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R.D.C.**

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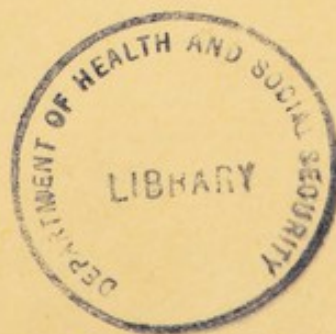
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NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1968



STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

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Certified Meat Inspector.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

B. LIGHTFOOT, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Meat Inspector.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

M. J. BOWEN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

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Clerk/Typist :

Miss P. A. ROGERS

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1968

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1968.

During the year the population remained virtually static though there was a slight excess of births over deaths.

The number of live births rose by 10 and the crude birth rate rose to 13 per thousand, still well below the national average which itself has shown a further reduction. There were 15 illegitimate births, a rise of 3; it may be a little difficult to understand the trend towards an increase in illegitimacy in view of the ready availability of appropriate advice.

Stillbirths fell to 3 only, giving a stillbirth rate below the national average. Whilst in itself satisfactory, this reduction should not be regarded as significant in isolation, but only as reflecting the increased knowledge and care available to the expectant mother, a care that is also reflected in the fact that once again the absence of a maternal death can be noted.

Deaths were reduced by 14, and both the crude and corrected death rates were below the national figure which itself rose.

Once again it must be recorded that more than half of all deaths (114) were due to cardio-vascular disease. Coronary disease alone accounted for 57 deaths, 27% of all deaths. This disease has continued to affect males in the proportion of 2 male deaths to every female death. Many of these deaths have occurred in people in the prime of life, people who potentially could have had many years of valuable active life. It is well worth pointing out once more that in the light of present knowledge much could have been done on an individual basis to postpone or slow down the degenerative processes leading to relatively early death.

Malignant diseases caused 43 deaths, (20%), a modest decrease over the previous year, included in these were 8 deaths from lung cancer all in males and again affecting significantly the age group under retiring age.

Once again there were 12 deaths due to bronchitis. These represent years of suffering for the victims, ill-health which is largely preventable by clearly understood measures to ensure cleanliness of the air reaching the lungs. To communal measures to reduce atmospheric pollution must be added in many cases a resistance to many pressures to smoke tobacco, especially cigarettes.

It is pleasant to record that only one infant death occurred during the year, the cause of death not being likely to respond to any treatment.

The year was a quiet one as far as notifiable infectious disease was concerned. During the year new Regulations were issued amending the list of notifiable infectious diseases and increasing the fee paid to the family doctor notifying from 2s 6d to 5s 0d; surely a reasonable increase after 32 years. Details of the alterations are given in Section C.

During the year 215 private dwellings and 30 Council dwellings were completed. No plans were finalised for additional Council dwellings. A further 148 private dwellings were under construction but not completed in 1968.

Progress continued to be made on the clearance and/or closure of unfit houses on an individual basis. 80 were demolished and 30 closed; in these figures are included houses demolished under a Clearance Order made in 1966.

No action was required during the year in terms of Section 47, National Assistance Act 1948.

Once again I wish to record my grateful appreciation of the great help given at all times by Mr. G.K. Thorley, Chief Public Health Inspector, and the other members of the staff of the Health Department, and to thank Mr. F.W. Ramm, Clerk of the Council, for his help in the completion of this Report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

3rd November, 1969.

(Signed) J. TOLLAND
Medical Officer of Health.

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area at 31st December, 1968—39,171 acres.

Rateable Value 1/4/69—£680,056.

Sum represented by the penny rate : (estimated for the year 1969/70) :
£2,870.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population as at June 30th,
1968 : 20,060.

Number of inhabited houses in the area as at 31st December, 1968 :
6,606

Table 1 shows the distribution of these houses by parishes :

TABLE 1.

<i>Parish</i>			<i>Parish</i>		
Ashley	..	590	Madeley	.. ..	1,372
Audley	..	2,893	Maer	.. ..	197
Balterley	..	82	Mucklestone	.. ..	126
Betley	..	323	Tyrley	.. ..	267
Chorlton	..	155	Whitmore	.. ..	303
Keele	..	298			

Of the total of 6,606 houses, 1,248 (19%) are Council Houses.

In addition, there were a number of occupied caravans and other forms of dwellings as follows :—

TABLE 2.

<i>Parish</i>			<i>Parish</i>		
Ashley	..	5	Keele	.. ..	1
Audley	..	7	Madeley	.. ..	8
Betley	..	5	Mucklestone	.. ..	1
Chorlton	..	23	Whitmore	.. ..	1

TABLE 3.

Vital Statistics.

				Newcastle-u-Lyme R.D.	England and Wales	
				Rates per 1,000 estimated Population		
<i>Live Births :</i>				M.	F.	
Total	261	133	128	13.0	16.9
Legitimate	246	127	119	12.3	—*
Illegitimate	15	6	9	0.7	—*
Illegitimacy Rate per 1,000 total live births				57.4	84	
Comparability factor 0.96						
Therefore the corrected birth rate is 12.5						
				Rates per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths		
<i>Stillbirths :</i>				M.	F.	
Total	3	1	2	11.0	14.3
Legitimate	3	1	2	11.0	—*
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—*
				Rates per 1,000 estimated Population		
<i>Deaths :</i>				M.	F.	
Total	210	107	103	10.5 (Crude)	11.9
				11.3 (Corrected)		
Comparability factor 1.08						
<i>Infant Mortality Deaths under One Year of Age</i>				M.	F.	
Total	1	1	0	4.0	18.3
Legitimate	1	1	0	4.0	—*
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—*
				Rates per 1,000 related Live Births		
<i>Neonatal Mortality Deaths under Four Weeks of Age :</i>				M.	F.	
Total	1	1	—	4.0	12.3
Legitimate	1	1	—	4.0	—*
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—*
				Rate per 1,000 related Live Births		
<i>Perinatal Mortality Deaths under One Week of Age plus stillbirths</i>				M.	F.	
Total	4	2	2	15.0	24.7
Legitimate	4	2	2	16.0	—*
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—*
				Rates per 1,000 related Live and Stillbirths		

* Rates not available

TABLE 4.

Summary of Deaths of Children under One year of Age.

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause</i>	<i>Age</i>
M.	Pneumonia and Prematurity	2 days.

Table 5 shows the Infantile Mortality Rate for the last ten years in Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District and England and Wales. and the average rates during the period.

TABLE 5.

<i>Year</i>		<i>Newcastle-under-Lyme R.D.</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1959	..	36	22
1960	..	12	21
1961	..	18	21
1962	..	22	21
1963	..	40	21
1964	..	33	20
1965	..	18	19
1966	..	14	19
1967	..	28	18
1968	..	4	18
Averages	..	<u>22.5</u>	<u>20.0</u>

Employment Conditions.

During 1968, increases were recorded in the number of vacancies notified and the number of men assisted by the Employment Exchange to find work in all sections of the industrial field. Shortages of skilled men persisted in engineering and the already noticeable shortages of women to work in industry and commerce appeared aggravated, the monthly average number of vacancies outstanding increasing considerably, while the number of women assisted to find employment fell.

The employment situation continued to remain steady although a fall off in the number of building and construction vacancies and a number of small redundancies caused the number of men unemployed to increase over the year.

The average level of unemployment for 1968 in the Newcastle Employment Exchange area was 2.5%.

Section B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. Examination of Samples.

Examination of samples of water etc., is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service and the Public Analyst, Chemical Laboratory, Stafford.

2. Services provided by the Staffordshire County Council.

(a) The Ambulance Service, Health Visiting, District Home Nursing and Midwifery Services, and Domestic Help Scheme are operated by the Staffordshire County Council.

The Ambulance Depot for the Area is situated at Newcastle Road, Knutton, Newcastle, Staffordshire and the telephone number is Newcastle 69201.

Details of District Nurses, etc., are as follows :—

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Area Covered</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Nurse H. Rhodes, 143, Bridle Path, Moss Estate, Madeley	District Nurse/ Midwife	Madeley, Keele, Leycett, Scot Hay	Madeley 279
Nurse S. Jones, 18, Furnace Lane, Madeley	District Nurse/ Midwife	do.	Madeley 217
Nurse E. Rhodes, Rose Cottage, Newcastle Road, Betley	District Nurse/ Midwife	Betley, Balterley, Alsagers Bank, Halmerend	Betley 383
Nurse M. G. McKean, 8, Sandy Lane, Red Bull	District Nurse/ Midwife/Health Visitor/School Nurse	Ashley (part) Mucklestone, Tyrley	Hales 214
Nurse G. E. Berrisford, 29, Esselie Av., Ashley	District Nurse/ Midwife/School Nurse	Ashley (part) Chapel and Hill Chorlton, Maer	Ashley 311
Nurse N. Davies, 16, Leaswood Place, Clayton	District Nurse/ Midwife/Health Visitor/School Nurse	Whitmore	Trentham 58354

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Area Covered</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Nurse M. E. Graham, The Studio, Church Street, Audley	District Nurse	Audley, Wood Lane, Bignall End	Audley 287
Nurse M. J. Meredith, 52, Vernon Ave., Audley	Midwife	Audley, Wood Lane, Bignall End	Audley 597
Mrs. D. Robinson, 8, Monaco Place, Westlands, Newcastle	Health Visitor	Apedale, Halmerend, Miles Green	
Miss E. H. Podmore, Highway Lane, Keele	Health Visitor	Audley, Bignall End, Wood Lane	
Mrs. D. R. Simner, Plot 23, Heighley Castle Way, Madeley	Health Visitor	Alsagers Bank, Keele, Leycett, Madeley Heath, Scot Hay	Madeley 539
Mrs. E. E. Barker, 12, Old Butt Lane, Talke	Health Visitor	Balterley, Betley, Kids Grove Madeley	3746

(b) In addition, the County Council operates the under-mentioned Infant Welfare Centres :—

Infant Welfare Centres :—

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Doctor in Attendance</i>
Village Hall, Ashley	Fortnightly Tuesdays, 2 – 4 p.m.	Doctor J. Tolland

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Doctor in Attendance</i>
Council Offices, Audley	Tuesdays, 2 – 4 p.m.	Dr. E. M. Prendiville
Central Methodist School, Halmerend	Fortnightly Wednesdays 2 – 5 p.m.	Dr. E. M. Prendiville
Old Church School, Church Bank, Keele	Tuesdays, 2 – 4 p.m.	Doctor C. Wilcox
Village Hall, Furnace Lane, Madeley	Thursdays, 2 – 5 p.m.	Dr. E. M. Prendiville

(c) The scheme for vaccination and immunisation of children against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is carried out by the County Council.

The following details give the number of children immunised during 1968.

TABLE 6.

Diphtheria/Tetanus

<i>Initial Immunisation</i>	55
<i>Reinforcement Doses</i>	
5— 9 years	299

Triple Vaccination (Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tetanus)

Initial	214
Reinforcement Doses	169

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The figures below give the details of vaccination given to individuals during 1968.

Initial	269
Reinforcement Doses	451

3. Hospitals.

There is one hospital in the District, for treatment of thoracic conditions, at Loggerheads.

The District is also served by hospitals in Newcastle and Stoke-on-Trent administered by the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee.

Section C

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notification of Infectious Diseases

Under the provisions of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, and relevant Regulations, amendments were made to the list of diseases to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health.

The Infectious diseases now to be notified are:—

Acute encaphalitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing fever
Cholera	Scarlet fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	Tetanus
Infective Jaundice	Tuberculosis
Leprosy	Typhoid fever
Leptospirosis	Typhus
Malaria	Whooping Cough
Measles	Yellow Fever

Notification of the diseases listed below is no longer required:—

Acute influenzal pneumonia	Erysipelas
Acute primary pneumonia	Membranous croup
Acute rheumatism	puerperal pyrexia

Responsibility for notifying a case or suspected case of food poisoning or infectious disease rests exclusively on the medical practitioner attending the patient unless he believes that another practitioner has already notified the case.

The fee payable to a medical practitioner for the notification of a case of infectious disease has been increased from the two shillings and sixpence laid down in the Public Health Act 1936 to five shillings.

The following table shows the number of cases notified during the last five years, together with the average numbers during the period.

TABLE 7.

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Scarlet Fever	—	3	13	24	2
Whooping Cough	42	5	—	42	—
Measles	114	263	17	291	19
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	1	1	—	—
Dysentery	30	3	8	1	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	—	—	—
Food-poisoning	—	—	3	3	11
Tuberculosis					
Pulmonary	3	4	5	3	2
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	1
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	2

TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE 8.

Incidence and numbers of Deaths during the last Ten Years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>NEW CASES</i>		<i>DEATHS</i>	
	<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>Non-Respiratory</i>
1959 ..	9	2	2	—
1960 ..	6	2	2	—
1961 ..	7	3	—	—
1962 ..	2	—	—	1
1963 ..	3	1	1	—
1964 ..	3	—	2	—
1965 ..	4	—	2	—
1966 ..	5	—	—	—
1967 ..	3	—	1	—
1968 ..	2	1	—	—

TABLE 9.

**Number of Tuberculosis Cases on Register
31st December, 1968**

<i>Total Cases</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>			<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
114	51	39	90	12	12	24

With modern methods of treatment, Tuberculosis is less of a medical problem but remains a grave social problem, with particular regard to the questions of suitable housing of active and infective cases.

TABLE 10.
CAUSES OF DEATH

In Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District 1967.

Code No.		M	F
	All Causes	107	103
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm — Stomach	3	1
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm — Lung, Bronchus	8	0
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm — Breast	0	3
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm — Uterus	—	3
B19(5)	Leukaemia	3	0
B19(6)	Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	9	13
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	0	1
B46(1)	Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	0	1
B23	Anaemias	0	1
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	5
B27	Hypertension Disease	3	4
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	38	19
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease	4	3
B30	Cerebro-vascular Disease	9	21
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	3
B31	Influenza	1	1
B32	Pneumonia	2	8
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	10	2
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	2
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	1
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	4
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—
B46(8)	Other Diseases, Genito Urinary System	0	2
B45	Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	1	1
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	1
BE48	All Other Accidents	0	2
BE50	All Other Internal Causes	1	0

The figures in Table 10 are those supplied by the Registrar-General, who states that the classification of some deaths is modified in the light of fuller information obtained from the certifying practitioner in response to special inquiries.

Section D

ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.

Private Building.

215 houses were completed during the year, making a total of 1,373 since the end of the war, and 148 houses were under course of construction at the end of the year.

Council Building.

By the courtesy of the Clerk of the Council, I am enabled to present the requisite statements (Tables 11 and 12).

From Table 12 it may be seen that 30 dwellings were erected during the year and a total of 1,030 had been erected since the end of the war.

Table 12 shows the total number of houses built or acquired by the Council under all the Housing Acts :—

TABLE 11.

Pre-war	208
War time	6
Post-war	1,030
	<hr/>
	1,244
	<hr/>

There were 343 applicants on the housing list at 31st December, 1968.

TABLE 12—STATEMENT
Of the total number of POST-WAR HOUSES erected as at 31st December, 1968

No. of Houses completed										No. of Bedrooms		Parish	Totals
1/4/46 to 31/12/67		1/1/68 to 31/12/68		Airey	Types		Traditional	1	2	3	4		
Parish and Site					Aluminium	Swedish Timber							
AUDLEY :													
Halmerend ..	48	—	—	48	—	—	48	8	14	26	—	—	—
Wereton ..	325	—	—	325	50	—	275	29	70	223	3	—	—
Wood Lane ..	120	—	—	120	—	—	120	—	54	66	—	—	—
Alsagers Bank ..	30	—	—	30	—	—	30	11	11	8	—	—	—
Bignall End ..	12	—	—	12	—	—	12	—	4	8	—	—	—
ASHLEY :													
Charnes Road ..	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Sovereign Lane ..	40	—	—	40	24	—	16	—	8	32	—	—	—
BETLEY :													
Church Lane ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
East Lawns ..	63	—	—	63	—	—	63	—	43	20	—	—	—
CHORLTON :													
Chapel Chorlton ..	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	4	2	—	—
KEELE :													
Quarry Bank ..	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—
MADELEY :													
Onneley ..	4	—	—	4	—	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	—
Furnace Lane ..	15	—	—	15	—	—	15	14	1	—	—	—	—
Bevan Place ..	26	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—
The Moss ..	228	—	—	228	22	—	206	6	98	116	8	—	—
Madeley Heath ..	—	30	—	30	—	—	30	8	10	12	—	—	—
MAER :													
Aston ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Blackbrook ..	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	—
MUCKLESTONE :													
Knighon ..	8	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
TYRLEY :													
Almington ..	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—
Loggerheads ..	41	—	—	41	—	—	41	—	24	17	—	—	—
WHITMORE :													
Acton ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	1,000	30	1,030	96	26	12	896	76	363	578	13	TOTAL	1,030

Section E

TABLE 13.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1968 for the Rural District of Newcastle-under-Lyme in the County of Stafford.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act,
1961.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Inspec- tions</i>	<i>Number of Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	34	14	1	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	34	14	1	—

2. *Cases in which defects were found.*

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases.")

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>	<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Referred To H.M. Inspector</i>
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	2	2
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—
Unreasonable temperatures (S.3.)	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	2	2
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)		
(a) Insufficient	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1
Total	7	7

PART 8 OF THE ACT.

Outwork.

(Sections 110 and 111).

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by Section 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecu- tions for failing to supply list</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecu- tions</i>
Wearing Apparel making, etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—

Mr. G. K. Thorley, Chief Public Health Inspector, reports as follows :—

“ The number of factories in the Rural District is small, but these are of reasonably good standard and quite well maintained in so far as working conditions are concerned.

One brick and tile factory remains in production, and this is a modernised works at Madeley Heath.

Three fairly extensive sand and gravel workings are in operation, one factory dealing with the treatment of milk, and a factory at Madeley concerned with the manufacture of bakery equipment, special van bodies, and fibre glass articles, including small boats.

There is also a factory in operation dealing with the treatment and manufacture of refractory materials”.

Mr. G. K. Thorley, Chief Public Health Inspector, reports as follows :

Section F

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Water.

The greater part of the District is supplied by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board and a small area is supplied by the Mid and South-East Cheshire Water Board from the pumping station at Bearstone by a bulk supply to the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board. In addition, there are two other supplies, *viz.* estate mains supply at Whitmore, and the supply from East Shropshire Water Board in Tyrley Parish.

TABLE 14

Summary of Results of Analysis of Water Samples taken in the Area in 1968.

		<i>Bacteriological</i>		<i>Chemical</i>	
		<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>
1.	<i>Public Mains :</i>				
	Staffs. Potteries Water Board	3	—	—	—
	Total	3	—	—	—
2.	<i>Other Public Supplies :</i>				
	(a) Whitmore Parish	5	5	1	—
	(b) Maer Parish	3	3	4	1
	Total	8	8	5	1
3.	<i>Private Supplies :</i>				
	(a) Balterley Parish	—	1	—	—
	(b) Maer Parish	1	—	1	—
	(c) Mucklestone Parish	3	3	2	—
	(d) Whitmore Parish	—	2	2	—
	Total	4	6	5	—
Total number of Samples		15	14	9	1

The unsatisfactory samples at 2(a) were occasioned by the fracture of an old service pipe. The supply at 2(b) to one farm and 4 cottages was adversely affected by defects which occurred in the structure of the reservoir allowing polluted ground water to be drawn into the supply and the owners were requested to carry out protective measures at the source. The sample at 3(a) was from a shallow well and the owner arranged to have the premises connected to a mains supply. As far as 3(c) was concerned, the pollution found in the private supply in Mucklestone Parish was found to arise from defective covers to a storage reservoir and advice was given to the owner regarding improvement to the supply. In the case of the two unsatisfactory samples at 4(d) the pollution arose from the discharge of surface water into the inadequately protected source and the owner was instructed to carry out remedial work.

The Engineer and Manager of the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board has supplied the following information with regard to water supplies from the Board :—

“ The water is derived from deep wells and boreholes sunk in the New Red Sandstone Rock.

During 1968, 97 Bacteriological examinations were made of which 26 were untreated, and 71 of the treated water in supply.

None of these samples showed Faecal Coli reactions, or Clostridium Welchii reactions. All were certified as conforming to the highest standards of bacterial purity, indicating a water pure and wholesome and suitable for purposes of public and domestic supply.

Thirty-six samples were chemically analysed and from a chemical aspect these, too, were certified as pure and wholesome. The water is of a moderate hardness ; the saline and mineral constituents in solution are moderate ; it is of a neutral reaction and free from metals. The water is not plumbo-solvent, and the organic quality is of the highest standard.

Softening of the water is not undertaken.

The consumption of water for domestic purposes, unmetered trade and waste in the whole of the Board's area of supply for the year 1968, averaged $36\frac{1}{4}$ gallons per head per day.”

The percentage of the number of houses in the District at the end of the year receiving water from piped mains was 99.3%.

The number of houses supplied from stand-pipes was 7—Tyrley Parish, and there are 41 supplied from private wells.

With regard to the Ministry of Health's requirements that the number of dwelling houses and population supplied from public mains (a) direct to houses, and (b) by means of stand-pipes, should be given, it may be seen from the above that the proportion supplied from stand-pipes is negligible.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

During the year, a small length of sewer was laid at Wrinehill to serve the properties originally in Cheshire..

All existing works functioned quite satisfactorily during the year and standards of effluent were produced in most cases equal to that recommended by the Ministry.

Difficulty continued to be experienced in the recruitment of suitable workmen for sewage disposal works.

Nightsoil Collection and Disposal.

This service is carried out by direct labour and operates throughout all parishes of the Rural District.

The cleansing of septic tanks and cesspools on the Council's smaller housing estates continued to be carried out satisfactorily and also the emptying of private septic tanks.

The Council provide one free service every three years in the case of private houses where a main sewer is not readily available, and otherwise a charge of £1 10s. 0d. per load is made.

For tanks at business premises and farms there is a minimum service charge of £4 10s. 0d.

The number of houses without water-closets is decreasing, but rather slowly, and it is hoped that improvements may be effected by way of the increase in the number of conversions carried out, to reduce still further the need for nightsoil collection.

During the year 33 privies were converted to the water-carriage system (17 being connected to sewers and 16 to new septic tanks) and 20 premises which were discharging to private septic tanks, were connected to public sewers.

There are now 340 houses with privy closets.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The collection of household refuse in all parishes continued satisfactorily, but difficulty is still being experienced in finding tipping areas for domestic refuse and this problem is becoming increasing difficult.

The increase in bulk of household refuse generally has tended to aggravate the problems of refuse collection and disposal. Arrangements were in hand towards the end of the year to acquire other refuse disposal sites, which it is anticipated will provide facilities for quite a long period. The first of the new tips, being an old sand quarry at Baldwins Gate and near the centre of the district has proved to be very satisfactory as a disposal point.

A small pilot scheme was put into operation during the year involving the use of paper sacks and plastic dustbins.

Rodent Control.

Details of the work carried out in connection with the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, are given below (Table 15).

Disinfestation throughout the year by the Council's rodent operative at tip-sites, schools, canteens and other premises continued to show highly satisfactory results.

In the case of private properties and schools, the cost of the work was reclaimed from the owners.

TABLE 15.

<i>Properties other than Sewers</i>				<i>Type of Property</i>	
				<i>Non- Agri- cultural</i>	<i>Agri- cultural</i>
1.	Number of properties in district	..	..	6,240	506
2.	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	..	..	40	6
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	..	..	21	5
	(ii) Mice	..	..	10	2
3.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	..	..	62	—
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	..	..	30	—
	(ii) Mice	..	..	—	—

Section G

HOUSING ACTS.

TABLE 16.

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

In or Adjoining Clearance Areas declared under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957.

Unfit for human habitation	Number of Houses	30
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	30
Included by means of bad arrangement	Number of houses	—
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	—
On land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	Number of houses	—
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	—

Not in or Adjoining Clearance Areas.

As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	Number of houses	50
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	50
Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Number of houses	—
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	—
Houses unfit for human habitation where action had been taken under local Acts	Number of houses	—
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	—
Houses included in unfitness orders made under paragraph 2 of the Second Schedule to the Land Compensation Act, 1961	Number of houses	—
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	—
Number of separate dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed	Reported as closed up to 31st December, 1964	4
	Reported as closed since 31st December, 1964	31

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings.

Under Section 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961	Number of houses	30
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	30
Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Acts, 1957	Number of houses	—
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	—
PARTS OF BUILDINGS CLOSED under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957	Number of dwellings	—

C. Number of PERSONS DISPLACED.

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	—
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	35
From houses to be closed	80
From parts of buildings to be closed	—

D. Number of FAMILIES DISPLACED.

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	—
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	17
From houses to be closed	33
From parts of buildings to be closed	—

E. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT.

After informal action by local authority by owner	36
After formal notice under Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 (a) by owner	—
(b) by local authority	—
After formal notice under Public Health Acts	—
After modification or revocation of a clearance order under Section 21, Housing Act, 1961	—
After determination of a demolition order under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—
After determination of a closing order under Section 27, Housing Act, 1961	—

F. HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED.

(Other than unfit houses made fit.)

After formal notice under Public Health Acts	—
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G. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

Retained for temporary accommodation.

Under Section 48	Number of houses	—
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	—
Under Section 17 (2)	Number of houses	—
	Number of separate dwellings contained there in	—
Under Section 46	Number of houses	—
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	—
Licensed for temporary accommodation under Section 34 or 53—No. of houses		—

H. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT.

Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders	Number of houses	—
	Number of occupants	—

RENT ACT, 1957.
FIRST SCHEDULE
CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR.

There were no applications for certificates of Disrepair during 1968.

OVERCROWDING.

The number of known cases of overcrowding and near overcrowding relieved during the year by rehousing in Council Houses was 2.

**IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.
HOUSING ACTS, 1959—1964.**

The improvement grant system continued to be operated satisfactorily and I give below details of discretionary and standard grant applications dealt with during the year :—

Standard Grants.

TABLE 17.

					<i>Owner/ Occupiers</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>			
1.	Number of applications received	..			48	3			
	" " " Approved	..			48	3			
	" " " Refused	..			—	—			
2.	Number of dwellings improved	..			26	1			
3.	Amount paid in grants	..	..	..			£	s.	d.
							4,556	12	7
4.	Average grant per house	..	..	..			168	15	3
5.	Number of amenities provided								
	(a) fixed bath	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	
	(b) shower	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	(c) wash hand basin	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	
	(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	
	(e) water closet (1) within dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	
	(2) accessible from dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	(f) food store	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
6.	Total amount paid in grants since commencement of Act	..	..	..	..	..	£35,847	12s.	7d.

Discretionary Grants.

TABLE 18.

		<i>Owner/ Occupiers</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
1. Number of applications Received		24	11
2. " " " Approved		25	11
3. " " " Refused	..	—	—
4. Number of dwellings improved	..	20	20
5. Amount paid in grants..	.. ..	£11,894 0s. 0d.	
6. Average grant per house	.. ..	£297 7s. 0d.	
7. Total amount paid in grants since commencement of Act	.. ..	£91,445 0s. 0d.	

Section H

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Meat.

There are two licensed slaughter houses operating in the District. Slaughtering was carried out regularly at one of these premises each week : the number of cattle, sheep and pigs killed up to the end of the year and details of condemned carcasses and offal are shown on Table 19.

Other Foodstuffs Condemned.

It was found necessary to seize the following foodstuffs during the year :

Meat at slaughter house	51lbs.
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TABLE 19.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	126	1	—	456	168	—
Number inspected	126	1	—	456	168	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i> Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	—	—	10	2	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis cysticerci	9.5	—	—	2.2	1.2	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i> Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cystercosis</i> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Food Premises Generally.

Routine inspections of food premises were continued throughout the year, special attention being paid to the maintenance of hygienic conditions in connection with the storage and preparation of foods.

As required by Ministry of Health Circular 1/66 details of the number of food premises in the area, in categories of trade and the position regarding compliance with Regulations 16 & 19, Food Hygiene Regulations 1960 are as follows :—

TABLE 20.

Trade	No. of Premises	No. of Inspections	<i>Provided with Hot and Cold Water under Reg. 16 & 19 Wash Basin Sink</i>	
			Basin	Sink
Bakeries	2	4	2	2
Butchers Shops ..	12	110	10	12
Fish and Chip Shops	4	4	4	3
General Grocers	15	15	10	15
Mixed Business ..	84	84	62	84
Cafes	5	25	5	5
Totals	122	242	93	120

The number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows :—

- (a) Storage and sale of ice-cream—91 (two of whom manufacture and the remainder sell pre-packed ice-cream).
- (b) Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale—22.

and at the end of the year there was one dairy at Hill Chorlton registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949—1954.

During certain of the inspections referred to above, the notice of shopkeepers and cafe proprietors was drawn to the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 and action requested where necessary.

There were two complaints regarding foreign matter in food which were reported to the Council, *viz* : a cockroach in a bottle of milk, and mould in a loaf of bread. In both cases it was decided that legal action should not be taken.

The service area astride the M.6. motorway continued to operate satisfactorily.

Diseases of Animal Acts.

During the year there were 29 cases of suspected Anthrax reported. All carcasses were dealt with under the procedure laid down in the Anthrax Order of 1938.

Action was taken and advice given, where necessary, with regard to treatment and disposal of milk at the affected premises.

Section I

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Table 21 below gives details of action taken under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 :—

TABLE 21.

A. REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>Number of Premises Registered during the year</i>	<i>Number of registered Premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of Premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	1	38	10
Retail Shops	2	34	34
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	—	1	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	10	15
Fuel storage depots	—	2	1
Totals	3	85	60

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO
REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT 68

In this Schedule—

“ general inspection ” means any inspection of premises which to the Act applies which is undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether all the relevant provisions of the Act and instruments thereunder are complied with as respects those premises : and
“ registered premises ” means any premises in respect of which a notice under section 49 of the Act has been received by a local authority or by the London County Council and the expression
“ premises registered ” shall be construed accordingly.

B. ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS.

Section		Number of Contraventions found						
4	Cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
5	Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
6	Temperature	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
7	Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
8	Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9	Sanitary conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10	Washing facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
11	Supply of drinking water	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
12	Clothing accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
13	Sitting facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
15	Eating facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
16	Floors, passage & stairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
23	Prohibition of heavy work	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
24	First aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Other matters	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
TOTAL		..	..	..	..	..	..	12

Letters were sent to the owners of the premises instructing them to remedy the defects.

There was one accident reported during the year and this was in respect of an employee who fell at a petrol filling station.

Theatres Acts, 1843.

Applications for licences were made in respect of five premises during the year and visits and inspections carried out to ensure compliance with the Acts, with regard to lighting, means of escape in case of fire, seating accommodation and sanitary facilities.

Petroleum Acts.

Visits were made with regard to the installation of new petrol tanks within the District and 2 tanks and pipelines were tested during the year.

In addition 61 inspections were carried out in connection with applications for renewal of existing petrol storage licences.

Animal Boarding Establishment Act.

Three inspections were carried out at premises registered under The Animals Boarding Establishment Act.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Action was taken under Section 50, National Assistance Act, 1948 to arrange the burial of an aged person who had died without means at Audley.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

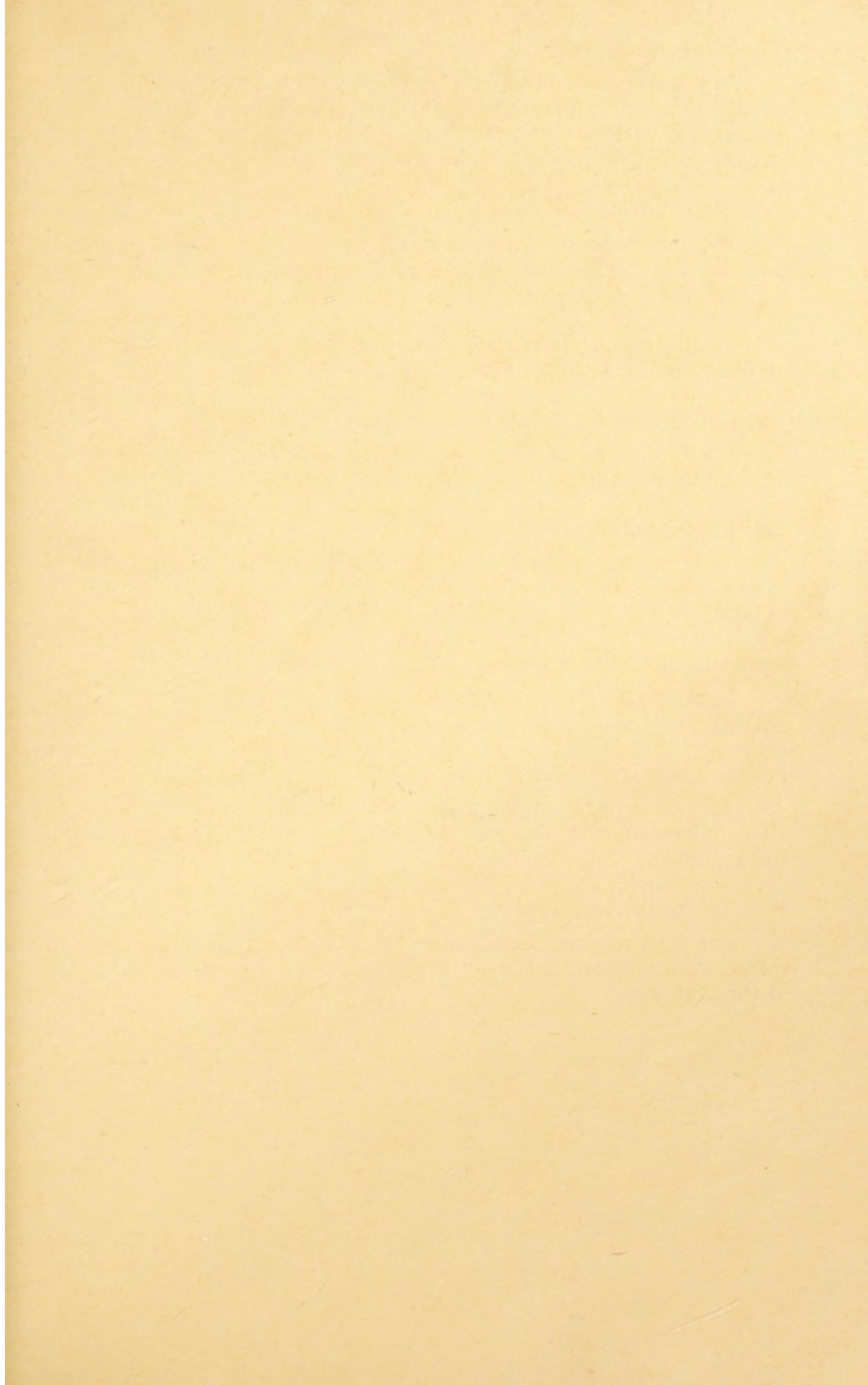
Thirty-four inspections were made in connection with licences issued under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

There was one complaint made under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, and two inspections were carried out, work being done to reduce the nuisance.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

One licence was issued under the Pet Animals Act, 1951, in respect of a pet shop and two inspections were carried out in respect of the premises.



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