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GLOUCESTER
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
Public Health Department

For the Year

1962

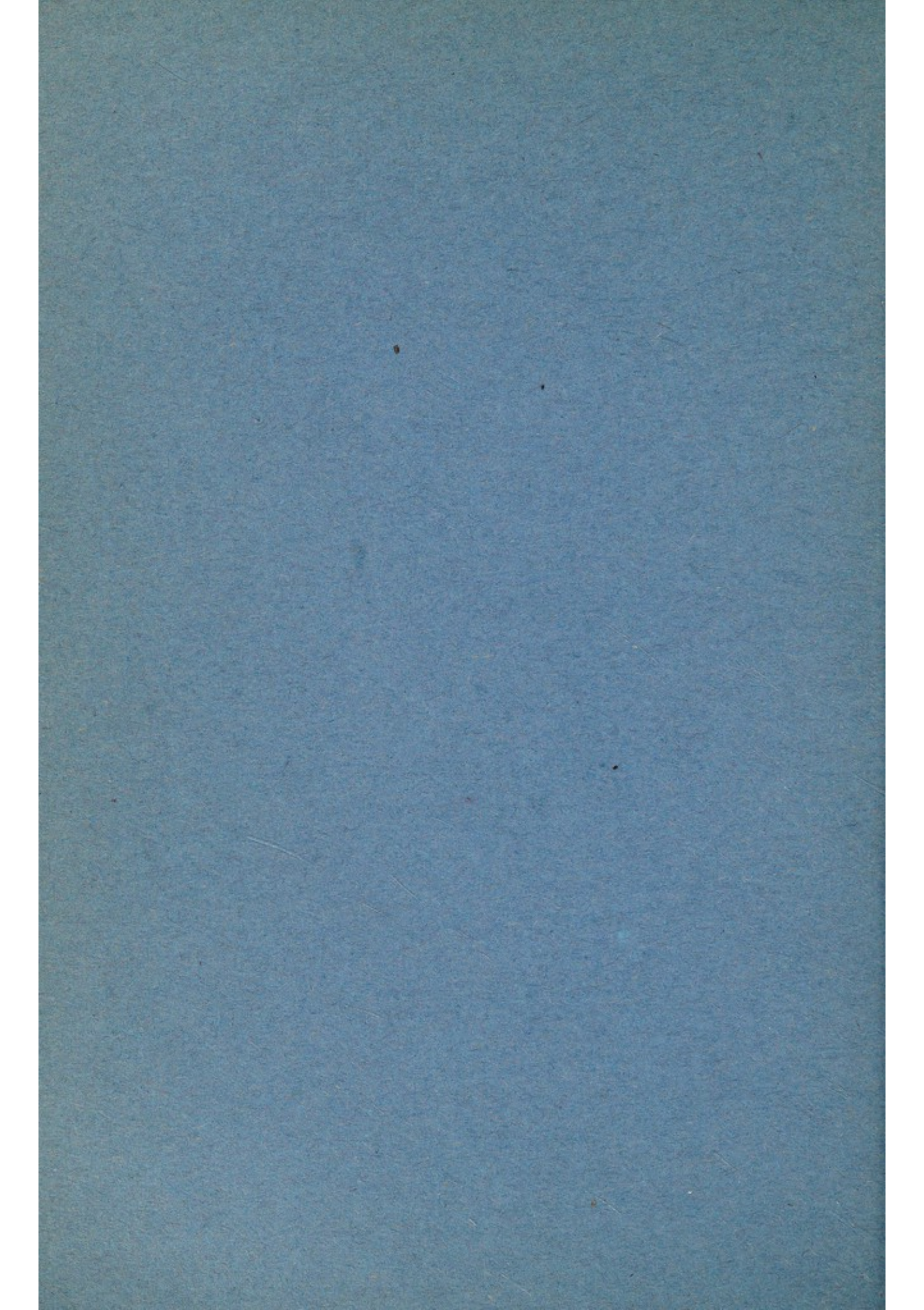
STEPHEN KNIGHT

M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



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Rural District Council of Gloucester

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

To the Chairman and Members of the
Rural District Council of Gloucester.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the Annual Report for 1962 on the health, environmental hygiene and sanitary circumstances of the Rural District. The report is prepared as required by the Public Health Officers Regulations 1955 and Circular 1/63 of the Ministry of Health.

I am indebted to other officers for many particulars and especially to the Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. J. S. Hopkins and the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. S. W. D. Harris for the sections contributed by them.

As in previous years the health of the people continues to be satisfactory and in general the health statistics are favourable to the Rural District while the population has increased by no less than 1,480 persons. The incidence of all forms of infectious disease was extremely light; due in no small measure, to the success of the campaigns for immunisation. The high level of immunity needs to be maintained.

Good progress was maintained in the provision of houses; 439 houses were built by private enterprise and 163 by the Council which included 62 with single bedrooms suitable for old people. The new houses enabled most of the substandard temporary dwellings to be cleared away.

The extensions of the Longford Sewage Disposal Works and the main sewerage schemes at Hempsted and Upton St. Leonards were either in use or nearly so at the end of the year.

The extensions of water supplies and rate of house building continue to make increasing demands on sewerage systems which were intended to serve smaller communities. It is extremely important that the sewers in the more urban parts of the District are not allowed to become much more overloaded before further consideration is given.

Meat inspection forms a large part of the work of the Department and no less than 31,240 carcasses were examined. Bacteriological control of the process was instituted during the year; this necessary measure was made possible because Dr. E. N. Davey arranged for the facilities of the Public Health Laboratory to be available.

I am grateful for this opportunity to be able to express my thanks to members of the Council for their continued support and to my colleagues for their ready co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN KNIGHT,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Committee (31.12.62)

Chairman : T. J. WHITFIELD

Vice-Chairman : C. J. STEELE

LT.-COL. E. R. P. BERRYMAN, D.S.O., T.D.	MISS O. LLOYD-BAKER, C.B.E. C. G. MAYO
R. K. H. BRICE	R. T. MERRETT
MRS. B. M. CASTLE	A. N. ODLING, O.B.E.
F. A. CHAMBERLAYNE	E. J. PENNELS
W. J. DAVIS	N. E. I. THOMAS
C. J. DE LISLE WELLS	W. S. K. TREVARTHAN
R. L. EVANS	E. WARNER
A. J. GIBSON	E. C. WHEELER
W. G. H. JAMES	P. H. WOODMAN
A. E. KEYS	

Public Health Department Staff

STEPHEN KNIGHT, M.B., B.S.(LOND.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health to the Tewkesbury Borough, Charlton Kings Urban District, Gloucester and Cheltenham Rural Districts and County Divisional Medical Officer of Health for the North Gloucestershire Divisional Area.

S. W. D. HARRIS, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Chief Public Health Inspector and Petroleum Officer.

G. G. VIGGERS, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., District Public Health Inspector.

P. M. JONES, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., District Public Health Inspector.

L. S. SCOURFIELD, C.S.I.B. M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., District Public Health Inspector.

N. J. TRIGG, Clerk.

F. GREENWOOD, Rodent Operator.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the District

Area (in acres) : 70,808.

Population (Registrar General's estimated Home Population mid 1962) : 48,050. (This figure includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the District).

Number of Inhabited Houses (December 31st, 1962), according to rate books : 14,407.

Rateable Value (December 31st, 1962) : £671,926. 10. 0.

Sum represented by a penny rate (March, 1962) : £2,772. 0. 0.

General Rate 1962-63 : 22/11. (County Precept 19/3).

Adoptive Public Health Legislation in force in the District

1. Building byelaws (Public Health Act, 1936, adopted 31st July, 1953).
2. New Streets (adopted 1st April, 1937).
3. Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures (adopted 1st September, 1938).
4. Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in Open Air (adopted 28th August, 1950).
5. Gloucestershire County Council Act, 1956, Section 141, Water supplies to occupied houses (adopted 1st January, 1957).

Vital Statistics

These statistics give particulars as to the births and deaths in the district, together with certain rates which are compared, where possible, with those for England and Wales, and the County of Gloucester.

A detailed list of the causes of death will be found in Table 4.

Table 1

						Male	Female	Totals
Live Births:								
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	454	460	914
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	26	16	42
Total	..	..	..	..	..	480	476	956
Live Birth Rate per 1000 population						..	..	19.9
Area Comparability factor (births)						..	..	0.98
Corrected Birth Rate (19.9 x 0.98)						..	..	19.5
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births						..	..	4.4
						Male	Female	Totals
Still Births :								
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	16
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	17
Still Birth Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births						..	..	17.3
Still Birth Rate per 1000 population						..	..	0.3
Total live and still births						..	..	973
Infant Deaths :								
(Death of infants under 1 year of age)								
						Male	Female	Totals
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	19
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	16	4	20
(Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age)								
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	13
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	14
(Deaths of infants under 1 week of age)								
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	12
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	13
INFANT MORTALITY RATES								
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births						..	..	20.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births						..	..	20.7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births						..	..	24.0
Neo-natal mortality rate—								
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births						..	..	14.6
Early neo-natal mortality rate—								
Deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births						..	..	13.6
Perinatal mortality rate—								
Stillbirth and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births						..	..	31.0

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion) :

Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	Nil

DEATHS :

	Male	Female	Totals
	252	260	512
Crude Death Rate per 1000 population			10.7
Area Comparability Factors (Deaths)			1.08
Corrected Death Rate (10.7 x 1.08)			11.6

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of the population at mid-year 1962 is 48,050 as compared with 46,570 for the previous year, an increase of 1,480. The increase in population is becoming more marked each year.

BIRTH RATE

There were 956 births making the Birth Rate 19.9 per 1000 population, which, as is usual, compares favourably with the national average 18.0.

DEATH RATE

512 people died during the year, sixteen fewer than in the previous year; the Death Rate being 10.7 per 1000 population, lower than the national rate 11.9 and so favourable.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Twenty infants under one year of age died during the year making the Infant Mortality 20.9 such deaths per 1000 total live births. This rate is approximately the same as the national average 20.7. It will be noted that thirteen of the babies died in the neo-natal period that is within one week of birth.

STILL BIRTH RATE

There were seventeen still births; the rate per 1000 total live and still births being 17.3 which is favourable to the Rural District as it is somewhat lower than the national average 18.1.

Table 2. Birth, Death, and Infantile Mortality Rates in the District for the last five years

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Birth Rate (per 1000 population) ..	19.0	18.0	19.6	19.3	19.9
Death Rate (per 1000 population) ..	11.9	11.2	10.1	11.6	10.7
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births) (—deaths of infants under 1 year)	25.8	19.0	11.2	18.9	20.9
Neonatal Mortality Rate, per 1000 live births (deaths of infants under 1 month)	13.5	12.8	8.0	13.3	13.6

Table 3. For Comparison, the Birth, Death, and Infantile Mortality Rates for England and Wales etc. are given below

	England and Wales	County of Gloucester	Gloucester Rural District
Live Births	18.0	18.71	19.9
Still Births (per 1000 total, live and still births)	18.1	18.03	17.3
Infantile Mortality Rate, per 1000 live births (deaths of infants under 1 year)	20.7	19.6	20.9
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under 1 month, per 1000 live births)	—	13.9	13.6
Death Rate (per 1000 population) ..	11.9	11.08	10.7

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT IN 1962

Table 4 gives the causes of death in the District in accordance with the abbreviated list of 36 groups of the World Health Organisation Nomenclature Regulations, 1948.

Table 4.

CAUSES OF DEATH						Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	1	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	1	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	1	1
10.*	(Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	10	7
11.	(" " lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	10	5
12.	(" " breast	...	...	...	...	—	8
13.	(" " uterus	...	...	...	...	—	5
14.	(Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	11	28
15.	(Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	2	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	24	44
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	59	37
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	5	2
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	31	45
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	8	8
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	10	30
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	21	5
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	1	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	4	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	3	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	5	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	1	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	27	21
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	7	3
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	6	5
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	3	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—
TOTAL						252	260

Explanatory Note.

* Neoplasm = Cancer.

Cancer

Table 5. Death Rates from Cancer per 1,000 population

	England and Wales		Gloucester Rural District	
	M	F	M	F
Cancer of the Lung ..	0.895	0.146	0.41	0.20
Other Cancer	1.521	1.805	0.97	1.52

Fifteen people died from cancer of the lung, ten of them were men, but there was no undue mortality, the local rates for all forms of cancer being below the national average.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

Laboratory Facilities

The examination of pathological specimens, and the analyses of milk and ice cream samples, etc., are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service of the Ministry of Health at the Gloucester Royal Hospital. (There is no charge for this work).

Samples of water and sewage taken by this department, were examined by the City Analyst, Bristol.

Hospitals

Infectious disease cases are admitted to the Isolation Hospital at Over, which is administered by the Gloucester, Stroud and Forest Management Committee.

Child Welfare Centres

These Centres are under the general administration of the County Area Health Sub-Committee.

Meetings of Child Welfare Centres are held at Brockworth, Churchdown, Eastington, Frampton, Hucclecote and Barnwood, Longlevens, Norton, Quedgeley, Upton St. Leonards and Westbury-

on-Severn. There is also a Mobile Child Welfare Centre which serves the Tirley area.

These centres are most useful, nearly all mothers with babies attend. The bulk of the work falls upon the ladies who form the Voluntary Committees and the community is much indebted to them for their devotion to this service.

Home Help Service

This service is organised by the County Council and is provided where the need is supported by the family doctor. Appeals for help should be made to Mrs. P. Allen, Assistant Home Help Organiser. Telephone Gloucester 21444.

Fifty-two part time home helps are at work in the district.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

Under these Acts the Council have authorised their Medical Officer of Health to apply, when necessary, to the courts for an order for the compulsory removal of aged and sick persons; living in insanitary conditions, and unable to provide for themselves and not receiving from other people, proper care and attention; to a hospital or residential institution.

It was not necessary to apply to the Courts for an order during the year but the circumstances of a number of old people were kept under observation and with the assistance of the Home Help Service these old people were able to carry on in their own homes.

Table 6. Notification of Infectious Diseases in 1962 by Age Groups.

Disease	0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	25+	45+	65+	Age N.K.	Total
Scarlet fever	1	1	9	2	...	...	...	...	13
Whooping cough	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles (excl. G.M.) ...	16	90	102	139	16	2	...	...	...	365
Ac. Poliomyelitis (paralytic)
Ac. Poliomyelitis (non-para.)
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	2	3	5	...	...	10
Tuberculosis (meninges, etc.)
Tuberculosis (other)	1	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria
Smallpox
Meningococcal infection
Ac. Encephalitis (infective)
Ac. Encephalitis (post-inf.)
Dysentery	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum
Puerperal pyrexia	2	...	...	...	2
Ac. Pneumonia (prim. or flu')	1	...	3	1	...	5
Para-typhoid fever
Enteric fever
Food poisoning
Erysipelas	1	...	...	1
Malaria (Contr. E. & W.)	1	...	...	1
Totals ...	16	92	104	149	22	9	10	1	...	403

Immunisation against Diphtheria

The following table shows the number of children immunised against diphtheria during 1962.

Table 7.

Age at 31.12.62 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1962	1 1961	2-4 1960-58	5-14 1957-48	Under 15 Total
Primary Immunisation	328	293	52	93	666
Re-Inforcing Injection	—	177	398	401	968

Table of comparison showing the number of children immunised against diphtheria in 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 and the number of births in 1962.

Table 8.

No. of live births 1962	Primary Immunisation				Re-inforcing Injection			
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962
956	990	1027	968	666	1276	636	917	968

There was some falling off in the number of children immunised against diphtheria, this was due to the pressure for vaccination against smallpox in the early part of the year.

Vaccination against Whooping Cough

The following table shows the number of children vaccinated against whooping cough. A triple vaccine (Diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus) is used in Child Welfare Centres as a routine.

Table 9.

	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Under 5
	1962	1961	1960-58	1957-48	Total
Primary vaccination . .	327	390	51	8	776
Re-inforcing injection . .	—	173	250	47	470

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Freedom from cases of poliomyelitis is due to the success of vaccination against this disease and all concerned are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts, but the high level of immunity must be maintained by booster doses.

Scarlet Fever

Thirteen cases of scarlet fever were notified and nearly all these cases were isolated at home; the disease continues to be mild in character and light in incidence.

Whooping Cough

Only two cases were notified; most parents have their children protected by immunisation.

Measles

365 cases were notified as compared with 1000 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

Diphtheria

There has been no case of diphtheria in the District since 1951. Undoubtedly due to the success of the campaign for immunisation against the disease.

Acute Poliomyelitis

No cases occurred in the District.

Dysentery

Three isolated cases occurred of the relatively mild sonne type of dysentery; measures were undertaken to prevent spread.

Food Poisoning

As in the previous year no case of Food Poisoning occurred.

Freedom from outbreaks of Food Poisoning testifies to the high standard of food hygiene maintained in the District by members of the food trades and work of the Public Health Inspectors.

Vaccination against Smallpox

Persons vaccinated in year ended 31st December, 1962.

	Under 1 yr.		1 yr.		2-4 yrs.		5-14 yrs.	
	Vac.	Revac.	Vac.	Revac.	Vac.	Revac.	Vac.	Revac.
Gloucester Rural District	522	—	145	—	316	24	799	143

At the beginning of the year there were cases of smallpox in different parts of the country and although mass vaccination was not undertaken large numbers of people who might be at risk were protected.

Tuberculosis

Table 10. This Table shows the new cases, in-transfers and deaths for Tuberculosis, for the past 21 years.

Year	Pop. of District	New & I.T. Cases	Per 1000 Pop.	Deaths	Per 1000 Pop.	Number on Register	Per 1000 Pop.
1942	32,100	98	3.0	25	0.79	224	6.9
1943	32,130	58	1.8	22	0.69	276	8.5
1944	32,210	74	2.3	25	0.78	313	9.7
1945	31,480	53	1.7	11	0.35	203	6.5
1946	31,550	53	1.7	17	0.54	176	5.6
1947	31,960	63	1.9	15	0.45	205	6.4
1948	33,540	54	1.6	21	0.62	201	6.0
1949	36,350	65	1.8	16	0.48	205	5.6
1950	35,640	52	1.5	11	0.39	207	5.7
1951	37,360	64	1.7	17	0.45	212	5.7
1952	38,370	70	1.8	6	0.15	243	6.3
1953	37,430	51	1.3	8	0.21	220	5.8
1954	39,140	65	1.6	8	0.20	235	6.0
1955	40,490	75	1.8	3	0.07	274	6.8
1956	41,770	70	1.7	3	0.07	281	6.7
1957	43,000	65	1.5	3	0.07	293	6.8
1958	42,820	50	1.2	3	0.12	293	6.8
1959	43,920	64	1.2	6	0.16	298	6.8
1960	45,350	55	1.2	2	0.05	309	6.6
1961	46,570	51	1.0	4	0.08	280	6.0
1962	48,050	31	0.7	3	0.06	267	5.5

**Table 11. New, In Transfer cases, Deaths and Number on the Register.
31st December, 1962.**

	Respiratory		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other forms		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
New Cases ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	10
In-Transfer Cases ...	10	10	—	—	1	—	21
Deaths ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	3
On Register 31.12.62	130	110	—	—	6	21	267

Modern treatment brings about a rapid cure in most cases of tuberculosis, only three people died of the disease but ten new cases were notified. Thus sources of infection do exist, indeed the register of tuberculosis contains 267 names although only a few of these are cases of infectious tuberculosis. Elsewhere in the community are unknown active cases which would be discovered if Mass Radiography were universally accepted. This measure with others such as B.C.G. Vaccination and tracing of contacts could bring about the entire elimination of the disease.

Problem Families

The scheme agreed between the County Council and District Council for the rehabilitation of problem families living in Council houses continued to operate during the year. Where arrears of rent are such as to render the family liable to eviction the case is referred to the County Social Welfare Officer and if it is accepted the County Council guarantee 75% of the rent arrears.

Under the scheme 33 families were being supervised at the beginning of the year and 58 families at the end of the year. Nineteen cases were withdrawn during the year; in nine of these cases the rent arrears were paid and the problems resolved, in one case the tenant was evicted and the guarantee paid, in six cases the income was adequate and three cases were withdrawn for miscellaneous reasons but the problems were settled satisfactorily.

REPORT OF ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

Mr. J. S. Hopkins, A.M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND REFUSE COLLECTION

1. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The extensions to the Longford Sewage Disposal Works are almost complete and a general improvement in the quality of the effluent is now noticeable, the full effect, however, will not be apparent for some months. With the large increase in the numbers of properties draining to the Works, it is probable that these extensions will not remain adequate for very long and preliminary work is already being undertaken to assess the nature of further improvement works.

In the village of Longford, a scheme for the renewal of the sewerage system has been in course of preparation during the year and should be ready for submission to the Minister during the early part of next year. The existing system is now faulty and results in a high volume of ground water being pumped regularly to the Longford Sewage Works, resulting in less efficient treatment of sewage.

At Hempsted, the sewerage scheme has been completed and 95 % of house properties have been connected.

At Upton St. Leonards, the scheme is operational and the majority of houses are now connected to the sewer.

Progress on the preparation of the Hardwicke and Quedgeley sewage disposal scheme has continued somewhat slowly throughout the year and now awaits the agreement of the Air Ministry to connect their systems of sewage disposal to the new scheme before submission to the Minister.

At Whitminster, Consultants have been engaged to prepare a scheme of main drainage for the existing village.

At Ashleworth, a scheme is under preparation for drainage of the centre of the village, this work is being carried out within the Department.

The numerous parish and council estate sewage treatment plants continue to give satisfactory results and the maintenance of these has been improved by the addition of a workshop vehicle in

which a regular maintenance crew visit each works on a weekly basis. In addition, regular sampling and analysis of effluent from these works has been commenced.

2. Refuse Collection

No new factor has emerged during the year in the maintenance of the weekly service throughout the District. The population continues to increase and, despite the industrial position, in this year the population has increased at a higher rate than previously. To cope with the increased number of properties, a new 50 cu. yd. Shelvoke & Drewry, "Pakamatic" refuse vehicle has been ordered in place of a 12 yd. side loader which is now worn out. This will be put into operation early next year.

J. S. HOPKINS,

Engineer and Surveyor.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT
REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
Mr. S. W. D. Harris, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

A Summary of the visits carried out by the Public Health Inspectors is tabulated below :—

Table 11.

	No. of Inspections	Notices Served		Defects remedied after notice	
		Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Dwelling houses ..	557	46	—	32	—
Water supplies ..	262	3	—	3	—
Food premises ..	223	12	—	9	—
Slaughterhouses ..	1086	24	—	22	—
Milk and Dairies ..	24	3	—	3	—
Bakehouses ..	1	—	—	—	—
Factories etc. ..	90	21	—	21	—
Drainage and Sewerage	520	65	—	51	—
Atmospheric pollution	58	5	—	3	—
Infectious disease ..	25	—	—	—	—
Pests ..	85	1	—	1	—
Miscellaneous ..	530	24	—	22	—
Caravans ..	393	31	—	24	—
Noise abatement ..	161	13	—	6	—
Petroleum ..	73	7	—	7	—
Total ..	4088	255	—	204	—

The table shows an increase of 105 inspections compared with the previous year but less time was available for inspections of food premises and factories. This was due to the increased volume of work resulting from a rising population, together with the demands of new public health legislation.

WATER SUPPLIES

Main supplies in the District are provided by three statutory water undertakings viz., Gloucester Corporation, Cheltenham Corporation and Stroud Water Board, and they supervise the purity and adequacy of their supplies.

In addition there are three smaller undertakings, Gloucestershire County Council, Frocester Estate, and Haresfield Estate which provide certain of their properties with piped water from storage

reservoirs served by hillside springs. A scheme to extend the water main from Norton to Wainlode was approved by the Council. The material to be used is rigid P.V.C. which should prove less costly than cast iron.

The Council have maintained a progressive policy towards the improvement of water supplies and no less than 110 miles of new mains have been laid in the District during the post-war period.

WELL SUPPLIES

Nine samples of well water were submitted for analysis and all except one were found to be unsatisfactory.

Appropriate action was taken in each case.

Water Shortages

Water shortages have been reported from the Blaisdon Road area of Westbury-on-Severn and from Colethrop, Haresfield. New water mains were laid to serve the affected properties during the year.

GLOUCESTER CORPORATION WATER UNDERTAKING

Mains Laid in Rural Areas During 1962, Gloucester Rural District.

Parish				Size of Mains	Length (yards)
Hucclecote	..	..	..	6"	343
"	..	..	..	4"	1669
Haresfield	..	..	..	4"	1219
Harescombe	..	..	..	4"	180
Churchdown	..	..	..	6"	204
"	..	..	..	4"	1086
"	..	..	..	3"	129
Frampton-on-Severn	..	..	..	4"	119
Westbury-on-Severn	..	..	..	4"	2254
Arlingham	..	..	..	3"	262
Newnham-on-Severn	..	..	..	3"	88
Longlevens	..	..	..	4"	307
Longford	..	..	..	4"	247
Barnwood	..	..	..	4"	103
Brockworth	..	..	..	6"	167
"	..	..	..	4"	653
					<hr/> 9030 <hr/>

*Lengths of Mains authorised by Gloucester Rural District Council,
but not laid at 31st December, 1962.*

Parish					Size of Length Main (Yards)
Brookthorpe	..	..	..	..	3" 32
Arlingham	..	..	..	..	3" 320
					—
					352
					—

STROUD DISTRICT WATER BOARD

The Water Board sanctioned the relaying of mains at Nupend and Westend, Eastington to improve the supply. Work should commence early in 1963.

CHELTENHAM CORPORATION WATER UNDERTAKING

Mains laid in Gloucester Rural District in 1962.

Parish					Size of Length Main (Yards)
Tirley	..	..	..	..	4" 779

*Lengths of Mains authorised by Gloucester Rural District Council
but not laid at 31st December, 1962.*

Parish					Size of Length Main (Yards)
Norton	..	..	..	..	3" 200
Norton	..	..	..	P.V.C.	2½" 1050
Tirley	..	..	..	..	3" 440
					—
					1690
					—

Main Water Supplies in the District showing the Number of Houses and Population served
Table 12.

Parish	Main Water Supply	Main Supply in House	Stand Pipes Main	No. of Houses
Arlingham	Glos. Corporation	97	—	—
Ashleworth	"	94	—	—
Barnwood	"	484	—	—
Brockworth	"	1773	—	—
Brookthorpe	"	96	1	6
Chaceley	Chelt. Corporation	20	—	—
Churchdown	Glos. Corporation	2404	—	—
Down Hatherley	"	8	—	—
	Chelt. Corporation	99	—	—
Eastington	Stroud Dist. W.B.	417	—	—
Elmore	Glos. Corporation	75	—	—
Frampton	"	349	3	10
Forthampton	Chelt. Corporation	58	—	—
Fretherne-with-Saul	Glos. Corporation	213	—	—
Frocester	Stroud Dist. W.B.	8	—	—
	Private Estate	46	—	—
Hardwicke	Glos. Corporation	247	—	—
Harescombe	"	23	—	—
	Stroud Dist. W.B.	15	—	—
Haresfield	Glos. Corporation	32	—	—
Hasfield	Chelt. Corporation	25	—	—
	Glos. Corporation	14	—	—
Hempsted	"	171	—	—
Highnam	"	153	—	—
Hucclecote	"	2028	—	—
Longford	"	355	—	—
Longlevens	"	2618	—	—
Longney	"	87	1	5
Maisemore	"	121	—	—
Minsterworth	"	141	—	—
Moreton Valence	"	72	—	—
Newnham	"	358	1	4
Norton	Chelt. Corporation	81	—	—
Quedgeley	Glos. Corporation	350	3	22
Sandhurst	"	134	—	—
Standish	"	11	—	—
	Stroud Dist. W.B.	6	—	—
	Glos. County Council	64	1	—
Tirley	Chelt. Corporation	70	—	—
	Glos. Corporation	1	—	—
Twigworth	"	55	—	—
Upton St. Leonards	"	277	2	16
	Stroud Dist. W.B.	2	—	—
Westbury-on-Severn	Glos. Corporation	304	1	1
Whitminster	"	125	1	5
	Glos. County Council	7	—	—
Totals		14188	14	69

RURAL SANITATION

(a) Cleansing of Cesspools

The cesspool emptying scheme continued to function satisfactorily and when required, the Council's Contractor provided additional specialist vehicles in order to carry out urgent emptyings and to augment the service.

The scheme was improved during the year and now allows for cesspools serving private houses to be cleansed twice a year, where necessary.

(b) Detergents and Septic-tanks

The Standing Committee on Synthetic Detergents issued a further report on their studies of the effects of these materials on water supplies and sewage treatment. It is interesting to note that the United Kingdom consumption of detergents increased fourfold from 1949 to a total of 51.2 thousand tons in 1961. However, during the year under review very little further increase occurred and it is hoped that future consumption will not greatly exceed this level.

No complaints were received of pollution of water supplies by detergents during the year. The large number of drainage nuisances reported, however, may well have some connection with this problem. Research into new materials has reached an interesting stage and it seems likely that a final solution will not be long delayed.

(c) Lay-bys

Complaints continue to be received regarding the condition of lay-bys together with the resulting rat infestation.

Assistance was given to the County Council on a number of occasions during the year.

(d) Sewer Ditches

The completion of the Upton St. Leonards and Hempsted sewerage schemes forms a major contribution to public health in

these areas where pollution of ditches and water courses had been a common occurrence. The Council continued to maintain the various sewer ditches in as satisfactory a condition as possible.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION—CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Several complaints were received during the year concerning the emission of black smoke from a factory chimney. The problem was discussed with the management and a considerable improvement resulted.

It is the Council's policy to encourage firms installing new furnaces to make application for certificates of "Prior Approval". Details of proposed new plant are submitted for inspection, and if found to be satisfactory a certificate to this effect is issued. In this way it is possible to prevent additional smoke problems arising and local companies have not been slow to take advantage of the assistance which is available to them.

NOISE ABATEMENT

161 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with problems of noise, the majority being concerned with complaints of a large factory installation. Noise surveys were carried out and as a result of these the management undertook to co-operate to the fullest extent to secure a satisfactory solution.

Considerable improvements had been achieved at the end of the year.

CARAVAN SITES

The Council issued 12 new site licences during the year, which laid down conditions controlling the numbers of caravans permitted, and safeguarding public health.

There has been a sharp increase in the number of visits paid to caravan sites, which are mostly residential in character and require constant supervision.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Great care is taken in preparing and laying poison bait to protect domestic and farm animals. It will be noted that there was a reduction in the number of inspections necessary during the year.

Table 13.

	Inspections	Treatment
Private dwellings	1204	194
Council houses and hutments ..	49	24
Farms	40	—
Business Premises	72	12
Sewers	252	9
Refuse Tips	—	—
Schools	41	8
Hospitals	—	—
Old Sewage Works	15	2
Other	34	7
Total	1807	256

Details of Work Carried Out on Sewers and Refuse Tips

Table 14.

Sewers etc.	Action taken	Result
	Prebaited and poisoned	
Barnwood	June	Satisfactory
Brockworth	June	Satisfactory
Frampton-on-Severn	July	Satisfactory
Fretherne-with-Saul	July	Satisfactory
Hucclecote	June	Satisfactory
Maisemore	July	Satisfactory
Newnham-on-Severn	June and December	Satisfactory
Westbury-on-Severn	July	Satisfactory

Table 15.

Refuse Tips	Action Taken	Result
—	—	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Table 16.

Type of Business	Total Number	No. of Inspections	Remarks
Cafes and Canteens	98	35	This includes school canteens.
Grocery and Provision shops	105	66	This includes sweet shops and chemists.
Ice Cream Vendors	95	48	Registered under S.16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955. All Ice Cream sold in the district is pre-packed.
Butchers Shops	15	27	Six shops registered under S.16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Sausage making.
Fishmongers ...	4	2	This includes fried and wet fish.
Bakehouses ...	2	1	These are mostly small and only supply a small proportion of the population.
Licensed Premises	62	45	The breweries are very co-operative in carrying out improvements recommended.
Dairies ...	5	22	
Wholesale Premises (Food Manufacture)	2	10	Inspected under Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.
Total ...	388	256	

Food Hygiene

A variety of problems were investigated by the Department and the necessary action taken. Amongst these was a large consignment of flour contaminated by creosote, contamination of milk, and complaints regarding coffee, flour, confectionery and butter.

Laboratory facilities are available to assist the Department at both Bristol and Gloucester.

Many modern foodstuffs require proper conditions of temperature and humidity for satisfactory storage, and in aiming for a high standard when constructing or enlarging their premises, food traders have greatly assisted the Council's officers.

Plans submitted for approval under the Building Byelaws are made available to the Public Health Department so that the applicant's attention can be drawn to the requirements of the Food & Drugs Acts before he commences work.

MILK SUPPLIES

Milk pasteurisation takes place at Messrs. Cadbury's factory at Frampton-on-Severn, and at a large wholesale dairy at Hempsted.

Routine inspections are made from time to time.

Contamination of milk bottles can occur from a variety of causes, and the greatest care is taken by the processors concerned to ensure a high standard of cleanliness. They do, however, require co-operation from the housewife. It is no coincidence that many complaints of contamination are received by the Department following the 5th of November each year !

From the public health aspect the retail supply of milk in disposable cartons may well prove the solution to these problems.

Anthrax Order, 1938

One suspected case in a cow was notified, and was not confirmed.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924-52

Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958

Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958

Slaughterhouses

The following slaughterhouses were licensed in 1962.

1. Churchdown, Chapel Hay.
2. Eastington, Alkerton Place.
3. Minsterworth, The Flatt.
4. Brookthorpe-with-Whaddon, Brickhouse Farm
5. Hempsted, Sud Meadow Road.

The Council have continued their 100% meat inspection service and the throughput at the various slaughterhouses has remained steady.

During the year a system was commenced of bacteriological control over the hygienic production of meat. The Public Health Inspectors submit routine specimens to the Public Health Laboratory and the results have been most useful. This is particularly necessary in the preparation of pig carcasses to reduce the possibility of food poisoning by salmonella organisms, and is a further example of the Council's progressive outlook in public health matters.

Table 17. Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle Exclu- ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed (if known) ..	2802	953	473	22134	4862	31224
Number inspected ..	2802	953	473	22134	4862	31224
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	2	2	—	2	35	41
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	346	170	—	598	184	1298
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	12.42%	18.05%	—	2.71%	4.50%	4.29%
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	8	18	—	—	62	88
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	0.29%	1.89%	—	—	1.28%	0.28%
<i>Cysticercosis :</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	68	2	—	—	—	70
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	68	2	—	—	—	70
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of meat or organs condemned for :—

(i) All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis	12606 lb.
(ii) Tuberculosis	1200 lb.
(iii) Cysticercosis	1732 lb.
Total ..	15538 lb.

(or 6 tons 18 cwt. 2 qr. 26 lb.)

Cysticercus Bovis Regional Infestation

	<i>Number infested</i>
External masseter muscles	24
Internal masseter muscles	21
Heart musculature	24
Other sites	1

The percentage of cattle slaughtered affected with *Cysticercus Bovis* (1.86%) compares very closely with the figure for 1961, which was 1.99%.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Condemnation of Foodstuffs

Table 18.

Article	Non-Preserved lb.	Preserved, tinned, etc. lb.
Meat	20	20
Flour and Cereals ..	4480	—
Vegetables	—	—
Fish	—	—
Cheese & Fats	—	—
Fruit	—	—
Cream & Evaporated Milk	—	—
Totals	4500	20 lbs.

The cereal comprised 32 bags of flour contaminated with creosote.

The large fall in quantity of preserved and tinned food condemned occurred as a result of the closure of a wholesale food warehouse in the district.

Ice Cream

There are 95 registered premises in the district. There was an increase in the number of mobile soft-ice cream vendors. These vehicles are not controlled by registration, although ice cream is, in fact, manufactured by the operator on the vehicle. The only control at present is the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and frequent supervision and sampling of the product.

NEW HOUSING, 1962

Number of dwellings erected during the year:

By the Council:

Churchdown (Innsworth Grove)	..	..	..	..	102
Hardwicke	..	..	..	..	4
Quedgeley (School Lane)	..	..	..	..	10
Hucclecote (Colwell Avenue)	..	..	..	..	13
Frampton-on-Severn	..	..	..	..	20
Maisemore	..	..	..	..	4
Arlingham	..	..	..	..	4
Newnham (Hyde Lane)	..	..	..	..	6
By Private Enterprise:	..	..	..	..	439
					<hr/> 602

Council dwellings under construction:

Hucclecote (Elmgrove Road)	..	..	..	..	2
Ashleworth	..	..	..	..	6
Brookthorpe	..	..	..	..	6
Sandhurst	..	..	..	..	4
					<hr/> 18

Housing schemes under consideration:

The Council were proceeding with schemes for the erection of dwellings in various parishes.

Private Enterprise houses under construction at 31st December, 1962	..	..	..	..	..	382
Number of Council houses sold to tenants in 1962	..					6
Total number of dwellings owned by the Council on 31st December, 1962	..	..	..	..	..	2107

There were 819 applicants on the Council's housing list at the end of 1962 compared with 657 at the end of 1961.

Housing Progress

Dwellings erected from 1st April, 1945 to 31st December, 1962:

By the Council and local housing society	..	..	1949
By Private Enterprise	..	..	4092

**Statutory action during the year with
regard to totally unfit houses**

1. Housing Act, 1957, Section 16—Demolition Orders.

(a)	Demolition Orders recommended	..	..	..	7
(b)	Demolition Orders made	..	..	..	3
(c)	Undertakings accepted	..	..	..	1

2. Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18—Closing Orders.

(a)	Closing Orders recommended	..	..	..	6
(b)	Closing Orders made..	..	..	..	2
(c)	Undertakings accepted	..	..	..	2

3. Housing Act, 1957, Section 42—Clearance Areas.

(a)	Houses demolished in Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Areas	..	..	..	..	—
(b)	Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders made..					—
(c)	Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders under consideration	..	..	..	..	—

With the use of modern materials many houses can be saved from demolition. Applications by owners to raise the standard of unfit properties are not approved until they have been carefully investigated to ensure that the work proposed will make the houses in all respects fit for human habitation.

Administration of the Factories Acts, 1937 to 1961

Table 19.

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. of premises in Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	10	6	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. ..	91	80	21	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers). ..	37	4	—	—
Total	138	90	21	—

Table 20.

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases where defects were found				No. of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M.I.	by H.M.I.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	20	20	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temp (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Vent. (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Latrines (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including Homework).	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	21	21	—	—	—

Table 21.**Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).**

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. outworkers in Aug. list as req'd.	No. of cases of default in sending lists	No. prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Cases of work in Unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel (making)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	(No reports of outworkers were received during the year)					

Factories Act inspections are combined where possible with visits to factory canteens under the provisions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

S. W. D. HARRIS,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

