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CHEADLE
Rural District Council

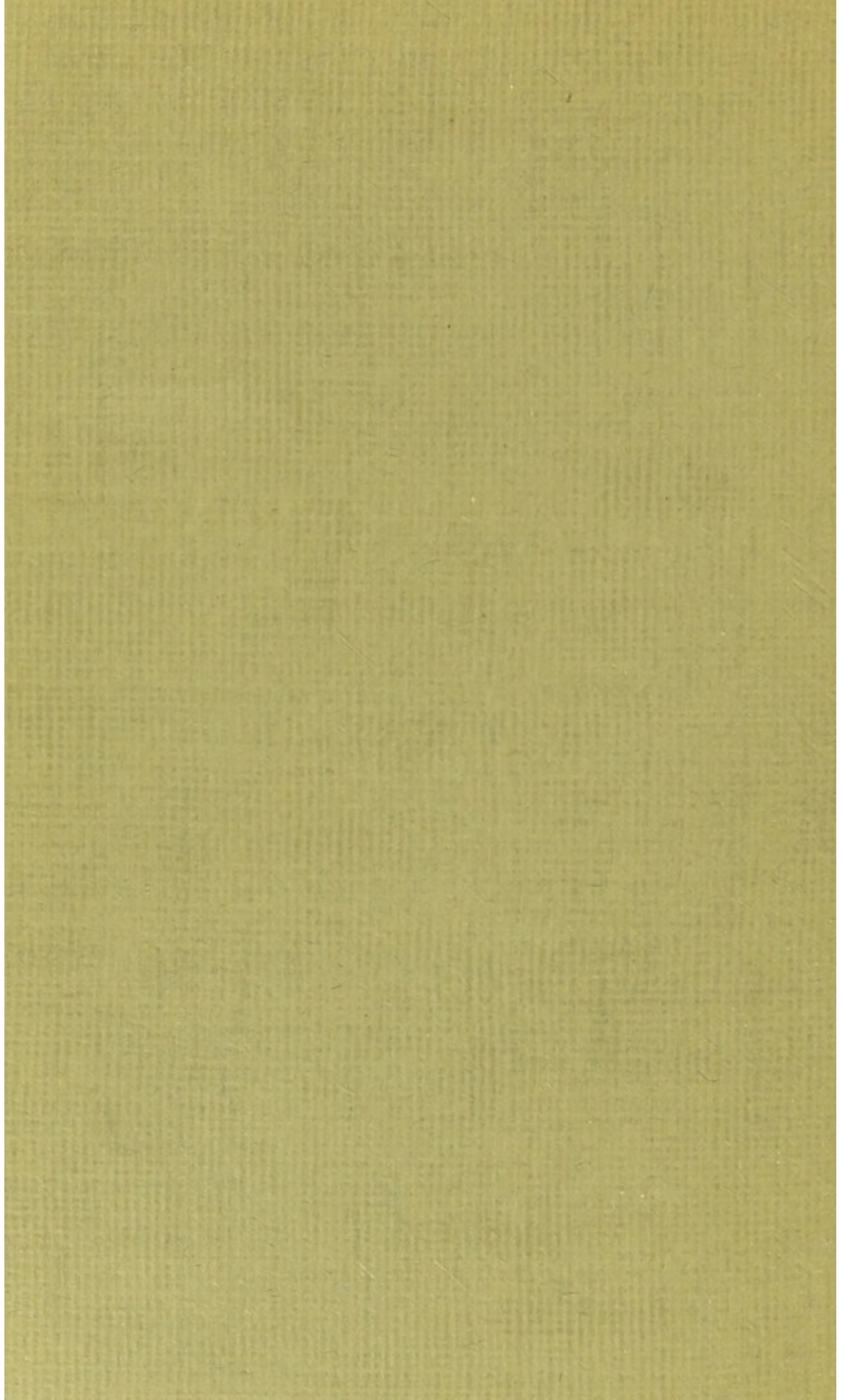


ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer
of Health



1961



CHEADLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1961.

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To the Chairman and Members of the Cheadle Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting my annual report for the year 1961 I have broken away from my custom in recent years of trying to prepare a narrative which is in part a record of the year's work, in part a history of the Rural District, and in part a means of presenting Health Education or propaganda.

I have attempted instead to present a series of "News Shorts" of the years work. Had I the necessary ability I would give head-line prominence to the following:—

"A super-annuation scheme for all!"

"Planning work doubled in ten years!"

"Staff shortage calls for Consultants!"

"Government again calls for restraint in spending!"

"A new policy in homes for the elderly!"

"Boundaries Commission Proposals."

"New slaughter houses for old!"

I only hope that this new form of report may prove more readable, may prove shorter and with lower printing costs, and may be freely criticised.

Again I would thank members of the Council and my colleagues for their help during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. TOMLIN,

Medical Officer of Health

Council Offices,
Leek Road,
Cheadle, Staffs.

Telephone—Cheadle 2157
Private Telephone—Leek 948

AUGUST, 1962

Chairman of the Rural District Council—Mr. F. R. Ford.

Vice-Chairman of the Rural District Council—Mr. R. L. Carr.

Clerk of the Council—Mr. H. W. Henson, Barrister at Law.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1961

Chairman : Mr. F. G. Taylor

Members—Mrs. H. M. Gardner, Mrs. M. K. Harris, Mrs. D. Horton
Miss A. S. Makeig-Jones, Mrs. S. A. Ratcliffe, Mrs. J. C. Slinn,
Messrs. J. H. Aberley, J. A. Berresford, J. M. Berresford, T. P.
Brindley, W. Brown, J. Byatt, R. L. Carr, J. J. Chapman, P.
Clowes, R. Clowes, J. C. Cope, J. W. Crossley, F. H. Dale, G. S.
Eyre, W. Fanthom, F. R. Ford, A. E. Foreman, J. R. Goodwin,
N. Heathcote, J. E. Horton, J. Johnson, W. Jones, J. A. Keates,
W. S. Lees, D. McWhirter, J. Moreton, T. Mottram, H. C.
Mountford, H. L. Podmore, J. Price, J. Shirley, J. H. Simcock,
A. Smith, G. Snow, D. G. Spooner, P. Tonkinson, W.C. Washburn
R. White, F. Williams, T. H. Willis, S. Worsdale.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

E. H. TOMLIN, M.D.Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

R. COMLEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Chief Public Health Inspector
and Food Inspector

D. N. DUNLOP, M.A.P.I., Public Health Inspector and Food
Inspector.

R. H. DRAKE, M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector and Food
Inspector.

K. M. HAWKINS, Clerk. (Resigned 31:7:61).

S. R. CHAPMAN, Clerk. (Commenced 12:6:61).

M. J. PARRY, Clerk. (Commenced 21:3:61).

H. E. MOSLEY, Rodent Operative.

STAFF—ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

- J. W. BURTON, M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., Engineer and Surveyor.
A. GRANT, A.M.I.Mun.E., Deputy Engineer and Surveyor.
H. POINTON, Architectural and Town Planning Assistant.
H. F. PARRINGTON, A.I.M.S., Town Planning Assistant.
G. D. BIRKS, Architectural Assistant.
E. CHALLINOR, A.M.I.S.P., M.R.S.H., Engineering Assistant.
M. H. J. EVANS, Grad.I.C.E., A.M.C.T., Engineering Assistant.
G. GIBSON, Building Inspector.
R. L. DAVIES, Junior Engineering Assistant.
F. J. CARR, Junior Engineering Assistant.
W. H. HOBSON, Clerk.
J. W. SHAW, Clerk.
E. LOWELL, Clerk. (Resigned 17:11:61.)
T. W. EARDLEY-COOKE, Clerk. (Commenced 31:7:61.)
R. GRICE, Clerk. (Commenced 13:11:61)
R. ROLLASON, Shorthand Typist. (Resigned 9:9:61).
M. REEVES, Shorthand Typist.
M. U. VINCENT, Shorthand Typist. (Resigned February, 1961).
J. M. SMITH, Shorthand Typist. (Commenced 1:9:61. Resigned
28:10:61).
C. P. UNDERWOOD, Shorthand Typist. (Commenced 4:9:61)

CIVIL DEFENCE

- G. HETHERINGTON, Administrative Assistant.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	60,291
Registrar General's Estimate of Population	38,660
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book	11,109
Rateable Value	£336,379 0 0
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,347 4 1.5

EMPLOYMENT AND PLANNING

We continued "enjoying full employment."

The Council continued its attempts to acquire a site to tempt new industries to Cheadle Town.

Very many of us continued to spend a slice of our income in travelling to and from our work outside the District.

THE VILLAGES AND PLANNING

The Council seeks to expand Cheadle Town as a district centre—it also seeks to keep alive the village communities.

Tean, Winnothdale and Bucknall were visited by the Unfit Properties Committee to formulate a policy on demolition and replacement in these areas.

A site is to be acquired to allow for the clearance of unfit houses in Tean, and another is to be sought to allow for some new building in Dilhorne.

The Council considered and commented on the County Council's "Village Plans" which served the purpose of zoning residential and industrial development.

OLD PEOPLE AND PLANNING

Last year the Council asked the County Council to provide an old persons home in Cheadle.

This year the Council did better, inspected various schemes for groups of bungalows for the elderly and decided to initiate such a scheme with a group of sixteen bungalows at Forsbrook, where land was available, and to follow up with similar groups at Caverswall and Cheadle. At Caverswall the site of the old Alms Houses was to be made available by the Parish Council.

I am sure that both Old Persons Homes and the Bungalow Schemes have their uses.

THE CAR PARK AND PLANNING

Work was begun on the Greyhound Field Car Park. One and a half acres in the middle of a small town looked a very big empty space but anyone with imagination should be able to see this is a vital project for the town's development and a convenience for those who visit it.

(Last year one of our railway passenger services was stopped—this year we have proposals to close the Caudon Canal—road transport expands each year.)

PLANNING AND OUR BOUNDARIES

The final report of the Boundaries Commission recommended that the village of Weston Coyney should be included in the City of Stoke-on-Trent.

Any comment on the social repercussions of such a step must await the Minister's decision on the report, and in the meantime the Council continued the development of Weston Coyney by placing contracts for the construction of two shops and flats and six old persons bungalows.

PLANNING AND THE INDIVIDUAL

In his report the Surveyor comments on the fact that the number of planning applications have doubled in the last ten years; 1,131 plans were considered by the Planning Committee during the year.

Some were rejected, and some were the subject of appeals. Many had to be modified before approval.

A hundred years ago the Public Health Inspector was known as the Inspector of Nuisances. Much of his time was, and still is, taken up in dealing with complaints and nuisances which were the results of either bad planning or no planning at all.

Planning aims at foreseeing and preventing such complaints in the future.

PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION (National Assistance Acts)

During the year there was one case only in which the Council had to seek authority for the removal of an old person to hospital against her wishes in order that she might receive proper care and attention.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

It is noted for the information of the Minister of Health that there are no registered Common Lodging Houses in the Rural District.

CIVIL DEFENCE

I am indebted to the Civil Defence Administrative Assistant for the following brief report on the year's progress.

"Progress during the past year has been most satisfactory indeed, particularly in the western area, Blythe Bridge and Forsbrook.

During the full recruitment drive, a total of 27 volunteers enrolled, from whom a total of 19 have received a full course of instruction in First Aid, Cable laying and Headquarters Operational training. Many other persons have shown considerable interest and only the domestic difficulty and the lack of permanent premises in the Cheadle area have prevented these persons from becoming permanent members of our local Sub-Division.

It is fair to say that the progress during the year has hinged on the new technique of recruitment whereby concentration on one area of the Rural District in each year has proved its worth".

4. HEALTH STATISTICS

The form in which these statistics are set out is that called for by Ministry of Health Circulars 22/58 and 1/62.

Table 1 comprises statistics supplied by the Registrar General and rates based thereon.

Table II lists deaths from certain specific causes.

Table III shown later in the report lists the numbers, sex, and age incidence of cases of notifiable disease.

TABLE I

<i>Population of Rural District</i> (Mid Year estimate) ...	38,660
<i>Live Births</i>	
Number—347 males, 340 females ...	687
Rate per 1,000 population ...	18.2
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births ...	2.1
<i>Stillbirths</i>	
Number ...	20
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ...	19.8
Total Live and Stillbirths ...	707
<i>Infant Deaths</i> (under 1 year) ...	14
<i>Infant Mortality Rates.</i>	
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ...	20.5
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	19.4
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	72.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ...	11.6
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) ...	8.7
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ...	36.4
<i>Maternal Mortality</i> (including abortion)	
Number of Deaths ...	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ...	14.2
<i>Deaths at all ages</i> 243 males 221 females ...	464
*Death rate per 1,000 of population ...	11.2
*Registrar General's Comparability Factor used in estimation of this rate — Births 1.03. Deaths 0.94.	

Comments on Table I

1. Rates are about the expected average.
2. The birth rate continues to rise.

TABLE II

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC DISEASES

	MALE	FEMALE
Respiratory tuberculosis	3	1
Cancer of stomach	7	8
Cancer of lung	24	2
Cancer of uterus	0	4
Cancer of breast	0	6
Leukaemia	1	0
Diabetes	3	2
Strokes, etc.	26	45
Coronary heart disease and angina	34	18
Other heart disease	31	46
Syphilitic disease	2	0
Influenza	9	12
Pneumonia	17	5
Bronchitis	6	4
Other respiratory diseases	6	1
Ulcer of stomach, etc.	1	0
Gastritis enteritis and diarrhoea	0	2
Nephritis	3	1
Disease of prostate	4	0
Pregnancy, abortion and child-birth	0	1
Congenital malformations	4	1
Motor accidents	4	0
All other accidents	4	6
Suicide	1	2

Comments on Table II

1. The year was a black one for influenza deaths. Twenty one of these in 1961 — in the preceding ten years our average was four, with a highest of twelve.
2. The year gave new high figure for lung cancer deaths with 26 — previous highest of 23.

(Neither of these diseases can be prevented — but in both many individuals can do something to lessen the risk.)

TABLE III

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Measles (excluding rubella)		Dysentery		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Numbers originally notified (all ages)	1	3	3	3	504	470	21	11	
Final numbers after correction									
Under 1	....	....	1	....	8	14	2	1
1	....	....	....	....	46	34	3	....
2	....	1	....	....	61	39	1	....
3	....	....	1	....	46	56	1	....
4	....	....	....	....	54	59	1	....
5-9	1	2	1	3	271	249	4	4	
10-14	....	....	....	....	18	15	....	2
15-24	....	....	....	....	....	2	8	1
25 and over	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2
Age unknown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (all ages)	1	3	3	3	504	470	21	10	
	Acute Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning				
	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Numbers originally notified	30	18	....	2	....	5		
Final numbers after correction									
Ages—									
Under 5	....	1	....	....	....	4		
5-14	....	1	....	....	....	1		
15-44	5	2	....	....	....	....
45-64	7	3	....	2	....	....	
65 and over	18	11	....	....	....	....
Age unknown	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (all ages)	30	18	....	2	....	5		
TUBERCULOSIS				Meninges					
		Respiratory		C.N.S.		Others			
	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Numbers originally notified	5	1	....	....	1	....		
Total (all ages)	5	1	....	....	1	....		
Final numbers after correction									
Under 5	1	....	....	....	1	....		
5-14	2	1	....	....	....	....
15-24	....	....	....	....	....	....
25-44	1	....	....	....	....	....
45-64	1	....	....	....	....	....
65 and over	....	....	....	....	....	....
Age unknown	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total (all ages)	5	1	....	....	1	....		

No Cases Notified of the following diseases

Poliomyelitis
Diphtheria
Ophthalmia

Puerperal pyrexia
Encephalitis
Anthrax
Meningococcal infection

Smallpox
Enteric
Paratyphoid

THE NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

- (a) Measles gave us 974 cases — more than ever before. This disease is supposed to come with a two year cycle but it is not doing in Cheadle. Previous “bad” years were in 1954 and 1957.
- (b) Pneumonia gave us our highest number of “post war” notifications with 48. Previous “bad” years were in 1953 and 1957. High figures are due to influenzal pneumonia.
- (c) Other notifiable infectious diseases were either absent or below normal incidence as can be seen from Table III.

OUTBREAKS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

- (a) *Influenza* did not seem to make as much of an impact on our lives as would have been expected from the high death and pneumonia figures. Probably because the epidemic was rather more spread out in time we did not notice the usual high absentee rates in schools and at work.
- (b) *Epidemic vomiting* came to the residential public school Cotton College in June, and quickly left it having affected about a third of the boys.
- (c) *Infectious hepatitis* came to light in October at Tean Primary School. Out of 130 children there were 11 cases. Routine control measures stopped the outbreak as soon as it was recognised.

IMMUNISATIONS 1961.

<i>Diphtheria</i>	323 primary immunisation
	628 reinforcements
<i>Whooping cough estimate</i>	302 primaries
	89 reinforcements
<i>Smallpox</i>	<i>Primary vaccinations</i>
	Under 1 162
	Age 1-2 23
	Ages 2-15 37
	Over 15 22
	Total 244
<i>Re-vaccination</i>	Total ... 98

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Hospital Boards M.M.R. Unit gave us 16 days, X-rayed 2,936 persons and found 34 cases where further investigation or treatment was required.

At its first visit eight years ago 3,314 were X-rayed in 10 days.

Obviously some cannot attend these routine checks, and some do not want to.

The Director of the Unit considers the response quite satisfactory.

PRE-EMPLOYMENT MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

From April 1961 the Council extended its super-annuation scheme to its manual workers, which will in the future call for medical examination before acceptance.

Apart from the financial risks in super-annuation the pre-employment examinations will, to a limited extent, put the M.C.H. in the position of an Industrial Medical Officer in that he will be better able from personal knowledge of the staff to express a useful opinion on matters of ill health which may arise later.

In my report for 1959 I wrote at length about the gradual development of a comprehensive Industrial Medical Service and the straws in the wind that pointed to its coming. I think this is another.

"Ten year tests" as for cars would have some value even if they were not 100% effective.

6. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

1. In general the services provided by the Regional Hospital Board and the Local Health Authority remain as detailed in my report for 1956.

2. The end of the year saw the Clerk to the R.D.C. also appointed as Clerk to the Leek Area Health Committee, a step towards our having the District Council's Health Services and the local Health Services of the County Council administered under the same roof.

7. FOOD AND NUTRITION

Nutrition — or rather malnutrition — is no longer a problem and is not likely to become one with our present level of prosperity.

FOOD INSPECTION AND FOOD PREMISES

(a) Meat inspection remains 100%.

(b) Food premises inspections were even fewer than in 1960 (135 as against 172) when I reported that the present staff of Public Health Inspectors could only hope to get round once in each year.

(At the time of writing the Council's decision to augment our staff suggests an improvement can be foreseen).

(c) Representations were made to the Licensing Justices that two small public houses were unsatisfactory when regarded as "food premises."

SAFETY AND CLEANLINESS OF MILK

For a second year we can report no tuberculous infection of milk sampled. The number of samples taken (by the County Council) had dropped from 80 to 66.

Tests for "general cleanliness" again showed 3% of samples failed to pass the test. Compared with ten years ago this is excellent, but general practitioners remind us that milk which fails to pass this test has been responsible for cases of Brucellosis — a disease which can cause weeks or months of ill-health.

Pasteurisation seems at present our only safe-guard. *Slaughterhouses* — See Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

8. WATER SUPPLIES

WATER SAMPLING

My report for 1960 suggested that the extent of our sampling might, from lack of "man power", be subject to criticism. We had only been able to take 58 samples. This year things were much the same with 66 samples. (As in the matter of inspection of food premises the Council has now taken such action that an improvement may be foreseen.)

ADEQUACY OF WATER SUPPLIES

The Rural District as a whole is most excellently provided for, but it must be recorded that during the year we still had complaints that the supply to Hollington top level was not satisfactory. Comment on this was made in my report for 1960.

It is not possible economically to provide piped water to the extent of 100%. During the year the question of supply to seven properties at Freehay was under serious consideration but no decision reached. With 11,109 inhabited houses in the Rural District this serves to indicate the importance the Council attaches to the provision of water. In 1958 it was reported that we had 10,288 inhabited houses and 10,087 had a piped water supply.

PURITY OF PUBLIC SUPPLIES

Chemical and bacteriological testing of our public supplies showed these to be satisfactory. A table giving details is shown below.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER

	Blackbank	Cauldon	Cheadle	Ganderwell	Teanford	Wallmyres	Staffs. Potteries Water Board
P.H. Value	6.7	5.8	7.1	6.2	7.1	6.1	7.2
Total solids dried at 212°F	17.0	15.0	37.0	12.0	28.0	2.0	26.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil	Nil	.0012	Nil	Nil	Nil	.0016
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil	.0012	.0008	Nil	Nil	Nil	.0008
Nitric Nitrogen	.3	.04	2.5	.05	.5	.02	.25
Chlorine	1.9	1.2	3.5	2.0	2.9	.16	2.1
Oxygen absorbed in 4hrs at 80° F.	Nil	.014	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Appearance... ..	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless
Injurious Metallic contam- ination	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION — WATER SAMPLES, 1960.

	Blackbank	Cauldon	Cheadle	Ganderwell	Teanford	Wallmyres	Staffs Potteries Water Board
Probable number coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days 37 deg. C.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Probable number of faecal coli.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

NEW WORKS

These are set out in detail in the Surveyors Report (Section 12)

RE-GROUPING OF WATER UNDERTAKINGS

Ten years after the suggestion of amalgamation to establish a North East Staffordshire Water Board no real progress has been made but towards the end of the year it was agreed further consultation should take place at "Representative" level.

9. DISPOSAL OF WASTES

SEWERAGE SCHEMES

The Council aims at sewerage all the larger villages in the District according to a set order of priorities.

Inability to recruit sufficient staff to the Surveyor's Department slowed up the production of sewerage schemes for the various villages.

The Council decided that while the Surveyor was dealing with schemes of new works, alterations and major extensions at Alton, Ash Bank and Froghall, the services of consultant engineers should be called in to produce schemes for Oakamoor and Waterhouses.

A minor scheme has been installed for eight properties in Basford Bridge Lane, Cheddleton.

Detail is given in the Surveyor's Report (Section 12.)

SURCHARGING OF SEWERS

The Surveyor reports on a problem of over-flowing sewers in Cheadle which was dealt with during the year.

A similar problem at Weston Coyney also arose and was awaiting a remedy at the year end.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Again the Surveyor gives details of the Council's Refuse Collection Service, and of the acquisition of a new refuse tipping site.

DUST NUISANCES

A. A major problem arose in May from the break-down of a battery of bag filters at the new works of British Industrial Sand at Moneystone, with a very obvious dust nuisance to near-by villages and an added alarm due to the fact that the firms end product was known to have a high silica content.

The Council's health Department went into this question of possible silicosis danger most thoroughly, taking dust samples in the locality and seeking advice from all quarters.

In all this the firm concerned were most co-operative.

A full statement was made to the Council to the effect that while the dust might be prejudicial to health it did not present any appreciable silicosis danger to near-by residents. The reasons for these views were explained.

The Council decided that to allay alarm this statement should be released to the press.

Through the good offices of our Member of Parliament a public meeting was held in Oakamoor village at which the management of the firm explained what had happened and what steps were being taken to deal with the nuisance.

Modification of the existing bag filter system and the addition of a scrubbing plant did in fact result in a most satisfactory improvement.

B. Another problem, but one involving fewer people, arose from the quarries of Wardlow Limestone Ltd., and it is to be regretted that no equally effective remedy was found. This nuisance is at the time of writing still under consideration by the Council.

10.

HOUSING

NEW BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENTS

New houses built by Private Enterprise made a post-war record with 467. (Previous best, 1960 with 417)

In addition 50 houses were built by the Council.

To bring old houses up to present day standards 52 Discretionary Grants and 28 Standard Grants were approved.

Detail of work in the field of housing is given in the Public Health Inspector's and Surveyor's Reports (Sections 11 and 12.)

Provision of accomodation for the elderly has already been dealt with in Section 3.

HOUSING NEEDS OF THE INCAPACITATED

During the year a survey was made of a proportion of the housing applicants waiting lists.

Of this sample 25% were supported by medical certificates on grounds other than pregnancy, insanitation or overcrowding.

Of the sample 17% were from persons who had some incapacitating illness.

When the need for ground-floor single storey accomodation for the elderly has been met we might find in the incapacitated a further group for which this type of building would be desirable.

CARAVANS

A decision was taken to take no new admissions to the Council's Caravan Site.

11. REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

I have pleasure in submitting my Report for the year ending 1961.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

REPAIR OF HOUSES

157 houses have been repaired, 123 as a result of informal action and 34 as a result of formal action. It has been found necessary to take action in the Magistrates Court to bring about repairs to two properties. Both actions were successful and Nuisance Orders made.

RENT ACT, 1957

The number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair was only one during the year, undertaking given by landlord was one and this was accepted.

It is most apparent, as far as this District is concerned, that this Act is not now being used by tenants.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSE ACT, 1959

HOUSING ACT, 1961

DISCRETIONARY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

61 Applications have been received for Discretionary Improvement Grants, and 52 of these approved, 4 refused and 5 deferred for further consideration, or for additional information to be submitted. The amount of grant undertaken to be paid in respect of 52 approved amounted to £12,322 an average of £236. 19s. 3d. per property.

It will be seen that these figures compare very similarly with those of last year when 53 applications were approved.

STANDARD GRANTS

The number of applications received for Standard Grants was 32 and 28 were approved. Grants were paid on 21 completed properties, the grants amounting to £2,327. 19s. 4d., an average grant for each property of £110. 17s. 1d.

It will, therefore, be seen that the total number of grants approved this year is 80, a slight increase on last year, but a considerable increase on previous years. Since 1949 grants have been approved in respect of 355 properties.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 — SECTION 47.

Grants towards the cost of replacing privies by water-closets have been made in respect of 117 dwellings, the work on 95 of which has been carried out by private contract. The amount of grant paid in respect of these properties amounts to £2,013. 10s. 1d., an average grant per property of £17. 3s. 0d. In addition to this work, contracts for small lengths of sewer

and privy replacements have been obtained by the Council, the total expenditure on contract work being £1,551. 8s. 9d. This work shows a considerable increase over that carried out in the past year.

Number of conversions carried out by owners	95
Amount of grants made	£1,617. 0s. 11d.
Average cost per conversion	£34 0s. 10d.
Number of conversions carried out by Local Authority	22
Cost of conversions	£396. 9s. 2d.
Average cost per conversion	£36. 0s. 4d.

HOUSING ACT, 1957—1961.

Last year I felt that we were dealing with unfit properties in a speedy, efficient manner but this year we have only been able to deal with 19 unfit houses. This has not been due to lack of effort on the part of my Department but rather the difficulty of providing new houses.

Demolition Orders were made on the following properties:—

Weston Cottage, Weston Coyney.
10 Washerwall Lane, Werrington.
Woodend, The Wood, Meir.
Railway Carriage, Winnothdale, Nr. Tean.
4 Cottages, Uttoxeter Road, Lower Tean.
Thatch Cottage, Brookside, Draycott.
Cottage, Leek Road, Wetley Rocks.
Brook Cottage, Back Lane, Ipstones.
10 Hollow Lane, Cheddleton.

Closing Orders were made in respect of the following properties:—

Woodcock Cottage, Froghall.
33 High Street, Tean.
Two Cottages, Green Lane, Tean.
42 Uttoxeter Road, Draycott.

Undertakings were accepted in respect of the following properties:—

80 Prince George Street, Cheadle.
82 Prince George Street, Cheadle.

REHOUSING

During the year 78 houses were let, of these 50 were new houses and 28 were "relets". The 50 new houses were occupied in the main by tenants of the unfit houses, declared unfit last year. Not as many lodger applications or house exchange applications were dealt with as last year but there was still a considerable number, 39 lodger applications and 17 house

exchange applications. As explained in my report last year, I now have authority to agree lodger applications without waiting for a Committee meeting provided that all decisions are reported to the Committee at the first opportunity, and it has been found that this decision has tidied up administration as was anticipated, since persons desiring to take lodgers do not now have to wait for up to six weeks for a decision.

Number of houses occupied during the year	78
Number of persons rehoused	279
Number of persons housed per dwelling	3.58
Number of lodger applications reported on	39
Number of house exchange applications	17
Number of houses relet during the year	28
Number of garages let	6
Number of garages relet	9
Number of tenancy transfers	17

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

The Slaughterhouses Appointed Day, named by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, for this District was 1st October, 1961. Many Slaughterhouse owners had not brought their slaughterhouses up to the required standard when we were notified of the Appointed Day and in the few weeks remaining before the Appointed Day a large amount of work was done and we now have 16 Slaughterhouses operating in the District as compared with 19 last year. My greatest difficulty in bringing about the Standard required by the Regulations was concerned with the lighting standard and I arranged for the purchase of a light meter by which means I was able to prove to owners of Slaughterhouses that their excellent lights were not very good and not up to the Regulation standard. All Slaughterhouses in the District were inspected by a Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and agreed satisfactory.

FOOD INSPECTION

The Department continued to maintain 100 per cent inspection of animals killed at the Slaughterhouses. I must repeat that this is a very time consuming job and one Inspector does little else but carry out this inspection.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	1854	895	2032	12488	2706
Number Inspected	1854	895	2032	12488	2706

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS.

Whole Carcasses condemned	—	—	—	2	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemn- ed.	215	351	7	696	231
Percentage affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis or Cystercercosis.	11.6	39.7	0.3	5.6	8.6

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY

Whole Carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemn- ed.	3	—	—	—	74
Percentage infected with Tuberculosis	0.2	—	—	—	2.7

CYSTICERCOSIS

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemn- ed.	27	5	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	—	1	—	—	—
Generalised Cysticercosis and Carcasses totally con- demned.	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

Ice Cream Licences issued during 1961 were 9.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

45 Slaughterman's Licences have been issued during the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949—1959

Safety and Cleanliness of Milk

The number of samples of milk taken within the Rural District by the County Council are as follows:—

Samples tested for Tuberculosis	66
Samples proved to be infected	0
Samples tested for general cleanliness	380
Samples found to be not satisfactory	12

PETROLEUM CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1958

Number of petrol licences issued	85
Number of Carbide licences issued	0
Number of inspections	26

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

A serious nuisance from dust occurred in the Oakamoor/Whiston district. This arose from a sand crushing process where the gases containing fine dust were discharged to the atmosphere due to a breakdown in the dust removal plant. The dust removal plant was of the bag filter type and the original trouble arose from the use of nylon bags which had not been heat shrunk. These were later replaced by heat shrunk nylon but the nuisance persisted and created a deal of public outcry in the area, so much so, that the Managing Director of the firm attended a public meeting in Oakamoor and informed the public of what the Company were trying to do to alleviate and finally stop the nuisance. At one time roughly half a ton of dust per hour was being discharged to the atmosphere. The new dust removal plant installed to replace the bag filter consists of two cyclones which remove approximately two thirds of the dust but these are only approximately 95% efficient for micron sized dust down to 50 and only 45% efficient for micron sized dust down to 5. The cyclones are followed by passing the gases through a venturi type scrubber and this filter unit is now dealing with approximately 22,500 c.f.m.

I think it must be said that the firm concerned appreciated public feeling and took every step possible to create as little nuisance as possible in the area, which is one of great scenic beauty.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following Table shows the number of inspections carried out to the various types of properties within the District.

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Agricultural
No. of Properties in Local Authority's District.	25	10,101	611	909
No. of properties inspected as a result of—				
a) Notification	—	85	1	1
b) Surveyed under the Act.	25	383	40	352
c) Otherwise	—	—	—	—
Total Inspections carried out including re-inspections.	76	657	91	361
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested.				
(a) Rats Major	—	—	—	—
Minor	34	453	37	34
(b) Mice Major	—	—	—	—
Minor	1	15	19	1
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority.	25	468	41	31
Number of Block Control Schemes carried out	23 (in respect of 199 properties)			
Number of Contracts	32			
Amount of Contracts	£173. 10s. 0d.			
Number of Properties treated (chargeable)	43			
Amount of Charge	£59. 6s. 0d.			

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Number on Register	127
Number using Mechanical Power	73
Number of Inspections	11

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

PREMISES	Number on Register	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
1.—Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	54	5	..	..
2 Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	73	6	..	..
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises) . . . . .	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	127	11	..	..

2. Cases in which defects were found to exist.

PARTICULARS	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	cases in which prosecutions. were instituted
Want of cleanliness (S1)
Overcrowding (S2)
Unreasonable Temperature — (S3)
Inadequate ventilation (S4)..
Sanitary Conveniences (S7).
(a) insufficient
(b) unsuitable or defective
(c) not separate for sexes..
Ineffective drainage of floors
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out- work)
TOTAL

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Description of Visits	Inspections and Observations made	Notices served		Notices Complied with
		Informal	Formal	
Complaints and Nuisances	231	29	8	35
Food Premises	135	27	—	—
Food Inspection	2,085	—	—	—
Ice Cream Premises	7	2	—	—
Farms and Dairies	2	—	—	—
Housing Act 1957	239	—	19	19
House Purchase and Housing Act	399	—	—	—
Housing Applications	225	—	—	—
Rent Act 1957	15	—	3	—
Slaughterhouses	114	22	19	16
Public Health Act 1936. Sec. 47	404	64	17	117
Drainage	879	26	5	26
Shops Act	69	5	—	5
Factories and Workshops	1	—	—	—
Water Supplies	22	—	—	—
Water Samples	66	—	—	—
Water Connections	10	4	5	4
Petroleum Regulations	26	2	—	2
Clean Air Act	37	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	8	3	—	3
Infectious Diseases	16	—	—	—
Re-visits of Complaints	177	—	—	—
Interviews and other visits	613	—	—	—
Theatre Act	7	1	—	1
Rodent Control	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	5,788	185	76	228

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

The Department has received several complaints regarding foreign matter in food — an insect in a sliced loaf frozen beans with a piece of metal in the package, potato crisps containing sisal and finally a dirty milk bottle. No prosecutions were instituted in any of these cases.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Regular visits have been made to shops and in general the closing hour provisions have been complied with by shopkeepers in the District and no Court hearings have been considered necessary.

THEATRES ACT, 1843 CINEMATOGRAPH ACTS, 1909-1952

Responsibility for the licensing of the Theatres and Cinemas in the District has been delegated by the County Council to the District Council and it is my duty to act as authorised officer for the Council. There has been little cause for complaint during the year and visits have been made together with the Fire Officer to all licensed premises both for routine annual licence renewal purposes and during the course of use of the premises in the evening.

THE COUNCIL'S CARAVAN SITE

Until this year the letting of the sites on the Council's Caravan Site was the responsibility of the Engineer and Surveyor. In January this responsibility was taken over by the Letting Committee of the Council to which I report.

During the year I submitted a comprehensive report on the Caravan Site and as a result it was resolved that no additional caravans be allowed on the site and the Surveyor be instructed to prepare a lay-out plan for the site with a view to developing the major part of the site for housing purposes, in order that the caravan dwellers may be re-housed. The re-thinking of the Council on the question of the site was brought to a conclusion by the case of one family of man and wife and eight children in one caravan, this family had agreed a hire purchase agreement and misunderstood their liabilities and the caravan was taken from them. I believe caravans excellent accomodation for couples without children but I shall never be convinced that they are suitable for young children. They do not replace a house and I know that all the families with children on the Council's caravan site would gladly move to a house.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S CONTRIBUTION FOR THE
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1961.

**CHEDDLETON WATER SUPPLY — WALLMYRES AND SHEEPWASH
PUMPING STATIONS :**

The amount of water pumped from 1st January 1961 to
the 31st December, 1961:

172,090,000 gallons

which gives an average daily consumption of 471,479
gallons.

TEAN WATER SUPPLY — TEANFORD PUMPING STATION

The amount of water pumped from 1st January 1961 to
the 31st December, 1961:

34,805,000 gallons

which gives an average daily consumption of 95,356
gallons.

HOLLINGTON WATER SUPPLY (TEANFORD PUMPING STATION)

The amount of water supplied on this scheme from 1st
January, 1961 to 31st December 1961:

62,074,000 gallons

which gives an average daily consumption of 710,066
gallons.

CAULDON LOW WATER SUPPLY :

The amount of water pumped from 1st January 1961 to
the 31st December, 1961:

33,763,000 gallons

which gives an average daily consumption of 92,501
gallons.

FOXT AND IPSTONES SUPPLY — BLACK BANK PUMPING STATION :

The amount of water pumped from 1st January 1961 to
the 31st December, 1961:

15,071,000

which gives an average daily consumption of 41,290
gallons.

WATER SCHEMES

CHEDDLETON WATER SCHEME

The 10" dia. water main connection to Sheepwash
Pumping Station from Rangemoor reservoir has now been
completed.

The first section from Sheepwash to Wallmyres having been laid in 1960 to enable the Sheepwash Pumping Station to be put into commission. Due to the increased demand of water on this scheme and the fact that the existing rising main was only 7" in dia. between Wallmyres and Rangemoor resulted in a very high friction loss figure when delivering water at the rate of 30,000 gallons per hour to Rangemoor Reservoir. The new 10" dia. has thus reduced the friction loss to within reasonable limits. The Sheepwash borehole is used between the hours of 7-00 a.m. and 7-00 p.m. the water being extracted at the rate of approximately 30,000 gallons per hour. During the period 7-00 p.m. to 7-00 a.m. the Wallmyres Pumping Station is in operation. It is pleasing to note that since the Sheepwash Pumping Station has been in operation this has permitted a longer rest period on the boreholes at Wallmyres which has resulted in the standing water level rising considerably.

Electricity consumed at the Wallmyres Pumping Station between 7-00 p.m. to 7-00 a.m. is charged at a lower rate on the off peak load tariff operated by the Midlands Electricity Board.

WINTERFIELD LANE — 4" DIA. WATERMAIN EXTENSION :

A 4" dia. water main from the Leek-Sandon main road junction with Winterfield Lane has been laid along Winterfield Lane. It serves one farm and three private dwellings fronting onto Winterfield Lane. In addition to this a connection has been made to the existing water main in Hulme which has had the effect of supplementing the supply to the village of Hulme resulting in increased pressure.

The length of this main being 1384 lineal yards.

ROWNALL ROAD WATER MAIN EXTENSION :

A water main 3" in dia. has been laid along Rownall Road which serves four farms and seven private dwellings. The length of this main being 1,157 lineal yards.

WATER MAIN EXTENSION, WINNOTH DALE :

Following requests from residents in the Winnoth Dale area a scheme was prepared and the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government obtained for the laying of a new water main in Winnoth Dale. This main has been completed and will supply one farm and four private dwellings. The length of 3" dia. main laid is 870 lineal yards.

WATER MAIN EXTENSION, CONSALL :

A 3" dia water main has been extended from the hamlet of Consall as far as Consall Hall. This extension serves three farms and six private dwellings. The length of the water main being 1,236 lineal yards.

WATER MAIN EXTENSION, MOSS LANE, CHEADLE:

Following the request from the occupiers of two private dwellings situated at Moss Lane the water main extension has been laid from Counslow to Moss Lane, this serves two private dwellings and one farm. The length of water main involved is 382 lineal yards of 3" dia. pipes.

WATER MAIN EXTENSION, FOXT TO WHISTON:

Following requests from a number of farmers situated between Foxt and Whiston a scheme was prepared and the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government obtained for the laying of a new water main 4" in dia. which connects the existing 5" dia. water main at Gorstycroft, Foxt, to the existing 3" dia. water main at Archbury, Whiston. This main will supply five farms and one private dwelling situated in Shaw-wall Lane. This connection not only serves the above mentioned properties but also provides an inter connection between the Bottomhouse Water Scheme and the Cauldon Low Scheme on the Cotton section of the mains, and in times of emergency, by opening a control valve it is possible to serve the Cotton section from either the Cauldon Low Scheme or the Bottomhouses Water Scheme.

WATER MAIN EXTENSIONS — HOUSING ESTATE DEVELOPMENT:

Small water main extensions have been provided in various parts of the Rural District where Residential Housing Estate Development is taking place by private enterprise. These are situated as follows:—

- Valley Road, Weston Coyney.
- Folly Fields, Cheddleton.
- Barnfields Lane, Kingsley.
- Southlowe Estate, Cellarhead.
- Hillcrest Close, Kingsley Holt.
- Nuns Close, Weston Coyney.
- Oswald Avenue, Weston Coyney.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES

TEAN AND CHECKLEY SEWERAGE SCHEME:

The Contract for the laying of sewers for the drainage of properties in the villages of Checkley, Lower Tean, Upper Tean and Teanford has now been completed. These sewers will provide for the drainage of 433 properties and the total length of sewers laid is 5,778 lineal yards varying in size from 6" to 9" in diameter.

The village of Checkley is low lying in relation to the Blithe Valley Trunk Sewer and in order to drain this village it has been necessary to establish a Sewage Pumping Station on the west side of Rectory Farm. The sewer gravitates to this Pumping Station from where it is lifted by means of automatically controlled sewage pumps which deliver the sewage to the Blithe Valley Gravitation Sewer through 217 lineal yards of 4" diameter cast iron rising main.

CHEADLE TO TEAN SEWERAGE SCHEME:

The Sewage Contract for the laying of sewers between the Blithe Valley Sewer situated at Tean has been completed.

The diameter of the sewer between Tean and Mobberley is 21" and between Mobberley and the existing Sewage Disposal Works situated on the south side of Tean Road, Cheadle, the sewer is 15" in diameter. The sewer between Mobberley and Brookhouses at Cheadle is 9" in diameter, and from Brookhouses to the properties south of Adderley Mill a 6" diameter sewer has been laid.

15" DIAMETER STORM WATER RELIEF SEWER, MILL ROAD:

In times of heavy rainfall sur-charging of the sewers situated at Mill Road, Cheadle, was being experienced, resulting in low lying properties being flooded. To obviate this condition a 15" diameter storm water relief sewer has been laid between Mill Road, Cheadle, and the existing Sewage Works at Cheadle.

In times of storm this sewer comes into commission and discharges into the existing Cheadle Sewage Works where the sewage is treated. The length of this sewer is 327 lineal yards.

ALTON SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEME:

Following the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme, Bills of Quantities have been prepared and tenders invited for the construction of this work. It is anticipated that constructional works will commence early in 1962. This scheme provides for the laying of 4,735 lineal yards of sewers and man-holes together with two Sewage Pumping Stations and a Sewage Purification Works designed to treat the sewage serving the existing population of 1,021 persons. The works have, however been designed to treat the sewage from a future population of 1,300 persons. The provision of a 24" diameter storm water sewer is being covered in the proposed Contract to deal with storm water in the vicinity of the Royal Oak Area, the cost of which it has been agreed shall be borne in equal proportions between the County Council and the Chaedle Rural District Council. This proposal was agreed to in 1956 but has been left in abeyance pending the putting out to Contract the provision of the Comprehensive Sewage Scheme for the village of Alton.

FROGHALL SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEME :

Following an approach from Messrs. Thomas Bolton and Sons, Copper Works, Froghall to treat domestic sewage from their works consideration has been given to the treatment of this domestic sewage at the Council's Froghall Sewage Works. The latter is, however considerably overloaded due to residential development which has taken place in the Kingsley Holt area. A new Sewage Purification Works has been designed to treat the sewage from the residential properties in the Kingsley Holt area together with the domestic sewage from Messrs. Bolton and Sons Limited. The scheme has been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for their approval and it is anticipated that approval to invite tenders for the construction of these Sewage Purification Works will be forthcoming in the near future.

DRAINAGE OF BASFORD COTTAGES, CHEDDLETON :

Following requests from the owner/occupiers of the eight cottages known as Basford Cottages, Basford Bridge Lane Cheddleton, a scheme has been prepared for the drainage of these properties to enable water flush lavatories and bath rooms to be installed. The situation of these properties in relation to the valley sewer was approximately 20 feet below the level of the sewer. The subsidiary sewer has been laid at the back of these properties which gravitates to a sewage pumping plant which delivers the sewage to the valley sewer situated behind and at higher level than the properties. This work has been completed and a number of owner/occupiers have since taken advantage of improving their properties by connecting to the sewer.

PROVISION OF A CAR PARK, CHEADLE

During the past few years considerable congestion has taken place due to vehicles parking in the High Street, Cheadle

In an endeavour to remove this congestion the Council have purchased a field immediately behind the properties fronting on to the south side of High Street, Cheadle, and a scheme for the provision of a car park has been prepared and approved. Entrance from the car park will be via High Street and an entrance and exit will be provided from Chapel Street. A contract for the necessary works has been let and it is anticipated that the car park will be opened early in 1962. The entrance and access from Chapel Street will be on the site of properties formally known as New Row. These properties are to be demolished as part of the Council's Slum Clearance Programme.

HOUSEHOLD REFUSE COLLECTION

The whole of the Cheadle Rural District is served by direct labour refuse collection service and normally a weekly collection of household refuse is made to all properties except for isolated premises and in these cases arrangements are made with the householders for a fortnightly collection, particularly where access to the premises are difficult.

During the past year a new covered refuse vehicle has been purchased to replace an old vehicle. To operate the collection of household refuse the Council have ten covered refuse collection vehicles and in addition three night soil tank vehicles are operated for the collection of night soil in out-lying districts where no sewers have yet been provided.

Two open lorries are used for general purposes, one of which is mainly engaged in conveying waste sand to the various refuse disposal tips where "Controlled Tipping" is operated. During the past 12 months the Council have acquired a site for a new refuse disposal tip at Callow Hill. The Council have a lease to use this land for a period of 15 years. To provide access to the tip it has been necessary to construct an approach road approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length. This tip is reasonably central to serve the larger built up Parishes in the district for the next 10-15 years.

COUNCIL'S DEPOT, ALLEN STREET, CHEADLE

The Council have over the past twenty years established a Depot Yard where the Council's vehicles are housed. These are comprised of the refuse vehicles mentioned above, together with five vans and portable plant used in connection with the emptying of cess pools, road breakers, portable road roller, tools and general day to day equipment.

The Council's stock and stores are kept at this Depot where a Store Keeper's and Time Keeper's office has been established. The average number of men reporting to this Depot is 100.

The Council's vehicles are maintained by the Council's own fitters where a repair workshop has been established. During the past twelve months the Time Keeper's Office has been enlarged to make improved facilities, for "clocking on and off" due to the increased number of men, which has taken place over the past few years. It is found that a large number of men travel to work by means of their own conveyances and in order to provide parking facilities the Council have agreed to construct a Car Park upon which the Council's employees can park their vehicles during the day time.

'BUS SHELTERS

During this year five 'bus shelters have been erected and these have been sited as follows:—

- 1...Calton Moor (Precast Stone)
- 1...Cauldon Lowe (Precast Stone)
- 1...Froghall (Concrete)
- 1...Dilhorne Rocks (Timber)
- 1...Werrington (Timber)

The total number of 'bus shelters erected throughout the Rural District is 67 and in accordance with the Council's programme, further shelters are to be erected next year.

HOUSING

The number of houses completed during the year was:—

by Local Authority	50
by Private Enterprise	467
Total	517

TEAN ROAD AND MACKENZIE CRESCENT HOUSING SITE, CHEADLE:

This site provides 64 dwellings to form part of the Council's Slum Clearance Programme. In 1960 there were 14 dwellings completed on the site and this year the remaining 50 have been completed. The final streetworks have also been completed and now the site is tidied up, the Council have an interesting and attractive housing layout.

WESTON COYNEY HOUSING SITE, KINGSWAY

The shops with flats are under construction and nearing completion.

THE MOAT, WESTON COYNEY

The Council are building six bungalows for aged persons and these are now nearing completion.

BLYTHE BRIDGE HOUSING SITE

The preliminary street works are completed on this site of 4.1 acres adjoining the existing housing site at Blythe Mount and tenders are being obtained for the erection of 12 houses and 6 bungalows. In addition the Council are negotiating with The Gregory Housing Company Limited, with a view to agreeing a contract for 16 bungalows for aged persons.

CRESSWELL

A range of six lock-up garages of brick construction have been attractively laid out and completed on a plot of land fronting Sandon Road and adjoining Rookery Crescent Housing Estate. This site was formally part of the large garden to one of the houses.

CHEADLE

Further garages have been erected by tenants on a site provided by the Council. This site now has a total of nine garages erected.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The number of houses and bungalows within the Rural District being erected by private enterprise and now under construction at the end of the year is 208.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

SUBMISSION OF PLANS TO THE BYELAWS AND PLANNING ACT

The number of plans which have been submitted under the Town and Country Planning Act and the Council's Building Byelaws for examination for the year was 1,131.

Each plan was carefully inspected and an individual report made to the Town Planning and Plans Committee. Of the above number, 456 were Planning Applications submitted in accordance with the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Acts 1947/1959 and decisions of each given, following consultations with the Staffordshire County Council Northern Area Planning Department.

The duties in this section of the Department are increasing rapidly, particularly when comparison is made with the figure 10 years ago (1951) when the total number of plans submitted for that year was 503, of which 200 were Planning Applications.

