

[Report 1962] / Medical Officer of Health, Cheadle R.D.C.

Contributors

Cheadle (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1962

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/uqcn7tm4>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Library A104.

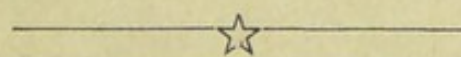


CHEADLE
Rural District Council



ACKD BY
[Signature]

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer
of Health



1962



CHEADLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1962

CONTENTS:

1. INTRODUCTION
2. GENERAL INFORMATION
3. SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT
4. HEALTH STATISTICS
5. PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASE
6. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
7. FOOD AND NUTRITION
8. WATER SUPPLIES
9. DISPOSAL OF WASTES
10. HOUSING
11. CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.
12. SURVEYOR'S REPORT

CHEADLE RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st 1912

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL INFORMATION

SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT

HEALTH STATISTICS

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASE

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

FOOD AND NUTRITION

WATER SUPPLY

DISPOSAL OF WASTE

HOUSING

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

LABORATORY REPORT



*To the Chairman and Members of the Cheadle Rural District
Council*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In preparing this, my thirteenth, annual report to the Cheadle Rural District Council I found that the year 1962 contained little of dramatic news interest.

Infectious diseases, the original reason for being of the Medical Officer of Health, call for no comment apart from the fact that in my absence on holiday an outbreak of dysentery came to light in Cheadle, and after consultation with my unrecognised and unpaid deputy (in this case Dr. Tolland of Kids Grove) the Chief Public Health Inspector instituted a system of visiting, bacteriological sampling and routine advice which proved most effective in control of the outbreak, although somewhat demanding on the department's time.

Expansion of our environment services is detailed in the body of the report.

Perhaps most note-worthy is the fact that the Council increased its staff of Public Health Inspectors from three to four. In my report for 1960 I had pointed out that a staff of only three was not allowing us to discharge our routine statutory obligations as well as I would have wished.

Other events which were new in the year 1962 included the following:—

- (a) The actual purchase of an Industrial Site to assist in the development and expansion of the town of Cheadle.
- (b) The initiation of a long term survey of housing needs and possible "slum clearance" in Cheadle.
- (c) Legislation whereby farmers would either be compelled to pay for the treatment of the "trade effluent" discharged from their cow houses into the Council's sewers, or else use it to advantage by arranging for its application to their own land as fertiliser.
- (d) The decision of the Council to make the passing of a medical examination a condition of acceptance into their sickness benefit scheme.
- (e) The commencement of the battle over the fluoridation of drinking water to prevent dental decay.

The general chapter headings and contents of my report remain as in previous years except that I have in Chapter 5—Prevention and Control of Disease—attempted to see what role the Health Department of a District Council might play in the future.

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

NOVEMBER, 1963.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

Chairman of the Rural District Council—Mr. R. L. Carr.
Vice-Chairman of the Rural District Council—Mr. J. Price.
Clerk of the Council—Mr. H. W. Henson, Barrister at Law.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1962

Chairman: Mr. F. R. Ford

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, F. Bartlett, J. A. 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, 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, F. G. Taylor, P. Tonkinson, W. C. Washburn, R. White, F. Williams, T. H. Willis, S. Worsdale.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT 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.H.I., Public Health Inspector and Food
Inspector.
R. C. DRAKE, M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector and Food
Inspector. (Resigned 31:8:62)
W. D. DAVIS, M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector and Food
Inspector. (Commenced 13:8:62)
A. RYLAND, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector and
Food Inspector. (Commenced 5:11:62)
S. R. CHAPMAN, Clerk.
M. J. PARRY, Clerk.
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.
T. W. EARDLEY-COOKE, Clerk.
R. GRICE, Clerk.
M. REEVES, Shorthand Typist.
C. P. UNDERWOOD, Shorthand Typist. (Resigned 27:10:62.)
J. A. EDWARDS, Shorthand Typist. (Commenced 1:1:62.)
J. MORRIS, Shorthand Typist. (Commenced 12.11.62.)

CIVIL DEFENCE

G. HETHERINGTON, Administrative Assistant.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	60,291
Registrar General's Estimate of Population	40,130
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book	11,887
Rateable Value	£342,137 0 0.
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,249 16 2.25

3. SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT

GENERAL

The level of prosperity and employment showed no obvious changes and remained satisfactory.

INDUSTRY

The year saw the dismantling of the Copper Works at Oakamoor, a major event perhaps to some dwellers in that village, but it also saw the expansion of the Cement Works at Waterhouses.

The year also saw the first step by the Council to secure "new industry for Cheadle" in an application to the Ministry to purchase 8.3 acres of land at Brookhouses as an Industrial Site for any firm which might wish to come into the District.

COMMUNICATIONS

The passenger rail service from Cheadle to Cresswell and the outside world was withdrawn without objection by the Council, but this lost convenience was perhaps more than made good by the building of a very fine bus station off the Ashbourne Road in Cheadle.

HOMES FOR THE AGED

After consultation with the Council the County Council agreed to the provision of an Old Persons Home in Well Street, Cheadle, to be built in the financial year 1963-64. This will more than meet the needs of Cheadle residents who in the past have had to go to Leek or Stone if they wished for this type of accomodation.

SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

In my report for 1958 I wrote of a proposed Grammar School at Cheadle and the advantages it would bring. In 1962 this school admitted its first pupils, and though the school has not yet built up its traditions it would appear to be one in which the young people attending will have every incentive to give of their best.

PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

No action was taken under the National Assistance Acts during the year in the way of compulsory removal from their homes of persons in need of care.

These statistics are, as in previous years, as called for by the Ministry of Health.

Table I comprises statistics supplied by the Registrar General and various birth and death rates based thereon.

Table II lists deaths from certain specified causes.

Table III, shown later in the report, lists the numbers, sex and age incidence of cases of notifiable disease. The collection of these statistics for a County District is expensive and their value to the M.O.H. of a County District is much less than it used to be. At one time they would have given information of real local health hazards in environment or occupation, now they do little more than reflect a national trend.

TABLE I

<i>Population of Rural District</i> (Mid Year estimate) ...	40,130
<i>Live Births</i>	
Number—337 males, 323 females ...	660
*Rate per 1,000 population ...	16.9
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	3.6
<i>Stillbirths</i>	
Number ...	17
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ...	25.2
<i>Total Live and Stillbirths</i> ...	677
<i>Infant Deaths</i> (under 1 year) ...	13
<i>Infant Mortality Rates.</i>	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ...	19.6
Legitimate infant death per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	20.5
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ...	9.2
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) ...	7.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ...	32.2
<i>Maternal Mortality</i> (including abortion)	
Number of deaths ...	nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ...	nil
<i>Deaths at all ages</i> 229 males and 276 females ...	505
*Death rate per 1,000 of population ...	13.8
*Registrar General's Comparability Factor used in estimation of this rate — Births 1. Deaths 1.02.	

Comment on Table I.

- (a) The trend of increasing population continues. In the past six years it has risen from 35,110 to 40,130 i.e. by 5,020. But over this same period the excess of births over deaths has only been 808. The main increase has been due to immigration.
- (b) For only the second time since 1946 there has been a drop in the number of births, from 717 to 677.
- (c) The total deaths have increased considerably from 464 to 505. Table II shows a noteworthy increase of deaths from heart disease, 194 deaths as against 129 in the previous year.

TABLE II.

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC DISEASES

	MALE	FEMALE
Respiratory tuberculosis	1	0
Other forms of tuberculosis	0	1
Cancer of stomach	3	4
Cancer of lung	5	2
Cancer of uterus	0	3
Cancer of breast	0	10
Leukaemia	2	2
Diabetes	0	3
Strokes, etc.	27	39
Coronary heart disease and angina	51	29
Other heart disease	40	74
Influenza	3	3
Pneumonia	12	14
Bronchitis	10	12
Other respiratory diseases	8	2
Ulcer of stomach, etc.	3	3
Nephritis	0	2
Disease of Prostate	3	0
Congenital malformations	2	4
Motor accidents	4	2
All other accidents	4	5
Suicide	1	1

Comment on Table II.

It is tempting to ascribe the low figure for death from cancer of the lung to the effects of propaganda against smoking and the increased use of filter tips, but I doubt whether our figures are of statistical significance.

In past years the figures for lung cancer deaths have been 7, 26, 14, 12, 23, 17 and 9.

5. PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASE

REFLECTION ON THE WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

About 100 years ago the Public Health Department came into being in order to make enquiry into the causes of certain diseases and advise measures which might prevent them.

The diseases were those due to bad sanitation, faulty hygiene, poor diet and infection, although at the time the importance of these factors had not been established.

Over the years the Public Health Department's team gradually succeeded in determining the causes responsible for environmental and epidemic disease, suggested means of preventing or minimising them, and persuaded Council and public that expenditure of money on certain lines would give a return in better health for the community.

Nowadays these diseases no longer have the same importance and the Public Health Department of a District Council at least is no longer a team of pioneers and research workers but is largely an organisation for the administration of a machine which is to be kept moving on well defined lines.

From time to time new statutory obligations on the District Council are passed to its Health Department some of which, such as the licensing of a Pet Shop, have little bearing on the community's health.

In the Cheadle Rural District it had seemed that our Public Health Inspector's Staff was insufficient to cope with this routine work but during the year the Council authorised the appointment of a fourth Inspector which should enable the routine obligations to be discharged much more satisfactorily in the future.

Having got so far I must point out that besides these statutory obligations the original obligation of "enquiring into the cause of diseases and suggesting measures which might prevent them" is still on the books and, although the environmental and infectious diseases are no longer a big problem, there are other diseases where enquiry might suggest a means of prevention.

Coronary thrombosis, bronchitis, cancer, and mental illness are now of increasing importance and field study of such diseases might well point the way to their prevention. It was field studies which found a means of prevention of small-pox years before the laboratories developed the science of bacteriology, and it was field studies which found a means of preventing scurvy years before the chemists had discovered the existence of vitamins.

It might be thought that such field studies should be left to more central direction, by the various ministries, university research departments, Regional Hospital Boards, the County Council.

But epidemiological research calls for team work, and the District Councils have in their Medical Officers, Public Health Inspectors and clerical staff teams of field workers with local knowledge which might well be better employed in new fields than in old ones.

The District Council's Health Department does, of course, already help in field research initiated by others — apart from the obligatory provision of information to the Registrar General — we have accepted the responsibilities of giving information of cancer deaths to the Regional Hospital Board, of poliomyelitis to the Public Health Laboratory service, of certain deaths among coal miners to the National Coal Board's medical service, all of which may demand local enquiry and field work. But we have not attempted to initiate any research locally.

Chronic bronchitis is a disease which causes invalidism and perhaps premature death. Coal mining, quarry working and pottery working are all occupations which we know might aggravate this disease, and are all occupations of importance in our community. But I would feel quite unable to advise the mother of a child subject to bronchitis whether he should become a miner, a quarry worker, or a potter with least risk to his health.

If we were to devote some of the Health Department's time to enquiries on such matters it might reveal information of value to ourselves and others and prove to have been money well spent. On the other hand we might discover nothing of value, which is the common lot of most research, whether in laboratory or in the field.

FLUORIDATION OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES

Towards the end of the year the Council passed a resolution "favouring the fluoridation of water supplies." Members had been given a memorandum on the value of fluoridation in preventing dental disease, the history of fluoridation trials throughout the world and the opposition to such schemes, and the opinions of informed, scientific and disinterested bodies on the safety of fluoridation.

In debate those "against" were, as usual, much more forthcoming than those "for".

In reaching a personal decision I think the average individual may fail to appreciate two things.

First he may fail to appreciate how expensive dental treatment is, and how much dental disease can cause ill health.

Secondly, he may fail to appreciate how much thought, research, and weighing up of evidence went on before fluoridation of water supplies received the advocacy of the Ministry.

The amount of evidence and information on this question is so colossal, and the possibilities of prevention of disease by fluoridation are so great that it is well nigh impossible to cover all the pros and cons by way of debate — time would not allow it.

Our opinion on the value and safety and need of fluoridation of water must be based on the opinion of others rather than our own weighing up of all the mass of evidence which has been available to the Ministry. I would feel happier if I could believe that those who are against fluoridation could give chapter and verse for the views they echo.

In spite of the Council's resolution I think there is still much opposition to be overcome and much education of the community required before we eventually see the adoption of this most valuable step to better health.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The year was notable not for the occurrence of disease but for its absence. We had no notifications at all of Whooping cough — which means we must have had very few cases! We had no notifications of Food Poisoning which is encouraging.

Such infectious diseases as we had are set out in Table III.

I have already referred to the part played by your Public Health Inspectors in curtailing the out-break of dysentery — I feel sure it was their personal advice which resulted in many symptomless carriers going to their doctors for treatment to rid themselves of the infection. The follow up of notifications was extremely thorough.

TABLE III

	Scarlet Fever		Measles (excluding rubella) Dysentery			
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Numbers originally notified (all ages)	3	2	34	50	21	30
Final numbers after correction						
Under 1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....
2	.....	1	4	7	.....	2
3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	6	6	1	1
5—9	2	.....	15	22	4	7
10—14	1	1	3	2	9	7
15—24	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
25 and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	11
Age unknown	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total (all ages)	3	2	34	50	21	30
Acute Pneumonia						
	M	F				
Numbers originally notified	3	5				
Final numbers after correction						
Ages—						
Under 5	.....	1				
5—14	.....	1				
15—44	1	1				
45—64	.....	1				
65 and over	2	1				
Age unknown	.....	.....		
Total (all ages)	3	5				
TUBERCULOSIS						
	Respiratory		Meninges C.N.S.		Others	
Numbers originally notified (all ages)	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Final numbers after correction						
Under 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5—14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15—24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
25—44	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
45—64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65 and over	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Age unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total (all ages)	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1

No Cases Notified of the following diseases

Whooping Cough	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas
Poliomyelitis	Puerperal pyrexia	Smallpox
Diphtheria	Encephalitis	Enteric
Ophthalmia	Anthrax	Paratyphoid
	Meningococcal infection	

IMMUNISATIONS AND VACCINATIONS, 1962

<i>Diphtheria</i>	Primary immunisations	450
	Reinforcements	109
<i>Whooping cough</i>	Primary immunisations	357
	Reinforcements	18
<i>Smallpox</i>	Primary vaccinations	
	under 1 year	308
	1 — 2 years	92
	Primary and re-vaccination	
	over 2 years	999

The large number of smallpox vaccinations followed the outbreak due to the importation of the disease into South Wales.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF COUNCIL EMPLOYEES

The number of persons examined during the year was thirty seven. In time these examinations will perhaps tend to serve as a means of assessing factors which may be of value to the community as a whole. At present they are of value both to the Council and to the employees.

6. GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES

In my report for 1956 I informed the Council of the general arrangements for provision of Health Services under the National Health Service Act, and of the local facilities available.

I pointed out that responsibility for these fell on the Regional Hospital Board, the County Council, and the Executive Councils and that it was not proper for me in this report to make any criticism in detail of the working of the Health Service under the administration of these bodies. On the other hand it was the duty of a District Medical Officer of Health to advise his Council on "all matters affecting the health of the Community" and these must include the adequacy of the health services provided.

Since 1956 the general facilities available have changed but little, although their quality may have improved.

The main change has been in orientation of thinking towards the viewpoint that the mentally ill can in many cases be better treated at home than in hospital. This will call for shorter stays in hospital and a greater measure of care in the community. I have heard no criticism locally of the effects of this change of policy, probably because it is being put into practice slowly and wisely.

A second big change is that there is being developed a specialist service, based on the hospitals, for the medical care of the aged. Here I personally have seen greater changes. At one time it is true to say that the doctor in charge of an old persons' hospital accepted that an "admission" would remain in hospital until he died and was concerned in keeping the costs per patient per day low. Now I think that the doctors at hospitals for our own old people are more concerned with getting them back to their homes where they are happier. By home visiting and by requests to the local health authority for reports on their patients' home conditions they are learning what difficulties may exist for each individual patient on his discharge from hospital. The aged living at home have to meet both social and medical difficulties in their lives, and I am glad to say that I am sure the doctors at the hospitals realise this. Day treatment and out-patient facilities have been provided.

Apart from these new developments the only changes in the provision of health services locally have been due to difficulties in obtaining staff.

Shortage of dentists was again under consideration by the Council during the year. The County Chiropody Service introduced in 1960 had to be temporarily suspended locally due to lack of staff. Shortage of nursing staff, especially of trained Health Visitors, resulted in parts of the district having to go without the nursing services which would have been desirable. These are all national problems and I do not think that local administration can in any way be held to blame.

7. FOOD AND NUTRITION

NUTRITION

It is as long ago as 1957 since I last made any comment at length on nutrition, eating habits, and adequacy and economy of diets. That comment still holds good in that an adequate diet is available and taken by almost everyone, and we have no malnutrition problems in the District, except for the few elderly people who, living alone and independently, do not make the effort to get a properly varied diet.

FOOD INSPECTION AND FOOD PREMISES

Again, as in recent years, inspection of meat at the slaughterhouses and inspection of the slaughterhouses themselves has been extremely thorough and again, owing to inadequacy of staff, which I hope has been corrected, the inspection of food premises has been far from what is desirable.

SAFETY AND CLEANLINESS OF MILK

For the third consecutive year no tuberculosis has been found from milk sampling. Tests for general cleanliness show a further improvement in that now less than 1% of samples are unsatisfactory.

8. WATER SUPPLIES

ADEQUACY OF WATER SUPPLIES

Water supplies throughout the district as a whole remained adequate. As a measure to combat the poor pressures at Hollington top level, referred to in my report for 1961, a storage reserve tank was erected. With a view to meeting future demands the Council sought the Ministry's permission to extend the Rangemoor Reservoir and to sink a test bore-hole at Ramsor. The Council also agreed to a request from the Waterhouses Parish Council that the Caudon Lowe storage reservoir should be covered over and decided that a second storage reservoir was desirable here but action should await the results of trial of the New Ramsor bore-hole.

PURITY OF WATER SUPPLIES

Chemical and bacteriological testing of our public supplies showed these to be satisfactory.

A table giving details is shown.

RE-GROUPING OF WATER UNDERTAKINGS

The District Council agreed with the neighbouring councils of Leek and Uttoxeter that independent specialist advice should be sought on the financial aspects of forming a joint North East Staffordshire Water Board and of alternative schemes for combining with the Potteries Water Board and the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

In the meantime the Council were able to offer a supply of 5,000 gallons a day to a few Leek Rural District properties which could not otherwise be economically provided for.

FLUORIDATION OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES

Although by resolution the Council declared itself to favour fluoridation of drinking water supplies in principle the stage was not reached of going into the technicalities of this.

Comment on this important matter has been made in the Section "Prevention of Disease" rather than the Section "Water Supplies."

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER

	Blackbank	Cauldon	Cheadle	Ganderwell	Teanford	Wallmyres	Staffs. Potteries Water Board
p.H. Value	6.7	5.9	6.9	6.3	7.1	6.9	7.2
Total solids dried at 212°F	17.0	13.0	37.0	14.5	28.0	25.0	26.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	.0016
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	.0008
Nitric Nitrogen	.3	.05	2.22	.05	.5	.35	.25
Chlorine	1.9	1.2	2.5	1.45	2.9	1.8	2.1
Oxygen absorbed in 4hrs at 80° F.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	.004	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 contamination	Nil	.02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION — WATER SAMPLES, 1960.

	Blackbank	Cauldon	Cheadle	Ganderwell	Teanford	Staffs Potteries Water Board	Wallmyres
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

During the year sewerage and sewage disposal schemes were put to the County Council and Ministry for 30 existing properties and 50 possible additional ones at Cauldon Low and for 19 properties at Hazles and Hazles Cross. Tenders were accepted for the Alton Sewerage Scheme. Plans were agreed for prevention of surcharging of the Caverswall Road sewer at Weston Coyney by the construction of a duplicate sewer. Tenders were invited for the machinery for the Froghall Sewage Disposal Works.

These and other matters receive comment in the Surveyor's Report in Section 12.

"TRADE EFFLUENT" FROM FARMS

The Council decided to adopt the permissive power of making a charge for treatment of farm effluent discharged into public sewers. This applies to farms already discharging into the sewers as well as those which may do so in the future. The charge is based on the stock which the farm holds and is at a rate determined by the Government and not the Council.

Where a farm has no natural means of drainage on to its own land there is an alternative to using the Council's sewer in providing tanks and pumping the contents on to higher land. This, as stated in the introduction, shows a return in the effluents fertilising value.

SMOKE AND DUST NUISANCE

A temporary excessive emission of dust from the Earles Cement Works at Waterhouses was reported to the Council by the firm itself and the firm immediately took steps to minimise this nuisance.

Less satisfactory is that dust nuisance, near the Wardlow Limestone Ltd. quarry, referred to in my report for 1961, continued throughout the year and it was not until the end of the year that a meeting between the management of the firm and officials of the Council resulted in plans which should, in the fullness of time, minimise this nuisance. The nature of these works is such that the nuisance may NOT be eliminated entirely.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Comment is contained in the Surveyor's Report.

In recent years my report has dealt quite extensively with housing needs and local and national policy for meeting them, so no explanation or comment is offered on the table below which shows the rate of progress in various directions both in 1962 and the preceding years.

	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
1. Population of District ..	40,130	38,660	37,760	36,790	36,290	35,840	35,110
2. Number of inhabited houses	11,887	11,109	10,702	10,446	10,288	10,131	9,861
3. Total built during year..	329	517	435	276	198	190	204
4. Number built by Council	8	50	18	2	4	27	47
5. Number built by private enterprise	321	467	417	274	194	163	157
6. Number of improvement grants made	53	80	77	42	36	34	25
7. Number of houses repaired following action by Health Department under Public Health Acts	129	157	203	143	83	....	....
8. Number of grants for closet conversion	79	117	45	63	67	95	....
9. Number of unfit properties dealt with by Demolition Order, Closing Order or Undertaking	23	19	49	44	18	7	20

SLUM CLEARANCE

In 1955 the Ministry of Housing and Local Government were informed that there were in the Cheadle Rural District 284 houses which might be regarded as slum clearance property to be dealt with over a period of six or seven years.

In 1956 the Council adopted a policy of building only for slum clearance purposes. At that time it had in hand or under negotiation sufficient land for 217 houses.

At the end of 1962 (i.e. after seven years) the Council had built 156 houses and 180 houses had been dealt with as "unfit properties."

In the course of the year the Ministry of Housing and Local Government pointed out that the Council were behind their target in building for "slum clearance" and this was indeed true.

But over the whole District it is not discreditable to find that our proportion of houses deemed unfit is only about one in a hundred and twenty and, although slum clearance and building in some parishes is awaiting the provision of sewerage schemes, it should not be difficult to catch up with our "slum clearance programme" in a very short time.

GROUPED DWELLINGS FOR THE INFIRM

During the year tenders were accepted for the first group of dwellings for those in need of special facilities or supervision which is to be built at Forsbrook.

My report for 1961 touched on this scheme.

THE CHEADLE RESIDENTIAL CARAVAN SITE

The Council were again by force of circumstances led to a change of policy as to a residential caravan site.

In 1960 the Council felt that although caravan dwelling implied acceptance of a low standard of housing it could not be avoided and it was better to have caravans grouped and with good facilities rather than isolated.

In 1961, following experiences with undesirable caravan site tenants, the Council decided to take on no new tenants on their site.

In 1962 the difficulties of individual caravan dwellers without a proper site led the Council to approve in principle a scheme of development which would offer the best possible facilities to caravan dwellers on this site and which would allow for its extension.

GUARANTEES TO BUILDING SOCIETIES

No mention has previously been made in my annual reports to the fact that the Council in recent years has offered considerable help to individuals wishing to purchase their own houses by acting as guarantors to Building Societies for the initial deposit required.

In 1962 such help was extended to 87 persons.

11. REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

I have pleasure in submitting my Report for the year ending 1962.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

REPAIR OF HOUSES

129 houses have been repaired, 76 as a result of informal action and 53 as a result of formal action. It has been found necessary to take action in the Magistrates Court to bring about repairs to one property. The action was successful and a Nuisance Order made.

RENT ACT, 1957

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

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 HOUSING ACT, 1959.

HOUSING ACT, 1961.

DISCRETIONARY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

51 Applications have been received for Discretionary Improvement Grants, and 42 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 42 approved amounted to £9,628, an average of £229/5/0d. per property.

STANDARD GRANTS

The number of applications received for Standard Grants was 12, 11 were approved and 1 was deferred for further consideration. Grants were paid on 15 completed properties, the grants amounting to £1,707, an average grant for each property of £113/16/0d.

It will, therefore, be seen that the total number of grants approved this year is 53, a decrease on last year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 — SECTION 47

I include under this section numerous works of re-drainage, provision of sink waste drainage and the replacement of privies by waterclosets.

Details of work carried out under Contract are listed:

8—14 RIVERSIDE ROAD, TEAN

This work included new length of sewer, connection of sink waste drainage and replacement of privies by waterclosets.

Total cost	£210	8s.	9d.
Total borne by Council	£161	14s.	6d.
Average cost of privy replacement	£32	16s.	0d.

20, 22 & 24 UTTOXETER ROAD, TEAN

This work included main drainage and replacement of privies by waterclosets.

Total cost	£146	3s.	6d.
Total cost borne by Council	£112	9s.	9d.
Average cost of privy replacement	£33	13s.	9d.

1—15 THE ISLAND, TEAN

This work included main drainage to replace existing drainage and replacement of privies by waterclosets.

Total cost	£345	11s.	0d.
Total cost borne by Council	£281	2s.	5d.
Average cost of privy replacement	£25	15s.	5d.

BANK HOUSE AND BANK HOUSE COTTAGE AND HAYBRIDGE LODGE, TEAN

This work included new sewer and drainage.

Total cost	£210	17s.	0d.
-------------------	------	------	-----

1—8 MAJORS BARN, CHEADLE

This work included redrainage and connection to sewer, replacement of privies by waterclosets and new sink waste drainage.

Total cost	£366	5s.	7d.
Total cost borne by Council	£236	11s.	8d.
Average cost of privy replacement	£28	11s.	5d.

39—45 HIGH STREET, TEAN

This work included redrainage and replacement of privies by waterclosets.

Total cost	£392	5s.	6d.
Total cost borne by Council	£323	11s.	9d.
Average cost of privy replacement	£45	15	0d.

7 PROPERTIES, HIGH STREET, IPSTONES

This work included redrainage and new sewer, together with replacement of two privies by waterclosets.

Total cost	£325	16s.	2d.
Total cost borne by Council	£301	19s.	5d.
Average cost of privy replacement	£23	16s.	9d.

SEWER EXTENSION, TEANFORD

40 yards of 4" drain together with Manhole.

Total cost to Council £114 3s. 9d.

In addition to the privy replacements included in the Contracts, 37 have been carried out privately at a total cost of £1,504, and average of £40/13s./0d. per property, and a half cost grant has been made by the Council in all cases.

HOUSING ACT, 1957 — 1961.

Demolition Orders have been made in respect of 17 houses, Closing Orders in respect of 4 houses and Undertakings accepted in respect of 2 houses.

The properties affected are listed:

Demolition Orders

Fairfield, The Wood, Meir.

The Waste, Rownall, Wetley Rocks.

Freehay Cottage, near Cheadle.

1, 3 and 5 Bull's Yard, Tean.

2 properties known as Roebuck Cottages, Tean.

2 and 4 The Island, Tean

2 Cottages, Teanford Lane.

Turner's Pasture, Cheadle

4 Cottages, Almshouses, Cookshill, Caverswall.

Closing Orders

Rectory Cottages, Draycott.

Lady Green Cottage, Cheddleton.

51 Prince George Street, Cheadle.

3 Stone Cottages, Armshead.

Undertakings accepted

Brook Farm, Draycott Road, Tean.

Wood's Tenement, Draycott Old Road, Forsbrook.

Only 6 new bungalows have been built by the Council and occupied this year. The tenants of the houses on which Orders have been made have been rehoused in these bungalows or in existing houses which have become available for letting. Progress on slum clearance building has been disappointing.

I reported to the Committee that numerous enquiries were being received concerning the possible future life of older type properties in the area. It was felt by the Committee that Cheadle ought to be surveyed in order that the people making enquiries could be informed that it was considered by the Council that a house might be dealt with under slum clearance procedure within a stated number of years.

The sub-Committee accompanied me on an inspection of houses in Cheadle and it was decided to phase the future

programme into three phases, that is houses which it was considered would be dealt with in 5 years, 10 years and 15 years. 36 houses were placed in Phase I, 30 in Phase II and 22 in Phase III. This was a most helpful decision and intended purchasers of houses are now aware whether the house in which they are interested might be dealt with as unfit, and the period for which it is considered the house will last.

REHOUSING

During the year 37 houses were let, of these 6 were new bungalows and 31 were "relets." This is a considerable reduction on last year's figures when 78 houses were let.

More lodger applications have been agreed than were agreed last year and I should say that a continuing increase in the number of applications to take lodgers can be expected.

Number of houses occupied during the year	37
Number of persons rehoused	120
Number of persons housed per dwelling	3.2
Number of lodger applications reported on	48
Number of house exchange applications	7
Number of houses relet during the year	31
Number of garages relet	6
Number of tenancy transfers	12

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

There are 16 Slaughterhouses in operation in the District. All have been inspected by a Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and, although minor defects were found to exist, in general the Slaughterhouses have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

If I might express a personal view on the inspection of Slaughterhouses by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Veterinary Officers I feel that the responsible Public Health Inspector will know when routine maintenance work is required at a Slaughterhouse and does not need to have this pointed out to him, and when it is found that a Slaughterhouse wall requires painting, two or perhaps three visits by two Officers appears to me to be a waste of time. This is not to say that I do not consider that there is scope for co-operation between the Public Health Inspector of a District and a Veterinary Officer of the Ministry. I believe that there is scope for consultation between the two Officers on meat inspection so that the Inspector in the field can call upon the Veterinary Officer for expert advice should he need it, just as a G.P. Doctor can refer a case to a Consultant.

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	1737	705	1830	11796	2405
Number Inspected	1737	705	1830	11796	2405

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS.

Whole Carcases condemned	1	—	11	11	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemn- ed.	195	276	2	836	170
Percentage affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis or Cystercercosis.	11.2	39.1	0.7	7.3	11.4

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY

Whole Carcases condemned	4	—	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemn- ed.	1	1	—	—	47
Percentage infected with Tuberculosis	0.06	0.14	0.05	—	1.95

CYSTICERCOSIS

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemn- ed.	20	10	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	—	2	—	—	—
Generalised Cysticercosis and Carcases totally con- demned.	—	—	—	—	—

One interesting item was experienced during the year when congenital tuberculosis was found in a bull calf. I immediately notified the Divisional Veterinary Officer of this discovery and received from him, in due course, a letter of thanks for the information which had enabled the Animal Health Division of the Ministry to trace the infected dam of the calf. This finding of tuberculosis in a calf is, in my experience, an extremely rare matter.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Only three complaints were made concerning unfit food during the year.

One was a dirty milk bottle containing milk from a local Dairy submitted to the Council by the Town Clerk of Wolverhampton, two was a local occurrence in which complaint was made of foreign matter in a bottle of orangeade, and the other a complaint concerning a mouldy meat pie.

The question of the dirty milk bottle was taken up with the Dairy concerned. No Statutory Action was taken as it was considered by the Council that every effort was being made by this large Dairy to ensure hygienic conditions of bottling of milk.

The bottle of orangeade was submitted to the Laboratory and the foreign matter was a mould growth at the base of the bottle. Again Statutory Action was not taken, but a serious warning given to the Manufacturer concerned.

In the case of the meat pie, this was purchased by a resident of the District in a market at Derby. It would appear that the matter was referred to the Public Health Committee of the County Borough of Derby and, after much discussion and careful weighing of the facts, it was decided to issue a strong caution to the person selling the meat pie.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 — SECTION 16

Ice Cream Licences issued during 1962 were 5.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

43 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	58
Samples proved to be infected	0
Samples tested for general cleanliness	506
Samples found to be not satisfactory	4

PETROLEUM CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1958

Number of petrol licences issued	83
Number of Carbide licences issued	0
Number of inspections	31

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 CINEMATOGGRAPH 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 years 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.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Number on Register	124
Number using Mechanical Power	70
Number of Inspections	10

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	70	5	..	..
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises) .. . . .	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	124	10	..	..

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	1	1	1	..	..
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	2	2	..	..
(c) not separate for sexes..	..	..	..	..	..
Ineffective drainage of floors	..	..	..	..	..
Other offences against the Act (not including off- ences relating to out- work) .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3	3	3	..	..

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	28	10,860	628	860
No. of Properties inspected as a result of notification	—	80	4	19
No. of such properties found to be infested by—				
Common rat ... Major	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	71	2	19
House Mouse ... Major	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	5	3	1
No. of Properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	28	614	30	105
No. of such properties found to be infested by—				
Common rat ... Major	—	—	—	—
Minor	25	253	25	—
House mouse ... Major	—	—	—	—
Minor	4	—	8	—
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	92	694	94	124
No. of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	28	423	34	21
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	92	423	94	35
No. of "Block" control schemes carried out ...	32 covering 334 properties			
Number of Contracts ...	32			
Amount of Contracts ...	£169 10s. 0d.			
Number of properties treated (chargeable) ..	23			
Amount of Charge	£42 10s. 0d.			

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	235	36	24	51
Food Premises	106	30	—	26
Food Inspection	1937	—	—	—
Ice Cream Premises	4	—	—	—
Housing Act 1957	250	4	19	23
House Purchase and Housing Act	336	—	—	—
Housing Applications	541	—	—	—
Rent Act 1957	24	—	1	1
Slaughterhouses	79	20	—	20
Public Health Act 1936. Sec. 47	190	40	29	63
Drainage	571	—	29	29
Shops Act	53	4	—	4
Factories and Workshops	10	3	—	3
Water Supplies	8	—	—	—
Water Samples	78	—	—	—
Water Connections	1	—	—	—
Petroleum Regulations	31	3	—	3
Clean Air Act	36	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	8	1	—	1
Infectious Diseases	477	—	—	—
Re-visits of Complaints	148	—	—	—
Interviews and other visits	644	—	—	—
Theatre Act	9	1	—	1
TOTAL	5,776	142	102	225

CONCLUSION

It will be seen that there has been a change of Staff during the year. We lost the services of Mr. R. C. Drake on the 31st August, and Mr. W. D. Davis started duty on 13th August.

I reported to the Committee in March on the amount of work having to be undertaken by the Staff of my department, and after carefully considering the report the Council decided to increase the establishment of the Department to three additional Inspectors. As will be seen from the above, very shortly after deciding to increase the Staff one Inspector left and a new Inspector was appointed in August, and the third Inspector, Mr. A. Ryland, was appointed in November. These continuing changes in Staff tend to hold back the work of the Department as a new Inspector does not become useful to his full capacity for at least twelve months. Furthermore, work commenced by one Inspector has to be carried on by the succeeding Inspector, and this is not always easy.

Amongst the many functions carried out by my Department are those dealing with the storage of petroleum, letting of garages, changes of tenancies of houses, changes of tenancies of garages, transfers of tenancies, lodgers, and house exchanges. It was decided, both by the Clerk of the Council, Mr. H. W. Henson, and myself, that there ought to be a set procedure for dealing with all these matters and that responsibility ought to be placed with one Department or another. For example, petroleum licences have, in the past, been issued by the Finance Department, inspections of petroleum installations have been carried out by my Department. The position arose that a licence could be issued for an installation and no inspection be carried out in order to ensure that condition warranted the issue of a licence. A full discussion on these matters took place and it was agreed that my Department deal with all petroleum licensing from the issue of licences to the inspection of premises.

The other matters mentioned above were also discussed fully and a set procedure decided upon, placing the responsibility on my Department for dealing with these matters. Although during the year 1962 little experience was had of the working of the new system I feel it proper to remark that since this discussion and the acceptance of the principles by the Council a tidier administration has been brought about.

R. COMLEY

Chief Public Health Inspector.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S CONTRIBUTION FOR THE
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1962.

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

The amount of water pumped from the 1st January,
1962 to the 31st December, 1962 :

180,380,000 gallons

which gives an average daily consumption of 494,182
gallons.

TEAN WATER SUPPLY — TEANFORD PUMPING STATION :

The amount of water pumped from the 1st January,
1962 to the 31st December, 1962 :

37, 806,000 gallons

which gives an average daily consumption of 103,578
gallons.

HOLLINGTON WATER SCHEME — TEANFORD PUMPING STATION :

The amount of water pumped from the 1st January,
1962 to the 31st December, 1962 :

59,250,000 gallons

which gives an average daily consumption of 162,329
gallons.

CAULDON LOW WATER SUPPLY :

The amount of water pumped from the 1st January,
1962 to the 31st December, 1962 :

35,841,000 gallons

which gives an average daily consumption of 98,194
gallons.

FOXT AND IPSTONES SUPPLY — BLACK BANK PUMPING STATION :

The amount of water pumped from the 1st January,
1962 to the 31st December, 1962 :

16,779,000 gallons

which gives an average daily consumption of 45,970
gallons.

WATER SCHEMES

WATER MAIN EXTENSION. FOXT TO WHISTON

A new 4" dia. water main has been laid between the
existing 5" dia. water main at Gorstycroft, Foxt and the
existing 3" dia. water main at Archbury, Whiston. This main
now supplies five farms and a private dwelling in Shaw-wall
Lane. This main extension provides for an interconnection
between the Cauldon Low Scheme and the Bottomhouses
Water Scheme so that in times of emergency the Cauldon Low
Scheme can be supplemented from the Bottomhouses Scheme.
The length of 4" dia. water main being 2090 lineal yards.

FROGHALL TO HERMITAGE FARM WATER MAIN EXTENSION.

Following the request from the owners of Hermitage Farm, a scheme has been prepared to extend the water main from Froghall for a distance of approximately 350 yards towards Ipstones. This water main will serve one farm and enable the replacement of services to one cafe and three private dwellings which are in a very poor condition. It is anticipated that work will commence on the water main in early 1963.

WATER MAIN EXTENSION, BACK LANE, LOWER TEAN.

A 3" dia. water main has been extended to Back Lane, Lower Tean to enable three properties to have water closets in place of privy pails and the provision of bathrooms.

Previously water was obtained from a well fitted with a hand pump. This follows as a result of the sewerage scheme which was completed in 1961. The length of water main being 267 lineal yards.

WATER MAIN EXTENSION, WASTEWOOD AND LEAFIELDS EAST OPENCAST COAL SITE.

A 3" da. water main has been laid to Wastewood and Leafields Opencast Coal Site to supply troughs in the fields worked by the National Coal Board. The cost of this water main being borne by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

COUNSLOW RESERVOIR.

A scheme is being prepared for a new 200,000 gallon capacity service reservoir which will increase the storage capacity for the Hollington Water Scheme to 1½ days supply. The storage capacity of the existing reservoir, 50,000 gallons, is insufficient to supply the Hollington Scheme if a burst occurred on the Rising Main or breakdown of the pumping machinery.

RAMSOR BOREHOLE.

Approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government has been received for a new borehole at Ramsor. If successful this new supply will supplement the Cauldon Low Water Scheme.

WATER MAIN EXTENSIONS — HOUSING ESTATE DEVELOPMENT.

A number of small water main extensions have been provided in various parts of the Rural District where housing development is being carried out by private enterprise.

These are situate as follows:

Valley Road Estate, Weston Coyney.

Draycott Road, Tean.

Oswald Avenue, Weston Coyney.

Dandillion Avenue.

Huntley Close, Cheadle.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES

ALTON SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEME.

Construction has commenced on the above Scheme which will provide for the laying of 4735 lineal yards of sewers and manholes together with three Sewage Pumping Stations and a Sewage Purification Works designed to treat the sewage from a future population of 1300 persons, the existing population being 1021 persons.

The Contract is 50% complete and it is anticipated that the works will be in operation early in 1964.

FROGHALL SEWAGE WORKS

Ministry approval has been received for a new Sewage Purification Works to treat the sewage from the residential properties in the Kingsley Holt and Froghall areas together with the domestic sewage from Messrs. Bolton and Sons Ltd., Froghall Works, the existing Sewage Purification Works being overloaded.

Tenders will be invited early in 1963 for the construction of these works.

ASH BANK SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEME.

A scheme is being prepared for a new sewage disposal works at Ash Bank. This new works will treat the sewage from the elevated area above Ash Hall, the remaining area below to be drained into the sewers of the City of Stoke-on-Trent and the Purification Works at Hanley. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government considered that the Brookhouses Sewage Disposal Works should be abandoned.

PROVISION OF A CAR PARK, CHEADLE.

Work has been completed on the car park at the rear of properties fronting on to the south side of High Street. The entrances to the car park are via High Street and Chapel Street and a single exit via Chapel Street.

The provision of this car park will alleviate congestion which occurred in High Street due to vehicles parking. The "No Parking" order can then be effectively enforced.

CAR PARK AT COUNCIL DEPOT, ALLEN STREET, CHEADLE.

A car park has been constructed at the Depot to provide parking facilities for the Council's manual employees who travel to work by their own transport. This parking will ensure that only authorised vehicles are allowed into the Depot Yard, the private vehicles being restricted to the Car Park.

HOUSEHOLD REFUSE COLLECTION.

A direct labour refuse collection is in operation for the whole of the District, this is a weekly service in all but the isolated premises where a fortnightly collection is in operation.

During this year a new covered refuse vehicle has been purchased to bring the total of refuse vehicles in operation to 11. Three nightsoil tank vehicles are also used in the collection of nightsoil where sewerage schemes are not yet available.

Two open lorries are used for general duties but also assist in conveying sand to the refuse disposal tips where controlled tipping is operated.

'BUS SHELTERS.

During this year 8 'bus shelters have been erected and these have been sited as follows:—

- 1...Cellarhead (Timber)
- 1...Godley Brook, Dilhorne (Timber)
- 1...Kingsley (Concrete)
- 1...Kingsley Moor (Timber)
- 1...Waterhouses (Stone)
- 1...Winkhill (Stone.)
- 2...Wetley Rocks (Timber)

The total number of 'bus shelters erected throughout the Rural District is 75 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	8
by Private Enterprise	321
Total	329

WESTON COYNEY.

The Council have completed the pair of shops and flats at Kingsway and these are now tenanted.

Six bungalows have been erected at The Moat and these are now tenanted by aged persons.

BLYTHE BRIDGE.

The preliminary street works and services have been provided on 4.1 acres adjoining the existing housing site at Bridgwood Road, Blythe Mount and the erection of dwellings on the site has commenced.

A contract for 12 houses and 6-two bedroom type bungalows is now under construction.

In addition, a start has been made on the contract for 16 one bedroom type bungalows by Messrs. Gregory Housing Company Limited. These are required for aged persons under warden supervision.

ALTON.

The building of a pair of bungalows has commenced at Castle Hill, Alton.

GARAGES.

A range of ten lock-up garages have been approved on the existing hard-standing behind the Council houses at the Wentlows, Tean.

A start on their erection has been made.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE HOUSING

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 204.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

The number of plans in the year which have been submitted under the Town and Country Planning Acts and the Council's Building Byelaws for examination by the Plans Committees was 1069.

411 planning applications have been received and decisions issued following consultations with the Staffs. County Council Northern Area Planning Department.

PLANNING OFFICE.

Due to existing overcrowding conditions in the Drawing Office at the Council Offices, it has been found necessary to find alternative accomodation for the Architectural, Housing and Planning Staff.

A building on brick and concrete foundation and of timber construction with cedar board cladding and felted pitched roof has been erected on the grass lawn adjoining the southern end of the Council Offices Car Park.

The building is 60' x 24' and includes for a large room for the Architectural and Planning Staff with a filing room at one end. In addition, there is a general office and a typists office.

J. W. BURTON.

Engineer and Surveyor.





