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ANNUAL REPORT
on the
HEALTH & WELFARE
of the
BOROUGH OF SWINDON
1971

JAMES URQUHART, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health,
Borough Welfare Officer,
Principal Borough School Medical Officer.

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STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

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BOROUGH OF SWINDON
COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEE AND STAFF

as at 31st. December 1971

HOUSING AND HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

Councillor A.N. Palmer

Chairman Councillor L. Gowing
Vice Chairman: Councillor A. Roberts

MEMBERS

Alderman	Mrs. G.L. Knapp, M.B.E.	Councillor	A.R. Hill
"	R.K.B. Savage	"	S.H. MacPherson
"	J.G. Mason	"	Mrs. F.E. Mortimer
Councillor	A.J. Bown, M.B.E. D.L.	"	Miss M.E. Read
"	R.D. Clarke	"	Mrs. D.M. Walters
"	P. Hayes	"	L.A. Wass
"	R. Herring	"	A.N. Palmer

CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND TOWN CLERK

D. MURRAY JOHN, O.B.E., B.A.

HEALTH STAFF

31st. December 1971

Medical Officer of Health and Borough Welfare Officer	JAMES URQUHART, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.	James May, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officers in Department	Douglas Haig-Johnston, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Adrian Gerrard Redmond McConnell, M.B. BCh., B.A.O.
Part-time	Ifan R. Waters, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Sarah James, M.B., Ch.B.

Area Dental Officer	R.J.F. McFeat, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.
Dental Officer	Miss T. Jarosz (commenced 24.5.71.)
Dental Officers (part-time)	Mrs. L.M. Swift, B.D.S. R.V. Swift, B.D.S.
Dental Auxiliary	Mrs. D. Dix.
Dental Surgery Assistants	4
Senior Health Visitor and School Nurse	Miss C.J. Thorn, S.R.N., H.V. Cert., D.N. (Lond.)
Health Visitors and School Nurses	8
Part-time Health Visitors	2
Student Health Visitors	2
Part-time Nurses	6
Domiciliary Midwives	5 + 1 Part-time
District Nurses	10 + 1 Part-time
Senior Administrative Officer	J.R. Pell.
Administrative Assistants	3
Medical Officer of Health's Secretary	1
Clerks	9
Part-time Clerks	3
<u>Health Centre</u>	
Clerk in Charge	E.W. Chamberlain
	2 Pharmacists
	6 Pharmacy Technicians (5 part-time)
	10 Clerks (5 part-time)
	3 Dental Technicians
Chief Chiropodist	1
Senior Chiropodist	1
Chiropody Receptionist	1

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

To the Chairman and Members of the Housing and Health and Welfare Committee
of the Borough of Swindon.

I present herewith my report on the work of the Health and Welfare
Department for 1971.

The changes which were referred to in the preamble to my report last
year have now been effected.

The Education of Handicapped Children Act 1971 came into operation
on 1st. April 1971 under which the education of sub normal children passed
to the Education Authority. This meant that on this date the Special Care
Unit, The Chalet, with its staff passed to the Education Authority as did
the responsibility for the sub-normal children living at home. It is still
the duty of this Department to ascertain such children and to supervise
their medical care while they attend special schools.

The Public Health Inspectors were transferred to the Environmental
Services in May 1971 and are now housed in the Square House, The Square,
High Street, Swindon. As previously mentioned I still have prior call on
their services as required for health purposes.

In October 1970 the Social Services Act was implemented. This meant
that our delegated welfare functions passed to the Department of Social
Services. These services included the welfare of handicapped persons,
Enterprise Works, Mental Welfare, Home Help Service and responsibilities
under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act. With these services,
the technical and clerical staff concerned were all transferred. This of
course, means that the Department loses the title of Welfare from October
1971 and in fact, these services for the year will be reported upon by the
Director of Social Services.

We have now attachment of domiciliary midwives, District Nurses and
Health Visitors to general practitioners. As however the additional staff
requested again last year to make the scheme of attachment more effective,
was, for financial reasons not available to us, we had to continue to try
to provide a service with only a small proportion of the staff of Health
Visitors and District Nurses which a town of this size should have.

The most remarkable feature of the statistics given is the huge drop
in population revealed at the 1971 census. The estimated population for
mid 1970 was 98,110 and the census figure was 90,830 and the mid 1971
population 90,670. It is known that families rehoused from properties in
development areas in the town have housed in areas outside the Borough
boundary and although there was a rise in the death rate from 11.1 in

1971 to 12.4 in 1972 and the birth rate has remained fairly stable, this means that the Registrar General has probably for some years past, miscalculated the size of our population. Again it is interesting to note that the number of inhabited houses in 1970 was 29,578 as compared with 31,845 in 1971 although the population meantime was reckoned to be about 7,500 less. It is gratifying to note a fall in the infant mortality rate in 1971 to 20.0 as compared with 23.0 the previous year.

Again I have to report little progress with the Health Centre projects in Fleming Way and Dorcan. Discussions are still taking place with the Department of Health and Social Security so it is not at all likely that any building will take place during the coming year.

In conclusion may I thank the staff of this Department and other Departments of the Corporation and County Council for their co-operation during the reorganisation mentioned earlier which undoubtedly effected these major changes efficiently and without friction. May I also thank the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee for their help and interest during the year.

James W. Galant

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

STATISTICS

and

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

STATISTICS OF THE AREA, 1971

GENERAL

Area (in acres)	7,109
Population (census 1971)	90,830
Population (estimated civilian) mid 1971	90,670
Number of inhabited houses	31,845

VITAL

Live births (792 Male, 664 Female)	1,456
Stillbirths	15
Total live and stillbirths	1,471
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	16.1
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	11%
Stillbirth rate per 1000 live and stillbirths	10.0
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	29
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	20.0
Neo-natal Mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per (1,000 live births)	13.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality rate (deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 live births	12.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	22.0
Maternal deaths (including abortion) - -	- -
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and stillbirths) - -	- -
Deaths (all causes) (481 male, 433 female)	914
Death rate per 1,000 population	10.1
Area Comparability FactorsBirths 0.93 .. Deaths 1.23	

Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and stillbirths)

SWEDEN

The live and stillbirth rates were 1.45 and 1.50 respectively in 1970. The live birth rate was 16.1 per 1,000 population. The live birth rate for England and Wales was 16.0. The table below shows the live and stillbirth rates in Sweden with comparable figures for 1970. The 1970 live birth rate represents 1% of the total, as compared with 1% representing 1% in 1970.

Live births	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
705	87	792	1,497 (1.45)
700	87	787	1,497 (1.45)
700	87	787	1,497 (1.45)
700	87	787	1,497 (1.45)

INFANT DEATH

1970 figures show in brackets. 1971 figures are shown in brackets. Table of birth rates for last 10 years.

Swedish	England & Wales	Swedish	England & Wales
1967	18.0	1967	18.0
1968	18.2	1968	18.2
1969	18.4	1969	18.4
1970	18.0	1970	18.0
1971	17.7	1971	17.7

1970 figures were registered in 1971 giving a rate of 10.0 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, compared with 12.0 for 1970. The 1971 rate for England and Wales was 12.0.

Stillbirths	Legitimate	Illegitimate	TOTAL
10	2	12	22
10	2	12	22
10	2	12	22
10	2	12	22

(1970 figures are shown in brackets)

BIRTHS

The live births registered were 1,456 (1,302 legitimate and 154 illegitimate). The live birth rate was 16.1 per 1,000 population.

The live birth rate for England and Wales was 16.0.

The table below shows the legitimate and illegitimate live births in Swindon with comparable figures for 1970.

The 154 illegitimate births represents 11% of the total, as compared with 170 representing 11% in 1970.

Live births	Males		Females		Total.	
Legitimate	705	(706)	597	(637)	1,302	(1,343)
Illegitimate	87	(92)	67	(78)	154	(170)
Totals	792	(798)	664	(715)	1,456	(1,513)

(1970 figures shown in brackets)

Table of birth rates for last 10 years.

	Swindon	England & Wales		Swindon	England & Wales
1962	22.43	18.0	1967	16.66	17.2
1963	21.27	18.2	1968	16.67	16.9
1964	21.83	18.4	1969	16.0	16.3
1965	20.69	18.0	1970	15.4	16.0
1966	18.64	17.7	1971	16.1	16.0

Live birth rates per 1,000 population

STILLBIRTHS

15 stillbirths were registered in 1971 giving a rate of 10.0 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, compared with 12.0 for 1970. The 1971 rate for England and Wales was 12.0

Stillbirths	Males		Females		Total	
Legitimate	10	(5)	3	(11)	13	(16)
Illegitimate	2	(1)	-	(2)	2	(3)
TOTALS	12	(6)	3	(13)	15	(19)

(1970 figures are shown in brackets)

Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and stillbirths)

	<u>Swindon</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>		<u>Swindon</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
1962	16.23	19.1	1967	21.59	14.8
1963	21.05	17.3	1968	18.65	14.0
1964	19.81	16.3	1969	14.0	13.0
1965	15.94	15.7	1970	12.0	13.0
1966	20.29	15.4	1971	10.0	12.0

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

The following tables give the illegitimate birth rate per cent of total live births in Swindon for the past ten years.

1962 - 5.1	1967 - 9.8
1963 - 6.6	1968 - 8.7
1964 - 6.8	1969 - 10.0
1965 - 7.6	1970 - 11.0
1966 - 8.4	1971 - 11.0

INFANT DEATHS

29 children under the age of 1 year died in Swindon in 1971. This gives an infant mortality rate of 20.0 as compared with a rate of 18.0 for England and Wales.

The table below gives a comparison of the infant deaths in Swindon and England and Wales.

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births

	<u>Swindon</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>		<u>Swindon</u>	<u>England & Wales.</u>
1962	21.2	21.4	1967	22.7	18.3
1963	22.5	20.9	1968	19.6	18.0
1964	24.4	20.0	1969	21.0	18.0
1965	16.7	19.0	1970	23.0	18.0
1966	22.9	19.0	1971	20.0	18.0

Deaths of infants under 1 year old		
" " " " 4 weeks old		
" " " " 1 week old.		

<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
29	35
19	25
18	20

The number of deaths registered in Swindon for the years 1961 to 1971 was as follows:-

1961 - 361	1969 - 911
1962 - 589	1970 - 925
1963 - 812	1971 - 1,104

The certified causes of 29 deaths of Swindon children under 1 year old were as follows:-

Enteritis & other diarrhoeal diseases	1
Pneumonia	1
Congenital Anomalies	10
Birth Injury/difficult labour	3
Other causes of perinatal mortality	8
Ill-defined conditions	-
Motor vehicle accidents	-
All other accidents	2
All other external causes	-
Other diseases of respiratory system	3
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1

I am obliged to the Consultant Pathologist, Dr. R. Martlew for the following information on the post-mortem results on infants and stillbirths occurring in the entire catchment area of the Swindon Hospitals in 1970.

Live Births (up to the age of 3 months.)

Prematurity with or without atelectasis	13
Atelectasis without prematurity	3
Congenital heart disease	2
Other major congenital defects	2
Respiratory infection	5
Erythroblastosis Foetalis	1
Birth trauma	5
Accidental asphyxia	2
Other infection	1
Digoxin overdose	1

Of these, 29 were from Princess Margaret Hospital and 6 were referred by the Coroner.

Stillbirths

Intra-uterine asphyxia	5
Congenital defects	4
Erythroblastosis Foetalis	1
Prematurity	1

Of these 10 were from Princess Margaret Hospital and 1 was referred by a General Practitioner.

(1970 figures are shown in brackets)

Swindon England & Wales

Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths under
1 year per 1,000 live births)

20.0 18.0

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under
4 weeks per 1,000 live births)

13.0 12.0

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths
and deaths under 1 week per 1,000
live and stillbirths)

22.0 22.0

The scheme for notification of congenital defects is working satisfactorily and brings to early notice families and individuals who may be in need of additional help or advice.

MATERNAL DEATHS. No maternal deaths occurred during 1971.

DEATHS. The deaths numbered 914 compared with 883 in 1970. For 1971 crude death rate was 10.1 per 1,000 population. When the comparability factor of 1.23 is used, the death rate is:-

Swindon - 12.4

England & Wales - 11.6

Of the 914 deaths in Swindon, the chief causes were, heart and circulatory diseases 257, cancer 222, vascular lesions of the nervous system (strokes and seizures) 117, bronchitis and pneumonia 96. The number of deaths from motor vehicle accidents was 23 in 1970 and 12 in 1971, and the number of suicide deaths decreased from 9 to 7 during the same period.

During the year there were 58 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus, compared with 53 in 1970.

An analysis of the deaths from this cause in Swindon over the past ten years is given in the following table:

Year	No	Rate per 1000 population	Year	No.	Rate per 1000 population
1962	34	.372	1967	52	.457
1963	42	.436	1968	44	.449
1964	29	.297	1969	52	.529
1965	33	.335	1970	53	.542
1966	45	.457	1971	58	.641

THE CREMATORIUM

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Referee to the Crematorium which was opened in April 1966

The number of cremations carried out was as follows:-

1966 - 361

1969 - 911

1967 - 589

1970 - 925

1968 - 812

1971 - 1,104

Causes of Death at Different Periods

Cause of Death	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year
1. Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	3	-	1
2. Other Tuberculosis, incl. late effects	5	-	-
3. Meningococcal infection	1	-	-
4. Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	2	-	-
5. Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	6	-	-
6. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	26	-	-
7. Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	19	-	-
8. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus	58	-	-
9. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	31	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	8	-	-
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	10	-	-
12. Leukaemia	4	-	-
13. Other Malignant Neoplasms	57	-	-
14. Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms	1	-	-
15. Diabetes Mellitus	14	-	-
16. Avitaminoses etc.	1	-	-
17. Other Endocrine etc. diseases	1	-	-
18. Other diseases of the blood	1	-	-
19. Meningitis	1	-	-
20. Mental Disorders	1	-	-
21. Other diseases of Nervous System etc.	4	-	-
22. Multiple Sclerosis	2	-	-
23. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	9	-	-
24. Hypertensive disease	13	-	-
25. Ischaemic Heart Disease	228	-	-
26. Other forms of Heart Disease	58	-	-
27. Cerebrovascular Disease	117	-	-
28. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	29	-	-
29. Pneumonia	59	5	1
30. Bronchitis and Emphysema	37	-	-

of life in the Borough of Swindon 1971

	Age in Years.								
	1 -	5 -	15 -	25 -	35 -	45 -	55 -	65 -	75 and over
1.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
2.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-
3.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1
6.	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	6	8
7.	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	9
8.	-	-	-	-	-	9	17	17	15
9.	-	-	-	-	6	3	10	6	6
10.	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2
11.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7
12.	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
13.	-	1	1	1	2	9	16	16	11
14.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
15.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7
16.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
17.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
18.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
19.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
20.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
21.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-
22.	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
23.	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	3
24.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	10
25.	-	-	-	3	1	22	40	78	84
26.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	19	36
27.	-	-	-	1	4	2	11	46	53
28.	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	9	13
29.	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	15	40
30.	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	17	12

Cause of Death	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year.
31. Asthma	1	-	-
32. Other diseases of Respiratory System	12	-	3
33. Peptic Ulcer	6	-	-
34. Appendicitis	1	-	-
35. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	3	1	-
36. Cirrhosis of Liver	5	-	-
37. Other diseases of Digestive System	11	-	-
38. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	-	-
39. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	-
40. Other diseases, genito-urinary system	3	-	-
41. Diseases of skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	3	-	-
42. Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	1	-	-
43. Congenital Anomalies	12	7	3
44. Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	3	3	-
45. Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	8	8	-
46. Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	1	-	-
47. Motor Vehicle Accidents	12	-	-
48. All other Accidents	14	-	2
49. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	7	-	-
50. All other External Causes	3	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	914	19	10

DIPHTHERIA

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - NOTIFICATIONS

	Age in Years								75 and over
	1 -	5 -	15 -	25 -	35 -	45 -	55 -	65 -	
31.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
32.	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	2
33.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
34.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
35.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
36.	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-
37.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7
38.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
39.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
40.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
41.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
42.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
43.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
44.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
47.	-	3	1	-	4	1	-	3	-
48.	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	2	4
49.	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	2
50.	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
-	-	9	6	9	24	69	149	272	347

Year	Number Notified	Number of Deaths	Number Hospitalized	Number of Deaths
1967	212	-	25	-
1968	203	-	16	-
1969	200	-	24	-
1970	136	-	27	-
1971	212	-	30	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - NOTIFICATIONS

Disease	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Polioencephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	1	-	1	5
Dysentery, Food Poisoning	11	22	56	21	13
Measles	515	136	650	443	841
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	27	26	37	25	44
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	24	20	30	34	19
Tuberculosis - Non Pulmonary	5	9	9	20	2
Whooping Cough	30	27	24	16	56
Menigococcal Infection	2	1	4	4	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	1	-	-	-	-

POLIOMYELITIS. No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

WHOOPIING COUGH. The number of notifications in 1971 were 30 compared with 27 in 1970.

MEASLES. There were 515 notifications of measles in 1971 compared with 136 in 1970. The following table will illustrate the epidemic pattern of this dease. (For measles immunisations see page

MEASLES			WHOOPIING COUGH	
Year	Number Notified	Number of deaths	Number Notified	Number of deaths
1967	841	-	56	-
1968	443	-	16	-
1969	650	-	24	-
1970	136	-	27	-
1971	515	-	30	-

DIPHTHERIA

The last case of diphtheria notified in Swindon was in 1949 and the last death from this cause occurred in 1944.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases notified during 1971 was 26.

Year	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS		ALL FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS	
	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths
1967	19	2	21	2
1968	34	1	54	1
1969	30	-	39	1
1970	21	1	28	1
1971	20	-	26	-

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVERS

No cases of typhoid or paratyphoid fevers were notified during 1971.

DYSENTERY AND FOOD POISONING

11 cases of dysentery were notified during 1971 and 10 cases of food poisoning; all were individual cases.

LEPROSY

One case of leprosy was notified during the year bringing the total number of cases in the town up to two. Both these infections were acquired in India.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

No action was necessary under Section 47 in order to remove to suitable premises a person in need of care and attention during 1970.

NURSING HOMES

At the end of the year there was 1 registered nursing home in the Borough, which provided accommodation of 33 beds, mainly for aged and chronically ill people.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Medical examinations were carried out during the course of the year in connection with new appointments to the Corporation staff, entrants to training colleges, newly appointed teachers and other staff appointed by the Education Committee. During 1971, 333 medical examinations were carried out and 284 Corporation employees completed questionnaires which were subsequently vetted by me.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Every opportunity is taken whenever the staff of the department meet members of the public to spread the gospels of Health Education. Parentcraft talks are given in schools, as well as talks on general health topics. Health talks and discussion groups take place at Child Health Clinics. Talks and lectures in the College are addressed to students, nurses, catering courses, youth leaders and industrial courses of the T.U.C. etc.

Lectures and talks in hospital are given to trainee nurses, pupil midwives, parents at parentcraft classes, mothers at relaxation classes etc.

Members of the staff of the department are also frequently called upon to talk to other organisations in the Borough.

LABORATORY SERVICE

Bacteriological and viral specimens are dealt with by Public Health Laboratory Bristol and also by Princess Margaret Hospital.

MORTUARY SERVICES

These have been arranged jointly with Swindon & District Hospital Management Committee.

STAFF INFLUENZA VACCINATIONS

340 staff were vaccinated in December 1971.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

PERSONAL

HEALTH SERVICES

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Ambulance Service in the Borough is provided by Wiltshire County Council.

HEALTH CENTRE

The dental laboratory which is staffed by one technician in charge and two senior technicians, continues to be administered by Swindon Health and Welfare Department.

The General Practitioner suites are occupied by eight practices comprising thirteen doctors.

Planning for a new Medical Centre to include a new health centre, clinic and health department offices, is still going on.

It is now known that fifteen general practitioner suites and six dental suites for Local Authority services will be needed.

Details of the issues of nursing appliances from the medical loan depot are given later in this report.

Pharmacy

	1971	1970
Number of prescriptions dispensed	111,705	109,831

Dental Laboratory

Dentures and Appliances	1,119	1,093
Repairs and relines	237	106

CHIROPODY

During the year there was an increase in the number of domiciliary treatments given, for it was felt that those who were housebound were in greatest need. This type of work is time consuming and consequently there was less time available for the treatment of patients at the Health Centre.

Changes of staff interfered with the continuity essential to the smooth running of the department and the year ended with a staff shortage and a long list of names of people awaiting treatment.

There is a national shortage of State Registered Chiropodists and particularly of those willing to undertake full time work with Local Authorities. This trend would appear to be likely to persist whilst Whitley Council Scales fall so far short of the remuneration possible in private practice.

	Borough of Swindon		Hospital Board	
	1971	1970	1971	1970
Number of patients treated	808	689	90	73
Patients under treatment on 31st. December 1971	725	503	77	75
Treatments given (including re-dressings)	4,374	4,780	557	561
Domiciliary treatments (included in above)	1,025	815	-	-
Number of patients on waiting list	22	-	-	-
Number of domiciliary patients on waiting list (included in above total)	15	-	-	-

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR LONG STAY IMMIGRANTS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Notices received	34	36
Successfully contacted	25	33
Untraceable	9	3

During the year there was an increase in the number of domiciliary treatments given, for it was felt that those who were housebound were in greatest need. This type of work is time consuming and consequently there was less time available for the treatment of patients at the Health Centre.

Changes of staff interfered with the continuity of treatment to the smooth running of the department and the year ended with a list of names of patients who were still in need of treatment.

There is a national shortage of State Registered Chiropodists and particularly of those willing to undertake full time work with Local Authorities. This trend would appear to be likely to persist whilst whilst Councils feel the short of the reservation possible in private practice.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Care of Premature Infants

Premature baby units are maintained at the Maternity Unit, Princess Margaret Hospital and Wroughton P.A.R.A.F. Hospital. Where a premature baby born at home appears to require the services of the Unit, both mother and baby are admitted. The Ambulance Station is equipped with a portable incubator for the transport of these babies to Hospital.

	Domiciliary Confinements		Hospital or Nursing Home Confinements	
	1971	1970	1971	1970
Number of premature babies born	4	9	105	100
Number who died during the first 24 hrs.	2	-	7	10
Other deaths during the first month	-	-	3	12
Babies surviving at the end of one month	2	9	95	78

It will be seen that of the 109 premature babies born during the year, 12 did not survive the first month of life, and of these 9 died within 24 hours of birth.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Details of the Infant Welfare Clinics held and the attendances at each throughout the year are recorded in the table given below:

	Day and time 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Number of consultations with doctor	Number of Attendances
Central Clinic, Islington Street.	Wednesday and Friday	1432	3736
Beech Avenue, Pinehurst	Thursday	854	2368
Gorse Hill	Wednesday	565	1600
Moredon Road.	Monday	793	2421
Bath Road	Friday	556	1909
Penhill	Tuesday	838	2977
Priory Road, Park South	Tuesday and Thursday	580	3139
Common Room, Walcot	Monday	453	1497
Rodbourne Road	Thursday	456	1670
TOTAL - All Centres		6527	21,317

WELFARE FOODS

Welfare foods are distributed at all Child Welfare Clinics and at the Health Centre. Proprietary foods are available at the Child Welfare Clinics but not at the Health Centre.

Welfare Foods	Health Centre Issues		Clinic Issues.
National dried milk	1538 tins	(1633)	2,470 (2762)
*Cod Liver oil	171	(279)	382 (986)
Vitamin Tablets	211	(350)	481 (568)
Orange Juice	3550	(3942)	11,549(13,236)
*Vitamin Drops	148		1,339

Figures in brackets - 1970 issues.

* Cod Liver Oil terminated 31.3.71.

Vitamin Drops commenced 1.4.71.

PROPRIETARY FOOD SALES

Articles		Number sold
Infant Welfare Foods (Dried milk)	Packets or tins	2,809
Baby Cereal	Packets	278
Weaning Foods (Meat, Fruit, Vegetables, etc.)	Tins	491
Nutrients (Vitamin C Syrup)	Bottles	547

During 1971 4,125 sales of proprietary food realising £686.14p. were made

During 1970 23,120 sales of proprietary food realising £3822.68p. were made.

Sale of proprietary foods terminated on 30.6.71.

TOTAL - All Centres	21,317	6527
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DENTAL SERVICES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN
UNDER 5 YEARS.

ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT	Children 0 -4 (incl)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Number of Visits for Treatment during year.		
First visit	140	18
Subsequent visits	158	18
Total visits	298	36
Number of additional courses of treatment other than the first course recommended during year	10	-
Treatment provided during the year -		
Number of fillings	317	27
Teeth filled	288	27
Teeth extracted	133	12
General anaesthetics given	49	1
Emergency visits by patients	74	5
Patients X-Rayed	4	1
Patients treated by scaling and/or removal of stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)	7	7
Teeth otherwise conserved	52	-
Teeth root filled	-	-
Inlays	-	-
Crowns	-	-
Number of courses of treatment completed during the year	115	10
<u>Prosthetics</u>		
Patients supplied with full upper or full lower (first time)	-	-
Patients supplied with other dentures	-	-
Number of Dentures supplied	-	-
<u>Anaesthetics</u>		
General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers -		
<u>Inspections</u>		
Number of patients given first inspections during the year	169	19
Number of patients above who required treatment	94	18
Number of patients above who were offered treatment	93	18

MATERNITY SERVICES REPORT 1971

We continue to employ five whole time midwives and one part time whose main task is to assess the facilities available for mothers who want hospital confinement but desire early discharge home.

Early discharge from hospital involves the midwives in more post natal care and in all during the year they paid 1,050 first post natal visits as compared with 743 in 1970.

The attachment scheme to General Practitioners is working well and our midwives attend their ante natal clinics.

Our whole time midwives are teaching midwives and as such they are involved in the training of student midwives. From January to November 1971 the number of Students trained was 16. In November an integrated training scheme for Student Midwives was introduced which gave the midwives a greater involvement in their training and at this time 9 Students commenced their three months District training.

All our whole time Midwives are trained to administer analgesics.

The number of domiciliary deliveries continues to fall and during 1971 there were 72 such deliveries compared with 144 the previous year. The short stay two bedded unit at the Princess Margaret Hospital Maternity Unit continues to gain popularity and during the year our midwives delivered 86 babies there. The average stay of the mothers in the unit was four hours.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

Births in the Authority's area during the year (as notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act 1936, or Section 255 of the Public Health (London) Act 1936) were as follows:-

	Live births Adjusted	Stillbirths Adjusted	TOTALS
(a) Domiciliary	72	-	72
(b) Institutional	1360	16	1376
(c) Total	1432	16	1448

EMERGENCY MATERNITY SERVICES

A "Flying squad" is maintained at the Maternity Hospital for emergencies arising in domiciliary midwifery. During 1970 all cases requiring emergency services were admitted to hospital.

5 Medical Aid Forms were completed by the domiciliary midwives during the year.

REFRESHER COURSES

No midwives were required to attend Approved Refresher Courses during 1971.

	Number of deliveries attended by Midwives in the Area during the year.			
	Domiciliary Cases		Totals	Cases in Institutions
	Doctor not booked	Doctor booked		
Midwives employed by the Authority	7	64	71	-
Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Board of Governors under the National Health Service Act.	-	-	-	2941

The "At Risk" Register

The "At Risk" Register was created in 1963 and is intended to provide a note of children who, for a variety of physical and social reasons, are considered to be more liable to the hazards of life than other children.

During 1971, 389 children were placed on the register for the following reasons.

Family history	57
Prenatal (mostly toxæmia)	116
Perinatal	32
Premature	94
Congenital abnormalities	82
Social	8
TOTAL	389

No. referred for clinical biopsy - 2

No. referred to their doctors for treatment - 132

Family Planning

I am indebted to Mrs. D. Newman, Secretary of the Family Planning Association for the following report on the work during 1971.

During the year the Family Planning Association acted as agents for the Wiltshire County Council.

Bath Road Clinic

348 Doctor Sessions were held during the year at which 923 new patients attended. 136 patients transferred from other clinics and 5,530 Doctor consultations were made. In all, 1,095 patients are registered at this clinic. The numbers attending increased by 179 new patients and there were 635 more doctor consultations than in 1970.

Priory Road Clinic

At this Clinic 36 Doctor Sessions were held when 90 new patients were seen, 21 transfers from other clinics and 485 doctor consultations made. All these figures are an increase on the previous year by 22, 9 and 30 respectively. During the year a total of 1,139 cervical smears were taken, one of which proved atypical after a repeat smear.

During the year six doctors left the service and two joined in the autumn leaving a total of 6 with 4 nurses and 18 lay workers.

One visit per week was made by one of the doctors to patients in the Maternity Hospital and practical training and lectures to the Student Midwives were given by Dr. Kelly.

At present it is proving most difficult to adequately staff all sessions and more doctors and voluntary workers are urgently required,

VASECTOMY CLINIC

This Clinic is run at Bath Road Clinic by the Simon Trust.

Seven sessions per week are held and during the year a total of 1,788 vasectomies was performed. The facilities at this clinic for surgical procedures are far from ideal and it is hoped that more appropriate premises will be made available for this purpose at Princess Margaret Hospital.

HEALTH VISITING.

The staff situation remains very much as last year. A student Health Visitor qualifying in September increased the number of Health Visitors employed to 9 full time, including the Senior Health Visitor and two part-time Health Visitors, giving the department the equivalent of almost one full time.

Two students commenced health visiting training in September. On qualifying these would replace two likely retirements in 1972.

During 1971, further attachment of health visitors to General Practitioners took place. By December 1971 all the staff were working in attachment schemes. Due to the insufficient number of health visitors these attachments are not entirely satisfactory, on average one health visitor being attached to five General Practitioners.

The overall work of the Health Visitors can be said to have increased despite the apparent decrease in the number of home visits paid. This decrease can be accounted for by the fact that one member of the staff was off duty for nearly 6 months due to ill health.

During the year Health Visitors were assisted by 6 State Registered Nurses employed part-time as school nurses and clinic nurses. Health visiting time has been extended by relieving Health Visitors of as many clerical duties as is possible.

Refresher Courses. One Health Visitor attended a Field Work Instructors Course, thus enabling the department to carry out field work instruction within the area (Borough) for Swindon sponsored students. Three Health Visitors attended a 2 day course for Health Visitors at Urchfont Manor organised by Wiltshire County Council.

Visits paid by Health Visitors during 1971

Expectant Mothers	-
Children under 1 year.	5998 (including 1407 first visits)
Children between 1 - 5 years	4623
Other visits	1352
Total visits for 1970	11,973
" " " 1969	12,072
"No reply" visits paid	2,192

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY. The table below gives the age groups of women who attended the cervical cytology clinic during the year.

Under 25	...	87	45 - 49	...	139
25 - 29	...	125	50 - 54	...	68
30 - 34	...	136	55 - 59	...	41
35 - 39	...	142	60 - 64	...	24
40 - 44	...	142	65 +	...	9

TOTAL - 913

No. referred for clinical biopsy - 2

No. referred to their doctors for treatment - 132

HOME NURSING

This service is carried out by 10 whole time and one part-time nurse working in attachment with General Practitioners. With the attachment scheme we find the staff generally are overloaded but for financial reasons our requests for additional nurses were not granted by the County Council.

The nurses continue to give care to patients in their own homes but they also give treatment to patients in doctors' surgeries. In October a treatment room was equipped and opened at the Health Centre where a District Nurse treated 478 patients during the three months to the end of the year.

The five day surgical unit at Victoria Hospital continued to function during the year. This unit admits patients on Monday, they have their operation and are discharged home on Friday. Almost all of the patients require several visits from the home nurse.

It is likely in the coming year that a one day surgical unit will open at Princess Margaret Hospital and if it does, then certainly we will require more home nurses if the patients are to be adequately cared for.

The following table summarises the cases attended by the home nurses during the year.

Refresher Courses - 2 District nurses attended approved Refresher Courses during 1971

	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis) ...	71
Digestive diseases	121
Heart diseases	54
Circulatory diseases	239
Genito-urinary disease	229
Skin	213
Ear, Eye and other sense organs	48
Cancer	56
Cerebral lesions of vascular origin	73
Infections and parasitic disease	-
Diabetes	25
Injuries	33
Tuberculosis	23
Bones, joints and movements (mainly rheumatism) ..	38
Pregnancy	23
Mental and other nervous diseases	12
Other diseases or ill defined	98
Preparation for X-Ray	1
	1357

in respect of which 26,750 visits were made.

Incontinence Pads. Incontinence pads continue to be supplied to all who need them and their disposal in polythene sacks is arranged by the Cleansing Department. The number issued during the year was 11,000.

POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION 1971

<u>Primary immunisation</u>							
<u>Number of persons who have completed Primary Courses - under 16 years of age</u>							
Born in	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964/7	Others under 16	TOTAL.
Sabin	138	787	223	24	54	13	1,239
<u>Re-inforcing Doses - under 16</u>							
Sabin	-	66	90	10	1,116	53	1,335

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS - 1971.

	Local Health Authority 1971	General Practitioner 1971
<u>Diphtheria alone:</u>		
Number of children who have completed primary course	-	-
Number of children given boosters	-	-
<u>Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus combined</u>		
Number of children who have completed primary course	658	484
Number of children given boosters	-	228
<u>Diphtheria and Tetanus combined:</u>		
Number of children who have completed primary course	50	70
Number of children given boosters	755	457
<u>Tetanus Alone:</u>		
Number of persons who have completed primary course	2	635
Number of persons given boosters	4	390
<u>MEASLES IMMUNISATION</u>		
Number of children immunised	736	402

In summary therefore, throughout the year, the following children completed primary protection against:-

Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1,142
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1,262
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	1,899
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1,242
Measles	...	...	...	...	1,138

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| (1) Tuberculosis |) Reports under these headings |
| (2) Immunisation |) are made in the relevant |
| (3) Provision of Medical Loan Appliances |) sections of this report. |

LAUNDRY SERVICE

An average of 63 old and infirm people benefit from the cheap laundry service provided by a local laundry on the recommendation of this Department.

CARE OF THE ELDERLY.

A substantial proportion of the resources of the Department is involved in the care of the elderly. As from October the Home Help and Welfare Service are now the responsibility of the Social Services Department but we work in close co-operation with them over matters of common interest to our spheres of duty.

During the year a joint appointment between the Local Health Authority and the Hospital Management Committee of a Geriatric Health Visitor was made and we find this an extremely useful and helpful appointment and makes for very close liaison between the two services.

The Day Hospital at Stratton St. Margaret is now fully functional and is proving most beneficial to the care of the aged who are thus able to receive hospital care but who continue to live at home.

Case Conferences on the problems of the aged are held regularly at Stratton St. Margaret Hospital and are attended by representatives of all the agencies concerned with this care.

The Hermitage which has 13 beds for short stay patients and which is financed by the Mayor's Helping Hand Fund, continued to be fully used. During the year it took in 137 patients for a total of 346 bed weeks.

Housing. The Housing Manager has given the following details of accomodation for the elderly as at 31st. December 1971.

2 Group Dwellings.	374 Bungalows.
140 2 bedroom 3 storey flats (could be utilised for old people)	
1344 two bedroom flats (3 storey flats)	
725 one bedroom flats.	
18 Bed sitting rooms.	

HOME DIALYSIS

Three homes in Swindon have now been converted to take Kidney machines. One has been in operation since 1968, one since 1970 and a further one was installed this year. It took approximately 6 months from the start of the negotiations for the conversion, to the installation being in operation. In November we heard from the Home Dialysis Organiser at the Churchill Hospital, Oxford that a fourth patient is being prepared for discharge home and negotiations over the home alterations are now taking place.

BATTERED BABIES

The scheme evolved for dealing with battered babies did not have to be put into operation for any Swindon children during the year.

A sum of money was earmarked in Estimates for the child minding of children who it was considered might be harmed by their parents if they were at home all day. Fortunately this did not have to be used.

MEDICAL LOAN APPLIANCES

A large range of nursing and invalid appliances is maintained at the Health Centre and is available on loan when required. A small loan charge is levied for such appliances.

Appliance	Number issued on Payment (New Issue)	Number issued on Free loan (New Issues)
Bed Pans	159	-
Waterproof Sheets	41	-
Plastic Disposable Sheets	150	-
Air Rings	56	1
Bed Rests	93	-
Invalid Chairs	117	1
Urinals	59	-
Bed Cradles	48	-
Crutches (Pairs)	17	-
Commodore	66	-
Walking sticks	26	-
Walking Aids	47	1
Enuresis Alarms	43	-
Bed Tables	1	-
Bedsteads (Hospital Type)	1	-
Dunlopillo Mattresses	2	1
Helping Hand	-	-
Bed Hoists	1	-
Bed Hoists (New type - Bedside)	4	1
Guthrie-Smith Chair	-	-
Sick Feeders	10	-
Lifting Chair	1	-

Hire payments received for appliances during the year ended 31.12.71.

£523.52p.

Hire payments received for appliances during the year ended 31.12.70

£311.19s.0d.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDING INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1971.

To: The Chairman and Members of the Housing and Health Committee of the Swindon Borough Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the work of the Department of Public Health and Building Inspection of the Environmental Group of the Swindon Corporation for the year 1971.

This report, for the first time, incorporates the work carried out under Building Control and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises legislation, the administration for which was transferred to the new Department following re-organisation.

Unfortunately, because of a continuing serious shortage of Building Inspectors, it was not possible to integrate fully the work of the various Sections into divisions or districts as was envisaged in the recommendations of the Management Consultants. Nevertheless, the general pattern of work was adjusted as far as possible with this in mind so as to enable work relating to approval of plans for new and existing buildings, Improvement Grant applications, Improvement areas and the welfare and safety of employed persons to be properly co-ordinated with the wide field of public health activities.

Three new posts of Divisional Public Health Inspector were created and all of these posts were filled by promotion from existing staff. The Divisional Inspectors each have a specialist responsibility and are responsible for the supervision of more junior staff in dealing with the routine work and day to day problems occurring within their Districts.

The more efficient working of the Department, brought about by the combined Inspectorate being accommodated as one unit in Square House, soon became apparent. It has not only helped to facilitate the proper co-ordination of the work of the various sections, but has also largely overcome the duplication of administration and reduced the overlap of visits which frequently occurred under the previous system.

However, the full benefits of integration cannot be fully achieved until a full establishment of Inspectors can be recruited and it is unfortunate that, despite repeated advertisements, two posts of District Building Inspector remained vacant during the whole year.

In connection with Improvement Grants, regrettably, some considerable delay in approving applications was unavoidable. Due entirely to staff shortage, in most instances, a period of six to eight weeks elapsed from the date of application to the date of initial inspection.

Work under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act was well maintained except for a short period towards the end of the year when the Department was short of one Inspector as a result of the resignation of one Inspector who obtained another post outside Local Government. However, because of the great demand on Inspectors' time by way of advisory visits and site meetings in connection with the extensive re-development of the main shopping and commercial centre and the new development at South Dorcan, the total number of general inspections under the Act was slightly lower than the previous year. It is considered, however, that this time is well spent in that many faults and possible contraventions are corrected before completion and employment takes place. In the main, this preliminary work is appreciated by developers and a satisfactory state of co-operation between developers and the Council's Inspectors has, in this way, been built up.

The administration of the various public health functions was maintained at a satisfactory level throughout the year, special attention being given to the enforcement of proper standards of hygiene at all food establishments in the Borough. The control of noise and atmospheric pollution involved a great deal of Inspectors' time and in a number of instances it was necessary for investigations and visits to be made during the late evening and week ends.

Work under the Housing Acts involved a survey of properties in the Even Swindon area in connection with a proposed General Improvement Area and three areas of properties, involving 27 dwellings, were inspected in connection with the current programme of unfit houses with a view to Clearance Area procedure. Action to deal with these areas of properties had not been finalised at the close of the year.

This report includes the work of the Department as a whole and I would like to record my appreciation and thanks to the officers of the Council and members of my staff for their loyalty, co-operation and assistance during the year. In particular I would mention the service rendered by Mr. H. Snell who for many years was the Corporation's sole Rodent Operative and later Technical Assistant to the Public Health Inspectors, who retired in May 1971, after 20 years service.

R.A. LAW

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDING INSPECTOR

STAFF

The following changes occurred during the year:

Miss Susan Davies, clerical officer, left the service on 28th. March 1971 to get married.

Mr. G. Lavender, Senior District Public Health Inspector, left the service on 9th. May 1971, to take up a similar appointment with Newport County Borough Council.

Mrs. L. Lever was transferred from the Health and Welfare Department as a clerk on the 17th. May, 1971.

Mr. H. Snell, Technical Assistant, retired from the service on 29th. May, 1971.

Mr. T. Griffin commenced employment as a Technical Assistant on 14th. June, 1971.

Mr. T. Forkin, Trainee Meat Inspector, was successful in obtaining the Royal Society of Health Certificate for Authorised Meat Inspector in May 1971. He terminated his employment on 18th July 1971, to take a new post as Authorised Meat Inspector with the Highworth Rural District Council.

Mr. W. Ledingham commenced employment as an Authorised Meat Inspector on 23rd. August 1971.

Mr. P. Gleeson terminated employment as an Authorised Meat Inspector on 30th. August 1971, to take up similar employment in S. Wales.

Mr. I. Crowley, Offices and Shops Inspector left the service on 23rd. September, 1971.

Mr. T. Belding commenced employment as a Rodent Operative on 4th. October 1971.

Mr. D. Davies joined the service as an Offices and Shops Inspector on 6th. December 1971.

Staff Vacancies

One clerical post, which was transferred with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Inspectors from the Town Clerks Department, was still vacant at the end of the year.

Once again, the two posts of District Building Inspector and Assistant Building Inspector were not filled at the close of the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food Hygiene

Routine inspection of all food premises continued at a satisfactory level during the year, special attention being given to the implementation of the new Regulations which came into force on the 1st. March 1971.

This new legislation, which consolidated and amended the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960/62, introduced improved standards and gave local Authorities further powers to enforce greater protection of food from risk of contamination.

The new powers require that unsound food or food intended for animal feed, unless contained in closed containers, must be kept separate from food intended for human consumption. This is a welcome amendment to the general powers controlling hygiene and should help to prevent the possible spread of organisms commonly associated with food poisoning.

The new regulations also require persons engaged in handling open food to wear proper protective clothing. This is a good step forward in encouraging higher standards generally and should result in improved personal hygiene in the handling, sale and distribution of food, particularly in the retail trade.

There are now a total of 754 businesses in the Borough which are the subject of inspection under the Food Hygiene Regulations. During the year under review a total of 1409 visits were made under the Regulations including inspection of premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act.

Standards in the town remain generally high and it is pleasing to record the excellent progress being made in some of the more modern establishments where specially designed food departments have been set up where food can be properly displayed under refrigeration and screened from the public and where the public are discouraged from smoking. This, together with the clean services provided, sets a good example and helps to encourage higher standards generally throughout the town.

Most traders were again very co-operative and on having their attention drawn to infringements, took immediate action to deal with matters to bring their premises up to the standards required by the Act and the Regulations.

849 infringements of the Regulations were recorded during the year as a result of routine inspections and, in accordance with our usual practice, verbal warnings were issued followed by written notices to the traders concerned. By the end of the year 406 infringements had been remedied and no legal proceedings under the Act or Regulations for failing to comply were found to be necessary.

3 new registrations were issued during 1971 authorising the sale of food from vehicles. A total of 51 Persons are now registered as food hawkers under the provisions of the Swindon Corporation Act, 1947, for this type of trading. No serious contraventions of the Hygiene Regulations were noted during routine inspection of traders' stalls or vehicles which are the subject of regular inspection to ensure that proper standards are maintained in connection with the delivery and sale of food, including food sold in the open air.

The following tables give the number of visits made and the number and type of food premises on the registers of the Department for 1971.

SUMMARY OF VISITS MADE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

Premises	No. of	General and comprehensive inspections	All other visits
Supermarkets	16	53	76
Restaurants, canteens, cafes etc.	142	263	44
Other food preparation premises	45	117	49
Dairies	2	6	26
Stalls	25	12	15
Butchers' and cooked meat shops	68	85	37
Wet fish shops	6	22	5
Wholesale food depots	23	42	5
Licensed premises	128	143	45
Other retail food shops and premises	299	241	123
TOTALS:	754	984	425

INFRINGEMENTS OF THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1970
REMEDIED DURING 1971.

Unsatisfactory fixtures and fittings	39
Unsatisfactory premises	6
Unclean or unsatisfactory equipment	25
No protection from contamination	8
Food placed lower than 18" from the ground	8
Unsatisfactory drainage	5
Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation	14
Absence of notice requesting washing of hands	14
Absence of wash basins	18
Absence of hot and cold water supply to wash basins	20
Absence of Soap/nailbrushes	16
Absence of Towels	8
Absence of first-aid equipment	6
Absence of accommodation for clothing	6
Absence of sufficient sinks	9
Absence of hot and cold water to sinks	5
Unsatisfactory lighting/ventilation	15
Defective/unclean ceilings	34
Defective/unclean walls	65
Defective/unclean windows	4
Defective/unclean doors	2
Defective/unclean woodwork	10
Defective/unclean floors	18
Unsatisfactory protection against rodents, birds, insects etc.	3
Accumulations	13
Miscellaneous	35
TOTAL	406

Continued.

INFRINGEMENTS OF THE FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY
VEHICLES) REGULATIONS, 1970

REMEDIED DURING 1971

Unclean and unsatisfactory stalls or vehicles	...	...	...	3
Absence of clean overalls/head covering	...	...	...	3
Unsatisfactory storage of stall or vehicle	...	...	...	4
Inadequate controlled hot water to wash basin	...	...	...	2
Inadequate first-aid materials	...	...	...	4
Absence of soap/nailbrush/clean towels	...	...	...	3
Absence of suitable sinks	...	...	...	3
Adequate hot and cold water to sink	...	...	...	2
Absence of soap/detergent/clean cloths for sinks	...	...	...	1
Absence of covered receptacle for waste	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	6
TOTAL				34

The sale of unsound or unsatisfactory food resulted in 112 consumer complaints being referred to the Department during the year, all of which were investigated. Of these 112 complaints, which is one more than the number dealt with during 1970, 45 were in respect of foreign matter in home produced foods and 4 in respect of imported food; milk, meat products and bread being the foodstuffs most commonly affected. 22 complaints were due to the presence of mould.

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of the sale of 2 loaves of brown bread and 2 fruit pies which were found to be mouldy. Fines and costs totalling £60 were imposed.

The following list shows the number of complaints, type of food, nature of complaints and action taken by the Department during the year.

FOREIGN MATTER		
Complaint number	Type of food and nature of complaint.	Action
4	Mice droppings in loaf of bread	Proceedings not taken on advice from Legal Dept. Warning letter sent.
6	Bone in potted beef	Warning letter sent to manufacturer
7	Salmon containing grubs	Insufficient evidence
10	Grey matter in loaf of bread	Verbal warning.
12	Fly in tin of soup	Insufficient evidence
17	Worm in smoked haddock	Proceedings not justified
18	Maggots in oxos	Insufficient evidence
19	Beetle in tin of pilchards (Imported)	Goods replaced.
21	Caterpillar in tomatoes	Complaint withdrawn
22	Rubber ring in meat balls	Goods replaced.
23	Chicken crop in chicken portion	Warning letter, proceedings not justified.
24.	Paper in cod in batter	Goods replaced
25	Hessian in loaf of bread	Considerable delay between purchase and complaint.
27	Foreign matter in spaghetti hoops	Warning letter, proceedings not justified.
29	Black beetle in tin of plums (Imported)	Goods replaced.
31	Meat pie partly eaten by mice	Warning letter, proceedings not justified.
Continued.		

FOREIGN MATTER (Continued)

Complaint No.	Type of food and nature of complaint	Action.
33	Maggot in fish	Proceedings not justified.
36	Dirt in sliced loaf	Warning letter, proceedings not taken on advice from Legal Dept.
38	Worms in fish	Proceedings not justified.
45	Corned beef containing foreign matter	Unjustified - not foreign matter.
46	Black spot in bread	Complaint unjustified
49	Fly in tin tuna fish (Imported)	Goods replaced
50	Beetle in cornflakes	Insufficient evidence.
51	Grit in milk	Warning letter, proceedings not justified.
53	Dirty bread	Warning letter, proceedings not taken on advice from Legal Dept.
55	Foreign matter in tin casserole steak	Lack of evidence.
60	Fly in bottle of milk	Warning letter, insufficient evidence to prosecute.
62	Cockroach in ice cream cone	Warning letter, insufficient evidence to prosecute.
64	Maggots in sausage	Warning letter, insufficient evidence to prosecute.
66	Beetle in tin of blackberries (Imported)	Goods replaced.
69	Cake with hairs attached	Warning letter, proceedings not justified.
70	Jar sauerkraut containing piece of glass	Insufficient evidence.
77	Brown wholemeal loaf containing insect	Goods replaced.
78	Sliced loaf of bread containing glass	Complaint unjustified
81	Maggots in chocolates	Goods replaced.
82	Wasp in portion of cake	Warning letter, proceedings not justified.
84	Worm in fish fingers	Warning letter, proceedings not justified.
86	Frozen chicken containing worm	Complaint unjustified - not foreign matter.
87	Loaf of bread containing paper	Warning letter, proceedings not justified.
89	Jar marmalade containing wasp	Warning letter, proceedings not justified.

FOREIGN MATTER (Continued)		
Complaint number	Type of food and nature of complaint	Action
95	Infested oats	Goods replaced.
99	Sediment in milk	Goods replaced.
102	Cheese containing foreign matter	Insufficient evidence.
105	Dirty milk	Warning letter, proceedings not justified.
106	Snails in tin apricots	Warning letter, proceedings not justified.
108	Lambs liver alleged to be beef liver and also to contain parasite	Complaint unjustified.
109	Foreign object in bottle school milk	Proceedings not justified.
110	Tin garden peas containing slug	Warning letter, proceedings not justified.
111	Foreign object in bottle of milk	Warning letter, proceedings not justified.

MOULD		
Complaint number	Type of food	Action
3	Tin baked beans	Warning letter, proceedings not justified.
9	Tin hot dogs	Goods replaced.
20	Chocolate Eclairs	Warning letter, proceedings not justified.
35	Scotch Eggs	Complaint unjustified.
40	Bread	Undue delay in making complaint.
41	Fruit pie	Warning letter, proceedings not justified.
43	Loaf of bread	Warning letter, proceedings not justified.
44	Jam	Goods replaced.
54	Meat Pasties	Warning letter, proceedings not justified.
57	Loaf of brown bread	Legal proceedings taken.
58	Fruit pies	Legal proceedings taken.
61	Baked beans	Goods replaced.
72	Sliced loaf of bread	Undue delay between purchase and complaint.
73	Sliced loaf of bread	Undue delay between purchase and complaint.
75	Apple pie	Undue delay between purchase and complaint.
76	Sausage roll	Insufficient evidence.
88	Cream cheese	Goods replaced.
92	Egg and bacon pie	Warning letter, proceedings not justified.
93	Fruit pie	Warning letter, proceedings not justified.
96	Crumpets	Undue delay between purchase and complaint.
101	Crumpets	Undue delay between purchase and complaint.
104	Cheese	Warning letter, proceedings not justified.

OTHERS		
Complaint number	Type of Food	Action
1	Sour bacon	Goods replaced
2.	Black corned beef	Goods replaced
5	Minced beef in poor condition	Complaint unjustified
8	Sour and rancid tasting Christmas cake	Complaint withdrawn
11	Rotten fruit	Verbal warning
13	Stale biscuits	Goods replaced
15	Watery milk	Complaint unjustified
16	Watery milk	Complaint unjustified
26	Fishy tasting butter	Complaint unjustified
28	Chocolate mallows tasting stale	Verbal warning
30	Double cream tasting bitter	Complaint unjustified
32	Fish fingers stale	Complaint unjustified
34	Insufficient beans in tin baked beans	Warning letter, proceedings not justified.
37	Sour ice-cream	Insufficient evidence
39	Rancid butter	Complaint unjustified
42	Tasteless and flavourless prawn crackers	Proceedings not justified
47	Damaged paper around biscuits	Goods replaced
48	Peculiar tasting bottle milk	Complaint unjustified
52	Stale chicken and mushroom pie	Verbal warning
56	Bad chicken and ham pie	Goods replaced
59	Loaf of bread eaten by rodents	Goods replaced - no evidence of rodent damage
63	Bad smelling sausage	Complaint unjustified
65	Cracked and marked milk bottle	Passed to HRDC.
67	Bad tasting blackcurrant cordial	Warning letter, proceedings not justified
68	Stale jam sponge	Warning letter, proceedings not justified
71	Bad pork and egg pie	Verbal warning
74	Ice-cream alleged to have caused sickness.	Analysis satisfactory
79	Bad eggs	Warning letter, proceedings not justified
80	Bottle laxative deficient in sodium hydroxide	Analysis satisfactory
83	Bad eggs	Proceedings not justified.
85	Unsatisfactory meal	Proceedings not justified
90	Bad potato chips	Goods replaced
91	Inedible potato chips	Goods replaced
94	Rancid margarine	Complaint unjustified
97	Inedible chicken	Insufficient evidence
98	Undrinkable milk	Verbal warning
100	Strong smelling fish	Proceedings not justified
103	Strong smelling gammon	Goods replaced
107	Bad steak and kidney pie	Warning letter, proceedings not justified
112	Peculiar horseradish	Goods replaced

Milk Distribution

12 licences were issued authorising the sale of pre-packed milk and 12 persons were registered as milk distributors during the year.

A total of 106 Dealer's milk licences are now in force within the Borough, one Pasteurisers Licence authorising the processing of milk by pasteurisation remained in operation under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations and 83 persons are registered as distributors under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations.

Only one dairy farmer now sells "Untreated" milk by retail in the town, the remaining supplies are all subject to heat treatment before retail sale.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

No. of Registered Dairies at the close of the year	3
No. of Registered Distributors at the close of the year	83

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960/63 LICENCES IN FORCE ISSUED BY THE SWINDON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Dealer's (Pasteurisers) Licences	1
Dealer's (Pre-Packed Milk) Licences	106

Sampling

166 samples of raw milk arriving for pasteurisation from various farms were taken at the time of delivery to a local dairy and 9 samples of "Untreated" milk were procured during retail sale. These samples are obtained in order to test the milk for the presence of Tuberculosis, Brucellosis and Antibiotics. All samples were found to be free from Tuberculosis.

Of the 175 samples tested for Brucellosis 61 were reported positive on the Ring Test. Further culture examinations must, however, be carried out at the Laboratory on these positive samples in order to prove infection in the milk. Of the 61 positive Ring Test samples 41 were in fact shown to be negative on culture test examination and therefore clear of infection. The remaining 20 samples were proved positive to Brucellosis. In these instances the farmers were advised and in a number of cases, individual cow samples taken throughout the herd revealed the infected animal or animals. Appropriate action was taken by the farmers to isolate or remove any infected animals from the rest of the herd.

Of the 175 samples examined for the presence of Antibiotics two were found to contain slight traces of a drug. In these instances action was immediately taken at the farms and the farmers advised that milk from cows recently treated with Antibiotics must be rejected for at least 48 hours. Subsequent follow up samples were taken and these were reported satisfactory.

Of the 89 samples subjected to Bacteriological examination 75 were found to be entirely satisfactory. Appropriate measures were taken in respect of 14 samples which failed the Methylene Blue Test and follow up samples were found to be satisfactory.

SAMPLES OF MILK SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION TO THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY
PRINCESS MARGARET HOSPITAL, OKUS ROAD, SWINDON, DURING 1971

(a) For Bacteriological Examination

Designation	No. of samples taken	Entirely Satisfactory	Failed	
			Phosphatase Test	Methylene Blue Test
Pasteurised	39	36	-	3
Pasteurised, Channel Island	15	13	-	2
Pasteurised, Homogenised	5	3	-	2
Untreated (retailed by dairy farmers)	15	8	-	7
Sterilised (Turbidity Test)	15	15	-	-
Totals	89	75	-	14

(b) For Biological Examination - Tuberculosis

Designation	No. of Samples Taken	Negative	Positive
Raw Milk	166	166	-
Untreated Milk	9	9	-

(c) For Brucella Ring Test

Designation	No. of Samples Taken	Negative	Positive
Raw Milk	166	107	59
Untreated Milk	9	7	2

(d) For the presence of Antibiotics

Designation	No. of samples taken	No. in which no antibiotics were detected	No. in which antibiotics were detected
Raw Milk	166	165	1
Untreated Milk	9	8	1

ICE CREAM

38 samples of ice-cream were procured for bacteriological examination. 35 of these were of soft ice-cream, of which 20 were satisfactory and were placed in Grades 1 or 2. The other 15 samples were Graded 3 or 4, which results cannot be considered satisfactory from a bacteriological point of view and usually indicates insufficient care taken in sterilisation of equipment or negligence in personal hygiene during preparation and sale. These unsatisfactory results were investigated and after the traders had been advised on the need for special care at every stage of preparation and handling, subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory.

Of the three other samples, which were of pre-packed ice-cream, one was placed in Grade 1 and two in Grade 3. Repeat samples were satisfactory.

ICE-CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT) REGULATIONS, 1959

	FROM MOBILE VANS				FROM PREMISES			
	No. Taken	Placed in Grade 1	Placed in Grade 2	Placed in 3 or 4	No. taken	Placed in Grade 1	Placed in Grade 2	Placed in 3 or 4
Soft Ice-Cream	35	11	9	15	-	-	-	-
Other Ice-Cream	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-

OTHER FOOD SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY PRINCESS MARGARET HOSPITAL, FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

1 raw steak	1 cooked steak
1 cream	3 sea foods
1 ice-cream mix	1 cream

All results satisfactory

LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants situated within the Borough. No samples of liquid egg were therefore submitted for the Alpha-Amylase test during the year.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing premises within the Borough.

Sampling - Chemical

A total of 327 samples of various foods and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. 41 were taken formally and 286 informally. The informal samples procured included 20 samples of various drugs and all these were reported entirely satisfactory. Of the 307 other food samples analysed 7 were found to be irregular and two were reported to be incorrectly labelled.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Commodity	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Not Genuine.
Baked beans, tinned	-	1	1	-
Bread (including 3 complaints)	-	4	1	3(a b c)
Cheese and cheese products	-	4	4	-
Chinese food	-	51	51	-
Coffee	-	2	2	-
Cream (including 1 complaint)	-	2	2	-
Drugs (including 1 complaint)	-	20	20	-
Fish, tinned	-	24	24	-
Flour	-	1	1	-
Flour confectionery	-	1	1	-
Fruit, tinned/dried	-	11	11	-
Fruit and cream/milk dessert	-	12	12	-
Fruit drinks (including 1 complaint)	1	14	14	1 (d)
Ice-cream/ice cream mix	-	9	8	1 (e)
Jelly	-	2	2	-
Margarine	-	3	3	-
Marzipan	-	3	3	-
Meat, cooked	-	1	1	-
Meat, raw	-	1	1	-
Meat, tinned	-	12	12	-
Meat pies/puddings	-	2	2	-
Milk (including 4 complaints)	40	12	50	2 (f g)
Milk, tinned	-	1	1	-
Milkshake mix	-	1	1	-
Noodles	-	1	1	-
Nuts/nut products	-	2	2	-
Peanut butter	-	1	1	-
Pickled onions/pickle	-	3	1	2 (h i)
Preserves	-	6	6	-
Sausages	-	19	19	-
Sauces and spices	-	6	6	-
Soup and soup mixes	-	19	19	-
Stuffing	-	1	1	-
Sugar confectionery	-	17	17	-
Tea	-	1	1	-
Tomatoes	-	1	1	-
Vegetables, tinned	-	13	13	-
Vegetable oil	-	1	1	-
Distilled water	-	1	1	-
TOTALS	41	286	318	9

- (a) This was a complaint sample of white sliced bread which was reported by the Public Analyst to contain a brown/black lump of material in one slice and partially embedded in the next slice. The foreign material was dirty dough, and although harmless, should not have been present, hence the sample was adulterated. Warning letter sent by the Head of Legal and Administrative Services to the Bakery concerned.
- (b) This was also a complaint sample of white sliced bread alleged by the complainant to be dirty. The Public Analyst reported the dark fragments in the bread to contain mineral oil and also to have been affected by an iron reaction. These deposits were thought to be from a knife or slicing machine contaminated with grease and rust. Warning letter from the Head of Legal and Administrative Services to the Bakery concerned.
- (c) This sample was submitted to the Public Analyst following a complaint from the purchaser of foreign matter in the bread. The Public Analyst reported that the object was a pellet of material containing mouse hairs and mould hyphae and was identified as a mouse dropping. A warning letter was sent to the Manufacturer.
- (d) This was a complaint sample of blackcurrant, low calorie health drink which was alleged to taste bad. The Public Analyst confirmed that the drink was adulterated since it was found, on analysis to be deficient in Vitamin C and abnormal in colouring. A warning letter was sent to the Manufacturer. A formal follow up sample was found to be genuine.
- (e) This was a complaint sample of ice-cream which was reported by the Public Analyst to be sour, although the fat was not rancid. Additional samples taken directly from the ice-cream van on the same day were satisfactory. In view of this, and the delay between purchase and complaint, verbal warning only was given to the Manufacturer.
- (f) This was a complaint sample of school milk which was reported by the Public Analyst to contain dark fragments of insoluble matter, namely milk chocolate. The Analyst felt that had the bottle been through a bottle cleaning plant the hot detergent would have melted and washed out these fragments, and in his opinion, the fragments had gained access to the bottle after being opened. Therefore, no further action was necessary.

(g) This was a complaint sample of milk which was alleged by the purchaser to be thin and watery. It was an unrepresentative part of a 1 pint bottle of milk. The Public Analyst reported the sample 30% deficient in fat, indicating a skimming or improper mixture, but no water had been added. Follow up samples proved to be genuine.

(h & i) These were informal samples of pickled onions and sweet pickle which were manufactured and packed at the premises from which they were sold. Both samples were reported by the Public Analyst to be insufficiently labelled in that they failed to give the weight and ingredients. The chemical composition of the products was satisfactory. A warning letter was sent to the Manufacturer requiring the products to comply with the labelling provisions.

Public Analyst to contain dark fragments of insoluble matter, mainly milk chocolate. The Analyst felt that had the bottle been through a bottle cleaner plant the hot detergent would have melted and washed out these fragments, and in his opinion, the fragments had dried across the bottle after being opened. Therefore, no further action was necessary.	1	1	1	1
This was a complaint sample of school milk which was reported by the Public Analyst to be sour, although the fat was not rancid. Additional samples taken directly from the ice-cream van on the same day were satisfactory. In view of this, and the delay between purchase and complaint, various warning only was given to the Manufacturer.	1	1	1	1
This was a complaint sample of ice-cream which was reported by the Public Analyst to be sour. Although the fat was not rancid, additional samples taken directly from the ice-cream van on the same day were satisfactory. In view of this, and the delay between purchase and complaint, various warning only was given to the Manufacturer.	1	1	1	1
A warning letter was sent to the Manufacturer. The Public Analyst confirmed that the drink was adulterated since it was found, on analysis, to be deficient in Vitamin C and abnormal in colouring. Various warning only was given to the Manufacturer.	1	1	1	1
This was a complaint sample of blackcurrant, for which the Public Analyst was alleged to have had. The Public Analyst confirmed that the drink was adulterated since it was found, on analysis, to be deficient in Vitamin C and abnormal in colouring. Various warning only was given to the Manufacturer.	1	1	1	1
A warning letter was sent to the Manufacturer. A follow up sample was found to be genuine.	1	1	1	1
(b) This was also a complaint sample of white sliced bread. The Public Analyst reported that the object was a slice of stale, slightly mouldy, white bread and would hygienic and was identified as a house-droppage. A warning letter was sent to the Manufacturer.	1	1	1	1
(c) This sample was submitted to the Public Analyst from the purchaser of foreign matter in the bread. The Public Analyst reported that the object was a slice of stale, slightly mouldy, white bread and would hygienic and was identified as a house-droppage. A warning letter was sent to the Manufacturer.	1	1	1	1
(d) This sample was submitted to the Public Analyst from the purchaser of foreign matter in the bread. The Public Analyst reported that the object was a slice of stale, slightly mouldy, white bread and would hygienic and was identified as a house-droppage. A warning letter was sent to the Manufacturer.	1	1	1	1
(e) This sample was submitted to the Public Analyst from the purchaser of foreign matter in the bread. The Public Analyst reported that the object was a slice of stale, slightly mouldy, white bread and would hygienic and was identified as a house-droppage. A warning letter was sent to the Manufacturer.	1	1	1	1
(f) This sample was submitted to the Public Analyst from the purchaser of foreign matter in the bread. The Public Analyst reported that the object was a slice of stale, slightly mouldy, white bread and would hygienic and was identified as a house-droppage. A warning letter was sent to the Manufacturer.	1	1	1	1
(g) This sample was submitted to the Public Analyst from the purchaser of foreign matter in the bread. The Public Analyst reported that the object was a slice of stale, slightly mouldy, white bread and would hygienic and was identified as a house-droppage. A warning letter was sent to the Manufacturer.	1	1	1	1
(h) This sample was submitted to the Public Analyst from the purchaser of foreign matter in the bread. The Public Analyst reported that the object was a slice of stale, slightly mouldy, white bread and would hygienic and was identified as a house-droppage. A warning letter was sent to the Manufacturer.	1	1	1	1
(i) This sample was submitted to the Public Analyst from the purchaser of foreign matter in the bread. The Public Analyst reported that the object was a slice of stale, slightly mouldy, white bread and would hygienic and was identified as a house-droppage. A warning letter was sent to the Manufacturer.	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	14	226	82	9

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

100% meat inspection was carried out on a total of 56,692 animals which were slaughtered at the Corporation Abattoir during 1971.

The incidence of tuberculosis in cows remained very low being 0.06% of the total number of cows slaughtered. This is a very slight decrease as compared with 1970 when 0.08% were found to be affected. There were no cases of generalised tuberculosis during the year. These low figures for tuberculosis reflect the success of the tuberculosis eradication scheme. The Department works very closely with the Divisional Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in tracing these isolated instances of tuberculosis. When lesions of the disease are found on post mortem examination of the Veterinary Officer is notified in every case so as to enable investigation to be made immediately to trace the source of the infected animal.

During routine inspection for *Cysticercus Bovis* 42 cattle were found to be affected with localised lesions, representing 0.33% of the total cattle inspected. This is a very slight increase over the previous year. One animal was found to be affected with generalised condition of the disease and was totally condemned.

103½ tons of unsound meat and offal were condemned as unfit for human consumption and dealt with in accordance with the regulations. Nearly 6 tons of other food-stuffs were condemned at various food premises in the town and dealt with in the usual way by destruction under supervision at the Rodbourne Tip.

Inspection of meat for export to certain European countries and elsewhere was carried out and 42 export certificates were issued during the year.

In addition, 64 export certificates were issued in respect of sausage casings intended for export from private companies in Swindon during 1971.

21 Slaughtermen's Licences were issued to remain in force for the year.

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963 - 66.

The following table shows the number of carcasses inspected during 1971 and the incidence of Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis.

	Cattle		Calves	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs
	Cows	Others			
TOTAL KILLED AND INSPECTED	4631	8224	924	30224	12689
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS & CYSTICERCOSIS	100	7	61	180	23
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3874	2752	22	5888	810
Approximate percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticercosis	85.81	33.54	8.98	20.27	6.56
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	3	-	591	-
Approximate percentage of number affected with Tuberculosis	0.06	0.03	-	1.95	-
CYSTICERCUS ONLY					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	36	-	-	-
Approximate percentage of number affected with Cysticercus	0.11	0.43	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	6	36	-	-	-

UNSOOUND FOOD CONDEMNED BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS DURING 1971

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	lbs.
Unsound meat and offal from Abattoir	103	10	1	2
Unsound food from other establishments	5	12	2	26

Unsound meat and offal from the Abattoir is sold for processing and animal feeding. Other unsound food is destroyed.

PERCENTAGE OF CATTLE AND PIG CARCASSES FOUND TO BE AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS, 1963 - 1970

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Cows	0.83	0.49	0.28	0.37	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.06
Other Cattle	1.7	0.19	0.1	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.03
Pigs	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.96	1.88	1.82	1.95
Calves	0.04	nil	0.03	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

No applications were received for licences authorising the treatment of waste foods for feeding to animals and poultry. There are no premises licensed for this purpose in the Borough at the present time.

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

The total number of complaints received and dealt with during the year was 4,429 as compared with 5,236 in 1970. The total number of visits made to dwelling houses on complaint was 1,369 and in many instances nuisances were revealed and action taken for abatement. Informal notices under the Public Health and Housing Acts were served in 137 instances requiring the carrying out of repairs or remedial work to abate nuisances and a substantial number of visits was made by the department in connection with neighbour problems. Garden bonfires again gave rise to many complaints, particularly during the summer months. 269 complaints were received of wasps, bees and hornet infestations and these were dealt with by the Department.

Smells from Messrs. Coopers (Farm Services) bye-products processing works, situated just outside the Borough, were again the subject of sporadic complaints during the summer months. At the request of the Swindon Trades Council, a joint meeting of members and officers of the Highworth Rural District Council, Swindon Borough Council and the Wiltshire County Council was convened at the offices of the Rural District Council when the problem of offensive odours from these works was fully discussed. It was pointed out that the Company had always been most co-operative in seeking ways to overcome the problem and every effort was still being made by them to mitigate any nuisance from their plant. However, having regard to the fact that a working party had recently been set up by the Department of the Environment to investigate the problems caused by offensive and other trades, it was agreed that the Department of the Environment be requested to proceed with their investigations as a matter of urgency and that members of the working party be requested to visit these works at an early date.

During the year inspections were carried out under the Housing Act in Morris Street and Percy Street, some 24 houses being found unfit for habitation within the provisions of the Housing Act, but action to deal with these areas had not been finalised by the end of the year.

Informal action resulted in 90 houses being repaired and renovated and 21 dwelling houses were demolished by the Local Authority during the year.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

52 routine inspections were made of houses in multiple occupation. i.e. houses occupied by more than one family. Notices were served in 7 instances requiring the carrying out of works or the provision of additional facilities where proper standards were found to be lacking.

No cases of gross overcrowding were found but in a few instances, the landlord on being served with a notice, chose to reduce the number of people occupying the house rather than spend money on providing reasonable facilities for the tenants.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

DRAINAGE WORK

During the year drainage work carried out under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors necessitated 556 visits and 168 drains were tested.

OVERCROWDING

At the commencement of the year there were two overcrowded premises affecting 2 families and 18½ persons on the books of the Department. One new case was found during the year, involving 2 families and 9 persons. No cases were abated leaving 3 cases affecting 4 families and 25½ persons outstanding at the end of the year.

22	...	...	...	Inspection chambers repaired or provided
34	...	...	...	Gullies repaired or provided
9	...	...	...	Soil vent pipes repaired or provided
168	...	...	...	Drains tested
9	...	...	...	New drains provided
11	...	...	...	New laboratory basins provided
19	...	...	...	Offensive accumulations removed
1	...	...	...	Offensive animals
7	...	...	...	Food stores provided and ventilated
3	...	...	...	Provision of adequate natural lighting
4	...	...	...	Provision of hot and cold water supply
1	...	...	...	Bathrooms provided
1	...	...	...	Provision of space heating appliances
9	...	...	...	Provision of adequate ventilation
3	...	...	...	Provision of personal washing facilities
22	...	...	...	Miscellaneous
252	...	...	...	

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 AND HOUSING ACT, 1957

NUISANCES ABATED AND HOUSING DEFECTS REMEDIED

Defective ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Defective walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Damp walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Defective floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Defective skirting boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Defective firegrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Defective doors and/or door frames	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Defective stairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Defective sinks and/or sink waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Defective eavesgutters and/or rain water pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Defective yard/forecourt paving	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective water closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
New pedestal pans fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Defective flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
New flushing cisterns fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Choked drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Drains, new repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Inspection chambers repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Gullies repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Soil vent pipes repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
New baths provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
New laboratory basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Offensive animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food store provided and ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Provision of adequate natural lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Provision of hot and cold water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Provision of space heating appliances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Provision of adequate ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Provision of personal washing facilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23

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ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

CLEAN AIR ACT

DISINFESTATION OF VERMINOUS PREMISES AND BEDDING ETC.

Rooms disinfested in Council owned property	...	...	...	...	496
Rooms disinfested in other property	...	...	...	...	376
Verminous bedding disinfested	...	...	...	...	13
Verminous bedding destroyed	...	...	...	...	3
Other articles disinfested	...	...	...	...	-
Wasps/Bees/Hornets Nests	...	...	...	...	269

DISINFECTION AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASE ETC.

Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	48
Library books disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other articles disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	5178
Bedding disinfected from hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	1145
Bedding disinfected at or from private premises	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infected bedding destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other bedding destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other articles destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	13

December	26	95	50	123	36	87
----------	----	----	----	-----	----	----

CLEAN AIR ACT

A considerable degree of nuisance and annoyance to residents in the Cheney Manor Road area was caused from time to time during the year by heavy emissions of soot and smuts coming from factories on the Industrial Estate. The nuisance invariably occurred at week-ends after dark and during the winter months. Numerous visits were made but, due to the time of day, it was almost impossible to establish with certainty which factory or chimney was causing the problem. Recording charts were checked and further observations made, but insufficient evidence could be obtained to establish a definite contravention of the Dark Smoke Permitted Periods Regulations or other legislation. A letter was sent to the management of every industrial establishment on the Cheney Manor Estate drawing attention to the nuisance with a request for the greatest possible care to be taken to prevent unnecessary pollution of the atmosphere, particularly during periods of soot blowing.

Daily measurements for the amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the town's atmosphere continued at the three recording stations, namely Ferndale Road, Euclid Street and Walcot. The average monthly concentrations of smoke recorded were 28 microgrammes per cubic metre as compared with 80 microgrammes per cubic metre in 1961/2 when the measurements were first recorded. This reduction in pollution of the atmosphere by smoke since 1961 follows the National trend and shows the contribution made towards cleaner air by industry in reducing smoke from factories.

Smoke from domestic premises is now the greatest problem and whilst the voluntary conversion of domestic coal burning grates to smokeless appliances helps to reduce the overall problem, the full benefit of clean air cannot be fully achieved until all domestic smoke is properly controlled.

6 applications for prior approval of boilers and furnaces were received and all were found to comply with the requirements of the Act and were approved.

3 applications for approval of chimney heights received attention during the year and all were approved without amendment.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

MONTHLY CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE (S.O.₂)

measured in MICROGRAMMES per CUBIC METRE.

1971	Station No. 1 4 Euclid Street		Station No. 2 Ferndale School		Station No. 3 Walcot School	
Month	Smoke	S.O. ₂	Smoke	S.O. ₂	Smoke	S.O. ₂
January	41	129	71	148	41	107
February	36	124	71	145	46	122
March	23	103	32	89	28	99
April	19	80	36	88	21	58
May	10	54	16	55	13	44
June	10	38	12	36	11	31
July	9	38	11	33	9	31
August	13	35	17	35	12	28
September	NIL	NIL	32	51	27	38
October	NIL	NIL	32	77	19	41
November	NIL	NIL	44	110	43	120
December	26	95	58	123	36	78

NOISE ABATEMENT

Noise complaints totalled 33 during the year. All were investigated and are summarised below. In most instances action taken by the Department resulted in the abatement of the nuisance or the noise being reduced to an acceptable level. There were no legal proceedings instituted under the Act during 1971.

SUMMARY OF TYPES OF NOISE COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DURING 1971

<u>Commercial Premises</u>	<u>No. Complaints Received</u>
Operation of noisy machinery	2
Car breaking	3
Amplified music	3
Electrically operated sewing machine	1
Electrically operated extractor fan	1
<u>Industrial Premises</u>	
Motor of mechanical extractor fan	1
<u>Domestic Premises</u>	
Revving motor cycle engine	1
Unnecessary banging and thumping by neighbours	2
Parties/musical instruments and amplified music	5
Dogs barking	2
<u>Other Premises</u>	
Amplified music from clubs and dance halls Etc.	8
Religious premises	1
Roadworks	2

tor was appointed in October. It has been possible to meet the satisfactory level and to do so much more quickly than in recent

the year resulting in a total of
s and local authority premises,

allings, 20 businesses, 10 local
ed sites were made, resulting
, 1 of which was a major

structural repairs and rodent proofing
need for statutory action.

re carried out and of the total
ere found to be infested by rats.
d since 1948 when the percentage
dramatic reduction in the rat
aintained only by systematic
y reflect the success of the treat-
of the sewers at a comparatively

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
INSPECTIONS AND REVISITS MADE DURING 1971

					<u>Public Health Inspectors'</u>	
<u>Type of Property</u>					<u>Visits</u>	<u>Revisits</u>
Local Authority	...	...	...	...	13	12
Dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	107	62
Business	...	...	...	...	83	43
Various Sites	...	...	...	...	5	1
					<u>208</u>	<u>118</u>

					<u>Rodent Operatives'</u>	
<u>Type of Property</u>					<u>Visits</u>	<u>Revisits</u>
Local Authority	...	...	...	...	41	123
Dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	812	1167
Business	...	...	...	...	185	615
Various sites	...	...	...	...	31	12
					<u>1069</u>	<u>1917</u>
Sewer Manholes	...	...	...	...	719	1461

No. of infested properties baited during 1971:-

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Number</u>
Local Authority	64
Dwelling houses	777
Business	404
Agricultural Sites	16
Sewers	957
Total number of block surveys carried out	145
Total number of sewer defects found	17
<u>Informal Notices given to remedy defects</u>	
Local Authority	12
Dwelling houses	32
Business	14

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

3 licences were granted during the year for the storage of rag flock. 9 samples of filling materials were procured and submitted to the Prescribed Analyst and all were found to be entirely satisfactory and complied with the legal standard of cleanliness.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Number of licences to keep pet shops issued during year 9

SWINDON CORPORATION ACT, 1951

Number of hairdressers and/or barbers on the Register at the close of the year. 126

SWINDON CORPORATION ACT, 1947 - Section 47

Number of registered hawkers 51

Number of premises registered as storage accommodation for food .. 4

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Under this Act it is the responsibility of the Local Authority to carry out the burial or cremation of any person who has died in its area, where no suitable arrangements have been made for the disposal of the body.

During the year under review arrangements were made for the cremation of 7 such persons.

CARAVANS

Several families of gypsies remained in the Marlborough Road site during the year. The total resident population on the site is about 40 persons in 15 caravans and 2 tents.

Apart from a water supply by stand pipe, amenities are almost non-existent, the camp being without sanitary conveniences, drainage, hard standings or paving.

A properly equipped site for these families is badly needed.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. The following table gives details of inspections carried out during the year.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	No. of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	10	22	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority	241	142	10	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' Premises)	34	45	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Conveniences (Section 7)

Insufficient	-
Unsuitable or defective	10
Not separate for sexes	1

OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Number of Outworkers at August, 1971:-

Making wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	43
Making of paper, cardboard etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1

SEWAGE DISPOSAL 1971

I am indebted to the Controller, Technical Services for the following information, and give below a copy of his report.

SEWERAGE

Several classifiable storms occurred in the year, the most severe being a once in eleven year storm on 10th June, 1971. Quite severe flooding was caused by the River Ray and places within the Borough affected were the A420 at Mannington and Rodbourne Water Pollution Control Plant. Flooding was not reported in the development area East of the Borough, probably due to the balancing effect of the existing storage ponds in the area. Part of the new Liden Lagoon was completed during the course of the year.

A report dealing with the effects of this heavy rainfall was prepared for the Council in June 1971 detailing the flooding at both known trouble spots and new locations and giving recommendations for their eventual relief.

The Reconstruction Programme continued and foul and storm sewers were replaced in parts of Radnor Street, Sheppard Street and Drove Road.

Generally the sewerage system is adequate for the existing development.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

During the year effluent quality has been generally within the special standard imposed although this is now more difficult to achieve due to the present overloading of the Works. In mid 1972 these difficulties should be considerably lessened when major contracts for extensions to the biological treatment plant and a sludge heat treatment and distillation plant are commissioned. Construction work should be finally completed in 1974.

WATER SUPPLY

I am obliged to the Water Engineer for the following information on water supplies.

The three sources of the Swindon Water Undertaking, Latton, Ogbourne and Wroughton, continued to supply the Borough of Swindon during the year and the source at Axford was brought into operation for a short period near the end of the year, the water from this source being delivered into the trunk mains at Ogbourne.

The supply throughout the year was entirely satisfactory as regards both quality and quantity and no action was necessary due to any form of contamination.

All water sampled is free from metals, including lead, and there is no reason to expect action on lead from water of this character. Average ph value is 7.1 and all supplies are high in carbonate hardness.

SWINDON CORPORATION WATER DEPARTMENT

Summary of Bacteriological Analyses made in 1971 on Water Samples Taken at the Water Supply Sources serving the Borough of Swindon.

Source	Total No. of Samples	Samples in which Coliforms were absent in 100 ml		Samples in which E. Coli were absent in 100 ml	
		No	%	No	%
A. <u>Samples taken prior to Chlorination Process</u>					
<u>(Raw Water)</u>					
Axford	3	3	100	3	100
Latton	51	49	96	50	98
Ogbourne	50	49	98	49	98
Wroughton	98	30	30	46	47
B. <u>Samples taken after Chlorination process</u>					
<u>(Final Water)</u>					
Axford	3	3	100	3	100
Latton	50	50	100	50	100
Ogbourne	50	49	98	50	100
Wroughton	51	50	98	51	100

SWINDON CORPORATION WATER DEPARTMENT

Chemical Analyses made on Samples of Final Water taken during 1971
at the Sources of Water Supply serving the Borough of Swindon
(parts per million)

Source	Date of samples	Chlorides	Non Carbonate Hardness	Total Hardness	Nitrate Nitrogen	Nitrite Nitrogen	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Oxygen Absorbed	Natural Fluoride
Axford	-	-	-	-	No Records Available		-	-	-	-
Latton	11.1.71	24	40	305	0.9	Absent	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.75
"	19.7.71	25	40	310	1.3	Absent	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.75
Ogbourne	19.1.71	15	70	370	7.2	Absent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
"	12.7.71	16	70	370	6.4	Absent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16
Wroughton	19.1.71	11	60	370	5.6	Absent	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.10
"	19.7.71	12	60	380	3.9	Absent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12

Samples of the Department of Health Water and Pollution Inspector

TABLE GIVING DETAILS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLY

TABLE GIVING DETAILS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLIES

Sampled by the Department of Public Health and Building Inspection

Date of sample	Chlorides	Non Carbonate Hardness	Total Hardness	Nitrate Nitrogen	Nitrite Nitrogen	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Oxygen Absorbed
24.2.71	22	55	380	3.2	0.011	0.056	0.048	0.4
21.6.71	25	50	380	2.8	less than 0.005	0.008	0.012	0.4
9.9.71	18	55	415	3.5	0.008	0.009	0.015	0.3
9.9.71	18	50	340	3.4	0.008	0.008	0.012	0.3
9.9.71	17	50	400	3.4	0.008	0.009	0.013	0.3
4.11.71	20	105	290	2.2	less than 0.005	0.008	0.012	0.3
4.11.71	20	105	285	2.8	less than 0.005	less than 0.005	-	0.2
4.11.71	23	105	280	2.2	less than 0.005	0.009	0.012	0.3

All samples were taken from taps supplied from the Town's mains in various parts of the Borough.

Source	Water	Total No. of samples	Samples in which coliforms were absent in 100 ml. No.	Samples in which Bac Coli Type 1 were absent No.	%
Town's main domestic supply.	Final	5	5	5	100

DETAILS OF SWIMMING BATH WATERS SUBMITTED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL
AND/OR CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

BATH WATER SAMPLES	Number of samples taken with results			
	BACTERIOLOGICAL		CHEMICAL	
	No. Taken	Results.	No. Taken	Results.
Small bath, Milton/Faringdon Roads.	2	Coliform count - satisfactory. Faecal coli per 100 mls. absent in all samples	1.	Reported by Public Analyst to be satis- factory for swimming bath water.
Large bath, Milton/Faringdon Roads	4	ditto	1	ditto
Open air Bath at Sevenfields School	4	ditto	-	
Open air Bath at Coate Water	2	ditto	1	Reported by Public Analyst to be in poor condition
Swimming bath at Richard Jefferies School	4	ditto	1	Reported by Public Analyst to be satisfactory for swimming bath water
Paddling Pool at Penhill Amenity Area	1	ditto	-	
Bath at Post House Hotel	4	ditto	1	ditto
Childrens' Paddling Pool at Coate Water	1	E coli type 1 and coliforms present (resulting from misuse)	1	In poor condition
Swimming bath at Penhill Junior School	6	2 samples satisfactory. 4 samples coliforms present	2	Reported by Public Analyst to be satisfactory for swimming bath water

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registration of Premises and Inspection

The number of premises registered in the area shows an increase of 60 over the previous year, several of these being large units coming into the area under the development scheme. The very extensive re-development of the main shopping and commercial centre is now well progressed and will ultimately show a further considerable increase in registrations and employment. Large areas of new development on the outskirts of the town have started to produce registrations and will continue to do so for some years to come. This extensive development has given rise to many new problems during the year and employed a considerable amount of Inspectors' time by advisory visits and site meetings.

Operation of the General Provisions of the Act.

Generally the operation of the legislation is found to be satisfactory. Occupiers are now more fully aware of the Act and its requirements. It is no longer something new and because of regular inspection, has been accepted as part of the general everyday life of business. It has been found, however, that it is still necessary to remind many occupiers that they not only have to provide for the requirements of the Act, but having provided them, they must ensure that satisfactory standards are properly maintained thereafter.

Inspections under the provisions of the Hoists and Lifts Regulations, 1968 revealed 16 contraventions and by the end of the year 10 of these had been remedied.

178 contraventions of the Shops Act, 1950/65 were also noted and at the close of the year 151 had been dealt with satisfactorily.

Accidents

With one exception which is referred to later in this report, there were no accidents through the year which were considered to be due to direct negligence by an occupier. All accidents are investigated as soon as possible after notification to ensure that a correct cause is ascertained and also to impress on occupiers that the Department is concerned in all accidents and their prevention. It is felt that if there is no immediate follow up to an accident report then the occupier may assume that the Department is not interested and therefore the opportunity is taken to stress the fact that advice on prevention is always available and that often an outside view reveals potential danger which may, through familiarity, have been unnoticeable to the person regularly on the premises.

Prosecutions

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN
REGISTERED PREMISES 1971

Class of workplace	Number of Persons employed
Offices	4318
Retail Shops	4494
Wholesale departments, warehouses	469
Catering establishments open to the public	636
Canteens	48
Fuel storage depots	17
Total	9982
Total: Males	3752
Total: Females	6230

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963 (CONT'D)

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS 1971			
Class of Premises	Number of Premises newly registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	28	344	191
Retail Shops	51	684	418
Wholesale shops, warehouses	6	57	29
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	5	75	39
Fuel storage depots	-	5	2
TOTALS	90	1165	679

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

1411

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963 (continued)

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS			
Section	Contravention	Found	Remedied
4	Cleanliness	26	12
6	Temperature	28	34
7	Ventilation	10	5
8	Lighting	24	15
9	Sanitary conveniences	63	59
10	Washing facilities	47	40
12	Clothing accommodation	10	6
13/14	Seating	2	4
16	Floors, passages and stairs	106	86
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	15	14
24	First-aid	76	73
49	Register premises	94	83
50	Exhibit notice for information of employees	74	75
	Other matters	43	34
	TOTALS	618	540

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963 (Continued)

ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace	Number fatal	Reported non fatal	Total No. investigated	Action Recommended			
				Prosecution	Formal warning	Informal advice	No action
Offices	-	4	4	-	-	1	3
Retail Shops	-	27	27	1	-	6	20
Wholesale/Shops Warehouses	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Catering establishments open to public canteens	-	3	3	-	-	1	3
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	36	36	1	-	8	27

Cause	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering establishments open to public canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	-	1	1	-	-
Transport	-	-	-	-	-
Falls of persons	3	12	-	-	-
Stepping on or striking against object or person	1	2	-	-	-
Handling goods	-	9	-	1	-
Struck by falling object	-	-	-	-	-
Fire and explosions	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-
Use of hand tools	-	3	1	-	-
Scalding	-	-	-	2	-

BUILDING CONTROL

1. Improvement Grants

A total of 2,500 visits were made in connection with 527 applications for Improvement Grants including 7 Standard Grant applications, which were received during the year. 319 of these were approved and 5 disapproved 203 applications were pending and awaiting applicants' instructions at the end of the year. The total amount of Improvement Grants paid was £95,808.00 which represents 50% of the total approved expense and an average Improvement Grant of £476.66 per dwelling.

The amount of Standard Grants paid was £258.25 which represents 50% of providing standard amenities at an average cost of £51.65 per dwelling.

Standard Grants

Number of Applications				No. grants paid	Total Amount paid	Number of bathrooms improved	
Received		Approved	Refused			Conversions	Additions
Owner/occupied	Tenanted						
7	-	3	4	5	£258.25	5	-

Improvement Grants

Number of Applications				No. grants paid	Total Amount Paid	Number of bathrooms improved	
Received		Approved	Refused			Conversions	Additions
Owner/occupied	Tenanted						
504	16	316	1	201	£95808	25	176

2. Building Regulations

Number of applications approved ...	...	...	...	...	917
Number of applications rejected ...	...	...	...	...	2

BOROUGH OF SWINDON

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

as at 31st. December 1971

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(Councillor A.N. Palmer)

Chairman:

Councillor P.J. Furkins

Vice Chairman:

Councillor W.J. Wilks.

MEMBERS

Alderman Mrs. B.A. LAY
" J.R. STEVENS
" W.H.G. TURPIN
" C.S. MACPHERSON
" Mrs. M. LECKIE B.Sc.
Councillor A.J. BOWN, M.B.E. D.L.
" E.W.J. CADDY
MR. F.W. HAWKSWORTH
MRS. K.M. TOMKINS
MR. A.S. MILES
MR. R.H. COLE

Alderman J.G. MASON, B.A.
Councillor A.C.G. DURSTON
" F.W. RICHARDS
" N.H.E. BATEMAN
" A. ROBERTS.
" T.S.C. MIRAMS
" E.J. UZZELL
" J.R. CORDON

WILTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

MR. J.B. AINSLIE

MR. H.E. DAVEY.

TEACHER MEMBERS

MR. J.M. EGAN

MR. J. MAY

MR. R. PRAED

BOROUGH EDUCATION OFFICER

G.W. LABRAM, M.A.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
OF THE BOROUGH OF SWINDON.

Report of the Principal Borough School Medical Officer, 1971.

During the year routine school medical inspections were carried out on 5,407 children. 265 were found to require treatment for defects other than dental and infestation with vermin. None was found to be in an unsatisfactory physical condition.

Head Infestation

For some years now we have observed infestation with *PEDICULUS H. CAPITIS* in about 1% of the school population. The national rate has tended to be higher and we have managed to contain the problem by dint of unremitting watchfulness on the part of Health Visitors and School Nurses.

During 1970 however, it became obvious that the infestation rate was rising and that the rate of increase itself was rapidly accelerating. Three schools were found to have prevalence rates of over 10% and one school had actually reached 30.1% by the beginning of 1971.

The issue was complicated if not indeed created by the apparent failure of traditional methods of control. Similar failures had been reported from East London, several areas in Southern England and on Teesside. As a result of recent work by Riley and Maunder of I.C.I. and the London School of Tropical Medicine respectively, it had been established that failure of traditional methods of control was due to the emergence of a type of louse resistant to Organochlorines (D.D.T. & B.H.C.). Malathion has been suggested as an effective preparation, and its effectiveness in controlling the local louse was amply confirmed experimentally by Dr. Buck of the Department of Pathology at Princess Margaret Hospital.

In view of the rapid increase in the prevalence, which by January had reached 3.1%, urgent action was deemed necessary. In the first instance all existing letters of instruction and statutory 'cleansing' notices with their ultimate threats of legal action were scrapped. (Parents could hardly be blamed for failure to cleanse when traditional methods of treatment were no longer effective). Doctors and nurses were encouraged to adopt a much more sympathetic attitude to families who were obviously much more sinned against than sinning. Two clinics were opened in June, specifically for the treatment of *PEDICULUS CAPITIS* infestation in the areas with the highest prevalence. Letters were distributed to the parents of every school-child in the area and treatment was offered to children and adults alike. General Practitioners in the Borough were informed of the situation and discussions were held with representatives of the National Union of Hairdressers.

The response to these emergency clinics was good and in September a complete survey was conducted throughout all schools in the Borough. During the year some 37,000 individual examinations were made, and treatment provided to 759 persons. By the end of the year the prevalence rate had fallen to 1.4%.

We have certainly not heard the last of PEDICULUS CAPITIS HUMANIS (DeGEER) but we feel that the first battle has been won. Considering that our nursing staff are grossly under strength I would commend most sincerely their efforts in this campaign.

Rubella Immunisation

The first Rubella immunisation campaign in the winter of 1970 had proved disappointing, with an over-all acceptance rate of 57.7%. This included 6.4% who elected to receive immunisation by family doctors. The 1971 campaign was therefore prefaced by a short Health Education exercise in the appropriate schools, the rationale being that in this year of grace thirteen year old girls tend to make up their own minds. The acceptance rate rose thereafter to 79.6% including 1.8% electing to receive treatment from family doctors. This is still not good enough and it is perhaps noteworthy that the lowest acceptance rates came from the two largest schools. Discounting their results would raise the rate to 86%.

Physically Handicapped Pupils.

As a matter of policy, every effort is made in the School Health Service to retain physically handicapped children in normal schools.

Paradoxically enough, despite modern advances in treatment, and indeed partly as a result of these advances, the numbers of physically handicapped children in the community are still increasing. There are, for example, some 55 children with congenital heart lesions attending schools in the Borough.

Since January 1971 a "Special Observation Register" has been maintained, of those children in normal schools who suffer more serious or more permanent handicaps. Each School Medical Officer has an up-to-date dossier on each such child in his area and is expected to see each child at least once during each term. The child is not seen in a clinic, but in a school setting where problems can be discussed with teaching staff and advice given.

There is of course, a limit to the numbers of handicapped children and the degree of handicaps with which a normal school can cope; furthermore many of these children require some measure of special care and treatment not readily available in normal schools, and it has been felt for some time that there would be social, educational and economic benefits from the provision of special arrangements within the Borough for the education of physically handicapped children.

In February 1968 tentative proposals were submitted for the establishment of a physically handicapped stream in a normal school. Discussions have proceeded slowly with the Borough Education Department, and finally with the Health and Education Departments of Wilts. County Council, and the Department of Education and Science. The form generally agreed now is for a small specialised day school in the curtilage of an existing 'Straight through' school complex at Penhill, with adjacent hostel accommodation to provide 50 day places, 20 boarding places and 10 nursery places. It is anticipated that the project now goes into the design list for 1972/73 and could, optimistically viewed, be completed in 1975.

The Maladjusted Child

There are in general, three major categories of handicapped children in the educational system:- Educationally retarded, variously known as "E.S.N.", "Slow learners" etc., for whom some 320 places are maintained in special schools in the Borough; Physically handicapped, some of whom, particularly those with special sense defects, must be treated in Residential Special Schools, others who will be catered for in the physically handicapped school and a large number who can reasonably cope with normal school, and Maladjusted, a complex group of children who can perhaps best (though with some trepidation) be described as "Socially Handicapped". These are children who exhibit behaviour problems. They include some few psychotic children, some brain-damaged children, and a majority who exhibit a bewildering array of neurotic signs and symptoms.

In September 1970 there was opened in Sanford Street a "Day Adjustment Class" for the reception of suitable members of this latter category, particularly those traditionally known as "School Phobics". At the time of writing there are 24 children in this unit. Despite this however, the numbers of Maladjusted children recommended to Residential Special Schools continues to rise steeply. If we add those recommended Residential Maladjusted School to those recommended Residential E.S.N. School - and those latter are invariably recommended because of super-added social or behavioural problems, there being reasonably adequate Day E.S.N. provisions in the Borough, the rate of residential recommendation for social or behavioural problems is currently rising at 17% per annum. See Graph Page 81.

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAK IN SCHOOLS.

An outbreak of *Clostridium Welchii* food poisoning occurred in the Drove Road school complex on 6th. May 1971. Schools involved were:-

Drove Road Infants & Junior.

Gilberts Hill Infants.

Clarence St. Infants & Junior.

Holy Rood Infants.

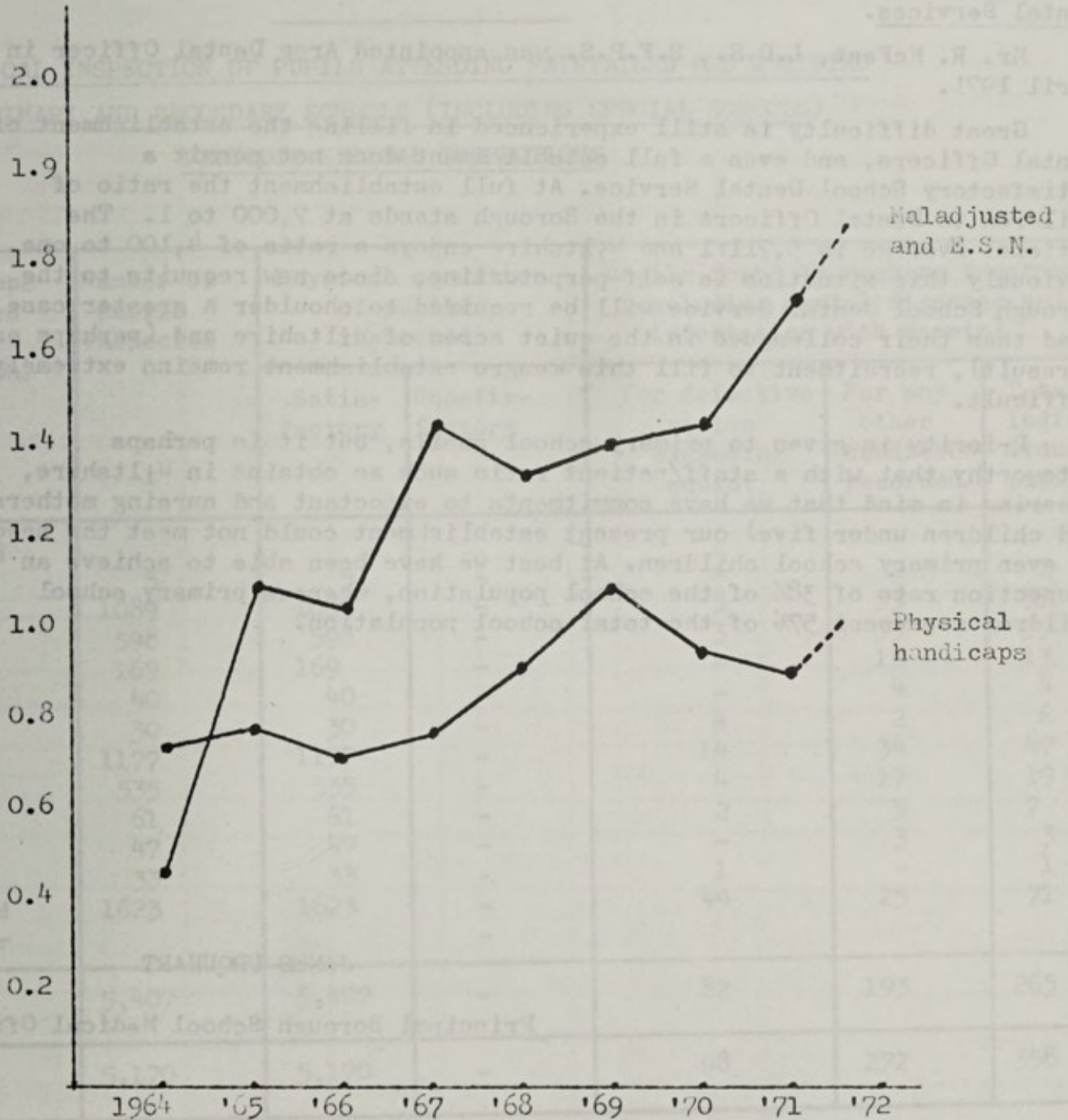
411 children were at risk and 151 were affected, an incidence of 36.7%. The average interval from ingestion of the responsible meal to onset of symptoms was 12 hours. The duration of the illness, which was of moderate severity was 3 - 6 hours; the main symptom was diarrhoea.

School kitchens are required to retain a sample meal for 24 hours after serving. In this case vegetative forms of *Cl. Welchii* were isolated from the meat of the test meal on the following day. Similar organisms were isolated from sufferers in some quantity. No other pathogens were found and other items in the meal were free from contamination.

The meat (leg of mutton) was divided into two portions, for the main and satellite schools and cooked on different days, but infection must have occurred before cooking for both portions to be affected. An interesting feature is the disparity in the infection rate between parent school (17%) and the satellite schools (51.5%). It is considered that the method of treatment of the meat after cooking favoured bacterial growth, particularly in that for the satellite schools, cooked one day previously.

Children in Residential Special Schools

- by categories - per 1,000 of School Population



Recommendations have been made for improvements in cooking premises and procedure, and in future test meals will be taken not only at kitchens but at dispensing points. School kitchens without refrigeration facilities will therefore return labelled and dated test meals to kitchens for storage. Test meals will also be retained for 48 rather than 24 hours.

Dental Services.

Mr. R. McFeat, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. was appointed Area Dental Officer in April 1971.

Great difficulty is still experienced in filling the establishment of Dental Officers, and even a full establishment does not permit a satisfactory School Dental Service. At full establishment the ratio of children to Dental Officers in the Borough stands at 7,000 to 1. The National Average is 5,711:1 and Wiltshire enjoys a ratio of 4,100 to one. Obviously this situation is self-perpetuating, since new recruits to the Borough School Dental Service will be required to shoulder a greater case load than their colleagues in the quiet acres of Wiltshire and (perhaps as a result), recruitment to fill this meagre establishment remains extremely difficult.

Priority is given to primary school pupils, but it is perhaps noteworthy that with a staff/patient ratio such as obtains in Wiltshire, (bearing in mind that we have commitments to expectant and nursing mothers and children under five) our present establishment could not meet the needs of even primary school children. At best we have been able to achieve an inspection rate of 38% of the school population, whereas primary school children represent 57% of the total school population.

JAMES URQUHART

Principal Borough School Medical Officer.

Empire House,
Clarence Street,
SWINDON.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31st. DECEMBER 1970

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary and secondary schools (including special schools) as at 31st. December 1971 - 21,381

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups inspected (By year of birth)	Number of pupils inspected	Physical condition of pupils inspected		Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	For defective vision excluding squint	For any other condition recorded	Total individual pupils
1967 and later	5	5	-	-	2	2
1966	1089	1089	-	5	53	57
1965	598	598	-	3	33	35
1964	169	169	-	-	15	13
1963	40	40	-	-	4	4
1962	30	30	-	4	2	6
1961	1177	1177	-	14	34	47
1960	535	535	-	4	17	19
1959	61	61	-	2	5	7
1958	47	47	-	-	3	3
1957	33	33	-	1	-	1
1956 and earlier	1623	1623	-	49	25	71
TOTAL	5,407	5,407	-	82	193	265
1970	5,170	5,170	-	98	272	358

DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC AND SPECIAL INSPECTIONS
DURING THE YEAR.

All defects, including defects of pupils at Special Schools, noted at special and periodic medical inspections are included in this Table, whether or not they were under treatment or observation at the time of inspection.

T = Defect considered to require treatment

O = Defect considered to require observation.

Defect or Disease		Periodic Inspections			Total	Special Inspections
		Entrants	Leavers	Others		
Skin	T	2	4	7	13	1
	O	44	50	60	154	-
Eyes a. Vision	T	9	49	23	81	26
	O	350	121	313	784	122
b. Squint	T	1	-	-	1	2
	O	23	3	24	50	5
c. Other	T	-	-	1	1	-
	O	4	22	3	29	2
Ears. a. Hearing	T	1	-	2	3	7
	O	24	8	14	46	17
b. Otitis media	T	3	-	1	4	-
	O	17	8	14	39	-
c. Other	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	8	4	4	16	-
Nose and Throat	T	26	12	3	41	2
	O	23	7	8	38	1
Speech	T	6	-	9	15	6
	O	24	-	25	49	9
Lymphatic Glands	T	-	-	-	-	1
	O	7	-	4	11	3
Heart	T	1	-	-	1	-
	O	43	29	44	116	26
Lungs	T	6	3	1	10	3
	O	30	19	26	75	8

Defect or Disease		Periodic Inspections			Total	Special Inspections
		Entrants	Leavers	Others		
Developmental -	T	-	-	1	1	1
a. Hernia	O	2	-	3	5	2
b. Other	T	-	-	1	1	1
	O	19	10	31	60	8
Orthopaedic	T	-	-	10	10	3
a. Posture	O	3	7	12	22	4
b. Feet	T	44	4	32	80	3
	O	44	12	26	82	26
c. Other	T	2	-	3	5	2
	O	21	18	19	58	5
Nervous System -	T	-	-	-	-	-
a. Epilepsy	O	4	5	30	39	7
b. Other	T	-	2	-	2	-
	O	5	1	11	17	2
Psychological -	T	-	-	-	-	-
a. Development	O	13	2	16	31	4
b. Stability	T	3	-	1	4	4
	O	72	5	38	115	26
Abdomen	T	1	1	-	2	1
	O	7	3	7	17	1
Other	T	-	-	-	-	4
	O	10	5	32	47	7

OTHER INSPECTIONS

A special inspection is one that is carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, teacher, nurse or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of special inspections	1,396	1,614
Number of re-inspections	446	456
	<u>1,842</u>	<u>2,070</u>

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with	
	1970	1971
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	5	4
Errors of refraction including squint	790	750
TOTAL	795	754
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed.	386	424

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been treated	
	1970	1971
Received operative treatment.		
(a) for disease of the ear	17	34
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	193	197
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	16	10
Received other forms of treatment	-	-

It is gratifying to note that at the end of the year there was practically no waiting list of school children for appointments at these departments.

Number of cases known to have been provided with hearing aids. - 4.

SPEECH THERAPY

Work of the Clinic during the year 1971

New referrals	...	...	...	...	...	117
Cases discharged	...	...	...	...	...	62
Number on waiting list at December 1971	...	...	...	...	...	64
Pupils treated during the year	...	...	...	...	...	241
Attendances at the Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	1,908*
Number of schools visited	...	...	...	...	...	16

* Mrs. Garrett left in July 1971 leaving only one Speech Therapist.

Cases are referred to the Clinic by School Medical Officers at routine medical inspections, Infant Welfare Clinics, Minor Ailment Clinics, Head Teachers, Dental Officers and the School Psychological Service. Other cases are selected at screening sessions in school, revealing a fair proportion of hitherto undiagnosed defects. Group therapy is also in use for certain defects.

10 Borough cases were also treated by the Hospital Speech Therapists.

HOSPITAL REFERRALS.

	1970	1971
No. of cases referred to the E.N.T. Consultant	40	64
" " " " " Paediatrician	17	23
" " " " " Orthopaedic Consultant	8	4
" " " " " Dermatologist	23	18
" " " " " Surgical Consultant	21	9

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

	1970	1971
(a) School Population	21,221	21,381
(b) Total number of examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons.	22,415	37,206
(c) Number of examinations where infestation was found	918	886
(d) Number of individuals found to be verminous	<u>Boys</u> <u>Girls</u> 301 361	<u>Boys</u> <u>Girls</u> 274 485
(e) % of school population	3.11%	3.55%
(f) Number of individuals in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued under Sect. 54 (3) of the Education Act, 1944. ...	16	33
(g) Cleansing orders issued	nil	nil

HYGIENE

Visiting of Schools and Home by Health Visitors

Number of inspections in schools	119	185
Number of visits to homes in connection with uncleanliness	552	496

REMEDIAL EXERCISES

During 1971 instruction and supervision in remedial exercises has been given to 391 children who have been referred by the Principal Borough School Medical Officer to the Remedial Gymnast. 189 of these children discontinued exercises as no longer requiring treatment.

The defects fall into the following categories:

(a) Foot defects	311
(b) Postural defects	29
(c) Chest defects where treatment is also given to improve general physique and posture	65
(d) Other defects	5

Owing to the difficulty in recruiting a second remedial gymnast, 40 children are awaiting to commence treatment.

Minor Ailment Clinics

were held at the Central Clinic on Mondays, at Pinehurst on Tuesdays and at Priory Road on Thursdays.

925 cases attended on 2,085 occasions.

At their first attendance 367 were seen by a School Medical Officer and 114 by a School Nurse. Thereafter the following attendances were made for treatment and inspection of:-

Impetigo	-
Verrucae	1554
Other skins	4
Vision	2
Squint	-
Other eye complaints.	-
Hearing	2
Otitis Media.....	-
Other ear conditions	-
Nose and throat...	-
Foot defects	-
Other Orthopaedic.	-
Others	3

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The number of handicapped pupils in Swindon found to be in need of special educational treatment during 1971 was 92. These pupils were handicapped as follows:-

	1970	1971
Blind	-	2
Partially sighted	-	-
Deaf or Partial Hearing	1	1
Educationally sub-normal		
for special schools	48	53
for special educational	2	5
treatment at ordinary school	4	19
Maladjusted	2	2
Physically Handicapped suitable for Spastic Unit.	2	2
Unsuitable for education at school (Sect.57, prior to April 1971)	2	2
Physically handicapped	-	1
Delicate	-	1
Suitable for Home Tuition	2	6
	61	92

Number of Swindon pupils attending special schools at 31st. December 1971.	301
Number of Swindon pupils placed in residential special schools or hostels in 1971	6
Number of Swindon pupils awaiting places in residential special schools or hostels at 31st. December 1971	12
Number of handicapped pupils attending the Central School (including 29 Wilts. County Council pupils)	127
Number of handicapped pupils attending the Crowdys Hill School (including 26 Wilts. County Council pupils)	118
Number of handicapped pupils attending the Chalet Special School (including 8 Wilts. County Council pupils.)	28
Number of handicapped pupils attending Upham Road Special School (including 14 Wilts. County Council pupils.)	50

UNIT FOR PARTIALLY HEARING PUPILS
CLARENCE STREET SCHOOL

Five pupils, 3 Swindon, 1 Wilts County Council and 1 Berks. County Council pupil attended the unit for partially hearing pupils during 1971.

SPASTIC PARALYSIS UNIT
PRINCESS MARGARET HOSPITAL

Eleven children including 4 from Wiltshire County Council, of ages ranging from five to thirteen years, attended the unit for education and physiotherapy during 1971. Even this small number places severe demands upon staff and accommodation, and active consideration will have to be given to finding some means of alleviating this situation as well as widening the scope of this service to include other categories of physically handicapped children.

AUDIOMETRY

The Audiometrician attends Swindon one day weekly during school terms in order to test the hearing of children in Infants' Schools.

During 1971, 1,716 pupils were tested, and 9 found to have sub-normal hearing were referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant for further advice.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS

As from 1st. January 1971 administration of Child Guidance Clinics for children attending schools in the Borough was undertaken by the Principal Borough School Medical Officer.

In the process of transfer there was a diminution in the amount of Psychiatrist's time available, from eight sessions per month to six sessions per month, Dr. Hunter taking one session per week on Fridays in Priory Road Clinic and Dr. Smith two sessions per month on Thursdays in Bath Road. In addition a consultative service is provided by the Hospital to which General Practitioners and Hospital Staff can refer.

Social work was undertaken in the absence of a Psychiatric Worker by a Mental Welfare Officer with special responsibility for mental subnormality and initially clerical work was undertaken by the staff of the Mental Health Section in Seymour Clinic. The Educational Psychologist was appointed in June 1969.

During the year 93 children were referred to the Child Guidance Service, the referring agents being as follows:-

General Practitioners	- - - - -	17
Probation Department	- - - - -	1
Head Teachers	- - - - -	8
Childrens' Department	- - - - -	1
Parents	- - - - -	5
Educational Psychologist	- - - - -	48
Principal Borough School Medical Officer.	-	12
Education Welfare Officers.	- - - - -	1

The work of the clinic may be summarised statistically thus:-

Number of new cases seen	- - - - -	75
Number of children seen by Psychiatrist	- -	133
Number of children discharged.	- - - - -	54
Number of psychiatric interviews of children and parents	- - - - -	380
Number of visits by Social Worker	- - - - -	87
Number of children awaiting appointments at the end of 1971	- - - - -	21
Waiting time for first appointment at the end of 1971	- - - - -	8 weeks.

PROTECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Heaf Testing/B.C.G. Vaccination was again directed at children in the 13 - 14 age group.

Preliminary Heaf Testing showed that 7.28% were in fact positive reactors, i.e., had acquired previous experience of the Mycobacterium. A certain number of these had done so by previous B.C.G. vaccination, usually in infancy, and when these are subtracted the corrected figure is 3.53%.

All positive reactors are referred for Mass Miniature Radiography and where necessary referred to the Chest Physician.

Weakly positive reactions are now considered to be due to previous infection not with Mycobacterium Tuberculosis but with other antigenically related Mycobacteria, conferring very much less protection than vaccination with B.C.G., and are now vaccinated.

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Number of 13 year old children tested	1,273	1,387
Number of negative and weak positive reactors (without immunity and requiring B.C.G.vaccination)	1,135	1,297
Number of strongly positive reactors	102 (8.01%)	101 (7.28%)
Number vaccinated	1,133	1,297

SCHOOL PREMISES

School premises, including school meals kitchens, are inspected by the Medical Officer at the conclusion of routine medical inspections. Any defects noted are reported to the Education Committee.

OTHER MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
1. Entrants to Training College	99	74
2. Teachers	24	28
3. School Meals Service	120	60

The dental staff as at 31st. December 1971 consisted of:-

- 1 Area Dental Officer
- 1 Full time Dental Officer
- 2 Part time Dental Officers.
- 4 Dental Surgery Assistants

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st. DECEMBER 1971

Number of pupils on the register of maintained primary and secondary schools (including special schools) in December 1971 - 21,381

<u>Attendances and Treatment</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
First visit	2,745	2,587
Subsequent visits	4,695	4,472
Total visits	7,440	7,059
Additional courses of treatment commenced	283	263
Fillings in permanent teeth	4,832	5,729
Fillings in deciduous teeth	3,303	3,144
Permanent teeth filled	4,220	4,798
Deciduous teeth filled	3,048	3,093
Permanent teeth extracted	516	512
Deciduous teeth extracted	2,497	2,315
General Anaesthetics	429	426
Emergencies	446	310
Number of pupils X-Rayed	258	229
Prophylaxis	614	358
Teeth otherwise conserved	543	52
Number of teeth root filled	19	17
Crowns	39	29
Courses of treatment completed	2,884	2,564

Orthodontics

	1971	1970
New cases commenced during the year	65	46
Cases completed during the year	38	19
Number of removable appliances fitted	73	77
Cases discontinued during the year	3	-
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	2	11

Prosthetics

Number of dentures supplied	5	7
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Inspections

(a) First inspection at school. Number of pupils	5764	5445
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils	2484	2693
Number of (a) and (b) found to require treatment	4448	4770
Number of (a) and (b) offered treatment	3971	4374
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	939	-
Number of (c) found to require treatment	381	-

Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	919	1368
Sessions devoted to inspection	49	28
Sessions devoted to dental health education	2	14
Sessions devoted to administration	93	-

