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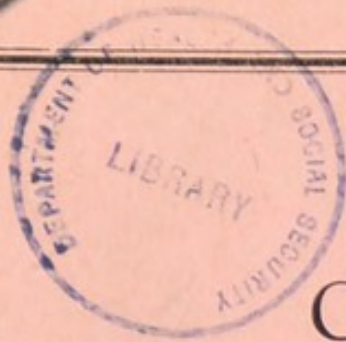
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CHEADLE
Rural District Council



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health



1967



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Cheadle Rural District Council

REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year ending 31st December, 1967

1. A record of the year's events and achievements.
2. A chapter in the history of the community.
3. A source of information of the local affairs connected with the promotion of health and prevention of disease.

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2. General Information
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1. INTRODUCTION

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the year ending 31st December, 1967.

First I would offer my apologies for the delay in the report's submission, due in part to my absence through sickness for a considerable time in the first part of 1968 and in part to absence from sickness of clerical staff during December of that year and January 1969.

I would offer my thanks to the Councillors and to my colleagues for their help and sympathy during the year.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. TOMLIN.

Council Offices,
Leek Road,
Cheadle.

Telephone: Cheadle 2157
Private Telephone: Leek 2948

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

Chairman of the Rural District Council
Mr. F. G. TAYLOR.

Vice-Chairman of the Rural District Council:
Mr. J. SHIRLEY

Clerk of the Council:
Mr. H. W. HENSON, Barrister at Law

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1967
Chairman: Mr. W. Podmore.

Members: Mrs. H. M. Gardner, Mrs. F. Hildtich, Miss A. S. Makeig-Jones, Mrs. S. A. Ratcliffe, Mrs. J. C. Slinn, Mrs. O. L. Summerville, Messrs. S. Alexander, S. R. Arrowsmith, R. Barnes, A. Bogges, A. Bradley J. E. Brassington, W. Brown, F. Brunt, R. L. Carr, P. Clowes, J. C. Cope, G. S. Eyre, W. Fletcher, F. R. Ford, J. R. Goodwin, S. E. Goodwin, N. Heathcote, C. Howarth, J. Johnson, R. Johnson, T. Johnson, H. J. Jones, J. A. Keates, J. W. Lowe, A. K. Malkin, C. R. Marrow, A. Mountford, G. Northwood, G. V. Plant, J. T. Smith, G. Snow, G. M. Tait, F. G. Taylor, P. Tonkinson, W. A. Townson, T. H. Willis.

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 Housing Officer.
 B. R. Nelson, M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector (resigned 13-8-67).
 D. N. Dunlop, M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector.
 J. N. Gould, M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector (commenced 4-4-67).
 B. Hurst, Clerk.
 S. A. Harrison, 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.
 P. Thorp, C.Eng., A.M.I.Mun.E., Deputy Engineer and Surveyor.
 H. Pointon, Senior Architectural and Town Planning Assistant.
 H. F. Parrington, A.I.M.S., Town Planning Assistant.
 G. D. Birks, Architectural Assistant.
 G. Gibson, Building Inspector.
 E. Challinor, A.M.I.W.P.C., M.R.S.H., Senior Engineering Assistant.
 M. H. J. Evans, Grad.I.C.E., A.M.C.T., Stud.1Mun.E., Engineering Assistant (Resigned 30-4-67).
 W. Locker, Pro.R.I.C.S., Engineering Assistant (Resigned 21-5-67).
 P. Swain, Junior Engineering Assistant.
 J. W. Shaw, Clerk.
 V. Buttress, Clerk.
 D. Hammond, Clerk.
 M. Jackson, Shorthand Typist.
 V. Goodwin, Shorthand Typist (Resigned 28-8-67)
 E. Barker, Shorthand Typist (Resigned 7-10-67)
 C. E. Goodwin, Typist (Commenced 2-10-67)
 J. E. Barker, Typist (Commenced 16-10-67)

CIVIL DEFENCE

- G. Hetherington, Administrative Assistant.

Area in acres	59,843
Registrar General's Estimate of Population	38,560
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book	11,498
Rateable Value	£1,140,712 0s. 0d.
Sum representing a penny rate	£4450 15s. 10½d.

3. SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT

The general level of prosperity and employment remained satisfactory.

Pride of place in this year's happenings must be given to the completion and opening of the new Cheadle swimming baths which were well patronised throughout the year by individuals, school children and "neighbouring groups" of clubs.

The initiative which had led to the achievement of this project depended on the Cheadle Swimming baths supporters club, with rather late local authority support.

However Cheadle now has a covered well heated bath of competition size with spectators gallery, good changing accommodation, a modern water purification plant and a spacious car park.

As an amenity, a source of health and training of possible life savers the Baths will give a plentiful return for its founders' efforts which can not be shown in the balance sheets.

Persons in need of care and attention.

In one case, the Council had to seek an order from the Court for the removal to hospital of an old lady in need of care and attention. A second case was under consideration at the end of the year.

Welfare Bungalows.

The success of these grouped bungalows with warden supervision decided the Council to build a further group of ten on its Werrington (Cote Hill) housing site.

4. HEALTH STATISTICS

These statistics are as called for by the Ministry of Health.

Table I comprises statistics supplied by the Registrar General with 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 infectious disease.

TABLE I (1967)

POPULATION OF RURAL DISTRICT (Mid-Year estimate)	38,560
LIVE BIRTHS	
Number—343 males, 332 females	675
*Rate per 1000 population	17.5
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	3.1
STILLBIRTHS	
Number	22
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	32
TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS	697
INFANT DEATHS (under 1 year)	10
INFANT MORTALITY RATES	
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	14.8
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	14.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	8.9
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	5.9
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined 1,000 total live and stillbirths	38.5
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	Nil
DEATHS AT ALL AGES—227 males and 232 females	459
*Death rate per 1,000 of population	12.3

(*Registrar General's Comparability Factor used in estimation of this rate Births 1.00, Deaths 0.96)

TABLE II

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC DISEASES

Infectious diseases other than Tuberculosis	1	—
Cancer of stomach	9	5
Cancer of lung	16	1
Cancer of uterus	—	1
Cancer of breast	—	7
Leukaemia	3	2
Other malignant disease	20	13
Diabetes	3	4
Strokes, etc.	26	44
Coronary heart disease and angina	57	33
Other heart diseases	24	39
Pneumonia	14	30
Bronchitis	10	10
Other Respiratory diseases	2	0
Nephritis	1	1
Congenital malformations	2	1
Motor accidents	8	—
All other accidents	3	6
Suicide	1	—
Alimentary tract diseases	—	6

Comments on Health Statistics

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the District's population rose from 37,200 in 1966 to 38,560 in 1967.

This with an increase in live births of from 633 to 675 gave us an adjusted birth rate of 17.5, which is slightly better than the national average of 17.2 per 1,000 of the population, and more important shows a reversal of the previous year's downward trend.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 14.8 per 1,000 total births is an improvement on the National average of 18.3.

Our adjusted death rate of 12.3 is slightly above the National figure of 11.2 per 1,000 of the total population.

With only 3.1 of our total live births illegitimate we again seem better than most places, or perhaps wiser.

STATISTICAL TABLE III (1967)

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Measles (excluding Rubella)		Dysentery	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Numbers Originally Notified (all ages)	3	4	37	34	257	236	2	3
Final Numbers after Correction								
Under 1	.....	.....	3	1	12	6	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	4	2	12	26	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	6	6	25	27	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	5	4	37	23	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	5	6	26	26	2	.....
5—9	2	3	11	15	126	105	.....	2
10—14	1	.....	3	.....	14	22	.....	.....
15—24	.....	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....
25 and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Age unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL (all ages)	3	4	37	34	257	236	2	2

	Acute Pneumonia		Smallpox		Erysipelas	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Numbers originally Notified (all ages)	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Final Numbers after Correction						
Under 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5—14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15—44	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45—64	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
65 and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Age unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL (all ages)	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

	Tuberculosis		Respiratory		Other Forms	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Numbers Originally Notified (all ages)	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1
Final Numbers after Correction						
Under 5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
5—14	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
15—24	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1
25—44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45—64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65 and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Age unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL all ages)	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1

5. PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASE

All sections of this Report of course have some bearing on prevention of disease. This section for the most part deals with infectious disease and matters not obviously falling into any of the other sections.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases is shown in Statistical Table III. It will be seen that the only disease which approached epidemic prevalence was Measles.

This was unexpected as measles is usually regarded as being epidemic in alternate years. 1966 had shown 458 in 1966, and would not have expected as many as 493 in 1967. The explanation is that the "measles prevalence year" is not the same as the calendar year. Early cases in 1967 might have belonged to the measles year starting towards the end of 1966, and so on in retrospect.

Other Infectious Diseases.

Information from schools showed that in 1967 we had 287 cases of mumps, 232 cases of chicken pox and 16 cases of rubella (German measles). Schools were rather badly hit as during the spring term measles, chicken pox and mumps were running concurrently, which is not usual.

Minor outbreaks of gastro-intestinal upset.

Minor outbreaks of infection of unidentified bacteriology occurred in a primary school in February, a nearby old persons home in May and a second primary school six miles distant in July. That these were all Roman Catholic establishments is in my opinion only chance.

Brucellosis Infection.

No human cases were reported, but milk examinations showed infection in seven herds during the year. In all cases, notification requiring heat treatment of the milk was made, and in six it proved possible to withdraw the notice by the year end.

Education in new preventative measures.

During the year your Public Health Inspectors attended courses of instruction in prevention of industrial noise and in poultry inspection. Though these subjects are not new, they are ones which have recently been given greater emphasis.

Health Education

The local press is to be thanked for the publicity they give to items in my monthly reports to your Health Committee. Matters touched on during the year included the dangers of inflammable cheap plastic dresses, and lead poisoning from the burning of old battery cases.

Immunisations and Vaccinations—1967

This year a break from previous years figures showing the extent of vaccination, etc. is made. Up to now we have tried to show the number of primary courses and reinforcement (booster) injections given, but this gave no indication of the age at which immunisation was commenced

The following figures have been given by the County Council Leek Area Health Office as relating to the Cheadle Rural District.

At the end of 1947 the number of children born in that year who had been protected against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus was 492, which gives an acceptance of protection rate of 72%.

At the end of 1947 the number of children born in 1966 who had been protected against smallpox was 444, which gives an acceptance of protection rate of 65%.

6. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

These were dealt with at length in my report for 1964 and have remained unchanged. For the benefit of new members of the Council an abbreviated account is as follows:—

General, Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Services.

- (a) Fourteen general medical practitioners resident in the District—others from Leek, Stoke-on-Trent, Uttoxeter and Ashbourne have patients in the Rural District. Cover adequate.
- (b) Two dental surgeons in Cheadle. Also School Dental Clinic. Cover better than in recent years but inevitably much travelling is needed to obtain dental treatment.
- (c) Dispensing Chemists in Cheadle and Cheddleton.
- (d) Opticians in Cheadle.

Local Health Authority Services (Staffordshire County Council).

Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery—Twelve District Nurse/Midwives.

Health Visitors—Four full-time and five part-time Health Visitors who also act as School Nurses.

Infant Welfare Centres—in Cheadle, Blythe Bridge, Tean, Werrington and Cheddleton.

Chiropody—at Cheadle Clinic and home visiting.

Ante-Natal Clinic and Relaxation Classes in Cheadle.

Home Help Service—Throughout the District.

Care and After-Care Service—With nursing appliances made available through depots maintained by the St. John and Red Cross organisations.

Welfare Foods available from Clinics and by van delivery in remoter areas.

Ambulance Service—Station at Cheadle, wireless control.

Hospital Consultant Services.

Hospitals for acute cases in the Potteries.

St. Edward's Mental Hospital at Cheddleton.

Chronic Sick at Bucknall and in the Cheadle and Rakeway Hospitals.

Maternity cases must go to the Potteries or Leek. ?

Laboratory Facilities.

Public Health Laboratory Service, Area Laboratory, Stafford.

The County Analyst, Stafford.

This summary is by no means comprehensive.

During the year there was some protest that a general practitioner had decided to close a branch surgery. On this, I would stress that it is the right of a busy general practitioner to determine how his time and service can be best used in the interests of his patients.

7. FOOD AND NUTRITION.

Nutrition.

As stated in previous years we have at present no real problems. A few elderly people through habit and indifference do not get a balanced diet. A few young people present a problem by over-eating.

So long as our financial position allows us to buy what is in the shops there is no worry.

Should we be faced with hard times, we would do well to think again as to how best our money should be spent.

Safety and Cleanliness of Milk.

Samples tested for Tuberculosis	53	—
Samples Methylene Blue tested	405	16
Samples Phosphatase Tested	317	—
Samples Turbidity Tested.. .. .	8	—
Samples Ring Tested for Brucellosis	170	33
Samples Biologically Tested for Brucelosis	53	8

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the cleanliness of the farm.

The collection of samples is done by the County Council. Testing of these samples is done by the Area Public Health Laboratory. The District Council is responsible for controlling the sale of milk which is suspected of being liable to transmit infectious disease to man.

Brucellosis Infected Milk.

During the year the Council had to take Court action against a Milk Retailer who in contravention of an official order had continued to sell milk from a presumably Brucellosis infected herd of cattle. By existing law the Council had no alternative, and I hope that the Courts will continue to ensure that retailers will realise that non-compliance with such orders will cost them more than the reduced proceeds from sale of milk after it has been rendered safe for human consumption.

8. WATER SUPPLIES

Transfer of the Council's Water undertakings to the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board.

This took effect on the 1st April, 1967. The sources transferred had in 1966 supplied an average of 958,000 gallons a day.

The supply to Cheadle Town itself was not transferred and remained as previously vested in the Cheadle Water Works Company.

The Testing of Water.

Although it was realised the Potteries Water Board had its own arrangements for sampling and testing, the Rural District Council still had a responsibility for ensuring that the water supplied for drinking was 'pure and wholesome', and it was decided to continue submitting samples to the Area Public Health Laboratory and the County Analysts Laboratory from time to time.

Results are shown in the table below and were satisfactory except at one time water from the Cheadle Water Works Company.

Shortage of supply and subsequent contamination in Cheadle Town.

During the summer complaints were received that a part of Cheadle Town was getting a very poor supply. This was due to new houses making an increased demand on a section of the town supplied by an old main which was badly corroded and narrowed.

In the course of replacing this main the supply somehow became contaminated with faecal pollution.

Notices advising of the need to boil the water were distributed by hand to all houses in the affected area of the town.

Meanwhile the Water Works Company obtained a chlorinating plant which though not fully automatic was mechanically far more efficient than the very primitive affair they had had before.

After some weeks by the end of the summer, the new main was working and bacteriological examination of water samples showed the water was again fit to be drunk in safety.

The Staffordshire Potteries Water Boad Supplies.

I am indebted to the Board's Engineer, Manager and Clerk for the following report on the water supplied in the Cheadle area:—

"During 1967, bacteriological examination on 59 samples were made, of which 30 were of untreated waters at the sources, and 29 of chlorinated water going into supply. All were of the highest purity, and 100% free from faecal Coli organisms. 35 Chemical samples were analysed, showing moderate mineral and saline content, neutral reaction and an absence of metals, including lead. The water is also of moderate hardness; it is not softened, nor is it pumbo-solvent.

At present, no data is available with regard to the fluorine content, but steps are being taken shortly to provide a report in this respect. All the waters in supply were certified by my Board's Chemist as conforming to the highest standards of bacterial purity and organic quality, indicative of a water pure, wholesome and suitable for purposes of public and domestic supply."

With regard to the comment on fluorine content, I would say that in 1956 examinations were made on water from all the sources and the fluorine content was found to range from 0.015 to 0.068 parts per million—all being below what would be desirable for the minimisation of dental caries.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER, 1967

	Blackbank	Cauldon	Cheadle	Ganderwell	Teanford	Sheepwash/ Wallmyres	Staffs. Potteries Water Board
p.H. Value	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.5	7.2	6.5	7.2
Total solids dried at 212°F	195.0	120.0	395.0	174.0	325.0	219.0	260.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil	.012	.008	Nil	.008	Nil	0.016
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil	.028	.04	Nil	.032	.012	0.008
Nitric Nitrogen	3.0	1.1	11.2	Nil	3.5	8.0	2.5
Chlorine	15.0	17.0	29.0	11.0	28.5	20.0	21.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4hrs at 80° F.	Nil	.08	.104	Nil	.04	Nil	Nil
Appearance	Clear and Colourless	Slightly Opalescent reddish brown deposit	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless
Injurious Metallic contamination	Nil	1.4	Iron = .2	Minute Trace Copper	Nil	Nil	Nil

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION — WATER SAMPLES, 1967

	Blackbank	Cauldon	Cheadle	Ganderwell	Teanford	Sheepwash/ 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

9. DISPOSAL OF WASTES

New Sewerage Projects.

Details of these are given in Section 12 (The Surveyor's Report).

Steps were taken to re-open the Cheadle Sewerage Disposal works to enable new building to continue until such time as the Blythe Valley works at Deadman's Green may be expanded and capable of dealing with an increased load.

It was also decided that the Cheddleton Disposal Works should be extended.

Dust Nuisance.

A new source of industrial dust nuisance came to light following complaints about the Froghall Colour Mills. As is usually the case the Management were concerned about this matter and were installing an "arrester" plant.

10. HOUSING

I would again bring up to date the table which shows the trend of housing activities in the district.

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
(1) Population of District	38560	37200	37670	41680	41120	40130
(2) Number of inhabited houses	11489	10914	10459	12099	12009	11887
(3) Total built during year..	486	607	495	356	314	329
(4) Number built by Council	13	30	48	21	26	8
(5) Number built by Private enterprise	473	577	447	335	288	321
(6) Number of improvement grants made	76	60	99	67	53	53
(7) Number of houses repaired following action by Health Department under Public Acts	40	94	116	132	235	129
(8) Number of grants for closet conversion	16	13	41	66	59	79
(9) Number of unfit properties dealt with by Demolition Orders, Closing Orders or Undertakings	14	48	21	28	29	23
(10) Guarantees to Building Societies	30	56	70	45	102	87

The Surveyor's Report gives details of whereabouts building had taken place, and the Chief Public Health Inspector writes of his work in the capacity of Housing Officer.

11. REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

I have pleasure in submitting my report on the work carried out by my department during the year 1967.

Again I regret to report that changes in staff continue to disrupt the efficient working of the department. Mr. A. Ryland, Additional Public Health Inspector resigned on the 31st December, 1966. Mr. J. N. Gold replaced him on 4th April, 1967, Mr. B. R. Nelson, Senior Additional Public Health Inspector resigned on the 13th August, 1967 and Mr. D. N. Dunlop was appointed to his position. The vacant post was advertised several times and ultimately Mr. T. Wood commenced with the Council on the 1st January, 1968.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Repair of Houses

40 houses have been repaired: 34 as a result of informal action and 6 as a result of formal action.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 — Section 47

16 houses have had privies replaced by waterclosets.

The total grant paid in respect of these replacements was £419-0s. 3d. an average of £26 3s. 9d. per property.

RENT ACT, 1957

No Certificates of Disrepair or cancellations have been issued.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959.

HOUSING ACT, 1961—1964.

79 applications were received; of these 57 were for Discretionary Grant, 3 of which were refused and 22 for Standard Grant.

The amount of grant undertaken to be paid in respect of Discretionary Grant was £14,033-14-0d. on average of £259-17s.-8d. per property. This compares with £284-0s.0d. last year.

As is known, the grant for Standard Grants is based on a maximum restricted to half the proved expenditure subject to a maximum controlled by the amenities provided.

The total agreed to be paid was £3,480-10s.-0d. in respect of 22 grants, an average of £158-0s.0d. per property.

Of the 22 Standard Grants approved, 6 were for the higher limit of grant as defined in Housing Act, 1964, Section 46(3), of the 6, four had buildings provided and two septic tanks.

In all there were provided 18 baths, 18 wash-hand basins, 18 hot water supplies, 21 waterclosets and 9 food stores.

HOUSING ACT, 1957—1961

Demolition Orders have been made in respect of 8 houses and Closing Orders in respect of 6.

The properties affected are:—

Broadmoor House, Hollington.

Diamond Vila, 45 Washerwall Lane, Werrington.

277 Eaves Lane, Bucknall.

Franklyn, Brookhouse Lane, Bucknall.

Sunnyhill, Clarkes Bank, Ipstones.

Yew Tree Cottage, Foxt.

Green Bank Cottages, Foxt.

26 Brassworks, Cheadle.

Closing Orders—

1 Mill Road, Oakamoor.

25 Well Street, Cheadle.

9 Station Road, Cheddleton

11 Station Road, Cheddleton

117 Mill Road, Cheadle

Cottage, Smithy Lane, Farley.

A review and re-assessment of the number of unfit houses was carried out during the year and a sub-committee of the Council visited many of the unfit houses in Cheadle Parish. The Department can now inform prospective purchasers of houses, the proposed intention of the Council in respect of these houses.

Clearance Areas.

A terrace of six houses was made the subject of a Clearance Order dated 20th January 1967:— Cheadle No. 6 Clearance Order. A further terrace of five houses was made the subject of a Clearance Order dated 17th February, 1967:—Cheadle No. 5 Clearance Order.

The hearing of objections was at the Council Offices on the 21st June, 1967, Clearance Order No. 5 was confirmed by the Minister on the 8th August, 1967 without modification and well maintained payments approved in respect of two houses.

Clearance Order No. 6 was confirmed by the Minister on the 15th August, 1967, one house being excluded from the Order leaving the Council free to proceed under Part II of the Act if necessary.

The Clerk to the Council was unavoidably absent on the date of the hearing and I had the honour of representing the Council.

In the cases where well maintained payment was approved, both owners and occupiers submitted claims. The Council appointed a small sub-committee to view the premises as this was considered a proper and fair means of assessing the proportion of payment to be made to each claimant.

Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1962, section 32, certain buildings are listed as of architectural or historic interest and if such buildings happen to be houses a Demolition Order is not made but a Closing Order if the house is unfit for human habitation. There are in the Rural District houses where these conditions apply and Closing Orders have been made and the houses have remained vacant and are falling into further disrepair and indeed, due to vandalism are becoming an eyesore in the villages. I cannot suggest to the Council that the houses be acquired as I do not consider that they can ever make houses fit for habitation.

Having said this the next question is "what is to happen to these buildings, are they to be allowed to further decay and detract, rather than add to the amenity value of picturesque vilages? It can be argued that this is not a Public Health problem but I believe such a view to be narrow in outlook, the health of the community is affected by so many considerations not yet thoroughly investigated and the environment of living should not be lightly dismissed, indeed it is of considerable importance.

This problem is minor in this District but nevertheless ought to receive consideration. Once more legislation concerned with different interests affects the same property and there is an opportunity here for closer liason between Authorities.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

We have received complaints concerning:—

A dirty milk bottle.

A dead fly in a tin of strawberries.

Iced Roll.

No formal action was taken in respect of these complaints but manufacturers were informed.

POULTRY INSPECTION.

Regular visits continue to be made to slaughtering establishments and 29,514 poultry have been seen during the year. There are few condemnations, this probably due to selective buying.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

The number of premises subject to the above mentioned Regulations is:—

- (i) 292
- (ii) The number of premises complying with Regulation 16 284
- (iii) The number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies 280
- (iv) The number of premises complying with Regulation 19 280

The majority of the premises in the District affected by the Regulations are small retail shops of the general store type, catering establishments, licensed premises and butchers' shops.

Recently a number of supermarkets have come into operation in the more populated areas and the practice of catering at licensed premises is on the increase which, in general, calls for additional requirements under the Regulations at these premises.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The department has continued to operate the Act and 57 visits have been made to premises coming within the provisions of the Act.

One accident was reported during the year.

TABLE 'A' Registrations and General Inspections

Class of premises	No. of Premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year
Offices	—	25	5
Retail Shops	7	107	29
Wholesale shops, warehouses			
Catering establishments open to the public, canteen	1	23	23
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—

TABLE 'B' Number of visits of all kinds made by Inspectors to registered premises 57

TABLE 'C' Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace.

Class of workplace	Number of people employed
Offices	341
Retail shops	418
Wholesale departments, warehouses	20
Catering establishments open to the public	184
Canteens	—
Fuel storage depots	—
TOTAL	963
Total Males	343
Total Females	620

HOUSING

The department has again this year supplied each member of the Council with a comprehensive report on all applicants for Council accommodation.

Lettings during the Year

New 2 bedroom bungalows	13
New bungalows (Welfare)	—
New houses	—
Houses re-let	45
Bungalows re-let (Welfare)	1
House exchanges	2
Lodgers	31
Caravan lettings	9
Garages	27

The Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928-1936.

My department continues to operate the provisions of the Acts and the Standards of construction I have recommended to the Council to adopt.

This is one duty I consider is completely extraneous to a Health Department and as I believe the main object of the control of storage of petroleum is to prevent a fire hazard the duty ought to be that of the Fire Service.

Theatres Act, 1843

Cinematograph Act, 1909-1952

All licensed premises have been visited both for routine annual licence renewal purposes and during the course of use of premises.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

There are 15 slaughterhouses in the district all visited regularly.

Each slaughterhouse has been inspected by a Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and only minor defects of lack of maintenance found.

Dust Nuisance

When anyone not having knowledge of the District thinks of a Rural District, nuisance from dust will not be thought to be a problem which is met with in such an area. We have a very large cement works, the responsibility of dust control being that of H.M. Alkali Inspector, although this Department maintains two Deposit Gauges in the vicinity of the factory. There are also two large limestone quarries creating problems, a sand quarry where high silica content sand is ground to a very fine powder, an establishment which imports compounds for use in the pottery trade and grinds the compounds to a fine degree.

I cannot say that dust is completely controlled in any of these establishments but within the limits of practicability and the demands of economics and the unreliability of the human element, control is obtained, elimination is our ultimate object.

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

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	1619	265	1068	11027	2143
Number Inspected	1619	265	1068	11027	2143
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis					
Whole Carcasses Condemned	—	—	2	12	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	334	112	7	883	145
Percentage affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticercosis	20.64	42.26	.84	8.12	6.77
Tuberculosis only					
Whole Carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	27
Percentage infected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.26
Cysticercosis					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	—	—	—	—
Generalised Cysticercosis and carcasses totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

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
Number of Properties in Local Authority's District	29	10627	1436	871
Number of properties inspected as a result of notification	2	103	34	11
Number of such properties found to be infested by				
Common Rat—Major	—	—	—	—
Minor	2	85	21	9
House Mouse—Major	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	13	13	—
Number of properties inspected in the course of of survey under the Act	76	577	72	78
Number of such properties found to be infested by				
Common Rat—Major	—	—	—	—
Minor	75	330	68	14
House Mouse—Major	—	—	—	—
Minor	1	—	4	—
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	78	428	106	23
Number of "Block" control scheme carried out	2			
				covering 32 properties
Number of Contracts	31			
Amount of Contracts		£208	10	0
Number of properties treated (chargeable)	24			
Amount of Charge		£36	2	0

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Number on Register	93
Number using Mechanical Power	92
Number of Inspections	17

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

	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 the Local Authority	1	—	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	92	34	16	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	93	34	16	—

(2) Cases in which defects were found to exist.

	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	13	13	—	—	—
TOTAL	16	16	—	—	—

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Number of Houses Made Fit:	
After Informal Action	34
By Owner after Statutory Notice	6
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Visits	
Complaints — Houses	97
Complaints — Others	49
First Visits, Conversions	46
Revisits, Conversions.. .. .	31
Number of Conversions completed	14
First Visits, Drainage	160
Revisits, Drainage	114
Levelling	8
Water Samples — Public	80
Water Samples — Private	51
Water Supplies	8
Deposit Gauges	23
Bacteriological Specimens	14
Infectious Disease	23
Food Samples	1
Improvement Grants	460
Completed — Standard	18
Completed — Discretionary	33
Unfit Food	1
Revisits and Other Visits	482
Whiston Survey — Drainage	90
Brucella Abortus	16

Special Inspection

Contraventions

	Visits	Abated	Found
Housing Applicants	245	....	....
Tenancy Exchange	64	....	....
Tenancy Transfers	11	....	....
Lodgers	4	....	....
Theatres and Cinemas	6	....	1
Hairdressers .. .. .	....	....	....
Tips .. .. .	....	....	....
Pet Shops	2	....	....
Boarding Kennels .. .. .	....	....	....
Petroleum	19	....	....
Caravan Site	1	....	....
Clean Air — General	2	....	....
Clean Air — Factory	1	....	1
Gut Scraper	1	....	....
Knacker	3	....	....

Food Premises	Contraventions		
	Visits	Abated	Found
Butchers	33	15	36
Bakeries	2	....	5
Canteens	1	....	....
Confectioners	16	11	10
Fishmongers . . . . .	....	....	....
Fish Fryers	3	....	5
Grocers	42	24	88
Greengrocers	9	....	8
Ice Cream	5	1	1
Licensed Premises	8	5	7
Market	3	....	....
Mobile Shops	1	....	....
School Canteens	2	....	....
Slaughterhouses	31	....	....
Warehouses . . . . .	....	....	....
Restaurants	8	....	4
Vending Machines	2	2	....

Housing Act	Total
Unfit Houses	28
Revisits	92
Interviews	5
Certificate of Disrepair . . . . .	....
Houses — Multiple Occupation . . . . .	....

Food Inspection	Total
Poultry	567
Meat at Slaughterhouses	1895
Meat at Shops	5
Canned Goods	4
Fish	1
Fruit and Vegetables . . . . .	....

Notices	Served		Completed	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Public Health Act	9	45	8	42
Housing Act	14	....	....	....
Food and Drugs Act	13	....	1
Shops Act
O.S.R. Act	7	....	....
Factory Act	1	....	....
Petroleum Regulations
Cinemas and Theatres
Rent Act
Slaughterhouse Regulations
Animal Boarding Establishments

12. SURVEYOR'S REPORT

HOUSING

The number of houses completed within the Rural District during the year are as follows:—

Built by Local Authority	13
Built by Private Development	473
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	486

Local Authority Housing

Cheadle (Hammersley Hayes Site)

The Council have agreed a contract with Messrs. George Wimpey and Company Limited to build a housing estate at Hammersley Hayes which includes 77 houses and 31 bungalows and 50 garages. The accepted tender for the contract is £388,352.

A start has been made on the construction of the streetworks and the laying of the sewers and services.

Alton

The scheme for the erection of 13 bungalows and five garages together with the construction of a cul-de-sac and sewers has been completed. The bungalows have a partial treatment in sandstone on the front elevation which helps to conform to the general character of this part of the village. The contract price of this scheme was £43,644-0-0.

Kingsley.

The housing site of 2.9 acres, situated at The Green will accommodate 20 dwellings. These include 8 three-bedroom houses and 12 welfare one bedroom bungalows for aged persons.

The preliminary streetworks have been completed and all the 20 dwellings are under construction.

The accepted tender for this estate including dwellings and site-works is £51,879.

Ipstones

The Council acquired 1.362 acres of the land fronting Far Lane for the erection of 14 houses. All these houses are now under construction the Ministry having agreed to the tender price of £45,890.

Werrington

The Council have acquired a site of approximately 7 acres at Cotehill for the extension of their present housing estate at Stonehouse Road. A scheme is in course of preparation to lay out the site.

Private Enterprise Housing

During the year a total of 473 dwellings were erected and completed by private builders and at the end of the year there are in addition 355 under construction.

Planning Department

During the year the Council considered 1,101 plans and applications submitted under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Acts and the Building Regulations.

The number approved by the Council was 995 and 106 were refused.

Included in the total number of plans there were 468 planning applications which were given decisions following the joint consideration of the Staffs. County Council and the Cheadle Rural District Council.

WATER SCHEMES

The Council's water undertaking was merged with Staffordshire Potteries Water Board on the 1st April, 1967.

The following fully designed schemes for which contracts had been entered into by the Council were also transferred from that date.

(1) Eastwall to Caudon Scheme.

A scheme to augment the Caudon source and enable a satisfactory supply to be maintained in the North Eastern part of the district. Cost £61,000-0-0.

(2) Auxilliary Water Main—Rangemoor Reservoir to Cheddleton.

To improve the Cheddleton supply and provide for anticipated future development. Cost £16,00-0-0.

(3) Duplicate Borehole at Sheepwash.

To augment the supply to the rapidly expanding area. A successful 14 day and night pumping test was carried out in accordance with normal practice.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES.

Sewage Purification Works.

The efficient operation of Sewage Purification Works will become an increasingly important matter for Local Authorities. The River Authorities are now exercising a good deal more control than hitherto, on the standards of effluent produced and there is every possibility that in the not too distant future the standards of effluent will be increased, particularly where the Rivers are to be more fully utilised as sources of supply.

Some experimental work has already been carried out at the Alton Works to "polish" the final effluent, to ensure compliance with present consent standards. The work consists of providing an upward flow pebble filter in the existing Humus Tanks. The work has shown that improvements can be effected fairly economically and this method will be extended to other works.

(1) Oakamoor Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

This comprehensive scheme for the drainage of Oakamoor was brought into operation in the latter part of 1967 and connections are being made. The Contract figure is £80,000-0-0.

(2) Waterhouses Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Work on this scheme is proceeding and it should be completed during 1968. The Contract figure is £92,000-0-0.

(3) Cheadle Sewage Purification Works.

This old Purification Works was re-opened in May 1965 in order that development in the area would not be restricted pending the extensions at the Deadmans Green Purification Works at Checkley. The flow to the Works will be further increased to deal with the sewage from 1200 houses during the early part of 1968 in view of the rapid housing development.

The extensions to the Deadmans Green Works has commenced and should be completed during the latter part of 1968 and when the Cheadle works will deal solely with storm flows.

(4) Whiston Sewerage Scheme.

The Sewerage Scheme for Whiston which was delayed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government following submission in 1965 has now received approval and Tenders will be invited in the early part of 1968. The estimated cost of £34,000-0-0

(5) Dilhorne Sewerage Scheme.

A scheme for the drainage of Dilhorne has been prepared and following submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1966, has received technical approval, but construction was delayed due to the present period of financial restriction. The estimated cost is £60,000-0-0.

(6) Cheddleton Sewage Purification Works.

A scheme for the extension and modernisation of the Cheddleton Purification Works has been prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The estimated cost is £66,000-0-0.

Minor Sewerage Schemes.

Hall Green, Lower Tean

A sewerage scheme to serve four properties at Hall Green, Lower Tean has been completed at an estimated cost of £1,200-0-0.

Armshead Road, Werrington.

A scheme to serve seven properties at Armshead Road, Werrington has been prepared and will shortly be submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The estimated cost is £2,600-0-0.

Hulme Lane, Werrington.

A scheme to serve 11 properties at Hulme Lane has been prepared and will be submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The estimated cost is £5,500-0-0.

Caravan Site, Cheadle.

A small caravan site to provide a need for this class of accommodation is established and comprises 20 sites. All sites are at present occupied and consideration will be given to extension if and when the need arises

Household Refuse Collection.

The Council operates a fleet of nine Refuse Collection vehicles and a weekly collection of household refuse is made to all but the outlying properties.

Disposal is effected by controlled tipping on three tips in various parts of the district. The acquisition of further tipping sites is constantly under consideration, and whilst it is anticipated that sites will eventually be available, it may be that in the long term, alternative methods will have to be considered, possibly jointly with adjoining Authorities.

Industrial Estate.

Continued interest is being shown by Industrialists in the above estate and regular enquiries received.

Four factories are now in production, i.e., pre-cast concrete products, vehicle exhaust systems, light engineering and sand stemming for mine and quarry blasting work.



