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**THE HEALTH OF
CHELTENHAM**

1970

T. O. P. D. LAWSON, M.D., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

J. F. URSELL, D.P.A., F.A.P.H.I.
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Annual Report on the Health of the Borough of Cheltenham for the Year 1970

*To the Worshipful the Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Cheltenham*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The health of the town continues to be satisfactory and although one must make allowances for sharp rises and falls in vital statistics in a population of our size, 1970 on the whole has been a very good year. There has been a marked improvement in the infant mortality rate which is back to the level at which it formerly stood, and is once again below the average for the rest of the country. There has also been a very large decrease in the number of still births but an increase, although a small one, in the number of illegitimate births, which is again above the national average.

Probably the most noticeable feature of the town's vital statistics this year is a sharp fall in the number of births, which is the lowest for nearly twenty years. This decline was apparent in the number of children born in 1969 but has been further emphasised this year, in which the number of births represents a 20 per cent reduction on the average number of births during the previous years.

Unfortunately the dramatic fall in the incidence of measles after one full year of vaccination as reported last year, has not been maintained, due to a temporary shortage of vaccine, and the number of cases was almost what one would have expected in a prevaccination year. Every effort is being made to encourage parents to accept measles vaccination for their children. There is no doubt that the vaccine is effective and its general acceptance would result in the disappearance of the disease. The incidence of the other infectious diseases, excluding tuberculosis and venereal diseases was negligible, especially in regard to whooping cough. Not one case was notified during the year. The number of cases of tuberculosis remains low and although there has been an increase in venereal diseases in the country as a whole, the incidence in the town is low.

Approval for the building of a new Child Health Centre in the Alma Road area has been granted and at the time of writing, this project is going ahead. During the year the one time Junior Training Centre for the mentally handicapped, now the Bettridge School passed from the jurisdiction of the Health and Welfare Committee to the Education Committee. The long awaited and much needed extension to the Adult Training Centre should be completed next year, and this establishment will pass from the jurisdiction of the Health and Welfare Committee on 1st October, 1971, to the new Social Services Committee of the County Council, as will also be the case with the new Sheltered Workshop for the disabled, which should be completed next year.

For several years past it has been difficult to do any forward planning due to the uncertainty of the future of the health services and the reorganisation of Local Government, but at the time of writing, and after two Green Papers and one Consultative Document from the Department of Health, the future shape of the new Health Service is beginning to appear. The future for Cheltenham within, or more accurately, without the new Health Administration, will probably be as follows.

At the moment the Cheltenham Health and Welfare Committee administer, as a

Delegated Authority, personal health services, environmental health services, and welfare (social) services for the town. After October 1st 1971, the social services will be transferred to the new Social Services Committee at Shire Hall. After 1st April, 1974, the personal health services will be transferred to a new Area Health Committee in Gloucester, but no longer within Local Government. Also after 1st April, 1974 the environmental health services will be administered separately by the Local Authority but how this will be done is not yet clear. The main changes are that District Authorities like Cheltenham will no longer be responsible for the administration of health services nor will they participate in their administration, with the exception of the setting up of a Community Health Council, which will be appointed by the new Area Health Authority, and which will have the right to be consulted and express local opinion. The three services at present administered by the Cheltenham Health and Welfare Committee will in future be administered by three separate committees. The Consultative Document stresses the importance of these three services working in the closest collaboration. The Secretary of State is setting up a working party to determine how this can best be achieved. The Consultative Document has only just been published and the Secretary of State has invited comments on these proposals.

The following is a summary of the more important aspects of the public health in Cheltenham during the year which may be convenient for those who do not wish to study the Report in detail.

Infant Mortality. There were seventeen deaths among infants under one year compared with twenty-four in 1969, giving an infant mortality rate of 16. This rate is below the national average for England and Wales (18). A detailed account of the infant mortality is provided later in the Report.

Tuberculosis. There was a slight rise in the number of notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, thirteen notifications compared with twelve in 1969. There was only one death from the disease.

Measles. As reported last year, there was a dramatic fall in the number of cases of measles but unfortunately due to a temporary shortage of vaccine in 1969 vaccination had to be restricted, and the result was a return to prevaccination days with 631 notifications, against 14 the previous year. However this only demonstrates the effectiveness of the vaccine which is now in plentiful supply and if accepted by parents, will lead to the eradication of the disease.

Lung Cancer. Unfortunately the fall in the number of deaths from lung cancer, reported last year, had not been maintained, and the figure of 28 deaths last year significantly increased to 42.

Cervical Cytology. (Cancer of the Womb). Special clinics for carrying out these tests are well attended and no restrictions are imposed as to the age or parity of the applicants, although priority is given to women over 35 who have had children. However for those not in this category the waiting time is never more than a few weeks. The overall demand by the public for this test is still below what one would expect.

Other Vital Statistics. There has been another small decrease in the population from 76,000 in 1969 to 75,720 in the current year. There has been another noticeable decrease in the birthrate from 14.7 per 1000 population in 1969 to 13.9 in 1970. There has been an increase in the death rate from 11.7 per 1000 in 1969 to 12.3 in the

current year. The national birth rate is 16.0 and the death rate 11.7.

I would once again wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Welfare Committee for their support throughout the year and to my staff for their loyalty and co-operation. I am particularly indebted to Mr. J.F. Ursell, Chief Public Health Inspector and to my Chief Clerk, Mr. W.H.G. Meakins. I am also grateful again for the support and co-operation which I always receive from the local Press.

T.O.P.D. LAWSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

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Municipal Offices,
Cheltenham, Glos.
GL50 1PP.

Telephone 21333.

SECTION 1

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

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HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman R. K. Bawick
 Vice Chairman: Alderman A. J. Bennett
 Councilor A. G. Dye
 Councilor C. R. F. Hine
 Councilor R. S. Johnson
 Councilor W. G. Newton
 Councilor W. A. Gering
 Councilor B. R. T. Gaylord
 Councilor C. A. Gonsell
 Councilor C. R. F. Hine
 Councilor Mrs. M. F. Yester

Category	1957	1958	1959
Legitimate Births	174	174	174
Illegitimate Births	58	58	58
Total Births	232	232	232

SECTION 1

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Category	1957	1958	1959
Infant Mortality	12	12	12
Maternal Mortality	1	1	1
Deaths	10	10	10

1957-1959 Summary of Environmental Health Services

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

Alderman R.F. Brookes (Chairman)
Alderman A.J. Bettridge (Vice-Chairman)

Councillor R.K. Bewick
Alderman Miss M.N.P. Dent
Alderman A.G. Dye
Councillor Miss D. Favell
Alderman C.W.A. Foster

Councillor A.G.K. Frewin
Councillor C.A. Gomersall
Councillor C.R.F. Hine
Councillor R.S. Marchant
Councillor Mrs. M.F. Yeates

Co-opted Members

Mr. A.F. Nutter

Mrs. H. Smith

Dr. W.A. Watt

SECTION 1

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Special Services and General Purposes Sub-Committee

Councillor Miss D. Favell (Chairman)

Mr. F.A. Dellar
Alderman Miss M.N.P. Dent
Councillor B.R.T. Gaylard
Mr. W.A. Gething
Mr. H.G. Godwin
Councillor C.A. Gomersall
Councillor C.R.F. Hine

Councillor W.G. Nawton
Councillor R.H.C. Smith
Mr. W. Tiplady
Mr. J.J. Voyce
Mr. S. Wylie
Councillor A.H. Yates
Councillor Mrs. M.F. Yeates

SUMMARY OF GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS, 1970

Area of Borough	...	...	...	...	...	5,146 acres
Population Mid-year 1970 Registrar General's Estimate	...	...	...	...	...	75,720
Number of inhabited houses (a) Houses and Flats	...	...	...	...	...	25,285
(as at 31.3.71)		(b) Hotels, Occupied Shops etc.	...	...	...	520
Rateable Value (as at 31.3.70)	...	...	...	...	...	£3,700,312
Sum represented by a penny rate (1970-71)	...	...	...	...	...	£15,720

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE MAIN VITAL STATISTICS
FOR 1970

(with comparative figures for England and Wales)

	M.	F.	Total	Cheltenham	+England and Wales
LIVE BIRTHS					
Legitimate	458	471	929		
Illegitimate	64	56	120		
TOTALS	<u>522</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>1049</u>		
Rate per 1000 population				13.9	16
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS	64	56	120		
Per cent of total live births				11%	8%
STILL BIRTHS					
Legitimate	2	4	6		
Illegitimate	1	—	1		
TOTALS	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>		
Rate per 1000 total live and still births				7	13
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS ...	525	531	1056		
INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 year)					
Legitimate	7	8	15		
Illegitimate	—	2	2		
TOTALS	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>17</u>		
INFANT MORTALITY RATES					
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births				16	18
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births ...				16	17
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births				17	26
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)				10	12
Early neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)				8	11
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births) ...				14	23
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortions)	—	—	—	—	0.18
Rate per 1000 total live and still births					
DEATHS (all ages)	426	507	933		
Rate per 1000 population				12.3	11.7

NOTE: The figures for births and deaths are corrected for inward and outward transfers in order that the statistics may give as true a picture as possible of local conditions.

+Estimated Mid-Year Home Population 48,987,700

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1970

Population

The Registrar's estimate of the population of Cheltenham for mid-year 1970 is 75,720 which is 280 less than the estimate for 1969.

Death Rate

The Crude Death Rate was 12.3 a higher figure than that of last year. The corrected Death Rate (Registrar's comparability factor 0.88) was 10.8 which is below the figures for England and Wales.

Birth Rate

Live Births in 1970 totalled 1,049 which is 70 less than the figure for the previous year.

The Birth Rate was 13.9 and is 0.8 lower than the figure for 1969. The Registrar now provides a comparability factor for birth rates. For Cheltenham this factor is 0.98 which gives a rate of 13.6 compared with 16.0 for England and Wales.

The number of Still Births per 1000 live and still births, was 7 (or 6.9 corrected) compared with 13 for England and Wales.

Causes of Death relating to Cheltenham Residents as given by the Registrar General for the year 1970:-

	M	F
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases ...	—	1
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal cavity, etc. ...	3	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus ...	3	1
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach ...	7	10
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine ...	10	13
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx ...	3	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	32	10
Malignant Neoplasm, breast ...	—	19
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus ...	—	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate ...	6	—
Other malignant neoplasms ...	18	24
Leukaemia ...	1	2
Diabetes Mellitus ...	2	6
Other Endocrine etc. diseases ...	1	1
Anaemias ...	1	3
Mental Disorders ...	—	1
Multiple Sclerosis ...	—	1
Other diseases of nervous system, etc. ...	9	10
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	4	7
Hypertensive disease ...	2	5
Ischaemic Heart Disease ...	138	107
Other forms of heart disease ...	23	76
Cerebrovascular disease ...	46	83
Other diseases of the circulatory system ...	18	28
Influenza ...	7	12
Pneumonia ...	24	26
Bronchitis and Emphysema ...	24	3
Asthma ...	1	2
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	12	3
Peptic Ulcer ...	3	—
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	2	4
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	—	1

Other diseases of the Digestive System	...	...	...	...	2	5
Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	...	4	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	...	1	—
Other diseases, Genito-Urinary System	...	...	...	...	—	6
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	...	...	...	...	1	2
Congenital Anomalies	...	...	...	...	4	2
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	...	...	...	...	1	3
Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	...	...	...	...	1	3
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	...	...	...	...	1	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	...	6	4
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	2	2
Suicide and self-inflicted Injuries	...	...	...	...	1	6
All other external causes	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total All Causes	...	...	...	...	426	507

DISCUSSION

The number of births has fallen during the last two years, by 136 in 1969, and 70 in 1970. The average number of births during the last ten years was 1318. The number of births in 1970 (1049) represents a 20 per cent decrease. With very few exceptions the birth rate has for many years been above the national average, but during the previous three years, and noticeably in 1969, the birth rate in the town has fallen below this level. It is too early to decide whether this decrease is significant, or to hazard any explanation, but the further noticeable fall this year may have some social significance.

The two main causes of death are still the cancers, and coronary thrombosis, both of which show an overall increase, but one of no great significance, on last years figures. Of greater significance is the reversal of last years improvement in the number of deaths from lung cancer. The number of deaths (42) in the town from this cause during the year represents an increase of 14 on the previous year.

Lung cancer is now an epidemic of major proportions equal in incidence and fatality to the killer diseases of the past which have now been eliminated by preventive measures. The latest publication of the Royal College of Physicians makes it plain for all who wish to see, that lung cancer is essentially a preventable disease and there are few who would now dispute the evidence that the cigarette is the direct cause of this disease. For many years health authorities have vigorously promoted health education campaigns now mainly directed towards children, and aimed at the reduction of cigarette smoking. Very little success can be reported judging by the annual consumption of cigarettes, and this state of affairs will probably continue until local health authorities receive more active encouragement from central government. However, one must be realistic and face the fact that as long as the tobacco revenue is approximately, and incongruously, equal to the cost of the National Health Service, no government is likely to accept, without serious consideration, such a vast loss of income. Nor can one assume that central government would succeed where local government has failed.

Deaths from accidents. Deaths from all types of accidents (14) showed no change over the last year, which however showed nearly 50 per cent reduction on the previous year (27). Ten of the fourteen deaths were due to motor vehicles.

Infant Mortality. There were 17 infant deaths during the year compared with 24 in 1969, giving an infant mortality rate of 16 deaths per 1000 live births. The rate for 1969 was 21. The causes of the 17 infant deaths were as follows:—

	<i>Neonatal</i>		Total
	(0-4 weeks)	4wks - 1 yr.	
Prematurity (stated or considered to be main cause of death)	4	—	4
Respiratory Disease	2	5	7
Congenital Defects	1	1	2
Violent Deaths (strangulation)	1	—	1
Others	3	—	3
	<u>11</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>17</u>

The infant death rate for 1970 shows an appreciable improvement over that for 1969. The infant death rate for the town (16) is below the national average (18).

WATER SUPPLY OF THE BOROUGH

The following report has been received from the North West Gloucestershire Water Board:

(a) Throughout 1970, the quality of the water supplied to the Borough has been entirely satisfactory. The main source of the Borough's supply is at Tewkesbury where 1717 bacteriological examinations were made of the water going into supply. A 99.2% satisfaction was obtained in these examinations.

The examinations made in control of other sources of supply were:

<i>Source</i>	<i>Raw Water</i>		<i>Final Water</i>	
	<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Bacteriological</i>	<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Bacteriological</i>
Dowdeswell	11	22	35	61
Northfield	5	17	32	27
Sandford	—	—	15	13
Hewletts	—	—	48	77

Quality of the water supply is followed from treatment works to the consumers' taps and this involved the examination of 25 chemical and 185 bacteriological samples. Of the latter, 8 were recorded as 'doubtful' but cleared on re-examination.

(b) Intermittent discolouration, which previously had been a nuisance in supply, has decreased considerably following the operation of new biological treatment plant.

(c) No. of domestic houses supplied: 25,586
No. of population supplied: 75,720

(d) **Radioactive Contamination of Water Supply and Rainfall.** Radioactive contamination of water supplies, arising from rainfall, continued at a low level throughout the year, with the exception of during May - June when a slight increase was recorded.

The current acceptably -low level is covered by a high safety factor.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Whilst it is true to say that the existing sewerage facilities are reasonably adequate, there is concern about the Chelt Main Sewer which is deficient in capacity, and is protected in this respect by numerous overflows. The Hatherley Trunk Sewer is also deficient and is believed a contributory factor to the flooding in Alma Road. Schemes for the renewal of both these sewers are in hand.

The extensions at the Water Pollution Control Works are proceeding satisfactorily and it is hoped that the new Stormwater Tanks will be brought into use in March, and the Sand Filters in June. The Contract for the extension to the biological side of the works has now started.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are two public swimming baths in the town, a covered bath and an open-air

pool. In both cases the source of the water used for filling is the mains supply and the method of treatment is filtration and automatic chlorination. In the covered baths there is a complete change of water every four hours, both in the main pool and the instructional pool. In the open-air pool there is a complete change every six hours.

Regular samples of water from the swimming baths are submitted for bacteriological examination. They showed that a satisfactory standard had been maintained throughout the year. The Chief Public Health Inspector arranges for the routine collection of samples by the Inspectors. These samples are sent for examination to the Analyst, Mr. J. Henderson, at Tewkesbury, and reports are submitted to the Public Health Committee.

MILK(SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS

During 1970, licences to use special designations in relation to milk sold within the Borough totalled one hundred and forty-four.

Samples are taken fortnightly for analysis and the reports are submitted to the Health Committee.

Very few results during 1970 failed to satisfy the standards of the Department of Health.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following statement shows the corrected numbers of cases notified during 1970:-

(Tuberculosis is dealt with separately).

Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infective Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	631
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	1

The outstanding feature of the above table is the number of measles notifications. Last year it was fourteen following the first full year of measles vaccination. Unfortunately, due to an unforeseen shortage of vaccine, the vaccination programme had to be limited and as a result the infection spread again among the child population. The result is as shown above and although this demonstrates the effectiveness of the vaccine when in unrestricted use, it does represent a setback which we are doing our best to remedy. There is no doubt that if vaccination is universally accepted, measles will disappear.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The following report has been received from Dr. A.E. Tinkler, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., Consultant Venereologist, South Western Regional Hospital Board.

There was a further rise in the number of new patients seen at the Venereal Disease Clinic, Cheltenham in 1970 but the overall incidence in the town remains low.

TABLE 1. New Cases: All Conditions - Cheltenham 1965-70.

Year	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		Totals		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Totals
1965	1	3	41	28	96	51	138	82	220
1967	1	3	30	12	92	51	123	66	189
1969	2	2	36	10	156	67	194	79	273
1970	1	-	33	16	153	96	187	112	299

Syphilis

This serious disease is now extremely rare in the town. There were no cases seen in the early infectious stage of the disease in 1970.

Gonorrhoea

49 cases of gonorrhoea were seen during the year at the Cheltenham Clinic, a moderate rise compared with that occurring in the country as a whole. Although the total number of such cases is comparatively small the age at which these infections are acquired, particularly in females, is a disturbing feature of the rising incidence. In Cheltenham the overall ratio of male to female cases was 2 : 1, but under the age of 20 years there were more female than male cases.

TABLE 2. Gonorrhoea Cheltenham Age Analysis.

	Male	Female	Total
Under 16	—	—	—
16 and 17 years	2	4	6
18 and 19 years	4	4	8
20 - 24 years	7	6	13
25 and over	20	2	22
Total	33	16	49

There has lately been a disturbing increase throughout the country in the incidence of venereal disease, an increase in the region of 20 per cent. This particularly applies to gonorrhoea which is rapidly re-establishing itself as one of the most prevalent of the infectious diseases in the country. Also the increase is most marked in the younger age group 17 - 19 years and more among girls than boys. Fortunately in Cheltenham we are not sharing in this national increase. Nevertheless we intend to put more emphasis, within our school health educational programme, on the venereal diseases and we are about to start discussions with head teachers to decide how this can best be achieved. Recent social studies of this subject have all revealed a very widespread ignorance of the nature of these diseases, which, apart altogether from moral considerations, are essentially preventable, if properly understood.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS

There was one notification of food poisoning during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1952

Notifications of tuberculosis during the period from 1st January to 31st December 1970:-

Respiratory (Males)	...	...	...	...	...	8
Respiratory (Females)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Non-Respiratory (Males)	...	...	...	...	...	—
Non-Respiratory (Females)	...	...	...	...	...	2

Deaths from tuberculosis during the above mentioned period:-

Respiratory (Males)	...	...	...	...	...	—
Respiratory (Females)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Non-Respiratory (Males)	...	...	...	...	...	—
Non-Respiratory (Females)	...	...	...	...	...	—

Death Rates

The tuberculosis death rates for Cheltenham during 1970 were as follows:-

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.01	} Per 1,000 of Population
	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.00	
Comparative Figures	England and Wales Total	0.03	

There were 13 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified during the year. There were 12 in 1969. There was 1 death from the disease two less than for the previous year. The incidence of the disease in the town and the death rate continues to be very low.

The following report has been received from Dr. F.J.D. Knights, M.D., M.R.C.P., Senior Chest Physician, North Gloucestershire Clinical Area.

In 1970 fifteen new cases of tuberculosis were notified in Cheltenham borough and were handled by the chest clinic services. They are analysed as follows:—

Abdominal, Orthopaedic and Cervical glands	Primary post-primary infection	Minimal phthisis	Moderate phthisis	Advanced phthisis	Total
2	3	1	5	4	15

Five of the cases were referred by their General Practitioners, one picked up by the mass radiography unit, seven were referred by another hospital department, and two were contacts.

4 of the 15 were immigrants: 2 from India, 1 from Hong Kong, and 1 from Bucharest.

Contact Examinations

Arising out of these notifications, sixty-five adult contacts were called for examination and fifty-four attended. Twenty-six children were called and all attended. Of these twenty-three were B.C.G. vaccinated, and three were tuberculin positive, clinically well.

No case of significance was found as a result of these examinations.

HOUSING

The following is the number of cases dealt with during the year:

Number of cases rehoused because of tuberculosis ...	...	...	Nil	(Nil)
Number of cases rehoused from houses on which a Demolition or Closing Order was operative or certificate of unfitness issued	...	...	26	(23)

The 1969 figures are shown in brackets.

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF NURSING HOMES SECTIONS 187-194. PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1946.

At the end of 1970 there were 5 Nursing Homes on the Register.

The total number of beds available at the end of the year was 69: no beds are now available for maternity cases.

Private nursing homes in Cheltenham still provide a most valuable addition to the accommodation available for sick persons.

Many of the homes provide mainly for old persons and help in no small way to solve a problem which yearly becomes more difficult.

Visits were paid to all Nursing Homes on two or more occasions during the year.

Comparative Figures	England and Wales Total	0.03
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.01
	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.00
	Per 1,000	
	Population	0.01

There were 12 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified during the year. There were 12 in 1959. There was 1 death from the disease, two less than for the previous year. The incidence of the disease in the town and the death rate continued to be very low as in the past. A further 7 respiratory tuberculosis cases were notified during the year. The following report has been received from Dr. P. D. Knight, M.R.C.P., Senior Chest Physician, War in Gloucestershire Clinical Area:

In 1970 fifteen new cases of tuberculosis were notified in Gloucestershire through and were handled by the chest clinic services. They are analysed as follows:-

Advanced Total	Primary	Minimal	Adolescent	Advanced Total
18	3	4	8	18
	Orthopaedic and post-orthopaedic	Primary	Primary	
	Cervical glands	Infection	Primary	
	4	1	4	
	2	1	2	
	3	1	2	

Five of the cases were referred by their General Practitioner, one referred by the mass radiography unit, seven were referred by another hospital department, and two were contacts.

4 of the 15 were immigrants: 2 from India, 1 from Hong Kong, and 1 from Bucharest. In addition the husband of one of the patients is a contact of a patient referred to this unit and 02 to hospital for investigation. The other 11 patients were Contact Examination patients or contacts of patients in Gloucestershire. All but one of these notifications, six of the seven contacts were called for examination and they all attended. Twenty six children were called and all attended. Of these twenty three were B.C.G. vaccinated, and three were tuberculin positive clinically well.

The case of tuberculosis was found as a result of the examination. It was found that the patient had been in contact with a patient in Gloucestershire who was a Contact Examination patient.

The following is the number of cases dealt with during the year:

Number of cases referred because of tuberculosis	18
Number of cases referred from hospital on either a Department or Chest Clinic	13
Number of cases referred by contacts of patients found in Gloucestershire	13

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF NURSING HOMES

At the end of 1970 there were 5 Nursing Homes on the Register. The total number of beds available at the end of the year was 29. As for the year available for maternity cases. Private nursing homes in Gloucestershire still provide a most valuable addition to the accommodation available for sick persons. Many of the homes provide mainly for old persons and help in no small way to solve a problem which yearly becomes more difficult. Visits were paid to all nursing homes on two or more occasions during the year.

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The following table shows the number attending the Centre during the year...

General Practitioner	Chiropractic	Orthopaedic	Total
19,837	3,729	2,868	26,434

SECTION II

National Health Services Act, 1946

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Chilch Health Clinic
 These are held weekly
 St. Michael's Hall, Swanton Road
 St. Paul's Hall, Swanton Road
 Hector Way Health Centre
 Bellis Church, F...
 Highway Church Hall
 Leckington Church Hall
 Gloucester Road Methodist Sunday School
 George's Hall, Alton Road
 Records of attendance are as follows:
 No. of Clinic provided
 Total number of children who attended a Clinic during the year 1952
 Total number of children who attended a Clinic during the year 1951
 Total number of children who attended a Clinic during the year 1950
 The new Chilch Health Clinic is being built in the town and will continue to be
 well attended and supported by mothers at the same station now, Alton Road
 throughout the year have only been night, probably because it is a book
 service in which local people participate in the form of voluntary committees.
 Local ladies who with the doctor and nurse provide an early accurate service in
 an informal atmosphere.
 It is hoped that the new Alton Road clinic will be completed during 1952.
 Welfare Food Centre
 The distribution of welfare food, National Dated Milk and vitamin supplements
 is carried out from the Welfare Food Centre at the rear of the Municipal Offices,
 Royal Way Road and from all Chilch Health Clinics in the Borough.
 Family Planning Clinic
 This service is provided by the Chairman, Branch of the Family Planning

SECTION 21**Health Centres**

There has been a small drop in the attendances at the Health Centre during the year but this is of no significance. Attendances vary each year according to the demand on the medical services in the area. The Centre continues to make useful and convenient provision for general medical and Local Authority health services.

The following table shows the numbers attending the Centre during the year:—

General Practitioner Consultations	Treatment and Casualties	Child Welfare	Orthopaedic	Total
19,837	3,729	2,666	15	26,381

There has been a small drop in numbers under all headings during the year.

SECTION 22**Care of Mothers and Young Children****Child Health Clinics**

These are held weekly throughout the town as follows:

St. Michael's Hall, Whaddon Road	...	...	...	Thursday
St. Paul's Hall, Swindon Road	...	...	...	Tuesday
Hesters Way Health Centre	...	...	...	Tuesday and Thursday
Bethesda Church Hall	...	...	...	Wednesday
Highbury Church Hall	...	...	...	Tuesday
Leckhampton Church Hall	...	...	...	Friday
Gloucester Road Methodist Sunday School	...	...	...	Wednesday
Coombe Glen, Alma Road	...	...	...	Thursday

Toddlers sessions for older children are held separately or in conjunction with these Clinics.

Records of attendances are as follows:

No. of Clinics provided	...	...	...	...	8
No. of children born in 1970 who attended a Clinic during the year	...	...	...	...	608
Total No. of Children who attended a Clinic during the year	...	...	...	...	2602
Total attendances made:					
Children born in 1970	...	...	...	...	3722
Children born in previous years	...	...	...	...	8976

The nine Child Health Clinic sessions held in the town each week continue to be well attended and appreciated by mothers as the above statistics show. Attendances throughout the years have always been high, probably because this is a local service in which local people participate in the form of voluntary committees of local ladies who, with the doctors and nurses, provide an easily accessible service in an informal atmosphere.

It is hoped that the new Alma Road clinic will be completed during 1971.

Welfare Food Centre

The distribution of welfare foods, National Dried Milk and vitamin supplements is carried out from the Welfare Food Centre at the rear of the Municipal Offices in Royal Well Road and from all Child Health Clinics in the Borough.

Family Planning Clinic

This service is provided by the Cheltenham Branch of the Family Planning

Association as the Council's agents. The service is provided free to all applicants for family planning on medical grounds and in approved social cases. The clinic is run by professional staff in modern well-equipped premises and is extensively used, as shown by the following statistics.

170 clinic sessions were held, 126 General Birth Control and 44 I.U.D. only.

593 new patients attended an increase of 149 on the previous year; mainly of young people between the ages of 18 - 24 years.

3794 patients, including repeat visits, attended for Contraceptive Advice and Consultations.

581 Cytological Smears were taken with only 1 being positive.

Family Planning Policy now is to give advice to all unmarried girls over the age of 16.

To meet the demands of these young people and to allow the doctors more time to advise them, a 'Young Persons' Clinic' was started in February this year, holding 2 sessions a month, also, a Marriage Guidance Councillor is available to deal with problems.

Care of the Unmarried Mother and Child

This service is provided by the Cheltenham Deanery Association for Social Work who act as the Council's agents. Cases are referred to the Association by Health Visitors, Social Workers and others, and help is provided to cover the antenatal period, the confinement, and after the baby is born.

The number of cases dealt with in Cheltenham during the year was 68. There were 120 illegitimate births out of a total of 1,049 births, a percentage illegitimate birth rate of 11.4% representing a slight increase on the previous year.

Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Miss Laister took over the post of Dental Auxiliary in February. During the year she has visited all of the child welfare clinics each quarter. Mr. Stone, Senior Dental Officer, has spoken to Young Wives Groups, P.T.A.'s and similar organisations. At all of these a great interest in dental topics is shown, both in private means of reducing decay by alteration of diet and also effective public health measures.

Many parents still do not know that pre-school children are eligible for treatment, although both dental staff and health visitors spread this information as widely as they can. The great difficulty of the age-group 2½ - 4½ is that the majority seem to fall between the two stools of toddler and well-baby clinics on one hand and starting school on the other, although to be quite honest as in most local authorities we are not sufficiently well staffed to cope with the work which would be available if all those for whom we are nominally responsible were to attend for treatment.

Figures for the year again show a slight increase and are given below:

<i>Inspections and Visits</i>	<i>Pre-School Children</i>		<i>Mothers</i>	
	<i>1969</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1969</i>	<i>1970</i>
First in year	119	127	26	12
Requiring treatment	95	102	25	10
Re-inspected	10	12	2	3
Requiring treatment	9	8	2	2
First course	97	144	25	11
Subsequent course	9	7	—	1
Other	111	161	48	29
Emergency	43	11	6	3
Treatment completed	88	76	17	9

Treatment provided						
Fillings	165	289	32	39
Teeth filled	133	158	29	36
Other conservations	6	3	—	—
Extractions	154	234	51	22
Anaesthetics - Local	—	—	48	6
General - Dental	35	55	—	1
Medical	32	33	3	1
Dentures	—	—	8	5
Scaling and cleaning	6	20	8	4
Patients X-Rayed	3	—	5	2

Orthopaedic Clinic

An Orthopaedic Clinic is held on three occasions each month where children under five years can have postural and other defects remedied. Two sessions are held in the same premises as the School Physiotherapy Clinic and the third at the Health Centre.

Care of Premature Infants

The number and death rate of premature infants used to be a problem in Cheltenham but is no longer so. The number of premature live and still births has fallen as compared with 1969. The figures are as follows:—

No. of Premature Live Births notified:

(a) In hospital	...	...	...	...	...	89
(b) At Home	...	...	...	...	...	—

No. of Premature Still Births notified:

(a) In hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) In home	...	...	...	...	...	—

Particulars of deaths and survival rates of premature live babies are shown in the table on page 23.

Notification of Births

The following table shows the actual number of births notified in Cheltenham during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1970, and the number is adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area:

	Adjusted Live Births	Adjusted Still Births	Total Adjusted Births
1. Domiciliary	76	1	77
2. Institutional	960	5	965
3. Total	1,036	6	1,042

I said in my report last year that there had been a drop of about 75 per cent in the number of babies born at home in the previous ten years. There was a further drop of nearly 50 per cent in 1970 as compared with 1969. At this rate "the house where I was born" will soon be of only historical interest and it must be very doubtful if future poets will find the same sentimental inspiration in the clinical atmosphere of the local maternity hospital.

Day Nurseries

Our two day nurseries continue to be in big demand and we seldom at any time clear the waiting list. Additional day nursery accommodation is urgent even with the increase in the private sector accommodation without which we would be in serious difficulties. Our own two day nurseries at Whaddon and Swindon Road provide between them 90 places all for approved priority admissions. Private child minders including nursery schools and playgroups provide approximately 500 places.

The following table shows children on register and average daily attendances at the Nurseries during the year:—

	Number of approved places	Number of children on the register at the end of the year	Average daily attendance during the year
Swindon Road Day Nursery	40	37	31
Whaddon Road Day Nursery	50	55	42

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948, as amended by the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968.

On 31st December, 1970 there were 44 private child minders looking after 218 children and 9 private day nursery/playgroups looking after 288 children. Although the majority of these places is taken up by children whose parents both go out to work, this is not entirely so, and this private sector provision takes considerable pressure off our own nurseries.

The only means of meeting this demand adequately is the provision by the Education Authority of nursery schools but there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of this.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Close liaison is maintained with the Society in connection with problem families and children in need of care and attention. Unfortunately there has as yet been no

replacement since the death of the late Senior Inspector Hammer, who is still greatly missed. Inspector McKee of Gloucester is covering Cheltenham in addition to his normal duties, and has been very helpful.

Problem Families Committee

The work of this Committee has continued throughout the year at their meeting every two months, and the attendance and support of all the officers concerned has been of great value in dealing with many of our problem families. At the end of the year 16 problem families were under review.

SECTION 23 Midwifery Services

Ante-Natal Clinics

Ante-Natal Clinics are held at the Cheltenham Maternity Hospital and Hesters Way Health Centre. At the Health Centre the clinics are run by family doctors and midwives. At the Maternity Hospital, hospital medical staff, family doctors and midwives are in attendance. At both clinics, health education activities are run by our health visitors, who give talks or individual instruction to expectant mothers. Also at both clinics relaxation classes are held and are conducted by a qualified physiotherapist.

Maternity beds for hospital confinement are allocated for medical and social reasons. Each applicant is visited by a midwife who makes an assessment of the need for institutional confinement in all cases where the reason for the application is other than medical. Institutional confinements take place at the Maternity Hospital, but occasionally when accommodation is over booked, some cases are transferred to the Cirencester or Stroud Maternity Hospitals.

Domiciliary Midwifery

The domiciliary midwifery staff is up to establishment but is providing a service more and more for nursing mothers after early discharge from hospital. The number of babies born at home continues to fall and the future of the domiciliary midwifery service might well be a service integrated with the maternity hospital which would send out midwives to deliver the mothers who still wished to have home confinement. Even at the moment it is probable that the majority of mothers who have their babies at home would opt for hospital confinement were sufficient number of maternity beds available as they will be in the near future. Meantime as home confinements decrease, early discharges from hospital increase, and the number of mothers looked after at home remains roughly the same.

During the year a new general practitioners' unit was opened at the St. Paul's Maternity Hospital. This is a unit of eight beds where normal confinements can be conducted by the family doctor, and is staffed jointly by hospital and domiciliary midwives. The consultant staff is also available if required. As well as providing more hospital beds for normal confinements, the unit also provides more cases for students taking the Part II examination of the Central Midwives Board.

SECTION 24

Health Visitors

In almost every department the health visitors work has increased during the year and any further increase will be largely non-productive without additional staff. Case loads are well above the recommended maximum. It is four years since the health visiting staff was increased and the amount of work carried out at the moment requires two extra health visitors, in order to deal adequately with case loads, general practitioner attachment, field work instructing, training, hospital attachment etc. The implementation of the Social Services Act will make very little difference to the health visitor's work load as can be seen from the following summary of work during the year:

The following summary is of the work done by the Health Visitors during the year and includes work done on attachment to general practitioners:

Number of children visited during the year	...	...	5,147
First visits to infants under 1 year of age	...	...	1,291
Total visits to infants under 1 year of age	...	...	4,843
Visits to children aged 1 - 5 years	...	...	10,550
Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	175
Tuberculosis visits	...	...	49
Investigations of Social Conditions for Hospitals, visits to sick persons, old people, etc.	...	...	3,608
Number of attendances by Health Visitors at Clinic Sessions			1,428

SECTION 25

Home Nursing

There has been an increase in the work of all departments of the home nursing service during the year and fortunately we have little difficulty in maintaining a full establishment of nurses. The attachment of home nurses to general practice continues to be successful and popular and is increasing. The integrated training scheme for the SEN (State Enrolled Nurse) qualification on which the Home Nursing Service and the Cheltenham General Hospital co-operate, continues to operate satisfactorily.

Work carried out during the year is shown as follows:—

Number of cases on books, 1st January, 1970	...	...	615
Number of cases on books, 31st December, 1970	...	...	519

General Nursing:

New cases of all types	...	...	...	1,641
Visits to all general patients	...	...	...	48,008
Visits by Bathing Attendants, approx.	...	...	...	3,900

SECTION 26

Vaccination and Immunisation**Vaccination against Smallpox**

Children are not normally vaccinated against smallpox until after the first birthday. The majority of these vaccinations are done by family doctors and doctors at Child Health Clinics. 1,034 children were vaccinated during the year, an increase of over 174 on the previous year.

Vaccinations done outside this age range are usually for a special reason, e.g. family going abroad. Mothers are continually encouraged to have their children protected because of the ease and rapidity with which Smallpox can be imported from abroad.

Vaccination against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

Protection against these diseases begins after the 3rd month and is given by a triple (combined) vaccine. With the exception of Whooping Cough, it is repeated at 5 years of age. A further Tetanus booster is given at about 15 years.

The following figures show the number of completed courses carried out during the year and the number of booster doses:—

	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Tetanus</i>	<i>Diphtheria/ Tetanus</i>	<i>Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough/ Tetanus</i>
Completed Courses	—	257	21	915
Boosters	—	396	866	306

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Protection against Poliomyelitis is given at the same time as the triple vaccine but is given by mouth.

During the year a total of 1,012 children between the ages of 6 months and 15 years received a complete course, Booster doses covering this age group numbered 1,272.

Vaccination against Measles

As already stated, the incidence of measles returned to its former level during the year, due to a temporary failure in supply of measles vaccine. There has been an increase of approximately 350 measles vaccinations during the year, to a total of 1187 but we would want a considerable increase on this figure to ensure adequate protection against the disease. This we are endeavouring to achieve by health education and propaganda.

Vaccination against Rubella

Vaccination against Rubella (German Measles) began during the year in girls aged between 11 and 14 years. The Rubella virus can have a very damaging effect on the unborn child if the mother contracts the disease, or is exposed to infection, especially during the first three months of pregnancy, or even later. The result for the child can be disastrous, blindness, deafness, defects of the heart, mental subnormality, and other developmental abnormalities.

For many years expectant mothers, exposed to infection have been treated by a specific injection (gamma globulin) but it is doubtful if this is always effective. The new vaccine, while not preventing the disease in the mother, protects the foetus against the damaging effects of the virus. If every girl could be vaccinated before child-bearing age, this would result in a considerable reduction in the large number of children born every year with physical and mental defects, as well as reducing the anxiety and hardship which such births cause in the family.

The availability of the vaccine has been made known to parents and it is hoped there will be a good response. It can be given at school clinics or by the family doctor. In this initial year 426 schoolgirls were vaccinated.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Details of B.C.G. vaccination will be found in the report on the School Health Service.

During the year vaccinations of all types have shown an all round increase and this is largely as a result of continuing health education by all members of the medical

and nursing staff. The importance of vaccination and immunisation is constantly brought to the notice of the public by doctors, health visitors and all those concerned with the health and welfare of the community.

The vaccination programme is being maintained at a satisfactory level with the continuing assistance of modern methods like the computer. Serious infectious disease is no longer a public health problem.

SECTION 28

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

Tuberculosis

The need for community care of the tuberculosis patient is now very much reduced because of the much lower incidence of the disease. Financial assistance is available from the Ministry of Social Security, and supportive services where required, are provided by health visitors who co-operate with the hospital in tracing contacts of new cases. Financial assistance can also be provided in cases of need by the Tuberculosis Care Committee, a voluntary body which has helped tuberculosis patients in the town for many years, and which now makes similar facilities available for people suffering from any disease of the heart or chest.

Cervical Cytology

One cervical cytology clinic is held per week but these are increased according to the size of the waiting list. The site of the clinic also alternates between the St. George's Road Clinic and the Hester's Way Health Centre, according to the size of the waiting list at either place. We do not refuse any applicants and these services are well advertised, but there is still not the demand that one would expect.

General

The general work of the Health Department in the prevention of illness, care and after-care, although a delegated function under the scheme, is very much a joint effort between our own staff, Health Visitors, Home Helps, District Nurses, etc., and other bodies, such as the Ministry of Social Security, Women's Voluntary Service, Red Cross, the County Welfare Department, Cheltenham Old Peoples' Welfare Association and the Tuberculosis Care Committee already mentioned. The Hospital Authority and the Family Doctors are very closely associated in this work especially as it concerns the care of patients discharged from hospital and the welfare of old people, and altogether it is this co-operative effort which achieves results, Cheltenham is also very fortunate in the amount of voluntary effort put into this work.

I need only mention the Local Spastics Committee who run their own excellent school for spastic children, the Cheltenham Branch of the Infantile Paralysis Fellowship, the Cripples' Aid Committee, the Muscular Dystrophy and Multiple Sclerosis Group, and the well-known and greatly appreciated work done by the Committee who arrange for the weekly swimming sessions for handicapped persons at Alstone Baths. The Cheshire Home in the town is doing wonderful work.

Sick room equipment is available on loan when required for patients being nursed at home. Large items, such as wheel chairs, etc., can be obtained from the Red Cross at a small charge.

Chiropody Service

The Cheltenham Old Peoples Association provide a Chiropody Service for the town

on the Council's behalf. The service is administered by a part-time clerk who is responsible for arranging appointments and where necessary transport together with payment of Chiropodists fees. There are seven chiropodists employed part-time in the service, five working from their own surgeries and two from the Chiropody Surgery situated at the rear of the Municipal Offices.

Sessions are held at this surgery every Wednesday and Friday mornings, the Chiropodist working on a pro-rata basis and also every other Monday afternoon, the Chiropodist in this case working on a sessional basis. The other five chiropodists are paid on a pro-rata basis. Greater use would, of course, be made of this surgery if more chiropodists holding the qualifications laid down by the Ministry were available.

The cost of this Service is paid for by the Gloucestershire County Council, the money being estimated for and paid through the Welfare and Health Committee of the Borough Council under their delegation duties.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:

Number of treatments at clinics and centres	...	...	...	2,239
Elderly	...	...	...	2,104
Physically Handicapped (including 84 for the Blind)	...	...	...	134
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	1
Domiciliary at Patient's own home	...	...	...	151
Number on Clinic and Centre Register 31st December, 1970	...	...	...	994
Domiciliary Register	...	...	...	1,059
Number on December 31st, 1970 waiting appointments	...	...	...	207

SECTION 29

Home Help Service

We never have enough home helps to meet all the demands on the Home Help Service. This is not due to lack of money but to a lack of suitable applicants for this work. However, if all requests for help cannot be met in full, no one in need is refused. Although there has been a slight fall in the number of cases dealt with during the year there has been a further increase in the number of old people requiring help, and the elderly make by far the biggest demand on the service. It is a tribute to a hard worked organiser and her staff and no less to the home helps themselves that only exceptionally do we get complaints about the amount of help we can give.

At the end of the year we were employing 90 home helps.

	Maternity	Chronic Sick	General Sickness	Old Age	Total
Families Helped	31	61	158	467	717

MENTAL HEALTH

This year has again been one of change for the Department, Mr. P.F. Davidson having left in February to take up a Senior appointment at Hillingdon.

We were for a time very depleted in staff, but in September Miss A.A. Mortimer, SRN, S.C.M., H.V., and Mr. C. Curtis, B.Sc.(Soc.), were appointed to fill the vacancies existing. Both officers have settled down well in the Department, and are already proving their worth.

Mental Illness

During the year Mental Welfare Officers were involved in 130 admissions to hospital, of which 121 were of a compulsory nature. New cases referred from various sources number 143, and the number of clients receiving aftercare support numbers 50.

As in the past, great support has been given to the Mental Welfare Officers and their clients by the Gloucestershire Association for Mental Health, in particular by those at the Nearly New Shop. Unfortunately during the latter part of the year this shop had a disastrous fire and was completely burnt out, but it is understood that they are hoping to obtain new premises in the near future, so that the very worthwhile work which they are involved in can continue. We are also indebted to the W.R.V.S. for the help that they have given to the Department.

Mentally Handicapped

The number of new referrals from the Education Department was 14. Those receiving care and guidance now number 160, of which some 35 are in full time employment. It must be stressed that it is not easy to find employment for the mentally handicapped, but on the whole local employers and the council do help where possible.

The Spa Social Club, still under the leadership of Mr. Brian Pugh, backed with full support from the North Gloucestershire Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, continues to provide a popular weekly meeting place for around 50 members who come from as far afield as Brockworth and Stow-on-the-Wold.

Perhaps the most significant event of the year was the move to bigger premises, which, with additional rooms, provides the opportunity to develop activities for small groups within the Club.

A party of members spent a week at Drakes Island Adventure Centre, Plymouth; included among the helpers was Mr. Malcolm Williams, Mental Welfare Officer. His colleague, Miss Mary Corin took a party for a week-end camp at Aberdovy, and a week-end visit was made to the Pwlldu Adventure Centre, near Abergavenny. To round off out of Club activities, yet another highly successful annual dinner was held in February at Gupshill Manor, Tewkesbury.

Thanks are again due to the volunteer helpers, drivers of the Society's mini-bus and the voluntary organisations whose members undertake each week to provide transport to and from the Club for members who would otherwise be unable to attend.

Interested visitors would be welcome at the Club on Wednesday evenings in St. Peter's Church Hall, Tewkesbury Road, Cheltenham.

Bettridge School

The former Eildon Junior Training Centre has now been designated as a school in anticipation of its transfer to the Education Committee on 1st April, 1971. It has appropriately been named after Alderman A.J. Bettridge who during his forty years as a member of the Borough Council, has been closely associated with the health and welfare services in the town and for most of this period was chairman of the Borough Health Committee. It is hoped that the new Bettridge School, which will replace the present premises, will open at Bournside during 1972.

The number of children attending the school is 110 but the new school will accommodate 120 including a special care unit where special facilities will be available for pupils who can benefit very little from formal teaching or training. The age range of pupils is from 3½ to 20 years but it is hoped to reduce the upper range to 16 years before the transfer to the Education Committee. This will depend on

availability of places at the Adult Training Centre. The number of teaching staff at the school including the Head Teacher is 11. In addition to formal training and teaching, Speech Therapy and Physiotherapy sessions are held each week.

The school is fortunate in having the support of a very enthusiastic and active association of parents and friends. In addition to the many benefits they have already conferred on the school they are now engaged in raising the sum of £13,000 to incorporate an indoor swimming pool in the new school building. The amount of money already raised has ensured that the pool will be completed.

Adult Training Centre

The year of 1970 has again been a successful year at the Centre. The amount and type of work done has again increased. This does prove that, given the correct type of sheltered work conditions, together with instructing staff who have the right temperament, ability and understanding, the mentally sub-normal adults do have some ability and that they are able to play quite a useful part in the community in which they live.

The Centre has now been functioning for seven years and one would hope that it has proved itself to be an establishment of real necessity and one of which the Local Authority can feel justly proud.

We have been able to place a further five trainees in work during the current year but, as the number on the waiting list for admission is far higher than vacancies occur, we are compelled to try and fit in further trainees at the Centre and, with the appointment of one new staff, converting the Domestic Room to a Workroom, we hope to be able to take up to 100 trainees in 1971. This will be the limit to the number of trainees that can be accommodated until the extensions are completed, this is hoped to be done in 1972-73.

With the implementation of the Local Government Social Services Act changes in the control of Adult Training Centres will take place and the Centre will pass from the control of Cheltenham Borough Council to that of the Gloucestershire County Council on 1st October, 1971. We must accept that this change is inevitable and, whilst the Health and Welfare Committee will be sorry to sever their connection with a successful enterprise which they have built up, I am sure that all the staff at the Adult Training Centre will continue to give their full support to their new controlling Authority.

The accommodation difficulties referred to in my report last year are becoming more acute, and the postponement of the extension to the year 1972-73 will inevitably lead to a build-up in the waiting list. The new Bettridge School will give little relief as it will be full on the day it opens, and it is now doubtful if the over 16's will be transferred to the Adult Training Centre before the Bettridge School is handed over to the Education Committee. This can only be done by deferring other applications for admission.

WELFARE SERVICES

Residential Accommodation

Mr. H.D. Nichols, Director of Social Services, has kindly supplied the following information concerning the number of Cheltenham old people in residential accommodation in the area, as at 31st December, 1970:—

<i>Home</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arle House	9	29	38
Sunnyside	14	27	41
Ellerslie	2	13	15

I also set out below details of Cheltenham elderly people accommodated elsewhere than in Homes in the Cheltenham area. It is not every applicant from Cheltenham area

who wishes to enter a Cheltenham Home and these residents are generally accommodated in areas of their choice, often where they can be visited by friends or relatives.

Other Homes

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Atherton Close	—	8	8
The Coombs	1	—	1
East Court	5	9	14
East View	1	2	3
Ferney Hill	1	2	3
Grevill House	13	16	29
Horsbere House	—	4	4
Newton House	—	1	1
Northleach Hospital	1	—	1
Orchard House	7	18	25
Puckrup Hall	2	9	11
Rigewood	1	4	5
Southfield	—	2	2
The Willows	4	1	5

My records also show that there are 19 men, 61 women and 2 married couples awaiting admission to County Homes from the Cheltenham area.

Mr. Nichols and his staff do their utmost to deal with this waiting list which varies little from year to year. There is an urgent need for more residential accommodation for elderly people who can no longer live alone at home, even with the help of the various community services. This can only be supplied when additional financial resources are made available. There is an equally urgent need for more hospital accommodation for the elderly chronic sick.

One hears too much about the "problem" of old people. There would be no problem if residential and hospital accommodation for the elderly was adequate for the community. There is a problem if an old person's admission to an old peoples home or chronic sick hospital is delayed to the point where rehabilitation and return to the community is literally a dying hope.

Temporary Accommodation

Under Section 21 (1)(b) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Local Authority has a duty to provide temporary accommodation "for persons who are in urgent need thereof, being need arising in circumstances which could not reasonably have been foreseen, or in such circumstances as the authority may in any particular case determine".

This type of accommodation is provided by the County Welfare Department at the hostel at Newent and in Cheltenham.

Welfare of Old People

Visiting of old people is undertaken by the Health Visitors and social workers, working in close contact with other voluntary and statutory agencies. A register is kept of all old people in the town visited for the first time and their needs ascertained and recorded for future reference. The Health Visitor advises and provides help where she can or makes arrangements for other help to be provided. In cases where residential accommodation is considered necessary, the case is referred

to the Area Welfare Officer, in Cheltenham.

We also work very closely with the Cheltenham Old People's Welfare Association who are also responsible for providing the Meals on Wheels and the Chiropody Service both very much appreciated by old people.

Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in need of Care and Protection
(*National Assistance Act, 1948, Sec. 47 and Amendment Act, October, 1951*)

One old person was compulsorily removed from his home during the year to hospital in his own interest. This is a measure which is only taken as a last resort when it becomes clear that the case is beyond the scope of the domiciliary services. Fortunately there are not many such cases. After admission, house and effects become the responsibility of the Area Welfare Officer, and the old person's interests are safeguarded. Regular reports are received from the hospital or old person's home with a view to discharge, but unfortunately when conditions ultimately make compulsory removal necessary, it is seldom that the old person is able to return home again unless there is a relative or friend willing to take over the care and responsibility.

Welfare of the Deaf

A total of 445 visits were made during the year to clients residing in the Borough, by the Senior Social Worker for the Deaf and a trainee Social Welfare Officer.

26 new cases were added to the register during the year, including 6 children.

The Swimming Club started last year has continued to thrive. Up to 35 deaf and hard of hearing children and their hearing siblings, plus parents enjoy the session reserved for the Club on a Tuesday evening. 7 pre-school and infant children are gaining confidence as well as enjoyment and older children benefit from the relaxation and sense of achievement. Improved integration of the deaf child into the family has been the major advantage, however, and the Club is grateful to the Baths' management for extending this service to them.

The Cheltenham Club for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing continued to meet fortnightly and although the Youth Section had to close younger members continue to meet within the Parent Club.

The Senior Social Worker continued to liaise with colleagues in other sections, Departments of Social Security and Employment, hospitals and General Practitioners, all of whom had referred clients for help with both social and hearing problems. 5 babies were screened during the year, but fortunately proved to have hearing within normal limits.

7 talks were given to various organisations, including Student Nurses, Nursery Nurses, Mother's Clubs and Old People's Clubs.

Welfare of the Blind

Throughout the year the number of registered blind persons has remained at approximately 175 and 45 partially sighted. Of the blind persons, 14 are working in open industry and three as Home Workers, the four children on the register are, one at Lickey Grange School for the Blind, one with triple handicaps at Eildon, one at sighted Nursery School, and the other spina bifida patient and totally blind attends the Day School at Battledown Hospital. The partially sighted children are all attending sighted schools at present.

Everyone on the register has been seen during the year by the Social Worker

according to need, i.e. the workers normally once or twice, others living alone and needing welfare visits or lessons or rehabilitation when first blind, are visited weekly or fortnightly while the need lasts then routine visits are made monthly or quarterly.

The fortnightly handcraft class is attended by about 16 regular members and the fortnightly social club has increased to 65 members. The cost of this is largely borne by the Gloucestershire County Association for the Blind. Throughout the year there have been the usual outings and parties and Christmas gifts, and we should like to take this opportunity to thank the Toc H, Inner Wheel, members of the Telephone Exchange and the loyal band of voluntary workers who attended the Social Club, for their valuable services and generosity.

Wireless sets, Talking Books and equipment have been supplied where needed.

Welfare of the Physically Handicapped

At the end of 1970, there were 500 physically handicapped persons on the Register.

Occupational Therapy:

Miss Warren (M.A.O.T.) continues to run the O.T. Centre at Whaddon Boys' Club in Dart Road, with the help of a part-time O.T. The Centre is open each Wednesday and some disabled people attend for a full day, while others can only manage a half-day. The Centre is very popular and numbers continue to increase, so that it runs to full capacity and there is usually a waiting list. The provision of a purpose built Centre which could operate 5 days a week is becoming an urgent necessity.

A domiciliary service is also provided and includes Adaptations to Homes and Aids to Daily Living. Instruction in various forms of Craftwork is also given by Miss Warren and the articles produced are marketed through the Physically Handicapped and Blind Shop in College Street, Gloucester.

British Red Cross Society Club

This Social Club continues to expand and fill a very real need. It meets fortnightly on Tuesday afternoon, at the Whaddon Boys' Club, under the leadership of Mrs. Conyers with several able Red Cross helpers. During the Summer months, outings are arranged and greatly enjoyed by all the Club members. Parties and shopping expeditions are also popular items on their programme. Some Club members enjoyed a week's holiday at Westwood Holiday Camp, part of the cost of the holiday being raised by the efforts of Club members.

Cheltenham Cripples Aids Association

Regular visiting of the more severely disabled people is carried on by this Committee which also provides many varied amenities not available through the Health Service. This valuable help given to Handicapped people in real need is much appreciated. During the Ambulance Driver's strike, help was given to get urgent cases to hospital for treatment.

The Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970

The Act highlights the needs of the disabled and as a result of recent publicity, many applications for help, particularly with the installation of telephones, have been received. Many of the sections of the Act are already being implemented and with increased financial support in 1971 improvements in the service will follow.

Proposed Sheltered Workshop

The completion of this project is now the responsibility of the Gloucestershire Social Services Committee. Presumably building will begin during 1971.

Meals on Wheels

This service has been operated successfully during the year in the capable hands of the Old Peoples Welfare Association providing a much needed and highly appreciated help for old people. The number of meals provided during the year was 16,437. (Previous year 15,016).

HEALTH EDUCATION

Ten years ago Cheltenham became responsible for the Health Education programme within the borough, and this was organised by the Health Department Staff. This report would be incomplete without paying tribute to the Superintendent Health Visitor, Miss E.M. Tatlow, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., lately retired, who did so much to promote this work.

The establishment of this department within the Health Service locally was due largely to her enthusiasm, vision and imaginative planning and her ability to gain the full support of all members of the Health Department Staff during these years.

Last year 338 talks were given to an approximate attendance of 6,023. The subjects on which talks were given, covered all aspects of personal and community health and embraced audiences of widely differing ages.

Pre-school children participated in talks on dental health, mothers attending ante-natal clinics and Child Health Centres heard talks on family health and personal relationships. Their contribution to the discussions pinpointed their need for support in dealing with situations within the family unit.

Youth groups and young people continued to receive instruction in specialised subjects to enable them to take part in such schemes as Duke of Edinburgh Award etc. Our elderly folk, through their Senior Citizen Clubs benefited by talks on such topics as diet - "Eating Well on a Pension", foot care and prevention of home accidents.

The programme of Health Education commenced in Secondary schools some years ago is continuing and is being extended. The Junior schools were also visited so that the pupils could learn about personal hygiene and the dangers of smoking. Students at local Colleges continue to receive help in selecting and borrowing suitable demonstration material for illustrating talks.

The Health Visitors have played a very active part in instructing other disciplines in the intricacies of their work, and have in turn attended refresher courses in various aspects of Community Health.

During the past year special emphasis has been given to projects encouraging Home Safety, the prevention of head infestation, the promotion of Rubella Immunisation and to inform about the dangers and spread of Venereal Disease.

The aim of Health Education is twofold, the active prevention of disease and the fostering of positive attitudes to the promotion of good health.

Health Education must do more than merely provide information, it must also try and influence people who may be a danger to themselves and others, and to teach

them to benefit from advice.

Proposed Annual Workshop
 The completion of this project is now the responsibility of the Department of Social Services Committee. It is hoped that the workshop will begin during 1971.

Meet on 17th
 The service has been operated successfully during the year in the care of the Old People Welfare Association providing a much needed and highly appreciated help for old people. The number of meals provided during the year was 18,433. Previous year 18,018.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Ten years ago Christensen became responsible for the Health Education programme within the borough, and this was organised by the Health Department Staff. It is now being organised by the Health Department Staff. The programme is being run by Miss E.M. Tallow, B.Sc., M.A., H.V., lately retired, who is responsible for the work in the area. The programme is being run by the Health Department Staff. The programme is being run by the Health Department Staff.

At the year 1968 there were given to an approximate attendance of 1,000. The subjects on which talks were given, covered all aspects of personal and community health and emphasized subjects of widely differing ages. The programme is being run by the Health Department Staff. The programme is being run by the Health Department Staff.

Youth groups and young people continued to receive instruction in general subjects to make them take part in such activities as Duke of Edinburgh Award etc. Our elderly folk through their Senior Citizen Club were kept by talks on such topics as diet, "Living Well on a Pension", foot care and prevention of home accidents. The programme is being run by the Health Department Staff. The programme is being run by the Health Department Staff.

The Health Education programme is continuing and is being expanded. The programme is being run by the Health Department Staff. The programme is being run by the Health Department Staff. The programme is being run by the Health Department Staff. The programme is being run by the Health Department Staff.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER 1970

To the Chairman and Members of the Special Services and General Purposes Sub-Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen

Changes in the routine medical inspection of school children, carried out in previous years are continuing. This year will see the last of the routine medical inspection with the exception of the school entry examination. Over the years, these inspections have been reduced and made more selective and now, the cooperation with head teachers and with their co-operation in the process of medical inspection and examination will be concentrated on those children who will benefit most. This will not only be those at risk of children with specific defects but will also result in a saving of staff time. The year improvement of the health of the school child outside of what is done in school will be a general medical care provided by the General Health Service. This includes the routine examination of every child by a school medical officer. This examination will continue as before.

SECTION III

The very encouraging results of measles vaccination were unfortunately not sustained due to a temporary shortage of vaccine in the previous year. This has now been remedied and renewed efforts have been made to encourage acceptance of the vaccine which in a few years could eliminate the disease. A great many measles infections disease is no longer a factor of significance in the health of our schoolchildren. It is still, however, a disease which causes serious complications.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Vaccination and health inspection of school children are very important and the results are very encouraging. The acceptance of vaccination against tuberculosis. There were again no cases of this disease among schoolchildren in the town during the year. With the introduction of head teachers part of the school is playing an increasing part in the school health service. Special attention is directed to current health. Many lectures and demonstrations have been given in the schools to appreciate and attentive audiences on a wide range of health subjects from smoking and drug control to venereal disease. The latter disease has recently shown a sharp increase throughout the country in young people between 18 and 20 years and in these formative days it is important that children should leave school with a knowledge of the dangers to which they may be exposed.

Dental inspection and treatment in the schools has increased and additional facilities have been made available for handicapped children. As the dental officer points out in his report, much more still remains to be done and an additional dental officer will be required if all children who require, are to receive treatment. The Committee will of course appreciate that we are not using the most effective and safe method available for the reduction of dental decay, namely the adjustment of the fluoride content of the water supply. We cannot therefore expect the favourable results already demonstrated in other areas.

I would like to thank once again the Chairman and Members of the Special Services and General Purposes Committee for their encouragement and support during the year, and also the Borough Education Officer, Head Teachers and their staff for their co-operation. My gratitude is also due to my own staff, medical, nursing, clerical and other employed in special branches of the school health service, for another year's loyal support.

T. O. R. D. LAWSON
School Medical Officer

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER 1970**

To the Chairman and Members of the Special Services and General Purposes Sub-Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Changes in the routine medical inspection of school children, referred to in previous reports, are continuing. Next year will see the last of the routine medical inspection with the exception of the school entry examination. Over the years, these inspections have been reduced and made more selective and now, after consultation with head teachers and with their co-operation in the process of selection, inspection and examination will be concentrated on those children who will benefit most. This will not only be more advantageous to children with specific defects but will also result in a saving of school time. The vast improvement of the health of the school-child compared with former years, coupled with the general medical cover provided by the National Health Service, has made the routine examination of every child largely superfluous. Dental inspection will continue as before.

The very encouraging results of measles vaccination were unfortunately not sustained, due to a temporary shortage of vaccine in the previous year, but this has now been remedied and renewed efforts have been made to encourage acceptance of the vaccine, which in a few years, could eliminate the disease. Apart from measles, infectious disease is no longer a factor of significance in the health of our schoolchildren.

Vaccination and immunisation programmes are being vigorously maintained and the results are very satisfactory. It is encouraging to note a further increase in the acceptance of vaccination against tuberculosis. There were again no cases of this disease among schoolchildren in the town during the year.

With the co-operation of head teachers health education is playing an increasing part in the school health service, special attention being directed to current hazards. Many lectures and demonstrations have been given in the schools to appreciative and attentive audiences on a wide range of health subjects from smoking and lung cancer to venereal disease. The latter disease has recently shown a sharp increase throughout the country in young people between 16 and 20 years and in these permissive days it is important that children should leave school with a knowledge of the dangers to which they may be exposed.

Dental inspection and treatment in the schools has increased and additional facilities have been made available for handicapped children. As the area dental officer points out in his report, much more still remains to be done and an additional dental officer will be required if all children who require it, are to receive treatment. The Committee will of course appreciate that we are not using the most effective and safe method available for the reduction of dental decay, namely the adjustment of the flouride content of the water supply. We cannot therefore expect the favourable results already demonstrable in other areas.

I would like to thank once again the Chairman and Members of the Special Services and General Purposes Committee for their encouragement and support during the year, and also the Borough Education Officer, Head Teachers and their staff for their co-operation. My gratitude is also due to my own staff, medical, nursing clerical and others employed in special branches of the school health service, for another year's loyal support.

T.O.P.D. LAWSON,
School Medical Officer.

School Medical Inspections

The routine medical inspections of school children have continued during 1970 and 3,737 children were examined throughout the year.

Children are examined:

- (a) on entry for the first time to a maintained school;
- (b) during the year in which they are 8 years old and
- (c) in the last year of their attendance at a secondary school.

Older pupils are examined before they leave school at the higher age groups in Pate's Grammar School for Girls, the Boy's Grammar School and the Technical High School.

As a result of these inspections, 406 pupils were found to have defective vision (excluding squint) and where necessary referred to the Eye Specialist. A further 264 children were found to be suffering from other defects or diseases requiring treatment, and the necessary action was taken in all cases. The number of defects requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment was 1,497 and the children concerned were kept under special observation during the year. This latter group, of course, includes very many minor defects which may be remedied spontaneously and never require treatment. They are kept under observation merely as a precautionary measure. This is, of course, the main purpose of the routine medical inspections, to prevent the minor defect becoming a major one.

The school population at the end of 1970 was 13,157 and every child has an up-to-date school medical record.

Special School Medical Inspection

These inspections cover children examined other than at a routine medical inspection for some special reason. During 1970, 39 children were examined at these inspections, and the appropriate action taken.

Re-Inspections

Re-inspections have been held each term in all schools in the Borough when children who had previously been noted at routine or special medical inspections to be in need of further observation and advise, were seen by the School Medical Officers.

During 1970, 301 children were examined at these inspections.

PART I

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(Including Special Schools)**

TABLE A. Periodic Medical Inspections

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of pupils who have received a full medical examination	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED		No. of pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		for defective vision (excluding squint)	for any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1966 and later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1965	739	738	1	—	20	70	86
1964	499	499	—	—	9	29	34
1963	37	37	—	—	3	3	6
1962	1106	1105	1	—	132	84	192
1961	100	100	—	—	11	3	13
1960	37	37	—	—	3	3	5
1959	33	33	—	—	3	1	4
1958	123	123	—	—	17	6	22
1957	57	57	—	—	12	1	14
1956	643	643	—	—	93	41	122
1955 and earlier	363	363	—	—	103	23	118
TOTAL	3737	3735	2	—	406	264	616

Column (3) total as a percentage of column (2) total 99.95%]
 Column (4) total as a percentage of column (2) total .05%] To two places of decimals.

TABLE B. Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	39
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	<u>301</u>
			Total	...	<u>340</u>

TABLE C. Infestation with Vermin

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	25,824
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...	334
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944)	...	...	210
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act, 1944)...	...	...	—

PART II

Defects found by Periodic and Special Medical Inspections during the year

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease		Periodic Inspections				Special Inspection
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin	T	2	7	4	13	—
		O	44	24	44	112	2
5	Eyes - a. Vision	T	33	195	178	406	6
		O	72	54	177	303	1
	b. Squint	T	44	10	25	79	—
		O	17	1	3	21	2
	c. Other	T	6	3	6	15	1
		O	10	21	9	40	—
6	Ears - a. Hearing	T	5	4	6	15	3
		O	55	6	40	101	10
	b. Otitis Media	T	2	1	4	7	—
		O	22	1	10	33	—
	c. Other	T	3	1	1	5	1
		O	6	2	10	18	—
7	Nose and Throat	T	8	1	7	16	2
		O	80	14	40	134	2
8	Speech	T	6	1	4	11	—
		O	31	—	10	41	—
9	Lymphatic Glands	T	—	1	—	1	—
		O	6	—	2	8	—
10	Heart	T	2	—	—	2	—
		O	20	8	18	46	1
11	Lungs	T	—	—	1	1	—
		O	50	19	48	117	1

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease		Periodic Inspections				Special Inspection
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
12	Developmental - a. Hernia	T	2	—	—	2	—
		O	5	—	2	7	—
	b. Other	T	4	3	7	14	—
		O	106	10	89	205	—
13	Orthopaedic - a. Posture	T	—	9	2	11	—
		O	6	19	17	42	—
	b. Feet	T	11	1	6	18	—
		O	18	10	11	39	—
	c. Other	T	7	8	6	21	—
		O	22	24	21	67	—
14	Nervous System - Epilepsy	T	2	2	3	7	—
		O	2	2	2	6	1
	b. Other	T	—	—	—	—	2
		O	1	4	11	16	2
15	Psychological - a. Development	T	—	1	3	4	—
		O	3	1	11	15	—
	b. Stability	T	2	2	15	19	1
		O	40	6	42	88	2
16	Abdomen	T	—	7	6	13	—
		O	13	4	7	24	—
17	Other	T	2	2	1	5	—
		O	5	1	5	11	1

(T) = Treatment (O) = Observation

PART III

**Treatment of Pupils attending maintained Primary and Secondary Schools
(Including Special Schools)**

TABLE A. Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

Number of cases known to have been dealt with.

External and other, excluding errors or refraction and squint ...	15
Errors of refraction (including squint) ...	Not available
Total ...	<u>15</u>

Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed 249

TABLE B. Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

Number of cases known to have been dealt with.

Received operative treatment:	
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	55
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	386
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	32
Received other forms of treatment ...	<u>154</u>
Total ...	<u>627</u>

Total number of pupils still on the register of schools at 31st December 1970 known to have been provided with hearing aids:-

(a) during the calendar year 1970	...	...	...	...	5
(b) in previous years	...	...	...	...	29

TABLE C. Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

		<i>Number of pupils known to have been treated.</i>
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments		801
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects		—
	Total	801

TABLE D. Diseases of the Skin (excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table C of Part I)

		<i>Number of pupils known to have been treated.</i>
Ringworm (a) Scalp	...	—
(b) Body	...	—
Scabies	...	29
Impetigo	...	15
Other Skin diseases	...	7
	Total	51

TABLE E. Child Guidance Treatment

		<i>Number of pupils known to have been treated.</i>
Pupils treated at Child Guidance clinics	...	252

TABLE F. Speech Therapy

		<i>Number of pupils known to have been treated.</i>
Pupils treated by speech therapists	...	221

TABLE G. Other Treatment Given

		<i>Number of pupils known to have been treated.</i>
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	...	991
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	...	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	...	716
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above:-		
Ultra Violet Light Treatment	...	40
Chest	...	25
Anaemia	...	4
Debility	...	1
	Total (a) — (d)	1,777

The foregoing tables show that the incidence of defects is not high, nor should it be, if the service functions efficiently year by year.

Minor Ailments Clinics

The clinic is open on Monday and Friday afternoons for children suffering from minor injuries such as sprains and abrasions or other ailments, such as boils, warts and athlete's foot. Treatment is carried out by a School Nurse or Health Visitor under the supervision of a School Doctor. During the school holidays minor ailments clinics continue to be held on the usual days.

During term time additional clinics are held weekly at Whaddon, Oakley, Elmfield and St. Paul's Schools.

Audiometry

The policy of testing the hearing of all school children who have reached the age of six years has continued in the Borough throughout the year. Testing is carried out by a qualified audiometrician using a portable audiometer and, when necessary, cases are followed up, being referred to their family doctors or to hospital as required.

An audiometry clinic is held at the School Clinic during each school holiday when the children are seen by the Audiometrician and the School Medical Officer. Children may be referred to this clinic by teachers, general practitioners, or the School Doctors if a hearing loss is suspected. Details of 1,566 audiometric examinations carried out in Cheltenham schools during the years, are shown as follows:—

Routine Tests

Number Tested	...	...	1,142
Number Failed	...	...	79
Referred to Specialist	...	...	11

Special Cases and Re-tests

Number Tested	...	...	424
Number Failed	...	...	123
Referred to Specialist	...	...	37
Schools Visited	...	...	22
Clinics held at School Medical Clinic			8

I am greatly indebted to Mr. G.N. Barker, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.L.O., Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, Cheltenham General Hospital, for his co-operation in the examination and treatment of cases referred to him by our School Medical Officers.

PART IV

Dental Inspection and Treatment Carried out by the Authority

Staff Changes

Dental Auxiliary, Miss Fahey, left at the end of January. Her place was taken by Miss G. Laister who transferred from the County and commenced in February.

Dental Surgery Assistant

Miss B. King was appointed in February. Mrs. M. Kinghorn has resigned and will be leaving in January, 1971. Her place will be taken by Miss M. Smith.

Dental Health Education

Mr. Stone has given talks to P.T.A.'s, Round Table, Ladies Circle, Young Wives Groups and other organisations. He has also spoken to the Biology Society of Cheltenham Grammar School and the Vth and VIth forms of Pates Grammar School.

Dental Health Education in Schools

All the other primary and secondary schools were offered talks, film shows, leaflets, posters, etc. Twelve replies were received from primary schools and one from secondary schools. Both of the special schools had talks. The primary schools who replied all requested literature and seemed to prefer talks to films. At the secondary school a film was shown and a talk given.

Inspection and Treatment

In 1969 we inspected a total of 9,918 children, a slightly inflated figure as two very large schools were inspected just before Christmas. The figures for 1970 not surprisingly show a slight drop to 8,946. Assuming the average for the two years to be around 9,500 we see that each year 3,500 children were not inspected (school population 12,800 - 13,000). The average rate of those requiring and accepting treatment is 1:3 of those inspected, which leaves us with a total each year of about 1,000 children who would have been treated, had they been examined.

In previous years our inability to examine all our schools was affected by a large back-log of work coupled with frequent staff shortages and changes at dental officer level. We have now been fully staffed without change for two years. Our treatment sessions have increased by 6.0% since 1969 whereas the amount of work, using as a basis the total number of fillings done, had increased by over 13%. The number inspected has dropped but the percentage acceptance has risen from 47% in 1969 to 61% in 1970 and it is now quite obvious that an increase in staff of one dental officer is fully justified. The earliest that this could take place would be at the start of the financial year 1972-3 and it is greatly to be hoped that this proposal will receive favourable consideration.

Mobile Dental Clinics are now almost exclusively used at large infant and junior schools. As a result more of these children are receiving treatment and, of course, the work-load at these schools, most of which have previously been treated at fixed clinics, is correspondingly higher. Using a Mobile Clinic at schools during term-time necessarily means involving teaching and secretarial staff at the schools and I would very much like to thank the head teachers of the schools involved and their staff for the help and co-operation they have given us.

Dental Treatment for Handicapped Children

Towards the end of 1969 and during 1970 we have been providing not only extractions but also full courses of treatment in one visit under general anaesthetics. This is a new service in Cheltenham and is one of the few in the Country. It was started to help us cope with mentally handicapped and spastic children who were unable to co-operate and whose treatment was therefore restricted to emergency extractions. With the purchase of our new general anaesthetic apparatus we have been able to provide a full course of dental treatment, fillings and extractions in one visit. The quality of the work done was found to be vastly higher than that which could be done normally and the amount of work per session is also much greater. The anaesthetics are administered by a consultant anaesthetist. In the past the Junior Training Centre (now the Bettridge School) was inspected about once every five years, and any children who could not be treated were referred to the General Hospital. Since the introduction of this service they have been inspected twice within twelve months and it is hoped that this will be continued.

The next natural step was to extend this treatment to children at other schools who were too nervous to accept treatment. One can, of course, gain the confidence of most of these children but only by spending an inordinately long time spread over many appointments. In many cases the urgency of their treatment made this delay unacceptable. It has been found that once the short term problem of the relief of pain and conservation of such teeth, as were necessary, had been solved then the long term problem of gaining their confidence and acceptance of minor dental procedures could

be tackled at leisure.

Our profound thanks are due to Doctor L.V. Martin, M.B., B.S., F.F.A.R.C.S., our anaesthetist, and to the Mental Welfare Officers who have co-operated with us in this. I would also like to thank the other members of the dental staff for all their hard work during the year.

Figures relating to inspections and work carried out during 1970 are as follows:—

1. Inspections and Sessions

First inspection of year at school	...	...	...	7,746
First inspection of year at clinic	...	...	...	1,200
			Total	8,946
Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	6,005
Number accepting treatment	...	...	...	3,685
Number re-inspected at Clinic	...	...	...	433
Number of pupils treated	...	...	...	3,089
Number of courses of treatment	...	...	...	3,457
Sessions devoted to treatment	...	...	...	1,497
Sessions devoted to inspections	...	...	...	119
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	...	...	...	26

2. Attendances and Treatment

First Visit	...	...	...	...	3,089
Subsequent Visits	...	...	...	...	4,312
Total Visits	...	...	...	...	7,401
Additional Courses of Treatment Commenced	...	...	...	...	368
Fillings in Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	6,352
Fillings in Deciduous Teeth	...	...	...	...	2,466
Permanent Teeth Filled	...	...	...	...	4,742
Deciduous Teeth Filled	...	...	...	...	1,982
Permanent Teeth Extracted (Caries/ortho)	...	...	...	...	323/196
Deciduous Teeth Extracted	...	...	...	...	1,842
General Anaesthetics - Dental	...	...	...	...	348
General Anaesthetics - Medical	...	...	...	...	531
Emergencies	...	...	...	...	279
Number of Pupils X-rayed	...	...	...	...	359
Prophylaxis	...	...	...	...	334
Teeth otherwise conserved	...	...	...	...	77
Number of Teeth Root Filled	...	...	...	...	25
Inlays	...	...	...	...	4
Crowns	...	...	...	...	16
Courses of Treatment Completed	...	...	...	...	2,793

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

As already stated, the impact of the common infectious diseases on the health of the school children is almost negligible as the following figures show:—

<i>Measles</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Poliomyelitis Paralytic Non-paralytic</i>	<i>Infective Jaundice</i>
282	—	6	—	—	—

After the new measles vaccine has brought this disease under control it will no longer be necessary to provide a statistical table on the incidence of notifiable infectious disease among school children in the town. Many other infectious diseases have long since been omitted from the above statistics. This is a striking demonstration of the success of one aspect of the preventive medical services over the last half century.

Tuberculosis

There were no notifications of tuberculosis among school children during the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination

Vaccination against tuberculosis is now well accepted by parents in Cheltenham. The figures given below show an acceptance rate of 85.8% an appreciable increase on last year's figure (78.3%).

No. of Schools	Invited	Accepted	Tuberculin Tested	No. Positive	No. Negative	Positive	Vaccinated
12	1003	998	784	68	716	9.4%	716

SPEECH THERAPY

The work of this department has continued as in other years. Regular sessions are held at the School Clinic and in various schools including Special Schools. Pre-School Assessment and Consultative Sessions are held.

Miss G. Ogden started work for two sessions per week in September, replacing Miss C. Newlove who left in July, 1969.

Figures relating to the work carried out are as follows:—

New cases Accepted for Treatment	...	...	...	89
Total Number of Consultations	...	...	...	324
Total Number Discharged	...	...	...	67
Number of Pupils who received treatment during 1970	...	...	...	221
Total Number of Cases on Register at 31st December, 1970	...	...	...
Pre School	...	...	...	26
School	...	...	...	166

Physiotherapy

There are three physiotherapy sessions held per week at the School Clinic. Children are referred by the School Medical Officer from the routine school medical inspections, from minor ailment clinics, general practitioners and the General Hospital.

Treatment consists of graduated exercises, infra-red, ultra-violet light for a variety of complaints, anomalies and deformities, e.g. postural disorders of the hips, knees, feet (i.e. pes planus with valgus ankles, genu valgum etc.) scoliosis, lordosis, kyphosis and postural defects of the spine, asthma and similar complaints. The average number of patients seen per week is thirty.

Recuperative Holidays

We are indebted to the Cheltenham Rotary Club for generously providing a free fortnight's holiday for Cheltenham schoolboys at Weston-super-Mare.

The Rotary Club has been providing these holidays since 1928, originally for 4 boys per month throughout the year, but this number has been reduced in recent years because of the continuing increase in health and social conditions in the area with less demand and need for such holidays. Part of the Cheltenham allocation was transferred to a city club although school-boys selected by our school doctors and school nurses, continue to take advantage of this facility.

Child Guidance Clinic

The Child Guidance Clinic continues to provide a service for which there is no lessening of demand. The number of children for whom treatment is requested by parents, doctors and teachers, increases every year. Dr. P.R. Doherty with his staff of psychologists and psychiatric social workers are always working at capacity both at the clinic and in the schools, to cope with the waiting list. I am very grateful to him for his co-operation and the effort he makes to see children as soon as possible.

Enuresis Clinic

The Enuresis Clinic continues to provide a most useful and much appreciated

service for children subject to this distressing complaint. Many requests for the treatment of children are received from family doctors. Considerable success has been achieved and any children requiring further investigation are referred to Mr. P. Boreham, F.R.C.S., at the General Hospital with the approval of the family doctor.

A summary of the work carried out during the year is as follows:—

Clinics held	...	...	...	...	30
New cases seen	...	...	...	...	63
Consultations	...	...	...	...	199
Cases closed	...	...	...	...	76
Cases still under treatment	...	...	...	...	22

The following table shows a breakdown of the "cases Closed".

<i>Cured</i>	<i>Improved</i>	<i>No Improvement</i>	<i>Total</i>
55	13	8*	76

*Includes three children who were unable to manage the alarm unit and one who was referred to the Child Guidance Clinic.

Employment of Children and Young Persons

During the year 99 examinations were carried out as to fitness for school children to be employed before or after school hours and the necessary certificate was granted in all such cases. The standard of fitness among Cheltenham school children is such that the refusal to issue a certificate of fitness is exceptional.

These children are kept under medical observation and there has never been any evidence that the part-time employment has been in any way detrimental to their physical or mental welfare.

All children leaving school are examined and advised in the light of their known medical histories as to any type of work for which they may have been found to be physically unsuitable and good liaison has been maintained with the Youth Employment Officer in this respect.

Handicapped Children

In accordance with the requirements of the Handicapped Pupils and Special Schools Regulations, 1959, 129 pupils have been examined or re-examined during 1970 for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they are suffering from a disability of the mind or body, and if the disability is such as to fall within a category requiring special educational treatment as prescribed by the Regulations. Of the pupils examined during 1970 the following recommendations were made:—

To attend Day Special School	...	...	...	57
To attend Residential School	...	...	...	11
Unsuitable for education at school	...	...	...	5
Requiring special education in an ordinary school	...	...	...	37
To be reviewed	...	...	...	19

The results of these examinations which were carried out by our medical staff, who are specially qualified for the purpose, are where necessary, brought before the Special Services and General Purposes Sub-Committee with an appropriate recommendation. They also include the examination of school children referred to the Child Guidance Clinic with the recommendation of the Medical Director, as also children admitted to the Sandford School for Maladjusted Pupils who are selected by a panel including the Medical Director, the Education Officer, the Medical Officer of Health and an Educational Psychologist.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF CHELTENHAM
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed extension of the water supply to the site of the former site of the late Mr. J. H. ...
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
The Mayor

...the general public are becoming aware of the danger of pollution
...the necessity for vigorous and sustained action if we are to
...the great danger of industrial
...the air water and our food ...
...The Housing Act, 1957, gave a much needed impetus to preserving the existing
...older houses improvement grants gave for the first time a contribution towards the
...region of properties as distinct from the improvements without any restriction on
...the sale or letting. This is of particular benefit to Christians with its heritage of
...large Regency houses often requiring to be properly converted into flats. The Council
...have resisted giving grants for bed sitting room accommodation and conversions into
...flats must comprise at least a single bedroom and separate bathroom, together
...with the necessary ancillary amenities. In 1957 the number of applications
...submitted for improvement grants was 214, 118 the amount of grant
...authorised being £25,402. Also some 22 applications for conversions were issued under
...Part III of the Act, covering grants for the conversion of houses into flats.

SECTION IV

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

The Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector ...
...the duties in connection with improvement grants and public health ...
...The Department is responsible for the main statutory duties imposed by the
...Housing Act and during the year, 54 grants were the subject of clearing orders.
...The Council's Chief Public Health Inspector during the year since 1955
...to 1955, when he was ...

Report of Chief Public Health Inspector
and Manager of the Public Abattoir

It is singularly unfortunate that the ...
...about pressure for the ...
...was raised and the ...
...years ago we were informed that ...
...and the production was more than adequate to make good the run-down in ...
...cows, but this unfortunately proved not to be the case.
...It has been possible, by means of constant pressure and the co-operation of local
...industries, to almost completely eliminate the industrial smoke pollution in the
...town. An examination, however, of the building, windows and pavement sootling
...the main traffic arteries through the centre of the town, demonstrates only too
...clearly the amount of pollution produced at low level which is caused by a
...continual build-up of heavy traffic.
...The fat rendering plant of A. H. Taylor's Ltd., continued to cause much concern.
...A new scrubber to deal with the effluent was installed and it is to be hoped that
...this will effect a considerable reduction in the smell nuisance.
...The Council's Consultant, Dr. W. Preston, unfortunately died in February and
...Mr. F. A. Jackson, O.B.E., F.R.I.C., Chemical Engineer, was appointed to
...succeed him.
...Mr. Hullah, the Specialist Meat Inspector, continued to deal with the many and
...varied problems at the Public Abattoir. The throughput increased over the previous

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF CHELTENHAM

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that I present my report on the work carried out in the Department during 1970 and I should like to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Welfare Committee and other Committees of the Council for their continued support.

European Conservation Year had the advantage of stimulating a greater interest in the environment. The general public are becoming aware of the dangers of pollution and contamination and the necessity for vigorous and sustained action if we are to overcome the results of our industrialisation and the great dangers of indiscriminate use of long-lasting insecticides and many other contaminants that find their way into the air, water and our food.

The Housing Act, 1969, gave a much needed impetus to preserving the existing older houses; Improvement Grants gave for the first time a contribution towards the repair of properties as distinct from the improvements, without any restrictions on the sale or letting. This is of particular benefit to Cheltenham with its heritage of large Regency houses often requiring to be properly converted into flats. The Council have resisted giving grants for bed-sitting room accommodation and conversions into flats must comprise at least a separate living room and separate bedroom, together with the necessary ancillary amenities. At the end of the year the number of applications received totalled 185, of which 131 were approved; the estimated total cost of works involved in Improvement Grants was £144,114, the amount of grant authorised being £55,402. Also, some 22 Qualification Certificates were issued under Part III of the Act, converting controlled to regulated tenancies.

The Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Buck, took over the duties in connection with Improvement Grants and Qualification Certificates, thus utilising their specialist experience in this sphere to advantage.

The Department is responsible for the main statutory duties required by the Housing Acts and, during the year, 54 premises were the subject of Closing, Demolition Orders and Certificates of Unfitness, bringing the total dealt with since 1955 to 952.

It is singularly unfortunate that the shortage of solid smokeless fuels brought about pressure for the suspension of the Borough's Smoke Control Areas, but this was resisted and the winter passed without having to suspend the Orders. Only two years ago we were informed that demands for solid smokeless fuels could be met and the production was more than adequate to make good the run-down in gas coke, but this unfortunately proved not to be the case.

It has been possible, by means of constant pressure and the co-operation of local industries, to almost completely eliminate the industrial smoke pollution in the town. An examination, however, of the buildings, windows and pavements abutting the main traffic arteries through the centre of the town, demonstrates only too clearly the amount of pollution produced at low level which is caused by a continual build-up of heavy traffic.

The fat rendering plant of A.H. Taylor's Ltd., continued to cause much concern. A new scrubber to deal with the effluent was installed and it is to be hoped that this will effect a considerable reduction in the smell nuisance.

The Council's Consultant, Dr. W. Preston, unfortunately died in February and Mr. F.A. Jackman, O.B.E., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., Chemical Engineer, was appointed to succeed him.

Mr. Hullah, the Specialist Meat Inspector, continued to deal with the many and varied problems at the Public Abattoir. The throughput increased over the previous

year by 1,706 to 32,106, and a total of 124 T.T. Reactors were dealt with on behalf of the Ministry. Of these 43.5% were found to have localised lesions of tuberculosis. The number of pigs affected with tuberculosis was 0.1% of the total animals inspected and no cattle other than the T.T. reactors were found to be affected with the disease. Under the brucellosis scheme, which is still a voluntary one, some 51 animals were slaughtered as compared with 21 in 1969. 0.13% of the total cattle inspected were submitted to treatment by refrigeration owing to the presence of *Cysticercus bovis*.

The franchise Market continued to be very popular, the income from stalls rising to £3,639, which, together with the rents from the various buildings leased to firms on the Market premises, reached a total of £6,839 for the year.

1,694 visits were made to registered premises under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, compared with 803 in the previous year. 25 more offices were registered and persons employed in offices rose by 168 to 5,002. The total number of persons employed in registered premises reached a total of 11,062, an increase of 73. 29 accidents were investigated, two of which involved employees in a new catering establishment.

The temperature in some of the larger shops is often excessive and it is felt that there should be a maximum temperature as well as a minimum, together with appropriate air changes.

One shop in the town was fined a total of £100 plus costs for contraventions against the Sunday Trading provisions of the Shops Act, 1950.

In the field of food hygiene 3,796 visits were made under the Food and Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations. Some 76 complaints were received regarding foreign bodies or mould in food, 10 of which were reported to the Health and Welfare Committee, who resolved that warning letters be sent in each case.

238 visits were made to investigate complaints regarding noise and there is no doubt that the majority of the public do resent the continued increase in noise that intrudes into their work and home. Most of the complaints relate to developing factories situated in close proximity to houses, which is often aggravated by night-work or by a change of usage within the factory involving additional or heavier machinery.

The Pests Officer continued to deal with the elimination of pests in the Borough, which included the treatment of 379 wasps' nests as well as a variety of other insect pests. Sewer maintenance treatments of 2,048 manholes in the Borough were also undertaken.

Lectures on environmental hygiene have been given to Student Nurses, Health Visitor Students, young members of St. John's Ambulance Brigade, the staff of a catering firm and various other organisations.

I should like to thank all the Inspectors and the staff for their contribution to the work that is summarised in the following pages.

J.F. URSELL,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S STAFF
1970**

TECHNICAL

Deputy Chief Inspector (Also Specialising in Improvement Grants)	A.L. Jones, M.A.P.H.I., San.Science R.S.H. *+
Specialist Inspectors (Improvement Grants) (Food and Drugs) (Housing)	G.J.C. Buck, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. *+ A.H. Carling, M.A.P.H.I. *+ R.G. Webb, M.A.P.H.I., San.Science R.S.H. *+‡
(Offices, Shops and Railway Premises) (General Duties)	A. Taylor, M.A.P.H.I. *+ A. Hargreaves, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. *+
Pupil	R.D. Merrett

ABATTOIR

Meat Inspector/Superintendent	R. Hullah, M.Inst.M., M.A.P.H.I. *+
Deputy Superintendent	B.R. Fisher
Assistant	A. Edwards
Handyman	S.C. Wearing A.F. Hawtin

- * Certified Meat and Food Inspector
- + Public Health Inspector's Certificate
- ‡ Smoke Inspector's Certificate

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Assistant Disinfection Officer	J.W. Quarterman
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RODENT CONTROL

Pests Officer	B.G. Davies
Rodent Operator	R.T. Harvey

CLERICAL

Senior Clerk	D.Y. Harrison (Resigned October) M.A. Barlow (Appointed November)
Secretary	Miss M.E.J. Edden
Clerical Assistant	Miss E.M. Oliver
Shorthand/Typist	Mrs. J.M. Parkes (Resigned October)
Junior Clerk	Miss L. Taylor

SUMMARY OF VISITS 1970

TABLE I

1. Public Health

Water Supply	68
Drainage	1,674
Stables and Piggeries	5
Common Lodging House	38
Houses Let in Lodgings	3
Caravan Sites	21
Public Conveniences	13
Theatres	1
Refuse Collection	60
Smoke Observations	4
Clean Air Act	189
Marine Store Dealers	1
Rodent and Pest Control	75
Houses inspected under Public Health Act	699
Re-visits	325
Rag Flock Premises	5
Hairdressers' Shops	110
Enquiries following Infectious Disease	14
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease visits	12
Interviews	1,369
Noise Nuisance	238
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	550
	<u>5,474</u>

TABLE II

2. Housing

Number of houses inspected under Housing Act	842
Re-visits	1,579
Overcrowding - Number of houses inspected	88
Re-visits	2
Verminous Dwellings inspected	9
Improvement Grants	1,470
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	562
	<u>4,552</u>

TABLE III

3. Food Hygiene

Abattoir (Additional visits by Inspectors) ...	115
Other premises - meat inspection ...	172
Butchers' Shops ...	472
Fishmongers and Poulterers ...	40
Grocers' Shops ...	338
Greengrocers and Fruiterers ...	70
Licensed Premises ...	206
Dairies and Milk Shops ...	73
Ice-Cream Premises ...	96
Confectioners ...	20
School Canteens ...	71
Food Preparing Premises ...	486
Restaurant and Hotel Kitchens ...	278
Market Stalls ...	118
Street Vendors and Food Delivery Vehicles ...	45
Food Inspection and Condemnation ...	277
Milk, Bacteriological Samples ...	28
Food and Drugs Samples ...	181
Offensive Trades ...	22
Fried Fish Shops ...	28
Bakehouses ...	37
Miscellaneous Visits in connection with Food ...	412
Removal of unsound Food ...	211
	<u>3,796</u>

TABLE IV

4. Offices, Shops and Factories

Factories ...	63
Outworkers ...	16
Offices and Shops ...	1,694
	<u>1,773</u>

TABLE V

5. Disinfection and Disinfestation

Disinfection:

Premises fumigated ...	7
Infectious articles disinfected ...	37
Other articles disinfected ...	55

Disinfestation:

Premises treated ...	34
Articles treated ...	30

Destruction of Mattresses, etc.:

Articles destroyed ...	11
Other visits ...	598

772

TABLE VI

6. Rodent Control

Rats and Mice:

Number of visits for inspection	...	...	...	...	1,222
Number of visits for treatment	...	...	...	...	2,484

Other Pests:

Number of visits for inspection	...	...	...	...	386
Number of visits for treatment	...	...	...	...	1,102
					<u>5,194</u>

TABLE VII

7. Other Visits

Shops Act - Hours of Trading	...	...	...	...	920
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	60
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	41
Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	...	...	5
					<u>1,026</u>

Total of Tables I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII 22,587

NOTICES SERVED

	<i>Informal Notices</i>		<i>Formal Notices</i>	
	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied</i>	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied</i>
Public Health Act, 1936	147	128	12	13
Gloucestershire County Council Act 1956	—	1	—	—
Housing Acts	6	6	1	—
Factories Act 1961	2	2	—	—
	<u>155</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>

In addition, letters concerning offences and contraventions noted during inspections carried out under the following Act and Regulations were sent:—

Noise Abatement Act 1960	...	...	...	...	2
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960	...	...	...	...	58
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963	...	...	...	...	94
Licensing Act 1961	...	...	...	...	1
Shops Act 1950	...	...	...	...	1
Clean Air Act 1956	...	...	...	...	1

INFORMATION IN REGARD TO LAND CHARGES

Requests for information under the Land Charges Act were received and dealt with during the year in respect of 2,143 official searches.

**PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF
THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961**

PART I OF THE ACT

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Numbers of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	27	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	366	57	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' Premises)	10	3	—	—
Total	403	63	2	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (s. 1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (s.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (s.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (s.4)	1	1	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (s.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (s.7)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	2	—	1	—

**PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK
(Sections 133 and 134)**

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel (Making etc)	16	—	—	—	—	—

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Report for 1970 as submitted to H.M. Inspector of Factories,
Department of Employment and Productivity

The Department was reorganised during the year and the enforcement of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act is now the responsibility of one Specialist Inspector.

The statistics as required by the Department of Employment and Productivity are set out in the table, from which it will be seen that the number of visits to registered premises totalled 1,694, as against 803 in the previous year. The total number of offices registered is 25 more than in 1969 and, in connection with persons employed at registered premises, the number in offices has risen by some 168 to 5,500. The number of employees in wholesale departments and warehouses has increased by 57, giving a total of 4,615 males and 6,447 females, a total of 11,062 persons in all.

The re-inspections of all premises registered has commenced and it is hoped that these will be completed during the following year. Whilst initially the emphasis was on the provision of facilities, their maintenance is at present the prime cause for concern. With the natural decline in the level of publicity given to the Act since its introduction in 1964, it is found that many new occupiers and employers are not aware of their responsibilities.

A total of 1,175 premises have now been registered with this authority.

Only one lift was notified as requiring attention under the Hoists and Lifts Regulations 1968, and a new cable was fitted within the required period. The requirement that related to hand-operated lifts has presented certain problems, particularly in relation to premises where the gateways are situated in the sales areas of the shops. The main problem in these cases has been to guard against interference with the operating ropes by members of the public.

The reaction of some occupiers when verbally reminded of their responsibility to notify accidents would suggest that many are still not aware of the requirements relating to accidents. Late notifications have been a feature, but reminders have been sent in each case and it is hoped that these will produce the desired effect.

29 accidents were notified during the year, two of which involved employees of a new catering establishment who sustained serious injuries due to slipping on the kitchen floor. It was found that, whilst the floor was new and of sound construction, condensation and grease from the cooking processes made the floor extremely slippery. The management agreed to experiment with an inert absorbent floor compound which absorbed the majority of the grease and water and, to date, no further accidents have occurred. It is perhaps surprising to find that a number of these accidents occur in new premises. This would appear to be due to the combination of unfamiliar surroundings and new routines.

The Act has now been in force for some 7 years and covers a multiplicity of premises ranging from small boutiques to large multiple stores. In the latter, whilst the heating is, if anything, excessive, the ventilation often leaves much to be desired and, at times, one feels that, as there is a minimum temperature of 60.8°F (16°C) there should also be a maximum temperature. This would greatly reduce the number of complaints of excessive heat made by assistants working particularly in ill-ventilated sections of shops and over brilliantly lit counters.

Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of Premises Registered during the year	No. of Registered premises at end of year	No. of Registered Premises Receiving General Inspection during the year
Offices	72	465	83
Retail Shops	44	575	93
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	5	52	4
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	82	—
Fuel Storage depots	—	1	—
TOTALS	121	1,175	180

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to Registered Premises:
1,694

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>Number of Persons Employed</i>
Offices	5,002
Retail Shops	4,421
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	660
Catering Establishments open to the public	897
Canteens	70
Fuel Storage Depots	12
Total	11,062
Total Males	4,615
Total Females	6,447

Reported Accidents

Workplace	Number Reported		Total No. Investigated	Action Recommended			
	Fatal	Non-Fatal		Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No Action
Offices	—	4	4	—	—	1	3
Retail Shops	—	16	16	—	—	9	7
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	6	6	—	—	4	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	3	3	—	—	1	2
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	29	29	—	—	15	14

**ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION
CLEAN AIR ACTS 1956 and 1968**

Smoke Control Areas

Two Smoke Control Orders came into force during the year - No. 6 (Green Farm) and No. 7 (Shurdington Road/Merestones Road). The total acreage covered by these Orders is now 860 and the number of houses, when developments are completed, will be in the region of 2,800.

Atmospheric Pollution

Only one Deposit Gauge was maintained throughout the year on the roof of the Municipal Offices to give a representative picture of pollution in the centre of the town. The average for the year was 10.32 tons per sq. mile per month.

During the year the boilers in the Municipal Offices were converted from solid fuel to oil. The changeover has produced a number of improvements, not the least of which is the absence of smuts on buildings and cars situated in the vicinity. Many bitter complaints have been made by car owners who, having spent the weekend cleaning their cars, would find their efforts wasted by fall-outs of soot and smuts.

The burning on site of materials resulting from the demolition of buildings continues to give rise to complaints by nearby residents. On one such occasion complaints were received from the occupiers of a block of flats and, on investigation, it was found that, not only was the demolition contractor burning materials resulting from the building being demolished, but he was also trying to burn large trees which had been up-rooted by bulldozers during site clearance.

Under the Clean Air (Emission of Dark Smoke)(Exemption) Regulations, 1969, it states that the burning of "waste materials resulting from the demolition of a building or clearance of a site (excluding natural and synthetic rubber, and flock and feathers)" are exempt from the provisions of the Clean Air Act 1968, Section 1. With such instructions in the Regulations a prohibition of bonfires consisting primarily of wood is virtually impossible.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

238 visits were made in 1970 with reference to noise complaints.

Noise is now recognised as a form of pollution to be taken just as seriously as visible contamination from smoke, dust or sewage effluent, but due to previous neglect, a situation has been allowed to develop where a great deal of unnecessary

noise goes unchallenged.

Apart from aircraft noise, road traffic is the greatest source of noise affecting large numbers of people, yet few ever complain. Building operations can cause much annoyance, especially the use of road breakers and compressors, yet again few complaints have been received about such activities. Nevertheless, operatives have been cautioned on various occasions during the year about their failure to use muffs on road breakers and their employers advised. That such cautions should be necessary is quite extraordinary, bearing in mind the ear-shattering sound given off by an unprotected road breaker and to which the operator is more exposed than anyone.

A determined effort must now be made to combat noise from road vehicles. Heavy lorries should bypass towns wherever possible and there should be severe restrictions on exhaust noise from motor cycles and sports cars.

The majority of the complaints of noise which are received relate to factories and shops. Difficulty is encountered in dealing with certain factories in close proximity to houses, as some degree of noise is inevitable from fans, compressors, lorries discharging, etc. It has not been necessary to undertake proceedings to secure the abatement of any noise nuisances, an informal approach to the management being sufficient to effect an improvement in all cases. In this way the use of a noisy dough mixer in a bakery was discontinued, a compressor at a woodworking factory was more effectively insulated, the use of a compressor in an open yard ceased and measures have been put in hand to insulate a large fan in a factory.

HOUSING ACT, 1957

The following action under the above Act was taken during the year (figures for 1969 are given for comparative purposes):

	1969	1970
(a) Closing Orders (Basement Dwellings) ...	8	7
(b) Closing Orders (Parts of Houses, etc.) ...	3	2
(c) Closing Orders Determined	23	14
(d) Demolition Orders	—	2
(e) Houses Closed	23	22
(f) Undertakings to render premises fit	—	3
(g) Undertakings cancelled	—	1
(h) Undertakings not to use premises for human habitation	1	1
(i) Houses demolished	37	26
(j) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit ...	11	17

Action taken since the end of the War:

	No. of Houses	No. of persons displaced.
(a) Houses closed	371	980
(b) Parts of buildings closed	449	1,145
(c) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking by the Owner	72	237
(d) Houses demolished	524	1,187
(e) Houses made fit as a result of formal notices	391	—

NEW HOUSES

New houses completed in the Borough since June 1945:

	By the Council	By Private Enterprise.
Up to 31st December, 1962	4,952	3,134
During 1963	31	313
" 1964	103	360
" 1965	157	356
" 1966	24	487
" 1967	163	338
" 1968	10	240
" 1969	82	249
" 1970	49	289
	<u>5,571</u>	<u>5,766</u>

HOUSING

During the year 54 premises were dealt with under the Housing Act, 1957 by means of Closing, Demolition Orders and Certificates of Unfitness, including the acceptance of 4 Undertakings. 15 premises were made fit and re-let and 26 houses were demolished.

Once again it was necessary to apply to the Magistrates' Court for a Warrant to enter and carry out work of cleansing and removal of refuse from premises occupied by a lady living alone. A building contractor was engaged and he removed a considerable amount of refuse, including old clothing, newspapers, cat food and general rubbish.

Improvement Grants

The provisions dealing with grants merge well with work already undertaken under the Housing Acts, and, even at this early stage, the value of using officers with considerable experience in housing work can be seen.

The "fresh look" which the Government has given to the repair of the existing stock of houses will no doubt be a valuable aid to towns with housing problems of a similar nature to those in Cheltenham with its inheritance of large Regency houses with deep basements and lofty structures. Such houses are often too large and too costly for the average family to maintain. The facades of these Regency dwellings are usually well worth preserving and "Regency" Grants are available for such work.

With regard to the improvement of the existing smaller houses, the progress made

and those now improved are showing the value of grant aid. Many houses, for instance, those in terraces which have been neglected and have been falling into a serious state of disrepair have, when improved with grant aid, encouraged others in the same terrace to enquire about grants and commence negotiations.

Of the 79 applications received by the Department for Discretionary Improvement Grants to bring older houses to a high standard, 52 were approved by the Council, the total cost of approved works ranking for grant being £63,315 and £30,362 of grant authorised. By the end of the year 15 dwellings were completed with grants paid of £8,978.

23 applications were received for Discretionary Improvement Grants for the conversion of houses and basements into self-contained flats. 17 applications were approved to provide 32 new self-contained units, the total cost of approved work ranking for grant being £52,644, with £25,040 of grant authorised. 2 dwellings were completed with grants paid of £1,067.

83 applications for Standard Grants were received and 62 approved, the maximum grant involved being £10,638. £3,193 grant was paid to bring 18 houses up to full standard with fixed bath or shower, wash-hand basin, inside W.C. and hot water system, and 5 houses to a higher limit including the building on of a bathroom extension with all amenities.

Following the very marked increase in the number of applications for both Standard and Improvement Grants during 1970, there is no doubt that the number of applications in both these categories will increase even more during 1971.

Qualification Certificates

Part III of the Housing Act 1969 introduces a new system governing the rents of privately rented dwellings which have been brought up to a satisfactory standard and provides for a change in certain circumstances from a controlled to a regulated tenancy where the qualifying standard is attained and for the determination of a fair rent under the Rent Act, 1968.

21 Qualification Certificates were issued for premises let on a controlled tenancy where, at the commencement of the Act, the qualifying conditions were satisfied. These conditions are that the dwelling has all the standard amenities for the exclusive use of the occupants, that it is in good repair, having regard to its age, character and locality and disregarding internal decorative repair and that it is otherwise fit for human habitation.

1 Qualification Certificate was issued where a dwelling lacked the standard amenities and an Improvement Grant was given to bring the premises up to the required standard and provide all the amenities.

4 Certificates of Provisional Approval were issued for dwellings where, when the works specified in the application are carried out with the aid of an Improvement Grant, the dwellings will satisfy the conditions for the issue of a Qualification Certificate.

HOUSING ACT 1969
PART III
QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

Sec. 44(1)	Sec. 44(2)	
Qualification Certificates issued	Certificates of Provisional Approval issued	Qualification Certificates issued
21	4	1

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960
MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The number of licensed caravan sites within the Borough has remained at 7, the number of spaces for caravans being 157.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

The general condition of the Common Lodging House, Rowton House, Grove Street, has continued to improve during the year. The house has now reached a reasonable standard and is usually occupied to its maximum of 52 residents. The present keeper has held the post for over 6 months and it is hoped that, as the staff position is now more settled, the improvement will be maintained.

PLANS

Plans submitted by the public are still subject to observation under the various Acts and Regulations administered by this Department.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

Although this Act was repealed by the Trade Descriptions Act, 1968, it is still enforceable until November, 1971. Consequently, visits are still continuing under the Act, a total of 60 being made during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food Hygiene

With the introduction of specialisation from 1st February, 1970, it has become possible to bring a fresh approach to the food and drugs work of the Department. In the field of food hygiene and inspection this has achieved a more uniform standard in the application of the Food Hygiene Regulations within the Borough.

The principal problems met with in the inspection of catering premises of all kinds can fall into two categories - people and premises. There are still those operating food businesses whose grasp of food hygiene principles is very limited and a number of kitchens and food preparation rooms are unsuitable for their purpose mainly because of size and arrangement, although in other respects they may comply fully with the appropriate Regulations.

All licensed premises are visited at least once in the course of the year, when attention is paid to the condition of the cellar, sanitary conveniences, the preparation of food and the facilities available for washing glasses.

The Imported Food Regulations of 1968 have made Cheltenham "a port of entry". Two premises receive beef from Eire, delivered in sealed containers, which are not opened until discharged in the town and one firm receives Irish and Danish bacon. In addition there is a cold store which receives consignments of dried butter fat from Ireland for the confectionary industry and occasional consignments of boneless beef from France. Routine inspections are carried out on each consignment

and samples taken for examination where appropriate.

Food and Drug Sampling

Three samples were adversely reported upon by the Public Analyst during the year:—

Sample No. 140 - Channel Island Milk

This sample was found to be deficient in fat. Further samples were found to be satisfactory.

Sample No. 161 - Fruit Salad

The ingredients of this sample were listed in an incorrect order. The vendors were notified accordingly.

Sample No. 180 - Cooked Cockles

The ingredients of this sample were also listed incorrectly. The manufacturers were informed and their explanation was satisfactory.

A sample of English Tomatoes was examined for pesticide residues, but the result was negative.

A sample of fat from pig carcasses, found to be of an abnormal pink colour during routine inspection, was submitted for analysis. Upon investigation, it was found that the pigs had been fed upon waste dairy products which had been subject to dye tests for the presence of penicillin. The dairy concerned gave an assurance that careful checks would be made on the amounts of dye to be used in the future. The sample of fat was reported to be sterile and non-toxic.

Milk Sampling

73 samples of pasteurised milk and 1 sample of cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. 2 samples of milk failed the methylene blue test. 36 milk samples were also submitted for chemical analysis, 1 sample being found to be deficient in fat.

2 samples of raw milk were submitted for testing for brucella abortus, both being proved to be negative.

SAMPLES OF FOOD AND DRUGS SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS

In accordance with Ministry of Health requirements, the following samples were taken:—

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Ale	2	—	Double Cream	1	—
Anchovy Fillets	—	1	Dried Fruit	1	—
Apples	—	1	Dried Mashed Potatoes	1	1
Apple Cakes	1	—	Egg Paste	—	1
Apple Juice	1	1	Farmhouse Lemon	—	—
Apple Punch	—	1	Cheese	—	1
Apple Sauce	2	—	Fast Cold Relief	—	1
Apricots	—	1	Fishcakes	1	—
Bakewell Tart	1	—	Flour	1	—
Baking Powder	—	1	Fruit Pudding	1	—
Barley Wine	1	—	Fruit Salad	1	—
Beans in Tomato	1	—	Garlic Sausage	—	1
Beefburgers	1	—	Gin	1	—
Beef Mince Pie	1	—	Ginger Ale	1	—
Beef Patty	1	—	Grated Cheese	1	—
Beef Sausage	3	—	Ground Almonds	1	—
Beef Sausage Meat	—	1	Gruyere Cheese	1	—

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Beef Tea Mix	—	1	Herbal Candies	—	1
Bicarbonate of Soda	—	1	Herbal Tablets	1	—
Bitter Marmalade	1	—	Honey	1	—
Blackcurrant Drink	1	1	Honeycombe Mould		
Brawn	1	—	Mix	—	1
Breadsticks	—	1	Icing Sugar	—	1
Brown Ale	1	—	Imitation Cream	1	—
Bubble Gum	—	1	Irish Stew	1	—
Butter	4	—	Italian Wine	—	1
Butter Oil	—	1	Jam	2	—
Caramel	—	1	Jelly	1	—
Cashew Nuts	—	1	Kake Brand	—	1
Caviar	—	1	Lager	1	—
Cereal Beverage	1	—	Lager and Lime	1	—
Cheese	1	2	Lemonade	1	—
Cheese Sauce Mix	—	1	Lemon Cheese	1	—
Cheese (Smoked)	1	—	Lime Cordial	1	—
Cheese and Smoked			Liquid Margarine	1	—
Salmon	1	—	Liver & Bacon Roll	1	—
Cheese Spread	1	2	Long Grain Rice	1	—
Cheesy Crisps	1	—	Low Fat Spread	—	1
Cherry and Hazlenut			Macaroni Cheese	1	—
Log	—	1	Macaroni Pudding	1	—
Cherry Preserve	1	—	Marmalade	1	—
Chestnut Puree	—	1	Marshmallows	1	—
Chicken Soup	—	1	Marzipan	1	—
Chicken Stock	—	1	Meat Pudding	1	—
Chilli Pickle	—	1	Milk	36	—
Chocolate & Nut Spread	—	1	Minced Beef	3	1
Chocolate Sweets	1	—	Mincemeat	1	—
Chutney	1	—	Mint Vinegar	—	1
Cider	1	—	Mixed Vegetables	1	—
Cochineal	—	1	Onion Flakes	—	1
Cockles	—	1	Onion Flavoured Rings	1	—
Cocktail Prawns	—	1	Onion Powder	—	1
Coffe & Chicory Essence	1	—	Orange Drink	2	—
Coffee Fingers	1	—	Pain Tablets	—	1
Coleslaw Salad	1	—	Panadol Tablets	—	1
Cornflour	—	1	Paracetamol	—	1
Corn Relish	1	—	Party Whip	—	1
Cranberry Sauce	—	1	Pasta	—	1
Cream of Tartar BPC	—	1	Pease Pudding	1	—
Croquettes	1	—	Pickle	1	—
Custard Powder	1	—	Pie Filling	1	—
Dessicated Coconut	1	—	Plum Jam	1	—
Dijex Tablets	—	1	Popcorn	1	—
Dolly Mixtures	—	1	Pork Sausages	3	—
			Quick Jel	—	1
			Raisins	1	—
			Ready Dinner	1	—
			Rhubarb	1	1
			Rum	1	—
			Salmon Spread	—	1
			Sauce	—	1
			Sauce Tartare	—	1
			Sherry	1	—

There are 220 samples in the Borough Council Regulations 1960, as follows:

Commodity	Formal	Informal
Shredded Beef Suet	1	—
Smoked Oysters	—	1
Snowballs (marsh-mallows)	1	—
Soft Brown Sugar	1	—
Soft Cheese	—	1
Spanish Salad	—	1
Spanish Wine	—	2
Spiced Cake	—	1
Steak and Kidney Pie	1	—
Strawberries in Syrup	1	—
Sweet Pickle	1	—
Tangerine Squash	1	—
Tapioca	2	—
Throat Spray	—	1
Tomatoes	—	1
Tomato Juice	—	1
Tomato Rice	—	1
Tomato Sauce	—	1
Turkey Spread	—	1
Turkey & Veal Loaf	1	—
Unsalted Butter	2	—
Vodka	1	—
Whisky	1	—
Whitesauce mix	1	—
Wine Sweetener	—	1
Yeast Extract	—	1
Yoghurt	1	—

Number of samples taken during 1970:

Formal	...	...	...	145
Informal	...	...	...	75
				<u>220</u>

FOREIGN MATTER AND MOULD IN FOOD

During the year 76 complaints were received with regard to foreign matter or mould in food, 10 of these were reported to the Health and Welfare Committee and the following action was taken:—

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
75	Piece of metal in doughnut	Warning letter sent to manufacturers
115	Piece of metal in ice-lollipop	Warning letter sent to manufacturers
140	Channel Island milk deficient in fat	Warning letter sent to Dairy
145	Mouldy sliced loaf	Warning letters sent to manufacturer and vendor
148	Metal tag in portion of sausage	Warning letter sent to manufacturers
172	Foreign matter in sliced loaf	Warning letter sent to manufacturers
175	Mouldy pork sausages	Warning letter sent to vendor
220	Foreign body in butter	Warning letter sent to packers
221	Tonic Tablets in unsatisfactory condition	Warning letter sent to manufacturers
263	Splinters of wood in Weetabix	Warning letter sent to manufacturers

There are 686 premises in the Borough which are subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, as follows:—

	Food Preparation Premises	Public Houses	Butchers	Bakers	Fish Fryers	Other Food Shops
No. of Premises	280	98	47	13	12	236
No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	280	98	47	13	12	209
No. of Premises to which Reg.19 applies	280	98	47	13	12	214
No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg.19	280	98	47	13	12	214

PARTICULARS OF FOODSTUFFS EXAMINED AND REJECTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Tinned Foods	Tins	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat ...	327	—	10	2	16
Fish ...	89	—	—	1	15
Vegetables ...	1,057	—	8	3	21
Milk and Cream	21	—	—	—	16
Fruit ...	955	—	12	3	16
Soup ...	242	—	1	3	1
Jam ...	25	—	—	2	14
Fruit Juice ...	45	—	—	2	3
Milk Puddings	94	—	—	3	13
Miscellaneous	41	—	—	—	5
	<u>2,896</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>

General	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat ...	1	8	0	22
Bacon ...	—	—	3	9
Fish ...	—	4	1	26
Eggs ...	—	1	—	—
Cheese ...	—	—	—	6
Poultry ...	—	14	1	12
Frozen Food ...	—	15	1	17
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	3	4	1	22
Flour and Cereals ...	—	6	1	1
Dried Fruit ...	—	—	—	10
Miscellaneous ...	—	3	2	27
Total	<u>6</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>
Grand Total	<u>8</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>20</u>

SHOPS ACT, 1950

A shop in the town trading in carpets and floor coverings, paints, laminated plastics, watches, electrical goods, wools, furniture, etc., were advertising in the front window that they would be open on the following Sunday from 10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. The Shops Inspector informed the Manager that this would constitute a contravention of the Fifth Schedule of the Shops Act, 1950, and letters were sent to the Head Office of the firm pointing this out.

On four subsequent Sundays the Shops Inspector, accompanied by another Inspector, went to the premises and made purchases. The matter was reported to the Health and Welfare Committee, who resolved that proceedings be instituted against the firm in connection with contraventions of the Sunday Trading provisions of the Shops Act, 1950. The case was taken to the Magistrates' Court in May, when fines totalling £80 plus 10 guineas costs were imposed.

Even after the case, further purchases were made by the Shops Inspector on two Sundays and the firm were fined £20 on each of these two offenses together with costs. On Sunday, 12th July, the shop was found to be closed for business and no further contraventions have occurred since this time.

Six-Day Trading

Since the partial introduction of six-day trading in the central area of the Borough in 1967, several enquiries have been received as to the possibility of extending the exemptions from Section 1 of the Act to include other trades and businesses.

Towards the end of this year these enquiries resulted in discussions as to the possibility of a further referendum being taken. Initially this was applied to two "Multiple" shops which resulted in an exemption being made in their case.

This has been followed by further requests for exemptions and it was agreed to carry out a complete referendum of the same area as polled in 1967. This is now in progress and the results will be known in the summer of 1971.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

One sample of filling material and one of rag flock were submitted for testing in accordance with the above Regulations, both samples being found to be satisfactory.

OIL POLLUTION IN WELL

During the year a request was received by the Department from a householder in the Park area of the town to investigate oil pollution in her 100-year old well.

When a preliminary investigation proved fruitless the Industrial Division of Shell Mex and BP Ltd., were asked for assistance in analysing the oil, which they willingly did. The oil was found to be of the type used in domestic central heating plants and was manufactured by one of two companies (not Shell or BP). The chemist also stated that the oil was in good condition and still useable.

The four major distributors of these particular makes of oil were asked to check their customers' tanks in the area and inform this Department of their names and addresses. Meanwhile the well continued to fill with several gallons of gas oil per day. When all the names and addresses had been received a full check was made and all distributors stated that no leak had been found by them. However, the pollution dropped dramatically after their survey.

Several months later all pollution had stopped.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR

The total number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir showed an increase over the previous year of 1,706 or 5.6% to 32,106. This figure includes 564 bovines, 1,000 sheep and lambs and 142 pigs and would, therefore, seem to be a satisfactory improvement when seen against the national trend and the difficulties of the meat trade generally.

The Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme produced a further 124 "TT Reactors" to be slaughtered during the year. Whilst this is little more than half the previous year's figure, it is no longer fully representative of the extent of the disease still persisting in this County, as a number of "TT Reactors" have also been dealt with at other slaughtering points. Of this total 43.5% were found, on post-mortem inspection, to have localised lesions of tuberculosis present. The affected offals were disposed of as unfit for human consumption. It is worth noting that no case of generalised infection was found and also, that no bovine animals other than those which had reacted to the tuberculin test were found to have the disease.

No great headway has yet been made in the similar scheme to eradicate brucellosis. This is, however, still a voluntary scheme in which cattle are tested on the farms by Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Officers and, although 51 animals were slaughtered under this scheme, as against 21 cattle in 1969, 34 of them were from one herd.

Year	Total	Bovines	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
1969	30,400	564	1,000	142
1970	32,106	564	1,000	142

Year	Total	Bovines	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
1969	21	21	0	0
1970	51	51	0	0

**CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN
WHOLE OR IN PART AT CHELTENHAM PUBLIC ABATTOIR**

Annual Summary ending 31st December, 1970

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	4,983	294	72	13,551	13,206	32,106
Number inspected	4,983	294	72	13,551	13,206	32,106
No. of TT Reactors (See separate table)	17	107	—	—	—	124
Totals excluding "TT Reactors"	4,966	187	72	13,551	13,206	31,982
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis Bovis Whole carcasses condemned	4	5	7	39	63	118
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	1,906	130	6	742	1,537	4,321
% of the No. inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis bovis	38.5	72.2	18.1	5.8	12.1	13.9
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	38	38
% of the No. inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1
Cysticercosis Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	—	—	—	—	7
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	—	—	—	—	7
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diseases	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Steers	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Uraemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL	—	5	2	2	7	39	63	118

TOTAL WEIGHTS OF MEAT AND ORGANS REJECTED, 1970

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bovine								
Meat in Carcass	2	1	3	27				
Meat not in Carcass	1	0	3	24				
Organs and Viscera	8	13	1	26				
TOTAL	11	16	1	21	11	16	1	21
Ovine								
Meat in Carcass	—	13	1	24				
Meat not in Carcass	—	—	3	15				
Organs and Viscera	—	18	2	10				
TOTAL	1	12	3	21	1	12	3	21
Swine								
Meat in Carcass	2	18	1	10				
Meat not in Carcass	—	15	1	15				
Organs and Viscera	2	8	3	23				
TOTAL	6	2	2	20	6	2	2	20
TOTAL CARCASS MEAT	5	13	3	5				
TOTAL ORGANS AND VISCERA	13	18	1	1				
TOTAL	19	12	0	6	19	12	0	6

There were 7 cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* during the year, the overall rate of infestation being 0.13%.

RODENT CONTROL

Pigeons

Over 500 pigeons were trapped during 1970, thus reducing the pigeon population in the town still further. There are one or two areas in the Borough where trapping will continue.

Rats

No warfarin-resistant rats have been encountered and warfarin is still the most effective rodenticide.

Badgers

One complaint was received regarding a badger which had made its home in the garden. However, with the aid of a very obnoxious chemical called "Animoil" the badger was persuaded to make its home elsewhere.

Wasps

A total of 379 wasps' nests were destroyed.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

PART I – RATS AND MICE

1. Complaints Received	<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>		<i>Total</i>
	306	291		597
2. Number of Properties Inspected:				
(a) Following notification:				
Private Dwellings			462	
Business Premises			151	
Local Authority Properties			<u>33</u>	646
(b) For reasons other than notifications:				
Private Dwellings			110	
Business Premises			31	
Local Authority Properties			<u>131</u>	272
3. Number of Premises found to be infested:				
	<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>		
Private Dwellings	255	201	456	
Business Premises	63	75	138	
Local Authority Premises	27	22	<u>49</u>	643
4. Number of Visits Paid:				
(a) For Inspection	759	463	1,222	
(b) For treatment	1,351	1,133	<u>2,484</u>	3,706
5. Sewer Maintenance Treatments:				
Total number of manholes in Borough				2,048
Maintenance Treatment No. 47 (May, 1970):				
Number of sewer manholes baited with poison			303	
Number of sewer manholes where poison bait taken			27	8.9%
Maintenance Treatment No. 48 (November, 1970):				
Number of sewer manholes baited with poison			299	
Number of sewer manholes where poison bait taken			24	8.0%

PART II – OTHER PESTS

1. Complaints Received								
	<i>Ants</i>		<i>Moles</i>		<i>Wasps</i>	<i>Insects</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Flies</i>	<i>Beetles</i>	<i>Rabbits</i>	<i>Pigeons</i>	<i>Bees</i>	<i>Foxes etc.</i>		
	45	56	9	41	403	8 8	570	
2. Number of Visits Paid:								
Inspection	40	48	28	107	137	15 11	386	
Treatment	31	48	11	630	379	1 2	1,102	

