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Contributors

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

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



Annual Report Of The Medical Officer Of Health
for the year
1968

Thornbury Rural District

Nailsworth Urban District

Dursley Rural District

Stroud Urban District

Stroud Rural District

I N D E X .

	<u>Page.</u>
Central Gloucestershire United Districts (M.O.H.) Committee.	
Introduction.	
The Frustrations of Human Love.	
General Statistics	1
Vital Statistics	4
Infectious Disease	10
B.C.G. Programme	11
Tuberculosis	11
Mass Radiography Survey	13
Vaccination and Immunisation	15
Dursley Physiotherapy Centre	17
Meteorological Report	18
Housing and Slum Clearance (Composite Table)	19
Environmental Details:	
Thornbury Rural District	21
Stroud Urban District	35
Nailsworth Urban District	53
Stroud Rural District	67
Dursley Rural District	97

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Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

THE CENTRAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS for 1968.
(MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH)
JOINT COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

B. V. Prout, Esq.

Vice-Chairman:

Mrs. P. E. Parker.

Clerk:

J. L. Judd, Esq., D.P.A.

REPRESENTATIVES: 1968/69.

Thornbury:

The Rev. W.F. Burlton.
Dr. D. H. Fox.
Mrs. P. J. O. Wells.
Mrs. T. Hinchey.

Dursley:

Miss J. M. Benton.
Mrs. M. M. Milner.
B. V. Prout, Esq.

Stroud Rural:

P. D. Carter, Esq.,
Mrs. P. B. Keith-Roach.
Mrs. N. Regel.
K. W. Woollorton, Esq.

Nailsworth:

Mrs. J. M. Baker.

Stroud Urban:

Mrs. L. M. Fern.
Mrs. P. E. Parker.
A. L. Fitches, Esq.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

R. E. A. S. HANSEN.
Medical Officer of Health.

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B. V. Frost, Esq.

P. D. Carter, Esq.
Mrs. P. D. Keston-Brown.
Mrs. M. Raper.
R. W. Woolfson, Esq.

Mrs. J. M. Baker.

Mrs. L. M. Fern.
Mrs. P. E. Parker.
A. L. Fitcham, Esq.

Thorbury:

Dursley:

Stroud Rural:

Kellavorth:

Stroud Urban:

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1968.

I have again asked the Chief Public Health Inspectors to keep all routine comments to a minimum, while at the same time, inviting each one to contribute an article on any topic of particular interest. For myself, I have tried to point out how many of all the troubles that beset our health and welfare services in the community stem from one underlying factor, the frustration of the basic good will towards each other with which men and women are normally born.

The Public Health Inspectors have contributed articles on Flooding; Imported Sea Foods; Coal Concentration Depots; and Noise Problems, as well as one on the problems arising from the new Imported Meat Regulations. All these articles are of considerable intrinsic interest, and particularly, of course, in this District where they deal with topical problems in the Division. I was very pleased to note that one author had prefaced his article with a poetic introduction. Poetry, by its conveyance of meaning with a minimum of words, is a valuable discipline I have always thought.

The statistics set out the details of the health of the District, and I am glad to say that no serious health problems have arisen during the year. Jaundice is now a notifiable disease, and there have also been changes in the classification of the causes of death, which are reflected in this year's list.

At the end of the year, the new Legislation with regard to the care of the pre-school child came into force, and will over the coming year lead to the registration and classification of all Playgroups, Day Nurseries and Child Minders within the framework of this legislation.

Measles vaccine became available during the year, and good progress was made with inoculating the priority groups in readiness for the epidemic year for measles in 1969.

In the Autumn, Thornbury Health Centre was officially opened by Dr. Bramley, as one of the first public acts following his retirement. This local effort to unite some parts of the Health Service preceded the publication of the Report on the Green Paper, and also the Seebohm Report which, in the next year, with the Report on Local Government, presage far reaching changes in the organisation of all these services.

Finally, may I thank all my Chairmen and Councillors for the continuance of their confidence and support which has made my work in the Division for me so enjoyable. I am also most grateful for the loyal and helpful collaboration of my Chief Public Health Inspectors and all the staff in the Health Departments.

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R. E. A. HANSEN
Medical Officer of Health.

THE FRUSTRATIONS OF HUMAN LOVE.

The evolution of modern society continues to give man ample scope for his hatreds, but in the exercise of his love he is constrained and discouraged. When it was easy for people to live as family groups without impinging upon the freedoms of others, there was opportunity within the family group for the exercise of all the human love of which men were capable. As our numbers have increased, however, we have come to attach great importance to individuality, to the separating out of our families from others, upon preserving our independence from the encroachment of near neighbours. In other words, we have increased the emphasis on the hostile factors in our relationships with others at the expense of the hospitable ones. Over the whole range of modern welfare service problems, we find this blight as the root cause of our difficulties. This blight is the lack of love, of the frustration of human love for others that is inherent in most people.

Looking now at some of the individual problems, this can perhaps be illustrated. In this county there are some 15,000 school children, and out of this population, nearly 1,000 children are in care. For these 1,000 children the natural flow of parental love has been disturbed, and they are deprived of this. Shakespeare said through Lady Macbeth:

"I have given suck, and know what 'tis to love the babe that milks me."

We cannot really believe that this natural instinctive mother-love could be easily turned aside by any simple or natural process, and yet in our society to-day welfare workers will tell you that frequently they come across cases where one or several children in a family are rejected by their mother, and are not loved. What is it that shuts off this fountain of normal care and compels the State to care for so many children? It is the distortions and frustrations of our society.

In some cases, a mother already pregnant by one man is coerced by direct pressure, or perhaps only by the insidious pressure of society to tidy things up, into marrying another man, so that this first child which becomes the cause of her having to marry perhaps someone with whom she was not wholeheartedly in love, becomes a subconscious dislike to her and becomes rejected. Love for him is frustrated by the need to conform to what society regards as a tidy life, one husband, one wife and a family. Or she may marry the father of the child, but perhaps again only to conform rather than for the wholehearted generous urge of human love. Once more the child has trapped her into marriage, and becomes the rejected one.

In other cases, young couples with children struggle to find accommodation and constantly in our society they meet the situation where room is available for childless couples but not for parents with children, so their children instead of being a joy to them become an obvious millstone, and again the pattern of love is distorted. Other couples marry and hope to obtain accommodation but find themselves compelled to live with their in-laws for years at a stretch. They have children, and friction arises between the

three generations. Once again the love between grandparent and parent, and between parent and child is disturbed by the acrimony of the irritation arising from the irritations of their enforced proximity. Marriage is the setting up of a new unit of human life, a new family, and it is essential that this family at an early date in its formation should have accommodation of its own.

More insidious factors also play their part in disturbing the natural flow of parental love. In the world to-day great store is set by achievement in society. At an early age parents anxiously watch their children for signs of brilliance and progress in their school curriculum. Many a child is subjected to undue stresses in trying to conform to the parental ideal. The child senses its inability to comply with the desired standard, becomes discouraged, and trying to seek a way out of the dilemma of causing upset to the parents and yet being unable to shoulder the burden of struggling to maintain the standards required develops behaviour problems. These abnormal habits which start perhaps with the subconscious desire to awaken the parents' sympathy eventually by their persistence leads to annoyance on the part of the parents, and rejection of the child. Again a second son perhaps fails to live up to the brilliant school records of the firstborn with consequent trauma to the parent/child relationship. The expense of bringing up a child in modern society can be a hazard. Where people are living on an estate where to keep up with the Joneses is all important, the cost of children can be a drag, and faced with a dwindling margin between income and expenditure, the harassed parents find the irritation of life's difficulties frustrating the natural flow of their affection for the children.

YOUNG PEOPLE:

And so we find that thanks to the organisation of our society, parental love can be cut off and distorted for various reasons that are not really connected with the fundamentals of living, but only with the trappings of modern society. If we consider now Boy/Girl relationships we find the same sad story. For the workers who have to pick up the broken pieces of human lives, a particular regret is felt for the number of young people for whom disillusionment and bitterness appear to be such early fruits of their lives. Society to-day still insists that human love must find expression or physical expression only within the bonds of marriage, and only then when the couple can be reasonably self-supporting and are ready to bring up a family, but physical maturity comes much earlier than the age when the requirements of society can be fulfilled. The need to relate marriage, parenthood and sex does not really exist in modern society. The physical well-being of society in the Western world has lowered the age of sexual maturity progressively in each decade of this century. At the same time the drive for higher education for all, and the need for skills in industry are raising the age at which a man reaches maturity in his career. The third factor involved in this matter is that the world population and the local population in this country are growing at such a rate that control of births is essential if we are not to outgrow our resources of space, food and amenity. These three irreconcilable factors introduce stresses into the emotional relationships of young people that perhaps did not exist so forcibly before. The illegitimate child, the

unwanted pregnancy, is a deeply unfortunate result of society's attitude to sex before marriage, which is itself encouraged by society's criteria for marriage. Time and again, the unmarried mother and her child are both condemned to perhaps a lifetime of scarred emotions. Is this really necessary? In modern society, we have adequate means for preventing unwanted children, and yet the taboos of society are still raised against the free dissemination of knowledge about family planning methods to the unmarried. We have a 6% illegitimate birth rate in this country, but many other couples marry because of an impending pregnancy without really being ready for marriage, or really certain of one another. Young people marry because they have to and live with their parents because they have nowhere else to go. As a result of this unsatisfactory relationships are built up, stresses and frustrations develop, and unhappiness ensues. All this should be avoidable in our society to-day. If our young people were armed with a means to prevent unwanted pregnancies. If in effect society could say to them "Grow up my dears, learn emotional maturity, find human love and an enduring human love in your exploring that will last you a lifetime. Then when you have found that enduring love, settle down and marry and have your children". Should we not then do away with all these unhappy broken lives associated to-day with the first years of loving, when love and society are in conflict. Should we not also by this sort of means ensure that when a couple really settle down together, they did so with no feelings of outside compulsion, and therefore, their chances of forming an enduring relationship and maintaining that would be all the greater. No longer would we need homes for the unmarried mother and her child. No longer would the vast army of foster children grow up with perhaps aggressive behavioural problems. No longer would all those babies who have to be placed for adoption be a prey throughout their lives to the stresses of learning that at one time in their lives they were unwanted, that at one time in their lives the full flush of human love that should pour over them and cover them from every harm was frustrated by our social code.

OLD PEOPLE:

No person who is loved is alone or lonely, and yet in our society old people are lonely, old people live alone, die alone, and are hurried to the grave in some cases uncared for and unthought of. This is because the pattern of modern society makes no provision for old people to live with their offspring or in harmony with the next generation. We build segregated units for old people; we build tiny houses with only one livingroom; we build vast numbers of houses of the same pattern all on one estate with no provision for the differing generations to live close together. We encourage the idea that the State will look after our old age when the problem in reality should have been placed squarely on individual families to care for their own aged, and the tax and income structure of society should have been directed towards this end. We continue to pay Family Allowances when society needs curtailment of the birth rate. Why do we not pay "Parent Allowances" to those who care for their aged parents? Even between families our modern society is directed

entirely towards encouraging hostility rather than affability. We build large numbers of small houses very close together with no real partitions between the gardens, so that to maintain any individuality mental barriers have to be erected in the mind between different families, rather than physical barriers that would be an encouragement to break down emotional barriers. A physical barrier would have clearly defined territorial rights, and so would not lead to the necessity of having to guard territorial rights by a hostility of attitude. The modern motor car is also an enemy of gregariousness. The Television is another barrier to human intercourse, human conversation and entertainment between families.

All these factors divide us up into little groups looking over our shoulders at other people, trying to preserve our own identity in a morass of conformity and uniformity. Our feelings of togetherness are frustrated. So throughout society we see that the outward flow of human affection which could be the real bond of a happy society is distorted and frustrated, and as a result human lives are broken and twisted, and as another result we spend millions of pounds picking up these bits, putting them into Welfare Homes, Mother and Baby Homes, Schools for the Maladjusted, in Old People's Hostels; - putting them in all these little places, and looking at them!

R. E. A. S. HANSEN.

Old Town Hall,
The Shambles,
STROUD.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE CENTRAL AREA.

TABLE 1.

	Central Area.	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Area of District	126,800 acres	60,746 acres	26,639 acres	35,038 acres	1,598 acres	2,779 acres
Estimated Population (mid-1968)	113,480	39,880	20,450	30,290	3,900	18,960
Number of inhabited properties	37,898	12,183	7,030	10,635	1,476	6,574
Number of inhabitants per property.	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.85	2.64	2.88
Rateable value at 31/12/68.	£4,031,401	£1,533,899	£595,805	£1,002,251	£133,420	£766,026
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£16,721	£6,540	£2,452	£4,125	£518	£3,086
Number of Council Houses	8,899	3,048	1,772	2,069	289	1,721
Number of Requisitioned houses.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Council Houses (last year's figures in brackets)	23.5 (23.3)	24.1 (24.7)	25.0 (25.0)	19.45 (19.1)	19.5 (20.0)	26.2 (26.3)

POPULATION 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	8,364
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
1967	111,030	39,060	20,310	29,270	3,840	18,550
1968	113,480	39,880	20,450	30,290	3,900	18,960
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	1.4% 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
1966 - 1967	1.8% per annum	5.2% per annum	1.2% per annum	0.8% per annum	1.3% per annum	1.1% per annum
1967 - 1968	2.1% per annum	2.1% per annum	0.7% per annum	3.4% per annum	1.5% per annum	2.2% per annum

TYPES OF INHABITED PROPERTIES:

TABLE 3.

	Central Area.	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Houses	35,682	11,073	6,637	10,159	1,417	6,396
Farms	1,251	784	169	269	5	24
Houses and Shops	580	190	126	135	38	91
Public Houses	237	67	40	77	11	42
Hotels & Boarding Houses	18	9	3	-	-	6
Caravans	1,249	1,013	55	161	5	15
TOTAL:	39,017	13,136	7,030	10,801	1,476	6,574
Percentage served by mains water		98.2%	98%	96%	97.9%	99.7%
Percentage served by mains sewer, and Council properties discharging into small Disposal Plants		75%	92%	79.2%	85.8%	98%

TABLE SHOWING INFANT 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	18	14.1	18	5	10	58	15
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (under 4 weeks) per 1,000 total live births.	12.3	8.9	13	3	4	19	12
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (under 1 week) per 1,000 total live births.	10.5	8.4	12	3	4	19	12
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined) per 1,000 total live and still births.	25	18.6	23	14	11	38	21

TOTAL BIRTHS IN ALL AREAS:

TABLE 5:

	England & Wales	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
<u>Total Births:</u>	822,000 (estimated)	2,119	845	366	523	52	333
Male		1,077	439	187	261	25	165
Female		1,042	406	179	262	27	168
<u>Legitimate Births:</u>							
Total:		1,990	795	352	484	50	309
Male		1,007	412	178	241	25	151
Female		983	383	174	243	25	158
<u>Illegitimate Births:</u>							
Total:		129	50	14	39	2	24
Male		70	27	9	20	-	14
Female		59	23	5	19	2	10
<u>Illegitimate Live Births % of total Live Births.</u>		6%	5.9%	3.8%	7.4%	3.8%	7.2%
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population.	16.9	18.6	21.2	17.9	17.3	13.3	17.6
Comparability Factor			0.93	1.10	1.10	1.18	1.04
Corrected Birth Rate			19.7	19.7	19.0	15.7	18.3

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	15,000	30	15	2	5	3	5
" 1 month	10,100	19	11	1	2	1	4
" 1 week	8,600	18	10	1	2	1	4
<u>Legitimate Infant Deaths:</u>							
Under 1 year		30	15	2	5	3	5
" 1 month		19	11	1	2	1	4
" 1 week		18	10	1	2	1	4
<u>Illegitimate Infant Deaths:</u>							
Under 1 year		-	-	-	-	-	-
" 1 month		-	-	-	-	-	-
" 1 week		-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Still Births:</u>							
Total:	12,000	22	10	4	4	1	3
Legitimate	(Estimated)	21	10	3	4	1	3
Illegitimate		1	-	1	-	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live Births	14	10	12	11	8	19	9

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE per 1,000 Population:

TABLE 7:

	England & Wales	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Total Deaths	577,000	1,218	362	251	335	48	222
Male Deaths		629	193	125	166	19	126
Female Deaths		589	169	126	169	29	96
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid- year population.		10.7	9.1	12.3	11.1	12.3	11.7
Comparability Factor			1.34	1.05	0.94	0.96	0.82
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population.	11.9		12.2	12.9	10.4	11.8	9.6

CAUSES OF DEATH:

		Central Area			Thornbury		
		M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	-	1	1	-	-	-
2.	Other T.B., including late effects	3	1	4	-	-	-
3.	Whooping Cough	-	1	1	-	1	1
4.	Measles	-	1	1	-	1	1
5.	Other Infective & Parasitic Disease	2	1	3	-	-	-
6.	Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach.	13	5	18	1	2	3
7.	" " , Lung, Bronchus	40	6	46	11	3	14
8.	" " , Breast	-	14	14	-	6	6
9.	" " , Uterus	-	8	8	-	-	-
10.	Leukaemia.	5	2	7	2	1	3
11.	Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	69	54	123	21	13	34
12.	Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms	-	3	3	-	1	1
13.	Diabetes Mellitus	4	4	8	-	2	2
14.	Avitaminoses, etc.	2	1	3	1	-	1
15.	Anaemias.	1	1	2	-	-	-
16.	Meningitis	-	1	1	-	-	-
17.	Other Endocrine, etc. Diseases.	-	1	1	-	-	-
18.	Mental Disorders.	1	-	1	1	-	1
19.	Other Disease of Nervous System, etc.	6	7	13	4	1	5
20.	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	8	9	-	4	4
21.	Hypertensive Disease	11	16	27	3	4	7
22.	Ischaemic Heart Disease.	201	144	345	57	38	95
23.	Other Forms of Heart Disease.	19	27	46	8	7	15
24.	Cerebrovascular Disease.	78	121	199	20	31	51
25.	Other Disease of Circulatory System	21	27	48	5	13	18
26.	Influenza	5	6	11	3	2	5
27.	Pneumonia	40	49	89	17	11	28
28.	Bronchitis & Emphysema	37	7	44	8	4	12
29.	Asthma	4	2	6	2	1	3
30.	Other Disease of Respiratory System	5	6	11	-	3	3
31.	Peptic Ulcer	4	5	9	1	3	4
32.	Appendicitis	1	-	1	-	-	-
33.	Intestinal Obstruction & Hernia	1	3	4	-	-	-
34.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	1	-	1	-	-	-
35.	Other Disease of Digestive System	3	6	9	-	-	-
36.	Nephritis & Nephrosis	3	3	6	-	-	-
37.	Hyperplasia of Prostate.	4	-	4	1	-	1
38.	Other Diseases, Geno-urinary System	4	3	7	2	-	2
39.	Other Complications of Pregnancy, etc.	-	1	1	-	1	1
40.	Disease of Musculo-Skeletal System	1	3	4	1	2	3
41.	Congenital Anomalies	8	13	21	6	5	11
42.	Birth Injuries, Difficult Labour, etc.	2	4	6	2	2	4
43.	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality.	4	2	6	3	1	4
44.	Symptoms & Ill-defined Conditions	-	1	1	-	-	-
45.	Motor Vehicle Accident	7	6	13	5	4	9
46.	All Other Accidents.	14	9	23	5	1	6
47.	Suicide & Self-inflicted Injuries	1	5	6	1	1	2
48.	All other External Causes	3	-	3	2	-	2
TOTAL:		608	562	1170	193	169	362

TABLE 8.

	Dursley			Stroud Rural			Nailsworth			Stroud Urban		
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	2	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	3	1	4	4	1	5	-	1	1	5	-	5
7.	11	-	11	9	2	11	1	1	2	8	-	8
8.	-	3	3	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1
9.	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	4
10.	1	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	15	8	23	17	25	42	4	3	7	12	5	17
12.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
13.	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	1
14.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
15.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
16.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	4	5
20.	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
21.	5	1	6	2	5	7	-	3	3	1	3	4
22.	30	37	67	54	37	91	6	11	17	54	21	75
23.	3	5	8	3	11	14	-	-	-	5	4	9
24.	22	29	51	17	35	52	3	3	6	16	23	39
25.	5	4	9	8	6	14	-	-	-	3	4	7
26.	1	1	2	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
27.	7	14	21	10	12	22	2	2	4	4	10	14
28.	9	2	11	13	-	13	1	-	1	6	1	7
29.	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
30.	-	1	1	4	1	5	-	-	-	1	1	2
31.	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
32.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	-	2	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	-	1	1	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	3	3
36.	2	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
37.	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
38.	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	1
39.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
41.	-	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	1	1	4	5
42.	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
43.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
44.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45.	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
46.	-	3	3	5	5	10	1	-	1	3	-	3
47.	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1
48.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	125	126	251	166	169	335	19	29	48	126	96	222

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

TABLE 2.

	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban	Central Area.
Measles	297	12	165	33	183	690
Scarlet Fever	3	-	1	-	4	8
Whooping Cough	6	6	9	16	2	39
Pneumonia	1	1	2	6	3	13
Infective Jaundice	13	3	2	1	2	21
Erysipelas	1	-	-	1	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	2	-	1	3
Dysentery	15	-	-	-	-	15
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	1
Salmonella Typhimurium	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL:	338	22	181	57	196	794

TUBERCULOSIS: B.C.G. PROGRAMME IN SCHOOLS:

TABLE 10.

	Number Skin tested.	Number Positive	Number Negative	Number Vaccinated
Central Area	741	60	621	619
County	6,476	802	5,674	5,640

TUBERCULOSIS: SUMMARY OF POSITION at 31st December, 1968.

TABLE 11.

	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
<u>On Register at 31/12/67:</u>						
Pulmonary	413 } 529	107 } 150	59 } 75	130 } 163	11 } 13	106 } 128
Non-Pulmonary	116 }	43 }	16 }	33 }	2 }	22 }
<u>New Cases:</u>						
Pulmonary	10 } 15	2 } 4	3 } 3	3 } 3	- } 1	2 } 4
Non-Pulmonary	5 }	2 }	- }	- }	1 }	2 }
<u>Transfers-In:</u>						
Pulmonary	3 } 4	1 } 1	1 } 1	1 } 2	- } -	- } -
Non-Pulmonary	1 }	- }	- }	1 }	- }	- }
<u>Total Removals:</u>						
Pulmonary	95 } 103	7 } 7	23 } 25	29 } 33	3 } 4	33 } 34
Non-Pulmonary	8 }	- }	2 }	4 }	1 }	1 }
<u>On Register at 31/12/68:</u>						
Pulmonary	331 } 445	103 } 148	40 } 54	105 } 135	8 } 10	75 } 98
Non-Pulmonary	114 }	45 }	14 }	30 }	2 }	23 }

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS - New Notifications and Transfers In (Age Groups)

TABLE 12.

(i) PULMONARY:	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
0 - 14 years	M } 2 F } 2	- } -	- } -	- } -	- } -	2 } 2 - } -
15 - 24 years	M } 2 F } 2	- } -	1 } 1	1 } 1	- } -	- } - - } -
25 - 44 years	M } 2 F } 4	- } -	1 } 2 1 } 1	1 } 1	- } -	1 } 1 - } -
45 - 64 years	M } 2 F } -	1 } 1 - } -	- } - - } -	- } - - } -	- } - - } -	1 } 1 - } -
65 years and over	M } 3 F } 3	2 } 2 - } -	1 } 1 - } -	- } - - } -	- } - - } -	- } - - } -
TOTAL:	9 } 13 4 } 4	3 } 3 - } -	2 } 4 2 } 2	- } 2 2 } 2	- } - - } -	4 } 4 - } -
(ii) NON-PULMONARY:						
0 - 14 years	M } - F } -	- } -	- } -	- } -	- } -	- } - - } -
15 - 24 years	M } 1 F } -	- } -	- } -	- } -	- } -	1 } 1 - } -
25 - 44 years	M } 1 F } 1	- } -	- } -	1 } 1	- } -	- } - - } -
45 - 64 years	M } 1 F } 1	- } 1 1 } 1	- } - - } -	- } - - } -	- } - - } -	- } - - } -
65 years and over	M } 2 F } 1	1 } 1 - } -	- } - - } -	- } - - } -	1 } 1 - } -	- } 1 1 } 1
TOTAL:	3 } 6 3 } 3	1 } 2 1 } 1	- } - - } -	- } 1 1 } 1	1 } 1 - } -	1 } 2 1 } 1

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY:

Session held at:	Number Surveyed			Abnormalities detected		
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
<u>May Lane Bus Station, Dursley.</u> (Public) X includes 134 referred by G.Ps. <u>Abnormalities detected:</u> Active Tuberculosis Healed Tuberculosis Bronchial Carcinoma Benign Tumours Acquired Cardiac Lesion Pneumonitis Bronchitis and Emphysema	232	313	545 X	-	1	1
				-	1	1
				2	-	2
				-	2	2
				5	6	11
				-	1	1
				1	1	2
<u>Bedford Street Car Park Stroud:</u> (Public) X includes 221 referred by G.Ps. <u>Abnormalities detected:</u> Healed Tuberculosis Carcinoma of the Lung Sarcoidosis Acquired Cardiac Lesion Bronchiectasis Pneumonitis Bronchitis and Emphysema Eventration of Diaphragm Old Fibrotic Lesion Old Pleurisy	655	814	1,469 X	3	1	4
				1	-	1
				-	1	1
				1	3	4
				-	1	1
				-	2	2
				1	2	3
				1	-	1
				-	1	1
				2	-	2
<u>Mary Street Car Park, Thornbury,</u> <u>& Health Centre. (Public)</u> X includes 19 referred by G.Ps. <u>Abnormalities detected:</u>	58	78	136 X	-	-	-
<u>Sperry Gyroscopes Ltd., Stonehouse.</u> <u>Abnormalities detected:</u> Healed Tuberculosis Sarcoidosis Mitral Heart Emphysematous Bullae Diaphragmatic Hernia Pleural Thickening	458	117	575	2	-	2
				1	-	1
				1	-	1
				1	-	1
				1	-	1
				1	-	1
<u>Nuclear Power Station, Oldbury-on-Severn</u> 110	110	11	121	3	-	3
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u> Healed Tuberculosis						
<u>Nuclear Laboratories, Berkeley.</u> <u>Abnormalities detected:</u>	255	21	276	-	-	-

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY (Continued)

	Number Surveyed			Abnormalities detected		
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
<u>H.M.Prison, Leyhill.</u>	119	6	125			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Healed Tuberculosis				1	-	1
Mitral Heart				1	-	1
<u>"Oaklands" Old People's Home, Almondsbury.</u>	12	18	30			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Pneumonitis				1	-	1
Hiatus Hernia				-	1	1
<u>"The Willows" Old People's Home, Eastington.</u>	28	21	49			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Pleural Effusion				-	1	1
<u>"Eastington Park" Old People's Home, Eastington..</u>	22	30	52			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
				-	-	-
<u>"Southfield" Old People's Home, Stroud.</u>	14	47	61			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Pneumoconiosis				1	-	1
<u>"Ferney Hill" Home for the Blind, Dursley.</u>	3	13	16			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
				-	-	-
<u>Hortham Hospital, Almondsbury.</u>	343	331	674			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Healed Tuberculosis				-	2	2
Sarcoidosis				-	1	1
Bronchiectasis				2	-	2
Inflammatory				1	-	1
Number examined in Central Area:	2329	1820	4149	34	28	62
Number examined in Gloucestershire	12184	9086	21270	350	165	515
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Active Tuberculosis				5	6	11
Requiring Observation				3	-	3
Healed Tuberculosis				53	26	79
Non-tuberculous Cases				278	123	401
No diagnosis as yet received				11	10	21

VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNISATIONS NOTIFIED FOR CHILDREN BORN IN 1967 and 1968. (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY)

	Thornbury		Dursley		Stroud R.		Nailsworth		Stroud U.		C/Area		County	
	Under l.	1 yr.	Under l.	1 yr.	Under l.	1 yr.	Under l.	1 yr.	Under l.	1 yr.	Under l.	1 yr.	Under l.	1 yr.
Diphtheria/Tetanus/ Pertussis/Polio/Vac. (Quadruple)	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria/Tetanus/ Pertussis Vac. (Triple)	278	528	129	268	160	299	16	52	106	255	689	1402	2564	5296
	-	153	-	37	-	111	-	13	-	75	-	389	3	1627
Diphtheria/Tetanus/ Polio Vac.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria/ Pertussis.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Diphtheria/ Tetanus.	4	14	1	2	2	2	-	-	2	-	8	18	18	65
	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	32
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio Imm. (Oral)	242	533	102	258	136	278	5	49	91	250	576	1368	2180	5132
	-	65	-	8	-	25	-	2	-	8	-	108	2	398
Polio Injections.	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	1	-	11	4	39
	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Smallpox Vac.	1	272	3	100	3	94	-	28	1	87	8	581	24	2253
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

'P' denotes Primary.

'S' denotes Secondary.

CHILDREN INOCULATED AGAINST MEASLES DURING 1968.

	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 - 7 years	Under 16 years	Total
Thornbury	8	174	144	98	187	6	617
Dursley	-	32	30	23	125	4	214
Stroud Rural	4	69	63	47	207	4	394
Nailsworth	-	27	14	8	12	-	61
Stroud Urban	3	52	52	34	167	8	316
Central Area	15	354	303	210	698	22	1602
County	36	1108	1027	850	2908	90	4875

DURSLEY PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC.

Mr. G. C. Brown, Physiotherapist-in-Charge of the above Clinic has kindly supplied a report on the treatments undertaken during the year.

"Following another busy year, a check of the figures show that although there was a slight drop in the total of new cases attending, the number of individual treatments given reveal an increase on those for the previous year.

During 1968, a total of 566 patients made 6,094 attendances and received 12,410 treatments. There were 514 new cases, and 52 patients remained under treatment from 1967.

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

Comparison with the figures for 1967 shows a decrease of new cases of 25 and 237 attendances, but an increase of 164 treatments.

Of the total number treated 127 were private patients referred by their own Doctors and Consultants; 29 were treated under the arrangements with the local Football Clubs, and the remaining 410 under the National Health Service by arrangement with the South Western Regional Hospital Board.

The National Health Service patients were referred by the Consultants in Gloucester, Stroud, Standish, Tetbury, Bristol, Southmead, Frenchay, Cossham, Winford, Berkeley, Bath and the Orthopaedic Clinic at Norman Hill, Dursley.

Of these, the greatest number of 219 were referred through the Gloucester Hospitals group and show a decrease of 25; the second largest group of 108 were referred through the Bristol Hospitals group and show a decrease of 5. There were 28 cases referred from the Clinic at Norman Hill; an increase of 13. The remaining 155 patients were referred from the other sources listed.

At the three weekly evening clinics 194 patients made 408 attendances and received 887 treatments.

A study of the analysis of conditions treated show that the spinal joint conditions were again the largest numbers, followed by injuries of all kinds, the arthritic conditions and fractures in that order.

Transportation of patients by Ambulance and Hospital Car Service has been satisfactory, and remains a great boon to patients unable to use their own or public transport.

During the year 127 loans were made through the Medical Loan Service."

Classification of Conditions treated at the Dursley Physiotherapy Clinic during 1968.

Arthritis	54	Gynaecological	2	Ear, Nose & Throat....	16
Hip Arthroplasty.....	6	Skin	2	Major Injuries	11
Spinal	181	Neurological	29	Miscellaneous	9
Shoulder	21	Elbow	6	Minor Injuries	76
Knee	24	Chest	7	Fractures	49
Deformities Spinal...	5	Foot	17		

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

I am indebted to Mr. J. Powell for the following report on weather conditions during 1968.

Site at Pitchcombe, Stroud.

Monthly Rainfall.

January	2.49 inches.
February	1.81
March	1.32
April	3.37
May	2.98
June	3.46
July	4.11
August	1.73
September	6.17
October	2.66
November	2.92
December	3.11

Total Rainfall: 36.15 inches.

Monthly Temperature (Farenheit)

<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Minimum.</u>
45.1	32.6
45.5	27.1
52.0	34.2
57.1	34.1
60.1	46.1
70.1	50.7
71.9	58.2
68.1	50.3
65.2	49.9
61.8	45.9
49.1	36.7
41.6	31.3

Rain fell on 187 days.

Wettest Day July 10th 2.34 inches.

Wettest Month September 6.17 inches

Driest Month March 1.32 inches.

Hottest day August 21st..... 84°F.

Coldest night January 9th 12°F.

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

Position as at 31st December, 1968.

	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban	Central Area
(a) Estimated number of houses in the area (as returned to the Minister in 1955).	809	234	450	120	374	1987
(b) Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice.	632	286	474	68	313	1773
(c) Total number of unfit houses.	1441	520	924	188	687	3760
(d) Number of houses demolished.	210	223	330	13	376	1152
(e) Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders and those in Confirmed Clearance Areas but not as yet demolished)	263	117	300	84	144	908
(f) Number of houses made fit. (Including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants)	771	99	294	22	146	1332
(g) Total number dealt with to date.	1244	439	924	119	666	3392
(h) Percentage of total dealt with.	86.3%	84.4%	100% of original programme.	63.3%	97%	90.2%

THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman:

F. W. Perry, Esq.

Vice-Chairman:

Rev. W. F. Burlton.

Clark of the Council:

J. L. Judd, Esq., D.P.A.

COUNCILLORS:

L. W. Bosisto, Esq.
R. Bromley, Esq.
The Rev. W. F. Burlton.
Miss M. Chamberlayne.
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Dunc.
G. W. Hyde, Esq.
G. H. England, Esq.
W. Fowler, Esq.
Dr. D. H. Fox.
G. H. I. Goscombe, Esq.
A. P. Gough, Esq.
R. J. Green, Esq.
R. J. Guinness, Esq.
Mrs. M. Haddrell.
Mrs. T. Hinchey.
F. G. Hopkins, Esq.
G. James, Esq.
Mrs. J. I. James.
Major E. E. Judd.

S. R. Luce, Esq.
Miss M. E. Mace.
L. A. Osborne, Esq.
R. S. Pavy, Esq.
D. H. L. Pearce, Esq.
Mrs. W. M. Pearce.
F. W. Perry, Esq.
E. R. G. Porter, Esq.
A. W. D. Pullin, Esq.
W. H. Richards, Esq.
G. K. Singleton, Esq.
J. Spratt, Esq., J.P.
Major R. D. Stump.
A. J. Sweet, Esq.
Mrs. G. D. Trump.
W. J. H. Tully, Esq.
P. J. O'Wells.
J. Whelpton, Esq.
D. J. Winstone, Esq., J.P.

THORNBURY
RURAL DISTRICT.

Mrs. F. C. M. Williams.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:

The Rev. W. F. Burlton (Vice-Chairman)
Miss M. Chamberlayne.
G. W. Hyde, Esq.
F. G. Hopkins, Esq.
Dr. D. H. Fox.
G. James, Esq.

S. R. Luce, Esq.
F. W. Perry, Esq. (Chairman)
J. Spratt, Esq.
W. J. H. Tully, Esq.
J. Whelpton, Esq.
D. J. Winstone, Esq.

THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

R. E. A. S. HANSEN, M.A., M.B., B.CHIR., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TELEPHONE:
THORNBURY 2258

YOUR REF.

MY REF.



STOKEFIELD HOUSE,

THORNBURY,

BRISTOL.
BS12 1HF

3rd September, 1969

Dear Sir/Madam,

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the year
1968

My attention has been drawn to the following typographical errors
in the above Report:-

Page 23: Thornbury Rural District Council: Chairman: F.W. Perry
Vice Chairman: Rev. W.F. Burlton
Councillors: L.W. Bosisto Esq.
F.W. Perry Esq.
Major R.D. Stump

I should be grateful if you would kindly amend as follows:-

Thornbury Rural District Council: Chairman: J. Spratt, Esq., J.P.
Vice Chairman: F.W. Perry, Esq., J.P.
Councillors: L.W. Bosisto Esq., J.P.
F.W. Perry Esq., J.P.
Major P.D. Stump

With apologies,

Yours faithfully,

R. E. A. S. Hansen ^{pp}
Medical Officer of Health.

THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman:

F. W. Perry, Esq.

Vice-Chairman:

Rev. W. F. Burlton.

Clerk of the Council:

J. L. Judd, Esq., D.P.A.

COUNCILLORS:

L. W. Bosisto, Esq.
R. Bromley, Esq.
The Rev. W. F. Burlton.
Miss M. Chamberlayne.
The Rt.Hon. The Earl of Ducie.
C. W. Dyde, Esq.
C. H. England, Esq.
W. Fowler, Esq.
Dr. D. H. Fox.
C. H. T. Goscombe, Esq.
A. P. Gough, Esq.
R. J. Green, Esq.
R. J. Gwinnell, Esq.
Mrs. M. Haddrell.
Mrs. T. Hinchey.
F. G. Hopkins, Esq.
G. James, Esq.
Mrs. J. I. James.
Major E. K. Judd.

Mrs. F. C. M. Williams.

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R. E. Pawsey, Esq.
D. H. L. Pearce, Esq.
Mrs. W. M. Pearce.
F. W. Perry, Esq.
E. R. G. Porter, Esq.
R. W. D. Pullin, Esq.
W. H. Richards, Esq.
G. K. Singleton, Esq.
J. Spratt, Esq., J.P.
Major R. D. Stump.
A. J. Sweet, Esq.
Mrs. O. D. Trump.
W. J. H. Tully, Esq.
Mrs. P. J. O.Wells.
J. Whelpton, Esq.
D. J. Winstone, Esq., J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:

The Rev.W.F.Burlton (Vice-Chairman)
Miss M. Chamberlayne.
C. W. Dyde, Esq.
F. G. Hopkins, Esq.
Dr. D. H. Fox.
G. James, Esq.

S. R. Luce, Esq.
F. W. Perry, Esq.(Chairman)
J. Spratt, Esq.
W. J. H. Tully, Esq.
J. Whelpton, Esq.
D. J. Winstone, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health: Dr. 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.

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 and Meat Inspector: M. A. Raynor, Cert. Meat/Ins.

Articled Pupil: M. J. Woodward.

Rodent Officer: H. P. Poole.

Rodent Operator: N. J. Rogers.

Public Health Department Clerks: Miss J. G. Lane.
Miss M. Thorpe.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting an Annual Report on the environmental conditions in the Thornbury Rural District.

During the year under review there has continued to be steady development with the resultant increase in population, and generally the environmental conditions can be regarded as satisfactory. It must be appreciated, however, that there are some aspects which occupy a lot of time, and on which only limited progress is immediately possible, and a brief reference to these is made under the respective headings.

In introducing this report there are two outstanding items which warrant specific mention. In the past I have referred to flooding, and the desirability of improved facilities for improved run-off, with, unfortunately, little effective result. My first reference, therefore, is to:

Flooding:

During the year, the "Rains Came" on July 10th - 11th, when between 4" and 5" of rain fell over the major part of the district. Our area can be considered fortunate that despite the extent of the flooding, and communications being severed, there was no loss of life, and only about 100 dwellings were affected to various degrees. Hot-air heaters were hired and used to help those in need.

The storm was fairly general in the West Country, and made head-lines in the National Press. Rainfalls of up to 7" were recorded in Bristol and parts of Somerset, with bridges swept away, towns isolated, and loss of human life. A fairly general, and unusual feature of the occurrence was the rotting of herbage in the fields, and the resulting run-off into ditches and watercourses of a septic and foul smelling liquor which destroyed aquatic weeds and fish life.

My second reference is to:

Severnside Foods:

One activity which is perhaps not fully appreciated, and perhaps few people associate with this Rural District is worth particular mention in this report.

Over the years reference to Patchway usually conjured up visions of the vast complex of the Aircraft Industry represented by the Bristol Aeroplane Company, British Aircraft Corporation, Bristol-Siddeley, Rolls Royce, etc. Adjoining this vast works there started in 1951 a shell-fish processing plant, operating under the title of Severnside Foods Limited. Starting as a small firm, the Jones Brothers, with local and South Wales connections, opened a small factory for the processing and packing of cockles and mussels. From this the firm has grown to be one of the largest suppliers of sea-foods, with diversification into other pickled products.

Originally their supply of cockles was obtained from Penclawdd (South Wales) with which the family were well acquainted. Gradually, the business expanded to take over sources of supply at Kings Lynn (Norfolk), followed by others in Denmark and Holland. The supplied from Holland proved so satisfactory that the Company took over the production end in Holland, and built a well-equipped modern factory for de-shelling, cleaning and cooking of cockles, and from whence most of their Patchway supplies are obtained. In due course the Company proceeded to establish other factories at Killorglin (Ireland), and Bangor (North Wales).

The presence of the main shell-fish processing and bottling plant at Patchway has naturally caused a demand on this Public Health Department in a number of ways. In addition to the routine inspection as a food preparing factory there is the sampling of the various products, both upon arrival and after processing. Occasionally, in past years large quantities of incoming products have had to be condemned due to a variety of reasons, among them being bacteriological contamination, transport delays, exceptionally hot weather and loss of preserving media, due to damaged containers. In each problem an investigation is made and steps taken to eliminate the cause by differing methods.

The firm has kept well abreast of modern techniques and the plant is up-to-date, and well-controlled so that the end products are of a uniformly high standard.

In recent years the Company has expanded with the export market, and again we are involved in providing certificates of fitness. There are basically three types of exports:

1. Shell fish which have been cleaned, cooked, and either salted or frozen at the catchment port, and for which the Patchway factory is merely a distributing depot.
2. Bottled and pasteurized in vinegar; this is the main product of the Patchway factory, and bacteriologically the samples taken over the years have all proved satisfactory.
3. Bottled and pasteurized in brine; this is a fairly recent pack, and is apparently popular in Italy and Spain.

Each batch for export is numbered, related to the autoclave recorder charts. Samples are taken and submitted for laboratory reports, the batch being retained until the reports are received. It is in connection with shipments such as these that certificates bearing the name of this Health Authority are finding their way into overseas countries in many parts of the world.

A new feature of the work in connection with this factory is that under the Imported Food Regulations, 1968, sealed containers from overseas are passed directly through the port of entry, unopened, and upon arrival at Patchway your Officers act as a Port Authority.

It is noteworthy that during this year 1968, the firm won the Queen's Award to Industry for their achievement in exports.

At the time of writing this report the firm is in negotiations to acquire a larger site, also within the Rural District, in order that they can expand still further in their field of activities. The relations between this firm and your officers has always been harmonious - long may it continue, and our wishes are for their continued success.

Camping:

It is to be regretted that nothing has yet been finalised in respect of the camping problem at Severn Beach. During the year an Act entitled the Caravan Sites Act, 1968, came into operation. The first part designed to safeguard occupants of sites is in operation, but the second part dealing with the responsibility of County Councils to provide accommodation for Gypsies awaits the Minister's decision. Hence we continue to await a solution to the gypsy problem.

Conclusions:

Generally the work of the Department has progressed with occasional feelings of frustration at procedural delays.

To the Chairman and Members generally as well as to the staff of the Department I express my thanks for their help and co-operation.

R. HUNTINGTON.

Chief Public Health Inspector

No.	Ward Area	Council Houses	Applications
1.	Almondsbury and Patchway.	1,240	193
2.	Pilning, Severn Beach, Ash & Clutton.	154	44
3.	Thornbury, Alveston, Mangeworth, Tytherton and Oldbury.	908	189
4.	Falfield, Twyworth, Charlfield, Crickhall, Sun, Stoughton and Hill, Rotherhampton and Alington.	254	34
5.	Barkley, Minton and Hamfallow.	400	58
TOTAL:		3,044	518

Stokefield House,
Thornbury,
Bristol.

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Plans submitted under Building Byelaws and Building Regulations.	867	1,134	1,051	932	589	564
New Dwellings erected.	250	441	337	371	334	280

discussed more detailed new business in relation to the (1961) and (1962) reports. The Committee has been asked to consider the possibility of a larger size, also within the same limits, in order that they can expand with further in their field of activities. The relations between this law and your efforts has always been harmonious - long may it continue, and our wishes are for their continued success. The Committee is authorized to consider any matter which may be referred to it.

Continued:

It is to be reported that nothing has yet been finalized in respect of the coming year at Devon House. During the year an act entitled the Caravan Sites Act, 1968, came into operation. The first part dealing with the responsibility of County Councils to provide second part dealing with the Minister's decision. It is hoped that the recommendations for the year 1969 will be made in the autumn. It is a matter of some importance, and the Committee will continue to monitor the progress of the work.

Continued:

Generally the work of the Department has progressed with occasional features of transition in the social sector. It is to be noted that the work of the Department has been carried out in a spirit of co-operation. To the Chairman and Members generally as well as to the staff of the Department, a message of thanks for their help and co-operation.

The Committee has been asked to consider the possibility of a larger size, also within the same limits, in order that they can expand with further in their field of activities. The relations between this law and your efforts has always been harmonious - long may it continue, and our wishes are for their continued success. The Committee is authorized to consider any matter which may be referred to it.

H. HUNTINGTON

During the year, the Committee has been asked to consider the possibility of a larger size, also within the same limits, in order that they can expand with further in their field of activities. The relations between this law and your efforts has always been harmonious - long may it continue, and our wishes are for their continued success. The Committee is authorized to consider any matter which may be referred to it.

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Thornbury

1961

The Committee has been asked to consider the possibility of a larger size, also within the same limits, in order that they can expand with further in their field of activities. The relations between this law and your efforts has always been harmonious - long may it continue, and our wishes are for their continued success. The Committee is authorized to consider any matter which may be referred to it.

1. HOUSING .

Generally:

It will be seen from the following tables that there has been a very considerable continued decline in the number of new dwellings - both private and Council - erected during the year.

The present pattern is of rising house-building costs, rising mortgage rates of interest, and rising Council house rents. A value quota is in operation for the granting of mortgage loans by the Council in general; this is taken up by the tenants of Council houses to acquire their own houses - an activity which this Council encourages.

Despite the fact that on paper there is a Waiting List, the general demand is for the lower rented houses. The greatest housing need is for the small units of accommodation, principally in Aged Persons units with Warden services, and this Council is making efforts to meet this need.

The schemes for improvements to, and modernising of pre-war Council houses is making good progress, but the high costs, and lack of sewerage schemes in villages is likely to delay the programme.

The improvement of private houses with the assistance of either Standard or Discretionary Grants has continued. Very few unfit houses are demolished as with the aid of these Grants the properties are invariably modernised, and the result is that well sited unfit houses command a good price on sale, and Planning problems add to this trend.

Council House Waiting List: (In Lettings Areas)

No.	Lettings Area	Existing Council Houses	Applications
1.	Almondsbury and Patchway.	1,240	193
2.	Pilning, Severn Beach, Aust, Olveston.	154	44
3.	Thornbury, Alveston, Rangeworthy, Tytherington and Oldbury.	988	189
4.	Falfield, Tortworth, Charfield, Cromhall, Ham, Stone and Hill, Rockhampton and Alkington.	254	34
5.	Berkeley, Hinton and Hamfallow.	408	58
TOTAL:		3,044	518

Building Programme:

Private Enterprise:

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Plans submitted under Building Byelaws and Building Regulations.	867	1,134	1,051	932	589	564
New Dwellings erected.	450	441	337	371	334	280

Building Programme:

Council Programme:

Units for Slum Clearance provided during the year	Nil
Units for General Need	Nil
Units for Aged Persons: General Need	35
Slum Clearance	5
	40

Action under Housing and Public Health Acts:

General visits including Survey	366
Houses inspected under Housing Act	19
Filthy or verminous	5
Houses demolished or Closed	19
Made fit (a) by Discretionary Improvement Grant	31
(b) by Standard Grant	37

Number of Improvement Grants completed since the commencement of the Scheme:

Discretionary	699
Standard	428

2. N O I S E .

During the year noise level readings continued to be taken for a variety of reasons. The work indicates the desirability of more sophisticated instruments, and we hope to obtain a Wave Band Analyser to facilitate these activities.

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

Atmospheric records continue to be made from two stations, Walning Farm and Brynleaze Farm, both in the Pilning area. In addition, the use of an eight port continuous sampler was obtained and used as a semi-portable apparatus. The idea was to site it at strategic points around the perimeter of the Severnside Industrial Complex. The first site was at Marsh Common, and the second at Severn Beach. At this stage in the investigation the results must be regarded as inconclusive and work is still proceeding.

An extract from the Public Analyst's Report on the results of the two established stations, and for comparative figures, the findings at two nearby stations in Bristol are set out as follows:

1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	Plans submitted under Building Byelaws and Building Regulations.
264	289	292	1,081	1,134	867	New Dwellings erected.
280	334	371	337	441	450	

Extract of Atmospheric Pollution Records and Summary from The Scientific Adviser 1968, by E.G.Whittle, Esq., B.Sc.(London), M.Chem.A., F.R.I.C.

Average SO ₃ mgms. per 100 sq.cm. per day											
Site	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Walning Farm	0.61 (10 months)	0.41	0.47	0.52	0.56	0.80	0.63	0.48	0.48	0.44	0.50
Brynleaze Farm	0.71	0.57	0.49	0.49	0.59	0.80	0.70	0.78	0.64	0.59	0.60
Deposit in tons per square mile.											
Walning Farm	62.2 (9 months)	80.6 (11 months)	99.8	90.9	81.7	87.2	87.9	95.7	43.9 (9 months)	89.6 (11 months)	81.7 (8 months)
Brynleaze Farm	51.8	68.5	76.5	96.1	86.2	101.2	83.7	70.1	52.3 (7 months)	97.8 (11 months)	109.2
Rainfall in inches.											
Walning Farm	28.8	31.9	37.1	30.8	23.1	27.9	24.2	23.2	13.4 (9 months)	25.9 (11 months)	23.0 (8 months)
Brynleaze Farm	17.6	22.9	29.3	28.5	22.9	27.5	20.9	22.0	16.0 (7 months)	22.5 (11 months)	30.0
Average SO ₃ mgms. per sq.cm. per day.											
Zoological Gardens, Bristol.	1.20	0.81	0.64	0.57	0.65	0.79	0.80	0.84	0.81	0.51	0.56
Deposit in tons per square mile.											
Zoological Gardens, Bristol.		114	115	107	93	97 (est)	86	92	71	108 (est)	98
Average SO ₃ mgms. per sq. cm. per day.											
Avonmouth, Bristol.					1.06	1.33	1.92	1.48	1.07	0.84	0.85

Sulphur pollution at Walning Farm has been remarkably steady between 0.4 and 0.6 mgms. since 1958 with one high figure in 1963 of 0.80 mgms. The 1968 figure at 0.5 mgms. is at good average level.

At Brynleaze Farm conditions since 1958 have always been at least 0.10 mgms. higher than at Walning, and the pattern is maintained in 1968 with a 0.60 mgms. level. Cattle at the Walning Farm Site have been responsible for upsetting the deposit gauge on four occasions in August, October, November and December, and only 8 months results are available to give a total deposition

of 81.7 tons, during which period there were 19.5 tons in June, and 14 tons in July (the wet month), or 33 tons of the 81 are accounted for in two months of observation, which will obviously throw the yearly figure out of true perspective. The defective and inadequate fencing around each site have now been rectified. The Brynleaze Farm figures have certainly been more complete over the period since 1958, and regrettably the 1968 figure of 109.2 tons is the highest yet recorded, which would tend to support the probability that the Walning Farm figure, corrected to twelve months at 120 tons, is not so far from representing the picture significantly increased depositions in the area for 1968.

The corrected rainfall figure at Walning, 23 inches in 8 months or 35 inches in the full year, and at Brynleaze 30 inches in the year, are both the highest recorded figures since 1958. Nevertheless, June and July accounted for 9 inches of the Walning site 35 inches and similarly 10.4 inches of the 30 inches at Brynleaze.

4. SEWERAGE .

The Council's Engineer has prepared schemes to serve the majority of the unsewered areas of development in the District. The general position is as follows:

1. The scheme for sewerage the hamlet of Oldown (Parish of Olveston) completed.
2. The scheme for sewerage Passage Road, and Catbrain, in conjunction with industrial development (Parish of Almondsbury) proceeding. The extension of this scheme to serve Cribbs Causeway has not received final approval.
3. South West Scheme, serving the villages of Pilning, Severn Beach, Easter Compton, etc. (parishes of Almondsbury, Pilning and Severn Beach). Approval was confirmed January, 1969.
4. Cromhall, Rangeworthy and Tytherington; a comprehensive scheme to serve these three parishes is awaiting a local investigation.
5. Stone and Woodford (Parishes of Stone and Alkington); the scheme has been designed to serve these villages in conjunction with a future Motorway Service Area. A starting date has not yet been finalised.
6. Thornbury; a scheme has been designed and approved to serve the next phase of growth of Thornbury town; and this will discharge the final effluent directly to the River Severn.
7. Schemes have been designed to serve the needs of Berkeley Heath, Halmore (Parish of Hamfallow) and Purton, and Sharpness (Parish of Hinton), and to provide a Treatment Works with effluent to the River Severn. This will be the final phase in dealing with sewerage from Sharpness. The first phase was the sewerage of Sharpness with untreated sewage discharged via old culverts to the River Severn.

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

Mains laid and new connections made:

Number of new connections made during 1968: 27.

Length of mains laid in Gloucestershire supply area: Nil.

Length of mains (in yards) laid in Bristol supply area: See table below.

Parish	3"	4"	6"	8"	10"	12"	15"
Almondsbury	304	54	-	-	-	-	-
Alveston	86	212	-	-	-	-	-
Aust	-	-	611	-	-	-	-
Charfield	376	316	-	-	-	-	-
Falfield	-	3	-	-	75	-	-
Olveston	101	20	-	-	-	-	-
Patchway	481	107	240	138	-	-	-
Redwick & Northwick	-	259	-	-	-	-	-
Thornbury	5	76	323	757	52	632	9
TOTAL:	1,353	1,047	1,174	895	127	632	9

6. C A M P I N G A N D C A R A V A N S .

Number of Caravan Licences issued to date 110

Number of Caravan Licences in operation 48

Total number of Caravans and Chalets 1,012

Number of unauthorised Sites Nil

Number of Licences not fully complied with 3

7. FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Food Hygiene Visits:

Food Shops (including Bakeries)

Butchers	31
Shops	145
Restaurants and Canteens	39
Food Preparing Premises	10
Licensed Premises	24
Market Stalls	67
Dairies and Milk Distributors	3
Bakehouses	6

Food Complaints:

Visits made 10

8. MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Table showing animals killed and inspected, and carcasses, part carcasses and organs condemned.

	Beasts	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	408	59	34	860	2,537
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Bovis.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	2	2	1	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	94	15	1	54	370
% of numbers inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and cysticerci.	23.5	29.0	11.7	6.3	15.0
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	24
% of numbers inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	0.9
<u>Cysticerci bovis.</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	3	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	3	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	Nil	-	-	-	-

Inspection of Food:

Visits to:	Slaughterhouses	349
	Shops	20
	Market Stalls	54
	Other Premises	-

9. 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	7	67	34
Retail Shops	9	152	123
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	7	6
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens.....	1	36	24
Fuel Storage Depots...	-	-	-
Totals:	17	263	187

Number of visits of all kinds, including general inspections, to registered premises 267.

(b) Analysis by Workplace of Persons employed in Registered Premises at end of year.

Class of Workplace.	Number of Persons employed.
Offices	181
Retail Shops	678
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses.	17
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	327
Fuel Storage Depots	-
Total:	1,203
Total Males:	534
Total Females:	669

(c) Analysis of Reported Accidents:

Causes of Accidents	Offices.	Retail Shops	Catering Establishments open to public, Canteens.
1. Machinery.....	-	-	-
2. Transport.....	-	-	-
3. Falls of persons	1	1	3
4. Stepping on, or striking against, object or person.	-	-	-
5. Handling goods	-	-	-
6. Struck by falling object..	-	1	1
7. Fires and explosions.....	-	-	-
8. Electricity	-	-	-
9. Use of hand tools	-	-	-
10. Not otherwise specified...	-	-	1

10. FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(a) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,5 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	19	6	-	-
(b) Factories not included in(a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	77	12	-	-
(c) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding Outworkers' premises).	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	96	18	-	-

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.	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII of the Act - OUTWORK.

<u>Nature of Work.</u>	<u>No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c).</u>
Making of boxes or other receptacles, or parts thereof, made wholly or partially of paper.	58
TOTAL:	58

11. PEST CONTROL.

(A) Rodent Control:

	Type of Property.	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties	11,748	777
Number of properties inspected following notification, and nearby premises.	691	146
Number infested by (i) Rats	367	95
(ii) Mice	141	50

Total number of Contracts: 58

Total Value of Contracts £700. 15s. Od.

(B) Other Treatments:

Moles	45	Cockroaches	8
Cluster Flies	54	Ants	53
Fleas	7	Cat Fleas	23
Rabbits	7	Bugs	1
Black Beetles	6		

Surveys: 124

Farm Inspections 871

Total Inspections: 2,722.

The activities under this heading appear to be welcomed and sought after by residents. Frequently letters of appreciation are received, especially in respect of the non-routine problems. These are especially so in respect of moles, cluster-flies, cockroaches. A minor plague of cat-fleas affected a high-class residential area; it spread rapidly from house to house, by way of the domestic pet, until identified and tackled by the operator.

12. PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.

Number of Licences in current use	93
Number found not to comply	6
Number of visits	93

13.

SCHEDULE OF GENERAL VISITS BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Water Supply	47
Drainage	425
Factories	18
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	0
Licensed Premises	24
Public Cleansing	23
Atmospheric Pollution	64
Schools	10
Shops	268
Petroleum	93
Caravans	222
Animal Boarding Establishments	4
Noise	41
Health Education	10
Infectious Diseases	40
Miscellaneous Visits	502
Housing	502
Improvement Grants	884

14.

SCHEDULE OF SAMPLING.

Biological Milk Samples	Nil
Chemical Water Samples	33
Bacteriological Water Samples	9
Faecal Samples	18
Other Foods	20
Ice Cream	Nil

STROUD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman:

J. H. Harker, Esq., J.P.

Deputy-Chairman:

W. R. Harper, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:

W. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

COUNCILLORS:

G. B. Apperley, Esq.

J. A. Beard, Esq.

L. M. Bennett, Esq.

G. H. Bullock, Esq.

T. H. Cameron, Esq.

Mrs. W. H. Clements.

A. P. H. Clinch, Esq.

Mrs. L. M. Fern.

A. L. Fitches, Esq.

T. John, Esq., J.P.

D. Johnson, Esq.

J. Nottingham, Esq.

Mrs. P. E. Parker.

W. K. Preston, Esq., J.P.

G. M. Smith, Esq.

T. A. Strange, Esq.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee: Mrs. P. E. Parker.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health: STROUD J. E. Hanson, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health In: URBAN DISTRICT. P.R.S.E., 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: Vacancy.

Post Office & General Assistant: J. H. R. Matthews.

Public Health Department Clerks: Mrs. E. E. Solomon.

Miss S. C. Green.

GENERAL STATEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Water Supply	17
Drainage	425
Sanitation	14
Places and Places of Entertainment	0
Business Premises	21
Public Cleaning	23
Sanitary Pollution	50
Offices	10
Stores	266
Factories	93
Gravities	222
Local Boarding Establishments	4
Trains	41
Public Education	10
Infectious Diseases	40
Unsanitary Visits	502
Sanitary	502
Department Grants	884

STATEMENTS OF SAMPLING.

Biological Milk Samples	111
Chemical Water Samples	33
Microbiological Water Samples	9
Food Samples	13
Other Foods	20
Sanitary	111

STROUD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT OF THE COUNCILLORS.

Chairman:

J. Hillier, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

D. A. V. Harper, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:

W. D. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

COUNCILLORS:

C. B. Apperley, Esq.

J. A. Beard, Esq.

L. M. Bennett, Esq.

G. H. Bullock, Esq.

T. B. Cameron, Esq.

Mrs. M. M. Clements.

A. F. H. Clinch, Esq.

Mrs. L. M. Fern.

A. L. Fitches, Esq.

T. John, Esq., J.P.

D. Johnson, Esq.

J. Nottingham, Esq.

Mrs. P. E. Parker.

W. K. Preston, Esq., J.P.

G. M. Smith, Esq.

T. A. Strange, Esq.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee: Mrs. P. E. Parker.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

Dr. R. E. A. S. Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

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:

Vacancy.

Pests Officer & General Assistant:

J. H. R. Matthews.

Public Health Department Clerks:

Mrs. S. E. Solomon.

Miss S. C. Green.

STROUD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman:

J. Miller, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

D. A. V. Harper, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:

W. D. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

COUNCILLORS:

A. L. Witches, Esq.
T. John, Esq., J.P.
D. Johnson, Esq.
J. Nottingham, Esq.
Mrs. P. E. Parker.
W. K. Preston, Esq., J.P.
G. M. Smith, Esq.
T. A. Strange, Esq.

G. B. Apperley, Esq.
J. A. Beard, Esq.
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T. B. Cameron, Esq.
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A. F. H. Clinch, Esq.
Mrs. L. M. Fern.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee: Mrs. P. E. Parker.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health: Dr. E. A. S. Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector: G. G. Griffiths, 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: Vacancy.
Pests Officer & General Assistant: J. H. R. Matthews.
Public Health Department Clerks: Mrs. S. E. Solomon.
Miss S. C. Green.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I submit my eighteenth Annual Report to the Council, that for the year 1968.

As members will know, much of the Department's time is spent requesting people to spend money on improvements and remedial measures. With the economic situation which prevailed during the year, the period was, therefore, both difficult and frustrating.

The particular subject with which I would like to deal this year is noise. Noise can reasonably be defined as unwanted sound and emanates from many sources in our environment. It is produced by road vehicles; industrial and commercial activities; domestic media such as animals, transistors and so on; and of course the human being! Responsibility for the control of noise is vested in local authorities and statutory powers are contained in the Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

So far as the Stroud Urban Health Department is concerned, each year, for the past decade, has seen an increasing number of "noise" complaints from residents of the district. The majority have involved industrial premises but a variety of other cases of alleged excessive noise, both commercial and social, have been reported.

In measuring sound, information is obtained about the pressure levels produced by that sound. This measurement by itself is not necessarily indicative of the existence or otherwise of a noise nuisance; for example, a low-pitched noise at a certain pressure level does not usually produce the bad effects on human comfort which arise from a high-pitched sound at the same pressure level. Thus, it can be seen that the frequency of a noise, in addition to its sheer loudness, is important in assessing its nuisance value. Also, a comparatively small noise occurring irregularly, and especially at night when background noise is largely absent, can cause annoyance out of all proportion to its loudness. It has also been truly said that one man's noise nuisance is another man's entertainment!

Certain noise pressure levels have been suggested as being generally acceptable to the average person, but no statutory limits are laid down. In our experience, the question of whether a certain level of noise constitutes a nuisance can often best be judged by the number of complaints received.

Why have we experienced such an increase in noise in recent years? First and foremost mechanisation of industry and commerce has gathered great momentum; the number of vehicles on the road increases annually at an alarming rate; modern methods of factory building, with steel or concrete framework and light cladding, do not provide the same sound insulation value as traditional type buildings; and amongst many other reasons one must not forget the modern generation's love of "pop" music.

What action can we take now and what safeguards can we employ for the future? All complaints of alleged noise nuisance are investigated immediately and the technical staff of the Department also check on any sources of noise which appear to be above tolerable levels. Considerable time has been spent during the past two years on noise problems at two factories in particular. Such problems are often complex and cannot be remedied overnight.

So far as the future is concerned, planning applications and building plans are scrutinised carefully for potential sources of noise and the Department's observations are passed to the authorities concerned. Every co-operation is forthcoming and where considered desirable and necessary, noise level conditions are incorporated in County Council planning consents.

In conclusion I am glad to be able to report a growing awareness of the need for control of environmental noise by all sections of the community.

Finally, I wish to thank the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the other members of the Council for their support during the year; the staff of the Department for the work accomplished; and officers of other Departments for their continued co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. G. CRITCHLEY.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Tower Hill House,
STROUD.

1. SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS DURING THE YEAR.

Housing and associated matters	2,381
Food Hygiene, Sampling and Meat Inspection	2,322
General Environmental Hygiene	1,324
TOTAL:	6,027

2. H O U S I N G .

A. Slum Clearance Programme - position as at 31-12-68:

(a) Estimated number of houses in the area (as returned to the Minister in 1955)	374
(b) Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice	313
(c) Total number of unfit houses	687
(d) Number of houses demolished	376
(e) Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders and those in Confirmed Clearance Areas but not as yet demolished)	144
(f) Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants)	146
(g) Total number dealt with to date	666
(h) Percentage of total dealt with	97%

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

(i) Number of Council Houses erected 1968	4
(ii) Number of Council Flats erected 1968	36
(iii) Number of Private Enterprise Houses erected 1968	138
(iv) Number of Council Houses under construction at 31.12.68.....	Nil
(v) Number of Council Flats under construction at 31.12.68	Nil
(vi) Number of Private Enterprise Houses under construction at 31.12.68...	144

Improvement Grants:

- (i) Total number of houses which have been improved by Discretionary Grants since commencement of Scheme :

Private Houses	228
Council Houses	56

- (ii) Total number of houses improved by Standard Grants since commencement of Scheme:

Private Houses	274
Council Houses	584

1968:

Discretionary Grants:-

Private Houses	18
Council Houses	Nil

Standard Grants:-

Private Houses	37
Council Houses	Nil

C. REPORT ON HOUSING BY THE HOUSING MANAGER:

(F. J. Pugh, A.I.Hsg., A.R.S.H.)

At the 31st December, 1968, the waiting list for Council Houses was as follows:-

Sub-tenant applications	89
Tenant applications (excluding Slum Clearance).....	57
Applications for aged persons' accommodation	85
Applications from childless couples	30
Road widening/improvement schemes and Slum Clearance	45
TOTAL:	<u>306.</u>

During the year 78 families were re-housed and in order to make better use of the available accommodation 33 transfers were effected.

D. COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the district.

3. MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

A. POST-MORTEM INSPECTION:

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

	Cattle exc. Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	1,804	1	199	4,348	1,682
<u>All diseases except T.B.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	1	-	2	3	11
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	681	1	-	248	303
% affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	31%	100%	1%	4.6%	21%
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	8
% affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	0.5%
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>	-	-	-	-	-

The income derived from charges for meat inspection during the year was £404. 17s. 3d.

B. POULTRY INSPECTION:

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.
During the year checks made on the quality of frozen poultry offered for sale proved to be satisfactory.

C. LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963:

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

D. MILK SUPPLIES:

No samples of raw milk were taken during the year.

E. ICECREAM:

Number of Samples taken: 6

Results of Bacteriological Examination:

Grade 1	2
2	2
3	2
4	-

F. EXTRANEOUS MATTER IN FOOD AND SUNDRY FOOD COMPLAINTS:

Number of complaints received 19

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

Extraneous matter	Faulty manufacture	Overkeeping	Miscellaneous
8	6	4	1

G. OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED:

(a) Fresh foods and unpackaged preserved foods:

Meat and meat products	320 lbs.
Poultry	80 lbs.
Wet and cured fish	94 lbs.
	<hr/> 4.5 cwt. approx.

(b) Canned and packaged foods:

Meat and meat products	410 lbs.
Vegetables	220 lbs.
Fruit and Preserves	1,330 lbs.
Soups	22 lbs.
Fish	80 lbs.
Milk and milk products	85 lbs.
Cereals, sweetening compounds and flavourings	35 lbs.
Cheese (including processed and fancy cheeses)	44 lbs.
	<hr/> 20 cwt. approx.

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

(i)	Total number of premises	182
(ii)	Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16(Personal washing facilities)	182
(iii)	Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies. (Facilities for washing food and equipment)	136
(iv)	Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19	136

Between them these establishments provide retail outlets for the food trades as follows:-

Cafes and restaurants (including clubs and hotels) ...	18
Licensed premises	49
General foods (groceries, sweets, confectionery)	74
Greengrocery	14
Fresh fish, game, etc.....	3
Fried fish, etc.....	4
Canteens (schools, hospitals, factories)	10
Manufacturing bakeries	6
Bakery confectioners	7
Butchers	15

I. REGISTERED PREMISES:

Certain types of businesses are required to be registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:

Storage and sale of icecream	59
Preparation and manufacture of preserved meats, etc.....	3

J. FOOD HAWKERS (MOBILE SHOPS):

Number of premises registered	5
Number of firms and individuals registered for the operation in the area of mobile shops.....	12
Total number of vehicles registered	29
Actual number of vehicles known to operate within the district	17

4. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

A. REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS:

Class of Premises.	Number of premises newly registered during year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during year.
Offices.	5	66	7
Retail Shops	7	169	40
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses.	1	7	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.	1	14	2
Fuel Storage Depots.	0	1	0
TOTAL:	14	257	50

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises 285.

B. ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR:

Class of Workplace.	Number of Persons employed.
Offices	500
Retail Shops	826
Wholesale Department, Warehouses	50
Catering Establishments open to the public	105
Canteens	4
Fuel Storage Depots	2
TOTAL:	1,487
Total Males	570
Total Females	917

5. HAIRDRESSERS' AND BARBERS' PREMISES:

New registrations (transfer to other premises) 2
Total registered 29

6 WATER SUPPLY.

A. Domestic Supplies (Mains):

Nearly 100% of the inhabited houses in the district are served by mains supplies. The Department has undertaken no sampling of mains water. Regular reports have been received throughout the year on samples taken by the North West Gloucestershire Water Board, and these were generally satisfactory.

B. Domestic Supplies (Private):

Action to improve the situation with regard to houses using independent supplies of doubtful purity has continued throughout the year, with the following results:

Number of houses using independent supplies.

(i) at 1st January, 1968	16
(ii) at 31st December, 1968.....	10

Of the six houses representing this improvement in the situation, five now have mains supply; the other has been demolished.

Number of bacteriological samples taken.... 32

C. Stratford Park Swimming Pools:

Six bacteriological samples were taken by the Department from the pools, at intervals throughout the season. Without exception, these gave satisfactory results. Frequent non-laboratory tests were also carried out to determine the efficiency of chlorination and the pH value of the pool water, and these also proved generally satisfactory.

7. CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

Number of sites within the district 8

Total number of Caravans 15

8. PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Three licensed premises exist in the district, and the requirements of the Act are satisfactorily complied with in each case.

One of these premises is also registered for the sale of animal feeding stuffs.

9. RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT.

No manufacturing premises exist in the district which require to be licensed under the Act.

Four premises are registered for storage.

10. NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Some 70 complaints of noise nuisance were received during the year, including two petitions. Investigations and action under this heading have occupied an increasingly significant proportion of the Department's time. The problem of noise is discussed at some length in the preambular remarks to this Report.

11. DUSTBIN MAINTENANCE SCHEME.

Number of notices served during the year	Nil
Number of bins newly supplied	50
Number of replacement bins supplied	41
Number of approved bins provided by rated occupiers following informal notices	Nil
Number of additional bins supplied	7

12. PEST CONTROL.

	Type of property.	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
1. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	737	12
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	410	5
(ii) Mice	327	7
2. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	1,397	7
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	210	3
(ii) Mice	206	3

13. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The following tables give the relevant figures for smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere in the Town Centre.

Microgrammes of SMOKE per cu. metre (Daily Readings)

Month	Maximum		Minimum		Average	
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
October	66	131	30	26	39.1	38.5
November	+	240	+	17	+	58.25
December	+	149	+	22	+	104.0
January	121	172	46	31	79.5	111.8
February	189	139	47	15	42.3	39.0
March	151	56	24	23	71.5	36.5
April	91	110	41	23	24.2	24.75
May	71	51	20	14	23.8	20.5
June	61	53	12	19	19.0	19.0
July	45	50	21	20	15.8	16.0
August	47	52	16	11	17.75	17.25
September	66	114	16	18	29.6	33.4

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

Month	Maximum		Minimum		Average	
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
October	56	110	27	32	40.1	31.5
November	+	129	+	33	+	47.8
December	+	73	+	31	+	37.5
January	83	140	35	21	69.0	65.4
February	112	137	24	29	54.8	46.5
March	124	74	35	33	61.7	46.8
April	91	112	17	28	40.5	44.0
May	75	64	11	21	35.0	35.2
June	59	60	19	33	34.4	35.4
July	55	60	24	27	33.2	32.6
August	39	35	18	23	27.5	28.0
September	57	68	16	14	34.6	35.2

+ The Daily Volumetric Recording installation was functioning incorrectly during these periods. The National Survey Laboratory was therefore unable to indicate a statistical reading, but only that the figures were "low value".

14. FACTORIES ACT, 1961 - PART 1.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	5	7	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is to be enforced by the local authority.	100	119	8	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	105	126	8	-

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	3	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	8	6	-	-	-

PART VIII of the Act - OUTWORK (Sections 133 & 134)

Nature of Work.	No. of Outworkers in August List required by Section 133(1)(c).
Making of Wearing Apparel	1

No other Outworkers notified in respect of other occupations.

15. REPORTS BY THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

The design of the main drainage scheme for the Bisley/Westrip area has been completed, and a Contract let. While catering primarily for an area of new development the opportunity has been taken to incorporate measures which will alleviate certain surcharging problems in adjoining areas. Work commenced at the turn of the year.

With the construction of the Painswick Valley sewer by the Rural District Council, it becomes possible to connect certain domestic properties in the Salmons Spring and Callowell areas and a scheme is in the design stage.

The number of sewer failures and obstructions continues to be a problem.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

As forecast last year, the tip at London Road proved to be a difficult one, and it was closed early in the year as soon as the Rural District Council's tip at Ebley became available.

NAILSWORTH

URBAN DISTRICT.

REPORTS BY THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

Submitted as required for the year 1961

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL	
<p>The basis of the main drainage scheme for the Blaisy-Warrip area has been completed, and a Contract for the construction of the main sewerage system has been placed for an area of new development the opportunity has been taken to incorporate measures which will alleviate certain existing problems in adjoining areas. Work commenced at the turn of the year.</p> <p>With the completion of the Blaisy-Warrip sewerage system, the Rural District Council, in common with the other local authorities in the Blaisy-Warrip and Blaisy-Warrip areas, is in the design stage.</p> <p>The number of sewer failures and obstructions continues to be a problem.</p>	<p>As forecast last year, the tip at London Road proved to be a difficult one, and it was closed early in the year as soon as the Rural District Council's tip at Blaisy became available.</p>
TOTAL	1961

SEWER COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL	
<p>As forecast last year, the tip at London Road proved to be a difficult one, and it was closed early in the year as soon as the Rural District Council's tip at Blaisy became available.</p>	<p>As forecast last year, the tip at London Road proved to be a difficult one, and it was closed early in the year as soon as the Rural District Council's tip at Blaisy became available.</p>
TOTAL	1961

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN JULY 1961

Work Done	No. of Outlets in August
1	1

Submitted as required for the year 1961

NAILSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL:

Chairman:

Mrs. J. M. Baker.

Vice-Chairman:

F. K. Wharf, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:

S. E. Ellaway, Esq.

COUNCILLORS:

Mrs. E. A. Burn.
M. W. Baker, Esq.
S. Hill, Esq.

Mrs. J. M. R. Rumpidge.
A. G. Shepherd, Esq.
S. C. Mills, Esq., J.P., G.C.
Rev. D. J. Kitson.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

Mrs. J. M. Baker.

Vice-Chairman:

Mrs. J. M. R. Rumpidge.

and

All other Members of the Council.

NAILSWORTH

URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health:	W. A. Lunn, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.
Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:	A. Dennis, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
Public Health Inspector and Assistant Surveyor:	A. T. Pepper, Diploma of P.H.I.B.S., Cert. of Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.
Authorized Meat Inspectors/ Technical Assistants:	W. F. Carnall. B. Lunn, A.M.R.S.H.
Posts Officer:	B. Lunn, in addition to his normal duties of Meat Inspector.
Clerk:	Mrs. A. Gardiner (9-1-58 to 30-9-68) Miss A. Price (From 11-10-68)

WALLSWORTH

URBAN DISTRICT

REPORT OF NAILSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL:

Chairman:

Mrs. J. M. Baker.

Vice-Chairman:

P. K. Wharf, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:

B. E. Ellaway, Esq.

COUNCILLORS:

Mrs. E. A. Hurn.
M. W. Baker, Esq.
S. Hill, Esq.

Rev. D. J. Kitson.

Mrs. J. M. R. Humpidge.
A. G. Shepherd, Esq.
G. C. Mills, Esq., J.P., C.C.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

Mrs. J. M. Baker.

Vice-Chairman:

Mrs. J. M. R. Humpidge.

and

All other Members of the Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

Dr. R. E. A. S. Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Chief Public
Health Inspector:

A. Denman, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Public Health Inspector and
Assistant Surveyor:

A. T. Pepper, Diploma of P.H.I.E.B.,
Cert. of Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

Authorised Meat Inspectors/
Technical Assistants:

W. F. Carnell.
B. Lunn, A.M.R.S.H.

Pests Officer:

B. Lunn, in addition to his normal
duties of Meat Inspector.

Clerk:

Mrs. A. Gardiner (9-1-68 to 30-9-68)
Miss A. Price (From 11-10-68)

MALDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL:

Chairman:

Mrs. J. M. Baker.

Vice-Chairman:

F. K. Ward, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:

B. E. Kilway, Esq.

COUNCILLORS:

Mrs. J. M. R. Humphreys.
A. G. Shepherd, Esq.
G. C. Mills, Esq., J.P., C.O.

Rev. D. J. Kilson.

Mrs. E. A. Hurst.
M. W. Baker, Esq.
S. Hill, Esq.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

Mrs. J. M. Baker.

Vice-Chairman:

Mrs. J. M. R. Humphreys.

and

All other Members of the Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Dr. R. E. A. E. Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

A. Hansen, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

A. T. Pepper, Diploma of P.H.I.E.S.,
Cert. of Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

W. F. Garnett.

B. Lunn, A.M.R.S.H.

B. Lunn, in addition to his normal
duties of Meat Inspector.

Mrs. A. Garfield (9-1-68 to 30-9-68)
Miss A. Price (from 1-10-68)

Medical Officer of Health:

Surveyor and Chief Public
Health Inspector:

Public Health Inspector and
Assistant Surveyor:

Authorized Meat Inspectors/
Technical Assistants:

Pests Officer:

Clerk:

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the interest of economy this Report is again mostly factual, but as you are aware, all the work carried out by the Department under the broad umbrella of Public Health, including housing and surveying, has continued unabated. If our work could be compared satisfactorily with, say a factory assembly line, I am confident the verdict would be "economical and efficient".

This year it has been agreed that within the ambit of the Medical Officer of Health's Division, I should focus attention on the implementation of the Imported Food Regulations, 1968. The modern concept of importing and exporting food and other goods in large packages, i.e. containers, caused the appropriate Ministries to take a fresh look at existing practices and legislation concerning the importing of food. It was obvious that to obtain the full benefit of the expensive technological programme of containerisation with all its ancillary works, methods should be devised whereby food could be loaded directly into the container, which could then be sealed at the point of production in the foreign country and unloaded at the door of the importer in this country. The stumbling block was that under existing legislation all imported food had to be passed fit for human consumption by the port health inspectorate at the port of entry into this country. This involved opening the container at the port, inspecting the food under very difficult conditions, re-sealing the container and sending it on its way. Therefore the real concept of the Imported Food Regulations, 1968, is to allow the passage of the food uninspected and with the minimum of Customs delay to its final destination.

In Nailsworth we have a bacon factory which augment their own production of Wiltshire type Bacon by importing bacon, mostly from Eire. The Regulations allow the port health inspector to pass the containerised food on to the local authority in whose area the importer is situated for inspection.

As might be expected with entirely new legislation, we have found the Regulations to be good in intent but imperfect in practical operation. Perhaps the biggest snag is that the importer is not compelled to notify the local authority when he receives containers. Consequently you have the ridiculous situation where public health inspectors in some areas, not Nailsworth I hasten to add, have to make daily calls on importers to enquire if any containers have arrived or are expected.

The modus operandi of the Regulations calls for the port health inspector to notify his inland colleague that a container, or containers, are on the way "by the most expeditious means available." This just does not work if first or second class mail is used. I am happy to report that our colleagues at Fishguard and Holyhead, etc. now notify us by telephone, either at the office or at home.

As previously mentioned, proper inspection of meat in a container is well nigh impossible, so with the co-operation of our local firm, we inspect it under good conditions after it has been unloaded.

In the light of our experience, I am convinced that amending legislation should be introduced, making it obligatory on the importer to:

- (a) telephone the public health inspector immediately a container is received by him,
- (b) then to unload the container placing the meat in hygienic and suitable surroundings to await inspection, and,
- (c) the meat to be so held until it is inspected by an authorised officer, or for three hours, to enable the inspector to become available for this duty.

I am pleased to say that we understand that the Department of Health and Social Security will assist inland authorities with the cost of providing this additional service.

In conclusion, I must thank all members of the Council, colleagues and members of the public for the great assistance they give this Department in the carrying out of our duties, very often in difficult circumstances.

Yours respectfully,

A. DENMAN.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

Town Hall,
Nailsworth,
Glos.

1. H O U S I N G.

STATUTORY ACTION:

1. Clearance Areas: None were made.

2. Individual Unfit Houses:

Slum Clearance:

Demolition Orders were made + 4

Houses demolished 2

Houses closed 1

Undertakings accepted 1

Part Houses closed Nil

Houses made fit 14

+ Demolition Orders substituted for Closing Orders.

3. Table showing progress made in dealing with unfit houses.

(a)	Estimated number of unfit houses in the area (as returned to the Minister in 1955)	120
(b)	Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice	68
(c)	Total number of Unfit Houses	188
(d)	Number of Houses demolished	13
(e)	Number of Houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders but not as yet demolished)	84
(f)	Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants)	22
(g)	Total number dealt with to date	119
(h)	Percentage of total dealt with	63.3%

4. 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:

Fourteen houses were repaired.

2. Houses in Multiple Occupation:

Two houses are now known to be in multiple occupation which is two fewer than last year.

<u>Number completed since commencement of Scheme.</u>	<u>Number completed during 1968.</u>	<u>Total as % of inhabited properties.</u>
Discretionary 73	Discretionary 3	7.3%
Standard 54	Standard 6	

ERECTION OF HOUSES BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE:

Seventeen houses were completed during the year, and twenty-eight houses were under construction at the end of December.

SUMMARY OF PLANS CONSIDERED DURING THE YEAR AND COMPARISON WITH 1967.

	<u>1967.</u>	<u>1968.</u>
Plans submitted under Town Planning Acts.....	99	86
Plans submitted under Building Regulations ...	95	89
Miscellaneous Plans submitted	8	7
	<u>202</u>	<u>182</u>

COUNCIL HOUSING:

1. Number of Council owned houses: 289

2. Comparable table of Waiting Lists:

	<u>1964.</u>	<u>1965.</u>	<u>1966.</u>	<u>1967.</u>	<u>1968.</u>
Applicants for transfer to other Council Houses.	9	18	10	14	19
Applicants for 1-bedroom dwellings	30	27	28	26	21
Applicants for 2-bedroom dwellings	27	32	33	37	29
Applicants for 3-bedroom dwellings	16	16	6	6	5
Applicants for 4-bedroom dwellings	1	1	-	-	2
Applicants residing outside District	47	47	83	48	83
	<u>130</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>159</u>

3. Comparable table of Tenancies granted during the year:

	<u>1964.</u>	<u>1965.</u>	<u>1966.</u>	<u>1967.</u>	<u>1968.</u>
Transfer of tenancies	1	2	3	3	4
New tenancies of existing Council Houses	8	12	13	13	9
Tenancies of new houses	-	4	52	-	-

4. Council Building Programme:

No dwellings or garages were constructed during the year, but one bungalow was modernised with the aid of an Improvement Grant by direct labour and four houses by contract.

2. WATER SUPPLIES.

The results of water samples taken by the Public Health Inspectors are as follows:

Bacteriological Examination:

<u>Types of Supply.</u>	<u>No. samples taken.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Polluted.</u>
Mains	7	7	Nil
Private piped supply ..	8	7	1
Wells	Nil	-	-
Springs	Nil	-	-
Roof water tanks	Nil	-	-
	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1</u>

Chemical Analysis:

<u>Types of Supply.</u>	<u>No. samples taken.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Polluted.</u>
Mains	1	1	Nil
Private piped supply ..	2	2	Nil
Wells	Nil	-	-
Springs	Nil	-	-
Roof water tanks	Nil	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>Nil</u>

Total number of Samples taken: 18.

3. SEWERAGE.

(a) Sewage Disposal:

The majority of the District is sewered to the Joint Sewerage Board's Disposal Works at Stanley Downton. There are three small private sewage disposal plants in the District, and all septic tanks and cesspools are emptied once a year, free of charge to the occupiers, by the Council's Contractors.

(b) Maintenance of Sewers:

A contribution is made towards the cost of the maintenance of the trunk sewer, but all sewers within the District are maintained by the Council's direct labour force.

(c) Connections to sewers:

Seventeen new dwellings and one existing house were connected to the sewers.

(d) Unsewered areas in Nailsworth:

No new sewers were provided this year.

4. C L E A N A I R .

Nuisances from two factory chimneys were dealt with during the past twelve months, one of which resulted in the installation of fully automatic firing equipment and no further troubles have been experienced. Otherwise this problem was confined to the usual smoke and smuts complaints from domestic premises.

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

There are three licensed Caravan Sites in Nailsworth, one of which is for six Caravans. All these Sites comply with the conditions laid down, and no contraventions were found during routine visits. One unauthorised Caravan was removed from its site by the land owner after informal action.

6. N O I S E A B A T E M E N T A C T , 1 9 6 0 .

Two complaints were received during the year; these were fully investigated and remedial action was taken voluntarily by the occupiers of the premises.

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

(a) Meat Inspection:

Number of pigs, including sows and boars,
killed and inspected 48,958

All diseases and abnormal conditions except T.B.

Whole carcasses condemned 268 ...37,965 lbs.

Carcasses of which some part or organ
was condemned 24,025 ...71,521 lbs.

% of carcasses with disease or abnormal
conditions other than T.B. 49.62%

T.B. only.

Whole carcasses condemned 2 ... 287 lbs.

Carcasses of which some part or organ
was condemned 946 ...12,099 lbs.

% of carcasses affected with T.B. 1.94%

Total weight of meat and offal condemned as unfit for human consumption
was 54 tons. 8 cwt. 0 qtrs. 15 lbs.

(b) Food Inspection and Food Hygiene:

(i) Icecream:

24 samples of icecream were taken during 1968. The results are as shown:

	Mobiles				Premises			
Grade	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Soft Icecream	-	5	1	12	4	-	-	-
Other Icecream	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

(ii) Shops, Manufacturing and Wholesale Establishments:

	Total number of premises	Number of premises complying with S.16, Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1963	Number of premises Section 19 applies.	Number complying with Section 19
Wholesale Grocers	1	1	1	1
Retail Grocers	7	7	7	7
Butchers	6	6	6	6
Bakers	4	4	4	4
General Stores	2	2	2	2
Licensed Premises	14	14	14	14
School Canteens	3	3	3	3
Confectioners	2	2	2	2
Greengrocers	3	3	3	3
Fish Fryers	2	2	2	2
Dairy	1	1	1	1
Icecream Factory	1	1	1	1
Food Manufacturers	1	1	1	1
Cafes	1	1	1	1
	49	49	49	49

(iii) Inspection of Other Food:

Food found unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered was as follows:

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Fresh Meat	1	1	1
Canned Meat		4	0
Other Canned Foods		5	111
Other Foods		2	18
TOTAL:	1	13	18

8. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

(a) Registration 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	13	5
Retail Shops	1	32	19
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	0	1	0
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	0	4	0
Fuel Storage Depots	0	1	1
TOTAL:	1	51	24

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises under the Act 32

(b) Analysis of Contraventions:

No. found.

Section 4. Cleanliness	4
5. Overcrowding	0
6. Temperature	1
7. Ventilation	1
8. Lighting	0
9. Sanitary Conveniences	0
10. Washing Facilities	0
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	1
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	1
25. Other matters	1
TOTAL:	9

(c) Exemptions: Number of applications received Nil

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

(e) Reported Accidents: Nil

(f) General: As a thorough inspection of all premises under the Act was carried out in 1967, 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 32 visits were made by Inspectors to Registered Premises, with one new registration for retail shops being received.

9. FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

(i) 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 Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	36	10	-	-
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' Premises)	2	-	-	-
TOTAL:	40	12	-	-

(ii) 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	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII - OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Number of Outworkers Nil

10. RODENT CONTROL.

	Number of Properties In District	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
	1,636	9
Total number of properties inspected following notification:	35	0
Number infested by:		
(a) Rats	27	0
(b) Mice	8	0
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	86	2
Number infested by:		
(a) Rats	34	0
(b) Mice	9	0

Sewers:

All lengths of sewers were again tested for rat infestation and all were found to be free from this problem.

11. PEST CONTROL.

(a) Pigeon Problem:

Extensive work was again carried out to endeavour to reduce the town's "wild" pigeon problem, which resulted in a reduction in their numbers. This is a continuing problem.

(b) Various:

Treatments were also carried out against the following pests, all with considerable success:

Moles, Cockroaches, Wasps, Fleas, Flies and Wood Lice.

12. PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 and 1936.

Surveys were carried out on all the eleven registered premises. One licence was not renewed by request of the owner, because of the work needed to bring this installation up to the required standard. One new licence was issued for a new industry to store cellulose. A total of twenty visits were made.

13. SUMMARY OF VISITS.

Housing and Associated Matters	1,140
Food Hygiene and Meat Inspection	745
General Public Health	670
Surveying	759
TOTAL:	<u>3,314</u>

STROUD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman:

A. J. Keane, Esq.

Vice-Chairman:

W. England, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:

F. J. Gadsden, Esq.

COUNCILORS:

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D. J. Bullock, Esq.

P. O. Carter, Esq.

F. Chapman, Esq.

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H. G. E. Clarke, Esq.

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H. J. Keane, Esq.

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The Hon. J. L. Lindsay.

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F. H. Moor, Esq.

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Mrs. V. O. Poulton.

G. A. Pugh, Esq.

R. S. Sand, Esq.

Regel.

J. S. Scott, Esq.

J. F. Sellars, Esq.

Mrs. K. A. Tinsley.

G. H. Tortoise, Esq.

Rear Admiral G. Willoughby.

E. W. Wooltorton, Esq.

Mrs. A. Young.

STROUD

RURAL DISTRICT.

10. ROBENT CONTROL

	Number of Properties In District	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
	1,436	9
Total number of properties inspected following notification:	35	0
Number infested by:		
(a) Rats	27	0
(b) Mice	8	0
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	86	2
Number infested by:		
(a) Rats	34	0
(b) Mice	9	0

Notes:

All lengths of sewers were again tested for rat infestation and all were found to be free from this problem.

11. LEAD PIPE PROBLEM

Lead Pipe Problem:

Extensive work was done by the Health Department to reduce the number of "wild" pigs in the district. This is a problem which is their own fault. This is a problem which is their own fault.

Notes:

Treatments were also carried out against the following pests, all with considerable success:

Mice, Cockroaches, Flies, Fleas and Wood Lice.

12. HYGIENE (SANITATION) ACTS, 1920 and 1936.

Work was carried out on all the eleven registered premises. The work was not renewed by request of the owner, because of the work done in 1936. This installation up to the required standard. One new license was issued for a new industry to store cellulose. A total of twenty visits were made.

13. SUMMARY OF VISITS

Roaming and Associated Matters	1,140
Food Hygiene and Food Inspection	745
General Public Health	670
Sanitary	759
TOTAL:	3,314

STROUD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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T. F. Begley, Esq.

D. J. Bullock, Esq.

P. O. Carter, Esq.

F. Chapman, Esq.

Mrs. V. M. E. Chapple.

H. G. S. Clarke, Esq.

Mrs. M. M. Clarke.

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J. I. Hinds, Esq.

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H. J. Keene, Esq.

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Mrs. D. Lewis.

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C. H. Tortonese, Esq.

Rear Admiral G. Willoughby.

K. W. Woollorton, Esq.

Mrs. A. Young.

-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health: Dr.R.E.A.S.Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir.,D.P.H.

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.

Senior Health Inspector: C. G. Howell, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.,
D.R.I.P.H.H., D.I.S.A.A.

Health Inspector (Housing): B. L. Breakwell, M.A.P.H.I.

Health Inspector: D. C. Ind, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Student Health Inspector: J. K. Davenport (to 14-9-68)
J. Whitney (from 16-12-68)

Senior Building Inspector: W. H. Ryan.

Building Inspectors: M. R. Whittaker, A.I.A.S.
A. E. Greenwood.

Engineering Assistant: M. E. Fletcher, M.I.C.W.

Depot Superintendent: L. H. Backhouse. (to 11-11-68)
E. J. Ladbroke. (from 11-11-68)

Assistant Superintendent: E. J. Ladbroke. (to 11-11-68)
H. Morgan. (from 11-11-68)

Pests Officer: D. Jones.

Secretary: Mrs. V. Gurr.

Clerk/Shorthand Typists: Miss S. Yost.
Mrs. A. Mills.

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE NEW PREMISES OF COAL CONCENTRATION CENTRES.

INTRODUCTION.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to submit my fifteenth Annual Report to the Council, that for 1968.

Again, the report is a condensed one, much of the routine written material having been omitted. Last year I contributed instead an article dealing with disposal of municipal wastes. This year, Mr. C. G. Howell has written a short paper dealing with problems that arose following the establishment of a Coal Concentration Centre at Stonehouse. I hope this will be of interest.

May I thank the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and other members of the Council for their encouragement and support; also the staff of the department for the work accomplished.

Yours sincerely,

H. F. CRITCHLEY.

Council Offices,
John Street,
STROUD.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
FROM: Mr. J. H. ...
SUBJECT: ...

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
I am pleased to submit my fifteenth Annual Report to the Council, that for 1955.
Again, the report is a condensed one, much of the material having been omitted. Last year I contributed material on the disposal of municipal wastes. This year, I have written a short paper dealing with the establishment of a Coal Concentration Centre at St. John's. I hope this will be of interest.

I should like to thank the members of the Council, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and other members of the Council for their encouragement and support; also the staff of the Department for the work accomplished.

(Signed) J. H. ...
Yours sincerely,

(Signed) J. H. ...
J. H. ...

Secretary: Mrs. V. ...
Clerk/Secretary: Miss E. ...
Mrs. A. ...

Council Offices,
John Street,
STOUD.

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE NEW POLICIES OF COAL CONCENTRATION CENTRES.

INTRODUCTION:

The closure by British Railways of many local stations and uneconomic branch lines serving rural and small urban areas has presented problems in delivery of supplies by rail to many coal merchants. Faced with additional mileage and costs in hauling fuel, and increasing labour difficulties, many merchants throughout the country have combined to form coal concentration companies to operate large depots in conjunction with British Railways. These centres have been formed at strategic road and rail access points to concentrate the unloading of trains, stacking or storage of bulk supplies and dispersal by road to consumers.

At all depots the bulk handling has necessitated the provision of very large storage bunkers and mechanical equipment in the form of track receiving hoppers, vibratory feeders, transfer main conveyors, radial conveyors, bagging hoppers and weighing apparatus.

Towards the end of 1966 a coal concentration depot handling some 50,000 tons of coal per annum was set up within this district. It very soon became apparent that a number of problems affecting the environmental health and comfort of the residents in the neighbourhood of this depot had presented themselves, and in this article an endeavour will be made to outline these problems, the difficulties of actually assessing them, and the control measures adopted.

THE PROBLEMS:

Shortly after the coal concentration depot became operative isolated complaints of alleged nuisances were made to the Public Health Department followed almost immediately by a petition signed by 34 tenants occupying Council Houses directly bordering the railway sidings.

The Managing Director on being informed of the complaints readily demonstrated the plant and machinery and discussed the day to day working of the depot.

The complainants' homes were then visited and after many enquiries and discussions it became evident that the following matters were the cause of the complaints:

1. Persistent fumes from the diesel shunting engine.
2. Coal dust blowing into homes soiling furnishings and decorations.
3. The soiling by dust and smuts (diesel) of household washing hung in the back garden.
4. The spoilage of garden vegetables and plants due to the deposition of coal dust and smuts.
5. Excessive noise.
6. Unpleasant smells from a coke brazier.
7. General loss of amenity and obstruction of view.

In the writer's opinion there was justification concerning the exhaust fumes from the diesel engine standing for lengthy periods and this opinion was supported by the Medical Officer of Health who later visited the area.

Substantial evidence was also found of staining of vegetables, soiled laundry, and the presence of coal dust inside the house.

Noise emission from the depot was not felt to be unreasonable apart from an occasional banging of the sides of the waggons to discharge the last of the coal when unloading.

The small coke brazier was too far away to justify the complaint of smells and fumes but its use was discontinued as soon as the management became aware of the complaints.

Due to the greatly increased activity of this depot there was undoubtedly a loss of amenity and view from the gardens and whilst some tenants were involved in varying degrees of discomfort it was considered that the actual number was considerably less than the 34 whose names originally appeared on the petition of complaint.

The rear gardens of these tenants back on to an 8 ft. wide public footpath running directly alongside the railway track where the waggons are unloaded. The boundary between the footpath and the railway track was protected by only an open mesh wire fence with the exception of a short length of 10 ft. high concrete wall immediately behind the unloading hopper.

The average length of the gardens to the rear of the houses is about 90 ft. Their boundary consists of a mixed type of hedge of varying height and thickness often with gaps cut into it to permit tenants to step through directly on to the footpath, which for many of them forms a short cut to their place of work. It was ascertained that some 15 - 20 houses were seriously affected by the activity of the depot plus several others on the opposite side of the street who were directly in line with gaps in the short terraces of houses forming access paths to the rear of the properties. Apparently these alleyways were acting as wind tunnels through which the coal dust was blown or sucked across to the other side of the road. This was evident by the black discolouration of the tyrolean finish on the flank walls of the houses.

It was decided that action should be taken to deal with the diesel fumes and the nuisance from coal dust.

THE LEGAL ASPECT:

The matter of Planning Permission was investigated with the County Planning Authority. It was found that although the Coal Concentration Company had submitted its proposals with plans of the plant to be installed

this procedure had not been necessary. As the area had been in use as a small coal depot for many years and the land belonged to British Railways any increase in activity on the same lines was in fact Permitted Development. No action therefore could be evoked under the Planning Acts.

Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1936, sets out matters which may be dealt with as statutory nuisances and specifically mentions in paragraphs (1)(d) Any dust or effluvia caused by any trade, business, manufacture or process and being prejudicial to the health of, or a nuisance to, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

An Abatement Notice may be served under Section 93 requiring the nuisance to be abated and to execute such works and take such steps as may be necessary for that purpose.

Before however, serving such a notice one should be in a position to be able to specify the works considered necessary to abate the nuisance. Clearly further investigations were required to determine the feasibility of remedial measures, bearing in mind that it is a defence for the defendant to prove that the best practicable means have been taken for preventing or counteracting the effect of the dust or effluvia.

It was decided therefore, to obtain as much evidence as possible to prove that a statutory nuisance was being caused and what measures could reasonably be taken by the Company to abate it, so that if necessary a Statutory Notice could be served and enforced. At the same time the Council would seek the co-operation of the Coal Concentration Company in its investigations in an endeavour to deal with the many problems which presented themselves.

The response to a tactful but frank approach to the Management encouraged the Officers to pursue this line of action and withhold the serving of Notices for the time being. The Managing Director informed them that his Board of Directors had instructed him to do everything that was reasonably practical to abate the nuisance.

DIFFICULTIES OF EVALUATION AND MEASUREMENT:

Before recommending control measures to prevent the nuisance some attempts were made to measure the exact nature and quantity of deposits reaching the houses. 9" square white boards were placed in gardens and on window cills both inside and outside the houses and left exposed for varying periods of 8 - 48 hours. Daily visits were made and the boards collected. Pieces of glass were then taped to the boards over the deposits thus forming a permanent record of dust deposition which could be examined and compared, recording details of wind direction and weather conditions. Samples were sent to the Warren Spring Laboratory who were able to establish that the average particle size was about 30 microns. Such small particles are only deposited slowly from the air and under certain conditions could travel up to half a mile. These boards were not entirely satisfactory as some of the dust blew away and it was impossible to obtain a properly representative sample.

Consideration was then given to the use of standard deposit gauges as used for air pollution measurements although it was realised that these gauges are not very suitable for determining the nuisance due to an individual source as only one reading a month is obtained whereas deposits occurring on only a few days in this period may be considered objectionable.

However, it was decided to place one of these gauges in the garden of a house which had previously received heavy deposits on the white boards. Another gauge was set up as a control at a house well away from the coal depot. Tenants at this end of the street had never complained and were not conscious of any nuisance.

In addition a number of 12" square glass dishes (similar to a Pyrex Pie dish) were supplied by the Department of the Public Analyst and Scientific Advisor at Bristol. These were placed in strategic positions, visited at frequent predetermined intervals and their deposits brushed into small petri dishes which were then sent to the laboratory.

Consistent and reliable results were again difficult to obtain from the 12" dishes. There were too many variables in the form of direction and speed of wind, rainfall, layout of houses, varying daily activity at the depot, etc. However, no measurable results were obtained at the control house under 7 days exposure and the percentage of coal dust to siliceous matter was only about 5 - 10%. At the other houses in the complaint area the percentage of coal dust was in the region of 70 - 80% over periods varying from 8 hours to 7 days.

Table 1 below shows the laboratory figures for the Standard gauges again indicating about 10% coal dust at the control and 50% at the centre of the complaints.

TABLE 1. RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF DEPOSITS IN STANDARD GAUGES.

	<u>MONTH.</u>	<u>WGT. of INSOLUBLE DEPOSIT</u>	<u>Tons/Sq.Mile.</u>	<u>Micro Examination.</u>	
				<u>Coal Dust</u>	<u>Siliceous Matter.</u>
<u>HOUSE</u> <u>A.</u>	June	0.350 g.	11.75	50%	50%
	July	0.134 g.	4.48	50%	50%
	August	0.062 g.	2.11	50%	50%
	Sept.	0.081 g.	2.70	50%	50%
	Oct.	No exposure made - Fence in course of erection.			
	Nov.	0.0574 g.	1.95	30%	70%
<u>CONTROL</u> <u>HOUSE</u> <u>B.</u>	June	0.094 g.	3.15	10%	90%
	July	0.027 g.	0.90	10%	90%
	August	0.054 g.	1.84	5%	95%
	Sept.	0.029 g.	0.97	10%	90%
	Oct.	No exposure made - Fence in course of erection.			
	Nov.	0.0337	1.14	10%	90%

Despite the practical difficulties of accurate tests, the variable weather and changing daily activity at the Depot, it became reasonably clear, particularly from the microscopical examination, that a nuisance did exist at those properties nearest to the coal yard. The dust was so fine that it penetrated the rear of the houses even when windows were closed and was as prevalent at first floor level as at ground level.

CONTROL MEASURES:

(a) Diesel Fumes:

The manufacturers of the diesel engine confirmed that in their opinion the locomotive was ideal for the shunting and movement operations required at the Depot and that the Gardner diesel engine fitted is renowned for its excellent combustion and therefore generally clean exhaust, even when accelerating a heavy load from standstill. Prolonged idling periods were quite unnecessary due to its ease of starting and in any case resulted in excessive stand-by losses. No efficient filter however, was available. A suggestion was then made by the Health Department to discharge the exhaust at track level instead of from the conventional high level funnel. The manufacturers agreed that this was quite practicable providing care was taken to ensure that the tail pipe was arranged to avoid disturbance of track ballast to prevent the locomotive operating in a dust cloud.

This modification was carried out and has proved very successful in keeping fumes at a low discharge level. Other stipulations contained in a schedule, concerning maintenance, starting from cold, operating times and minimum idling have prevented further complaints from this source.

(b) Depot Plant:

The first consideration was the prevention of suppression of coal dust before it becomes airborne. Only a very simple and coarse water sprayer at the unloading hopper and one hosepipe was in use at the time. It was obvious that efficient sprays were required at every place where the coal is actually discharged or handled, i.e. at the Track Receiving Hopper, Vibratory Feeder, Transfer Main Feed Conveyor to Radial Conveyor and Bagging Hoppers.

There were two possible methods of control (i) Untreated Water Sprinklers, and (ii) Chemically treated Water Sprays.

The Company were persuaded to investigate the Chem-jet system of dust control which depends on specially developed equipment "tailor made" for each installation. Particles of coal dust are partially water repellent and the Chem-jet system uses a special surface active

wetting agent known as Compound MST which when diluted in 750 parts of water results in a solution with great wetting penetration and spreading powers. The solution reduces interfacial tension between particles of dust to produce agglomeration of the particles thereby preventing them from becoming airborne. In addition further assistance in atomization, penetration and complete coverage is given by operating the system at a pressure of 80-100 p.s.i. and the spray tips are specially constructed to give the maximum breakdown in droplet sizes. Automatic controls for the sprays are provided at all application points to ensure that the sprays remain in operation only while they are required thus preventing any wastage of wetting agent and ensuring an even application of moisture to the fuel. It is claimed that effective dust control can be achieved with not more than 1% moisture addition, whereas by the use of ordinary water some 6 - 8% by weight must be applied.

A survey of the Coal Depot was made and a quotation for installing the Chem-jet system submitted.

The Chem-jet system of dust suppression is in operation at Crawley, Cheltenham and Southend Coal Concentration Depots, and the author has personally inspected the installation at Cheltenham where the plant is operating without creating a nuisance. Obviously however, no two centres are alike in layout, size and proximity to residential property. The Cheltenham Depot is a great deal larger than the one under discussion and although situated in the town, the nearest houses are in fact considerably further away. Their problems did not therefore appear to be so acute.

After careful consideration of all factors and having regard also to the high cost of installation the Concentration Company informed the Council that they were not at that stage prepared to adopt such a system. Much of the dust was caused by constant movement of those stockpiles not served by the delivery hoppers which were frequently disturbed by the dumper trucks fitted with mechanical shovels. To constantly re-treat the surfaces of these stocks with compound M.S.T. was not in their opinion economically feasible. Instead they were prepared to put in a system of untreated water sprays and sprinkler hoses.

In order to accomplish this an additional supply of water was required and consent was given by the Council for a new mains water pipe to be laid through Council properties into the depot. A total of eighteen sprinklers (nine each side of the track) were installed at the track receiving hopper and another four at the vibratory feeder. In addition other sprays were provided to serve the transfer feed conveyor and radial conveyor and each bagging hopper outlet, these being foot operated as required.

Water mains were extended throughout the depot and flexible hoses with spray tips were attached at strategic points to enable all of the coal stockpiles to be wetted when necessary.

With the system in operation some improvement was noticed but the Health Department considered that the spray nozzles were too coarse and that a further attempt should be made to produce a spray with smaller droplets and greater dispersion. Improved jets were later installed and in dry weather conditions when the sprays were used the nuisance was considerably reduced.

Attention was then given to providing covers and raising the sides of the delivery hoppers to minimise the affect of wind blowing off at high levels and side screens were recommended to be fitted to the conveyer belts.

(c) Coal Yard:

It was found that the yard area was continually covered with relatively thick layers of coal dust which when dry was whipped up into eddies and blown towards the houses by the prevailing winds. The provision of a mechanical sweeper was required and a routine of daily sweeping was put into operation.

Another source of dust was from deposits of screenings left to accumulate, and these were required to be covered and arrangements made for frequent removal.

Careful thought was given to the possibility of erecting a high fence along the side of the depot nearest to the houses although the cost of such a screen would obviously be very considerable. Instructions to the Council House Tenants to allow their hedges to grow tall and thick and the feasibility of close planting a row of conifers was also considered. The condition of the existing hedge however, was such that it was unlikely to form an effective barrier and the closing in of access gaps between the footpath and the gardens would cause inconvenience to the tenants. The time factor in the growing of trees, the effect of coal dust on the foliage, the obstruction of sun and light, and the effect of tree roots on the fertility of garden soil discouraged further action on these lines.

After discussions with the Managing Director, the Public Health Department drew up a list of requirements for the management of the depot in order to minimise the nuisance arising from the daily routine in the form of the following Schedule:

SCHEDULE OF REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COAL CONCENTRATION DEPOT:

1. The diesel engine to be started up from cold on the industrial line at the furthest point from the Council Houses. Shunting to be confined to the normal working hours 7.15 a.m. to 5.15 p.m.
2. The diesel engine to be shut off when not actually shunting to avoid prolonged idling.
3. The exhaust fumes from the engine to be discharged horizontally to the rear on the near side as near ground level as practicable.

4. A suitable filter, when available, to be fitted to the diesel engine.
5. Suitable covers to be fitted to delivery hoppers and side screens to the conveyors.
6. The steel work of the plant to be cleaned down at least once every month to remove the coal dust.
7. Water sprays to be provided and used at all places where the coal is actually discharged.
8. The yard to be properly paved to a reasonably even surface.
9. The yard to be swept daily by means of a mechanical sweeper.
10. Deposits of screenings and dust to be covered where practicable and necessary.
11. Arrangements to be made for frequent removal of screenings to prevent excessive accumulations.

This Schedule was put before the Public Health Committee of the Council who appointed a Sub-Committee to visit the plant and consider the items in detail. Following this visit it was generally agreed that it would not be practical to completely eliminate all coal dust from the vicinity of the Council Houses but that items 1 - 11 inclusive in the Schedule should be put into effect as soon as possible. A time limit of six months was agreed with the Management as a reasonable period in which to complete the work.

There is no doubt that when the precautions previously outlined were put into practice matters considerably improved during favourable weather, but during dry spells and high winds complaints still continued to arise. It was the opinion in the Public Health Department that further measures were necessary before it could be said that the nuisance has been abated.

Proposals were put forward for replanning the arrangements for the storage of fuel by the formation of a series of new covered storage bins of a capacity to take the coal at present stored in bins not served by the radial conveyor. The recommendation was for the bins to be covered and enclosed on three sides with the rear wall forming the boundary and the open side facing away from the houses. A system of fine water sprays should be installed to serve all the new bins either within the bins themselves or at the entrance in the form of a wet curtain. The remainder of the boundary was to be protected by a suitable fence not less than 15 ft. in height having a 3 ft. wide cantilevered extension on the depot side.

It was further recommended that under no circumstances should coal be stacked less than 3 ft. from the top of the walls of the bins and such bins should have the walls increased in height accordingly.

After due consideration the Board of Directors rejected these proposals on the grounds that it was impossible to rebuild the storage bins during the daily working which could not be halted. The cost would be in the region of £20,000 and there would also be a loss in storage capacity of some 1500 tons of fuel by decreasing the height in the existing bins.

It was pointed out that some £1000 had already been spent on modifications including a new water main and sprinklers in addition to £200 on the diesel engine to cut down the fumes.

It was conceded however, that under certain weather conditions there was still a dust nuisance and the possibility of the earlier suggestion of erecting a high fence along the East side should be further explored.

Although it was still considered by the Council that covered storage was the best means of minimising the nuisance, agreement was ultimately reached to erect a 15 ft. high all steel fence painted green and to include a 3 ft. wide cantilevered extension on the depot side. In addition a further four atomising sprays were to be installed.

Following the erection of the fence the Standard Gauges were again exposed during the month of November. The percentage of coal dust was reduced to 30% in the nuisance zone and the figure for tons/sq.mile had dropped to 1.95 - lowest yet recorded. Although too much reliance could not be placed on the results for only one month, the figure of 1.95 tons/sq. mile was now approaching the equivalent figures for the control house. Reference to Table 1 also shows a steady and substantial decrease in the weight of insoluble deposit expressed as tons/sq.mile from 11.75 to 1.95 tons/sq. mile over a period of six months. Although the limitations of the Standard Deposit Gauge for this type of work were mentioned earlier in this article its use does appear to have been justified as a general indicator of the success of the control measures adopted and measurements are to be continued as a further check.

The householders found the huge expanse of green steel no more unpleasant to look at than their previous view of coal heaps and the actual depot was now out of sight.

PUBLIC RELATIONS:

From the outset, when the magnitude of the problems were realised, it became obvious that even with the full co-operation of the Coal Concentration Company there would be no quick and easy overnight solution to the Nuisance.

The Council therefore, decided to keep the tenants fully acquainted with its proposals for dealing with the matter. Following the early inspection of the Depot by a Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee and the appropriate Officers a number of the complainants were also visited. As soon as definite proposals were in hand for remedial action a tenants' meeting was called at the local Church Hall to which the press were invited.

Representatives of the Parish and Rural District Councils were in attendance with their appropriate Officers in addition to the County Planning Officer to answer questions on the planning aspect. The Managing Director and Depot Manager of the Coal Concentration Company were also present. Statements of the facts and proposed remedial action were given by the Officers concerned and many questions from the tenants were answered during the course of the evening. The tenants' views regarding a high fence were also obtained.

A Tenant's Committee was then formed with the Chief and Senior Public Health Inspectors, the Housing Manager and the Managing Director of the Depot as the technical representatives. A number of Committee Meetings were held periodically in the evenings when progress was discussed and further proposals considered. The tenants were able to put forward their views and complaints and assess the success or otherwise of action taken.

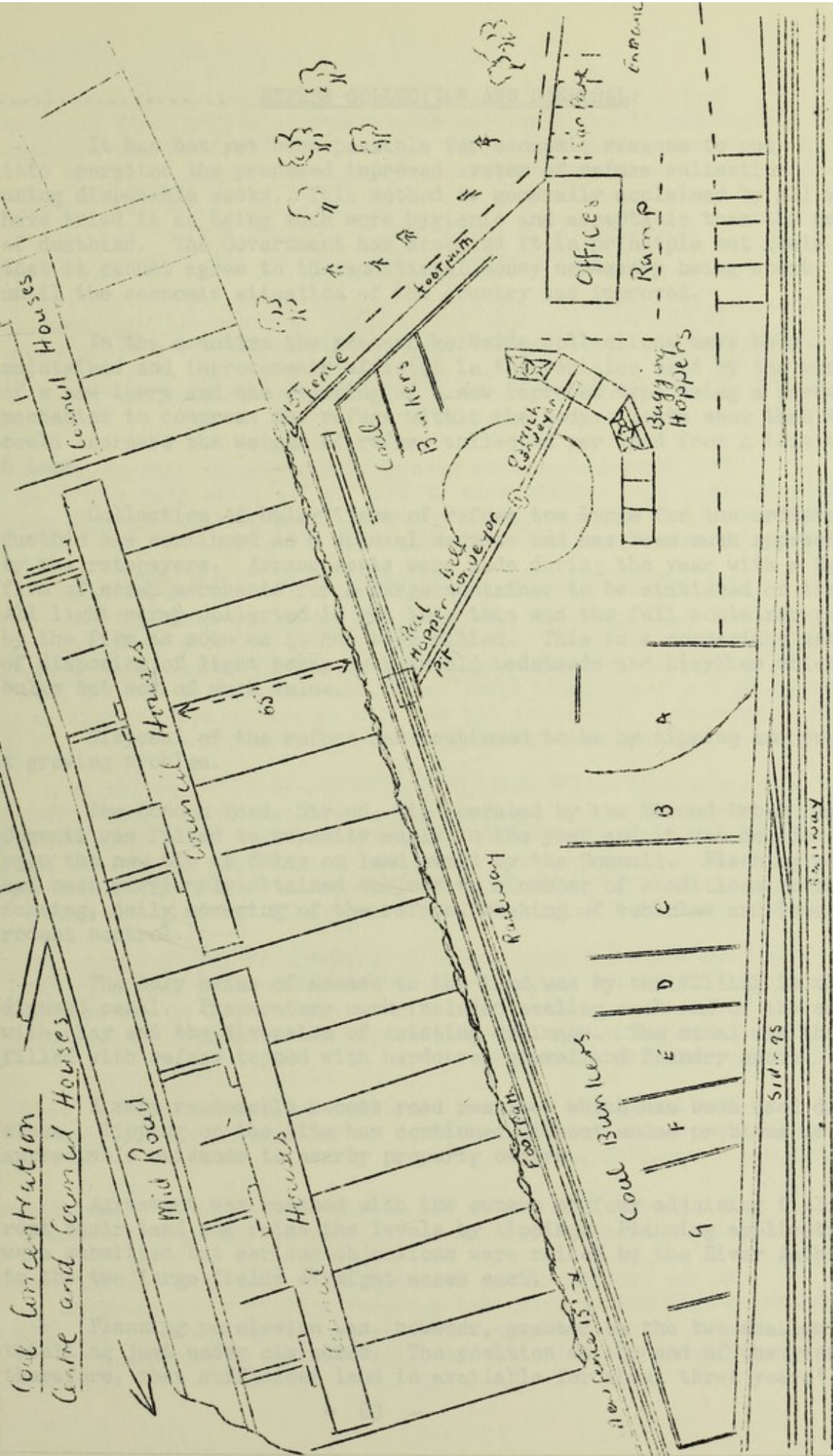
There is little doubt that this close contact with the complainants served a very useful purpose in convincing the tenants of the genuine desire on the part of both the Council and the Concentration Company to do everything that was reasonably practical to alleviate the Nuisance and once the full extent of the problem was appreciated the tenants showed considerable understanding and patience.

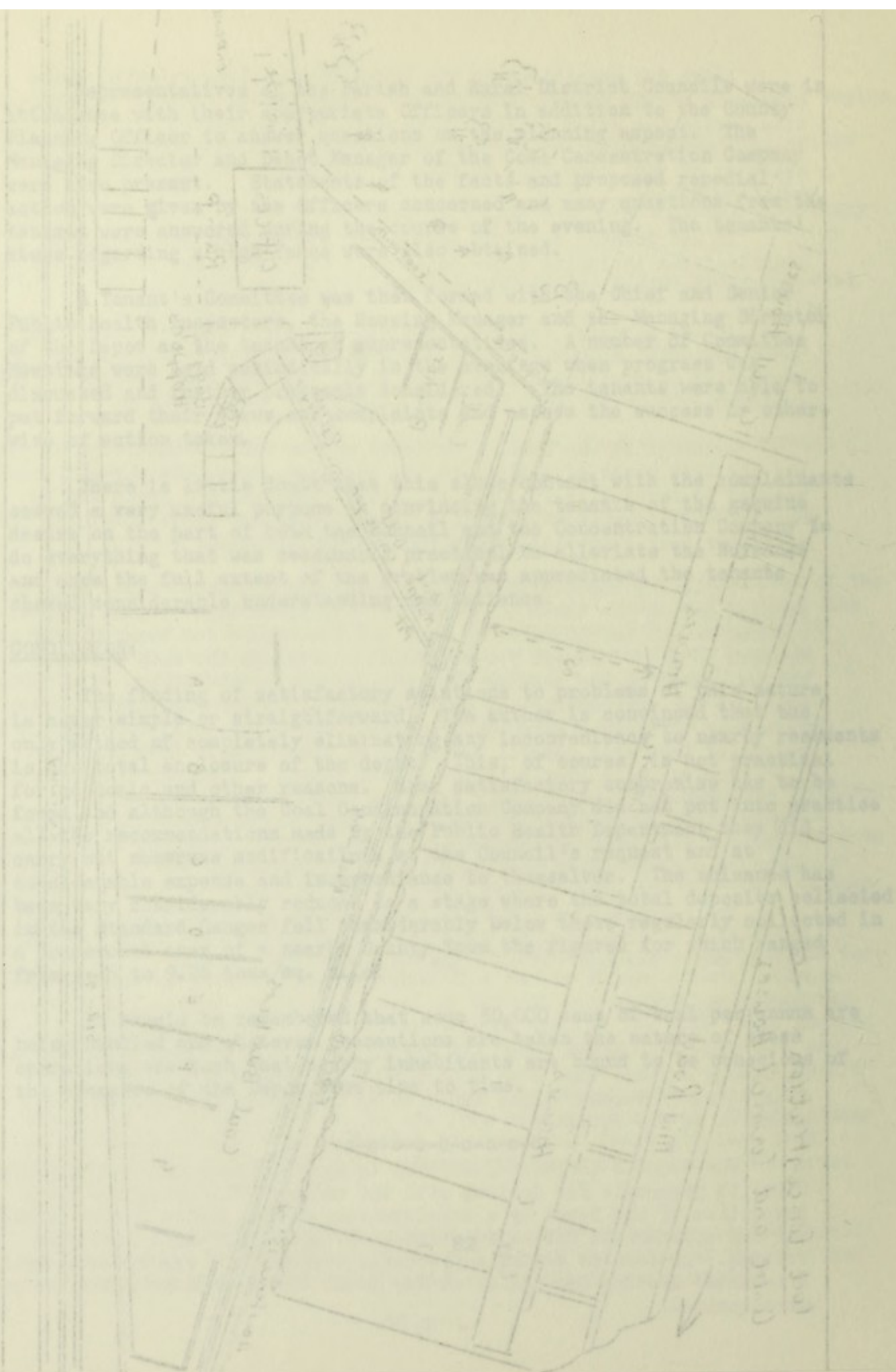
CONCLUSION:

The finding of satisfactory solutions to problems of this nature is never simple or straightforward. The author is convinced that the only method of completely eliminating any inconvenience to nearby residents is the total enclosure of the depot. This, of course, is not practical for economic and other reasons. Some satisfactory compromise has to be found and although the Coal Concentration Company did not put into practice all the recommendations made by the Public Health Department they did carry out numerous modifications at the Council's request and at considerable expense and inconvenience to themselves. The nuisance has been very considerably reduced to a stage where the total deposits collected in the Standard Gauges fell considerably below those regularly collected in a commercial area of a nearby County Town the figures for which ranged from 3.46 to 9.26 tons/sq. mile.

It should be remembered that some 50,000 tons of coal per annum are being handled and whatever precautions are taken the nature of these operations are such that nearby inhabitants are bound to be conscious of the presence of the Depot from time to time.

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1. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

It has not yet been possible for economic reasons to put into operation the proposed improved system of refuse collection using disposable sacks. This method is generally acclaimed by all who have tried it as being much more hygienic and acceptable than the use of dustbins. The Government has accepted it in principle but feels that it cannot agree to the additional money necessary being spent until the economic situation of the country has improved.

In the meantime the present kerbside collections have been maintained and improvements effected in the vehicles used by the purchase of a new lorry and the ordering of a new improved type using a screw mechanism to compress the refuse within the body. Tests show that this could increase the weight of refuse collected per load from 4 tons to 6 tons.

Collection of bulky items of refuse too large for the ordinary dustbin has continued as a special service and has been much appreciated by the ratepayers. Arrangements were made during the year with a Swindon firm of scrap merchants for a large container to be stationed on the tip. All light scrap collected is put into this and the full container removed by the firm as soon as it has been filled. This is a convenient method of disposing of light scrap such as old bedsteads and bicycles which are bulky but not of much value.

Disposal of the refuse has continued to be by tipping and presents a growing problem.

The London Road, Stroud, Tip operated by the Stroud Urban District Council was filled to capacity early in the year and it was decided to open the new tip at Ebley on land owned by the Council. Planning permission had been previously obtained subject to a number of conditions including fencing, daily covering of the refuse, washing of vehicles and insect and rodent control.

The only means of access to the land was by the filling in of the disused canal. Preparatory work included sealing each end of the canal with clay and the diversion of existing drainage. The canal was then filled with refuse topped with hardcore, gravel and foundry sand.

A very reasonable access road resulted which has been used daily since. Tipping on the site has continued without undue problems or appreciable nuisance to nearby property owners.

Agreement was reached with the owners of four adjoining fields to rent their land and raise the levels by tipping. Planning applications were submitted but serious objections were raised by the River Authority to the two large fields of eight acres each.

Planning permission was, however, granted on the two smaller fields totalling just under six acres. The position at the end of the year was, therefore, that sufficient land is available for about three years' tipping.

During the year it was agreed by the three constituent Councils that the Sewerage Joint Committee should include within their terms of reference future policy for refuse disposal. A Sub-Committee has been set up to investigate and report on alternative methods.

2. SEWERAGE .

It is good to report that further progress has been made during the year in providing for the sewerage needs of the district.

Small extensions at Bussage and King's Stanley serving existing properties were completed.

The three-inch rising main from the ejector station at Ryeford, King's Stanley, gave considerable trouble due to leaks from corrosion of the iron pipe. It was decided to renew the pipe and this work was completed and has functioned satisfactorily since.

The France Lynch/Chalford scheme was completed in July. Approximately 3,300 yards of sewer and 104 manholes were laid and constructed. The whole of the Chalford Parish, with the exception of Brownhill, has now been sewered. A scheme for Brownhill was prepared, approved by the Council and submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The latter did not find it sufficiently urgent to authorize and it has been deferred for the time being.

Approval was, however, given by the Ministry following a local enquiry in Stroud, to go to tender for a new sewer linking Stroud and Painswick. This will enable the overloaded and out of date Painswick Disposal Works to be abandoned. A tender from Tilbury (Maidment) Limited in the sum of £129,836, was accepted both by the Council and the Minister and work started in November. Completion should be about the end of 1969.

The Minister also agreed in principle to the necessity for renewing the Nailsworth Valley sewer and the Consulting Engineers are preparing a detailed scheme. This will be carried out in two stages, i.e. from Dudbridge to the Stroud Urban District Boundary at Lightpill and from Lightpill to Nailsworth.

The Consulting Engineers are also to prepare schemes for a new sewer from Forwood, Minchinhampton, to Nailsworth, and for the sewerage of the parish of Horsley.

The former will enable the seriously overloaded Minchinhampton Disposal Works to be abandoned and the village of Box to be sewered.

At the request of the Sewerage Joint Committee the Surveyors to the three Authorities submitted a report showing a co-ordinated scheme covering future sewerage requirements for the whole area. This was approved by the Council and the Joint Sewerage Committee.

1. The five-year programme to be implemented by the Council will be:-

Painswick Valley Sewer.
Nailsworth Valley Sewer.
Sewer from Forwood, Minchinhampton to Nailsworth.
Schemes for Horsley, Box and Brownhill.

Vigorous and continuing action will be needed to complete the programme within five years. It is my hope that work on the second section of the Nailsworth Valley Sewer will proceed concurrently with the sewer from Forwood to Nailsworth and the schemes for Box and Horsley.

3. WATER SUPPLY.

Samples taken from private wells and springs.

Total number of bacteriological samples taken 103

Number of bacteriological samples satisfactory ... 56

Number of bacteriological samples polluted..... 47

103

Total number of chemical samples taken 2

Number of chemical samples satisfactory 2

Total number of all samples taken during 1968 105

All mains water samples taken regularly by the North West Gloucestershire Water Board were reported as satisfactory for a public supply.

4. H O U S I N G .

TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN DEALING WITH UNFIT HOUSES.
(position as at 31st December, 1968)

(a)	Estimated number of unfit houses in the area (as returned to the Minister)	450
(b)	Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice	474
(c)	Total number of unfit houses	924
(d)	Number of houses demolished	330
(e)	Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders but not as yet demolished)	300
(f)	Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants)	294
(g)	Total number dealt with to date	924
(h)	Percentage of total dealt with	100% of original programme.

STATISTICS FOR 1968.

1. SLUM CLEARANCE houses dealt with in 1968:

(a)	Demolished	2
(b)	Closed	26
(c)	Part Closed	Nil
(d)	Made Fit	17

2. NEW HOUSES AND FLATS completed in 1968:

(a)	Council (including 37 dwellings built for old people)	88
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3. HOUSING WAITING LIST:

Number waiting per thousand population.	14.00
Number waiting per 100 properties	3.76
Old People	86
General Waiting List	317
TOTAL:	403

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS dealt with in 1968:

1. DISCRETIONARY GRANTS:

(a) Applications approved	26
(b) Schemes Completed	18
(c) Amount of Grant Paid	£6,960. 0s. 0d.

2. STANDARD GRANTS:

(a) Applications approved	77
(b) Schemes Completed	60
(c) Amount of Grant Paid	£11,623.12s. 4d.

NUMBER OF VISITS MADE TO HOUSES DURING THE YEAR (1968)

Initial housing inspections	60
Re-inspections following above	165
Visits re Discretionary Grants	81
Re-visits re Discretionary Grants	117
Visits re Standard Grants	97
Re-visits re Standard Grants	223
Visits following complaints	21
Re-visits following complaints	12
Visits re L.A. (Historic Buildings) Act Grants	10
Miscellaneous Visits	19
	<hr/> 805 <hr/>

HOUSING REPORT by Mr.E. Russell, Housing Manager.

The Council have erected eighty-eight dwellings during the year. Sixty-four of these dwellings were erected on the Doverow Estate at Stonehouse, fourteen of which being suitable for old people. All properties on this Estate are equipped with gas warm air central heating.

Twenty-four dwellings were erected at The Glebe, Minchinhampton. These comprised twenty-three bungalows and a warden's flat known as George Pearce House, and is the Council's second development of grouped accommodation, specifically designed for old people under the control of a warden. A communal lounge, laundry, kitchen and guest bedroom have been provided and all dwellings are equipped with electric underfloor heating.

Twelve tenants have taken advantage of the scheme for installing electric central heating on the night storage principle, ten of these being old people. Seven other tenants are awaiting the installation of this system. During the year the offer of the scheme has been extended to include all tenants.

The Council's 2000th dwelling was completed during the year.

The number of families rehoused during the year was 227, and the number of applicants on the waiting list has increased to 403.

5. CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

Table indicating the number of Licences and Caravans controlled.

Total number of Licensed Caravan Sites	40
Total number of Licences issued during 1968	2
Number of Licences refused during 1968	2
Number of applications where Planning Consent refused	2
Number of Caravans estimated on Licensed Sites	161
Number of Sites complying with Licence Conditions	39
Number of visits and inspections re Caravan Sites	126

6. RAG FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Number of Factories registered under Section 2	4
Number of Factories licensed under Sections 6/7	3
Number of Registered Premises holding B.S.A.Licences.....	3
Number of Samples of Filling Materials taken during year...	1

7. ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT.

Total number of Premises licensed under the Act	3
Number of new Premises licensed during 1968	0
Number of Inspections carried out at Registered Premises ..	3

8. SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964.

Total number of Dealers registered under the Act	5
Number of new Dealers registered during 1968	0
Number of visits to Dealers	7
Number of renewals of registration during 1968	3

9. RODENT CONTROL.

No rat infestations in the main sewers were recorded during the year following the test baiting of some 300 manholes.

After eighteen months of intensive treatment rats were finally eradicated from the sewerage system in Minchinhampton for the first time for many years. The value of this work, which was made doubly difficult by the presence of several old inaccessible lines of sewer, has been shown in the decrease of the number of complaints of rodent infestations from premises in the Minchinhampton area.

A survey of all farms to ascertain the number infested with rodents in the district was commenced during the year. Inspections have at first been confined to farms near areas of population and it is hoped to complete the inspection of all farms during 1969.

10. FACTORIES ACT, 1961 - PART I.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted.
		Inspections	Written Notices	
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	-	-	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authorities.	96	159	7	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	96	159	7	-

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)	4	4	-	-	-
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	5	4	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	14	-	-	-
TOTAL:	21	22	-	-	-

PART VIII of the Act - OUTWORK (Sections 133 & 134).

Nature of Work.	No. of Outworkers in August List required by Section 133(1)(c)
Carding of buttons, etc.	10

No other Outworkers notified in respect of other occupations.

11. THE CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Number of visits in connection with Atmospheric Pollution (including the Coal Concentration Depot)	218
Number of Smoke Observations taken	1
Number of applications received under Sub-Section 2 of Section 3 of the Act	4
Number of applications approved.....	4
Number of applications not approved	Nil

12. NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Total number of Complaints received	6
Total number of Nuisances confirmed	4
Total number of visits of all kinds	38

13. GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1956.

HAIRDRESSERS & BARBERS.

Number of applications received for registration ...	4
Number of applications granted	4
Total number of Registered Premises	26

14. THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

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.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year.	Total Number of registered premises at the end of the year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	2	49	5
Retail Shops	8	112	11
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses.	Nil	2	Nil
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.....	1	11	2
Fuel Storage Depots	Nil	6	Nil
TOTAL:	11	180	18

Total Number of Visits of all Kinds 56.

ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT 31st DECEMBER.

Class of Workplace.	Number of Persons employed.
Offices	133
Retail Shops	319
Wholesale departments, warehouses	6
Catering establishments open to the public..	112
Canteens	4
Fuel Storage Depots	9
TOTAL:	583
Total Males	210
Total Females	373

15. FOOD PREMISES.

The various Food Premises in the District are set out in the following tables together with the number of visits made to each of them:

FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955/57:

(a)	Number of Ice Cream premises registered	102
	Number of Registrations during 1968	4
	Number of Inspections	31
(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	19
	Number of Registrations during 1968	1
	Number of inspections	2

GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1956 - Section 154.

(a)	Number of Food Storage Premises registered	4
	Number of registrations during 1968	2
(b)	Number of Hawkers of Food registered	13
	Number of Registrations during 1968	4
	Number of Mobile Shops and Stalls operated by Registered Hawkers	23
	Number of inspections	23

UNREGISTERED PREMISES:

	<u>No.in area.</u>	<u>No. of visits.</u>
Butchers	19	43
Fishmongers	5	12
General Grocers	109	81
Bakehouses, etc.	10	35
Sugar Confectioners	50	4
Public Houses and Off Licences.	77	45
Hotels	11	7
Restaurants and Cafes	14	31
Industrial Canteens	21	23
Places of Entertainment	16	18
Chemists	5	2
Food Preparation Premises	7	5
Nursing Homes	9	2
	<hr/> 353	<hr/> 308

OTHER VISITS TO FOOD PREMISES:

Inspection of Food	9
Sampling of Food	2
Educational (Food Hygiene)	6
Miscellaneous	18
Mobile Traders	23
	<hr/>
	58

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Type of Premises	No. of Premises	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16.	No. of Premises to which Regulation 19.	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19.
Butchers	19	19	19	18
Fishmongers	5	5	5	5
General Grocers	109	109	103	103
Bakehouses, etc.	10	10	10	10
Sugar Confectioners	50	50	50	49
Public Houses & Off Licences..	77	77	77	77
Hotels	11	11	11	11
Restaurants and Cafes	14	14	14	14
Industrial Canteens	21	21	21	21
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

LICENSED PREMISES.

The following three licensed houses were closed during 1968:

The Railway Hotel, Brownhill.
The Cross Hands, Painswick.
The Gloucester House, Edge.

Extensive work on modernising and reconditioning the Victoria Hotel, Brimscombe commenced during the latter part of the year and is still in progress, and two other houses were made fit.

With the exception of two houses in King's Stanley and one in Horsley, the licensed premises in the district are now up to a satisfactory standard.

INSPECTION OF FOOD.

ICE CREAM:

49 samples of icecream and 29 samples of iced lollies were taken during 1968. The results of the 78 samples are as shown:

	<u>Grades</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
Ice Cream	38	6	1	4	49
	<u>Satisfactory.</u>		<u>Fair.</u>		<u>Total</u>
Iced Lollies	26		3		29
					<u>78</u>

Soft Ice Cream produced the poor Grades 3 and 4 samples. The faults were traced to inadequate cleaning of the freezer and tank on the machine and were remedied after proper instructions had been given to the vendor.

A total of 102 premises are registered for the manufacture, storage, and sale of ice cream.

POULTRY INSPECTION:

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963.

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

FOOD INSPECTION:

The following foods were inspected and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption:

<u>Icecream.</u>	No. of cartons and blocks	643
<u>Poultry</u>		32 lbs.
<u>Canned and Prepacked Foods.</u>		
Meat and meat products		51 lbs.
Fish		94 lbs.
Vegetables		96 lbs.
Fruit and Preserves		7 lbs
Cereals, Compounds and Flavourings		32 lbs.
Cheese		3 lbs.
TOTAL:		2 cwts. 91 lbs.

EXTRANEOUS MATTER IN FOODSTUFFS:

Only two complaints were received during the year, both concerned bread:

(a) "Gritty" Taste and Black Specks in Loaf of Bread:

Identified as portions of shrivelled grains of wheat and scorched particles of bread so small as to be without public health significance.

(b) Damaged and lumpy slices in cut Load of Bread:

This condition was due to the loaf being badly torn on going through the slicing machine and parts of sliced pieces from previous loaves had been picked up and carried through on this particular loaf. It most likely occurred through poor slicing blades or the bread being too moist. Adjustments were made to the machine and the operators were reprimanded by the Company.

No further action was necessary.

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

Water Supply, including sampling	159
Stables and Piggeries	26
Disinfestation of filthy and verminous premises	15
Refuse Collection and Disposal	11
Rodent Control (including work in sewers)	2,183
Drainage and Sewage Disposal	315
General Complaints	61
Tents and Caravans	126
Schools	2
Places of Entertainment	4
Hairdressers	35
Infectious Disease and Disinfections	2
Rag Flock	1
Atmospheric Pollution	219
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	88
Noise Abatement	38
Animal Boarding Establishments	3
Abandoned Vehicles	10
Poultry Farms	53
Scrap Metal Dealers	7
Health Education	6
Launderettes	3

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

Sewer Extensions, Engineering and Surveying
Inspections carried out by Public Health Inspectors
in addition to their normal duties 86

TOTAL NUMBER 3,453

17. BUILDING SECTION.

DEPOSITED PLANS:

972 Plans were deposited during 1968 representing a monthly average of 81.

HOUSE BUILDING:

158 private houses and 88 Council Houses were completed during 1968, a total of 246. At the end of the year there were approximately 123 private houses and 39 Council Houses under construction.

GENERAL BUILDING WORK:

Miscellaneous building works were completed on 383 premises. This figure does not include new houses.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT:

During 1968 the Home Office issued a new Model Code of Constructional standards for filling stations and similar premises different from the previous Code in a number of important aspects. A new survey of storage premises will be made to ascertain which of the installations in the District fall short of the new recommendations.

It is envisaged that two-thirds of this Survey will be completed during 1969 and the remainder during 1970.

DURSLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman:

G. W. Hill, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

L. G. G. Townsend, Esq., J.P.

Clerk of the Council:

E. A. Pate, Esq.

COUNCILLORS: 1965/69

B. A. Adde, Esq.
Miss J. M. Benton.
F. B. Butler, Esq., C.Eng., M.I.E.E.,
A.M.I.Nech.E. (to 31/7/68)
J. W. Chappell, Esq.
J. G. Curtis, Esq.
F. J. Davis, Esq.
J. S. Eley, Esq.
Mrs. D. Exell.
L. D. Gale, Esq.
Maj. G. A. Goldingham.
G.M.Goodrich, Esq., (To 30/11/68)
T. G. Gould, Esq.
Maj. W. G. Jackson, M.C., T.D.
D. R. Jones, Esq.
L.T.Keechell, Esq. (From 1965)

Mrs. M.M.Milner.
W. Nead, Esq.
Mrs. G. S. Noble.
A. H. Owen, Esq.
B. V. Pratt, Esq.
The Rev.T.A.Ryder, Ph.D., B.Sc.,
F.G.S., F.R.Nat.S.
J. Syner, Esq.
G. Gray, Esq.
E. Barber Taylor, Esq.
R.V.Toeknell, Esq. (From Sept.68)
L. A. Vaisey, Esq.
R. Ward, Esq., B.Sc.
H. V. Watkins, Esq.
J. E. Wheeler.
G. Workman, Esq.

DURSLEY

RURAL DISTRICT.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF (as at 31st December, 1968)

Medical Officer of Health: Dr.R.E.A.S.Danson, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector: T.B.Chaffe, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector: G.W.R.Fisher, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector: J. Pallin, M.A.P.H.I.
Pupil Public Health Inspector: M.E.Luskett.
Pests Officer: G. C. Townley.
Public Health Department Clerk: Miss M.G.Lovell.

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

Sewer Extensions, Engineering and Surveying Inspections carried out by Public Health Inspectors in addition to their normal duties	86
TOTAL NUMBER	3,433

17. BUILDING SECTION

DEPOSITED PLANS:

972 Plans were deposited during 1968 representing a monthly average of 81.

HOUSE BUILDING:

158 private houses and 35 Council Houses were completed during 1968, a total of 193. At the end of the year there were approximately 123 private houses and 39 Council Houses under construction.

GENERAL BUILDING WORK:

Miscellaneous building work was carried out on 68 premises during 1968. This figure does not include new houses.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS:

During 1968 the New Code issued a new Model Code of Constructional standards for filling stations and similar premises different from the previous Code in a number of important aspects. A new survey of storage premises will be made to ascertain which of the installations in the District fall short of the new recommendations.

It is envisaged that two-thirds of this Survey will be completed during 1969 and the remainder during 1970.

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L. G. C. Townsend, Esq., J.P.

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H. A. Pate, Esq.

COUNCILLORS: 1968/69

B. A. Addle, Esq.
Miss J. M. Benton.
F. B. Butler, Esq., C.Eng.M.I.E.E.,
A.M.I.Mech.E. (to 31/7/68)
J. W. Chappell, Esq.
J. G. Curtis, Esq.
F. J. Davis, Esq.
J. S. Eley, Esq.
Mrs. D. Exell.
L. D. Gale, Esq.
Maj. C. A. Goldingham.
G.M.Goodrich, Esq., (To 30/11/68)
T. C. Gould, Esq.
Maj. W. G. Jackson, M.C., T.D.
C. H. Jones, Esq.
L.T.Keedwell, Esq. (From Jan. 1969)

Mrs. M.M.Milner.
W. Noad, Esq.
Mrs. G. S. Noble.
A. N. Owen, Esq.
B. V. Prout, Esq.
The Rev.T.A.Ryder, Ph.D.,B.Sc.,
F.G.S., F.R.Met.S.
J. Rymer, Esq.
G. Skey, Esq.
R. Barber Taylor, Esq.
R.W.Tocknell, Esq. (From Sept.68)
L. A. Vaisey, Esq.
R. Ward, Esq., B.Sc.
N. V. Watkins, Esq.
Mrs. J. E. Wheeler.
R. C. Workman, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF (As at 31st December, 1968)

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Deputy Chief Public Health
Inspector: C.W.R.Fisher, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health
Inspector: J. Pullin, M.A.P.H.I.
Pupil Public Health Inspector: M.E.Luckett.
Pests Officer: G. O. Townley.
Public Health Department Clerk:Miss M.C.Lovell.

BURLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman:

G. W. Hill, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

L. G. C. Townsend, Esq., J.P.

Clerk of the Council:

H. A. Pace, Esq.

COUNCILORS: 1968/69

Mrs. M. M. Milner.

W. Wood, Esq.

Mrs. G. S. Noble.

A. N. Owen, Esq.

B. V. Pratt, Esq.

The Rev. T. A. Ryder, Ph.D., B.Sc.

F. G. S., F.R.H.S.

J. Hyman, Esq.

G. Skye, Esq.

R. Barber Taylor, Esq.

R. W. Tochnell, Esq. (From Sept. 68)

L. A. Vaisey, Esq.

R. Ward, Esq., B.Sc.

H. V. Watkins, Esq.

Mrs. J. E. Wheeler.

R. C. Workman, Esq.

B. A. Addie, Esq.

Mrs. J. M. Benton.

F. B. Butler, Esq., O.B.E., M.I.E.E.,

A.M.I. Mech.E. (to 31/7/68)

J. W. Chappell, Esq.

J. G. Curtis, Esq.

F. J. Davis, Esq.

J. S. Day, Esq.

Mrs. D. Exell.

L. D. Gale, Esq.

Mrs. G. A. Goldingham.

G. M. Goodrich, Esq. (To 30/1/68)

T. C. Gould, Esq.

Mrs. W. G. Johnson, M.C., T.D.

G. H. Jones, Esq.

L. T. Keadwell, Esq. (From Jan. 1969)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF (As at 31st December, 1968)

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Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector: G. W. R. Fisher, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector: J. Pollin, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspector: M. E. Lockett.

Public Officer: G. O. Townley.

Public Health Department Clerk: Mrs. M. G. Lavelle.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my eighth Annual Report.

Details have been given under the many headings in the body of the Report, but there are three specific matters to which I should like to refer.

Twelve private water supplies were sampled during the year in accordance with a Ministry request; none were found to be plumbo-solvent, but some were unsatisfactory from a bacteriological standpoint and the appropriate action is being taken with regard to getting works carried out at the source of some of these supplies. It is of interest to note that seven of these private supplies have a slight fluoride content.

During the year it was encouraging to see the main sewer being extended to The Broadway in the Dursley Parish, and to the hamlets of Forthay, Pittcourt and Millend in the North Nibley Parish. This will enable many public health nuisances to be abated. The Engineer and Surveyor estimates that 92% of the dwellings in the District are now served by main drainage, and, for a rural district, I consider this a very good proportion.

Judging by the number of complaints, observations and enquiries we receive in the Department it is obvious that members of the public have become very public health conscious, which I consider admirable.

Once again I thank the Council for their continued support, my colleagues for their co-operation, and the staff of the Department for their continued conscientious work.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS B. CHAFFE.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Council Offices,
Kingshill,
DURSLEY, Glos.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

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During the year it was encouraging to see the rain sewer being extended to the Broadway in the Dursley Parish, and to the hamlets of Portway, Pitcombe and Milford in the North Nibley Parish. This will enable many public health nuisances to be abated. The Engineer and Surveyor estimates that 92% of the dwellings in the District are now served by main drainage, and for a rural district, I consider this a very good proportion.

Judging by the number of complaints, observations and enquiries we receive in the Department it is obvious that members of the public have become very public health conscious, which I consider admirable.

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I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS B. CHAPPEL.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Council Offices,
Kingshill,
Dursley, Glos.

THE LAND DRAINAGE ACT, 1961, with particular reference to Rural Districts.

"I come from haunts of coot and hern,
I make a sudden sally,
And sparkle out among the fern,
To bicker down a valley.

By thirty hills I hurry down,
Or slip between the ridges,
By twenty thorps, a little town,
And half a hundred bridges.

Till last by Philip's farm I flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever."

(The Brook, by Lord Tennyson)

Until the Land Drainage Act, 1961, came into force local authorities lacked the powers to deal effectively with flooding. Section 34 of the Act gave the Councils of County Boroughs and County Districts powers to prevent flooding or to remedy or mitigate the damage it caused. These powers are substantially the same as those of Internal Drainage Boards. They enable local authorities to carry out drainage work, to enter on land, and to make drainage byelaws. Before doing any drainage work, however, a local authority must obtain the consent of the river board, except in an emergency.

County Councils can use these powers if a district council asks them to do so, or if a district council is not exercising its powers. Of course, it could well be convenient for a county council to do the work where a flooding problem affects two or more county districts.

The Act amends Section 32 of the Land Drainage Act, 1930, so that local authorities may contribute to the cost of land drainage works having regard to the public benefit to be derived therefrom and not merely by reference to the interests of public health.

Under Section 28 of the Act of 1961 the powers of drainage boards to require the removal of obstructions in water courses (other than main rivers) have been extended and applied to other authorities. As a result of this, district councils can serve a notice requiring an obstructed watercourse to be put in order. The notice can be served on the person in control of the watercourse or the person who has caused the watercourse to become obstructed, or the owner or occupier of the land adjoining. The notice must state what work is required to put the watercourse in order and the time within which it must be done; should the works not be done within the time limit the authority may do the work themselves and recover the cost from the person concerned. He will also be liable,

on conviction, to pay a fine of up to £5. The local authority, however, are required to notify the drainage board concerned before exercising any powers conferred by this section.

Anyone on whom a notice has been served can appeal to a Magistrates' Court and may resist an order on the grounds that it should have been served on someone else or that others ought to contribute to the cost.

When cleaning out a watercourse it is often necessary to deposit the material removed (spoil) on the adjoining land and Section 29 of the Act gives the power to deposit spoil on the banks or on a prescribed width of land adjoining the watercourse. The extent of this land will be the width that would be needed for the spoil to be removed from the watercourse and deposited in one operation by machinery. Local authorities acting under these powers will be liable to pay compensation if the deposit of soil causes damage which could have been avoided with reasonable care. Apart from this they will be able to pay compensation if they see fit, even when the damage could not reasonably have been avoided.

Local authorities are given the right to enter private property in order to carry out this work but, except in an emergency, they must give seven days notice before entering residential property or before entering any land with heavy equipment.

County Councils are empowered to sponsor voluntary land drainage improvement schemes and where such schemes are effected the local authority may submit them to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for grant aid under Section 15 of the Agriculture Act, 1937. Grant aid at varying rates, up to 50%, may be obtained and approved schemes will also be eligible for grant even where agricultural land does not benefit.

The above is a brief resumé of the provisions of the Land Drainage Act, 1961, as it affects Rural Districts, but the practical application of them can be complex.

First of all, what is meant by improvement of a watercourse? My interpretation is the widening, deepening, or straightening of it and can include the removing of mill dams, weirs, or other obstructions.

Maintenance on the other hand means the removing of weeds in a stream and cutting the weeds, bushes, etc. on the banks. Where bushes, weeds, or branches of trees have been allowed to obstruct a watercourse and in so doing cause silting I think it would be reasonable to expect the removal of the silt as well as the obstructions.

In the past mills were built near a stream and artificial watercourses were cut as "millraces" to feed a water wheel and "mill tails" to convey the water, after it had passed over the wheel, back into the stream. In many instances the "mill tails" have been culverted and built over and to-day these can cause serious problems.

Highways, yards, drives, etc., are now surfaced with impervious materials and the total surfaced areas has considerably increased with extensive development. This, coupled with the laying of new surface water sewers ensures that the rain falling in a storm is conveyed to a stream within minutes. It is this quick "run off" which causes most of the floods and determines which culverts beneath mills and others are adequate.

It will be readily understood that in order to avoid flooding all watercourses from main rivers to smaller streams must be adequate to receive the water which is to be discharged to them and whilst in some instances works are carried out to comparatively short lengths of stream to alleviate flooding in one particular area, it is obvious that to be thorough in the work of flood prevention one has to start in the lower reaches and work ones way upstream.

In the Dursley Rural District we have made a survey of the streams which are prone to flooding and have consulted with other authorities and firms concerned but more consultation is planned as it is so obviously required before we can anticipate solving what, in my opinion, is going to become an even more urgent problem, particularly with the construction of a Motorway through the District.

However, with the full co-operation of the County Land Agent we have drawn up a programme of clearance or maintenance schemes as well as improvement schemes, and these are being methodically tackled.

At the time of writing the Council have considered the overall problem and as a result have applied to the Severn River Authority to take over the River Cam to a point above Ferney, Dursley, and the Little Avon to Watsome Bridge on one branch and Hack Mill on the other, as "main river".

THOMAS B. CHAFFE.

1. H O U S I N G .

(a) UNFIT HOUSES:

Action taken under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957.

Number of Notices of Time and Place served	12
Number of Houses demolished	5
Number of Houses closed	6
Number of Houses made fit	6
Number of Houses added to list of Unfit Houses	11

Table showing progress in dealing with Unfit Houses:

(i) Estimated number of unfit houses in area (As returned to Minister in 1955)	234
(ii) Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice	286
(iii) Total number of unfit houses	520
(iv) Number of houses demolished	223
(v) Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders but not as yet demolished)..	117
(vi) Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants)	99
(vii) Total number on which formal action has been initiated	439
(viii) Percentage of total dealt with	84.4%

(b) HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION:

Number known to be in Multiple Occupation	3
Number estimated to need attention under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1961	3
Number of Notices served ..	3

Enderby Hostel, Long Street, Dursley, has now been closed by the owners.

(c) RENT ACT, 1957:

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received at the end of the year; this is receiving consideration.

(d) The following is a report from the Housing Manager for which I thank him:

(1) Number and type of Council Dwellings completed in 1968:

2-Bedroom Flats at Highfields, Dursley	4	
1-Bedroom Flats " "	4	(a)
2-Bedroom Flats at Lower Poole Road, Dursley	1	
1-Bedroom Flats " " " "	1	
1-Bedroom Flats at Cranbourne Terrace, Wotton-u-Edge...	6	
1-Bedroom Bungalows at Lampern View, Uley	2	
1-Bedroom Flat " " " "	1	
2-Bedroom Flat " " " "	1	

Total New Dwellings: 20

Conversion of 2 x 3-Bedroom Houses into Flats

(2 extra units of accommodation) 2 22

Re-lets (including C.E.G.B. Re-lets) 78

TOTAL: 100

(2) Total number of dwellings under construction at end of 1968:

<u>Glebe Land, Fairmead, Cam:</u>	Warden's House	1	
<u>O.P.Grouped Dwellings -</u>	Bed-Recess Flatlets	26	
	1-Bed.Flatlets	5	
	1-Bed.Flatlet for disabled person	1	
8 - O.P. Flats -	1-Bed. Flats	4	
	2-Bed. Flats	4	41

<u>Dryleaze, Wotton-under-Edge:</u>	Warden's House	1	
<u>O.P.Grouped Dwellings -</u>	Single Flatlets	18	
	Single Flatlets for Disabled Persons	2	
	2-Person Flatlets	12	33

<u>Westfields, Wotton-under-Edge:</u>	1 x 1-Bed., 1 x 2-Bed.Flats....	2	
<u>Cotswold Gardens, " :</u>	1 x 1-Bed., 1 x 2-Bed.Flats....	2	

TOTAL: 78

(3) Number of Families re-housed in 1968:

Special allocation to Industry	10	
From Unfit Properties:	Old People	9
	Families & Others..	4 13
From General Waiting List:	Old People	23
	Families & Others..	41 64
For Other Reasons:	Staff Appointments.	2
	Families Evicted...	6
	Other Special Cases.	5 13

TOTAL:..... 100

(4) Waiting List:

Number of Applicants on Waiting List 279

Old People 87

Other Applicants 192

(H. FORD, Housing
Manager)

2. CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

Temporary Licences renewed 1

New Temporary Site Licences approved.. 5

Licences refused because Planning
Permission was not granted 4

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF OCCUPIED SITES AND NUMBER OF CARAVANS ACCOMMODATED
ON THESE SITES AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1968.

No. of Sites.	Number of Caravans which Site will accommodate		Permanent	Temporary	Exempt from Licensing.
		Total Caravans			
1	37	37	Yes		
1	7	7	Yes		
1	2	2	Yes		
7	1	7	Yes		
1	10	10		Yes	
3	1	3		Yes	
7	1	7			Yes
21		73			

One prosecution was taken for the use of a Caravan on an unlicensed site at Nympsfield.

The defendant was fined £5., and required to pay twelve guineas costs.

3. REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

The following is a Report from the Engineer and Surveyor for which I thank him:

A. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

New Works Nil

Extensions:

Forthay, Pittcourt and Millend, North Nibley. (Approx. 3,100 yards)

The Broadway, Dursley. (90 yards 6" sewer, 184 yards 4" sewer)

The Scheme to sewer The Patch area of Slimbridge commenced during the year, so far the sewers have been laid and the pumping plant is in course of installation.

Total number of sewer connections during the year 172

Conversion of E.Cs. to W.Cs..... 3

Percentage of properties served by the main sewer 92%

B. HOUSING:

(a) Improvement Grants:

Discretionary:

Number of applications 30

Number of approvals 30

Value of work involved £16,513.

Value of Grants made £7,853.

Total number of Grants made since start of scheme (excluding Council Houses) 506

Standard:

Number of Grants made 7

Value of Grants £1,616.

Total number of Grants since start of scheme ... 240

Total Value of All Grants since the start of the Scheme £188,488.

(b) Modernisation and Improvement of Council Houses:

During the year 44 houses were modernised and improved, making a total of 559.

(c) New Houses built during 1968:

(i) Council Houses (See Housing Manager's Report)

(ii) Private Houses 139

(N.R.W.LEE, Engineer and Surveyor)

4. W A T E R .

(a) PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES:

Samples were taken from twelve different sources:

	<u>Bacteriological Examination.</u>	<u>Chemical Analysis.</u>
Number of Samples taken:	19	10
Number found to be:		
Satisfactory	10	10
Unsatisfactory	9	-

Where appropriate, certain works were asked for at the source, and samples will be repeated.

The results of the Chemical Analyses did not indicate any of the water supplies as being plumbo-solvent, but seven of these supplies have a slight fluoride content.

(b) PUBLIC SUPPLIES:

Fluoride:

No fluoride content was noted in the results of the Chemical Analyses.

Extension of Supply:

During the year plans were approved for a new property at Nind, Kingswood, and, as most of the properties in this hamlet are supplied with mains water through a very old and long $\frac{1}{2}$ " service pipe laid in the bed of the stream from Kingswood to Nind, the Council decided to ask the North West Gloucestershire Water Board to extend their main to Nind. The Water Board have agreed to lay a 4" extension main as requested and the Council have undertaken to guarantee to meet the annual deficiency occurring if the revenue accruing from the Water Rate does not exceed one-eighth of the Capital Cost. The owner of the proposed property is being requested to make a contribution to the cost of the scheme.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.

Address	Woodcock Farm, Uley.	Stable Cottage, Owlpen.	Bunsall Cottage, Kingswood.	Drakestone House, Stinchcombe.
Source	Borehole	Spring	Well	Borehole
Date	12-2-68	12-2-68	12-2-68	19-3-68
Reaction: pH	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5
<u>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION:</u> (parts per million)				
Total Dissolved Solids	342	320	573	465
Loss on Ignition	21	16	72	11
Mineral Matter	321	304	501	454
Total Hardness	306	266	440	404
(a) Permanent	51	59	153	100
(b) Temporary	255	207	287	304
Chlorine (as Chloride)	11	16	36	21
Free Ammonia	0.01	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.83	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen	Nil	0.66	2.97	1.32
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Slight trace	Nil	Nil
Fluorine (F)	Nil	0.1	0.25	0.50
Lead (Pb)	0.001	0.002	0.004	0.004
Copper (Cu)	Nil	Nil	0.12	Nil
Zinc (Zn)	0.25	Slight trace	Nil	0.14
Iron	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Residual Chlorine	-	-	1.0	-
<u>BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:</u> (Probable Numbers per 100 ml)				
Coliform bacilli	3	0	0	0
Bact. coli (Type I)	0	0	0	0
Plate Count:				
24 hours @ 37°C.	11	1	< 1	3
72 hours @ 22°C.	380	57	26	23

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.

Address	Stancombe Park House, Stinchcombe.	Grist Cottage, Coombe, Wotton-u-Edge.	Downhouse Farm, Cam.	Easter Park Farm, Nympsfield.
Source	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring
Date	19-3-68	19-3-68	3-10-68	3-10-68
Reaction: pH	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.9
<u>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION:</u> (Parts per million)				
Total Dissolved Solids	477	355	283	335
Loss on Ignition	15	20	10	20
Mineral Matter	462	335	273	315
Total Hardness	376	306	218	284
(a) Permanent	73	71	51	67
(b) Temporary	303	235	167	217
Chlorine (as Chloride)	17	13	17	9
Free Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.59	2.31	0.66	3.14
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fluorine (F)	0.40	Nil	0.30	Nil
Lead (Pb)	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.016
Copper (Cu)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Zinc (Zn)	0.08	Nil	Nil	Slight trace
Iron	0.40	Nil	Nil	Nil
Residual Chlorine	-	-	-	-
<u>BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:</u> (Probable numbers per 100 ml)				
Coliform bacilli	0	0	35	35
Bact.coli (Type I)	0	0	35	17
Plate Count:				
24 hours @ 37°C.	0	4	4	6
72 hours @ 22°C.	16	147	330	450

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DWELLING HOUSES AND POPULATION SUPPLIED
FROM THE PUBLIC MAINS SUPPLY.

Parish	Total Population	Houses with mains supply		Houses served by standpipes		Houses with private supplies	
		No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.
Cam	5,472	1,909	5,436	3	9	9	27
Coaley	737	230	692	9	27	6	18
Dursley	5,286	1,793	5,271	2	6	3	9
Kingswood	958	330	952	2	3	1	3
North Nibley	775	263	745	-	-	10	30
Nympsfield	411	133	402	-	-	3	9
Slimbridge	954	312	942	-	-	4	12
Stinchcombe	501	154	459	4	12	10	30
Uley	1,316	420	1,246	2	6	18	54
Wotton-under-Edge	4,040	1,388	4,004	-	-	12	36
TOTAL:	20,450	6,932	20,159	22	63	76	228

5. R A I N F A L L .

The following rainfall was recorded by the Council's rain gauge at these Offices, and the comparative figures for 1967 are also given.

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
January	3.33 inches	2.34 inches
February	2.01	4.57
March	1.20	2.06
April	2.91	1.08
May	3.38	6.46
June	4.16	1.72
July	5.36	1.34
August	2.44	2.14
September	4.24	4.79
October	4.19	6.98
November	3.35	1.74
December	3.39	2.40
	<u>39.96 inches</u>	<u>37.62 inches</u>

6. C L E A N A I R A C T , 1 9 5 6 .

Measurement of Air Pollution:

The Daily Volumetric Smoke Apparatus continued in use at
Cam House School, Upper Cam.

Month	SMOKE (Microgrammes per cu.m.)			SULPHUR DIOXIDE (Microgrammes per cu.m.)			Ratio: Sm/SO ₂ .
	Av.	Min.	H.D.	Av.	Min.	H.D.	
January	9.6	3	44	50.2	31	129	.13
February	23.0	9	65	44.3	10	246	.56
March	12.7	6	28	32.3	9	146	.45
April	10.7	7	32	27.9	23	56	.27
May	15.3	6	74	27.3	12	55	.45
June	4.6	2	21	21.7	11	55	.17
July	6.0	3	13	79.2	27	166	.08
August	5.2	1	15	90.9	79	194	.04
September	5.7	1	21	68.6	14	184	.05
October	11.4	2	42	77.7	66	139	.11
November	15.7	1	60	63.2	59	135	.16
December	19.4	5	100	53.7	57	130	.21

(H.D. denotes Highest Daily Reading)

Furnaces: (Section 3)

- (a) Notifications received 1
- (b) Applications for prior approval 1
- (c) Applications granted 1

Height of Chimneys:

- Number of plans submitted showing new
chimneys 4
- Number of cases in which alterations
were required 2
- Number approved 4
- Number of chimneys erected outside the
control of Section 10 2

7. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

(a) REFUSE COLLECTION:

A weekly collection service is given throughout the District.

(b) DUSTBIN HIRE SCHEME:

This Scheme continued to operate satisfactorily during the year; the annual charge remained at 6/- per bin.

The following Bins were issued:

Initial Issues	78
Replacements	159
Total number issued	<u>237</u>

Total number of Bins on hire at the end of the year .. 2,712.

A small Pilot Scheme on the Disposal Sack System of Refuse Collection has been started, and at the end of the year 23 Sack Holders had been issued.

(c) REFUSE DISPOSAL:

The central refuse tip for the District at Everside Lane, Cam, continued in use during the year, and the new Muir-Hill 5000 Loading Shovel has proved to be a very valuable machine for the proper control of the tip.

(d) SALVAGE:

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

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Waste Paper	76	9	2	0	573.	11.	3.
Scrap Iron	2	7	1	0	9.	9.	0.
Mixed Metals		5	1	4	20.	8.	6.
Rags		3	0	0	1.	14.	0.
Total:	<u>79</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>£605.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>9.</u>

8. MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

(a) Meat Inspection:

The owner of the one remaining Slaughterhouse in the District did not renew his Licence at the beginning of the year.

(b) Food Inspection:

The following foodstuffs were examined and voluntarily surrendered as being unfit for human consumption:

<u>Tinned Food.</u>	<u>No. tins.</u>	<u>Approx. Wt. (lbs)</u>
Meat	14	79
Vegetables	9	6
Fruit	8	12
Miscellaneous	1	1
<u>Miscellaneous Foods.</u>	1 pie.	1
Fresh Fish.		1
Smoked Fish		1

(c) Court Cases:

- (i) A prosecution was taken against a Uley firm as a result of a fly being found in an apple turnover. The defendants were fined £1., and £7. towards costs.
- (ii) A prosecution was taken against the licensee of an Inn for allegedly selling a mouldy pork pie. The witness who purchased the pie became mixed up with his dates when giving evidence and the case was dismissed.

(d) Food Hygiene:

312 visits were made during the year in connection with food and food hygiene.

(e) Icecream and Ice Lollies:

(i) Bacteriological Examination:

<u>Icecream:</u>	No. Samples	Grades			
		1	2	3	4
	46	24	4	13	5
<u>Ice Lollies:</u>	No. Samples.	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		5		-	

(ii) Chemical Analysis:

Six lolly samples were examined and the results showed that they were of satisfactory composition and free from undue metallic contamination.

(f) Registration of Premises for the Sale of Ice-cream:

Number of applications received 5

Number of applications granted 5

Total number of premises registered 92

(g) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959:

New registrations of Distributors of Milk ... 2

Total number of Distributors of Milk 22

(h) Licensed Premises:

There are now 37 licensed Inns and Hotels in the District, as the Lower Crown Inn, Uley, was de-licensed at the end of the year.

FOOD PREMISES IN THE DISTRICT.

Type of Business	Cam	Coaley	Dursley	Kingswood	North Nibley	Nympsfield	Slimbridge	Stinchcombe	Uley	Wotton-under-Edge	Outside Area	TOTAL
Grocers	12	2	12	2	2	2	3	-	2	9	-	46
Confectioners	3	-	6	1	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	16
Multiple Stores	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Baker/Pastrycook	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	8
Grocer/Greengrocer	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Fruiterer/Greengrocer	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	9
Fishmonger/Fruiterer /Greengrocer	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fried Fish/Grocer /Fishmonger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fishmonger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fishmonger/Fried Fish	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fried Fish	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Fishmonger/Butcher	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Butcher	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	9
Cafes & Restaurants	3	-	5	-	-	1	4	-	1	2	-	16
Hawkers of Food	1	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	19
Distributors of Milk & Dairy Products	3	1	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	4	24
TOTAL:												159

9. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

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

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during year	Number of registered premises at end of year	No. of Registered Premises receiving a General Inspection during the year.
Offices	1	35	1
Retail Shops	4	108	6
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	-	-
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens.	1	8	3
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-
Total:	6	151	10

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to premises registered under the Act 69

Analysis of Contraventions:

Contraventions in respect of:

Number found

Section 4. Cleanliness	-
5. Overcrowding	-
6. Temperature	4
7. Ventilation	2
8. Lighting	-
9. Sanitary Conveniences	2
10. Washing Facilities	1
11. Supply of Drinking Water	1
12. Clothing Accommodation	-
13. Sitting Facilities	-
14. Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-
15. Eating Facilities	-
16. Floors, passages and stairs ..	1
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	3
Other matters	3

TOTAL: 17

Exemptions:

Number of applications for exemption received Nil

Prosecutions: Nil

Accidents: One accident was reported, and this concerned the broken glass of a pin-table in a Café.

10. 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.	1	-	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	73	11	-	-
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises).	13	-	-	-
TOTAL:	87	11	-	-

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	to H.M. Inspector	Referred 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	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII of the Act - OUTWORK.

Nature of Work.

Number of Outworkers in August
list required by Section 133(1)(c)

Wearing apparel, making, etc.	1
Paper Bags	40
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	154
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.....	22
Textile weaving	17
TOTAL:	234

11. N O I S E .

During the year complaints were received in connection with two specific cases of alleged noise nuisance; one concerned refrigeration plant at a factory, and the other, machines working on a tip of foundry sand at an engineering factory from which metal was being extracted.

In the first case instanced remedial measures were taken by repair and maintenance of compressors.

In the second instance a bulldozer was fitted with a silencer and the plant operators were asked to confine their working to reasonable hours on weekdays.

12. PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACTS, 1928 and 1936.

Number of installations licensed at the 31st December, 1968	53
Number of installations where the storage capacity was increased...	1
Number of installations taken out of use	1

13. CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

One Factory in Dursley is licensed for the storage of the above and have two Stores in use.

14. RAG, FLOCK & FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Number of Registered Premises Nil

15. HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS.

Number of applications received for registration.. Nil

Total number of Registered Premises 19

16. A N T H R A X .

During the year two cases of suspected Anthrax were notified; both cases were on the same farm, and both were confirmed.

The infection was suspected of being carried in animal feeding stuffs.

Both carcasses were burnt on the farm.

17. RODENT CONTROL.

The following is a copy of the Annual Report which has been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food:

	Type of Property	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in District	6,861	169
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	307	2
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	67	2
(ii) Mice	22	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	1,264	126
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	63	54
(ii) Mice	64	14

The table given below shows the number of Maintenance Treatment Agreements which are in operation at the present time:

<u>Type of Premises.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Value of Contracts.</u>
Business Premises	30	£187. 5s. Od.
Farms	19	£156. 10s. Od.
Schools	21	£32. 10s. Od.
	<u>70</u>	<u>£376. 5s. Od.</u>

Four Contracts were terminated during the year, and four new ones were negotiated.

18. THE MORTUARY, WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.

Only little use was made of the Mortuary during the year.

For Postmortem	Nil
As a Chapel of Rest	5

Approximately £13. was received from the charges made.

19. SEPTIC TANKS.

The charge made by the Council's Contractors was increased to 45/- per hour as from the 1st February, 1968.

	<u>Number of Emptyings.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Private Tanks	123	483.	13.	9.
Tanks serving premises from which the cost is wholly or partly recovered.	31	141.	1.	3.
	<hr/> 154	<hr/> £624.	<hr/> 15.	<hr/> 0d.

Final emptyings were made in 14 instances where owners of private properties had had their house drainage connected to the public sewer.

Eight new septic tanks were installed.

20. PUBLIC RELATIONS.

During the year, talks were given to the following groups on the work undertaken by the Public Health Department and colour transparencies of local locations were used to illustrate the talks.

Women's Bright Hour, Cam Methodist Church.
Women's Bright Hour, Dursley Methodist Church.
Women's Institute, Coaley.
Men's Fellowship, Dursley Methodist Church.
Cam Group of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.
Dursley Coffee Club.

21. COMPLAINTS AND REQUESTS.

722 complaints and requests were received and dealt with by the Department during the year.

22. NOTICES SERVED ON OWNERS.

	<u>Number served.</u>	<u>Number completed.</u>
Informal Notices	96	69
Statutory Notices	3	8

23. SUMMARY OF VISITS.

General Public Health	2,228
Housing	848
Infectious Disease	14
Meat and Food Inspection	312
Sampling	86
Refuse Collection and Disposal	799

TOTAL: 4,287

