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Contributors

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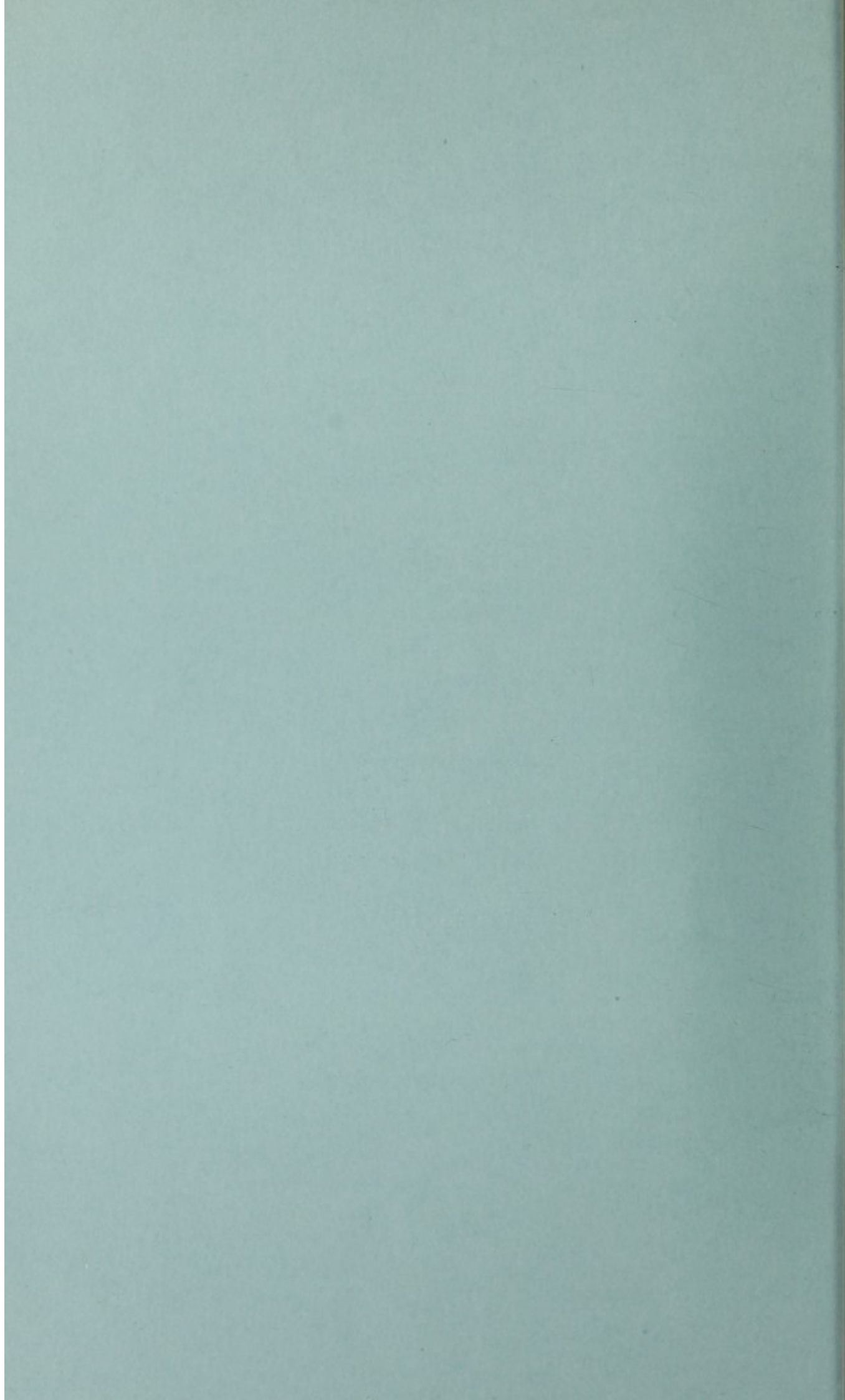
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PUBLIC HEALTH



ANNUAL REPORT 1965

URBAN DISTRICTS OF
ALDERLEY EDGE,
CHEADLE & GATLEY
WILMSLOW



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and
THE REPORTS OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS
FOR THE THREE URBAN DISTRICTS OF
ALDERLEY EDGE, CHEADLE AND GATLEY,
AND WILMSLOW
CHESHIRE

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health
J. A. LEITCH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

CONTENTS

To the Chairman and Members of the Council
of the Corporation of the Borough of
Chester and Gatley, and Wilmslow Urban District Councils

Cheadle and Gatley
Chief Public Health Inspector

J. E. P. A. M. WILKINSON, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. PAGE

1. Medical Officer's Report 4

2. Public Health Inspectors' Reports -

Alderley Edge 15

Cheadle and Gatley 22

Wilmslow 49

- Holds the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for the inspection of meat and other foods
- Holds the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health as a Sacks Inspector
- Holds the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works

Office of the Medical Officer
THE TOWN HALL, ARMY HALL, CHESTER (CHESHIRE)
(Telephone: 5068)

Public Health Inspector's Offices
COUNCIL OFFICES, ALDERLEY EDGE (CHESHIRE)
(Telephone: Alderley Edge 2150)

GREEN HALL, WILMSLOW (CHESHIRE)
(Telephone: Wilmslow 2275)

THE TOWN HALL,

CHEADLE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Alderley Edge,
Cheadle and Gatley, and Wilmslow Urban District Councils

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the annual
report on the health of the public in Alderley Edge, Cheadle
and Gatley, and Wilmslow for the year 1965.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. LEITCH, M.D., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and
THE REPORTS OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS
FOR THE THREE URBAN DISTRICTS OF
ALDERLEY EDGE, CHEADLE AND GATLEY,
AND WILMSLOW

----oOo----

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

J. A. LEITCH, M.D., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Alderley Edge

Public Health Inspector

* W. WATSON, M.A.P.H.I.

Cheadle and Gatley

Chief Public Health Inspector

ø + * K. WILLIAMS, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

+ * A. RILEY, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

* G.E. HILL, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 5th July, 1965)

* R. KNIGHTON, M.A.P.H.I.

+ * J. HEATON, M.A.P.H.I. (Commenced duty 1st October, 1965)

Pupil Public Health Inspector

B. GOTOBED

Wilmslow

Chief Public Health Inspector

* G.H. LANCASTER, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

* F.D. BRINDLE, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

E. ARNOLD, M.A.P.H.I.

- * - Holds the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for the inspection of meat and other foods
- + - Holds the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health as a Smoke Inspector
- ø - Holds the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works

Office of the Medical Officer

THE TOWN HALL, ABNEY HALL, CHEADLE (CHESHIRE)

(Telephone: GATley 5068)

Public Health Inspector's Offices

COUNCIL OFFICES, ALDERLEY EDGE (CHESHIRE)

(Telephone: Alderley Edge 2150)

GREEN HALL, WILMSLOW (CHESHIRE)

(Telephone: Wilmslow 2275)

VITAL STATISTICS

I. POPULATION

The estimated populations of the three Urban Districts as at Mid 1964 and 1965 were as follows:-

	<u>ALDERLEY EDGE</u>	<u>CHEADLE AND GATLEY</u>	<u>WILMSLOW</u>
1965	3,880	52,490	27,760
1964	3,710	51,630	26,700
Increase	170	860	1,060
% Increase	4.6%	1.7%	4.0%

In Cheadle and Gatley and in Wilmslow the percentage increase in population is less than over the previous year, but over the past five years, has been very marked indeed.

	<u>ALDERLEY EDGE</u>	<u>CHEADLE AND GATLEY</u>	<u>WILMSLOW</u>
1965	3,880	52,490	27,760
1960	3,770	41,870	21,220
Increase	110	10,620	6,540
% Increase	2.9%	25.4%	30.8%

II. MOTHERS AND INFANTS

The statistics relating to Mothers and Infants are given in Table 1.

The Infant Mortality, Stillbirth, and Perinatal Mortality Rates in Cheadle and Gatley and in Wilmslow show falls:

The number of births in both these Urban Districts was less than in 1964, following the National trend in this respect.

The figures for Alderley Edge are too small to be significant.

III. PLACE OF BIRTH

The place of birth of notified births is given in Table 2. The number of births occurring in hospital continues to be most satisfactory.

Births taking place in Private Nursing Homes continued to decline from 7.3% in 1961 to nil in 1965.

IV. DEATH RATES

The number of deaths and adjusted Death Rates are shown in Table 3.

The adjusted Death Rate in Wilmslow shows an increase in 1965, but the low death rate in Wilmslow in preceding years has been the subject of previous comment.

V. CAUSES OF DEATH

The causes of death, as provided by the Registrar General, are given in Table 4.

The pattern of causes of death remains much the same as in previous years, the chief causes being Coronary Disease, Vascular Lesions of the nervous system ('strokes') and Cancer, especially Cancer of the lung.

VI. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Total Notifications of Infectious Disease during 1965 are shown in Table 5.

1965 was a year when a Measles epidemic was expected, and the vast majority of the notifications occurred during the first quarter of the year.

TABLE 1

	<u>ALDERLEY EDGE</u>		<u>CHEADLE AND GATLEY</u>		<u>WILMSLOW</u>	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
LIVE BIRTHS						
Legitimate	40	50	1088	1065	507	438
Illegitimate	6	1	21	33	20	19
TOTAL	46	51	1109	1098	527	457
Adjusted Birth rate (per 1000 population)	14.75	15.64	18.68	18.21	19.7	14.65
Illegitimate live births as %age of all live births	13.0%	1.96%	1.89%	3.00%	3.9%	4.16%
STILL BIRTHS						
Legitimate	-	3	17	11	7	5
Illegitimate	-	-	1	2	-	1
TOTAL	-	3	18	13	7	6
BIRTHS (Live & Still)						
Legitimate	40	53	1105	1076	514	443
Illegitimate	6	1	22	35	20	20
TOTAL	46	54	1127	1111	534	463
STILLBIRTH RATE						
Legitimate	-	56.62	15.38	10.20	13.6	11.29
Illegitimate	-	-	45.45	57.14	-	50.00
TOTAL	-	55.56	15.97	11.70	13.1	12.96
INFANT DEATHS						
Legitimate	-	-	22	13	9	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	-	-	22	13	10	7
INFANT MORTALITY RATE						
Legitimate	-	-	20.22	12.48	17.8	15.98
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	50.	-
TOTAL	-	-	19.84	11.84	18.98	15.32
NEONATAL						
Deaths	-	-	15	10	8	3
Mortality Rate	-	-	13.52	9.10	15.18	6.57

TABLE 1 (continued)

LIVE BIRTHS

	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
EARLY NEONATAL								
Deaths	13	10	6	2	13	10	6	2
Mortality Rate	11.72	9.10	11.39	4.38	11.72	9.10	11.39	4.38
Early neonatal deaths and stillbirths	31	23	13	8	31	23	13	8
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE	55.56	27.52	20.70	24.35	55.56	27.52	20.70	24.35
TOTAL	46	34	46	34	46	34	46	34
INFANT MORTALITY RATE	12.48	10.52	12.48	10.52	12.48	10.52	12.48	10.52
TOTAL	12.48	10.52	12.48	10.52	12.48	10.52	12.48	10.52
NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE	12.48	10.52	12.48	10.52	12.48	10.52	12.48	10.52
TOTAL	12.48	10.52	12.48	10.52	12.48	10.52	12.48	10.52

VI. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Total Notification of Infectious Disease during 1965 are shown in Table 5.

1965 was a year when measles epidemic was expected, and the vast majority of the notification occurred in the first quarter of the year.

TABLE 2

PLACE OF BIRTH

(Notified Live Births)

	<u>ALDERLEY EDGE</u>		<u>CHEADLE & GATLEY</u>		<u>WILMSLOW</u>	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
Hospital	38	37	785	842	386	360
Private Nursing Home ...	3	-	17	-	2	-
Home	14	9	278	232	119	92
TOTAL	55	46	1080	1074	507	452

TABLE 3

DEATH RATES

	1963		1964		1965	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
<u>ALDERLEY EDGE</u>						
Deaths	32	33	31	38	30	25
Adjusted Death Rate	13.60		14.32		11.06	
<u>CHEADLE AND GATLEY</u>						
Deaths	225	275	225	241	255	253
Adjusted Death Rate	8.72		11.01		11.32	
<u>WILMSLOW</u>						
Deaths	103	111	123	112	146	127
Adjusted Death Rate	9.61		8.80		12.3	

DEATHS

- 1965

DISTRICT

- ALDERLEY EDGE

	UNDER 1		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 - 74		75 OVER		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Other Infective Diseases											1							1
Malignant Neoplasms																		
Breast											2							2
Other neoplasms										3			2	1		1	5	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system											1		2		2	3	4	4
Coronary Disease										1			5		3	2	9	2
Other Heart Disease													2		2	4	4	4
Other circulatory Disease													1			2	1	
Pneumonia													1	2	2	2	3	4
Bronchitis										1				1			2	
Other respiratory Disease														1			1	
Nephritis																1		1
Other Diseases									1				1			1		4
Non motor accidents											1							1
Suicide													1				1	
TOTALS:-									1	5	6	14	4	11	14	30	25	

TABLE 4

DEATHS - 1965

DISTRICT - CHREADLE AND GATLEY

	UNDER 1		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 - 74		75 OVER		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Respiratory Tuberculosis											1							1
Malignant Neoplasms																		
Stomach											2	1	2	1	2	8	6	10
Lung									2	1	12	1	6	3	4	1	24	6
Breast									1	1	6	6		1		3		11
Uterus											3	3		1		2		6
Other neoplasms									3	1	10	6	3	4	4	4	20	15
Leukaemia			1						1					1			1	2
Diabetes																		
Vascular lesions of nervous system											7	3	18	14	14	32	39	49
Coronary Disease									5		32	4	25	11	12	18	74	33
Hypertensive Heart Disease											1	1	3	1	1		1	4
Other Heart Disease									3	1	4	6	4	6	5	26	16	39
Other circulatory Disease											1	1	1	1	4	10	6	12
Pneumonia		1		1					1		1	2	2	1	5	13	10	17
Bronchitis											2	3	9	1	13	11	24	15
Other respiratory Disease											2	1					2	1
Gastro enteritis											1	1						1
TOTALS:-																		

DEATHS - 1965

DISTRICT - CHEADLE AND GATLEY

	UNDER 1		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 - 74		75 OVER		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nephritis											1		1				2	
Congenital Malformations	2																2	
Other Diseases	8	1	1	1			1		1	1	1	3	7	1	7	16	25	24
Motor accidents									1					1			1	1
Other accidents															1	1	1	1
Suicide									1	1		2					1	3
Homicide								1										1
TOTALS:-	10	2	3	1			2		17	7	75	45	78	51	72	145	255	253

DEATHS - 1965

DISTRICT - WILMSLOW

	UNDER 1		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 - 74		75 OVER		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Respiratory Tuberculosis									1									1
Syphilis													1					1
Malignant Neoplasms																		
Stomach													1	1			1	2
Lung										3		1	4			1	7	1
Breast									2		2					1		5
Uterus									1		1							2
Other neoplasms									1		3		9		2	4	12	7
Leukaemia											1		1				1	1
Diabetes																		
Vascular lesions of nervous system																	1	1
Coronary Disease										3	1	4	6	6	16	13	23	
Hypertensive Heart Disease										17	2	15	9	15	14	47	25	
Other Heart Disease										1							1	
Other circulatory Disease									1		3		5	8	9	11	14	
Pneumonia	2	2									1	1	4	5	6	6	12	
Bronchitis	1										1	2	1	3	2	4	5	10
Other Respiratory Disease										1		5	1	3			10	3
TOTALS:-																	3	

TABLE 5

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	<u>ALDERLEY EDGE</u>		<u>CHEADLE AND GATLEY</u>		<u>WILMSLOW</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Scarlet Fever			33	37	4	5
Whooping Cough	2	1				
Measles	18	16	359	366	116	109
Dysentery			1	1		
Meningococcal Infection			1			
Acute Pneumonia			1	1	1	
Tuberculosis						
Respiratory			7	4	2	2
Puerperal Pyrexia				1		
Erysipelas					1	
Food Poisoning					1	

ALDERLEY EDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

To the Chairman and Members of the
Alderley Edge Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Miss Heywood and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting a report of the work undertaken during 1965.

1965 was the first full year during which the arrangement for the joint sanitary administration of the district by officers of the Macclesfield Rural District Council operated. The main concentration of effort has been on the initial round of inspections of premises registered under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. This has been a useful exercise in many ways and has given your officers a detailed insight into the condition of food premises, offices and retail shops in the district. The general standard of these premises was found to be reasonable but much time and many re-visits have been necessary to bring them up to full compliance with the detailed statutory requirements.

With any part-time appointment, one is inevitably dependent on the patience and co-operation of the full-time officers, and I should like to record, on behalf of Mr. Overbury and myself, my appreciation of these qualities found in good measure in my colleagues, Dr. Leitch, Mr. Anson, Mr. Grady and the other staff. May I also thank you, the members, for your interest and support during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

Wm. WATSON,

Public Health Inspector

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

Classification	No. of Inspections and Visits	Notices served	Notices complied with
<u>Dwelling Houses:</u>			
Inspections under Public Health Acts	5	4	4
Re-inspections	16	-	-
Inspections under Housing Acts	13	-	-
Re-inspections	16	-	-
Improvements... ..	3	-	-
Council House Applications	16	-	-
<u>Food Premises:</u>			
Bakehouses	4	-	-
Butchers Shops	10	5	1
Fried Fish Shops	2	-	-
Greengrocers Shops... ..	8	4	1
Grocers Shops	14	5	2
Food Preparing Premises	10	1	-
Other Food Shops	3	1	1
Visits re Unsound Food	4	-	-
<u>General:</u>			
Dirty Premises(Insect Infestations)...	8	1	1
Drainage	14	2	2
Factories	9	-	-
Hairdressers... ..	10	4	4
Infectious Disease... ..	8	-	-
Noise Complaints	3	-	-
Offices and Shops	119	-	-
Pet Shops	2	-	-
Rodent Control	11	-	-
Schools	3	1	-
Water Supply	2	-	-
General	6	-	-

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

The three-storey block of Council flats fronting George Street and South Grove was completed in February, 1965. The accommodation, comprising 6 one-bedroom and 6 two-bedroomed flats, was offered principally to tenants of substandard houses in Chapel Street and South Street. As a result of this action, and re-housing of some tenants in accommodation on the Council Estate, it was possible to secure the demolition of Nos. 5 - 15, South Street by the owners. It is anticipated that in the coming year the block of property bounded by South Street, Chapel Street, Massey Street and Orme Street will be demolished, releasing land for the provision of further accommodation for re-housing tenants from other unfit houses in the area.

HOUSING (continued)

Improvement Grants

1) Discretionary Grants

No applications were received during the year.

2) Standard Grants

No. of applications	(a) Owner/occupied houses	-
	(b) Tenanted houses	-

No. of dwellings improved	(a) owner/occupied	2
	(b) tenanted	-

Total amount paid in grants £228 (average of £114 per unit)

Amenities provided (to 2 houses where work completed in 1965)

Fixed bath	2
Wash hand basin	2
Hot water supply	2
Water Closet	2
Food Store	2

No improvement areas have been declared and no tenants' applications under the Housing Act, 1964, for compulsory Improvement Orders have been received.

Certificate of Disrepair

No applications have been received.

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Unsound Food

The only unsound food dealt with during the year was a part-hindquarter of beef in a butcher's shop which was affected with Bone Taint.

Milk Supply

The Cheshire County Council Health Department have undertaken an extensive system of sampling of milk supplies throughout the County for several years.

Designated milks are submitted for the Statutory Tests for keeping quality and, in the case of Sterilised and Pasteurised milks, for assessment of the adequacy of heat treatment. Follow-up work on unsatisfactory samples is done by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and/or the County Council, who are the two licensing authorities.

Routine samples are also taken by the County Council of all supplies of milk sold raw to the public for the presence of Brucella Abortus organisms, which can produce the condition of undulant fever in humans.

9 bulk samples and 10 dealer samples taken by the County Staff from one herd in the district all proved negative for Brucella Abortus.

Food Premises

The opportunity afforded by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, for detailed inspection of retail food shops has been utilised in addition to check as to compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. The majority of these inspections were undertaken towards the end of the year; hence the high proportion of outstanding contraventions.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

The number of food premises, categorised by trade, together with details of washing facilities provided, are set out in the following summary:-

Type of Premises	Total	Provided with adequate hand washing facilities	Requiring provision of sink, etc.	Provided with sinks, etc.
Bakehouses	3	3	3	3
Butchers Shops	5	5	5	5
Catering Premises	13	13	13	13
Confectioners Shops	6	6	6	6
Fried Fish Shops	3	3	3	3
Greengrocers shops... ..	5	5	5	5
Grocers Shops..	11	11	11	11
Shops retailing Sweets/Ice cream... ..	5	5	5	5

WATER SUPPLY

All the dwellings in the district are supplied with mains water by the Stockport and District Water Board, with the exception of one smallholding with a private well supply. Samples of water from the mains supply have proved satisfactory on bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The whole of the district is sewered with the exception of certain farms and outlying premises on the rural fringe.

The Council have had under consideration the replacement of certain old brick sewers and the initial phase of this work was completed in 1962. Further reconstruction work is at present under active consideration.

Sewage disposal is effected at the Alderley Edge and Wilmslow Joint Sewage Disposal Works in the Parish of Chorley (Macclesfield Rural District). These works were reconstructed in 1961.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the area.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

As work on the implementation of this Act has been the major activity during the year, and is of topical interest, extracts from the Annual Report on the Act prepared for the Ministry of Labour are set out below:-

Registered Premises and Persons Employed

The figures on the Statistical Return (OSR 14) reveal little significant change from those for 1964, except for the marked reduction on the number of office employees resulting from the transfer of the staff from one large office establishment to premises outside the District.

A physical check in the district has helped to ensure as far as is practicable, that all affected premises are in fact registered.

General Inspections

A sustained effort has been made to undertake as many general inspections as possible while the impact of this new legislation is still active in the minds of employer and employee. 53 of 74 registered premises have been so inspected. The opportunity has been utilised to extend the scope of such inspections to cover other matters requiring routine surveillance by the local authority public health inspectorate, e.g. in food and licensed premises.

Enforcement of Statutory Requirements

As a matter of principle in the case of new legislation of this nature, contraventions have been discussed with employers wherever possible at the time of visit, and subsequently confirmed by informal letter. Follow-up visits and reminders have been sufficient in most cases to secure compliance, or to set in motion action to that end.

Occupiers have received us courteously and have been co-operative in the majority of cases.

No representations as to unsatisfactory conditions have been received from any employee.

Exemptions

No applications have been received for exemptions from the obligation to meet the legal requirements in respect of space, temperature, sanitary conveniences and washing facilities.

Accidents

No accidents have been reported during the year.

General

The standard of facilities provided for employees in the district has been found to be reasonably high and contraventions in the main have been found to be matters of detail rather than complete absence of particular facilities.

The following summary reveals the range of contraventions found and dealt with:-

HOUSEHOLD DOMESTIC

DETAILS OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND AND ACTION TAKEN

<u>O.S.R.P. Act</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>No. of premises on which contraventions found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Sec. 4	Dirty wall or floors	1	1
	Dirty furnishings and fittings	-	-
	Accumulations of dirt/refuse	1	-
5	Overcrowding (general)	-	-
	Overcrowding (Min. standard)	1	-
6	Insufficient heating	8	1
	Absence of thermometers	37	24
7	Ineffective provisions for ventilation	6	2
	Ineffective maintenance	5	2
8	Ineffective lighting	3	1
9	Inaccessible sanitary conveniences	1	1
	Unsuitable sanitary conveniences	26	12
	Insufficient sanitary conveniences	-	-
10	Unsuitable or insufficient washing facilities	11	8
	Absence of hot water	8	4
11	Inadequate supply of drinking water	-	-
	Absence of drinking vessels	-	-
12	Unsuitable clothing accommodation	4	2
13.14	Absence of or unsuitable sitting facilities	-	-
15	Unsuitable eating facilities (shops only)	1	-
16	Unsatisfactory floors, stairs, passages	12	3
	Absence of handrails on staircases	9	6
17	Inadequate fencing of machinery	1	-
18	Employment of young persons in cleaning dangerous machinery	-	-
24	Inadequate first aid facilities	19	10
50	Absence of information for employees on provisions of Act	11	1

Lighting of Registered Premises

A separate report was prepared for the Ministry of Labour on a survey of existing lighting standards, which revealed that standards of both natural and artificial lighting were found to be reasonable generally.

New or altered Premises

Liaison exists with the Council's Surveyor, who passes over for perusal plans submitted for building byelaw or planning approval in respect of new or altered premises coming within the scope of the 1963 Act.

In cases where the premises are registerable with the Council, direct contact is made with the person(s) submitting the proposals to ensure that the premises will comply with the requirements of the Act on completion of the proposed work. Where the premises are registerable with H.M. Inspector of Factories, persons submitting plans are advised to consult him regarding the application of the Act; and copy correspondence is sent to the local Factory Inspector for his information.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council retain the services of a part-time operator for this work. Domestic premises are treated free of charge, but a charge is made - either on a 'Cost of Treatment' or annual contract basis - for business premises.

Details of the work done during the year are set out below:-

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Properties treated for infestations by</u>	
	<u>Rats</u>	<u>Mice</u>
Local Authority Property	1	-
Dwelling Houses	12	15
Business Premises	3	4
Agricultural Premises	-	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The relevant figures required by the Ministry of Labour are as follows:-

1) Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>No. of written notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are enforced by L.A.	2	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec.7 is enforced by L.A.	22	9	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by L.A.	-	-	-	-
	24	9	3	-

2) Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>No. of cases in which defects were</u>				<u>Cases in which Prosecutions Instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>to H.M.I.F.</u>	<u>Referred by H.M.I.F.</u>	
Sanitary Conveniences (Sec.7)					
a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	3	1	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-

There have been no notifications received as to the employment of factory outworkers in the District.

<u>Source of Supply</u>	<u>Number Served</u>	<u>Number Cases from</u>	<u>Number Cases from</u>
		<u>sanitary conveniences</u>	<u>Public Water</u>
Town water	106	86. (81.0%)	20. (91.6%)
Well water	4	3. (75%)	1. (100%)

CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Cheadle,
Cheshire.

To the Chairman and Members of the Cheadle and Gatley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year we gained experience of administering recent legislation concerning working conditions in offices and shops and the compulsory improvement of older houses. Both tasks presented problems and the statutory procedure for compulsory improvement of houses in the Council's first Improvement Area was not started until towards the end of the year. Authoritative interpretation of the words "suitable and sufficient" in respect of some provisions of the Offices and Shops Act will take time to establish. What is "suitable and sufficient lighting" in offices, for example?

Solid progress was made in spreading smoke control areas and more research is needed into methods of reducing other forms of pollution including carbon monoxide from vehicle exhausts and sulphur dioxide from the combustion of solid fuels.

Food hygiene, food and drugs sampling, and meat inspection, continued to make heavy demands on the time of inspectors. For the second year routine work was interrupted by staff changes.

Good relations with the public has been particularly necessary during recent years in smoke control work where day-to-day contact with householders has been through the two smoke control assistants. Their successful approach to the work has made the overall task much easier.

I am

Your obedient Servant,

K. WILLIAMS,

Chief Public Health Inspector

The following are the main Acts and Regulations governing the work of the public health inspector:-

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956;
 Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960; Clean Air Act, 1956; Factories Act, 1961; Food and Drugs Act, 1955;
 Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960; Housing Acts, 1957 - 1964;
 Milk and Dairies Regulations; Noise Abatement Act, 1960; Pet Animals Act, 1951; Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949;
 Public Health Acts, 1936 and 1961; Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951; Rent Act, 1957; Riding Establishments Act, 1964;
 Water Acts, 1945 and 1948; Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963;
 Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963; Local Byelaws.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936 AND 1961

Three hundred and fifty four complaints were received as compared with 260 in 1964 and these are classified below:-

Drainage defects	25
General defects to houses	11
Industrial nuisances, noise, etc.	1
Accumulations of rubbish	19
Offensive odours	33
Insect infestation..	216
Smoke nuisances	13
Miscellaneous	36

Most of the complaints of insect infestation (100 more than last year) were of wasps during the summer months and the rodent operator destroyed the nests where they were readily accessible.

Where necessary, action was taken to secure abatement of nuisances and the following notices were served:-

Informal Notices	40
Statutory Notices. Public Health Act, 1936:	
Section 39 (Drainage)... ..	4
Section 93 (General nuisances)	3
<u>Public Health Act, 1961</u>	
Section 17 (Notice to remedy stopped up drain) 1	

Water Supplies

Consumption of water during 1965 in the area served by Stockport Water Board was:-

	Average Daily Consumption
Domestic supply	35.13 gallons per head
Trade supply	11.40 gallons per head

One hundred and six samples of water were taken from the public mains for bacteriological examination, (statutory undertakers, Stockport and District Water Board), together with four samples of water from a shallow well supplying a dwellinghouse. Details are given below:-

Summary of Results of Bacteriological Examinations

<u>Source of Sample</u>	<u>Number Examined</u>	<u>Number free from coliform organisms</u>	<u>Number free from E.Coli, type 1</u>
Towns water	106	86. (81.0%)	99. (93.0%)
Well water	4	3. (75%)	4. (100%)

Watercourses

All watercourses in the district were examined periodically for evidence of pollution. Complaints were received in summer about heavy pollution of a small stream at Adswold where it crossed Ladybridge Road near Alderdale Road. The pollution was intermittent and investigations and chemical analysis of the water did not reveal the source of pollution.

Infectious Diseases

Eighty four visits were made for the purpose of investigating cases of notifiable infectious diseases, and suspected food poisoning cases.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

A number of complaints were received about noise from a shotblasting process operated by a Company in Bird Hall Lane. The Company co-operated with the Department in measures to remedy the nuisance, but without much success. The process was discontinued at the end of the year, at least for the time being, and the position will be reviewed if the nuisance recurs.

Aircraft noise

No specific complaint was received regarding aircraft noise, although some residents at Heald Green were known to be disturbed by planes taking off and landing at Manchester Airport. Noise from aircraft is not subject to the provisions of the Act, but the Wilson Committee recommended in 1963 that residents living within two miles of the ends of main runways should not be subjected to noise level in excess of 100 to 105 P.N.D.B. (Perceived Noise Measured in Decibels). The measures being taken to soundproof houses near London (Heathrow) Airport with the aid of grants from the British Airport Authority were being followed with interest at the time of writing the report. The average cost of insulating three rooms in a conventional semi-detached house near London Airport is approximately £270 at present and the maximum grant from the British Airports Authority is £100. It appears that soundproofing to the standard provided for by the grant scheme will reduce noise by about 35 decibels and, while this will take out the "thunder" of a large jet plane passing over a dwellinghouse, there will still be substantial noise inside the soundproofed room.

Noise from compressors and roadbreaking equipment

Noise from this source seems to increase every year and Statutory undertakers operating in the district were asked to take reasonably practicable precautions to reduce noise, by using silenced compressors and drills where nuisance seemed likely to be caused to residents.

HOUSING ACTS 1957 - 1961

The Table below shows the action taken in recent years to clear unfit houses. 1965 was the first year of a two-year programme to deal with 95 unfit houses.

Summary of Action Taken 1959 - 1964

<u>Year</u>	<u>Demolition</u> <u>Orders</u>	<u>Closing</u> <u>Orders</u>	<u>Clearance</u> <u>Areas</u> <u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Statutory</u> <u>Undertakings</u>	<u>Persons</u> <u>Displaced</u>
1959 ...	-	-	33	-	60
1960 ...	-	-	25	-	48
1961 ...	1	1	-	-	3
1962 ...	1	1	11	1	26
1963 ...	12	1	35	3	81
1964 ...	8	2	11	-	46
1965 ...	-	1	15	4	26

Details of houses dealt with in 1965 as unfit are as follows:-

Closing Orders

60, Church Road, Gatley.

Clearance Areas

3, 5, Chapel Street, Cheadle

2,4,6,8, Stone Street, Cheadle Hulme

121,123,125,127,129,131,133,135,137, Hulme Hall Road, Cheadle Hulme

Statutory Undertakings to make fit

183, 185, Grove Lane, Cheadle Hulme

50, Station Road, Cheadle Hulme

58, Church Road, Gatley

The Council revoked Demolition Orders on 47 and 49, Old Road, Cheadle, in accordance with Section 24 of the Housing Act, 1957, upon the houses being made fit.

The period of time allowed for work to be done at 35, 37 and 41, Hulme Hall Road, Cheadle Hulme, included in the Clearance Order, 1961 (Revocation) Order, 1964, was extended to 1st April, 1966.

Improvement of Older Houses

In an effort to step up the rate of house improvement, arrangements were made in March for the Ministry of Housing and Local Government's Mobile Exhibition to visit Cheadle for four days. The Unit consisted of a caravan containing exhibition, information desk and exterior cinema screen for continuous showing of a 4 minute colour film. A number of enquiries relating to grants were received in the department as a result of the Exhibition which was visited by the Chairman of the Council, Councillor H. Wilding, J.P., and Mrs. Wilding.

The following Tables show grants made towards the cost of improving older houses since they were introduced in 1949. The Exchequer contribution towards expenditure incurred by the Council is an amount equal to three-quarters of the annual loan charges. More money was paid in grants than for any previous year.

Discretionary Grants

Year	No. of applications	No. Granted	Bathroom, etc.	Inside W.C.	Description of Work			Other Works	Grants Paid		
					Hot water supply	Damp-proofing of Walls/floor			£	s	d
Prior to											
1961	28	28	15	10	6	1		25	4,587.	0.	0.
1961	5	5	2	1	1	1		4	637.	0.	0.
1962	3	2	2	2	-	-		-	-	-	-
1963	6	2	2	1	1	2		2	403.	0.	8.
1964	10	10	7	2	1	8		9	1,408.	8.	1.
1965	18	17	17	17	17	16		17	1,415.	5.	2.

Standard Grants

Year	No. of applications	No. Granted	Bath	Wash hand basin	Inside W.C.	Hot water supply	Food Store	Grants Paid		
								£	s	d
1959	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	322.	10.	0.
1960	6	6	2	2	5	2	2	281.	13.	6.
1961	16	16	13	15	10	13	10	1,097.	0.	1.
1962	17	13	7	8	13	8	11	1,262.	17.	2.
1963	17	16	10	10	15	11	12	1,228.	10.	4.
1964	17	16	13	13	16	13	11	1,536.	16.	4.
1965	11	11	7	7	11	7	7	1,654.	18.	10.

Compulsory Improvement of Houses

The Housing Act, 1964, places a duty upon every local authority to inspect their districts from time to time with a view to deciding whether improvement areas should be introduced. Improvement Areas are defined as areas where at least half the houses which lack amenities are capable of being brought up to what is called the "full standard"; that is, able to be provided with a bath, wash hand basin, hot water, water closet and foodstore. It is apparent that critical examination of older parts of the district is necessary before Areas are declared in order to avoid parts where houses would be better demolished in the foreseeable future. In Improvement Areas local authorities may require improvement of tenanted houses with the tenant's consent.

The Council declared their first Improvement Area in February and brief details are given below:-

Improvement Area No. 1 comprising Jackson Street, Platt Street, Cromer Road, Cheadle

Improvement Area No. 1 comprising Jackson Street, Pratt Street, Cromer Road, Oneadie												
Total		Tenanted						Owner occupied				
No. of	No. of	No. of houses without					No. of	No. of houses without				
houses	houses	Bath	W.H.	Hot	Inside	Food	houses	Bath	W.H.	Hot	Inside	Food
			basin	water	W.C.	store			basin	water	W.C.	store
				supply						supply		
89	45	41	41	39	45	23	44	14	16	9	18	10

Initially, owners of houses were approached informally and asked if they would carry out improvements voluntarily; subsequently 14 applications for discretionary or standard grants were received. Towards the end of the year statutory procedure was started in five cases and this action will be completed for all tenanted houses during 1966. Action taken by the Council to require improvement of tenanted houses does not affect the owner's right to apply to the Council for a discretionary or standard grant towards the cost.

Owner occupiers cannot be compelled to improve their houses but they were informed that the Area had been declared and, where necessary, they were asked to consider improving their houses with the aid of grant.

In addition to compelling improvement of tenanted houses in Improvement Areas, local authorities may compel improvement of tenanted houses outside such Areas at the tenant's request. Six requests were received in the year and the Council started the procedure under Section 19 to compel improvement of the houses.

Rent Act, 1957

No action was required during the year.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The sixth Smoke Control Order (Cheadle Hulme North), the largest the Council has made, became operative on the 1st July and details of cost, etc., are included in the Table of progress made on the next page. Householders who converted their existing fireplaces with grant aid chose the fuels listed below:-

Number of estimates approved	Fuel to be used to heat rooms eligible for grant			
	Solid Fuel	Gas	Electricity	Oil
2192	1531	1275	202	69

The figures illustrate the trend away from solid fuel; from the air pollution point of view this trend is desirable because whilst smokeless solid fuel continues to pollute the atmosphere by sulphur dioxide, the piped fuels do not have this disadvantage.

The Council's seventh Smoke Control Order (Cheadle Hulme South) was made by the Council in April and confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in November. Confirmation of the Order had been delayed and there was a flood of work in the smoke control section in November and December caused by householders who had planned to improve their heating systems before winter. At the end of December, 425 estimates had been approved for the provision of 408 gas fires, 28 closed heaters, 27 underfloor draught fires, 25 electric storage heaters, gas-fired central heating in 23 rooms and solid fuel central heating in 13 rooms at an "approved" cost of £15,158. 5. 6d.

<u>SMOKE CONTROL ORDER</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>OPERATIVE</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>APPROX. NO. OF HOUSES</u>	<u>ESTIMATED COST</u>	<u>ACTUAL COST ELIGIBLE FOR GRANT</u>	<u>* COUNCIL'S CONTRIBUTION</u>
1.	Heald Green	1964	807	2,025	£13,933	£13,811. 15. 0.	£4,736. 4. 9.
2.	Heald Green	1962	451	1,097	£10,030	£4,854. 4. 5.	£1,541. 14. 6.
3.	Gatley	1962	100	569	£150	£ 134. 18. 3.	£ 64. 15. 11.
4.	Cheadle East	1962	134	413	NIL	NIL	NIL
5.	Adswold/Cheadle East	1963	555	2,320	£47,134	£36,707. 16. 4.	£11,872. 11. 0.
6.	Cheadle Hulme North	1965	946	3,055	£137,420	£106,265. 13. 1. (up to July, 1966)	£37,005. 0. 8.
7.	Cheadle Hulme South	1st August, 1966	1082	3,038	£135,000	-	£43,500. 0. 0.
8.	Gatley	1967	771	2,581	£86,097	-	£26,850. 4. 0.
9.	Cheadle	1968	453	1,550	£67,500	-	£27,390. 0. 0.

* The cost of conversions is borne in the proportions, local authority, three-tenths; owner, three-tenths; Exchequer, four-tenths. In the case of their own houses, the Council contribute six-tenths of the cost (three-tenths as the owner, and three-tenths as the local authority).

Hardship Grants

In addition to the expenditure shown on the last column of the Table on the previous page, the Council paid the whole or part of the householder's proportion of the cost in a number of cases where hardship was proved. Four-sevenths of this expenditure can now be recovered from the Exchequer - for Areas 1 to 6 the Council met the whole additional cost of hardship grants.

Churches, Charitable Institutions, etc.

Other expenditure in smoke control areas included discretionary grants, under Section 15 of the Act, towards the cost of fireplace conversions in churches, chapels, charitable institutions, etc. No Exchequer grant is available for grants made under this section.

Details of expenditure under these two heads since smoke control work began, are given below:-

<u>Order No.</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Hardship Grants</u> <u>Council's additional costs</u>		<u>Churches, Charitable</u> <u>Institutions, etc.</u>	
				<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Council's Grant</u>
1.	-	-	-	-	-
2.	2	£24.	1. 0.	1	£211. 7. 2.
3.	-	-	-	-	-
4.	-	-	-	-	-
5.	20	£236.	15. 1.	1	£32. 2. 10.
6.	34	£562.	16. 3.	2	£213. 16. 5.

Contraventions of Smoke Control Orders

A minority of people living in our smoke control areas continued to burn coal and most offenders lived in the fifth smoke control area (Adswold/Cheadle East). Letters were sent to 17 householders warning them that they had contravened the Order and that the Council would consider instituting legal proceedings if the offence recurred. It is not an offence to supply coal in smoke control areas and, while the fuel merchants in our own district co-operate with the Council, (sometimes to their disadvantage), there are a number of "pirate" traders from outside who hawk coal in our smoke control areas. The Government has so far resisted making the sale of coal illegal in smoke control areas, saying that too great a burden would be placed upon traders in identifying the many boundaries of smoke controlled areas. When a local authority completes its programme, this difficulty will not exist and power should then be given to prohibit the sale of bituminous coal in that district.

Bonfires

A number of complaints are received every year about the burning of rubbish, particularly garden refuse. No contravention of the Act is committed unless nuisance is caused to other residents, and this can usually be avoided if care is taken. Composting is the best method of dealing with most garden and some kitchen wastes, and in the garden only such things as rose bush clippings need be burned. The Cleansing Department will collect items of old furniture, etc., and other rubbish too large for dustbins, and this reduces the need for bonfires. Large amounts of rubbish are still burned in the open on November 5th of course, but there is increasing strength of opinion that the dangers outweigh the pleasure which Guy Fawkes Night brings to children.

The figures illustrate the trend away from solid fuel: from the air pollution point of view this trend is desirable because whilst smokeless solid fuel continues to pollute the atmosphere by sulphur dioxide, the piped fuels do not have this disadvantage.

The Council's seventh Smoke Control Order (Cheadle Hulme South) was made by the Council in April and confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in November. Confirmation of the Order had been delayed and there was a flood of work in the smoke control section in November and December caused by householders who had planned to improve their heating systems before winter. At the end of December, 425 estimates had been approved for the provision of 188 gas fires, 28 closed heaters, 25 electric fireplaces, 25 electric storage heaters, gas-fired central heating in 15 houses and solid fuel central heating in 15 houses at an "approved" cost of £10,000.

Carbon Monoxide

Another aspect of air pollution giving rise to concern is the low level emission of smoke and gases from vehicle exhausts, particularly on roads suspect to dense and slow moving traffic. Diesel engines emit very little pollution if properly maintained and kept in good condition, and it is petrol engine vehicles which are mainly responsible; it is estimated that about six million tons of carbon monoxide are emitted from motor vehicles each year in this country. A Committee set up in 1964, by the motor and petroleum industries to investigate the subject of air pollution from petrol engines has expressed the view that the most rewarding approach to the problem will probably come from developments in engine design.

Industrial and Other Sources of Pollution

Plans for new factories and other buildings were examined with a view to controlling chimney heights to prevent, so far as practicable, pollution by smoke or gases. A Company establishing new premises on the Stanley Road Industrial Estate agreed to burn a coal tar fuel (sulphur content 0.001%) in lieu of 35 second fuel oil (sulphur content .8%).

The brick kilns at Adswold contravened the provisions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Period) Regulations on a number of occasions, and at the end of the year, the National Coal Board Technical Service was carrying out an investigation into the best practicable ways of reducing smoke emissions.

British Railways expect that steam locomotives will be completely eliminated from the lines within our district by 1970 and there will be progressive introduction of diesel and electric traction in the period before 1970.

Measurement of Air Pollution

The graphs show average levels of pollution by smoke and sulphur dioxide at Cheadle and Heald Green since measurements were first made. Sulphur dioxide readings for the first three quarters of the year were higher than for the comparable quarters of 1964. It is too early to draw conclusions from one or two years' measurements and it is hoped that the popularity of sulphur free fuels in smoke control areas being established will reverse this upward trend.

Sunlight and Air Pollution

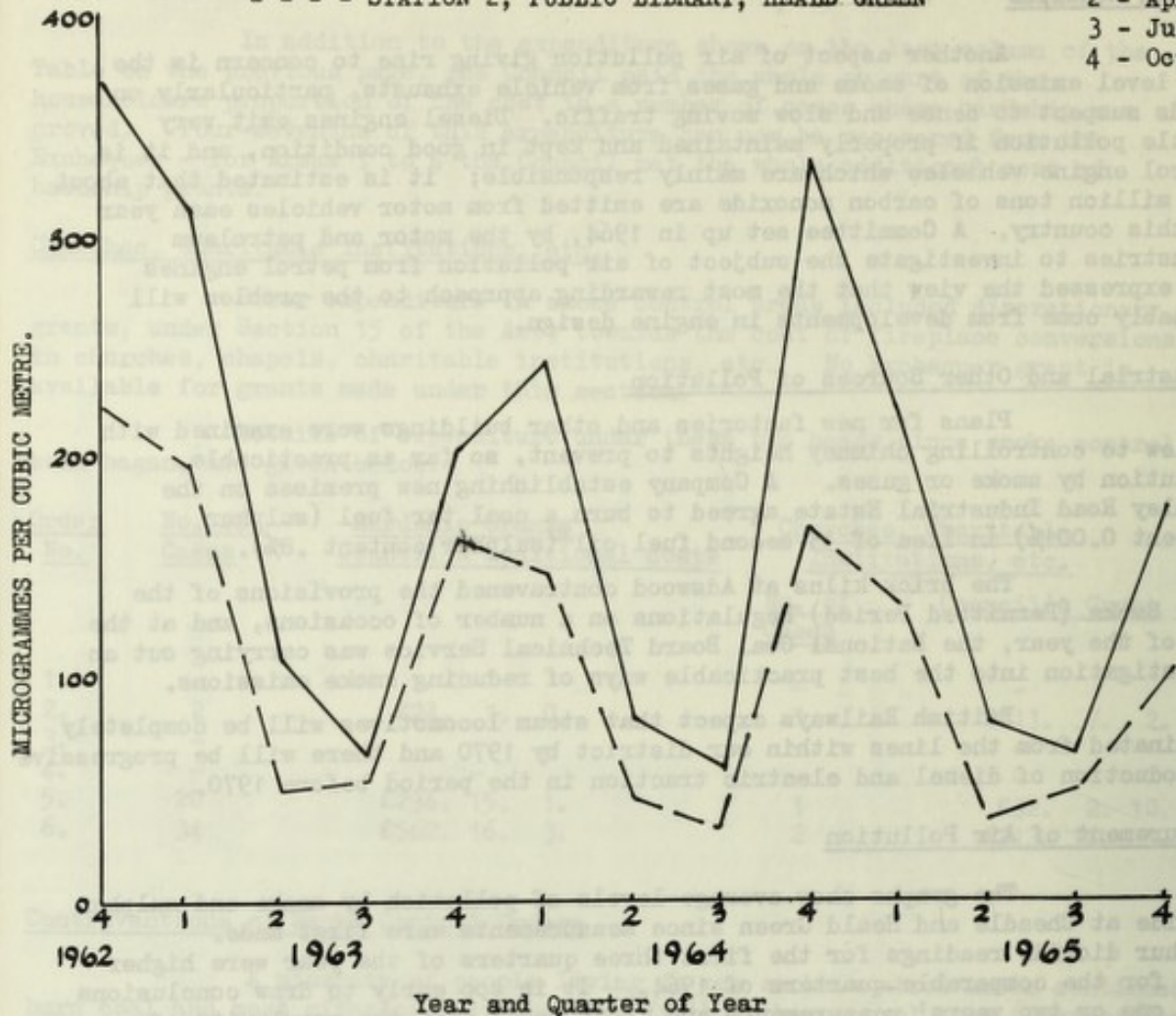
The Table below shows hours of sunshine received at Manchester Airport compared with the middle of Manchester during 1965. While other factors may be involved, there is little doubt that smoke plays an important part in reducing sunlight in large centres of population and that in Cheadle and Gatley we will benefit from a significant increase in winter sunshine when our programme, and that of neighbouring authorities, is completed.

<u>Month</u>	(1) <u>Total hours of</u> <u>sunshine at</u> <u>Manchester Airport</u>	(2) <u>Total hours of</u> <u>sunshine at</u> <u>Manchester</u> <u>Weather Centre,</u> <u>Manchester, 2.</u>	(2) expressed <u>as a percentage</u> <u>of (1)</u>
January	50	29	58
February	34	26	76
March	140	130	93
April	140	138	97
May	145	134	92
June	180	162	90
July	105	92	88
August	169	156	92
September	89	79	89
October	129	110	85
November	76	62	82
December	46	25	54

QUARTERLY AVERAGE OF SMOKE POLLUTION IN CHEADLE & GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

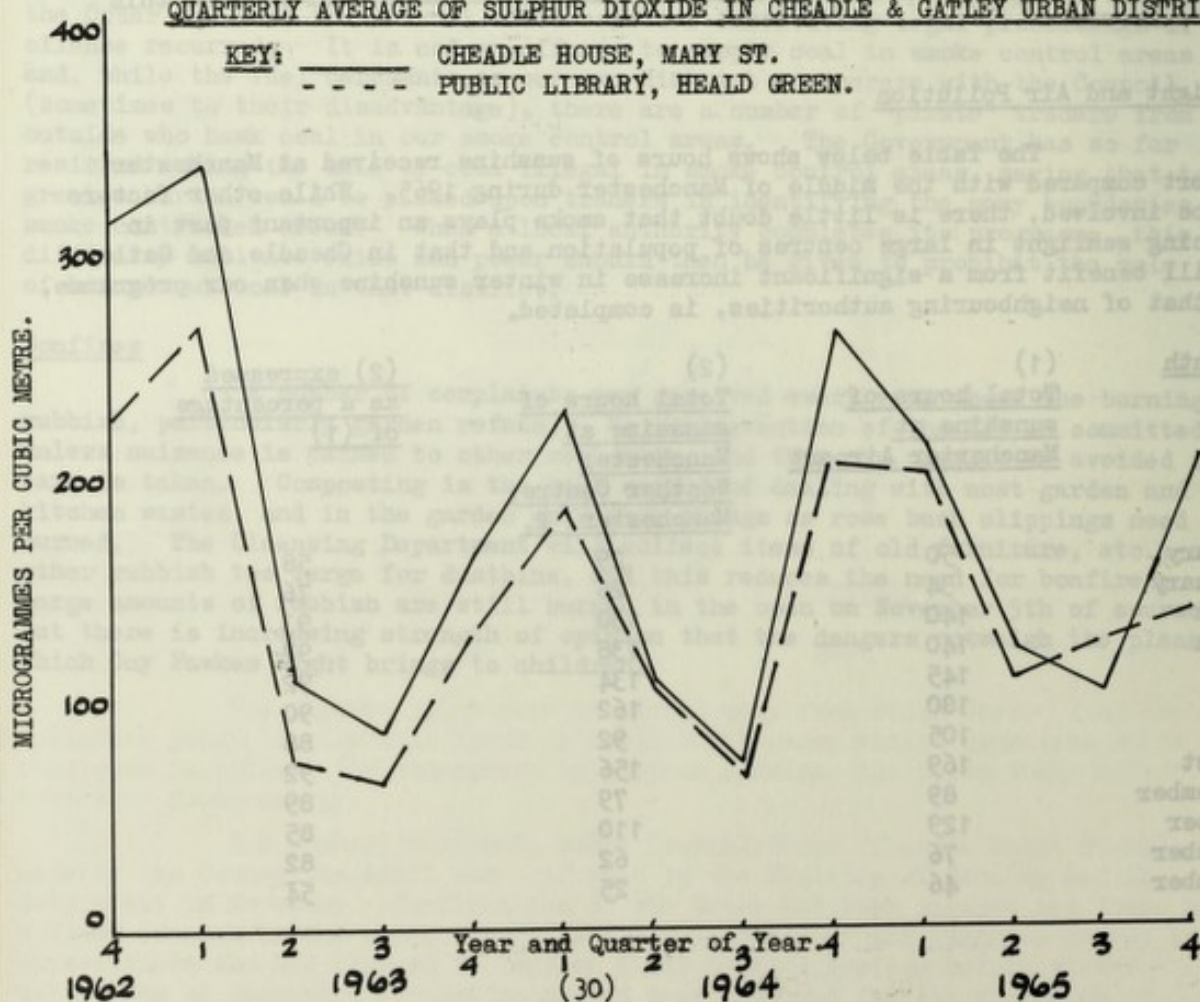
KEY: ——— STATION 1, CHEADLE HOUSE, MARY STREET.
 - - - - STATION 2, PUBLIC LIBRARY, HEALD GREEN

QUARTER 1 - Jan.-March
 2 - April - June.
 3 - July - Sept.
 4 - Oct. - Dec.



QUARTERLY AVERAGE OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN CHEADLE & GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT

KEY: ——— CHEADLE HOUSE, MARY ST.
 - - - - PUBLIC LIBRARY, HEALD GREEN.



OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The Council are required to report annually to the Ministry of Labour on work done under the Act, and the substance of the Report sent to the Minister is given below:-

General

1. This is the Council's second report on work done under the provisions of the Act relating to the safety, health and welfare of certain office and shop workers at their places of employment in the urban district. The report covers the whole of 1965, the first full year during which the Act has been operative.

2. The number of premises registered at the end of the year and the workers employed are shown below with figures for 1964:-

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Premises registered	536	555
Males	2011	2056
Females	1815	1882
	<u>3826</u>	<u>3938</u>

3. The Council's public health inspectors are authorised to enforce the Act and it had been hoped that all registered premises would have received a general inspection before the end of 1965. A "general inspection" is one in which the firm's compliance with the provisions of the Act is fully assessed. In fact, only 112 full inspections were made, and after adding inspections made in 1964, 375 of the 555 registered premises had not been examined in detail at the end of the year. The slow rate of progress was caused by shortage of qualified staff and, partly to enforce the requirements of the Act, the Council decided to appoint a technical assistant, working under the supervision of public health inspectors, from April, 1966.

4. The statistical information prescribed by the Minister is attached, as Appendix 'A' to the Report, and includes the following information.

Table A. Registration and General Inspections

Table B. Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises

Table C. Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Table D. Exemptions granted from the requirements of the Act relating to space, temperature, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities.

Table E. Prosecutions.

Table F. Inspectors appointed under the Act

5. Reference is made below to some aspects of enforcing the Act and Regulations made thereunder which call for special comment.

Information

for Employees

6. All occupiers of premises registered with the Council were informed in writing of the provisions of the Information for Employees Regulations, 1965, which required employers to inform employees of the effect of the Act, by keeping copies of an abstract of the Act posted in the premises, or giving each employee a copy of an explanatory booklet.

Contraventions

7. Of the 112 premises inspected during the year, 59 contravened the Act in one way or another, although many of the contraventions were not serious. In one case where a new shop was opened without suitable sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, and means of maintaining a reasonable temperature, the Council authorised proceedings against the occupier unless work was completed at an early date and legal action was not necessary.

8. Details of contraventions found and work done by occupiers of premises to comply with the Act are shown below. Some of the work done was the result of inspections made in 1964.

	<u>Contraventions notified to occupiers</u>	<u>Contraventions made good</u>
Absence of thermometers	34	16
Absence of first aid requisites	31	10
Insufficient and unsuitable washing facilities	8	1
Insufficient and unsuitable sanitary accommodation	2	1
Defects of floors, walls and passages	2	1
Want of cleanliness	4	-
Insufficient ventilation	6	1
Insufficient lighting	10	-
Insufficient temperature	21	4
Overcrowding	1	-
Absence of drinking water	5	2
Absence of drinking water utensils and facilities for rinsing them	3	3
Unsuitable clothing accommodation	1	-
Insufficient seating facilities	2	-
Insufficient eating facilities	2	1
Inadequate fencing of dangerous machinery	3	1
	<u>135</u>	<u>41</u>

New Shops and Offices

9. Thirty-eight plans for new shops and offices and proposed alterations to existing buildings were examined by arrangement with the Council's Planning Officer and developers or occupiers were advised regarding requirements of the Act. It is common practice for developers of new shops and offices to leave the fitting out of the premises to the eventual occupier and in many cases only general advice could be offered at the stage where plans were deposited with the Council for byelaw or planning approval.

Sanitary Conveniences and Washing Facilities

10. Only a small number of premises were found where the number of sanitary conveniences or wash hand basins did not comply with the Regulations setting out standards which came into force on the 1st January, 1966. Occupiers of premises were advised to make good deficiencies by this date.

Drinking Water

11. The Council drew attention last year to a number of cases where the only supply of drinking water in some offices and shops was over wash hand basins for use in connection with sanitary accommodation. Although occupiers of such premises were asked to provide an alternative supply, it is understood that this cannot be enforced under the Act and this is considered to be a weakness in the legislation.

Facilities for Eating

12. Where persons are employed in shops and eat meals on the premises, suitable and sufficient facilities must be provided. In a butcher's shop (one of a number belonging to the same company) where the Council asked for facilities to be provided, the employers instructed their staff that they must not eat on the premises. It is considered that some hardship may be caused in such cases to shop assistants not able to travel home for lunch or tea and, if an employee was dismissed for eating a meal, enforcement of Section 15 of the Act could operate against the interests of the worker concerned.

Temperature

13. Twenty-one cases were found where heating facilities were not sufficient to maintain the temperature of 16° Centigrade (60.8° Fahrenheit) required by the Act after the first hour of work and occupiers were asked to improve methods of heating. In one case a shop was heated by two gas convector heaters without flues and the products of combustion were discharged into the shop and storeroom. Reconstruction of the premises provided an opportunity to recommend and obtain a different form of heating, making less demands on the ventilation of the premises.

14. It is thought that the minimum temperature required by the Act is reasonable for most shops where some physical effort is required to serve customers, but experience gained during the year indicated that, for office staff whose work was purely sedentary, a temperature of 16° Centigrade (60.8° Fahrenheit) was too low for comfort.

Accidents

15. Three accidents were notified during the year where the injured person was away from work for more than three days as a result. Two of the injuries were caused by falling objects and in the third case a butchers' boy cut his hand with a knife. The accidents appeared to be caused by carelessness or inexperience of the employees and it was not possible to suggest preventive measures in any instance.

Dangerous Machinery

16. The requirement of the Act that all dangerous parts of machinery must be securely fenced or be in such a position as to be safe caused some difficulty in enforcement in respect of food slicing machines because manufacturers of the machines were not always able to supply guards of the standard required. The Ministry's Circular 7 (Supplement No.4 (Rev.)) dated December, 1965, indicating that suitable guards had now been designed for most makes of this type of machine was noted with some relief.

Lighting

1. Shops. The standard of lighting in the selling areas of shops was generally much better than in other parts of the premises and this appeared to be due mainly to the use of good lighting in the selling areas as an aid to sales. Lighting in the working areas of shops and staircases, washplaces, etc., was poor in many cases and this was emphasized by the light measurements taken in the month of November which are summarised in paragraph 6.

2. Offices. In the comparatively small number of offices inspected in the period lighting was moderately good in most cases, although few met the standard of 30 lumens per square foot for general offices, recommended by the British Lighting Council and the Illuminating Engineering Society as providing lighting conditions in which people can work at their best.

3. Most cases of unsatisfactory lighting were in parts of shops away from the selling areas, where natural light was poor, and where the degree of artificial light provided was below acceptable standards for work making any considerable demand on visual capacity. In four cases clerical work at shops was performed in lighting of between 5 - 9 lumens per square foot and in four storerooms associated with furniture or decorators' shops the amount of light was not more than 4 lumens per square foot at the time of the inspector's visit.

4. Occupiers were asked to improve artificial lighting in rooms where work was done, to a minimum of 15 lumens per square foot in shops and 20 lumens per square foot in offices, where this was found necessary.

In the absence of Regulations specifying standards of lighting it is considered that higher standards would be difficult to enforce at present, but, if Regulations are not to be made, the Council would appreciate advice on the minimum level of lighting which could be enforced in general offices and working areas of shops. It is appreciated that some tasks would require more light than the minimum standard.

5. No instances of excessive glare were observed. This assessment was based on the view that most artificial sources of light were likely to be satisfactory in this respect unless an uncovered light source was in direct line of vision of a worker, or could be brought within that direct line, by the worker raising his head through an angle of 20°.

6. The table shows the number of office and shop premises found during the month of November where lighting, either natural or artificial, in lumens per square foot, measured at the working place (or working plane) where work was done, e.g. desk, filing cabinet, etc., was (a) less than 5; (b) more than 5 but less than 10; (c) more than 10 but less than 15; (d) more than 15 but less than 25; (e) more than 25.

Offices		Lumens per Square Foot			
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 or more	
-	-	4	9	2	

Shops		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 or more
Working Areas	4		9	12	11	5
Selling Areas	1		0	7	9	34

CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Prescribed particulars to be included in the annual report to the Ministry of Labour by local authorities under Section 60

TABLE A - REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Period covered 1st January to
31st December, 1965.

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	5	119	4
Retail shops	21	395	107
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	12	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	24	1
Fuel storage depots	-	5	-

TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

162

TABLE C - ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACES

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	2,027
Retail shops	1,609
Wholesale departments, warehouses	103
Catering establishments open to the public	141
Canteens	37
Fuel storage depots	21

TABLE D - EXEMPTIONS FROM REQUIREMENTS OF THE ACT RELATING TO SPACE, TEMPERATURE, SANITARY CONVENIENCES AND WASHING FACILITIES.

Total	3,938
Total males	2,056
Total females	1,882

N I L R E T U R N

TABLE E - PROSECUTIONS

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in 1965.

N I L R E T U R N

Delivered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The following table shows the number of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) of the Act, and the number of inspectors appointed under Section 52(5) of the Act, for the year 1938.

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TABLE F - INSPECTORS	
No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) of the Act	No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act
4	1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year 262 samples, 5.0 per 1,000 population, were sent to the Public Analyst for examination and he reported adversely on 35 (or 7.5%) of them. Details of the unsatisfactory samples and the action taken are shown below.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
812. Mixed cut peel Low in soluble solids	Old stock. Retailer warned.
822. Tin of corned beef Interior of tin corroded	Ex-Government "strategic" stock. Wholesaler and retailer agreed to withdraw all stocks (some thousands of tins) from sale.
837. Tin of corned beef Contained piece of fabric	Manufacturer warned.
838. Stoned dates Contaminated with mould growth	Retailer warned.
852. Liqueur honey Contained only 0.15% alcohol	Manufacturers agreed to increase this to 2%.
863. Beef sausage Contained undeclared preservative	Manufacturers warned.
865.) 866.) 867.) 868.) Milk	Further samples taken - numbers 957-965 (inclusive) listed below.
869.) Contained added water	
870.) 871.) 872.)	
897. Stewed steak in gravy Deficient in meat	
902. Beef sausage Examination showed discoloured meat, due to iron contamination	
904. Portion of pastry from egg custard Contained larva of the moth Aglossa pinguinalis	Manufacturer warned
930. Sterilised milk Contained coagulated milk residue parts of which contained mould	Producers warned
941. Potted meat Deficient in meat content	Manufacturers agreed to increase meat content
957.) 958.) 959.) Milk	Proceedings taken against the producer under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, who was fined a total of £80 and ordered to pay £30 costs.
960.) Contained added water	
961.) 963.) 964.) 965.)	
966. Corned beef Contained rodent faeces	
955. Potted meat Deficient in meat	
1005. Corned beef Contained a fly	Manufacturer agreed to increase meat content. Manufacturers warned.
1006. Milk bottles Contained cellular debris of vegetable origin.	Producer warned.
1034. Lime Cordial and Lager Contained excessive lead	A formal sample was satisfactory.
1053.) 1054.) Meat and potato pies	Manufacturers agreed to increase meat content.
1056.) Deficient in meat	

The following list shows the range of food and drugs sampled.

Anchovy essence	Food colouring	Olive oil
Aspic jelly	Fresh fruit	Ointment
Barley	Fresh vegetables	Pickles
Biscuits	Glacé cherries	Pie fillings
Black treacle	Ground almonds	Potted meats
Borax	Glucose	Rice
Butter	Honey	Rusks
Cakes	Jams	Patented medicines
Cheese	Junket tablets	Sausages
Chip straws	Malt vinegar	Sauces
Cream of tartar	Milk	Saccharin tablets
Coffee	Milk puddings	Sweets
Canned drinks	Milk shake syrup	Salad creams
Currants	Mixed peel	Tinned fish
Dates	Margarine	Tinned meats
Evaporated milk	Maple syrup	Tinned vegetables
Flour	Meat pies	Tapioca
French wines	Oatmeal	Yoghourt

Penicillin

27 samples of milk were examined for traces of penicillin used in the treatment of cows suffering from mastitis and no traces were found in any of the samples.

Pesticides

Pesticides are used extensively in agriculture but no contamination was found by the Public Analyst in the nine samples of fresh fruit or vegetables which he examined for this purpose. The Council are to take part next year in a scheme for more widespread examination of foods for traces of pesticide.

Food complaints

Fifteen complaints were received of foreign objects or insects in food and retailers and producers concerned were given the opportunity of examining the food. The history of each food was examined with the help of traders concerned and recommendations made where necessary on action needed to prevent a recurrence. After careful consideration of all the circumstances, the Council authorised proceedings under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act in two cases.

A number of complaints were received regarding the sale of mouldy food and investigation showed that the offences occurred because of lack of care in rotation or turnover of perishable foods, particularly in warm weather. Discussions took place with traders on methods of coding perishable foods to improve stock rotation.

Two residents complained about contamination of corned beef with a metallic deposit caused by corrosion of the can. The cans were part of a consignment released by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food from its "strategic" reserve and representations were made to the Ministry, through the Urban District Councils Association, that such stocks should not be released for sale in future.

Slaughterhouse and Meat Inspection

The number of animals slaughtered at the two slaughterhouses in the district during the last five years is given below. The diseases encountered and the number of carcasses and parts of carcasses and organs found to be unfit are shown in the Tables on pages 40, 41 and 42. The number of animals slaughtered showed a decrease compared with last year because no animals were killed at one slaughterhouse for a large part of the year.

Year	Number of animals slaughtered			
	Pigs	Sheep	Bovines	Total
1961 ...	2,404	2,498	572	5,474
1962 ...	3,858	2,088	646	6,592
1963 ...	8,642	2,228	999	11,869
1964 ...	8,133	2,461	769	11,363
1965 ...	4,951	631	259	5,841

CATTLE

TABLE OF DISEASED MEAT FOUND IN 259 CATTLE INSPECTED

Diseases	Carcasses	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other parts
Emaciation	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3 hindquarters
Parasites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pleurisy	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Telangiectasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hydro-nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bruising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Septicaemia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 side, 5lbs beef
Cavernous angioma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ramphysoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Abscesses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute fever	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	
Melanosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cysts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cirrhosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

SHEEP

TABLE OF DISEASED MEAT FOUND IN 631 SHEEP INSPECTED

Diseases	Carcasses	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other parts
Injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 legs
Parasites	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	

FIGS - Continued

Diseases	Carcasses	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other Parts
Pleurisy & pneumonia	-	-	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	2 udders
Suppuration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pyæmia	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pericarditis	-	-	13	17	13	-	-	-	-	2 hind legs. 6 legs. 1 hindquarter.
Arthritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Septic peritonitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pleurisy & peritonitis	-	2	11	11	11	-	-	-	-	
Jaundice	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Pericarditis & peritonitis	-	-	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	
Pericarditis, Pleurisy & peritonitis	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	
Ascariis lumbricoides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bruising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mastitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 leg. 1 head and collar.
Abscesses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 udder.
tumour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95 lbs. pork. 3 legs
Cysts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 lbs. pork.
Cirrhosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Erysipelas & jaundice	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pericarditis, peritonitis & parasites	-	-	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	
Pericarditis & parasites	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	
Cirrhosis & pericarditis	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	

Other Foods Condemned

Certificates of unfitness were issued in respect of the following foodstuffs after the attention of the department had been drawn to them by the traders concerned:-

Assorted tinned foods ...	...	...	...	5,326 tins
Assorted packaged foods...	...	...	...	553 packages
Other foods:-				
54 lbs. ham				
374½ lbs. boiled ham				
55 lbs. sausage				
40 lbs. mutton				
150 lbs. frozen chickens				
142¾ lbs. pork				

Food Hygiene

There are 300 food premises in the district, some are mixed businesses and the number of different trades at the 300 shops are listed below:-

Ice cream manufacturers and retailers ...	...	...	...	46
Milk dealers ...	...	...	...	39
Catering establishments ...	...	...	...	14
Confectioners ...	...	...	...	28
Grocery and provisions..	...	...	...	84
Butchers ...	...	...	...	37
Fishmongers ...	...	...	...	3
Fish and greengrocers...	...	...	...	11
Greengrocers ...	...	...	...	23
Fish and chip shops ...	...	...	...	10
Licensed premises ...	...	...	...	35
Mobile shops ...	...	...	...	23
				<hr/> 353 <hr/>

All comply with Regulations 16 and 19 relating to facilities for handwashing and cleansing of equipment.

Contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations were noted in 44 instances and informal action was taken to secure compliance with the Regulations. It is relatively easy to ensure that structural requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations are observed but the provisions of the Regulations concerning hygienic practices are far more difficult to enforce. The quality of staff management and the fastidiousness of the public are both important factors.

Advice was given to the staff of a private school on methods of preparing stews and similar meat dishes after a number of pupils had been unwell after a mid-day meal.

Swabs for bacteriological examination were taken from washed glasses and utensils at thirteen licensed premises and two catering establishments. The report in the case of two licensed premises is given below. Irrespective of the result of the examination a recommendation was made where necessary to the brewery and licensee regarding washing-up arrangements. The results obtained in licensed premises are better than those obtained in recent years for restaurants and kitchens. Bacteriological examinations form a useful basis on which to approach caterers and breweries regarding methods of washing crockery, glasses and utensils.

<u>Description of Sample</u>	<u>No. of Colonies per 5 ml. of rinse water</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. Pint Dimple	10	Good
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint Dimple	26	Fair
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint Glass	100	Unsatisfactory
Spirit Goblet	24	Fair
Small Plate	6	Good
Rum Glass	12	Fair
2. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Glass	8	Good
Dimple Pint Tankard	3	Good
Large Goblet	0	Good
Sherry Glass	0	Good
Champagne Glass	6	Good
Foam Rubber on Sink Drainer	Innumerable	Unsatisfactory

Beer spilled over the sides of glasses (and sometimes the server's hand) is still returned to the barrel in many licensed houses and it is hoped that new developments in the size of glasses and different measuring devices will eventually see the end of this undesirable practice.

Registration of Food Premises

This section of the Act requires all premises where ice-cream is made or sold, or where meat products are made, to be registered. The Council have power to cancel or refuse registration of unsuitable premises. The premises listed below were registered during the year after work had been carried out where necessary:-

Sale of ice-cream	1
Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food... ..	1

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 and 1965.

One large dairy is licensed for the pasteurisation, sterilisation, and sale of milk and 39 premises are licensed for the sale of pre-packed milk.

From 1st October, 1965, a new special designation "Ultra Heat Treated" was prescribed for milk which had been heat treated to not less than 270°F for not less than one second. Packed under sterile conditions, the milk has an indefinite life and is said to be similar in taste to pasteurised milk. One application for a licence to retail ultra heat treated milk from a shop was received before the end of the year and more were expected. It is probable that development of the new process will cause radical changes in the milk industry over a number of years.

A Table is given showing results of routine sampling of milk at the dairy from shops, retailers' vehicles and schools. Three out of 252 samples of pasteurised milk (1.108%) failed to pass the methylene blue (keeping quality) test and twelve out of 85 samples of untreated milk (14.11%) failed this test.

One sample of untreated milk showed evidence of infection by the organism of brucella abortus, which may cause serious illness in man. The milk was produced in another district and the local authority concerned took the necessary action at the farm while the retailer agreed to suspend the sale of raw milk from this source. A sample of untreated milk from a producer in our own district also showed evidence of infection by the organism of brucella abortus, and a further two samples were infected out of a series of eighteen taken from individual cows in the same herd after an employee at the farm (a youth of 19 years) was reported to be suffering from undulant fever. Arrangements were made for milk from two animals to be pasteurised until they were sent for slaughter.

There is no legal obligation on the owner of an infected animal to send it to be slaughtered, nor is the vaccination of calves against the disease compulsory. There is need for a national eradication scheme similar to that which eradicated bovine tuberculosis and in the meantime, pasteurised or sterilised milk is safe; it has a longer keeping life than untreated milk; and there is little difference in the nutritional value of the two. Four farmers in our district retail untreated milk produced on their own farms and a certain amount is also retailed which is produced in other areas. The proportion of milk sold in the district without heat treatment is not known.

Milk (General) Regulations, 1959.

Regular samples of washed bottles from the bottle washing plant of the dairy producing pasteurised and sterilised milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. With the exception of one bottle, all were satisfactory.

Ice Cream

Twenty-nine samples of ice cream were forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory for examination (11 from the two manufacturers in our own district). All were reported as Grade 1.

No. of Properties	Type of Property				Total
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	All other (including public buildings)	
Present	1	1	1	48	51
Absent	1	1	1	48	51
Total	2	2	2	96	102
Present	1	1	1	48	51
Absent	1	1	1	48	51
Total	2	2	2	96	102
Present	1	1	1	48	51
Absent	1	1	1	48	51
Total	2	2	2	96	102

1265

Type of Milk	Total Samples Submitted	Methylene Blue (Keeping quality)			Phosphatase (Sufficiently Heat-treated)			Turbidity Test		Tubercle Bacilli			Organisms of Brucella Abortus		
		Total	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory	Total	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory	Total	Absent	Present	Total	Absent	Present
Pasteurised	252	252	249	3	252	252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Untreated	118	85	73	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	100	97	3
Sterilised	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	502	337	322	15	252	252	-	132	-	12	12	-	100	97	3

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

Eight licences to slaughter animals were issued during the year - two of them to young persons which were granted subject to a condition that the licencees should not slaughter any animal except under the supervision of a person holding a full licence.

Factories Act, 1961.

There are 102 factories all with mechanical power on the Register, as follows:-

Bakehouses	...	...	...	12
Joiners and Undertakers	...	...	...	10
Printers...	...	...	...	3
Motor Engineering	...	...	...	26
Boot Repairing..	...	...	...	7
Mantle Alterations, etc.	...	...	...	1
Upholstery	...	...	...	1
Cabinet Makers..	...	...	...	1
General Engineering...	...	...	...	12
Electrical Engineering	...	...	...	3
Laundries...	...	...	...	1
Monumental Masons	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous...	...	...	...	23
				<hr/> 102

Thirteen premises were inspected where notifications of building and engineering construction had been received. 142 visits to factories were made in the year and one notice was served requiring improvement of sanitary accommodation. Plans of new factories were examined to ensure compliance with the Act from the time they were occupied.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

No major infestations of rats or mice occurred in the year. A free service is available to the occupiers of dwelling houses but a charge is made for treatment at factories and other business premises. The following Tables show the work carried out during the year and the revenue for work done at premises other than dwellings:-

	Type of Property				Total
	<u>Local Authority</u>	<u>Dwelling Houses</u>	<u>Agricul- tural</u>	<u>All other premises (including Business and Industrial)</u>	
No. of Properties inspected by the local authority during 1965 as a result of					
(a) Notification	14	510	1	46	571
(b) Survey under the Act	-	-	-	42	42
(c) Otherwise, e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	-	-	-	80	80
No. of Properties inspected which were found to be infested by					
(a) Rats: Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	13	501	1	45	560
(b) Mice: Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	1	9	-	1	11
No. of infested properties treated by the local authority					
	14	510	1	51	576

Prevention of Damage By Pests Act, 1949. (Cont'd)

	£	s	d
Revenue derived from Rodent Control Contracts during 1965	85.	0.	0.
Revenue derived from other business premises during 1965	52.	9.	0.
	£	137.	9. 0.

Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 - 1936.

Premises licensed	49
Total storage capacity	125,485 gallons
Licence fees received	£45. 0. 0.

Eighteen underground storage tanks installed more than twenty years ago were pressure tested in accordance with the requirements of the conditions of licence. Three were found to be defective and licensees were asked to make them safe by filling with cement slurry or "de-gassing" them before removal from the premises.

Plans were approved during the year for replacement of old tanks in two filling stations and an application to replace a defective 500 gallon tank with a 3,000 gallon tank at a third filling station was refused because of the congested nature of the site.

Efforts were made to trace disused petroleum tanks and where they were found, occupiers of premises were asked to make them safe by filling them with cement slurry or removing them from the ground before treatment. Authority was given in 8 cases for Statutory Notice to be served under Section 73 of the Public Health Act, 1961, on occupiers of premises requiring them to take the necessary steps.

Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963.

The Act requires local authorities to licence premises for boarding cats or dogs which are suitable as regards construction, size of quarters, number of occupants, exercising facilities, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness. There is one boarding establishment in the district in Blossoms Lane, Woodford, and the Council granted a licence for the year after considering a report on the premises.

Riding Establishment Act, 1964.

An application was received from a riding school at Woodford, for a licence to keep a riding establishment. Ten horses are kept on the premises. Before coming to a decision on such applications, local authorities are required to consider a report by a veterinary surgeon, or practitioner, of an inspection of the premises, and in March, the Council appointed Mr. A.R. Freeman, B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., Gatley, to act for them. A report was received from Mr. Freeman, in the form recommended by the Home Office, covering such matters as construction, lighting, ventilation, fire precautions, health of animals, condition of saddles, etc., which was entirely satisfactory, and a licence was issued expiring on the 31st December, 1965.

Town Police Clauses Act, 1847.

Applications for hackney carriage licences (enabling vehicles to ply for hire within the urban district) were received in respect of seven vehicles, and arrangements were made to have these examined by the Traffic Department of the Cheshire County Constabulary for mechanical soundness. One unsatisfactory report was received, but the vehicle was subsequently put in order and all seven licences were issued. One new driver was also tested by the Police.

Cheshire County Council Act, 1953.

Hairdressers and Barbers

Hairdressers and Barbers are subject to registration under the Act, and four new premises were registered during the year, bringing the total premises on the register to 59. The cleanliness of premises and persons employed therein is controlled by Byelaws made by the Council and no contraventions were observed during the year.

WILMSLOW URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,
Green Hall,
WILMSLOW.

May, 1966

To the Chairman and Members of the Wilmslow Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my Annual Report on the work carried out by your Public Health Inspectors for the year 1965.

The information contained in the Report is mostly of a statistical nature, some of which is requested by the Minister of Health, and I have no further observations to make.

There was one change of staff during the year when a vacancy for an Additional Public Health Inspector created in 1964 was filled by Mr. E. Arnold who commenced his duties on the 1st January, 1965.

Once again may I express my appreciation for your support and also extend to my staff and the other Officers of the Council my appreciation of their co-operation during the past year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

G. H. LANCASTER,

Chief Public Health Inspector

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

	<u>Number of Visits</u>	<u>Informal Notices Served</u>	<u>Informal Notices Complied with</u>	<u>Statutory Notices Served</u>	<u>Statutory Notices Complied with</u>
<u>HOUSING</u>					
Houses inspected under Public Health Act	147	94	89	-	-
Re-inspections under Public Health Act	376	-	-	-	-
Houses inspected under Housing Acts, Incl. I.A.	159	17	17	19	-
Re-inspections under Housing Acts, Incl. I.A.	259	-	-	-	-
Rent Act Inspections	2	-	-	-	-
<u>GENERAL</u>					
Refuse Collection and Disposal	209	-	-	-	-
Infectious Diseases	83	-	-	-	-
Water Supply	18	-	-	-	-
Tents, Vans and Sheds	13	1	1	-	-
Stables and Piggeries	15	-	-	-	-
Smoke Control Areas and observations	33	2	2	-	-
Public Entertainment	3	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Public Houses	10	-	-	-	-
Public Conveniences	3	-	-	-	-
Mech. Power Factories	12	2	1	-	-
Non-Mech. Power Fact.	9	1	-	-	-
Offices, Shops, etc.	95	12	2	-	-
Shop Acts	23	2	2	-	-
Petroleum Acts	48	18	11	-	-
Noise Abatement	21	1	1	-	-
Rodent Control	56	16	16	-	-
Insect Pests	34	1	1	-	-
Hairdressers and Barbers	22	-	-	-	-
Special Visits	290	-	-	-	-
<u>MEAT & FOOD INSPECTION</u>					
Slaughter Houses	291	-	-	-	-
Butchers Shops	15	5	5	-	-
Wet Fish Shops	15	5	5	-	-
Fried Fish Shops	4	4	4	-	-
Other Food Shops	65	4	4	-	-
Bakehouses	7	-	-	-	-
Cafes & Snack Bars	12	-	-	-	-
Restaurant Kitchens	16	-	-	-	-
Ice-Cream Premises	18	-	-	-	-
Milk & Dairies Reg.	20	-	-	-	-
Market Stalls	5	-	-	-	-
Mobile Food Shops	3	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	2,411	185	161	19	-

COMPLAINTS

The complaints registered during the year numbered 434, and are classified as follows:-

Defective Housing Conditions	24
Blocked and Defective Drains, Cesspools and Septic Tanks and Sewers	55
Flooding	9
Accumulation of Refuse, Rubbish, etc... ..	11
Offensive Odours... ..	11
Smoke nuisances... ..	10
Noise nuisances... ..	5
Unsound Food	21
Water Supplies	3
Infestation by rats and mice	181
Infestation by flies, insects, wasps, etc....	85
Unsound Milk	3
Miscellaneous	16
	<hr/>
	434
	<hr/>

All complaints were investigated immediately and the necessary action taken to abate any nuisance found.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

The Rodent Operative carries out all disinfection and disinfection under my supervision as and when required.

The degree of vermin infestation in houses is very low indeed. When requested, assistance is given to householders, on payment, to rid their premises of any infestation and the following pests were dealt with during the year:-

Wasps' nests	59
Ants	3
Beetles	1
Fleas	1
Cockroaches	1

Infectious Disease

One house was disinfected following a case of Tuberculosis.

HOUSING

STANDARD AND DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Standard Grants

The following table shows the number of applications for standard grants received, the amenities provided, and the number of grants paid during the year.

<u>Number of Applications received</u>		<u>Number of Applications approved</u>				
31		Owner/Occupiers	19			
		Other Dwellings	12			
<u>Amenities Provided</u>						
<u>Baths</u>	<u>Wash Basins</u>	<u>Hot Water Supplies</u>	<u>W.C's</u>	<u>Food Stores</u>	<u>Septic Tanks</u>	<u>Water Supply</u>
12	14	12	17	12	1	1

Grants Paid

Total Number of Houses on which Grants were paid	17
Total Amount Paid	£2,088. 7s. 9d.

Discretionary Grants

One application was received and a grant of £400 approved in 1965.

Improvement Area

Park Road (consisting of 65 houses) has been declared an Improvement Area under the Housing Act, 1964.

Improvement Notices - either Immediate or Suspended - have been served on all owners of rented properties and the installation of the standard amenities in a number of cases is in progress.

CARAVAN SITES

No additional licences for Caravan Sites were issued during the year.

The number of site licences in operation under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, remains the same, namely:-

<u>Site</u>	<u>No. of Caravans</u>	<u>Type of Use</u>	<u>Period of Use</u>
1. Holly Farm, Holly Lane, STYAL.	1	Recreational	Used to ensure for benefit of present occupier only
2. Oversley Ford, WILMSLOW.	45	Residential	No limit
3. Meadow Bungalow, Moss Lane, STYAL.	3	Residential	No limit

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Slaughterhouses

There is only one slaughterhouse in the district and this is privately owned.

100% inspection of all animals slaughtered at these premises is carried out in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

RECORD OF MEAT INSPECTION FOR 1965

	<u>Cattle Excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed and Inspected	458	225	11	4,375	1,024
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cyst. Bovis:					
Whole Carcasses condemned	-	3	1	2	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	90	68	-	212	49
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cyst. Bovis	19.6%	31.5%	9.1%	4.9%	4.98%

	<u>Cattle Excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole Carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	4	-	-	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	.2%	1.8%	-	-	1.3%

Cyst. Bovis:

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted for refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

MEAT CONDEMNED

The meat condemned amounted to 2 tons 7 cwts. 3 qrs. and consisted of the following parts and organs:

TUBERCULOSIS

<u>Cattle</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight lbs.</u>
Lungs	2	19
Heads	3	84
Skirt	1	2
Mesentery and Intestines	3	86
Hind	2	180

Pigs

Whole Carcase and Offal	2	85
Heads	10	125
Pluck	1	9

OTHER CAUSES

<u>Cattle</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight lbs.</u>	<u>Causes of Condemnation</u>
Whole Carcase and Offal ...	2	1,120	Emaciation, Oedema, Extensive and severe bruising
Livers and Pieces	114	1,797	Distomatosis, Abscess, Angioma, Peritonitis, Cysts, Neoplasms, Fatty, Inflammation, Contamination, Adhesions
Part Hind and Flank ...	1	93	Injury
Heads and Tongues	9	239	Actinobacillosis, Cyst Bovis, Abscess
Hearts	7	37	Cyst Bovis, Congestion, Pericarditis, Pleurisy
Kidneys	6	37	Degeneration, Nephritis
Skirts	4	6	Cyst Bovis, Neoplasms
Stomach	1	60	Congestion

	No.	Weight lbs.	Causes of Condemnation
<u>Calves</u>			
Whole Carcase and Offal ...	2	500	Fevered Carcase, bad bleeding and Dropsical
Part Fore ...	1	31	Oedematous
Part Hind ...	1	40	Deformity
<u>Pigs</u>			
Whole Carcase and Offal ...	2	85	Pneumonia, Multiple abscess
Part Hinds...	2	18	Injury
Leg ...	1	5	Injury
Heart..	1	1	Pleurisy
Heads..	2	38	Abscess
Shoulder	1	12	Abscess
Kidney.	1	1	Rupture
Livers.	21	85	Ascaris, Cirrhosis, Milk Spots
Shanks.	4	7	Arthritis
Plucks.	4	19	Pleurisy, Peritonitis, Congestion
Lungs..	19	32	Pleurisy, Ascaris, Congestion, Pneumonia
Flanks.	2	7	Severe bruising
<u>Sheep</u>			
Whole Carcase and Offal ...	3	154	Moribund, Fevered Carcase, Oedema
Livers.	198	328	Distomatosis, Parasites
Leg ...	1	6	Injury

Other Foods

During the year 24 Certificates of unfitness were issued, and included the following quantities of foodstuffs condemned:-

<u>Tinned and Preserved Food Condemned</u>						lbs.	ozs.
Meats and Fish ...	...	...	...	...	...	192	15½
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	99	13½
Other Foods	...	...	...	...	...	36	7½
						329	4½

Frozen Foods

Meats and Fish	63	0
Ice-Cream	93	0
						156	0

Other Food Condemned

Meats	100	14
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Regular routine inspections under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations of all food premises continued to be made during the year.

Arising out of complaints, two prosecutions were taken under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the following offences, namely:-

<u>Nature of Offence</u>	<u>Result</u>
Cigarette end in meat and potato pie	Defendants pleaded guilty. Fined £10 and £10 costs.
Dirty milk	Defendant pleaded guilty. Fined £10 and £5. 5s. 0d. costs.

There are 326 types of food business carried on in 190 premises, as follows:-

Grocers and Provision Merchants ...	54
Bakers and Confectioners ...	13
Bakehouses ...	5
Greengrocers and Fruiterers..	19
Butchers ...	18
Fishmongers. ...	9
Fish Fryers. ...	4
Sweet Shops. ...	23
Ice-Cream Premises ...	50
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars..	21
Public Houses ...	19
Residential Hotels and Boarding Houses...	8
Non Residential Clubs..	8
Canteens ...	5
Kitchens preparing School Meals ...	13
Schools serving meals brought to the School ...	11
Cooked Meats ...	52
Market Stalls ...	4
	<u>326</u>

MILK SUPPLY

DISTRIBUTION

The number of persons registered as distributors of milk and the number of dairies, other than dairy farms, are as follows:-

Distributors	29
Dairies ...	1

SAMPLING

Routine sampling of all milk sold in the district is carried out by the County Health Department. The results of samples taken by them in this area are given in the table below:-

Heat Treated Milk

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Samples Submitted</u>	<u>M.B. Test</u>		<u>Phosphatase Test</u>		<u>Turbidity Test</u>	
		<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>
T.T. Pasteurised	108	102	4	108	-	-	-
		2 (void)					
T.T. Pasteurised(H)	19	18	1	19	-	-	-
Sterilised	8	-	-	-	-	8	-

Raw T.T. Milk

<u>Samples Submitted</u>	<u>M.B. Test</u>		<u>Brucella Culture</u>		<u>T.B. Inoculation</u>		<u>Brucella Inoculation</u>	
	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>	<u>Neg.</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Neg.</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Neg.</u>	<u>Pos.</u>
251	137	3	83	4	17	-	2	1
	(4 void)							

ICE-CREAM

There are no manufacturers of ice-cream in the area and almost all the ice-cream sold is supplied by a few national manufacturers in a pre-packed form except for that which is sold by itinerant vendors.

Eight samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were classified as Grade I.

WATER SUPPLY

All houses now receive a piped supply of water from the mains of the Stockport and District Water Board with the exception of six premises, a reduction of two on the previous year.

At the six premises, where water is not taken from the public supply, the water is piped into the house, in each case, from a private well.

CLEAN AIR ACT

There has been no change in the position regarding the creation of Smoke Control Areas during 1965.

There are ten Smoke Control Areas in operation covering 257 acres.

RODENT CONTROL

A summary of the work performed by the rodent operative is set out below:-

No. of visits made	...	...	...	...	...	1,309
No. of surveys only	...	...	...	...	...	36

Methods employed:

No. of prebait laid...	...	8
No. of poison baits laid	...	5,876
No. of post baits laid.	...	3
Cases where traps used.	...	5

Results obtained:

No. of bodies - Rats ..	...	813
Mice ..	...	223

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963

There are five licensed boarding establishments for cats and dogs in the area with a maximum accommodation for 348 dogs and 48 cats, but this accommodation is reduced, in certain cases, during the winter months.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

The above Act came into operation on the 1st April, 1965, and requires local authorities to license riding establishments.

Before issuing a licence, the Council must receive and consider a report from a Veterinary Surgeon or Practitioner.

One application was received but, because of an adverse report on the premises, no licence was issued.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

There was a decrease of one in the number of premises registered for the purpose of carrying on the business of hairdressers or barbers and the number of registered premises at the end of the year was as follows:-

Ladies' Hairdressers ...	...	25
Barbers ...	...	3
Ladies/Gents ...	...	1

No contraventions of the Byelaws were observed during the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following figures are extracted from the Annual Report which I am required to submit to the Minister of Labour under the above Act.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>Number of premises registered during the year</u>	<u>Total number of registered premises at end of year</u>	<u>Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</u>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	25	126	2
Retail Shops	38	218	11
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	-	3	-
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	4	26	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	67	373	13

Although considerable publicity was given to the obligation of employers of shop and office workers to register their premises when the Act came into operation, a great many failed to complete the prescribed form.

Because of the time spent advising the occupiers of shops and offices of their duties under the Act, particularly with regard to registration, the number of full inspections of shop and office premises, as will be seen from the above table, was very small as most of the time devoted to the administration of this Act was connected with registration, for which purpose 95 visits to various offices and shops were made.

As the result of these inspections, 39 contraventions of the Act were found, to which the attention of the occupiers was drawn, namely:-

<u>Contraventions</u>	<u>Number</u>
Want of cleanliness	7
Absence of thermometers	3
Insufficient ventilation	1
Insufficient lighting	3
Defects in sanitary accommodation..	9
Defects in washing facilities	5
Insufficient washing facilities	1
Defects of floor, passages and stairs ...	1
Absence of adequate first aid requisites	8
Inadequate fencing of machinery	1
	<hr/> 39 <hr/>

No applications for exemptions from the requirements of the Act relating to overcrowding, temperature, sanitary conveniences, or washing facilities were made and no prosecutions were instituted.

Accidents

Four accidents were reported by the employers under Section 48 of the Act where the injured person was prevented from working for more than three days.

One accident required to be investigated and the employers were advised to take further safety measures to prevent the possibility of a similar recurrence.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Complaints were received during the year regarding 6 shopkeepers who were committing offences under the Shops Act, 1950, by not observing the Act in relation to Sunday Trading, Early Closing or selling after hours, and a warning was issued in each case.

A number of enquiries have also been received during the year regarding the above Act, particularly from persons about to open new premises in the district.

PETROLEUM ACTS, 1928 - 1936

Number of premises licensed to store	
petroleum spirit	32
The maximum amount stored in the	
district	125,967 gallons

An annual inspection of all premises is made, at the request of the Council, by the County Fire Service in addition to visits made by my staff.

In addition to complying with the Petroleum Regulations, all licensees are requested to comply with the recommendations of the Fire Service before licences are issued or renewed.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

The above Act came into operation on the 1st April, 1965, and requires local authorities to license riding establishments.

Before issuing a licence, the Council must receive and consider a report from a Veterinary Surgeon or Practitioner.

One application was received but, because of an adverse report on the premises, no licence was issued.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Collection

For the greater part of the year a weekly collection of house refuse was maintained but, during the weeks in which a Public Holiday occurred and the following week, an extension of the seven day period inevitably occurs.

Because of the growth of the area, it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain a weekly collection with the present number of vehicles and employees, even with the aid of the Incentive Bonus Scheme which has been very successful in coping with the extra work which has arisen in the last four years.

Because of the shortage of labour for this type of work, the labour force has often been under strength for considerable periods and in the circumstances, therefore, the collection service throughout the year has been satisfactory.

Disposal

All refuse is disposed of by tipping on land owned by the Council at Newgate and only one man with a bulldozer is employed on this work.

With a view to discouraging indiscriminate tipping about the district, the refuse tip is now kept open on Saturdays to enable householders to dispose of garden refuse and material which is not removed by the Council as house refuse and no charge is made.

Salvage

A salvage scheme is still operated and two men are employed in sorting and preparing certain waste material for sale.

316 tons of various material were separated from the refuse and sold for £2,561, the details of which are shown below:-

	<u>Weight</u>				<u>Value</u>		
	Tons	Cwts	Qtrs	Lbs	£	s	d
Mixed Paper	308	7	2	-	2,372	4	9
Mixed Rags	6	10	-	-	125	19	6
Non-Ferrous Metal		10	2	12	53	10	1
Ferrous Metal	1	-	2	-	6	3	-
Miscellaneous		3	-	-	3	7	6
	316	11	2	12	2,561	4	10

Collection Notes

For the greater part of the year a weekly collection of house refuse was maintained but, during the week in which a holiday occurred and the following week, an extra collection was made and the weekly collection was maintained.

Because of the growth of the city, it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain a weekly collection with the present number of vehicles and employees, even with the aid of the temporary teams which have been very successful in coping with the extra work which has arisen in the last four years.

Because of the shortage of labor, the collection of refuse, the labor force has often been under strength for considerable periods and in the circumstances, therefore, the collection service throughout the year has been satisfactory.

It has not been necessary to employ any additional collection vehicles to supplement the existing force, and the collection of refuse has been maintained at the same level as in the past.

With a view to decreasing the amount of refuse tipped about the streets, the city has been advised to open up a number of new dumps to dispose of refuse and to remove the old dumps. The Council has agreed to this plan and no change is made.

Some arrangements will be determined as to further tipping and the city will be advised of the results of the work. A large amount is still required and two men are employed in sorting and preparing certain waste material for sale.

316 tons of various materials were separated from the refuse and sold for \$2,561. The details of which are shown below:

Material	Quantity	Value
Mixed Paper	308 7	2,375.00
Mixed Paper	6 10	125.19
Non-Ferrous Metal	23 10	1 1
Ferrous Metal	6 3	1 3
Miscellaneous	1 6	1 6
Total	344 6	2,561.40

As the city is growing, it is necessary to have a larger amount of refuse collected and the city will be advised of the results of the work. The Council has agreed to this plan and no change is made.



(10)

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE
+ TROPICAL MEDICINE

KEPPLE ST.

W.C. 1.