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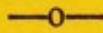
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Tutbury Rural District Council



ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the Year 1966



TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
Chairman of the Council:
Councillor T. H. WARD, JP

Tutbury Rural District Council

Public Health and General Purposes Committee:
Chairman—Councillor J. H. BIRK
Members—Councillors A. J. WANNOP
—o—
Health Committee:
Chairman—Councillor W. G. WALTON
Members—Councillors

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and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

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TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor T. H. WARD, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor A. J. BIRCH, J.P.

Public Health and General Purposes Committee :

Chairman—Councillor J. H. KIRK

Vice-Chairman—Councillor A. J. WANNOP

Housing Committee :

Chairman—Councillor Mrs. W. G. WALTON

Vice-Chairman—Councillor W. BOULTON

Clerk of the Council :

R. B. LEA

Deputy Clerk :

R. HART, A.C.C.S.

Chief Financial Officer :

M. B. MIDDLETON

Engineer and Surveyor :

T. FRANKLAND, A.M.I.Mun.E.

Public Health Staff :

Medical Officer of Health :

SHEILA M. DURKIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Who is also M.O.H. to the Uttoxeter Urban and Rural District Councils, the Uttoxeter Area Health Committee, and Assistant County M.O.H., Staffordshire).

Chief Public Health Inspector :

R. BRUNNING, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.E.J.B.

Deputy Public Health Inspector :

S. A. GAMBLE, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.E.J.B.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors :

W. R. LEA

C. D. BOWRAN

(Resigned March, 1966)

Clerk :

Mrs. Y. SIMPSON

To the Chairman and Members of
the Tutbury Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the Tutbury Rural District for 1966. The report has been drafted to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 1/66.

The population of your district continues to increase at the rate of about 1000 per year. This increase in population is due mainly to an influx of families who are settling in the private estates being built in the larger villages, notably Barton-under-Needwood, Rolleston and Stretton. I have no doubt that this trend will continue for some time to come as other villages begin to develop. Yoxall is already expanding and when the problem of sewage disposal at Tutbury is solved then Tutbury will also be given the chance of developing as it must do in due course.

As is customary vital statistics make up the first section of this Report. It will be seen from the table on page 8 that the upward trend of the birth rate was maintained in 1966, and at 22.60 was appreciably higher than the national rate.

The stillbirth rate was a little higher than the previous year (0.41 compared with 0.19) while the infant death rate per 1000 live births was reduced (14.43 compared with 24.57). The actual figures for 1966 were nine stillbirths and seven infant deaths. Prematurity continues to be the factor most frequently associated with these deaths.

During 1966, 174 cases of infectious disease were notified in your district. These included 143 cases of measles since it was a 'measles year', and 29 cases of whooping cough.

I have no doubt that many diseases which are required to be notified under the Public Health Act 1936 and the Food and Drugs Act 1955, are not being notified, and this is particularly true of gastrointestinal infections. Apart from giving a false picture of the incidence of infectious disease in your district, a great deal of valuable epidemiological data is lost.

One infectious disease which came to our notice very forcibly during 1966, but which is unfortunately not notifiable, was Brucellosis. This disease, which causes abortion in cattle, is responsible for a great deal of chronic ill health in humans, much of which remains undiagnosed. Particularly at risk are farm workers and veterinary surgeons, but it is also possible to contract the disease by drinking raw

milk from an infected animal. For this reason Medical Officers of Health are empowered to require heat treatment of all milk suspected of carrying the infection and this was necessary on 3 occasions during 1966.

Great Britain lags behind other countries in the reducing incidence of this disease but fortunately an eradication scheme is now under way although it will be many years before its aim can be achieved.

A new section has been added to the Report this year giving information about the general provisions of the Health Services in your district. In contrast to the rest of the Report which reviews the year 1966, this section is correct at the time of going to press so that it will be useful for reference purposes.

It remains for me to thank the staff of the Health Department for the work they have done throughout the year, sometimes under difficult circumstances, and to put on record my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation of the Councillors and my fellow officials.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

SHEILA M. DURKIN

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres ...	31,708
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population Mid 1966 ...	20,250
Number of inhabited houses at 1st April, 1966 ...	6,701
Rateable Value ...	£794,703
Sum represented by a penny rate to 31st March, 1966	£3,290

The Tutbury Rural District is situated in Eastern Staffordshire, its northern boundary being the river Dove and its eastern and southern boundaries being the River Trent, except where the Rural District borders to the County Borough of Burton upon Trent. The area of the District is approximately fifty square miles and it consists of twelve civil parishes which include ten villages and six hamlets.

The Rural District lies on the Keuper Marl and thick masses of gypsum occur in the parishes of Hanbury and Tutbury. The greater part of the District is undulating and well wooded, forming part of the ancient Needwood Forest, apart from the portion which lies in the Trent Valley. The soil is fertile and the area under cultivation is large. In the river valleys there are large deposits of sand and gravel which are extensively worked.

Whilst the principal industry of the Rural District is agriculture, other industries are to be found in the various villages. At Tutbury, high-class glassware is produced by Messrs. Webb Corbett, Ltd., and in this area gypsum and alabaster are extensively mined and prepared into plaster, plaster-board, etc. by Gyproc, Ltd.

At Stretton, Pirelli Ltd. have a large factory which produces principally vehicle tyres and slippers.

In the Branston area, where sand and gravel are extracted, are the factories of the Marley Tile Co., Ltd., Spun Concrete, Ltd., and the Burton Box Co., Ltd., which makes cardboard boxes.

POPULATION

The following tables give the population figures, according to the Registrar General's report for 1966 for the respective parishes in your district compared with previous years.

PARISH	1921 Census	1951 Census	1961 Census	Mid June 1964	Mid June 1965	Mid June 1966
Anslow	530	518	503	486	493	480
Barton-under-Needwood	1,604	1,736	2,468	3,084	3,341	3,630
Branston	837	2,143	2,794	2,950	2,965	3,050
Dunstall	212	290	262	274	266	270
Hanbury	529	553	518	488	481	510
Outwoods	1,013	2,286	2,274	2,368	2,413	2,440
Rolleston	667	1,330	2,162	2,836	3,024	3,240
Stretton	789	1,934	2,222	2,522	2,784	3,110
Tatenhill	637	544	681	558	566	580
Tutbury	1,949	2,274	2,566	2,449	2,520	2,600
Wychnor	186	153	118	104	102	90
Yoxall	1,097	1,078	1,029	1,151	1,295	1,460
TOTALS	10,050	14,839	17,597	19,270	20,250	21,460

VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
LIVE BIRTHS (Factor 0.98)			
Legitimate	227	239	466
Illegitimate	10	9	19
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	237	248	485
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Birth Rate per 1,000 population ...			22.60
Adjusted Birth Rate			22.14
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of Total Live Births) ...			3.92
STILL BIRTHS			
Legitimate	5	4	9
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5	4	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births			18.22
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population ...			0.41
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS ...			494
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE			
Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4	3	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births			14.43
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births ...			15.02
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births ...			0.00
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE			
Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4	3	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	14.43
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DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)			12.37
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births			30.36
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)			Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate			0.00
DEATHS (Factor 1.26)	103	87	190
Death Rate per 1,000 Population			8.85
Adjusted Death Rate			11.15

CANCER

The deaths caused by Cancer numbered 30. This gives a death rate of 1.63 per 1,000 population.

In the following table the Cancer deaths are classified according to age and sex :

Sex	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total
Males	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	7	4	21
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	1	9
Total	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	10	5	30

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1956 TO 1966

Year	Rate per 1,000 estimated Population			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Birth Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
1966	22.60	0.41	8.85	14.43
1965	20.09	0.19	9.68	24.57
1964	18.53	0.36	8.36	19.60
1963	18.23	0.32	9.22	14.79
1962	16.29	0.61	11.27	23.73
1961	17.51	0.39	9.78	22.72
1960	16.64	0.42	9.81	21.97
1959	17.87	0.37	9.28	10.45
1958	18.05	0.31	10.00	13.93
1957	17.02	0.46	7.99	18.75
1956	15.75	0.65	9.13	16.43

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1965 AND 1966 WITH THOSE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES FOR THE SAME YEARS

Year	Rate per 1,000 estimated Population			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Birth Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
Tutbury 1965	19.89	0.19	11.91	24.57
Rural Dist. 1966	22.14	0.41	11.15	14.43
		(adjusted for age and sex)		
England 1965	18.1	0.29	11.5	19.00
and Wales 1966	17.7	0.27	11.7	19.0

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1966 IN TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	AGE IN YEARS										75 & over			
			Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-				
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	4													2	
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	F	1													1	
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	5													3	
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1														1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	F	12													2	4
Diabetes	M	5													3	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	1														1
Coronary Disease, Angina	F	14													3	5
Hypertension with Heart Disease	F	16													1	5
Other Heart Disease	M	26													3	9
Other Circulatory Disease	F	18													2	6
Influenza	M	2													1	1
Pneumonia	F	3													1	2
Bronchitis	F	6													2	5
Hyperplasm of Prostate	M	17													2	14
Congenital Malformations	F	4													1	1
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	M	5													2	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	F	1													1	1
Suicide	M	1													1	1
TOTAL ALL CAUSES		103													29	34
		87													16	40

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious Diseases—incidence in 1966 compared with the previous four years

Disease	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Measles ...	143	297	83	344	25
Scarlet Fever ...	—	4	7	6	4
Whooping Cough ...	29	15	17	10	3
Acute Pneumonia ...	—	2	3	4	5
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—

TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT
ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED CASES ACCORDING TO AGE

Disease	Under								Total	
	1 year	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64		65 and over
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	13	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	29
Measles	7	45	31	57	3	—	—	—	—	143

Table giving names of Parishes and approximate population which each contain, according to the 1966 census, along with the incidence of infectious disease in each Parish in 1966.

Parish	INFECTIOUS DISEASE				
	Mid 1966	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Pneumonia
Anslow	480	10	—	—	—
Barton-under-Needwood	3630	24	—	1	—
Branston	3050	38	—	4	—
Dunstall	270	—	—	—	—
Hanbury	510	1	—	—	—
Outwoods	2440	10	—	4	—
Rolleston	3240	37	—	10	—
Stretton	3110	10	—	—	—
Tatenhill	580	6	—	—	—
Turbury	2600	6	—	10	—
Wychnor	90	—	—	—	—
Yoxall	1460	1	—	—	—

For your information I give below details regarding Infectious Diseases in the Rural Districts of Staffordshire—1966—Corrected Cases.

	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Typhoid Fever	Acute Primary Pneu- monia	Dysen- tery	Acute Poliomyelitis Para- lytic	Non Para- lytic	Food Pois- oning	Lung	Tuberculosis C.N.S.	Other
1st Quarter	23	—	—	37	37	—	—	2	6	—	1
2nd Quarter	34	—	—	7	28	—	—	1	8	—	1
3rd Quarter	11	—	1	3	4	—	—	5	6	—	1
4th Quarter	28	—	—	9	2	—	—	2	11	—	1
Totals for 1966	96	—	1	56	71	—	—	10	31	—	4
Totals for 1965	114	—	2	62	77	1	—	13	44	—	5

TUBERCULOSIS

CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER—

31st DECEMBER, 1966

MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL
Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	
40	1	17	—	58

The figures for your district over the past 20 years are given below:—

Year	Population	New Cases		Deaths	
		Pul	Non-Pul	Pul	Non-Pul
1966	21460	2	—	—	—
1965	20250	2	—	1	—
1964	19270	2	1	—	—
1963	18540	2	—	—	—
1962	18100	2	—	—	—
1961	17590	2	—	—	—
1960	16400	4	—	—	—
1959	16060	5	—	1	—
1958	15900	2	—	2	—
1957	15630	13	1	—	—
1956	15490	5	1	—	—
1955	15280	7	1	3	—
1954	15030	7	2	3	—
1953	14870	13	1	1	—
1952	14820	9	—	1	—
1951	14660	13	—	2	—
1950	14890	6	1	5	—
1949	14540	12	1	4	—
1948	14420	6	3	4	1
1947	13950	8	2	3	—

Tuberculosis is still a more frequent cause of death than any of the other notifiable acute specific infections however, and while improved economic and social conditions have played a part in reducing the incidence of this disease the traditional preventive measures, viz. mass radiography, B.C.G. vaccination and contact tracing, must be pursued with diligence.

With regard to B.C.G. vaccination in schools, this service is available to all children in their first year in a senior school. It is a pity that more parents do not give their consent for tuberculin testing to be carried out. It not only sorts out those suitable for vaccination but brings to light those in whom there is a strong positive reaction, and in whom an annual incidence of tuberculosis of the order of 0.350 per 1000 may be expected within the next 2½ years. These strongly positive reactors need supervision, and this is usually arranged with the chest physician for both them and their contacts. For other positive reactors to the tuberculin test it is sufficient to arrange an annual attendance for X-ray.

PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE

As you are aware, Staffordshire County Council is the responsible authority throughout the county with regard to immunisation and vaccination.

In this section of the annual report, however, it is customary to include for your information the numbers in your district in the various age groups who, according to the records held in the Area Health Office, were protected against infectious disease during the year under review.

Towards the end of 1965, following the recommendation of the Sub Committee on poliomyelitis vaccine, the Ministry of Health agreed that oral poliomyelitis vaccine could safely be given at the same time as either triple antigen or diphtheria/tetanus vaccine. Accordingly the schedule of protective injections offered by the Staffordshire County Council during 1966 was as follows:—

Age	Vaccine	Interval between doses
3rd month	1st triple plus 1st oral poliomyelitis	—
4th month	2nd triple plus 2nd oral poliomyelitis	4-6 weeks
5th month	3rd triple plus 3rd oral poliomyelitis	—
During 2nd year	Smallpox	
18 months-2 years	Triple booster plus oral poliomyelitis booster	—
School entry	Diphtheria/Tetanus booster plus oral poliomyelitis booster	—
End of Junior School	Diphtheria/Tetanus booster (½ dose) plus oral poliomyelitis booster	—
Senior School	B.C.G.	—

DIPHTHERIA AND TETANUS

It will be appreciated that for the time being it is necessary to collate the numbers of children receiving protection in the various forms in order to compare the response to diphtheria immunisation during the year under review with that in the previous years. As it becomes standard procedure to give children protection in the form of combined antigens the administration of the immunisation programme and the assessment of the response will become simplified.

	Primary Doses	Reinforcing Doses
Diphtheria	6	68
Tetanus	50	1
Dip. Antigen Tet.	37	290
Triple Antigen	365	168

The aggregate figures for diphtheria immunisation in the various forms compared with the figures for the previous nine years are given in the following table.

Diphtheria Immunisation 1956-1966

Year	Primary Doses	Reinforcing Doses
1966	408	526
1965	417	297
1964	251	297
1963	242	206
1962	60	151
1961	366	626
1960	324	319
1959	205	81
1958	187	98
1957	102	124
1956	197	124

WHOOPING COUGH

All children receiving protection against whooping cough in 1966 received it in the form of triple antigen.

SMALLPOX

The number of vaccinations carried out in the Tutbury Rural District are as follows:—

	Total
Primary Vaccinations	165
Re-Vaccinations	22

The following table shows the vaccinations carried out in your district since 1960:—

Year	Primary	Re-vaccination
1966	165	22
1965	135	8
1964	76	11
1963	64	17
*1962	1382	1054
1961	68	30
1960	31	13

*Year in which outbreak of Smallpox occurred.

POLIOMYELITIS

In October, 1961, the Minister of Health announced that following extensive trials Sabin (oral) vaccine had been approved as safe and effective for use in protecting against poliomyelitis. Supplies were made available during 1962.

Accordingly the following tables give figures for protection against poliomyelitis by the oral method but also included a few who received injections.

Year	Primary Doses	Re-inforcing Doses
1966	450	547
1965	443	286
1964	268	225
1963	597	446
1962	289	901
1961	675	1955
1960	1268	2944

MEALS ON WHEELS

During 1966 under permissive powers derived from the National Assistance Act 1948 (Amendment) Act 1962, the Council gave support to the W.V.S. Meals on Wheels scheme to enable it to be operated within the Rural District.

Basically the scheme is to provide cooked mid-day meals twice per week to deserving cases who by reason of age or infirmity are likely to benefit from them. The meals are purchased from various canteens at a cost of between 2/3d. and 2/8d. each; the recipients pay 1/- each and the balance of the cost is met by this Council. Of this Council's share of the cost, 50% is recovered from the Staffordshire County Council.

The W.V.S. operate the delivery of meals and personal service part of the scheme. The W.V.S. Organiser for the Rural District has various village leaders who arrange a rota for the ladies to deliver these meals. All these W.V.S. ladies volunteer their services and offer their transport free of charge, which means, of course, the service is administered very economically.

Cases are referred by General Practitioners, Nurses, Hospital Almoners, and others. The degree of priority of each case is assessed by myself and your Clerk acts as co-ordinator between the various persons concerned in running the service.

At the end of December 1966 the service was operating as follows:—

Barton-under-Needwood

Service commenced—June 1964

Source of supply—Branston Storage Depot Canteen

Maximum number of meals—12 twice per week

Stretton

Service commenced—July 1964

Source of supply—Andressey Hospital

Maximum number of meals—12 twice per week

Rolleston (including part of Tutbury Road Area)

Service commenced—November 1964

Source of supply—Andressey Hospital

Maximum number of meals—12 twice per week

Tutbury

Service commenced—December 1964

Source of supply—Clayton Equipment

Maximum number of meals—18 twice per week

Branston

Service commenced—December 1964

Source of supply—Branston Storage Depot Canteen

Maximum number of meals—12 twice per week

Anslow (including Tutbury Road, Beam Hill and Henhurst Area)

Service commenced—June 1965

Source of supply—Renold Chains Ltd.

Maximum number of meals—14 twice per week

Tatenhill/Rangemore

Service commenced—January 1966

Source of supply—Branston Storage Depot Canteen

Maximum number of meals—8 twice per week

During 1966, 8,104 meals were delivered.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICE

(The information in this section is correct at the time of going to press)

Laboratory Facilities

Tutbury Rural District is served in the main by the Public Health Laboratory at Stafford which is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health, although general practitioners in the district do sometimes send specimens to the pathological laboratory at Burton General Hospital.

The helpful advice and co-operation of the Director of the Public Health Laboratory is much appreciated by the Health Department.

Hospitals

Your district is served by Burton General Hospital.

The Andressey Hospital provides a Maternity Unit and Geriatric Wards.

Cases of infectious disease, including tuberculosis are admitted to the Outwoods Hospital.

Services provided by the County Council

These are administered through the Area Health Office, Holly Dene, High Street, Uttoxeter.

1. Nursing Services

(a) District Nurse/Midwives

Nurse M. B. Bates (Tel. Burton 2227)	Stretton Claymills Lower Outwoods Road Field Lane Beamhill (part)
Nurse K. Forbes (Tel. Burton 61530)	Tutbury Rolleston
Nurse A. H. Elliott (Tel. Barton 761)	Barton-under-Needwood Branston
Nurse V. J. Hart (Tel. Hoar Cross 277)	Needwood Outwoods (part) Henhurst Hill Aviation Lane Yoxall (part) Tatenhill
Nurse G. Kendrick (Tel. Tutbury 3595)	Relief District Nurse/Midwife

(b) School/Clinic Nurse

Nurse A. I. Quinn

(c) Health Visitors

Miss D. E. K. Sowter

Stretton
 Craythorne
 Upper Outwoods
 Lower Outwoods
 Anslow
 Anslow Gate
 Horninglow Cross
 Kitling Greaves Lane
 Field Lane
 Hopley Road
 Beamhill

Miss J. Sanderson

Rolleston
 Belmont Gate
 Needwood
 Coulter Hills
 Bishops Hill
 Newborough
 Woodend

Miss N. Jarrett
 (Tel. Brailsford 432)

Tutbury
 Fauld
 Hanbury
 Draycott in the Clay
 Marchington
 Marchington Woodlands
 Coton in the Clay

Mrs. M. Smith
 (Tel. Overseal 260)

Branston
 Tatenhill
 Rangemore
 Yoxall
 Henhurst Hill
 Forest Road
 Postern Road
 Hoar Cross

Mrs. A. Gallacher
 (Tel. Tutbury 2494)

Barton-under-Needwood
 Dunstall
 Wychnor

2 Clinics

Barton, Central Hall	Every Tuesday 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Branston, Parish Hall	Alternate Mondays 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Outwoods Methodist School-room, Forest Road	2nd and 4th Wednesday 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Rolleston Commemoration Hall	Every Wednesday 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Stretton, St. Mary's Church Hall	Alternate Mondays 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Tutbury Church Hall	Alternate Fridays 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Yoxall Parish Hall	Alternate Fridays 2 p.m.—4 p.m.

Special examinations for delicate or handicapped school-children are carried out at the above clinics and also at Heath House Clinic, Uttoxeter, where consultant and ancillary services are provided by the County Council, e.g., E.N.T. and hearing clinics, speech therapy and physiotherapy.

A cervical cytology (smear test) clinic, relaxation and mothercraft classes and dental services are also provided at Heath House Clinic.

For some considerable time efforts have been made by the County Council to provide a purpose-built clinic in Barton-under-Needwood so that the inhabitants of those parts of Tutbury Rural District remote from Uttoxeter may have these facilities made available to them locally. It is to be hoped that it will be soon possible to overcome the various obstacles which have hindered the provision of this very badly needed facility.

3. Domestic Help Service

This service is also provided by the Staffordshire County Council through the Area Health Office, Uttoxeter, where enquiries are dealt with.

During 1966 in your district 102 cases were attended by 27 Home Helps.

4. Ambulance Service

Although there is no ambulance station actually within your district radio control makes it possible for ambulances to be diverted from both Lichfield and Uttoxeter Ambulance Stations and elsewhere to all parts of Tutbury Rural District.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1966**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the Year 1966.

It is a matter for some satisfaction that the Clearance Order for 27 houses in Main Street and Old Road, Branston, was confirmed without modification. Together with the Compulsory Purchase Order affecting 14 houses in Main Street which was confirmed last year, this will deal with the major part of the unfit house problem in Branston.

Progress on the site at Clays Lane, Branston, where most of the displaced families will be re-housed, has been good, and when it is completed and all the difficulties concerning the movement of the families have been overcome, I am confident that everyone will feel it has been a great step forward.

Slum clearance at Tutbury has also involved a great deal of work in the Department, but it is hoped that this bigger project can go forward as successfully as at Branston.

It was most disappointing to me personally that the considerable time and trouble taken in the investigation of the suitability of the Fermascreen Pulverising/Composting Plant for use in the District has proved fruitless. Fresh efforts to find suitable sites for controlled tipping have been more encouraging, however, and it is hoped these will relieve the problem for a few more years.

I should like to record my appreciation of the loyal support given by my fellow officers, and also of the interest shown by the Chairman and Members of the Council.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

REGINALD BRUNNING

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

The whole of the District is now supplied with water from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company's mains.

According to information supplied by the Company, the number of houses and the estimated population supplied with water from public mains is as follows:—

Parish	No. of Houses	Estimated Population
Anslow ...	171	530
Barton-under-Needwood ...	1240	3844
Branston ...	955	2961
Dunstall ...	90	279
Hanbury ...	170	527
Outwoods ...	755	2341
Rolleston ...	1112	3447
Stretton ...	1088	3373
Tatenhill ...	184	570
Tutbury ...	839	2601
Wychnor ...	14	43
Yoxall ...	491	1522
Total ...	7109	22038

Drainage and Sewerage

The Council's Consulting Engineers prepared a scheme for the enlargement of the sewage disposal works at Rolleston to deal with sewage pumped from Tutbury and gravitating from Anslow. The Health Committee of the Staffordshire County Council suggested, however, that the Council should investigate the question of draining these areas to the Burton upon Trent Corporation's Disposal Works at Stretton.

These investigations were put in hand and a meeting held in August between Sub-Committees of the Staffordshire County Council and the Council together with the Consulting Engineers. It was disclosed that whilst there would be a saving in capital costs by pumping to the Burton Corporation's Disposal Works at Stretton, the treatment costs would be considerably higher, based on the Corporation's charge of 86/0d. per head per annum.

It was, therefore, decided to discuss these charges with representatives of the County Borough of Burton upon Trent.

Public Cleansing

(a) Refuse and nightsoil collection and cesspool cleaning.

The collection period for household refuse has continued at an average of 9 to 10 days despite the continued difficulties associated with the rapid increase in the number of new houses built in the district, the shortage of reliable men and the lack of suitable sites for use as controlled tips.

A 50 cu. yd. Pakamatic vehicle was brought into service during the year. This, together with the 35 cu. yd. Pakamatic vehicle purchased during 1965 has been of material help in maintaining the collection period.

Further investigating work was done in connection with the Fermascreen Pulverising/Composting Plant. A load of refuse was processed in the Plant using water instead of sewage sludge as a drencher, and specimens of the product were submitted to the N.A.A.S. Soil Chemists whose report indicated that the quantities of heavy metals were considerably less than when sewage sludge was used.

The product was still unacceptable to the Consultants of the Central Electricity Generating Board, however, and so the proposal to use this material as an alternative to soil in the reclamation of the gravel pits filled with fly ash from the Drakelowe Power Station had to be abandoned.

The use of boiler ash from two local hospitals and a brewery as a covering material for the refuse tips has continued to prove satisfactory. In addition it has been possible to obtain substantial quantities of soil for the final covering material for two completed tips.

The weekly collection of nightsoil from some 400 premises has operated satisfactorily and in addition 162 privately-owned and 61 Council-owned cesspools were emptied.

Salvage receipts fell during the year, mainly due to reductions in prices and the quantities salvaged. Details of the figures, including a comparison with the 1965 figures are given below :

	1965						1966					
	Weight			Value			Weight			Value		
	T	C	Q	£	s	d	T	C	Q	£	s	d
Baled												
Destructor Scrap	91	19	3	509	13	6	55	5	2	300	6	1
Scrap Metals	48	2	0	837	17	9	64	1	3	753	18	0
Textiles, etc.	16	10	1	291	13	8	14	11	3	404	0	2
Waste Paper	116	1	2	580	7	6	77	3	3	282	2	3
	<u>272</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2219</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1740</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

(b) Street Cleansing

Final demonstrations with various types of machines were arranged to assess their suitability for the removal of litter from the footpaths and verges.

It was again decided, however, to defer the introduction of a litter removal scheme for a further twelve months.

Conversions

One conversion of a hand-flushed W.C. was carried out during the year in addition to those where the work formed part of Improvement Grant Schemes.

Nuisances

(a) Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Complaints were received from residents in Branston concerning noises from a local Garage and Service Station. The noises arose from the repair of damaged 'hot-rod' cars used in stock car racing, the work continuing late at night and on one occasion until 2-30 the following morning.

Investigations were made over a period of several weeks and continued informal action eventually succeeded in the cessation of the work.

(b) Public Health Act, 1936

Complaints regarding an Industrial Waste Tip in Branston were investigated and dealt with on an informal basis.

A more difficult matter concerned an alleged nuisance caused by a large number of cats being kept by a householder. It is extremely difficult to obtain reconciliation of widely-differing views in matters of this sort, but eventually informal action was successful.

Following investigation of complaints regarding the burning of rubbish at a hotel in Tutbury, the owners were persuaded to install a suitable modern incinerator.

The installation of a new scrubbing plant to deal with the emission of acid fumes from the polishing plant at a local Crystal Glass Factory was completed during the year. The plant appears to be working satisfactorily and no further complaints have been received since its installation.

Smoke Abatement

No complaints of smoke nuisances were received during the year.

Caravans

There is one permanent residential site at Rolleston-on-Dove. In addition 22 individual site licences are in force.

Swimming Baths

The only swimming bath in the district is a privately-owned open air pool in the village of Rolleston-on-Dove. It appears to be well managed and supervised.

Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963

Seven premises were registered under this Act during the year.

Housing

New Housing Accommodation

During the year 447 private enterprise houses and 37 Council houses were completed and occupied.

Improvement Grants

Applications for Standard Grants were approved in respect of 26 properties, 20 of these being owner-occupied houses.

Details of Discretionary Grants are as follows:—

	No. of Applications	No. refused	Total cost of work	Amount of Grant	Average Cost	Average Grant	No. of Owner Occupied Houses	No. of Tenanted Houses
1953-66	265	—	£213,298	£92,884	£805	£351	131	139
1966	6	—	£8,315	£2,157	£1,386	£360	4	2

Slum Clearance

A total number of 218 houses have been demolished or closed between 1955-66, and details for the year 1966 are as follows:—

Number of Houses demolished or closed	...	14
Number of Demolition Orders made	...	7
Number of Closing Orders made	...	5
Number of Undertakings accepted	...	3

Branston Clearance Areas

In January 1966 a Public Local Inquiry was held into the Tutbury Rural District (Branston) Clearance Order, 1965 affecting 27 houses in four Clearance Areas at Main Street and Old Road, Branston. Several objections to the Order had been made, but the Order was subsequently confirmed without modification by the Minister on the 13th May, 1966.

Development of a site at Clays Lane, Branston, was commenced by the Council during the year, on which 77 units of accommodation will be provided. Of this total 20 units are for "overspill" population under an agreement with Birmingham Corporation; 20 units, being flats and bungalows, will form a Welfare Scheme for persons in need of care and attention, with a resident Warden for whom accommodation will be provided. The remaining 36 units will be for displaced persons including those from 14 properties included in the Compulsory Purchase Order confirmed by the Minister in April last year.

Tutbury Clearance Areas

Some progress has been made during the year on the acquisition of sites in Tutbury Parish for the re-housing of families displaced by proposed future clearance area procedure, and the houses involved were, therefore, re-surveyed.

In November an official representation was made to the Housing Committee that the 88 houses included in 4 clearance areas in Duke Street, Monk Street, Church Street, Castle Street and Ludgate Street were unfit for human habitation and that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the conditions would be the demolition of the buildings in the areas.

A Sub-committee of the Housing Committee held meetings with the owners of three retail shops included in the areas to discuss the possibilities of providing fresh accommodation for their businesses, but little progress was achieved.

Rent Act, 1957

No applications for certificates of disrepair were made during the year.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Food Shops

(i)	Number of Food Premises	
	Cafès	2
	Factory Canteens	6
	Ice Cream Vendors	63
	Butchers' Shops	9
	Bakeries	2
	Fish and Chip Shops	2
	Other Food Premises, including inns, etc. ...	98
(ii)	Registration of Food Premises	
	Under Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955	80
(iii)	Inspection of Food Premises	
	Number of Inspections	185
(iv)	Disposal of Condemned Food	

The butchers meat condemned in the slaughterhouses was stained before disposal to a Midlands Hide and Skin Company.

(v) Special Examination of Food Consignments

No special examination of food consignments were required during the period under review.

(vi) Ice Cream Samples

Since it was impossible to obtain a supply of solid carbon dioxide for the sample case, no ice cream samples were taken.

Unsound Food

During the year six complaints were received about unsound or contaminated food, and in two of these cases, as the sale took place in the County Borough of Burton upon Trent, the matters were referred to that Authority for their attention.

Investigations were made in the other four cases before passing them to the Staffordshire County Council who are the Food and Drugs Authority.

Proceedings were instituted in one case concerning the sale of a mouldy steak and kidney pie at the County Magistrates' Court in October. The case was found proved and a fine of £10 imposed with £7 7s. 0d. costs.

Meat

The total number of licensed slaughterhouses remains at three, and all were inspected by an officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food accompanied by me.

The following table gives full details of the number of animals slaughtered and the incidence and percentage of diseased carcasses.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	299	8	1011	467
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis—				
Whole Carcasses condemned	—	1	3	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	28	—	12	13
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	9.6	12.5	1.48	2.78
Tuberculosis only—				
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	1
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	0.21
Cysticercosis—				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—

Tinned Food

No tinned food was condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Rodent Control

This service continued to operate successfully in co-operation with the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

A summary of the year's work is given below:—

				Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1(a)	Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	...	...	152	8
1(b)	Number of properties infested by				
	(i) Rats	...	...	137	9
	(ii) Mice	...	...	15	—
2(a)	Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	...	...	8	—
2(b)	Number of properties infested by				
	(i) Rats	...	...	9	—
	(ii) Mice	...	...	1	—

In addition the sewers in Barton-under-Needwood, Branston, Hanbury, Outwoods, Rolleston, Stretton, Tutbury, Yoxall received their tests and treatments as follows:—

Parish	Manholes Tested	Manholes Requiring Treatment
Barton-under-Needwood	9	—
Branston	9	—
Hanbury	4	—
Outwoods	5	—
Rolleston	5	—
Stretton	8	—
Tutbury	8	1
Yoxall	6	—
	<u>54</u>	<u>1</u>

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Registration 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 the year
Offices	—	9	6
Retail Shops	3	44	22
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ...	—	—	—
Catering establishments open to public, Canteens	—	8	7
Fuel Storage depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	61	35

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	24
Retail Shops	161
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses ...	—
Catering Establishments open to the public	60
Canteens	—
Fuel Storage depots	—
TOTAL	245
TOTAL MALES	85
TOTAL FEMALES	160

Petroleum Regulations

Fifty licences to store petroleum spirit were issued during the year.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1961

Premises	No. on the Register	Inspections
Mechanical	42	23
Non-mechanical	15	6
TOTAL	57	29
No. of Outworkers on list ...	—	—

All premises were found to be satisfactory.

