153

Rent Act, 1957:

No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair under the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957.

In a few instances enquirers were put in touch with the Rent Officer.

Houses in Multiple Occupation:

A few properties were checked during the year but were not found to be in Multiple Occupation.

Hostels run by a large industrial firm for workers and trainees are checked from time to time. One such Hostel is situated in an area scheduled to be dealt with by Clearance procedure in a few years time and it has been suggested to the owners that they should be planning to replace it with a modern type of Hostel.

Private Enterprise Housing:

180 new houses were built by private enterprise during the year.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

Five applications were received for the renewal of Temporary Caravan Site Licences, four received Planning Consent Renewal and Renewal Licences were issued; in one instance Planning Consent was refused; the site owner appealed to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and we have been advised since that the Appeal has been upheld and Permanent Consent given; a Permanent Site Licence will therefore be issued.

Three new applications were received for Temporary Caravan Site Licences, and in each case Planning Permission was granted. One applicant was modernising a Cottage and required the Caravan for living accommodation whilst he carried out the works.

One Caravan has continued to be used on an unlicensed site; and this is an instance in which the Planning Authority have agreed to take Enforcement Action, but appear to be a long time in doing so.

The following table shows the number of Caravans actually licensed in the District at the end of the year:

No. Sites	No. Caravans which site will accommodate		Permanent	Temporary	Exempt from Licensing	Not Licensed
		Total				
1	37	37	Yes			
1	6	6	Yes			
1	2	2	Yes			
10	1	10	Yes			
1	10	10		Yes		
11	1	11		Yes		
6	1	6			Yes	
2	1	2				Yes
33		84				

In a few instances Licence Conditions have not been fully complied with but generally Sites have been maintained in a satisfactory manner.

One Site Owner was prosecuted for having four Caravans on a Site licensed for one and for not complying with the Conditions of Licence. He was fined £40. and had to pay £10. 10s. costs.

It has been decided to recommend to the Council that, in future, Licences be not issued until all the Conditions of Licence have been complied with.

W A T E R .

During the year, the following water samples were taken:

Public Supplies:

Samples for Bacteriological Examination:

<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Total</u>
9	-	9

Samples for Chemical Analysis:

<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	2	3
	(See Table C)	

Copies of results on samples taken by us are sent to the North West Gloucestershire Water Board and they, in turn, send copies of results on samples they take in our Area. When trouble is experienced, as has been the case in the Slimbridge Parish, liaison takes place with a view to the trouble being overcome.

Private Supplies:

Samples for Bacteriological Examination:

<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Total</u>
5	9	14

Samples for Chemical Analysis:

<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Total</u>
4	1	5

Several of the foregoing samples were taken from the same source of supply. In one instance the Cottage concerned has been dealt with as an Unfit Dwelling and is no longer used; in three other cases small chlorinators have been recommended; two of which have already been installed.

TABLE A.

**RESULTS ON SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN FROM LOCAL SOURCES
OF SUPPLY BY THE NORTH WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE WATER BOARD.**

	Caswell		Millend		Coombe	
	Raw	Final	Raw	Final	Raw	Final
	15th December, 1966		15th December, 1966		9th December, 1966	
No. of colonies per 1 ml on Agar at 37°C. in 48 hours.	3	2	Sterile	Sterile	8	15
Presumptive Coliform Organisms per 100 ml.	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent

TABLE B

RESULTS ON SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS BY THE NORTH WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE WATER BOARD

FROM LOCAL SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Date	Caswell (Final)	Coombe (Final)	Millend (Final)	Coombe (Raw)	Caswell (Raw)	Millend (Raw)
	18-3-66	18-3-66	10-3-66	8-8-66	2-9-66	2-9-66
Appearance	Clear & bright	Clear & bright	Clear & bright	Clear & bright	Clear & bright	Clear & bright
Colour	None	None	None	None	None	None
Odour	None	None	None	None	None	None
pH Value	7.29	7.48	7.24	7.48	7.38	7.40
Total Solid Residue	422	380	366	330	380	352
Hardness (Permanent)	25	42	34	42	39	38
(Temporary)	295	240	263	230	280	248
(Total)	320	282	297	272	319	286
Calcium as CaCO ₃	302	260	271	255	291	257
Magnesium as CaCO ₃	18	22	26	17	28	29
Chlorine (as Chloride)	22	18	23	18	23	23
Oxygen absorbed, 3 hrs. @ 37°C.	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.04	0.04
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.003
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.70	2.25	1.90	1.60	1.45	1.55
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.02	0.02	Nil	0.03	0.03	0.06
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.02	0.02	Nil	0.02	0.04	0.03
Opacity	Nil	0.08	1.7	0.9	Nil	Nil
Silica	6.8	5.2	5.5	9.5	10.2	9.1
Sulphate as SO ₄	-	-	-	36	38	38
Phosphate as PO ₄	0.014	0.046	0.033	0.034	0.009	0.025
Total Iron as Fe	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.04	0.07	0.07
Total Soluble Iron as Fe	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03
Potassium as K.	1.60	1.50	1.55	1.40	1.50	1.65
Sodium as Na	9.5	8.0	10.0	7.0	7.5	7.0
Total Manganese as Mn	0.02	0.01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Residual Chlorine	0.04	0.01	0.05	-	-	-

TABLE C.

Address	Date	BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION				MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION	
		Coliform bacilli	Bact.coli (type I)	24 hrs @ 37°C.	Plate Count 72 hrs @ 22°C.		
16 Byron Road, Whiteway, Dursley.	2-2-66	0	0	7	22	No evidence of metallic contamination	
Wildfowl Trust, Slimbridge	26-7-66	0	0	>300	>300	Iron (Fe) 2.0 Nematode worms, bosmina, veg. & mineral matter.	
Wildfowl Trust, Slimbridge.	10-8-66	0	0	2	>300	Iron (Fe) 25. Manganese (Mn) 4.4 Nematode worms, small ciliates, veg. & mineral matter.	
42 The Crapen, Woodfield, Cam.	6-7-66	0	0	7 Pin point cols.	18		
42 The Crapen, Woodfield, Cam.	1-8-66	1	0	12	>300		
42 The Crapen, Woodfield, Cam.	10-10-66	0	0	2	>300		
3 Kingshill Park, Dursley.	10-10-66	0	0	8	>300		

RESULTS OF SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN FROM THE PUBLIC SUPPLY BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

FROM TOWN'S STORES OF SALT.

RESULTS ON SWIMMING OF WATER TAKEN FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS BY THE NORTH WEST DISTRICTS OF SALT.

PRIVATE SUPPLIES.

TABLE D.

	Well, Keeper's Cottage, Ashmead, Coalley.	Spring, Symond's Hall, Wotton-Under-Edge.	Spring, Cockshott Cottage, North Nibley.	Ridge Cottage, Bowcote, Wotton-Under-Edge.						
Date:	22-3-66	25-4-66	17-11-66	8-12-66						
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION: (Parts per million)										
Total Dissolved Solids	448	592	375	471						
Loss on ignition	20	90	Nil	4						
Mineral matter	428	502	375	467						
Suspended Solids	-	-	-	-						
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	-	-	-	-						
Total Hardness	292	432	270	378						
(a) Permanent	69	173	75	83						
(b) Temporary	223	259	195	295						
Chlorine (as Chloride)	52	34	18	10						
Free Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.07						
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.02	0.12	Nil	0.01						
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.36	20.30	2.28	3.39						
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Trace	Nil	0.04						
Metals	Iron(Fe) 1.2	Zinc. Very slight trace	Nil	Copper 0.55 Zinc 0.30						
Residual Chlorine	-	-	-	-						
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION: (Probable Numbers per 100 ml.)										
Coliform Bacilli	4	25	8	<table><tr><th>Sample</th><th>No. 1.</th><th>No. 2.</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr></table>	Sample	No. 1.	No. 2.		0	3
Sample	No. 1.	No. 2.								
	0	3								
Bact. coli (type I)	0	0	3							
Plate Count										
24 hrs. @ 37°C.	16	> 300	1	20 pp cols. >3,000						
72 hrs. @ 22°C.	116	> 300	24	++ 26 >3,000						

Parish:	Total Population	Houses with mains supply		Houses served by standpipes		Houses with private supplies	
		No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.
Cam	5,332	1,805	5,296	3	9	9	27
Coaley	722	223	671	9	27	8	24
Dursley	5,164	1,746	5,149	2	6	3	9
Kingswood	940	312	937	2	3	1	3
North Nibley	760	247	724	-	-	12	36
Nympsfield	402	131	393	-	-	3	9
Slimbridge	934	310	922	-	-	4	12
Stinchcombe	491	150	446	4	12	11	33
Uley	1,288	409	1,228	2	6	18	54
Wotton-Under-Edge	3,947	1,329	3,911	-	-	12	36
	19,980	6,662	19,674	22	63	81	243

SEWERAGE .

Future Sewerage Schemes:

During the year the Council considered schemes for the following areas:

- (a) The Patch and Kingston, Slimbridge.

The estimates for this scheme were so high that it was decided that the properties in the Kingston area should be excluded.

- (b) Forthay, Pittcourt and Millend, North Nibley.

- (c) Broadway, Dursley.

It was decided that this area could best be dealt with by laying sewers to link up with new development which is to take place in the May Lane/Hill Road area.

- (d) Woodend Lane Area, Cam.

It was decided that providing assistance was forthcoming from the County Council, provision should be made in this scheme for a Public Convenience to be provided on one side of the A.38; provision on the other side of the A.38 to be made by paying a rental to a large Transport Cafe to make its conveniences available to the public.

None of the above mentioned schemes were proceed with during 1966 because of the economic situation of the country and they will, therefore, be re-considered at an appropriate future date.

Emptying of Septic Tanks:

The Council's Contractors carried out the following work during the year:

	<u>No. of emptyings.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Private Tanks	147	459.	12.	6.
Tanks serving premises from which the cost is wholly or partly recovered.	30	64.	7.	0.
	<u>177</u>	<u>523.</u>	<u>19.</u>	<u>6.</u>

Final emptyings were made in ten instances where private properties were connected to the sewer.

Drainage from all Council Houses are now connected to the main sewers, with the exception of those at Wisloe, Cambridge.

Our Contractors found it necessary to increase their charges from 37/- per hour to 42/- per hour, and this increase took effect as from the 1st June, 1966.

R A I N F A L L .

The following rainfall was recorded by the Council's rain gauge during the year, and I also list the rainfall recorded in 1965.

	<u>1966.</u>	<u>1965.</u>
January	2.59	2.32
February	3.81	0.25
March	1.14	3.03
April	4.09	2.22
May	2.96	3.68
June	2.35	2.83
July	1.97	4.94
August	4.13	1.24
September	1.51	4.23
October	4.67	1.09
November	3.55	2.9
December	3.65	7.19
	<u>36.42 inches</u>	<u>35.92 inches</u>

F L O O D I N G .

Following the flooding which took place in December 1965 the Council decided to hold a meeting between representatives of the Council and other bodies interested in the problem of flooding in the District.

This Meeting took place in March and was attended by representatives of this Council, the South Gloucestershire Internal Drainage Board, the County Council's Surveyor's, Clerks and Land Agents Department. A comprehensive list of sites, which I had drawn up, of where flooding had

taken place was considered by the Meeting and the various responsibilities were settled.

A report of the Meeting was made to the Council and as a result of this I was asked to undertake a survey and report back. A Survey was made together with Mr. C. Pigott of the County Land Agent's Department and we met representatives of the County Surveyor's Department when road bridges and culverts were involved.

It was very evident from our Survey that generally water courses had been neglected for many many years and this being so there was no short cut which would enable this state of affairs to be put right quickly. I was obliged, therefore, to give a comprehensive report to the Council on the problem as I saw it with firm recommendations as to how it could be tackled and also with an order of priority for the various schemes of work. The order of priority was as follows:

Priority No.

- 1 Potters Pond to Gaston's Farm, Wotton-Under-Edge.
- 2 Moorend Lane, Slimbridge.
- 3 Langford Mill to weir at Vineyard Lane, Kingswood.
- 4 Middle Mills to Cam Mills.
- 5 Relief ditch and culvert at Cam Mills.
- 6 Hack Mill to Potters Pond, Wotton-Under-Edge.
- 7 Ferney, Dursley.
- 8 Yellow Hundred, Dursley.
- 9 New Mills to Langford Mill, Kingswood.
- 10 Ford Farm, Coaley, to Draycott Mills, Cam.
- 11 Cam Mills to Listers' Factory, Dursley.

It is anticipated that these schemes will have to be carried out over a period of two years or more.

With reference to No. 5 (the relief ditch and culvert at Cam Mills) it was made clear by the County Land Agent that this would be an involved scheme for which he would recommend the engaging of Consultants. The Council decided to employ John Haiste and Partners of Gloucester.

At the end of the year the following work had been carried out in connection with the relief of flooding in the District:

Coaley: The arch beneath the bridge near Ford Farm considerably increased in size. (County Divisional Surveyor)

Kingswood: Sluice gates at Langford Mill completely removed.

A major obstruction with four trees growing on it removed from a point below the Wotton-Under-Edge road bridge.

The stream bed lowered 1' 6" beneath the Wotton-Under-Edge road bridge and the foundations of the bridge strengthened.
(County Divisional Surveyor)

The level of the footbridge at Vineyard Lane raised.
(County Divisional Surveyor)

The bank of the stream dug out and raised at a point above Vineyard Lane footbridge, and the stream dug out and widened below the footbridge.

Uley: Stream cleared between The Manse and the Old Saw Mills.
Culvert cleared at Cuckoo Brook, Fiery Lane.

Wotton-Under-Edge: The culvert at Potters Pond cleared.
(County Divisional Surveyor)

The old culvert below Potters Pond removed and the stream cleared downstream.

The stream dug out and cleared from Potters Pond to Gaston's Farm.

Slimbridge: The stream dug out and cleared for a considerable distance both below and above Moorend Lane.

The culvert across Moorend Lane removed and replaced with a 3' 0" concrete tube.
(County Divisional Surveyor)

In addition to the foregoing schemes the Council gave an authorisation for some of the refuse collection personnel to clear grids and obstructions at certain trouble points following storm conditions or very heavy rain.

On the 4th November, 1.87 inches of rain was recorded and flooding occurred at Churchend, Slimbridge. The flooding was a direct result of a concrete culvert belonging to the County Council becoming choked; this had the effect of diverting surface water down the main street of Slimbridge instead of into the stream in which it normally runs.

Seven houses at Churchend were flooded to a depth of several inches; the Fire Brigade was called in to pump the water out and help to clean up. In order to help the householders we arranged for their carpets and underfelts to be dried and cleaned; the account was passed to the County Council and paid by them.

The County Council culvert was cleared out as a result of the flooding which took place, and the Council's Engineer and Surveyor was asked to meet the County Divisional Surveyor and report upon whether they consider the surface water sewers in Slimbridge adequate.

M E A T A N D F O O D I N S P E C T I O N .

(a) There is only one Private Slaughterhouse in the District, and the following are the animals slaughtered and inspected there during the year:

Sheep and Lambs: 57

In ten instances some part or organ was condemned.

(b) The foodstuffs listed below were examined during the year and voluntarily surrendered as being unfit for human consumption. They were disposed of at our controlled Refuse Tip.

<u>Tinned Food.</u>	<u>No. Tins.</u>	<u>Approx. Weight. (lbs)</u>
Meat	17	86
Fish	2	1
Fruit	18	25
Vegetables	9	12
Miscellaneous Goods	22	14
Milk	7	9

FOOD HYGIENE AND FOOD PREMISES .

During the year 228 visits were made to food premises. The internal layout of some shops were improved during the year and generally the standard of food hygiene observed was good. Despite this, however, there are a few food traders who leave room for improvement and who themselves could give a better lead to their staffs.

LICENSED PREMISES .

15 visits were made to Licensed Premises during the year.

A notice was served on the owner of one hotel in connection with structural works required, and two notices were served on the Licensees in connection with works required under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

The first new Licensed Premises to be built in this District since the war was opened in December; the Full Moon, Synwell, Wotton-Under-Edge; this replaced the old Inn on the site nearby.

The New Inn, Kingswood, was delicensed at the end of the year.

There are now 38 Licensed Inns and Hotels in the District.

SALMONELLA TYPHIMURIUM .

During the year two cases of Salmonella Typhimurium on farms were reported by the County Divisional Veterinary Surgeon; one was the case of a Friesian Heifer on a Kingswood Farm and the other calves on a North Nibley Farm. Both Farms were visited and advice given in connection with the hygiene barrier to be observed between the animals and the persons handling them.

The farmers ensured that the animals were treated and faecal specimens were submitted by them to make sure that the treatment given was effective.

Through the Divisional Veterinary Surgeon a request was made for the result of faecal specimens to be made known to the farmers more quickly than heretofore.

ICE CREAM AND ICE LOLLIES .

The following are the results of samples taken during the year:

Icecream:

	No. Samples	Grades			
		1	2	3	4
Icecream	41	29	7	2	3
Soft Icecream	1	1	-	-	-

Ice Lollies:

	<u>No. Samples.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
Ice Lolly	1	1	-

Three ice lollies were examined chemically and the results showed that they were of satisfactory composition and free from undue metallic contamination.

During the year two applications were received for the registration of premises for the sale of icecream, both applications were granted, bringing the total number of premises registered in the District to 80.

MILK & DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS . 1959 .

Five applications were received for registration as Milk Distributors during the year; in four cases registration was made, but in the fifth case registration was deferred until works have been completed to the premises where the milk is to be stored.

COMPLAINTS IN CONNECTION WITH FOODSTUFFS .

Complaints concerning the following were received during the year:

1. Dirty Milk Bottle:

This was referred to the County Authority who are responsible for the dairies who contract to supply milk to schools.

2. Foreign matter in a loaf of bread:

This loaf was baked in a bakery outside this District where three conveyor belts for carrying dough were situated one above the other and at the time of this complaint plans were in hand to modernise the bakery in such a way that only one conveyor belt would be used.

3. Worm in fish:

This was found to be filaria bicolor, a white worm which is not uncommon in the muscles of cod.

4. Beetles in Flour:

As a result of this complaint a visit was made to the Bakehouse supplying the flour and an infestation of both Tribolium confusum (confused Flour Beetles) and Oryzaephilus surinamensis (saw-toothed Grain Beetles) was

found. Advice was sought from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; and their advice as to how the infestation should be dealt with was successfully followed by the firm concerned.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

REFUSE COLLECTION:

With the increased new dwellings in the District the number of Refuse Bins to be emptied has grown but the weekly refuse collection service which was brought into being in September, 1965, has continued to run smoothly. A Bonus Scheme is operated and this takes care of the additional work which is placed upon the men.

Trouble has been experienced with the steering on our largest collection vehicle but, with the continued interest of the manufacturers, this trouble has been overcome.

The Council have purchased a few paper sack holders of different types and these have continued in use during the year, using different quality sacks on an experimental basis.

We have also continued our Dust Bin Hire Scheme, the details of which are mentioned in another paragraph.

REFUSE DISPOSAL:

The gravel pit at Everside Lane, Cam, which we started to use as a controlled refuse tip on the 1st August, 1963, has continued in use during the year. No major difficulties were encountered and we were fortunate in obtaining a large quantity of soil from a building site in the Norman Hill area; this has been stockpiled for future use in covering. Having received such a large quantity of soil we have been obliged to discontinue receiving any more at the tip, at least for the time being. We also have a large quantity of waste gravel, and have, therefore, also discontinued receiving waste sand from a local foundry.

SALVAGE:

The following table shows the quantities of waste materials which were salvaged and sold during the year:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	90	6	3	0	677.	10.	0.
Scrap Iron	3	6	0	0	13.	4.	0.
Mixed Metals		15	3	16	64.	11.	0.
Rags		3	0	0	1.	12.	0.
	94	10	1	16	756.	17.	7.

A Bonus has continued to be paid when the quantities salvaged exceed pre-determined target figures, and the targets have been exceeded in most cases during each quarter. Unfortunately, the Salvage Shed was burnt down in

the middle of November and the baling of paper had to be discontinued until the end of the year. The Salvage Shed and Garage nearby had been broken into; beer bottles were found in the remains of the Salvage Shed and there was other evidence which led us to believe that arson was the cause of the fire. The matter was immediately reported to the Police, but insufficient evidence was available to charge anyone.

DUSTBIN HIRE SCHEME:

The Scheme continued to operate during the year and the annual charge remained at 6/- per Bin. The following Bins were issued during the year:

Initial Issues	150
Replacements	153
Total:	<u>303</u>

Total number of Bins on hire at the end of the year: 2,605.

I am sure that by keeping the Hire Charge reasonable householders have been pleased to make use of this Hire Scheme.

R O D E N T C O N T R O L .

The following is a copy of the Annual Return in the precise form in which it is submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food:

		<u>Type of Property.</u>	
		<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1.	No. of properties in District.	6,353	169
2.	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	386	1
	(b) Number infested by:		
	(i) Rats	69	1
	(ii) Mice	31	1
3.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	974	145
	(b) Number infested by:		
	(i) Rats	54	59
	(ii) Mice	52	13

The following table gives the number of Maintenance Treatment Agreements which the Council has in operation with various firms and the County Council:

<u>Premises.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Value.</u>
Business Premises	32	£173. 5s. Od.
Farms.....	21	£144. 0s. Od.
Schools	21	£32.10s. Od.
	<u>74</u>	<u>£349.15s. Od.</u>

During the year the Flour Mill in the Cam Parish ceased production and an Agreement for a lower sum was signed.

During October, Sewer Treatments were carried out in the Cam, Dursley and Wotton-Under-Edge Sewer Systems, but no infestations were found.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS.

Two applications were received during the year for the registration of Hairdressers and their premises. Registration was recommended in each case. There are now 19 Hairdressers and Barbers registered in the District.

RAG FLOCK & FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

No premises are registered in this District under the provisions of the above Act.

MINES & QUARRIES ACT, 1954.

The owners of the following Quarries have been requested to fence them adequately:

Quarry at top of Blackquarries Hill, Wotton-Under-Edge.
Quarry at top of Crawley Hill, Uley.

The owner of the following pot holes has been asked to fence them adequately, or, alternatively, if there are no other legal provisions preventing him from doing so, to completely fill them in:

Pot holes in field at top of Blackquarries Hill, Wotton-Under-Edge.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION)
ACTS, 1928 and 1936.

The storage capacity at four installations was increased during the year; at one of these Stations in Wotton-Under-Edge a major improvement was effected by creating a new open air Petrol Station where previously a Garage stood with petrol tanks situated beneath the floor.

One new installation was completed at Draycott, Cam; and one farmer discontinued the storage of petrol and is to store diesel fuel instead.

Plans have been approved for three further new installations; a filling station at Gossington; a private installation for a builder at Uley; and a private installation for a Factory at Kingswood.

During the year, 55 installations were licensed.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE) PROVISIONS ACT, 1956.

Two visits were made during the year, but no notices were served.

ANTHRAX ORDER.

No notifications of suspected Anthrax were received during the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY
PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The following tables give details of Registration, General Inspections and Contraventions:

Class of Premises.	No. registered during year.	No. registered premises at end of year.	No. of Registered Premises receiving a General Inspection during the year.
Offices.	6	39	3
Retail Shops.	5	123	5
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses.	-	-	-
Catering Establishments open to the Public, Canteens.	-	8	-
Fuel Storage Depots.	-	-	-
	11	170	8

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to
Premises registered under the Act 130.

At the end of 1966 we had made a general inspection of 118 premises out of a total of 170. Upon discussing the interpretation of the "General Inspection" with a colleague I find that I should be referring to our inspections as complete rather than general.

Analysis of Contraventions:

Contraventions in respect of:

	<u>No. found</u>
Section 4. Cleanliness	2
5. Overcrowding	1
6. Temperature	5
7. Ventilation	2
8. Lighting	-
9. Sanitary Conveniences	1
10. Washing Facilities	-
11. Supply of Drinking Water	1
12. Clothing accommodation	-
13. Sitting facilities	-
14. Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-
15. Eating Facilities	-
16. Floors, passages, and stairs	-
17. Fencing exposed parts of machinery	-
18. Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery ...	-
19. Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
23. Prohibition of heavy work	-
24. First Aid general provisions	1
TOTAL:	13

Exemptions:

No. of applications for exemption received Nil.

Prosecutions: Nil.

Accidents:

Two accidents were reported during the year and were investigated. One occurred in a Solicitors' Office when a letter book press pulled from its mounting on a table and fell on the operator's feet, causing severe bruising of both feet. There would appear to have been no permanent injury and the bruising healed satisfactorily. In order to avoid a similar accident occurring the firm bracketed the table on which the press was fitted to the wall and ensured it is securely mounted.

The second accident occurred when a gammon was being boned by a shop assistant with a sharp knife. A cut left arm was sustained.

M O R T U A R Y :

The following table shows how much the Mortuary at Potters Pond, Wotton-under-Edge, was used during the year:

Total number of cases using Mortuary 11

Inside District:

Postmortem 5
Used as a Chapel of Rest ... 5

Cases from outside Area:

Postmortem -
Used as a Chapel of Rest ... 1

Approximately £24. was received from the charges made.

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

We were able to obtain a year's readings with our Daily Volumetric Smoke Apparatus at the Secondary Modern School, Wotton-Under-Edge; the results are tabulated below.

Our thanks are due to Miss A. Higgs, Headmistress of the School, and her Staff for their kind co-operation whilst the apparatus was stationed there.

	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE			Ratio:Sm/SO ₂
	Av.	Min.	H.D.	Av.	Min.	H.D.	
October	46.1	13	106	59.1	28	125	.76
November	50.5	17	124	72.5	28	160	.72
December	35.1	3	153	63.4	23	107	.48
January	70.4	9	185	91.7	31	194	.71
February	20.1	3	51	67.5	22	116	.27
March	22	3	56	67.6	28	114	.33
April	13.9	3	31	64.1	31	97	.24
May	7.5	2	19	37.7	17	62	.21
June	10.6	2	22	36.6	11	61	.31
July	15.4	3	45	45.5	9	98	.36
August	Filter papers lost in post.			76.1	37	144	-
September	21.8	10	51	56.3	22	97	.39

It is interesting to compare the average readings with those obtained at Dursley Grammar School for the corresponding period in 1964/65.

	SMOKE				SULPHUR DIOXIDE			
	Microgrammes per cu. m.				Microgrammes per cu. m.			
	Dursley Grammar Sch.		Wotton Sec. Modern		Dursley Grammar Sch.		Wotton Sec. Modern	
	1964/65		1965/66		1964/65		1965/66	
	Av.	H.D.	Av.	H.D.	Av.	H.D.	Av.	H.D.
Summer	12	42			41	95	52.7	93.1
Winter	44	166	40.7	112.5	98	211	70.3	136.0
Year	30	110	28.5	76.6	72.5	162	61.5	114.5
			(11 months)					

(H.D. denotes Highest Daily Average)

The results show that the figures from the Dursley site are higher than those obtained from the Wotton-Under-Edge site except for the summer period.

With the kind co-operation of Mr. Stanway, the Headmaster of Cam House School, Drake Lane, Dursley, we are planning to install the apparatus at that site for future readings.

C O M P L A I N T S A N D R E Q U E S T S .

The number of complaints and requests received during the year in the Public Health Department numbered 665.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(a) Premises in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities.	1	-	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	77	13	2	-
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	18	-	-	-
TOTAL:	96	13	2	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector by H.M.	
Want of cleanliness(S.1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding(S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation(S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	2	-	-	-

PART VIII of the Act - OUTWORK.

No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)

Wearing apparel, making, etc.....	1
Paper Bags	20
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	187
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	30
Textile Weaving	18
TOTAL:	<u>256</u>

S U M M A R Y O F V I S I T S .

GENERAL SANITATION:

Animal Boarding Establishments	5
Agriculture Welfare Regulations	2
Caravans	75
Clean Air	114
Drainage and Sewage Disposal	549
Factories and Workplaces	13
Hairdressers	3
Insect Infestations	1
Keeping of Poultry and Animals	1
Licensed Premises	15
Mortuary	27
Nuisances	51
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	130
Pet Animals	1
Petroleum Acts	133
Places of Public Entertainment	2
Public Conveniences	3
Refuse Collection	225
Refuse Disposal	367
Schools	1
Water	49
Flooding	304
Scrap Metal Dealers	2
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	167

HOUSING:

Under Public Health Acts:

Number of Houses inspected	35
Visits paid to above houses	252

Under Housing Acts:

Number of Houses inspected	105
Visits paid to above houses	256

Overcrowding:

Number of Houses inspected	1
Number of re-visits	-

Filthy and Verminous Premises:

Number of Houses inspected	3
Visits paid to above houses	3

<u>Miscellaneous Housing Visits:</u>	273
--	-----

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

Inquiries in case of Infectious Disease	16
Visits re disinfection	1
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	16
Inquiries re Food Poisoning	12

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION:

Visits to Slaughterhouse	9
Bakehouses	27
Butchers	11
Fishmongers & Poulterers	-
Grocers	27
Greengrocers & Fruiterers	6
Dairies & Milkshops	8
Icecream Premises	49
Restaurant & Cafes	37
Mobile Shops & Stalls	21
Confectioners	3
Fried Fish Shops	5
Miscellaneous Food Visits	6
Visits re Unfit Food	19

SAMPLING (VISITS)

Water - Chemical	6
- Bacteriological	18
Icecream	46
Ice Lollies	5

Grand Total: 3,496

NOTICES SERVED ON OWNERS:

Number of Informal Notices served	118
" " " complied with	71
Number of Statutory Notices served	2
" " " complied with	-

Visits to Slaughterhouse	9
Takehouses	27
Butchers	11
Fishmongers & Poulterers	7
Grocers	27
Greengrocers & Poulterers	8

I am pleased to record that during the year Mr. H.F. Critchley served on the Working Party set up by the Minister to enquire into methods of Refuse Collection. This is an honour to him personally, and also to the Council which has the benefit of his services as their Chief Public Health Inspector, Engineer and Surveyor. I hope that when the Working Party's Report is published we shall be able to implement some of its proposals within this District.

I would like to draw the Council's notice to the section on the control of food. Ensuring the hygienic handling and presentation of food involves a considerable amount of work in the Department but we cannot achieve the complete prevention of dirty food handling and consequently the risks of food poisoning without the full co-operation of the public in objecting to unsatisfactory standards of food handling whenever they come to their notice. A profusion of wrappers does not necessarily make for clean food. Food handling to-day is a highly specialised subject and the public are unwise to patronise shops which do not give clear evidence that they are capable of meeting the requirements in this respect. A deep freeze cabinet does not take care of itself, and a deep freeze cabinet in that grubby shop, where the importance of correct turnover of foodstuffs in the cabinet and the correct control of the cabinet is not appreciated, can be more of a danger than a protector of public health.

Number of Statutory Notices served	2
" " complied with	1

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I now present my Annual Report for 1966 - the thirteenth I have had the honour of submitting.

For a number of years we have been fortunate in experiencing few changes of staff and this has contributed greatly to the amount of work that has been accomplished and the smooth running of the Department. This year, however, there have been a number of changes. Mr. Harrop became Deputy Clerk to the Council and was replaced by Mr. B.L. Breakwell. Mr. Harrop had worked and specialised in housing for some twelve years and I would pay tribute to the wide range of work he carried through and the big improvement in housing conditions secured during this period.

Mr. Bloodworth, Assistant Works Superintendent, and Mr. Partridge, Assistant Building Inspector, left for better posts, and on the Clerk/Shorthand Typists' side we lost Mrs. Solomon and Mrs. Allen. We welcome as new staff members Mr. Breakwell, Mr. Ladbroke, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Yost and Mrs. Mills. So many changes of staff have produced, as was expected, a difficult working year, but I would thank both the old and new members of staff for the way they have helped each other and worked together.

I would like to draw attention to the experiments being made with paper sacks instead of dustbins at Chalford and Stonehouse. Little progress has been made in methods of storing and collecting house refuse for many years and the use of disposable sacks undoubtedly represents a big hygienic advance.

It is also pleasing to record further progress in sewerage the District with the completion of the Burleigh, Brimscombe and Swellshill scheme, and the laying of new foul and surface water sewers at Doverow, Stonehouse.

Unfortunately little progress has been made on the Nailsworth Valley sewer except that virtual agreement has been reached between the three Councils concerned. However, the sewerage of France Lynch should begin early in 1967 and authority has been given for a new sewer between Stroud and Painswick. The completion of the comprehensive plan for sewerage the whole Rural Area is an urgent matter for many old sewers laid 60 or 70 years ago are becoming defective.

Further improvements in general housing standards were secured, 24 unfit houses being closed or demolished, 27 unfit houses modernised, and 81 Improvement Grants authorised.

Other contributions to the environmental health of the area are shown in the sections of the Report dealing with Caravans, Factories, Clean Air, Control of Food and Food Hygiene. Sanitary conditions at licensed premises are now greatly improved as a result of the six year programme carried out by the Brewery Company.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Finally, I would draw attention to the talks on Health Education given chiefly by Mr. Howell. These play an important part in raising health standards and surely education is much better than prosecution.

In conclusion, I would thank the Chairman and all Members of the Council for their continued interest and support.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

H. F. CRITCHLEY.

Engineer, Surveyor and Health Inspector.

Council Offices,
John Street,
STROUD,
Glos.

W A T E R S U P P L Y .

Sampling of water from private springs and wells was continued at every opportunity throughout the year; a total of 75 bacteriological samples and 1 chemical sample being taken.

The policy of eliminating unsatisfactory sources and providing a main supply was pursued and a number of new connections were made including the replacement of a private spring to a large factory in addition to the works cottages.

After protracted negotiations a farmer improved his supply to farm cottages by installing a chlorination plant and samples are now bacteriologically safe.

Three swimming pools at private schools received attention and six samples were taken, all of which proved satisfactory.

All chemical and bacteriological samples of mains water taken by the North West Gloucestershire Water Board were reported as generally satisfactory for a public supply.

The pollution of certain gathering grounds is, of course, known but subsequent treatment by chlorination at the works renders supplies safe.

R E F U S E .

REFUSE COLLECTION:

The mundane, thankless yet essential service of collecting refuse weekly from over 10,000 properties in the area was again continued in 1966.

No major changes in collecting methods were made, the kerbside system still being employed.

A small experiment in the use of paper sacks instead of dustbins was agreed for the Maisonette Estate, Stonehouse. Complaints had been received concerning the amount of litter on this Estate due largely, it was felt, to dustbins which were either overfull or overturned by dogs. It was decided to equip some 30 houses on the Estate with paper sacks and, if successful, to extend the scheme later to the whole Estate.

The sacks are 33" x 16" x 9" and hold as much as a 2½ cubic foot dustbin. They are fitted to a holder with hinged lid. The holder can be either screwed to the house wall in a convenient position or be of a free standing type. The sacks are made of special strength kraft paper and are not affected by rain or snow. Hot ashes must be allowed to cool first, but otherwise the sacks are used by the householder in the same way as an ordinary dustbin. Each week the refuse collectors remove the full sack and leave a new one. Before carrying to the refuse lorry the tops of the sacks are closed by stapling or twisting. The sacks are discharged into the vehicle in this sealed condition so that both collection and discharge are virtually dustless.

There is no doubt that this system, which is rapidly gaining in popularity, has many advantages over the one now used in this District.

It is cleaner, more hygienic and enables refuse to be stored at the house and collected without giving rise to any nuisance.

It is, regrettably, more expensive as the stands cost from 30/- to 50/-, according to type, and the sacks are roughly 4d. each.

As mentioned in last year's report, the kerbside system, although cheap, is not a good or satisfactory one. It is to be hoped that when the Working Party Report on Refuse Collection is published the Council will seriously consider changing over to a better system.

A new Dennis Paxit rear loading compression vehicle was put into service in May, 1966. Consideration was also given to the next new vehicle as two of the existing fleet date back to 1953. Trials were given by three firms, Dennis Bros. Limited, Shelvoke and Drewry Limited, and Karrier Motors. Eventually it was decided to order a Shelvoke and Drewry continuous rear loading vehicle known as a Pakamatic and with a capacity of 35 cubic yards.

The continuous compressing mechanism will enable a large quantity of refuse to be carried and the vehicle will also have a salvage compartment and hand washing equipment.

Suitable men for refuse collection work are very hard to find. This is understandable when one considers the many jobs, usually with better pay and working conditions, available in the Stroud area.

No praise is too high for all the refuse collectors who work in all weather conditions to keep this essential service running.

The free collection of bulky refuse has continued and is much appreciated by ratepayers. There is no doubt that such a service is essential these days when household furniture and fittings are replaced far more frequently and there is virtually no outlet for such unwanted items. Very little illicit dumping takes place in this area except for Edge Common. This is thought to come mainly from the Gloucester area.

Tipping at the Thrupp site was completed during 1966. The 7 acre field had been in use for about $4\frac{1}{2}$ years and on average the level of land was raised about 20 feet. Tipping of soil for final top covering has continued and it is intended to level this with a bulldozer during 1967. It is estimated that approximately 60,000 tons of household refuse and 100,000 tons of industrial refuse, soil, hardcore and other inert material has been brought to Thrupp during the $4\frac{1}{2}$ years the tip has been operating.

Centralised tipping arrangements for the whole area have continued and for the remainder of 1966 refuse was disposed of at a new tip operated by the Stroud Urban District Council at Cainscross Road, Stroud. Here again low lying land is being brought up to road level, all refuse being placed in layers and consolidated with the Bristol Duplex Bulldozer. Despite the proximity of the tip to dwelling houses it is understood that few complaints of smell or other nuisance have been made. This tends to prove that a refuse tip, if properly controlled and regulated, need not be a nuisance even in a built-up area.

It was estimated that tipping at Cainscross Road would be completed during 1967.

Attention was, therefore, given to the next proposed tip at Ebley. Here again it was proposed to raise an area of low-lying land between the canal and the river, part of the land forming the disused Ebley Sewage Disposal Works.

Meeting and discussions were held with representatives of the Stroud Urban District Council, Stonehouse Parish Council, County Council, Severn River Authority and nearby residents. Considerable objections were raised by people living nearby who, not unnaturally, viewed the project with apprehension. Eventually detailed planning permission was received subject to numerous conditions, but in view of the uncertainty and delay Mr. T.G. Askew, Surveyor to Stroud Urban District Council, obtained permission to use an existing private tip at London Road, Stroud. This, it is thought, will give 6 to 12 months tipping space so that tipping will not now take place at Ebley until 1968 or 1969.

SALVAGE:

Salvage of waste paper, rags and metals has continued at the Thrupp baling shed. Due probably to the uncertain industrial situation demand for salvage has slackened and prices have dropped. Nevertheless, all the salvage collected has been sold, the details being as follows:

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	335	3	3	2550.	8.	9.
Non-ferrous metals	2	3	3	175.	12.	5.
Rags	5	5	1	65.	15.	7.
Scrap Iron	21	13	0	41.	14.	6.
Total:	364	5	3	£2,833.	11.	3.

Similar arrangements for disposing of old cars have operated at Thrupp and a number of residents have brought in their old cars and handed in the log books for return to the Licensing Authority. Several abandoned cars whose ownership could not be traced have been collected and brought to Thrupp.

The same local scrap merchant has continued to cut up and dispose of the cars but he has fallen rather behind with this work and this is causing some concern.

SEWERAGE.

The completion of the Burleigh, Swellshill and Brimscombe Scheme during the year marked a further stage in the completion of the comprehensive sewerage plan for the area adopted by the Council in 1945. Comprising some 8,000 yards of mainly 6" sewer with 270 manholes, the area served includes approximately 200 existing properties. Known future development at Burleigh comprising 18 houses has been allowed for together with the Bownham Park Estate where it is proposed to build 48 houses. It has also been found possible to connect a private estate of 50 houses at Cirencester Road, Minchinhampton, to the Burleigh Sewers. This has relieved the Minchinhampton Disposal Works to which it was originally proposed to connect this Estate by a pumping station.

During the year new 9" foul and 21" storm water sewers have been laid to take the drainage from the new Council Estate at Doverow, Stonehouse. These new sewers will also cope with adjoining land which may be developed for housing purposes in the future. It was necessary for the sewers to run under the main railway line and this was done by a process known as thrust boring.

Small extensions at Horsley and Eastcombe were also laid enabling fourteen properties to have the benefit of main drainage.

The pumped irrigations systems mentioned in the 1966 Annual Report at Minchinhampton and Painswick Disposal Works have functioned satisfactorily. At each Works about 30,000 gallons of effluent are disposed of daily on to land at the Works instead of to the stream. The Severn River Authority has approved the systems and has set standards which the part of the effluent discharged to the stream must reach. They have also agreed that fifty additional houses can be drained to each Works. This is a purely temporary measure and these works must be abandoned or re-built as quickly as possible.

On the instructions of the Joint Sewerage Committee W. Herbert Bateman & Partners prepared a comprehensive report on alternative sewerage arrangements for those areas not at present connected to the Joint Trunk Sewer and Works and the Southern area of the Nailsworth Valley. After considering the report the Joint Committee decided to reaffirm its policy of centralised sewage treatment at Stanley Downton and an outline Scheme to re-lay the Nailsworth Valley sewer has been submitted to the Ministry.

As delay appeared likely the Council authorised a Scheme to sewer France Lynch, Chalford. This has received approval and work should commence in March, 1967. The Consulting Engineers have also been instructed to prepare a scheme to lay a main sewer to Painswick in order that the existing Painswick Works can be abandoned.

During the year serious blockages occurred in a 9" stoneware sewer running through the grounds of Painswick Mill, Painswick. A specialist firm with television equipment was hired. A small camera is pulled slowly through the sewer and a picture showing the condition of the inside of the sewer is thrown on to a screen in a control vehicle. The pictures showed that partial collapse of the sewer had occurred at several points. The sewer was over 60 years old and it was decided that some 200 yards must be re-laid. This work is proceeding and should be completed early in 1967.

A number of other old sewers in different parts of the District were televised. All the sewers more than 60 years old were found to be defective in varying degrees. It is evident that many should be re-laid in the next 10 - 20 years.

It is hoped that the Council will complete its comprehensive plan for sewerage the rural area as quickly as possible so that it can then turn to the problem of re-laying old sewers.

EMPTYING OF SEPTIC TANKS.

Demand for this service shows little signs of diminishing, 609 tanks being emptied compared with 653 the previous year,

When requests for the free emptying of septic tanks are received these are now examined to ascertain if a public sewer is available to serve the property concerned. If a public sewer appears to be available a visit is made to the property to check if it is physically possible to connect the property to the sewer. Should this be so the owner is informed that future emptyings of the septic tank will be chargeable. This procedure has proved of considerable value in securing connections to the main sewer especially in the recently sewered areas avoiding the duplication of services by the Council and ensuring that the cesspool emptying vehicle is employed on emptying septic tanks in areas where no alternative sewage system exists.

The machine is also employed on routine emptying of tanks at Council properties, schools and industrial premises as set out below.

A good proportion of the sludge from the Minchinhampton and Painswick Disposal Works is also conveyed by the vehicle to suitable and isolated farm land where it is distributed by a spray attachment fitted to the outlet pipe.

Use is also made of the vehicle to clear sewer blocks and on a payment basis tanks outside the Stroud Rural Area are cleared on request.

It will be seen that the vehicle performs a variety of most useful services at an annual cost to the rates of some £1,250.

ANALYSIS OF ROUTINE EMPTYING OF CESSPITS AND SEPTIC TANKS.

Council Properties:

Oakridge	every 3 months.
Camp	every 3 months.
The Park, Painswick	every 3 months.
Water Lane	every 3 months.
Leonard Stanley	every 3 months.
Stancombe	every 3 months.
Cranham	every 3 months.
Downend	every 2 months.
Horsley (Small Sewerage Works)	every 2 weeks.

Schools:

Horsley	every 2 months.
Longfords	every 3 months.
Cotswold Chine	every 6 months.

Private Tanks:

Lurks Lane	every 2 months.
Over Butterow	every 3 months.
Montserrat Caravan Site	every 3 months.

Trade:

Sperrys	By request.
Hoffmans	On request.
Grit Pits at Woodchester	every 6 months.
Grit Pits at Painswick	every month.
Strachan's Mill	By special request.
Chamberlain's Mill	By special request.
Thrupp Piggeries	every 2 months.

MOBILE CONVENIENCE .

The Mobile Convenience delivered in 1965 has continued to perform a useful public health function by providing emergency sanitation where no permanent facilities exist.

It was stationed each weekend on Minchinhampton Common from March to October and was extensively used. On fine Sundays at least 1,000 people congregate on the Common and many more appear on Bank Holidays.

In addition, the convenience was hired for fetes and shows at Stroud, Minchinhampton, Brimscombe, King's Stanley, Leonard Stanley, Stonehouse, Cranham and Gloucester. In September the convenience was stationed near the Severn Bridge prior to and at its official opening.

It is interesting to record that practically no damage to the convenience has occurred through vandals. This is in direct contrast to the permanent Public Conveniences where considerable damage is sustained.

A number of enquiries have been received from other Councils concerning the mobile convenience. It has been pleasing to have been able to state how useful it has proved and how widely it has been used in this area.

HOUSING .

1. UNFIT HOUSES.

24 Unfit houses were dealt with under the provisions of Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, 2 Demolition Orders were made and 22 Undertakings were accepted. Most of the houses concerned were brought to the Department's notice by tenants' complaints or in connection with housing applications. The identification of unfit houses by survey and routine inspection is essential but is time consuming and requires a good knowledge of the properties in the area.

The Public Health Inspector responsible for housing was replaced early in the year and a staff change such as this inevitably reflects on this type of routine work.

27 unfit houses were made fit and the Orders or Undertakings affecting them were revoked. A high proportion of these improvements were carried out with the aid of Grants and the owners of unfit properties are being encouraged to carry out the necessary improvements to bring the properties up to a good standard.

2. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

During 1966, 28 Discretionary Grants and 53 Standard Grants were authorised. This is a considerable reduction in the number authorised in 1965 and is the lowest number dealt with since 1962. The financial restrictions during the year affected Grant Applications, as many of these follow the sale of properties, and applicants have had difficulty in finding their share of the cost.

It is still found that apathy on the part of occupiers, lack of financial resources and the low financial return to owners of rented properties are the main obstacles to better progress.

The revised Standard Grant is a considerable encouragement to bring properties up to the five-point standard, and in many cases where the Grant is extended for structural alterations and the provision of a septic tank or a piped water supply it is not a financial proposition for the owner to apply for the Discretionary Grant with the attendant complications and additional works which are required. This is to some extent regrettable as these houses are not being brought up to the standard which would have been required under the Discretionary Grant Scheme.

Of the 28 Discretionary Grants dealt with during the year the average Grant was £382, but 24 of these Grants were for the maximum amount. The average approved cost of the works was £1,217, but in 17 cases this was for over £1,000 and in 7 cases for over £1,500.

An increase in the Discretionary Grant is clearly overdue if progress is to be made in bringing houses up to the better standard.

The following table shows the number of visits to houses during the year:

Initial housing inspections	108
Re-inspections following above	152
Visits re Discretionary Grants	138
Re-visits re Discretionary Grants	64
Visits re Standard Grants	106
Re-visits re Standard Grants	104
TOTAL:	672

3. HOUSING REPORT BY Mr. E. RUSSELL, HOUSING MANAGER.

Seventy-three new dwellings were completed and occupied during the year and these comprised:

67 houses
6 bungalows

The above included two houses and one bungalow specially designed for disabled persons.

The number of families re-housed was two hundred and four, made up as follows:

46 - Slum Clearance
50 - General Needs
100 - Transfers
8 - Others

At the close of the year, sixty-seven dwellings were under construction and plans for a further eighty-four were well advanced. This includes a warden controlled old persons' unit at Minchinhampton.

Sixty dwellings were improved with the aid of Improvement Grants and structural alterations to four pre-war bungalows were in hand. This means that all houses now have hot water systems and that two hundred and ninety-two pre-war dwellings have been improved with Grants. To complete this stage of modernisation thirty dwellings have to be equipped with lavatory basins.

The tenants of thirty-eight of the forty asbestos bungalows at Bridgend, Stonehouse, have been re-housed and the properties demolished.

The number of applicants on the waiting list has increased during the year to four hundred and four.

C A R A V A N S .

The majority of the Caravan Sites in the District were visited during 1966 and it can generally be said that the Conditions imposed on the Site Licences are being complied with without any difficulties. This is no doubt due to the high standard originally required by the Council before Licences are issued for it is at this early stage that major works such as the provision of water closets, proper drainage, mains water supply, hard standings, etc., can best be dealt with by negotiating with site operators before ever a Licence is recommended.

No complaints were received regarding Summer Holiday Sites and the largest, the Rodborough Caravan Centre, licensed for 30 vans and 10 tents has been expertly managed to very high standards by a conscientious manager. There is no doubt that this site situated as it is in a picturesque country on the Common serves a very useful purpose both as a static site and for overnight halts. Its popularity has increased and publicity has attracted many overseas visitors.

Only one complaint involving a problem family arose during the year and this concerned the deposit of refuse.

The outstanding problem of one unlicensed Site which resulted in a successful prosecution at the end of 1965 was resolved early in the year when the defendant removed the caravan.

The following figures, taken from the Department's register of Caravans, indicate the number of Licences and Caravans controlled:-

Total number of Licensed Caravan Sites	36
Total number of Licences issued during 1966	3
Number of Licences refused during 1966	2
Number of applications where Planning Consent refused	2
Number of Caravans estimated on Licensed Sites	151
Number of Caravans estimated on unlicensed Sites	0
Applications received for Licences - awaiting decision of County Planning Authority	1
Number of Sites complying with Licence Conditions	36
Number of Sites not complying with Licence Conditions	0

F A C T O R I E S .

In these modern times the majority of visits to factories are concerned more with noise abatement, atmospheric pollution, trade effluents and food hygiene in canteens than the basic requirements for sanitary accommodation under the Factories Act.

Nevertheless 61 routine inspections were made during 1966, but only two notices were served for infringements of the Act. In one instance despite numerous re-visits and warning letters sent over a long period the occupiers of a Motor Vehicle Repair Business made no attempt to rectify the defective sanitary conveniences. Finally the Council instituted proceedings against the Company under Section 7 of the Factories Act, 1961. The defendants first entered a plea of not guilty, but subsequently, after an adjournment, changed their plea to guilty, and a fine of £15. was imposed together with 5 guineas costs. The necessary works were completed shortly afterwards.

Firms employing Outworkers in the District returned their lists promptly and regularly and no difficulties have been experienced in this respect.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There have been no changes this year in respect of businesses which fall within the requirements of the Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act of 1951.

There are still four Factories registered under Section 2 and three licensed under Sections 6 and 7 of the Act.

B. S. A. Licences are still held by these firms under the Certification Mark Scheme but only two are actually operating.

Three routine samples of filling materials including kapok were taken during the year, all of which were certified by the Analyst as complying with the required standards laid down in the Act.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

It is pleasing to record that 1966 was a year in which no serious problems arose in respect of atmospheric pollution. However, a considerable number of visits, many of them time consuming, were found necessary in an advisory capacity and on individual complaints from householders in properties close to industrial chimneys.

The problems experienced during the previous year with the collection of saw dust from a brickette making machine at a piano works continued until early in the year, when after much experimenting it was found that the nuisance could be controlled by the total enclosure of the saw dust hoppers by hessian screens. By the end of the year no further complaints had been received.

The Clean Air Act requires notification to be made to the Local Authority by persons installing new furnaces (other than very small domestic boilers) and there is no doubt that this requirement considerably assists in preventing future pollution and nuisances by enabling the Public Health Department to examine plans and specifications and advise on suitable equipment and chimney heights.

Six applications were received under Sub-Section 2 of Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, all of which were approved.

POULTRY FARMS.

Serious complaints were received again during the year of the disposal of wastes from battery chicken farms in the District.

In the case of one farm, the holding tanks into which the waste slurry from the batteryhouses was held, burst and caused considerable pollution of adjoining land. As a result of pressure exerted by this Authority the owner has agreed to convert to a dry system of disposal early in the new year which it is hoped will overcome the nuisance.

No poultry processing premises exist within the District.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT.

Three renewals of registrations under the Act were granted and one new application for registration was also approved. The Boarding Kennels in the area are now of a high standard, and both the R.S.P.C.A. Inspector and the Fire Prevention Officer are satisfied with the facilities provided.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964.

The second year's operation of the Scrap Metal Dealers Act has not caused any particular problems. One dealer discontinued his business and one new dealer was registered by the Council during 1966.

There are now four dealers on the register and registration is effective for a period of three years, Liaison with the Police who have responsibilities under the Act has been maintained.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Few complaints were received by the Department this year, only 7 visits being necessary under the Noise Abatement Act of 1960. The complaints were not of a serious nature and in every instance where industrial concerns were involved, one hundred per cent co-operation was received from the Management who were most anxious to avoid causing a nuisance to local residents. Most troubles seem to be caused by compressors and circular saws and in the former cases the fitting of silencers has helped.

One large factory making Rootes type compressors had in the past created considerable noise whilst testing their products but much work has been done by their engineers to minimise this, and special silencers have been devised. This Department has also been kept informed of their work and very good liaison exists between the Factory Management and the Council. Only one complaint reached these Offices concerning this firm during the year and investigations to the complainant's home were immediately carried out by the engineers using decibel meters. No further trouble was experienced and of course, research work on silencers still continues so that there appears to be no cause for apprehension during the coming year.

CONTROL OF FOOD.

The proprietors of establishments used for the preparation, storage or sale of food co-operated with the Officers of the Public Health Department in every way to secure that their premises were in good order. Generally the condition of all food premises was satisfactory with the exception of a small number of public houses which are referred to separately in this Report.

A total of 504 visits were made to registered and unregistered premises during the year. It was only found necessary to serve 14 informal notices and one formal notice, and these, along with a number of outstanding notices from the previous year were complied with. The various tables at the end of this Report show details of the work carried out by the Department including food examined and found unfit for consumption.

Further progress in the battle for clean food now appears to depend not only on good supervision by management and the avoidance of carelessness, but a greater determination on the part of the public to insist on hygienic methods of distribution - possibly even boycotting the few grubby shops and dirty eating places still occasionally to be found. It is to be hoped that the public will not hesitate to bring their complaints to the notice of the Health Inspectorate so that positive action can be taken.

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966, came into being towards the end of the year and revoke or supersede corresponding requirements contained in the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, which will henceforward continue to apply to food businesses in fixed premises.

The new Regulations come into operation on the 1st January, 1967; by the end of 1966 all known mobile traders and shopkeepers in the area had been notified of their new responsibilities by a circular letter from this Department and a number of enquiries had been received and advice offered.

During the early part of next year attention will be given by the Local Authority's Inspectors to ensure that these new Regulations will be complied with.

From time to time, complaints are still made to the Department of extraneous matters in foodstuffs and during the course of the year five such complaints were received and dealt with. Four of these cases were taken before the Magistrates under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and are summarized below. The Council feel that the presence of such matters in food indicates lack of proper supervision on the part of the management or carelessness by the staff handling food for human consumption and the hope is expressed that the need for such summary action will ultimately disappear.

1. 1½" long pin in packet of Potato Crisps.

Proceedings were instituted by the Council against the manufacturers who pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrates imposed a fine of £10. against the defendant, but no costs were awarded.

2. Beetle in packet of Potato Crisps.

After enquiries had been made with the Manufacturers, Distributors and Retailer the evidence available left an element of doubt as to who was responsible in this case. Having regard to all the circumstances therefore the Council resolved that no action be taken. The opportunity was, however, taken to obtain improved storage facilities at the retail shop.

3. Glass in Bottle of Milk.

Proceedings were instituted by the Council against the purveyors who pleaded guilty. A fine of £30. was imposed by the Magistrates. No order for costs was made.

4. Insect in Slice of Bread.

Proceedings were instituted in this case against the Bakers, and not the Retailer as it was established that the insect had been cooked in the loaf which was then wrapped at the bakery. The defendant Company was fined a sum of £10. but no costs were allowed.

5. Metal Rivet in Pork Pie.

Proceedings were instituted against the Manufacturers who pleaded guilty to the charge. The Company discovered the cause of the complaint within 24 hours and took immediate steps to prevent a recurrence. This action no doubt resulted in the Magistrates' decision to grant an Absolute Discharge upon payment of £10. 10s. Od. for costs.

L I C E N S E D P R E M I S E S .

Progress, although maintained, was in some ways disappointingly slow in respect of Licensed Premises listed for improvements under the original five year scheme.

The problem became complicated last year by the addition of further houses found on inspection to be in need of routine maintenance entailing the serving of additional schedules of work on the Brewery Company.

Ten premises under the main programme remained to be dealt with during the year and of these two were completed, one was closed and one had had some work carried out but was still not entirely satisfactory. Four of those requiring routine maintenance were also completed.

The remaining houses all present special problems and require costly modernisation schemes and in view of Government policy during the Country's financial difficulties, 1967 may prove to be a difficult year. It is thought that further closures must be anticipated.

A total of 80 inspections and re-visits were made to Public Houses during the year and the following analysis indicates the overall position at the 31st December, 1966.

Unsatisfactory Condition of Licensed Premises.

Analysis at 31st December, 1966.

Total number of premises not in all respects satisfactory	21
Total number of premises completed	6
Total number of premises closed	1
Total number of premises where plans submitted.....	3
Total number of premises where work has commenced	3
Total number of premises outstanding	8

Total:	21	21
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Figures indicating the number and type of improvements which were effected in 1966.

Defects Remedied:

Glazed Urinals installed	2
Flushing Apparatus provided	4
Additional Sanitary Conveniences provided	4
New or Additional Sinks provided	0
Improved Drainage	4
Improvements to Cellars	3
New or Additional Lighting	3
New or Additional Washhand Basins provided	3
New or Additional Ventilation provided	1
Bathrooms provided	2
General Repairs	15
Re-decoration	14
Improvements to Kitchens	0

ICE CREAM.

45 samples of ice-cream and 25 samples of iced lollies were taken during 1966. The results of the 70 samples are as shown:

<u>ICE CREAM:</u>	<u>Grade I.</u>	<u>Grade II.</u>	<u>Grade III.</u>	<u>Grade IV.</u>	
	36	9	Nil	Nil	- 45
<u>ICED LOLLIES:</u>		<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Void.</u>		
		25	Nil		- 25
				<u>Total:</u>	<u>70</u>

The Ministry's Provisional Standards recommend that 50% of all ice cream samples should fall into Grade I and 80% into Grades I and II. It will be noted that over the whole of the year 80% of the samples in the Rural District fell into Grade I and 100% into Grades I and II - a highly satisfactory result denoting the very high bacteriological standard of the product which reaches the consumer to-day.

A total of 99 premises are registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the District.

Details of the work carried out in connection with the control of food.

The various food premises in the District are set out in the following table together with the number of visits made to each of them:

1. FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955/57.

(a)	Number of Ice Cream premises registered	99
	Number of Registrations during 1966	3
	Number of Inspections	47
(b)	Number of Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Foods, etc.....	24
	Number of Inspections	48
(c)	Dairies - Number of premises on register	24

2. GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT 1956 - Section 154.

(a)	Number of Food Storage Premises registered	2
	Number of registrations during 1966	Nil
(b)	Number of Hawkers of Food registered	10
	Number of registrations during 1966	Nil
	Number of Mobile Shops and Stalls operated by registered Hawkers	22
	Number of inspections	14

3. UNREGISTERED PREMISES.

	<u>No. in Area.</u>	<u>No. of Visits.</u>
Butchers	17	52
Fishmongers	5	7
General Grocers	109	110
Bakehouses, etc	8	31
Sugar Confectioners	48	3
Public Houses and Off Licences	78	80
Hotels	11	9
Restaurants and Cafes	13	19
Industrial Canteens	20	22
Places of Entertainment	16	7
Chemists	5	1
Food preparation premises	7	11
Nursing Homes	9	1
	<hr/> 346 <hr/>	<hr/> 353 <hr/>

4. OTHER VISITS.

Inspection of Food	16
Sampling of Food	0
Educational (Food Hygiene)	14
Miscellaneous	40
Mobile Traders	14
	<hr/> 84 <hr/>

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

	No. of Premises	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg.16.	No. of Premises to which Regulation 19 applies	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19.
Butchers	17	17	17	16
Fishmongers	5	5	5	5
General Grocers	109	109	103	103
Bakehouses, etc.	8	8	8	8
Sugar Confectioners	48	48	48	47
Public Houses & Off Licences	78	78	78	78
Hotels	11	11	11	11
Restaurants and Cafes	13	13	13	13
Industrial Canteens	20	20	20	20
Places of Entertainment	16	16	16	16
Chemists	5	5	5	5
Food Preparation Premises	7	7	7	7
Nursing Homes	9	9	9	9

Summary of Contraventions found and remedied during the year.

Repairs and Improvements	33
Limewashed or cleansed	37
Improvements to Equipment, etc.	17
Improvements to Sanitary Conveniences	6
Inadequate hot and cold water supplies	10
Lack of or defective washhand basins, towels, etc.....	2
Lack of First Aid materials	8
Lack of Clothing accommodation	5
Lack of or defective sinks, etc.....	3
Insufficient lighting or ventilation	9
Improvements to Stores	12
Lack of proper temperature control	3
	<hr/> 145

NOTICES:

Number of Preliminary Notices served	14
Number of Preliminary Notices complied with	30
Number of Statutory Notices served	1
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	2
Number of Prosecutions	4
	<hr/> 51

TABLE OF FOOD CONDEMNED DURING 1966.

CANNED FOODS:

Ham	2 tins
Ox Tongue	1 tin
Pork	3 tins
Veal	1 tin

BUTCHERS' MEAT:

Side of Beef	77 lbs.
Piece of Pork	7½ lbs.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Throughout the year we were again pleased to record that a fair amount of interest was shown by various groups and associations in environmental public health and food hygiene in particular, and a number of requests for talks were received. On every occasion Mr. Howell was able to make some arrangements for suitable talks and film shows to be given. We would like here to record our appreciation of the assistance received from the County Health Education Department, in the loan of films, and a projectionist, particularly as the requests were mainly for evenings outside normal office hours.

The Department's library of coloured slides and photographs was kept up to date with developments in the District, and these form a useful aid for showing in support of talks.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Last year as the result of all the necessary inspections under the Act many notices, mostly of an informal nature, were served. This year has consequently meant that these notices have had to be enforced and a great number of re-visits to premises for this purpose were therefore inevitable. A total of 139 re-inspections were recorded during 1966 which together with general inspections of other premises gave a grand total of 192 visits.

The Health Department found the majority of occupiers responsible for complying with the requirements of the Act most co-operative once they fully understood all that was required of them, although considerable advice was necessary, particularly in respect of standards of lighting and heating.

In only one case was formal action necessary. This resulted in the Council's first, and to date, only prosecution for failure to comply with Sections 9, 16 and 24 of the Act in respect of defective sanitary conveniences, no hand rail to a staircase and lack of First Aid equipment. The defendant did not appear at the Hearing and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £2. on each of the three charges but no order was made for costs. The notice was subsequently complied with two weeks later.

EXEMPTIONS: No Exemption Certificates were applied for during the year.

ACCIDENTS: No Accidents were reported during 1966.

The number and types of visits, action taken, and defects dealt with, etc. are set out in the tables below which are in the form required by the Ministry of Labour in their Annual Report from Local Authorities.

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	0	40	7
Retail Shops	4	106	24
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	0	2	0
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens.....	0	10	0
Fuel Storage Depots	0	1	0
TOTAL:	4	159	31

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	98
Retail Shops	284
Wholesale departments, warehouses	2
Catering establishments open to the public	107
Canteens	-
Fuel Storage Depots	4
Total:	495

Total Males 173
Total Females 322

Nature of Visits:

General visits re O.S.R.l..... 22
Survey Inspections 31
Re-inspections 139
Total: 192

Notices:

Number of Notices served 2
Number of Notices complied with 30
Number of Prosecutions 1
Total: 33

Defects dealt with:

Structural alterations and improvements	8
Want of Cleanliness	9
Overcrowding	1
Inadequate temperature	6
Inadequate ventilation	5
Inadequate Lighting	12
Insufficient or defective sanitary conveniences...	8
Insufficient or defective washing facilities	16
No provision of Thermometer	11
Lack of Drinking Water	2
Inadequate Cloakroom facilities	7
Inadequate Seating Facilities	2
Inadequate Eating Facilities	3
Inadequate First Aid Facilities	15
Unsatisfactory condition of Floors, Passages and Stairs	10
Dangerous Machinery	0
Dangerous Acts	0

Total: 115

EXEMPTIONS: No Exemption Certificates were applied for during the year.

ACCIDENTS: No accidents were reported during 1966.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(a) Premises in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities.	22	5	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	96	61	2	1
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excluding Outworkers' Premises)	-	-	-	-
Total:	118	66	2	1

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector by H.M.		
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors(S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	2	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	-	-	-
Total:	4	4	-	2	1

PART VIII of the ACT - OUTWORK.

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in August List required by Section 133(1)(c)
Wearing apparel (making, etc.)	2
Carding etc. of buttons, etc.	47
Total:	49

GENERAL NUISANCES.

The following table summarizes the action taken under the Public Health Acts, Byelaws, and other enactments:

Number of Informal Notices served	41
Number of Informal Notices complied with	29
Number of Statutory Notices served	1
Number of Statutory Notices complied with ...	1
Number of Prosecutions	0
	<hr/>
	72

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND ALLIED ACTS.

Water Supply	44
Water Sampling	82
Swimming Pools	3
Stables and Piggeries	25
Filthy and Verminous Premises	11
Disinfestation	44
Refuse Collection	1
Refuse Disposal	16
Rodent Control	1190
Sewage Disposal	64
Connections to Sewer	4
Drainage	97
Sanitary Fittings	19
Public Conveniences	2
General Complaints	71
Tents, Caravans	120
Schools	2
Places of Entertainment	5
Hairdressers	23
Infectious Diseases	7
Pathological Sampling	6
Disinfections	6
Rag Flock	6
Atmospheric Pollution	51
Smoke Observations	4
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	42
Noise Abatement	7
Animal Boarding Establishments	5
Sewage and Trade Effluents	2
Abandoned Vehicles	9
Housing Inspections	15
Poultry Farms	39
	<hr/>
	2022
	<hr/>
	2,022

ADDITIONAL ENGINEERING & SURVEYING WORK CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Building Regulations Inspections	20
Engineering and Surveying Inspections	134
Sewer Extensions	58
	<hr/>
	212
	<hr/>
	212
	<hr/>
	2,234

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

1966 was another year of expanding Council Services, despite the financial squeeze. Due to the coming into force of The Building Regulations and the implementation of The Health Inspection Regulations. The former requires a more professional technical approach to the control of building at all stages with an increased number of inspections, whilst the latter requires a more professional approach to the control of food and drink at all stages with an increased number of inspections.

These two new services were added with, but the private owner's approach to the control of food and drink at all stages with an increased number of inspections. The former requires a more professional technical approach to the control of building at all stages with an increased number of inspections, whilst the latter requires a more professional approach to the control of food and drink at all stages with an increased number of inspections.

From the Report of the Committee, I am sure that the amount of time that is occupied by the Health Inspection Services for our Public Health Officers is not too great. I hope that next year we shall be able to press on with encouraging further work in this area and that they can be made more effective. It is only by bringing them up to standard that they can be made more effective.

NAILSWORTH

URBAN DISTRICT.

When I visited the Urban District, I was struck by the fact that the houses in the Urban District are in a very poor state of repair. The houses in the Urban District are in a very poor state of repair. The houses in the Urban District are in a very poor state of repair. The houses in the Urban District are in a very poor state of repair.

Your obedient Servant,

A. DUNN.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

Council Office,
Nailsworth,
Glos.

MEMORANDUM

The following table summarizes the action taken under the Public Health Acts, Bylaws, and other enactments:

Number of Informal Notices served	41
Number of Informal Notices complied with	29
Number of Statutory Notices served	1
Number of Statutory Notices complied with ...	1
Number of Prosecutions	0
	<hr/> 72

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND ALLIED ACTS.

Water Supply	44
Water Sampling	82
Swimming Pools	3
Stables and Piggeries	23
Filthy and Verminous Premises	11
Disinfectations	44
Refuse Collection	1

From the Report, the Committee will, I am sure, appreciate the tremendous amount of time that is occupied by the Meat Inspection Service for our Public Health Officers.

I hope that next year we shall be able to press on with encouraging further improvements in some of our older houses. It is only by bringing them up to standard that they can be made satisfactory dwelling places in the modern age, and, at the same time, preserve the old world charm of Nailsworth. When houses fall too far behind modern standards one is left often with no choice but to advise demolition. When time allows a new and detailed survey of all the houses in Nailsworth would be a very desirable project.

Pathological Sampling	6
Disinfectations	6
Rag Flock	6
Atmospheric Pollution	51
Snake Observations	4
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	42
Noise Abatement	7
Animal Boarding Establishments	5
Sewage and Trade Effluents	2
Abandoned Vehicles	9
Housing Inspections	15
Poultry Farms	34

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ADDITIONAL ENGINEERING & SURVEYING WORK CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Building Regulations Inspections	20
Engineering and Surveying Inspections	134
Sewer Extensions	58
	<hr/> 212

- 111 -

- 110 -

2,022

212

2,234

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

1966 was another year of expanding Council Services, despite the financial squeeze. Some of this was due to legislation, notably the coming into force of The Building Regulations and the full implementation of The Meat Inspection Regulations. The former requires a more professional and technical approach to all aspects of building control at all stages with an increased number of inspections, whilst the Meat Inspection Regulations sometimes stretched the Council's resources to the limit, especially with the increased throughput of pigs.

More unfit houses were dealt with, but the private owners' approach to repairing and modernising houses with or without Improvement Grants was again disappointing. Despite the completion of fifty-two new Council Dwellings events have shown that many more houses are required to complete Slum Clearance and satisfy the demand for Council and Private Houses in Nailsworth.

It was agreed that this Council should jointly with the two Stroud Councils proceed with the preparation of an outline scheme for the renewal of the Nailsworth Valley sewer with much larger pipes and for the extension of the Sewage Disposal Works. No progress was made with the sewerage of certain parts of the District. As reported later a major blockage occurred in the main sewer which caused some concern for a few days.

A change in staff occurred when Mr. James left, and we welcomed Mr. Pepper to the Department.

Before closing I must thank all Council Members and Staff for their readily available support and assistance.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

A. DENMAN.

Surveyor and Chief Public
Health Inspector.

Council Offices,
Nailsworth,
Glos.

H O U S I N G .

STATUTORY ACTION:

1. Clearance Areas: None were made.
2. Individual Unfit Houses: Eleven houses were closed during the year, two Demolition Orders were made, one house was demolished, and one Undertaking not to use for human habitation were accepted by the Council. Four Closing Orders were determined by the Council upon application from the owners that properties were made fit.
3. Public Health Act procedure: Proceedings were taken under Section 60 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the provision of suitable fire escapes to two blocks of flats. The fire escapes were provided and the owners were penalised by a fine, a daily penalty (not enforced) and costs were awarded against them.
4. Certificates of Disrepair: No applications were received during the year as permitted by the Rent Act, 1957.
5. Statutory Overcrowding: There are four cases of statutory overcrowding in Council Houses on the Register, which is the same number as last year.

INFORMAL ACTION:

1. Housing and Public Health Acts: Sixteen houses were repaired and four unfit houses were made fit by informal action.
2. Housing in Multiple Occupation: Four houses are now known to be in multiple occupation and action was taken to obtain adequate means of escape in case of fire in two of them, as reported above.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS: See Page 41.

ERECTION OF HOUSES BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE:

As twenty-four houses were completed during the year, and twenty-seven houses were under construction at the end of December, there was once again an improvement on the previous year. These were record figures and underlined the ever increasing demand for private houses in Nailsworth.

SUMMARY OF PLANS CONSIDERED DURING THE YEAR AND COMPARISON WITH 1965:

There was a marked increase in this part of the Department's work not only in quantity, but also in quality, as the new Building Regulations require an intensified professional and technical approach, more detailed consideration and more inspections, of each approved development.

	<u>1965.</u>	<u>1966.</u>
Plans submitted under Building Byelaws	66	9
Plans submitted under Town Planning Acts...	88	106
Plans submitted under Building Regulations. -	-	97
Miscellaneous Plans submitted	13	4
Total of Plans submitted:	<u>167</u>	<u>216</u>

COUNCIL HOUSING:

1. Number of Council owned houses: 292.

2. Comparable table of Waiting Lists:

	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1964.</u>	<u>1965.</u>	<u>1966.</u>
Applicants for transfer to other Council Houses	12	7	9	18	10
Applicants for one-bedroom dwellings	32	26	30	27	28
Applicants for two-bedroom dwellings	11	14	27	32	33
Applicants for three-bedroom dwellings	10	16	16	16	6
Applicants for four-bedroom dwellings	-	-	1	1	0
Applicants residing outside District	23	37	47	47	83
	<u>88</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>160</u>

3. Comparable table of Tenancies granted during the year:

	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1964.</u>	<u>1965.</u>	<u>1966.</u>
Transfer of tenancies	4	13	1	2	3
New tenancies of existing Council Houses	8	12	8	12	13
Tenancies of new Houses	6	25	0	4	52

4. Council Building Programme:

<u>Type of Dwelling.</u>	<u>Completed in 1966.</u>	<u>Under construction 31st December, 1966.</u>
Houses	36	0
Bungalows	16	0
Flats	2	0
Old Peoples' Dwellings ...	0	0
Garages	21	0

5. General:

For a while the completion of the 52 new houses had an impact on the Council House Waiting List, but by the end of 1966 fresh applications had cancelled out this improvement. To meet the need for more two-bedroom, single-bedroom, and old folks' dwellings the Council are acquiring more land and plans are being drawn up by the Council's Consultant Architect for the new Schemes.

During the year the Council decided to modernise, with the aid of Improvement Grants, two houses owned by them which are on the list of buildings of historical or architectural interest. It was decided to let the direct labour housing maintenance staff do the work, and one dwelling had been completed by the 31st December, 1966. The routine maintenance of Council owned buildings by direct labour continued.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The results of water samples taken of private piped supplies are as follows:

Private piped supply:

<u>No. of samples taken.</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Polluted.</u>
5	5	0

In addition, a sample of the water from the private piped supply was submitted for Chemical Analysis, and was found to be satisfactory.

SEWERAGE.

(a) Sewage Disposal:

The same arrangement applies as ascertained last year for the treatment of sewage, i.e. the public sewers flow to the Joint Sewerage Board Disposal Works at Stanley Downton and in addition there are three small private sewage disposal plants in the District. Also septic tanks or cesspools are emptied once a year free of charge by the Council's Contractors.

(b) Maintenance of Sewers:

All public sewers in the District are maintained by the Council's direct labour staff and a contribution is made towards the cost of the maintenance of the trunk sewer which also serves the other two constituent authorities of the Joint Sewerage Committee.

(c) Connection to sewers:

Seventy-eight new dwellings and nineteen existing dwellings were connected to the sewers.

(d) New Sewers:

Approximately 243 yards of new 6" sewer was laid in connection with the Council's new Housing Estate.

(e) Unsewered areas in Nailsworth:

Negotiations were continuing at the end of the year for a Joint Scheme between the Council and a Private Developer for the provision of a sewer which will eventually serve part of Pinfarthings, but no further action was taken in respect of other unsewered areas in the town.

(f) Blockage of Main Sewer:

Early on Saturday, the 15th January, 1966, it was found that the main sewer in the trunk road taking the whole of the town's sewage was blocked. Work continued all that day and the Sunday following in most trying conditions, to clear the blockage. Despite various methods of attack the blockage remained hard and fast although some relief was obtained by diverting most of the sewage through the stormwater overflows. Eventually a large pump was brought in which sucked the offending material, which microscopically appeared to be a particular trade waste.

Later investigation showed that this trade waste had been emptied into the sewer by an effluent disposal vehicle. This was confirmed by analysis at the Public Health Laboratory of three samples of the material extracted from the sewer and a claim was lodged against the firm concerned.

C L E A N A I R .

Once again, this work was confined to isolated cases of smoke or smut nuisance, mainly from domestic premises. There was generally a lack of nuisance from factory chimneys.

M O V E A B L E D W E L L I N G S .

After a protracted period of several years of inspection, advice and encouragement, it is pleasing that the one licensed Caravan Site attained a high enough standard for the Council to be able to issue a ten year licence for six Caravans to be stationed there.

M E A T A N D O T H E R F O O D S .

(a) Meat Inspection:

(i) Comparative Table for Meat Inspection:

	1964		1965		1966	
	Numbers	Weight condemned	Numbers	Weight condemned	Number	Weight condemned
Number of pigs, including sows & boars, killed and inspected.	38,518		51,408		53,410	
<u>All diseases and abnormal conditions except T.B.</u>		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
Whole carcasses condemned	134	20,596	290	41,897	301	42,682
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	7,485	41,752	6,300	36,317	6,905	34,491
% of carcasses with disease or abnormal conditions other than Tuberculosis.	19.78		12.80		13.48	
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	438	7	1,057	3	467
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	693	8,347	865	11,281	938	11,367
% of carcasses affected with Tuberculosis.	1.80		1.69		1.76	

Total weight of meat and offal condemned as unfit for human consumption was 39 tons. 14 cwt. 2 qtrs. 23 lbs.

(ii) Reasons for condemnation:

Diseases and abnormal conditions found on inspection resulted in the condemnation in (i) as follows:

Septicaemia, pyaemia, pleurisy, peritonitis, tumours, incterus, bruising, oedema, erysipelas, and tuberculosis, etc.

Septicaemia in various forms continues to be the main cause of total condemnation of meat and offal. The percentage of animals affected with tuberculosis has fallen, but it requires constant vigilance on the part of the Inspector. It is mostly of the avian type.

(iii) General:

Once again we managed to obtain 100% Meat Inspection in accordance with the Regulations. It was achieved by the dedication of the staff, because having no reserves available to step on the line and cope with the work it was necessary to always have two Inspectors able to do this work. This meant that one Inspector could not be ill whilst another was on leave - very difficult circumstances to co-ordinate.

With the full implementation of The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1966, it was necessary for as far as possible for the Chief Public Health Inspector to attend the Slaughterhouse for a short while on three afternoons a week, to enable the other two Inspectors to take short breaks from their arduous tasks. Previously the Bacon Factory Management had assisted us by affording us one of their most experienced operatives for relief purposes.

Discussions were held with the Slaughterhouse Management with a view to fixing hours of slaughter, but as the existing hours were reasonable the matter was left open.

I am pleased to report that we again enjoyed the full co-operation of the management and staff in respect of hygiene and meat inspection.

(b) Food Inspection and Food Hygiene:

(i) Ice Cream:

Three samples only of ice cream were taken during the year, because of the changeover of the staff and the pressure of other work. They were all classed in Provisional Grade I.

(ii) Milk:

Samples of milk were taken by the County Council and no faults were noticed in respect of the processing and handling of milk.

(iii) Shops, Manufacturing and Wholesale Establishments:

Numbers and types of static food premises:

Wholesale Grocers	1	Factory Canteens	2
Retail Grocers	9	Confectioners	3
Butchers	6	Greengrocers	2
Bakers	4	Fish Fryers	1
General Stores	2	Dairy	1
Licensed Premises	13	Ice Cream Factory	1
School Canteens	3	Food Manufacturers	1
		Cafes	2

Total Number of Static

Food Premises: 51.

Sixty-six visits were made to Static Food Premises during the year. We realize that this was insufficient, especially to the manufacturing and wholesale establishments, but it was the most we could achieve without disrupting other vital work.

(iv) Inspection of Other Food:

Inspection of canned goods and other food usually arises from requests from the wholesale grocers and other food vendors. Food found unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered was as follows:

Fresh Meat	143 lbs.
Canned Meat	84 lbs.
Preserved Meat	69 lbs.
Canned Fruit	37 lbs.
Canned Vegetables	14 lbs.

Total:	<u>347 lbs.</u>
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A complaint was investigated of a mouldy sponge cake filled with cream and jam. The Public Analyst confirmed that it was penicillium type mould which originated in the cream and that the cake itself was fresh. As the cake was baked in their area the Dursley Rural District Council's Public Health Inspectors visited the Bakehouse and took the necessary action.

RODENT CONTROL.

Number of Properties in District	<u>Non-Agricultural</u> 1,694	<u>Agricultural</u> 8
Total number of properties inspected following notification:	131	0
Number infested by:-		
(a) Rats	33	0
(b) Mice	98	0
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	0	0

Although no sewers were infested by rats during the year, as a precautionary measure two visits were made to the local sewers and a total number of 74 baits were laid.

There were no legal proceedings, and no Notices served under Section 4 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY
PREMISES ACT, 1963.

(A) Registrations and General Inspections:

Class of Premises.	Number of premises registered during year.	Number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices.	0	12	0
Retail Shops.	2	35	2
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses.	0	1	0
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens.	0	4	0
Fuel Storage Depots.	0	1	0
Totals:	2	53	2

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to

Registered Premises under the Act 17

As 95% of the initial inspections under the Act were completed in 1965 only a minor amount of work in connection with it has been required this year. This is reflected in the figures on the tabulated sheet, where it can be seen that a total of 17 visits were made by Inspectors to Registered Premises, with two new registrations for Retail Shops being received.

(B) Analysis of Contraventions:

	No. found.
Section 4. Cleanliness	0
5. Overcrowding	0
6. Temperature	2
7. Ventilation	0
8. Lighting	1
9. Sanitary Conveniences	2
10. Washing Facilities	2
11. Supply of Drinking Water	0
12. Clothing Accommodation	0
13. Sitting Facilities	0
14. Seats (Sedentary Workers)	0
15. Eating Facilities	0
16. Floors, passages and stairs	0
17. Fencing exposed parts of machinery	0
18. Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	0
19. Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	0
23. Prohibition of heavy work	0
24. First Aid general provisions	3
Total:	<u>10</u>

(C) Exemptions: Number of Applications Received:..... Nil.

(D) Prosecutions: Number instituted and completed during year..... Nil.

(E) Reported Accidents: Nil.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted.
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(a) Premises in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities.	2	2	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which S.7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	36	18	-	-
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	2	-	-	-
Total:	40	20	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars.	Found	Number of cases in which defects were found			No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
		Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	2
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork.)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	-	-	-	-	2

PART VIII - OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Number of Outworkers Nil

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956.

As far as we are aware all the farms in this area complied with this Act in respect of Sanitary Conveniences.

HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Re-registrations 5

Total Registrations 5

(Total of 11 visits - a stricter control is being exercised as inspections are carried out in conjunction with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.)

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 and 1936.

Three visits were made to the sixteen premises licensed for the storage of Petroleum Spirit.

SUMMARY OF VISITS.

(a) Public Health Visits:

Inspection of Houses	145
Council House Applications	74
Retail Food Premises	6
Factories	7
Schools	0
Infectious Diseases	10
Water Supplies	7
Watercourses	16
Drainage and Sewage Disposal	154
Rodent and Pest Control	181
Petroleum	3
Refuse Disposal	5
Moveable Dwellings	25
Nuisances	12
Miscellaneous Visits	40
Noise Abatement	6
Atmospheric Pollution	1
Animal Boarding Establishments	1

Total: 693

(b) Meat and Food Inspection:

Bacon Factories (Slaughter).....	518
Bacon Factories (Other Visits	12
Licensed Premises	0
Ice Cream Premises	1
Preserved Food Premises	1
Milk Samples	0
Ice Cream Samples	9
Water Samples	6
Miscellaneous Food Visits	24

Total: 571

(c) Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act:

Offices	4
Shops	9
Warehouses and Wholesale Shops	0
Catering Establishments and Canteens	0
Fuel Storage Depots	0
Miscellaneous Visits	2
Hairdressing Establishments	11

Total: 26

(d) Surveying:

Highways	263
Building Byelaws	44
Building Regulations	277
Town Planning	80
Building Sites	9
Public Sewers	13
Stormwater	0
Playing Fields	28
Street Lighting	18
Miscellaneous Surveying Visits	109
Improvement Grants	72
Council Buildings	237
Erection of Council Houses	106
Council House Improvements	17

Total: 1,273

STANDARD LIST OF INDUSTRIES

Food and Food Inspection

(b)

218	Bacon Factories (Slaughter)
12	Bacon Factories (Other)
0	Licensed Premises
1	Ice Cream Factories
1	Preserved Food Factories
0	Milk Factories
0	Ice Cream Factories
0	Water Factories
24	Miscellaneous Food Factories

271

Total: 271

Food and Food Inspection

(c)

4	Offices
9	Shops
0	Warehouses and Wholesale Shops
0	Catering Establishments and Canteens
0	Food Storage Depots
2	Miscellaneous
11	Refining Establishments

26

Total: 26

Surveying

(d)

203	Highways
44	Building Plans
277	Building Regulations
80	Town Planning
9	Building Sites
13	Public Sewers
0	Stormwater
26	Playing Fields
18	Street Lighting
109	Miscellaneous Surveying
72	Improvement Grants
237	Council Buildings
106	Erection of Council Houses
17	Council House Improvements

1,273

Total: 1,273

STROUD

URBAN DISTRICT.

S T R O U D

U R B A N D I S T R I C T .

This Report, I think, gives a very satisfactory picture of public health in the District. It is particularly gratifying to see the report on meat inspection which shows very little evidence of meat potentially dangerous to human beings coming into our slaughterhouse.

URBAN DISTRICT.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to submit my sixteenth Annual Report to the Council, that for the year 1966.

The year was by no means an easy one, for a very considerable amount of work had to be undertaken with a reduced technical staff supported by a clerical section which showed constant changes throughout the twelve months.

Progress with slum clearance was again limited, 16 unfit houses only having been dealt with. However, it should be borne in mind that over 90% of the programme has been completed with 312 unfit houses demolished, 147 closed, and 128 made fit.

Work under the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, continued and the number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors totalled 509. Initial inspections were made in respect of 157 premises and of these 144 were found to fall short of the standards laid down in the Act. It is again gratifying to report that generally speaking occupiers were prepared to co-operate in carrying out necessary improvements without recourse to formal action.

In the field of food hygiene the importance of correct stock rotation of perishable foodstuffs was again clearly demonstrated during investigation of complaints. It must be said that most large manufacturers of such foodstuffs do everything possible in their distribution methods to ensure that goods reach the consumer in a fresh condition.

Towards the end of the year Mrs. J. Turk left the employment of the Council and I would like to record the Department's appreciation of her very excellent service.

Finally, my thanks are due to the other staff in the Department for their loyalty and zeal and to the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and other members of the Council for their courtesy and support.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. G. CRITCHLEY.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Tower Hill House,
Stroud.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS DURING THE YEAR.

Housing and Associated Matters:

Dwelling Houses inspected under Housing and Public Health Acts and for Improvement Grants	564
Re-inspections of Dwelling Houses	471
Visits in connection with Council House Applications ..	252
Visits in connection with the Rent Acts	15
Visits regarding general complaints and nuisances	481
Miscellaneous visits (advice, information, etc.)	724
Visits regarding caravan sites and moveable dwellings ..	41
Visits regarding infestations	20
Visits regarding Dustbin Maintenance Scheme and Refuse Disposal	29
Visits regarding Drainage	230
	<hr/>
	2,827

Food Hygiene:

Visits to cafes, restaurants, and clubs	148
" food shops (grocers, butchers, etc.)	229
" mobile food shops	61
" canteens and kitchens (schools, factories and hospitals)	46
" bakehouses	26
" licensed premises	82
" registered premises (Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955)	21
	<hr/>
	613

Meat Inspection:

Visits to Slaughterhouse	2,005
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Sampling:

Icecream - bacteriological	31
Water - chemical and bacteriological	49
	<hr/>
	80

General Maintenance of Environmental Hygiene:

Visits and inspections in connection with:-

Water Supplies	89
Swimming Pool - tests.....	41
Water Courses	16
Atmospheric Pollution -(a) Sources	66
(b) Estimation	284
Noise Nuisance	73
Schools	14
Cinemas and Places of Entertainment	12
Factories and Outworkers	129
Farms	3
Hairdressers' Premises	92
Petroleum Stores	102
Pet Shops	9
Outdoor Functions and Entertainments:-	
(a) General sanitation of sites	10
(b) Food Hygiene	81
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	519
	<hr/>
	1,540

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Housing and associated matters	2,827
Food Hygiene	613
Meat Inspection	2,005
Sampling	80
General Environmental Hygiene	1,540
	<hr/>
Total:	7,065

H O U S I N G .

A. SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME:

Sixteen unfit houses were dealt with during 1966 and nine more were added to the list, so that the percentage dealt with at the 31st December, 1966, was 90.7 compared with 89.5 at the 31st December, 1965. If progress during the past two years appears to have been rather slow, it must be remembered that in eleven years 312 unfit houses have been demolished, 147 closed and 128 made fit - a total of 587.

B. REPORT ON HOUSING BY THE ENGINEER & SURVEYOR (T. G. Askew, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E)

(i)	Number of Council Houses erected 1966	30
(ii)	Number of Council Flats erected 1966	Nil
(iii)	Number of Private Enterprise Houses erected 1966	153
(iv)	Number of Council Houses under construction 31.12.66	63
(v)	Number of Council Flats under construction 31.12.66	Nil
(vi)	Number of Private Enterprise Houses under construction 31.12.66	89

C. REPORT ON HOUSING BY THE HOUSING MANAGER. (F.J.Pugh, A.I.Hsg., A.R.S.H.)

At the 31st December, 1966, the Waiting List for Council Houses was as follows:

Sub-tenant applications	131
Tenant applications (excluding Slum Clearance) ...	89
Applications for aged persons' accommodation	94
Slum Clearance/Road Improvement Schemes	68
Total:	<u>382</u>

During the year, 66 families were re-housed and in order to make better use of the available accommodation 42 transfers were effected.

The Improvement Scheme for Council Houses has now been completed, 584 having been improved with Standard Grants, and 42 with Discretionary Grants, a total of 626.

D. STATUTORY OVERCROWDING:

Outstanding Cases at 1st January, 1966.....	2
New cases reported to Council during year	4
Number abated during year	3
Number outstanding at 31st December, 1966.....	3

E. HOUSING ACTS, 1961 - 1964: HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION.

This is not seen as a serious problem in the District. Nevertheless, in view of the number of these houses which have been 'discovered' in the course of other investigations, it was thought prudent to initiate a scheme for registration of properties used, or to be used, in this way. The necessary procedure has, therefore, been put in hand for the establishment of a Scheme under the provisions of the relevant Housing legislation. This should enable sufficiently close control of the situation, so that it can be prevented from developing into a significant problem.

The known houses in multiple occupation were inspected during the year, and a generally good standard of occupation and management is noted. There are a few such properties, however, which justify close attention, and appropriate action to secure improvement in standards has been taken in several instances.

Such properties, in general, are a steady source of applications for Council Housing. It is perhaps unfortunate that this should be so, but there appears to be no alternative to accepting the position that accommodation of this type features increasingly as a first home for newly married couples, and to this extent appears to meet a social need.

F. IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES.

Since the end of 1955, 128 unfit houses have been rendered fit or converted to business use and at the end of the year a further 17 were in the process of being made fit. If the condition and situation of the property warrants improvement, every effort is made to encourage owners to this end.

Likewise, where houses are sound but lacking modern facilities, every opportunity is taken to draw the attention of owners to the advantages of the Improvement Grant Scheme. A good liaison exists with the Engineer and Surveyor, who is responsible for grant work, whereby Officers from the two Departments make a joint initial visit to owners who apply for Grants and seek advice concerning them. In this way the observations or any requirements of the Public Health Department are made known at the outset.

H. PLANS SUBMITTED FOR BUILDING BYELAW AND PLANNING APPROVAL.

For many years the Department has been fortunate in that the Engineer and Surveyor passes all deposited plans to the Public Health Department for scrutiny. This enables the Department to examine them in the context of public health legislation, thus ensuring that all relative requirements are known to the architects and developers at the planning stage.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

A. MEAT INSPECTION:

Meat Inspection in the Urban District - now carried out only at Ebley Abattoir - has continued to be maintained as a 100% service. The Cotswold Wholesale Meat Co. Ltd. experienced considerable staffing difficulties, especially during the first half of the year. Nevertheless, with co-operation on all sides, production and inspection proceeded satisfactorily.

The income derived from the charges made for meat inspection during the year was £615.

The usual representative range of disease and abnormality has been found among the food animals slaughtered at Ebley during the year. It is pleasing however, that a formerly very common cause of condemnations - Tuberculosis - has again been completely absent in cattle, though a few cases have been found in pigs. Cysticercus Bovis - peculiar to cattle and potentially dangerous to man - has also been absent, except for a very few non-significant cases in which solitary lesions were found in a completely non-viable condition.

Ante-mortem inspection as often as possible has again greatly assisted post-mortem diagnosis and judgment. This has applied particularly to casualty animals, which have been dealt with at Ebley in a steady small number throughout the year.

No conditions affected operations at the Abattoir which are encompassed by the Diseases of Animals Act.

B. POST-MORTEM INSPECTION:

Table showing animals killed and inspected and carcasses, etc. condemned.

	Cattle exc. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	2,370	4	241	5,850	2,983
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	2	4	8	16
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	678	-	-	274	521
% of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	26.5	50	1.7	4.8	18.5
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	17
% of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.51
<u>Cysticercosis</u>	-	-	-	-	-

C. TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT AND ORGANS CONDEMNED:

Carcases and part carcases	1.9 tons
Offals	3.2 tons
	<hr/>
	5.1 tons

D. POULTRY INSPECTION:

There are no poultry processing premises within the District.

E. LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963:

There are no pasteurisation plants within the District and no samples of liquid egg were taken.

F. MILK SUPPLIES:

There were no samples of raw milk taken during the year.

G. ICE CREAM:

Number of Samples taken 18

Bacteriological Examination produced the following results:

<u>Grade 1.</u>	<u>Grade 2.</u>	<u>Grade 3.</u>	<u>Grade 4.</u>
6	6	1	5

The Grade 3 and 4 results were closely investigated. The single Grade 3 sample was found to be due to a simple oversight in handling technique at the place of sale, and this was readily corrected. All the Grade 4 samples originated at the same manufacturer's premises outside the District, and liaison with the Officers of the Authority concerned appear to have met with success in correcting the causes of these unsatisfactory results.

H. EXTRANEEOUS MATTER IN FOOD AND SUNDRY FOOD COMPLAINTS:

Number of Complaints received 22

These complaints again related to a considerable variety of foods, including butter, milk, bread, sausage, potato crisps, cake, beer, poultry, ice cream, wine, meat pie, marmalade, canned fruit, and mineral water.

Only one problem of identification necessitated reference to the Public Analyst.

Wide-ranging investigations have involved correspondence with manufacturers and importers and, through these, with overseas sources of supply. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the reputable enterprises in this field are most helpful and conscientious in assisting our enquiries, and in seeking to correct conditions which may have given rise to complaint.

One or two of the complaints received are thought to have been mischievous in origin. In the absence of clear evidence to this effect, however, full investigation of these cases has also been carried out with the full co-operation of the food trades concerned.

The following table indicates the numbers of different types of faulty processing or handling which lay behind the complaints:

Extraneous Matter	Parasitic Infestation	Abnormal colour, taste, or smell.	Overkeeping of stock.
12	2	4	4

Successful proceedings were instituted under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in a case where bleach solution was served in a restaurant instead of the white wine ordered. The defendant was found guilty and fined.

I. TYPES AND NUMBERS OF FOOD BUSINESSES IN THE AREA SUBJECT TO CONTROL UNDER THE FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS:

These are listed having regard to the main type of food trading carried on. Most premises are, in fact, used for more than one type of food trading.

Food Manufacturing:

Bakehouses	7	
Breweries	2	9

Preparation and Retail Sale:

Cafes and Restaurants	17	
Fish Fryers	4	21

Retail Sale only:

Butchers	13	
Confectioners	11	
Fish & Poultry	3	
General Food Shops	97	
Greengrocers	10	134

Factory, School & Institutional

<u>Catering Establishments</u>		32
--------------------------------------	--	----

Licensed Premises:

Public	41	
Clubs	6	47

Other Hotels and Guest Houses:

6

Warehouses:

6

TOTAL: 255

J. REGISTERED PREMISES:

The following types of business are included in the foregoing total, but are also registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Manufacture, storage and sale of icecream	1
Storage and sale of icecream	52
Preparation or manufacture of sausages, etc., intended for sale	7

K. FOOD HAWKERS (MOBILE SHOPS).

Premises Registered	6
Firms and individuals registered as Hawkers operating within the District	10
Vehicles in use as Mobile Shops.	
Provisions and Greengrocery	5
Groceries.....	11
Bread and confectionery	1
Fish, fruit and vegetables	1
Hot dogs, beverages	6
	<hr/> 24

Mobile Shops have been inspected as often as possible, and every endeavour has been made to attain as high a standard as possible. It is not an easy matter to control this form of trading, particularly as our powers are limited to food hygiene, and vehicles often prove to be elusive.

A number of complaints were received regarding the late evening operation of certain types of sales vehicles. The Department carried out a number of inspections at this time of day and ensured that good food hygiene was being practised. It was felt that such inspections also helped to minimise other potential nuisances.

L. OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED:

(a) Fresh foods and unpackaged preserved foods:

Meat and meat products	230 lbs.
Poultry	165 lbs.
Wet and Cured Fish	108 lbs.
	<hr/> 4.5 cwts. approx.

(b) Canned and packaged foods:

Meat and meat products	504 lbs.
Vegetables	370 lbs.
Fruit and preserves	968 lbs.
Soups	135 lbs.
Fish	59 lbs.
Milk and Milk Products	122 lbs.
Cereals, sweetening compounds and flavourings	70 lbs.
Cheese	44 lbs.
	<hr/> 20.25 cwts. approx.

Total Weight of Other Foodstuffs condemned: 24.75 cwts. approx.

W A T E R S U P P L Y .

A. DOMESTIC SUPPLIES: MAINS:

The North West Gloucestershire Water Board made bacteriological reports available in respect of 81 samples of mains water during the year. The reports indicated that all the samples were satisfactory for a public water supply. The Board also supplied Analyst's reports on 11 samples of mains water; these, too, indicated satisfactory public supply.

B. DOMESTIC SUPPLIES: PRIVATE:

About 99.5% of the inhabited houses in the District are served by mains supply.

The situation in regard to independent domestic supplies at the 31st December was as follows:

	<u>Number of</u> <u>Sources</u>	<u>Number of Dwelling Houses supplied.</u>	
		<u>Internal</u>	<u>External</u>
Wells	5	3	4
Springs	16	17	2

The figures indicate a similar situation to that in 1965. A number of hygienic improvements to sources of private supply were, however, undertaken during 1966, and these resulted in better bacteriological results from the samples taken. The rather heavy sampling programme of the previous year enabled the Department to concentrate on those supplies found to be most in need of attention.

Number of Samples taken:

Bacteriological: 12. Chemical: 2. Total: 14.

C. STRATFORD PARK SWIMMING POOLS:

A number of samples were taken by the Public Health Department, both from the borehole supply and from the pools themselves with the following results:

BOREHOLE: One chemical and two bacteriological samples were taken, and all three proved to be satisfactory.

Public Analyst's report of Chemical Analysis on
sample taken from borehole - 24th May, 1966.

(All results in parts per million)

Total dissolved solids	528	Albuminoid Ammonia	0.01
Loss on ignition	15	Nitrate Ammonia	0.26
Mineral Matter	513	Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil
Total Hardness	396	Lead	Nil
(A) Permanent	93	Copper	Nil
(B) Temporary	303	Zinc	Nil
Chlorine (as Chloride)	19	Iron	Nil
Free Ammonia	Nil	Residual Chlorine	Nil

Reaction pH 7.4

Physical characteristics Clear, bright, colourless, no odour.

 No charring or odour on igniting solids.

Public Analyst's remarks: Chemically satisfactory.

The bacteriological quality of samples taken from the Swimming Pools was consistently satisfactory except for one brief period in July, when the results from sampling demonstrated inexplicably high (but not dangerous) bacterial counts. No specific cause for this was discovered, and subsequent results proved normally satisfactory.

Public Health Laboratory Report on four samples taken from
Stratford Park Swimming Pools.

Source	Coliform bacilli	Bact. coli (Type I)	(Probable numbers per 100 ml.) Plate Count	
			24 hrs. @ 37°C.	72 hrs. @ 22°C.
<u>Large Pool</u>				
Shallow End	0	0	1	4
Deep End	0	0	1	9
<u>Small Pool</u>				
Shallow End	0	0	2	1
Deep End	0	0	0	5

Remarks: Satisfactory.

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

The public appear to be increasingly aware of air pollution as a factor which adversely affects environmental amenities, and a number of complaints have been received under this heading. These related mostly to particular and transitory sources of pollution, ranging from garden bonfires to industrial chimneys. The Department's intervention in such cases was generally received as helpful and constructive, and normally led to prompt correction of fault, where they were found to exist, in plant and methods.

The most serious nuisance was the emission of oil smuts from a factory chimney which caused damage to paintwork of houses in the vicinity, fabrics and washing on clothes lines. Every effort was made to abate the nuisance without delay and as a long term measure the Company concerned called in boiler experts for technical advice.

No formal applications for prior approval under Section 3(2) of the Clean Air Act, 1956, were received. At the same time, the Department scrutinises all plans for development submitted to the Council, and any which have indicated the provision or modification of heating and steam-raising plant have, where necessary, been fully discussed in this connection with developers and/or their representatives. Technical estimates of chimney heights have been provided in a number of cases. In this respect, it is generally found that the topography of the district must be an important factor in assessing chimney heights. This often indicates a height in excess of the technical minimum and, again, representations to this effect have been co-operatively received.

A modification of the measuring apparatus installed in the Council Chambers now allows the average daily pollution figure at weekends to be assessed more accurately. The following tables give the relevant figures for smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere in the town centre.

Atmospheric Pollution:

Microgrammes of SMOKE per cu. metre. (Daily Readings)

Month	Maximum		Minimum		Average	
	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965
October	140	190	26	11	48.0	36.2
November	195	198	19	23	52.75	44.
December	133	197	22	26	32.95	103.2
January	159	224	30	43	67.26	120.1
February	126	240	21	11	37.24	110.
March	86	161	21	30	33.2	81.5
April	79	122	20	24	23.6	37.3
May	36	54	11	16	16.2	29.2
June	34	56	12	21	17.21	41.8
July	34	52	11	21	19.4	31.4
August	31	51	10	9	18.75	30.6
September	96	116	17	20	32.6	41.7

Microgrammes of SULPHUR DIOXIDE per cu. metre (Daily Readings)

Month	Maximum		Minimum		Average	
	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965
October	94	84	32	17	35.9	42.7
November	144	88	39	21	53	49.1
December	103	116	54	21	43.98	66.5
January	198	178	62	44	80.5	97.2
February	189	161	40	11	52	68.1
March	105	165	53	31	52.72	72.1
April	142	94	45	20	52	60.
May	77	90	27	12	37.8	54.2
June	63	86	39	10	36.25	48.9
July	59	86	28	19	32.8	49.2
August	41	42	19	15	28.4	41.3
September	74	71	22	16	36.4	46.9

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

During the year a total of 157 premises were inspected and of these 144 were found to fall short of the standards laid down in the Act. The following tables give details (a) of the number of registered premises and inspections carried out; (b) an analysis of persons employed; and (c) an analysis of defects and inadequacies found.

TABLE A.

Class of Premises	No. of additional premises registered during the year.	Total no. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year.
Offices	10	62	38
Retail Shops	25	166	116
Wholesale Shops	-	6	2
Catering Establishments open to the Public, canteens.	3	15	-
Fuel Storage Depots	-	1	1

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises under the Act 509

TABLE B.

<u>Class of Workplace.</u>	<u>Number employed</u>
Offices	504
Retail Shops	900
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	55
Catering establishments open to public.	138
Canteens	4
Fuel Storage Depots	2
Total:	1,603

Total Males: 608. Total Females: 995.

OPERATION OF THE GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE ACT.

Cleanliness:

A very high proportion of premises inspected require re-decoration of some kind. A significant feature of many shops was the contrast between the part to which the public have access and the part used only by the staff. In many cases, rear storerooms and staffrooms were found to be badly neglected.

Overcrowding:

Ten offices were found to be overcrowded (i.e. less than 400 cu.ft. of free air space per person), eight being offices used in connection with retail businesses. Advice was given on how to re-construct the office accommodation or re-deploy the staff in order to abate the overcrowding.

Sanitary Conveniences:

The main deficiencies noted were the poor state of decoration, lack of ventilation and artificial lighting and the absence of intervening ventilated lobbies between W.C. compartments and workrooms. In two instances it was necessary to require mechanical ventilation for W.Cs. where it was found impracticable to provide an intervening ventilated space.

Lighting:

The lighting surveys carried out during the winter months revealed that most offices were inadequately lighted. In the absence of any legal standard the standard of 15 lumens per square foot put forward by the Illuminating Engineering Society as an absolute minimum, has been adopted.

TABLE C: Particulars	Type of Premises		
	Shops	Offices	Warehouses
Want of cleanliness (S.4)	68	12	1
Overcrowding (S.5)	8	2	-
Inadequate Heating (S.6)	39	1	-
Absence of Thermometers (S.6)	63	15	2
Inadequate Ventilation (S.7)	39	5	-
Inadequate Lighting (S.8)	28	20	-
Unsuitable Lighting (S.8)	11	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation (S.9)			
Insufficient	8	7	-
Unsuitable or defective	26	4	1
Absence of Intervening Ventilated Space	20	3	-
Inadequate Lighting	18	6	-
Want of Cleanliness	31	8	-
Absence of Facilities for the Disposal of Sanitary Dressings	4	1	-
Washing Facilities (S.10)			
Insufficient	13	6	-
Unsuitable or defective	5	-	-
Absence of Hot Water Supply	25	4	-
Absence of Soap and Towels	9	-	-
Inadequate Lighting	3	-	-
Lack of Accommodation for Clothing (S.12)	1	-	-
Floors, Passages & Stairs (S.16)			
Defective Floors	63	13	1
Obstruction of Stairs, Passages, etc.	8	1	-
Defective Stairs	22	4	1
Absence of Guards and Handrails	37	9	1
Absence of First Aid Kits	38	12	-
Absence of Abstracts	80	19	2
Cases of Dangerous Machinery	1	-	-

HAIRDRESSERS' AND BARBERS' PREMISES.

New Registrations 2

Total registered 27

DUSTBIN MAINTENANCE SCHEME.

Number of Notices served during the year Nil

Number of Bins newly supplied 63

Number of Replacement Bins supplied 33

Number of Approved Bins provided by rated occupiers following informal notices Nil

Number of Additional Bins supplied 16

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

There are eight sites within the District containing fifteen Caravans. All the sites are in a satisfactory condition.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Three premises are licensed in accordance with the Act. Visits during the year ensured that the requirements of the Act are being satisfactorily complied with.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT.

There has been no variation in the number of premises registered under the Act. No manufacturing premises exist in the District which would require to be licensed under the Act, but four premises are registered for storage.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The single trade in the District which is registered as an Offensive Trade has continued to be managed and operated in a satisfactory manner. No complaint or nuisance has arisen in connection with the premises.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

A number of complaints were received during the year; these were investigated fully and any possible remedial action was taken.

Some of the complaints concerned nuisance from pneumatic drills being used in connection with road improvement works. In this respect it is felt that local authorities could well set an example by fitting silencers to pneumatic drills used by them and by incorporating conditions in contracts which would ensure that contractors employed by them did likewise.

At the end of the year occasional complaints were still being received alleging excessive noise from the Lightpill factory of B.P. Plastics Ltd. The most serious source of noise at this factory, namely the Multipak boiler, was successfully dealt with in 1965. Investigations into other sources of noise were carried out by the Institute of Sound and Vibration Research, University of Southampton, during the year under review. The recommendations of the Institute are still being implemented.

MORTUARY FACILITIES.

The Council's Mortuary at Lansdown was available not only in respect of the Urban District but also for the surrounding Districts.

Details for 1966:

- | | | |
|-------|---|----|
| (i) | Cases resulting from accidents within the Urban District | 1 |
| (ii) | Cases resulting from accidents outside the Urban District | 1 |
| (iii) | Essential cases within the Urban District | 6 |
| (iv) | All other cases | 18 |

F A C T O R I E S A C T , 1 9 6 1 .

PART I:

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(a) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by L.A.	5	6	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is to be enforced by L.A.	102	123	4	-
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	107	129	4	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector by H.M.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	4	4	-	-

PART VIII of the Act - OUTWORK - Sections 133 and 134.

Number of Outworkers - Nil

REPORTS BY THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

The Painswick Valley Sewer has now been completed as far as the bridge on the Painswick Road and the Salmon's Spring Brewery premises are now connected. During the year the Summer Street stormwater relief sewer has also been constructed, alleviating a serious flooding problem in that area. Preparatory work continues on the comprehensive scheme for the Westrip area. A number of minor works have been carried out to deal with localized problems.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

The new tip at Cainscross Road was opened early in the year and has been used by the Rural District and Nailsworth Urban District. Its estimated life is considerably less than at first calculated and a new site is being prepared on land owned by the Rural District Council within the Urban District's area.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:

Arrangements are in hand to erect a temporary convenience at Cainscross.

REPORTS BY THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR. RODENT CONTROL.

	L.A.	Dwelling Houses inc. Council Houses	All Other (inc. Business Premises	Total of cols. (1), (2) & (3)	Agricultural
1. No. of properties in L.A. District	9	6132	615	6756	25
2. No. of properties inspected as a result of notification.	6	235	100	341	3
Properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	4	101	39	144	2
Ship Rat	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	2	134	61	197	1
3. Total no. of properties inspected in the course of Survey under Act	1	151	149	301	8
Properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	1	29	31	61	3
Ship Rat	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	22	14	36	5
4. Total no. of properties otherwise inspected, e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	2	249	225	476	8
Properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	3	4	7	3
Ship Rat	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	4	1	5	-
5. Total inspections carried out, including re-inspections	31	1435	1191	2657	33
6. No. of infested properties (in Secs. 1, 2, 3, & 4) treated by L.A.	7	293	150	450	14
7. Total treatments carried out, including re-treatments	15	401	245	661	24
8. No. of Notices served under Section 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
9. No. of cases in which default action was taken	-	-	-	-	-
10. No. of "Block" control Schemes	One block control scheme carried out involving 11 properties.				

