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Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme



Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1966

JOHN WARRACK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

THOMAS H. EVANS, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.
Chief Public Health Inspector



Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme



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Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme
HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1966)

His Worship the Mayor (ex-officio)

Councillor J. G. Jones (Chairman)

Councillor K. Brayford (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman W. Evanson

Alderman W. E. Welsby

Councillor Mrs. E. Ashley

Councillor Mrs. L. M. Barker

Councillor Mrs. H. Bethell

Councillor W. D. Fletcher

Councillor T. Griffiths

Councillor W. L. Johnson

Councillor W. T. Lovatt

Councillor H. G. Rhodes

Councillor F. N. Salmon, C.C.

Councillor Miss E. Shaw

Councillor Mrs. N. G. Van Someren

Councillor J. T. Wantling

HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICERS

John Warrack, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Telephone Extension No. 271),
Medical Officer of Health, Borough School Medical Officer and
Borough Welfare Officer.
Home Telephone No.: Ashley 307.

Peter M. Green, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 31/12/66),
Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Borough School Medical
Officer and Deputy Borough Welfare Officer.

John A. Scully, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Appointed 23/1/67),
Telephone Extension No. 272, Deputy Medical Officer of Health,
Deputy Borough School Medical Officer and Deputy Borough Welfare Officer.
Home Telephone No.: Leek 2669.

Assistant Medical Officers

Edith Parry-Evans, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Died 1/1/67).
Laura Cullen, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., L.M.R.C.S.I., Telephone Extension No. 264.
Marian L. Kendall, M.B., Ch.B., (Part time)

Maternal and Child Health Service (Part-time Staff)

R. H. Canter, M.B., Ch.B.
D. G. Garvie, M.B., Ch.B.
C. B. Franklin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.
F. B. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B.
J. R. Raby, M.B., Ch.B., D.(obst.) R.C.O.G.

Dental Staff

Denise A. Chelmick, B.D.S. (Appointed 1/9/66).
Jean Plumb, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Part time)
Leslie J. Myatt, B.D.S., L.D.S.R.C.S.(Eng.) (Part time)
Beryl Cull, B.D.S., L.D.S.R.C.S.(Eng.) (Part-time) (Appointed 3/10/66).

Dental Attendants

Miss M. A. Morris (Appointed 10/10/66).
Mrs. J. Leese (Part-time).
Mrs. J. A. Coxon (Part-time) (Appointed 19/9/66, Resigned 10/10/66).
Mrs. M. J. Mulroy (Part-time) (Appointed 24/10/66).

Health Visitors

Mrs. K. R. Allen, Mrs. A. J. Bateman, Miss M. Bloor, Miss D. Booth, Miss D. Colton,
Miss J. M. Forrester, Mrs. D. Frost, Mrs. H. B. Hadgett, Mrs. E. Hollinshead
(Part-time), Miss E. Millington, Miss M. Shingler (Resigned 30/11/66), Mrs. N.
Stanyer, Miss E. Steele, Mrs. M. D. Walker (Part-time), Mrs. H. Wood.

Midwives

Nurse V. F. Glanville,
88 Arnold Grove,
Porthill.
Tel. No. 51439.

Nurse M. B. Ruscoe,
The Villas,
195 High Street,
Silverdale.
Tel. Silverdale 292.

Nurse L. M. Mathers
(Relief Midwife),
88 Arnold Grove,
Porthill.
Tel. No. 51439.

Nurse J. Edge
Appointed 1/4/67 (Relief
312 Liverpool Road, Midwife)
Cross Heath
Tel. No. 52623

Nurse K. G. Thompson,
12 Delves Place,
Westlands
Tel. No. 67627

Nurse E. Taylor,
115 London Road,
Chesterton.
Tel. No. 52451

Nurse E. L. Colclough,
63 Dimsdale View,
Porthill.
Tel. No. 51417.

Nurse E. L. Thomas,
5 Dart Place,
Clayton.
Tel. No. 65506.

Nurse N. M. Rigby,
75 Denry Crescent,
Bradwell.
Tel. No. 51739.

Nurse C. E. Jenkins,
5 Stubbsfield Road,
Harpfields.
Tel. No. 63272.

General Nurses

Nurse J. Beeston
(Appointed Part-time 17/1/66)
(Appointed Full-time 1/4/66),
85 Slater Street,
Burslem.
Tel. No. 87397.

Nurse E. D. Bentley,
43 Stockwood Road,
Clayton.
Te. No. 65938.

Nurse D. M. Bernard,
36 Rathbone Avenue,
May Bank.
Tel. No. 67907.

Nurse A. Bissell,
37 Bennett Place,
Porthill.
Tel. No. 52720.

Nurse L. Burns,
48 Barracks Road,
Newcastle.
Tel. No. 66553.

Mr. E. T. Byatt,
11 Dorset Place,
Hall Farm Estate,
Clayton.
Te. No. 65782.

Mr. H. Dix,
5 Sycamore Close,
Clough Hall,
Kidsgrove.
Te. No. Kidsgrove 3300.

Nurse M. Downes
(Resigned 7/10/66),
34 Millvale Street,
Burslem.

Nurse M. Twigg
(Appointed 5/6/66),
93 Clayton Lane,
Clayton.
Tel. No. 65062.

Nurse E. Adderley
(Appointed 1/11/66),
11 Heathcote Street,
Chesterton.
Tel. No. 52432.

Nurse N. Gilligan,
25 Woolliscroft Avenue,
May Bank.
Tel. No. 67454.

Nurse A. V. Cheetham
(Appointed 1/4/66),
56 Long Lane,
Harriseahead.
Tel. No. Biddulph 3570.

Nurse D. Hall,
4 The Spinney,
Church Lawton,
Kidsgrove.
Tel. No. Kidsgrove 2547.

Nurse C. B. Harrison,
7 Johnson Avenue,
Cross Heath.
Tel. No. 51576.

Nurse C. Mullineux,
101 Church Street,
Silverdale.
Tel. No. Silverdale 318.

Nurse B. Steventon,
18 Keele Road,
Newcastle.
Tel. No. 66588.

Nurse J. Webb,
6 Ashcroft Road,
Porthill.
Tel. No. 51754.

Nurse S. Dudley
(Retired 31/10/66),
17 Wolstanton Road,
Chesterton.

Nursing Assistants

Mrs. E. M. Penlington
(Appointed 9/2/66)
(Resigned 21/10/66),
8 Cheddar Drive,
Silverdale.

Mrs. I. Butcher
(Appointed 31/10/66),
57 Romney Avenue,
Chesterton.

Mrs. G. Harrington,
157 Haywood Road,
Burslem.

Nursing Supervisor (Part-time)

Miss P. M. Parker, "Rosedene," Moss Lane, Madeley, Crewe.
Tel. No. Madeley 384.

Deputy Nursing Supervisor (Part-time)

Miss D. Austin, 3 Kingsley Close, Talke Pits. Tel. No. Kidsgrove 2760.
(Appointed 1/1/66)

Health Education Officer

N. Rushworth, M.I.H.E. (Appointed 1/2/67). Telephone Extension No. 275.

Home Help Organisers

Mrs. K. Batchelor. Home Tel. No. Stoke-on-Trent 57479
Mrs. J. Franks. (Resigned 20/5/66)
Mrs. E. Jeffrey. Home Tel. No. Audley 358
Mrs. E. M. Beeston (Appointed 6/6/66, Resigned 31/3/67)
Mrs. D. Gibson Home Tel. No. Biddulph 3011 (Appointed 1/5/67)

Social Welfare Worker (Part-time) — Telephone Extension No. 274

Miss E. M. Taylor. Home Tel. No. 48384.
236 Trent Valley Road, Oakhill.

Mental Health Service (Part-time Staff)

Casework Supervisor: Mr. E. E. Stephenson. (Resigned 31st Jan., 1966)
Psychiatric Social Workers: Mrs. G. Hengstenberg (Resigned 31st March, 1966)
Mrs. S. Cooke
Mrs. Rashib

Senior Mental Welfare Officer: Mr. D. B. Pearce. Home Tel. No. 51672

Mental Welfare Officers: Mr. T. Tangney. Home Tel. No. 57549
Mr. R. C. Crawford. Home Tel. No. 63265
Mrs. W. J. Bennell (Resigned 18/9/66)
Mr. B. R. Clowes (Appointed 18/7/66)

Home Tel. No. 64997

Welfare of the Blind and Partially Sighted

Home Teachers for the Blind: Miss E. M. Pover, 14 Rugby Close, Westlands
Miss J. Brookes, 54 Russell Street, Wolstanton

Welfare of Physically Handicapped

Handicraft Instructor (Part-time):
Mr. H. Armstead, L.M.R.S.H., A.I.S.W., 12 Croft Street, Newcastle

Chiropodist (Part-time)

Mr. K. Haycock, M.C.H.S.

Public Health Inspectors

- T. H. Evans, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C., Cert. Meat Insp. (Tel. Ext. ²⁷⁶286)
Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.
Home Tel. No. 51726
- J. W. Millington, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. Meat Insp. (Tel. Ext. 277)
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Deputy Cleansing Superintendent
Home Tel. No. Alsager 3382

District Public Health Inspectors

- R. F. Crosbie, Cert. Meat Insp. (Tel. Ext. 279)
D. B. Morris, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. Meat Insp. (Tel. Ext. 259)
A. Senior, M.A.P.H.I., Dip. for Meat and Other Foods. (Tel. Ext. 279)
B. J. Simcock, M.A.P.H.I., Dip. for Meat and Other Foods (Tel. Ext. 278)
R. P. Tabbinor, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Meat Insp. (Tel. Ext. 279)
E. Warrilow, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. Meat Insp. (Tel. Ext. 278)
C. C. Wood, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Dip. for Meat and Other Foods (Tel. Ext. 278)

Public Health Assistants

- Mr. I. Lawton (Resigned 31/1/66)
Mr. P. Taylor (P.H.I. Diploma, Resigned 5/3/67)
Mr. C. Walton (Appointed 21/2/66). Tel. Extension No. 278

Administrative and Clerical Staff

Chief Clerk — Telephone Extension No. 265:
R. Montague, D.M.A.

*Deputy Chief Clerk and Secretary to Medical Officer of Health —
Telephone Extension No. 265:*
Miss B. Dale (Appointed 21/3/66, Resigned 28/10/66)
Mr. K. Earls (Appointed 7/12/66)

Enquiries Section — Telephone Extension No. 260 or 270:
Clerks: Mrs. B. Cunningham
Mrs. Z. Marsh

School Health Section — Telephone Extension No. 267:
Clerk/Shorthand-Typists: Miss J. Wheat (Appointed 20/3/67)
Mrs. R. Tagg (Resigned 29/4/66)
Mrs. G. Price (Appointed 2/5/66, Resigned 19/2/67)
Miss J. Powner (Appointed 12/4/66)
Clerk: Miss B. Beresford

Finance Section — Telephone Extension No. 269:
Section Clerk: Miss N. Bentley
Clerk/Shorthand-Typist: Miss H. Dean (Appointed 25/7/66)

Public Health Inspectors Section — Telephone Extension No. 259:
Section Clerk: Mrs. E. Plant
Clerk/Shorthand-Typists: Miss M. A. Maddocks (Commenced 1/7/66)
Miss S. Sutton (Resigned 31/1/66)
Miss G. Turner (Appointed 21/2/66, Resigned 30/6/66)

Welfare Section — Telephone Extension No. 273 or 274:
Section Clerk: Miss M. Evans
Clerk/Shorthand-Typist: Miss G. Shaw (Appointed 2/5/66)

Infectious Disease Control — Telephone Extension No. 266:

Clerk/Shorthand-Typists: Mrs. J. Garner (Commenced 25/7/66)
Miss S. Mothershaw (Resigned 22/7/66)

Maternity and Child Welfare Section — Telephone Extension No. 268:

Section Clerk: Mr. P. Warren (Appointed 17/1/66)
Clerk: Mrs. M. Pearce
Clerk/Shorthand-Typists: Miss V. G. West
Miss J. Mountford (Appointed 25/7/66)

Clinic Food Sales Staff

Mrs. M. Thomas (Full-time) (Appointed 12/12/66)
Miss N. Moran (Full-time) (Resigned 31/10/66)
Mrs. A. Bates (Part-time)
Mrs. E. M. Birch (Part-time) (Resigned 30/9/66)
Mrs. F. M. Jones (Part-time)
Mrs. U. Norton (Part-time) (Resigned 28/2/66)
Mrs. M. Ryles (Part-time)
Mrs. H. Stevens (Part-time)
Mrs. V. Vyse (Part-time) (Appointed 17/10/66)

Clinic Clerical Assistants (Part-time)

Mrs. E. P. G. Hilditch (Appointed 6/12/66)
Mrs. I. Berks (Appointed 20/12/66)
Mrs. G. E. Lockett (Appointed 3/1/67)

Health and Welfare Department,
Civic Offices,
Merrial Street,

Telephone:
Newcastle, Staffs. 60161.

Newcastle-under-Lyme,
Staffordshire.

July, 1967.

**To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme.**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting a report on the services provided from this Department during the year 1966.

Two changes which have occurred since the submission of the report for 1965 will be apparent from the heading above. The first is that the Department is now entitled "Health and Welfare Department". The Health and Welfare Committee felt that this change in name from the old one of "Public Health Department" would give some indication of the increased range of services administered from this office and could perhaps be of some assistance to the general public. The second change which has occurred since the previous report is that we have now removed from our old offices in 6 Queen Street to the new Civic Offices. Our new accommodation is, of course, more in accord with our needs and environmentally far superior to what we had previously, but nevertheless I sometimes look back with nostalgia on the 17 years I spent in Queen Street. I think of the days when I first came to the Department in 1950 when I found the clerical staff which had been left to carry out the work in respect of the Borough Public Health Service consisted of three young girls, the other staff having migrated to the, then recently opened, Area Health Office. I think also of the many months of hard work involved in recruiting suitable and sufficient clerical officers. Many changes have taken place during the years since, but one can, with some satisfaction, look back on those earlier days when almost a family atmosphere existed in the office. With the increase in services provided and the consequent necessity for an increase in clerical staff, this atmosphere tends to disappear, as I think must always be so as organisations increase in size. With this change, I think, comes the liability for the job merely to be a job and for personal interest and satisfaction in the work to be lost. In some services it is perhaps true that this will not matter a great deal, providing that the work is done efficiently, but in the Health and Welfare Services it is of more importance, and I trust that this will be kept in view when a decision is finally taken on the structure of Local Government in the future. It seems that if one spends long enough in Local Government one will see the same patterns of administration recurring again and again. Prior to the introduction of the new Education Act in 1944, many local authorities were Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities in their own right as well as administering other services such as police and fire services. With the introduction of the new Education Act and later the National Health Service Act, all this changed, only County Boroughs and County Councils were considered able to provide services efficiently. It must, of course, be admitted that prior to this change, the standard of service of some authorities had been far from satisfactory. Apart from these, and

provided that a local authority is of sufficient size to be financially able to provide the services required, I have yet to be convinced that there is any advantage in administration being by really large units only. Not very many years after the Education Act and the National Health Service Act were introduced it was realised that decentralisation of health and welfare Services was necessary and in consequence, divisional or area administration sprang up. Later still, delegation schemes were introduced to give qualifying local authorities greater powers in the running of these services. Now there appears to be every indication that the pendulum may again swing in the opposite direction towards the large, almost *huge* local authority. Whether this will be an advantage in respect of health and welfare remains to be seen, but I do know that the demand for services has vastly increased since they came under local control.

Each year staffing positions vary, especially as regards the inability to recruit sufficient qualified staff. I mentioned in the report for 1965 that a vacancy had occurred in the health visiting staff and that it had been impossible to fill this post. During 1966, it was decided by the County Council that the needs of the Borough warranted an increase in establishment of two additional health visitors. During the year, however, another full-time health visitor resigned and two others, for domestic reasons, decided they could work half-time only. Consequently, at the end of the year there were vacancies on the staff for five full-time health visitors as no applicants had been found for these posts. With the commencement of health visiting training at Keele University in September of 1967, it is to be hoped that this shortage of health visitors will, to some extent, gradually be relieved. Two of our present nurses have been accepted for training during this first course and there is always the possibility that some other nurses, who are attending also, may eventually decide to work in Newcastle Borough.

From June, 1966, onwards, in order to enable the health visitors to carry out the special duties for mothers and young children and sick persons for which they had been specially trained, temporary full-time school nurses were appointed to undertake some of the School Health Service duties.

On the 31st December, I was sorry to lose Dr. P. M. Green, who had been my Deputy for the previous 3½ years, and who then terminated his employment with the Borough and travelled south to take up a more senior post in the Public Health Service.

During 1966, the schemes whereby health visitors and district midwives are attached to some of the general medical practices in the Borough continued to operate satisfactorily. I consider that this type of liaison between the nurses and the family doctors is of benefit not only to them but to the patients also concerned. It is hoped that by the beginning of 1968, a similar scheme will be introduced for the attachment of district nurses to general practices.

In June, 1966, it was possible to commence a Cervical Cytology clinic for women resident within the boundaries of Newcastle Borough, who were 35 years of age or over, for the presymptomatic diagnosis of cancer of the cervix of the uterus. This was made possible by an increase in laboratory facilities being made available at the Pathology Department of the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary by Dr. C. R. Knappett, to whom my grateful

thanks are due. The clinic has continued to operate weekly since opening and the demand has been such that there has been a waiting list. Examinations are carried out by a part-time lady doctor by appointment only. By the end of the year, 620 women had been examined. By the co-operation of the Borough Treasurer and his staff arrangements were made for the statistical information in connection with this clinic to be processed through the computer. After many consultations with the Borough Treasurer and his experts and after consulting also members of the County Medical Officer's staff, a suitable record card was evolved which facilitated this processing to be done. I look forward to the time when it will be possible for other records to be dealt with in the same way, principally immunisation, maternity and child welfare and school health service records. Eventually, this should simplify the extraction of information and obviate the rather tedious clerical work involved in arranging re-examinations etcetera.

During the year, the meals-on-wheels service continued to operate satisfactorily. The meals, provided from a school kitchen, through the co-operation of the Borough Education Officer and Miss Barnes, the School Meals Organiser, were consistently of a high standard and always most gratefully received by the old people. This service is a most vital one in helping to preserve the well-being of old persons who, in some cases, tend to exist on a tea, bread and margarine diet with a consequent deterioration in health. The demand for meals-on-wheels continues to exceed the supply, however, and there is a waiting list. This situation may to some extent be eased when the Central Old People's Club is in operation, provided that meals or snacks are made available there.

The plans for the erection of Health Centres at Silverdale and Thistleberry were proceeded with during the year. It had originally been hoped that some concrete progress would have been made in respect of the former scheme during 1966, but this has not been possible. However, one can only hope that once the financial situation improves rapid progress will be made with both those projects.

This year I have broken with tradition in not commenting on changes in infectious disease returns, causes of death returns, etcetera. Information regarding these statistical matters are available in the report.

Finally, as usual, I express my gratitude to all members of the Borough Council who have shown interest in the work of the Department during the year. Especial mention is due of course, to the members of the Health and Welfare Committee and to my enthusiastic and understanding Chairman, Councillor J. G. Jones. I thank also the other officers of the Borough Council, the County Medical Officer and his staff and all those connected with the many voluntary and other organisations who have assisted me in various ways during the year. I record also, my appreciation of the efficient and loyal way in which all the members of my own staff, both professional and clerical, have carried out their duties during 1966.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WARRACK.

**SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND VITAL
STATISTICS OF THE AREA**

Population

Rateable Value of the Borough

Vital Statistics

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area

The area of the Borough is 8,861 acres.

Population

1951—70,036 1961—76,433 1962—77,210 1963—76,910 1964—77,000
1965—78,110 1966—78,200

Rateable Value, etc.

The rateable value of the Borough is £2,406,719 and one penny rate in the £ (General Rate) produces £9,586.

Vital Statistics

	Male		Female		Total	
	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965
Live Births	683	713	614	577	1,297	1,290
Legitimate	657	679	579	553	1,236	1,232
Illegitimate.. ..	26	34	35	24	61	58
Stillbirths	16	19	11	11	27	30
Legitimate	12	18	7	11	19	29
Illegitimate.. ..	4	1	4	—	8	1
Infant Deaths ..	14	21	8	9	22	30
Legitimate	13	19	8	9	21	28
Illegitimate.. ..	1	2	—	—	1	2
Total Deaths.. ..	439	472	384	426	823	898

	Newcastle-under-Lyme		England and Wales	
	1966	1965	1966	1965
Live Birth Rate — per 1,000 estimated population	16.6	16.6	17.7	18.1
Stillbirth Rate—per 1,000 live and stillbirths	20.3	22.7	15.4	15.7
Infant Mortality Rate—per 1,000 total live births	17.9	23.3	19.0	19.0
Infant Mortality Rate—per 1,000 illegitimate live births	16.4	34.5	—	—
Infant Mortality Rate—per 1,000 legitimate live births	17.8	22.7	—	—
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (first four weeks) —per 1,000 live births	8.4	13.9	12.9	13.0
Maternal Mortality Rate—per 1,000 live and stillbirths	0.75	—	0.26	0.25
Mortality Rate (Crude)—per 1,000 population	10.5	11.5	11.7	11.5
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (under one week)—per 1,000 total live births	7.7	10.1	11.1	—
Perinatal Mortality Rate—stillbirths plus deaths under one week—per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	28.5	32.6	26.3	—

Total Live and Stillbirths	1,324
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	4.7
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	1

Births

Comparative statistics of births within the Borough for the years 1946-1966 are shown in Table 3 on page 17.

Live births registered during the year number 1,297 (683 males and 614 females). The Birth Rate for 1966 is 16.6 per thousand which is the same as the rate for 1965. The Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1966 is 17.7.

Of the 1,297 live births registered, 61 or 4.7 per cent were illegitimate, an increase on the previous year's percentage which was 4.5.

Deaths

There were 823 deaths (439 male and 384 female) during the year, giving a Crude Death Rate of 10.5 per thousand population. The Crude Death Rate for England and Wales as a whole is 11.7.

The following table, Table 1, shows the Crude Death Rate in Newcastle-under-Lyme in the period 1962-1966 with the comparable figures for England and Wales.

(NOTE.—The "Crude Death Rate" is the number of deaths registered during the year as belonging to an area after correction for transfers to the place of residence of the deceased per 1,000 estimated population at the middle of that year.)

Table 1.

Year	Crude Death Rate	
	Newcastle-under-Lyme	England and Wales
1962	11.0	11.9
1963	11.2	12.2
1964	10.2	11.3
1965	11.5	11.5
1966	10.5	11.7

Table 2 below shows the causes of deaths in the Borough during the year. The figures for males and females are separate and comparative figures are given for 1965.

Table 2.—Causes of Death

Causes of Death	Male		Females	
	1966	1965	1966	1965
ALL CAUSES	439	472	384	426
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	2	1	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	1	—	—	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	15	15	9	11
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	44	37	6	4
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	—	20	10
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	12	10
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	30	40	36	37
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	4	—	1
16. Diabetes	2	5	5	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	52	64	64	99
18. Coronary disease, angina	102	122	74	80
19. Hypertension with heart disease	7	5	6	4
20. Other heart disease	27	26	43	54
21. Other circulatory disease	19	20	14	22
22. Influenza	3	6	4	—
23. Pneumonia	32	25	32	22
24. Bronchitis	37	32	9	12
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	11	11	—	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	3	2	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	1	3	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	3	—	4	5
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	5	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	1	—
31. Congenital malformations	4	7	—	5
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19	27	22	24
33. Motor vehicle accidents	6	8	—	4
34. All other accidents	9	6	11	9
35. Suicide	1	1	6	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—

Table 4 on page 18 shows the distribution of deaths by separate age groups and sex for the year.

Stillbirths and Infant Mortality

There were 27 stillbirths—a rate of 20.3 per thousand live and stillbirths during the year. Comparative statistics appear in Table 3 on Stillbirth Rates.

Infant Mortality

In Newcastle-under-Lyme during 1966, 22 children died under one year of age giving an infant mortality rate of 17.9 per thousand live births. The rate for England and Wales as a whole for 1966 is 19.0 per thousand. Comparative statistics for the last twenty years are given in Table 5(a) on page 19.

Neo-Natal Mortality

The neo-natal mortality rate (the rate of deaths occurring during the first four weeks after birth) was 8.4 per thousand live births. This compares with a figure of 12.9 per thousand for England and Wales as a whole. Table 5(b) compares the neo-natal mortality rates for the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme with England and Wales in the period 1962-1966.

Table 3.—Comparative Statistics, Live and Stillbirths, 1946-1966

Year	Legitimate Live Births		Illegitimate Live Births		Stillbirths		Total Live Births	Total Live and Stillbirths	Live Birth Rate per 1000 estimated population		Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	Stillbirth Rate per 1000 Live and Stillbirths	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			Newcastle	Eng. and Wales		Newcastle	Eng. and Wales
1946	671	597	44	31	24	22	1343	1389	20.1	19.2	5.58	33.12	27
1947	679	693	31	36	25	20	1439	1484	21.04	20.5	4.65	30.32	24
1948	587	613	26	41	18	18	1267	1303	18.28	17.8	5.28	27.63	23
1949	599	539	33	17	20	19	1188	1227	16.98	16.7	4.2	31.78	23
1950	584	498	28	26	20	17	1136	1173	16.10	15.8	4.75	32.56	23
1951	530	508	24	14	16	14	1076	1106	15.41	15.5	3.53	27.03	23
1952	559	491	24	20	13	11	1094	1118	15.67	15.3	4.02	21.46	22.7
1953	544	528	15	18	10	18	1105	1133	15.70	15.5	2.90	24.71	22.5
1954	582	516	20	22	17	9	1140	1166	16.06	15.2	3.68	22.29	23.5
1955	598	563	7	19	23	17	1187	1227	16.43	15.0	2.2	32.59	23.2
1956	585	589	21	22	15	21	1217	1253	16.63	15.6	3.54	28.73	22.9
1957	640	633	25	15	15	23	1313	1351	17.81	16.1	3.04	28.12	22.5
1958	642	629	26	17	21	20	1314	1355	17.7	16.4	3.3	30.3	21.6
1959	630	617	22	18	14	15	1287	1316	17.2	16.5	3.1	22.0	21.0
1960	644	582	28	17	12	20	1271	1304	16.8	17.1	3.5	25.3	19.8
1961	673	629	24	23	17	21	1349	1387	17.6	17.4	3.5	27.4	19.1
1962	691	632	31	23	15	18	1377	1431	17.8	18.0	3.9	23.4	18.1
1963	628	614	24	26	15	11	1292	1318	16.8	18.2	3.9	19.7	17.3
1964	728	592	43	31	9	11	1394	1414	18.1	18.4	5.3	14.0	16.3
1965	713	577	34	24	19	11	1290	1320	16.6	18.1	4.5	22.7	15.7
1966	675	579	26	35	16	11	1297	1324	16.6	17.7	4.7	20.3	15.4

Table 4.—Cause of Death in the Different Age Groups, 1966

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE GROUPS MALES (YEARS)										AGE GROUPS FEMALES (YEARS)					TOTAL	
	0—	01—	05—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75+	0—	01—	05—	15—	25—	45—	65—		75+
	1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1		—	—	6
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Coronary disease, angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Hypertension with heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Other heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Other circulatory disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. All other accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL Separate Age Groups	14	3	1	6	15	134	140	126	8	1	2	—	13	93	93	174	823
TOTAL Males and Females. All causes	439										384						

Comparative Statistics

Table 5a.—Infant Mortality Rates, 1946-1966 (Rate per 1,000 Live Births)

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
England and Wales ..	43	41	34	32	30	30	27.6	26.8	25.5	24.9	23.7	23.1	22.6	22.2	21.9	21.6	20.7	20.9	20.0	19.0	19.0
Newcastle-under-Lyme ..	54	42	32	36	36	36	42.0	34.4	25.4	27.0	20.5	17.5	25.1	22.5	26.8	20.8	26.8	25.5	18.6	23.3	17.9

Table 5b.—Neo-Natal Mortality Rate, 1962-1966 (Rate per 1,000 Live Births)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
England and Wales ..	15.1	14.2	13.8	13.0	12.9
Newcastle-under-Lyme ..	21.0	16.3	12.8	13.9	8.4

Table 5c.—Maternal Mortality Rate, 1946-1966 (Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths)

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
England and Wales ..	1.43	1.17	1.02	0.97	0.87	0.82	0.72	0.75	0.70	0.64	0.56	0.47	0.43	0.38	0.38	0.33	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.26
Newcastle-under-Lyme ..	0.69	1.35	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.90	1.78	1.76	0.85	0.00	1.59	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	—	—	—	3.75

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Whooping Cough

Scarlet Fever

Enteric Fever

Erysipelas

Measles

Poliomyelitis

Meningococcal Infection

Dysentery

Pneumonia

Tuberculosis

Food Poisoning

Infectious and Other Diseases

The total notifications of infectious diseases within the Borough during the year numbered 311 compared with 879 in 1965.

The age distribution of notified cases is shown in Table 9 on page 25.

Whooping Cough

Year	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Notified Cases	10	22	51	3	8
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—

Scarlet Fever

Year	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Notified Cases	21	68	13	80	28
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—

Typhoid Fever

Year	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Notified Cases	—	1	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—

Erysipelas

Year	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Notified Cases	5	4	3	2	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—

Measles

Year	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Notified Cases	39	1,364	298	723	172
Deaths	—	1	—	—	—

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis

Year	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Notified Cases ..	6	6	3	—	1	5	1	1	—	—	—
Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Meningococcal Infection

Year	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Notified Cases ..	—	1	2	1	—	2	2	1	1	—	—
Deaths ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

Dysentery (Sonne)

Year	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Notified Cases	283	31	2	43	38
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—

Pneumonia

Year	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Notified Cases	38	46	55	26	.. 28
Deaths	47	49	50	47	.. 64

Food Poisoning

Year	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Cases	7	6	11	3	22
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—

A summary of details of the outbreaks of Food Poisoning occurring in the Borough in 1966 is shown in Table 10.

Tuberculosis

Year	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Notified Cases	12	22	21	17	14
Deaths	7	4	3	2	6

The following table shows the total number of current cases on the tuberculosis register on the 31st December, 1966.

Table 6—Tuberculosis Register at 31/12/66

PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
438	393	831	103	113	216
Total Cases—1,047					

New Cases of Tuberculosis and Deaths from Tuberculosis during 1966

There were 14 new cases notified during the year, 10 were respiratory cases in males and 1 a male non-respiratory case, and 3 female respiratory cases. The non-respiratory case was in a male aged over 65 years and the age group incidence of the other 13 cases is given below.

Table 7—New Cases of Tuberculosis Notified during 1966

AGE PERIODS						RESPIRATORY	
						M.	F.
1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
35 and under 45	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
45 and under 55	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
55 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
TOTAL						10	3

There were 6 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis in 1966. 5 were males (one in the age group 55–65) and 4 aged over 65 and 1 female died in the age group 45–55.

Table 8.—Number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 1946-1966

INFECTIOUS DISEASES	YEAR																				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Smallpox	194	244	175	82	83	129	134	45	94	73	33	104	119	39	38	11	21	68	13	80	28
Scarlet Fever .. .	21	12	7	11	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. .	2	2	3	3	2	2	—	1	—	4	5	3	—	—	2	—	3	1	2	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .	28	34	26	17	20	27	24	41	11	12	24	40	22	16	20	79	38	46	55	26	28
Pneumonia .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria .. .	7	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .	5	7	1	2	—	2	11	5	4	2	1	1	3	2	2	4	5	4	3	2	—
Erysipelas .. .	—	—	—	5	10	4	1	4	—	3	4	4	1	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
Polio and } Paralytic .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio Encephalitis } Non-Paralytic .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum .. .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .	17	785	265	228	226	218	1003	282	758	420	624	810	477	741	21	1790	39	1364	298	723	172
Whooping Cough .. .	83	61	93	168	784	192	111	301	137	54	163	146	13	8	199	8	10	22	51	3	8
Dysentery .. .	—	—	1	1	5	40	26	—	123	167	120	13	162	155	5	221	283	31	2	43	38
Food Poisoning .. .	—	—	—	4	6	1	—	6	15	21	16	23	18	10	9	30	7	6	11	—	22
Meningococcal Infection .. .	2	2	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	8	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .	72	69	66	72	60	72	73	61	75	49	53	45	35	22	18	11	11	18	18	16	13
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .	20	18	15	11	6	5	8	7	4	6	5	3	4	2	1	3	1	4	3	1	1

* Not notifiable until Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Table 9.—Cases of Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1966

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED AT ALL AGES										Age Unknown		
	AT ALL AGES	Under 1	1 and 2 under 2	2 and 3 under 3	3 and 4 under 4	4 and 5 under 5	5 and 10 under 10	10 and 15 under 15	15 and 20 under 20	20 and 35 under 35		35 and 65 under 65	65 years and over
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	28	..	2	1	4	13	4	2	1	..	..	1	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pneumonia	28	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	12	9	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pemphigus Neonatorum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica (Post-Infectious) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebrospinal Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis— Paralytic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Paralytic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	172	3	18	18	25	18	3	85	1	..	..	1	..
Whooping Cough	8	..	2	2	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	38	1	2	4	3	5	3	9	10	4	3	10	..
Food Poisoning	22	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 10—Food Poisoning—Incidents and Cases

CAUSATIVE AGENT	GENERAL OUTBREAKS		FAMILY OUTBREAKS		SPORADIC CASES	TOTAL No. of outbreaks and sporadic cases (Columns 1+3+5) 6	TOTAL No. of cases (Columns 2+4+5) 7
	No. of separate outbreaks	No. of cases notified or ascertained	No. of separate outbreaks	No. of cases ascertained or notified			
1. <i>S. typhimurium</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. <i>S. typhimurium</i>	-	-	-	-	15	15	15
2. Other <i>Salmonellae</i> (a) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. <i>Cl. welchii</i>	1	7	-	-	-	1	7
4. <i>Staph. aureus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Other causes (b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Cause unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. TOTAL	1	7	-	-	15	16	22

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES. DELEGATED.

Care of Mothers and Young Children
Infant Welfare Centres
Premature Infants
Day Nursery
Midwifery
Ante-natal Clinics
Health Visiting
At Risk Register
Phenylketonuria
Hearing Testing
Geriatric Register
Home Nursing
Vaccination and Immunisation
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care
Cervical Cytology
Chiropody Service
Chronic Sick
Part III Accommodation
Hospital Discharges
Social Welfare
Domestic Help Service
Night Help Service
Neighbourly Help Service

National Health Service Act, 1946.

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(a) Child Welfare Centres

The clinic programme continued in 1966 as follows:—

King Street, Newcastle	Monday and Wednesday 2—4 p.m.
Kingsbridge Avenue, Clayton	Tuesday and Thursday 2—4 p.m.
Crown Street, Silverdale	Tuesday 2—4 p.m.
St. Barnabas' Church, Bradwell	Wednesday 2—4 p.m.
Inglewood Drive, Porthill	Tuesday and Friday 2—4 p.m.
Loomer Road, Chesterton	Tuesday and Thursday 2—4 p.m.
Knutton Lane, Knutton	Thursday 2—4 p.m.

The sessions printed in bold type have a doctor in attendance.

During the year 459 Infant Welfare Sessions were held and 1,233 children under the age of one year made their first attendance at these centres. The use made of the service can be seen from the statistics in Table 11.

Table 11

CENTRE	No. of Children under 1 year attending for the first time	ATTENDANCES			
		under 1 year	1—2 years	2—5 years	Total
King Street, Newcastle	238	2,210	1,733	402	4,345
Kingsbridge Avenue, Clayton	255	2,344	1,799	786	4,929
Crown Street, Silverdale	73	541	543	288	1,372
Inglewood Drive, Porthill	244	3,238	768	806	4,812
St. Barnabas' Church, Bradwell	104	1,540	568	443	2,551
Loomer Road, Chesterton	186	1,719	1,383	1,518	4,620
Knutton Lane, Knutton	133	1,237	545	267	2,049
	1,233	12,829	7,339	4,510	24,678

Average attendance of under five-year olds per session per centre during 1966 = 45.3, compared with 45.6 in 1965.

(b) Day Nursery

The Nursery within the Borough, at Liverpool Road, Cross Heath, provides 40 places. It is supervised by the Matron, Mrs. D. M. Hughes, assisted by a Deputy Matron, two nursery nurses, one warden, six students and domestic staff of three. The students obtain practical experience at the Nursery and attend part-time for theoretical training at the Newcastle College of Further Education, Liverpool Road.

There is always a waiting list for admission to the Nursery, 116 children were awaiting admission on 31st December, 1966. No priority case was awaiting admission.

The average daily attendance throughout the year was as follows:—

0-2 years, 9.6; 2-5 years, 19.6

Total attendances in the year numbered 6,942.

(c) Private Day Nurseries and Play Groups

The two registered private Day Nurseries continue to operate throughout 1966. The Porthill Nursery which previously had 8 places received authorisation in May, 1966, to increase the registered number of places from 8 to 12 following the provision of further amenities. Supervision was provided by the Nursing Supervisor and her Deputy, who made periodic reports to the Medical Officer of Health.

As envisaged in my Annual Report for 1965, considerable interest has been shown in the establishment of play-groups and a number of premises have been surveyed and ultimately led to the establishment of a group at the Church of Our Lady and St. Werburgh in Seabridge Lane, to accommodate 14 children over the age of 2 years. These premises were registered on May 16th, 1966. The group operated on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in the mornings, but as these premises were temporary in character, the organisers of this group applied for re-registration of hut number 10 in the Clayton Hall former Nursery Training Centre in October and these premises were registered on the 28th November, 1966, with the same number of places, replacing the Church premises.

An application was made in respect of Rycroft Play-Group Association for registration of the Newcastle Youth Centre in Croft Street as a play-group on January 22nd, 1966, and the premises there were registered in February. This Centre is limited by a maximum of 20 children over 2 years of age to be admitted. This group operates on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings and the children return home at mid-day.

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY

For the purposes of the Midwives Act, Staffordshire County Council is the "Local Supervising Authority".

The Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme has an establishment of 11 domiciliary midwives whose work is supervised by Miss Parker, the Nursing Supervisor, and her Deputy, Miss Austin. Miss Parker made, during 1966, fifteen complete inspections of midwifery work, one inspection of equipment and records, twenty-five enquiries under the Midwives Acts and eighty-six miscellaneous visits.

(a) Midwife Ante-natal Clinics

The Midwifery staff attend the various Centres in the town, where Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes, and Midwives' Ante-natal Clinic sessions are held.

The integration of the work of the department with that of other branches of the Health Service continued during the year with the attachment of the Borough domiciliary midwives to general medical practices. The Borough midwives and their attachments are shown below.

Nurse E. Adderley	}	Attached to Drs. Anderson, Brown, Smith, Karpusheff and Boyle
Nurse E. L. Colclough		
Nurse E. Taylor		
Nurse V. F. Glanville	..	Attached to Drs. Rae, Linehan and Turner
Nurse N. M. Rigby	..	Attached to Drs. Ross and Garvie
Nurse M. B. Ruscoe	..	Attached to Drs. Macnamara, Jolly, Childs, Hollins and Bennett
Nurse E. L. Thomas	}	Attached to Drs. Milewski, Thompson and Challinor
Nurse M. Twigg		
Nurse K. G. Thompson	..	Attached to Drs. Brown, Murray and O'Donnell, Dr. Wainwright and Dr. Canter.
Nurse C. E. Jenkins	..	Attached to Drs. Brown, Murray and O'Donnell

The programme for the Borough Midwifery Clinics is shown below.

Table 12

Centre	Day and Time	Type of Clinic
King Street	Wednesday 2-5 p.m.	Ante-Natal, Mothercraft and Relaxation (Nurse Thompson)
do.	Monday 2-4 p.m.	Ante-Natal (Nurse Adderley)
Inglewood Drive, Porthill	Wednesday 2-4 p.m.	Ante-Natal and Relaxation (Nurse Jenkins)
do.	Monday 2-4 p.m.	Mothercraft and Ante-Natal (Nurse Glanville)
Kingsbridge Avenue, Clayton	Wednesday 2-4 p.m.	Ante-Natal (Alternate weeks (Nurses Thomas & Twigg) rotating)
do.	Friday 2-4 p.m.	Mothercraft (do.) (Nurses Thomas & Twigg)
Loomer Road, Chesterton	Monday 2-4 p.m.	Ante-Natal (Nurses Taylor & Colclough)
Knutton Infant Welfare Centre	Tuesday 2-4 p.m.	Mothercraft and Ante-Natal (Nurse Taylor)
Silverdale Infant Welfare Centre	Wednesday 2-4 p.m.	Mothercraft and Ante-Natal (Nurse Ruscoe)

(b) Ante and Post-Natal Clinic with Doctor in Attendance

An Ante-Natal session is held at the King Street Infant Welfare Centre on Friday afternoon of each week, with Dr. J. R. Raby in attendance. During 1966, 185 attendances were made at this Clinic and at the end of the year there were 8 patients on the register.

96 new patients made use of this Clinic during 1966.

(c) Domiciliary Midwifery

A summary of the work carried out in the Borough during the year by the domiciliary midwives is shown in Tables 13 and 14 below.

Table 13

Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Total
Doctor present at time of delivery	Doctor not present at time of delivery	Doctor present at time of delivery	Doctor not present at time of delivery	
1	40	4	261	306

Table 14

No. Midwives qualified to administer analgesics	No. sets of apparatus for administration of analgesics	No. of cases where analgesics were administered by midwives		No. of cases in which pethedine was administered by midwives	
		when doctor present	when doctor not present at time of delivery	when doctor present	when doctor not present at time of delivery
11	Gas and Air 6 Ento and nox 5 Trilene 9	Gas and Air - Trilene 2	Gas and Air 54 Trilene 130	5	194

(d) Medical Aid Notices

Medical Aid Notices issued by midwives in general practice to family doctors during the year numbered 150. Copies of these notices were sent direct to Staffordshire County Council as "Local Supervising Authority."

(e) Premature Births

A premature infant is one weighing 5½lbs. or less at birth. Many of these babies are healthy and need little more than ordinary care and management. The smaller ones, however, need expert care and attention to help them survive the ordinary rigours of early life.

Within the midwifery service, special arrangements are made for the care of premature infants in their homes, and those who cannot be cared for at home are admitted to hospital.

An analysis of premature births in the Borough is included later in the report in Table 16 on page 32.

In 1966 there were 85 premature live births and 15 premature stillbirths notified, as follows:—

Table 15

	Live	Still
Hospital Cases	74	15
Domiciliary Cases	11	-
	85	15

These figures are adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area.

Premature Births within the Borough during 1966 were, therefore, 7.5% of the total births. Of the live premature births 4 died within twenty-four hours. This information is given in more detail in Table 16.

Table 16—Premature Births

Number of premature births (as adjusted by any notification transferred in or out of the area)

Weight at Birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS														PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS		
	Born in Hospital				Born at home or in a nursing home								Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		Born		
	Total births	Died			Total births	Died			Total births	Died			within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	in hospital	at home or in a nursing home
		within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days		within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days		within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
1. 2 lb. 3 oz. or less	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
2. Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	
3. Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
4. Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	18	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
5. Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	34	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
6. TOTAL	74	4	—	1	8	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	15	—	

1—1,000g, or less, 2—1,001-1,500g, 3—1,501—2,000g, 4—2,001-2,250g, 5—2,251—2,500g

SECTION 24.—HEALTH VISITING

Staff and Supervision

The County Council increased the establishment from 16 to 18 in April, 1966, but owing to the shortage of qualified staff, it was not possible, at any time in the year, to fill the vacancies, despite repeated advertisements, both nationally and locally.

Miss Parker continued to supervise the staff and the service during the year with the assistance of Miss Austin, and during the course of 1966, nine inspections were made of cards and records and 55 miscellaneous visits.

The table below summarises the work of the Health Visitors during their home visiting for 1966.

Table 17

	Expectant Mothers	Children Aged			Aged 65+	Mentally Disordered	Hospital Discharges (except Mat. and Mental Cases)	T.B.	Infectious Diseases	Other Visits
		—1	1—2	2—5						
First Visits	1,098	1,687	1,391	2,637	1,251	26	98	16	99	—
Total Visits	1,275	4,955	3,216	5,248	4,273	118	116	17	106	599

At Risk Register

At 31/12/66, 430 males and 368 females were registered in the classifications as shown.

Table 18

	M	F		M	F
Prematurity	98	100	Haemolytic disease of newborn	16	10
Blindness	2	—	History of virus infection in mother	—	—
Deafness	7	7	Congenital Abnormality	43	33
Mental Defect	6	4	Difficult Birth	130	104
Epilepsy	3	—	Neonatal Jaundice	15	12
Anoxia	55	41	Cerebral Palsy	—	2
Toxaemia in Pregnancy	14	19	Mother unusually young or elderly	12	12
			Others	29	24

Paediatric Liaison Service

The Scheme serving the Borough and surrounding County areas continued during 1966, although some changes were made in the health visiting staff attending Dr. Thursby-Pelham's clinic. Two members of the health visiting staff attended the hospital clinics as shown below.

Mrs. Allen	Thursday, p.m.	Central Out-Patients' Department
Mrs. Hadgett	Monday, p.m.	Central Out-Patients' Department

Phenylketonuria

Routine tests for the presence of phenylpyruvic acid in the urine in infants continued during the year. 2,370 tests were carried out during the year under review and all proved to be negative.

Hearing Testing of Infants

7 members of the health visiting staff have received special training in the early detection of hearing loss in young people. This enables an early diagnosis to be made and treatment commenced early in life. Where no treatment can be given, early knowledge of the child's needs help in the assessment of future educational requirements. 419 children were screen tested in 1966, 415 at clinics and 4 in their homes. 3 children, representing 0.7%, had defective hearing.

Maternity Accommodation

During the year under review the Health Visitors made 534 visits to applicants seeking maternity hospital accommodation on social grounds. A report was sent in each case to the Hospital Management Committee through the Medical Officer of Health. In July, 1964, the Hospital Management Committee requested the submission of reports on the homes of patients to ascertain the suitability for early discharge of patients who were being confined in the local maternity hospitals. The health visitors made 479 such visits and their reports were passed to the Hospital Management Committee through this department.

Visiting of Hospital Discharges

Borough residents who are discharged from hospital to their own homes are notified to the Health Department by Hospital Authorities. Follow-up visits are then made by the Health Visitors and by this method details are obtained about the patients need for the after care services, such as Home Help, Meals-on-Wheels, etc.

SECTION 25. HOME NURSING SERVICE

Staff and Supervision

The establishment of general nurses was increased to 14 in April, 1966, of which 2 are male nurses.

Supervision continued to be Miss Parker's responsibility and throughout the year, assisted by Miss Austin, 62 inspections were made. 25 of these were complete inspections of the work of general nurses, and there were 37 miscellaneous visits.

Bathing Attendants

The pilot scheme continued throughout the year and although there were a number of staff changes, 2 attendants were fully employed on a 40-hour week throughout 1966. At the close of the year, a report was being prepared for submission to the County Council so that consideration may be given to this feature of the Home Nursing Service becoming a permanency.

Visits and Treatment

The Home Nursing Staff performs one of the most vital tasks in the Local Health Authority Service and does much to reduce the number of applications for hospital beds. In 1966, 442 patients were nursed at home (136 acute cases and 306 chronic cases) who would otherwise have warranted hospital admission.

Table 19 below summarises the work of the home nurses during the year under review.

Table 19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Medical	Surgical	Infec- tious Diseases	T.B.	Maternal Compli- cations	Others	Totals	Patients included in 2—7 who were: 65 or over at first visit	
								Under 5 at time of first visit	
No. of cases attended	714	228	—	1	6	6	955	600	18
No. of visits paid	27,143	6,808	—	4	41	226	34,222	—	—

Disposable Incontinence Pads

The total number of disposable incontinence pads issued during 1966 was 11,644.

The table below indicates the various treatment given by the nursing staff throughout the year.

Table 20

General Nursing Care	Dressings	Observa- tion of Patient	Enemas	Changing of Pessaries	Washouts, Douches, Catheter- isation	Prepara- tion for Diagnostic Investiga- tion	Injections of Anti- biotics	Other Injections	Other Treat- ment
13,025	7,016	1,353	438	108	2,408	26	568	7,874	765

SECTION 26. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(a) Smallpox

During 1966, 709 persons received primary vaccination and 20 were re-vaccinated, compared with 406 and 12 respectively in 1965.

The Ministry of Health view is that whilst protection should continue to be given to infants, mass vaccination against smallpox is not indicated and, at present, when cases exist in the country, vaccination is given to known contacts of the disease.

Persons travelling to places abroad where smallpox and other infectious diseases are endemic are required to be protected against these diseases before leaving this country. The International Certificate of successful vaccination or immunisation requires authentication by the Medical Officer of Health. During the year, 2,026 certificates were authenticated.

Table 21

	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—15 years	Total
Number vaccinated ..	17	264	283	145	709
Number re-vaccinated ..	—	—	—	20	20

(b) Combined Antigens

Combined antigens which were introduced in 1962 continued to be used during the period under review, and the extent to which the combined antigen replaced the single protection can be seen from the following tables.

Table 22—Tetanus/Diphtheria/Whooping Cough Immunisation

Year of Birth	1966	1963-65	1959-62	Others under 16	Totals
Primary Injections ..	404	559	19	—	982
Reinforcing Injections ..	—	533	47	1	581

Table 23—Tetanus/Diphtheria Immunisation

Year of Birth	1966	1963-65	1959-62	Others under 16	Totals
Primary Injections ..	3	15	152	157	327
Reinforcing Injections ..	—	7	314	148	469

Table 24—Tetanus Immunisation

Year of Birth	1965	1962-64	1958-61	Others under 16	Totals
Primary Injections ..	—	1	53	163	217
Reinforcing Injections ..	—	—	4	23	27

Table 25—Diphtheria Immunisation

Year of Birth	1966	1963-65	1959-62	Others under 16	Totals
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Borough (including temporary residents)	—	3	4	4	11
2. Number of children who received during the year a reinforcing injection, i.e., subsequent to primary immunisation at an earlier age	—	1	21	14	36

(c) Poliomyelitis Immunisation

Table 26

Age Group	Number of persons who have received		Total
	Primary and Reinforcing Protection	Booster Dose	
Children born in 1966 ..	399	2	401
Children born in 1965 ..	305	85	390
Children born in 1964 ..	55	211	266
Children born in 1963 ..	19	65	84
Children and young persons born in years 1959-1962 ..	345	161	506
Young persons under 16	539	283	822
Others ..	—	—	—
Total ..	1,662	807	2,469

SECTION 28. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

(a) Medical and Surgical Comforts

The St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society continued to issue nursing comforts throughout 1966. The Red Cross Distribution Centre is situated in Garden Street and is under the control of Mrs. A. Warrillow of 35 Emery Avenue, Newcastle. The St. John Ambulance Brigade Centre is at the Church Schools, Church Street, Chesterton, and is operated by Mr. R. Wright of 8 Edensor Street, Chesterton.

(b) Chiropody Service

The Chiropodist worked in the Borough for ten sessions per week including an evening session on Mondays. The number of treatments given in 1966 totalled 2,293 and compared favourably with 1,644 treatments given in the previous year. The table below summarises the work of the Chiropodist during the year under review.

Table 27

	Aged	Aged and Physically Handicapped	Physically Handicapped	Expectant Mothers	School Children
Clinic attendances	1,213	100	54	1	14
Domiciliary attendances	572	252	87	—	—

(c) Cervical Cytology

The Cervical Cytology Clinic opened on the 9th June, 1966, at the King Street Clinic and weekly sessions are held on Thursdays in the evening.

Owing to the limited facilities available at the laboratory at the present time for examination of smears, it is only possible to offer appointments to the over 35 age group.

During the period 9th June to the 31st December, 1966, 620 women were examined, and of this number, the laboratory result of the smear was "positive" in three cases. These patients were referred to the Consultant Gynaecologist for further investigation. Seven patients were asked to make a further attendance at the clinic for a repeat examination. Of the 620 who attended, 370 were in the 35-45 age group, 237 in the 46-60 age group and 13 in the over 60 age group.

139 patients were awaiting an appointment at the clinic at 31/12/66.

(d) Chronic Sick

The number of elderly persons with chronic diseases who require prolonged hospital care are, in number, at least, far in excess of the present hospital accommodation available. It is necessary, therefore, to assess a patient's priority for admission to hospital not only on the medical needs but also on the social circumstances. Each such patient referred to me by a family doctor is visited by a health visitor who reports on the social circumstances. The medical and social reports are then sent to the Geriatric Unit at Bucknall Hospital where the physicians in charge determine the priority of admission.

Table 28 below shows the number of cases referred for chronic sick accommodation during the year.

Table 28—Chronic Sick Disposals

Number referred	135		
Number admitted:		Left area	—
Chronic Sick Acc.	68	Number refused acc.	11
General Hospital	4	Number died	17
Number on Waiting List	33		
Hostel Accommodation	2		
44 of the 74 cases admitted during the year were assisted in some way by the domestic or nursing services prior to admission. Of the 33 cases still awaiting chronic sick accommodation at the end of the year, 21 were receiving assistance in the following ways:—			
Domestic Help	6		
District Nurse	6		
Nursing, Domestic Help & Social Welfare	2		
Domestic Help and District Nursing	7		

(d) **Part III Accommodation**

Applications for this type of residential hostel accommodation are dealt with by the County Council. Borough cases are referred to the County Welfare Officer as they arise.

(e) **Geriatric Register and Social Welfare**

Table 29

Geriatric Register at 31/12/1966. Total registered 2,321 (775 males, 1,546 females)
33.4% 66.6%

Category	AGE GROUPS							
	60 — 69		70 — 79		80 — 89		90 +	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Elderly	159	263	196	383	66	138	3	10
Elderly Infirm	34	65	77	199	51	144	4	8
Elderly Sick	49	78	74	134	20	57	1	1
Elderly Psychiatric Sick	2	6	6	11	1	2	1	—
Special Groups	14	15	10	19	7	12	—	1

During 1966, 780 new cases were included in the register in the various categories and age groups, and there were 109 removals from the index. 95 old people included in the register died, 3 removed to areas outside the Borough and 11 were admitted to hostel accommodation, and therefore became the responsibility of the County Welfare Department.

The number of old people on the Geriatric Register at 31/12/66 was 2,321, an increase of 671 on 1965.

Social Services and the Elderly

The following table gives details of the aged persons being assisted through the social services. The figures shown below the line in each square show the numbers who have not had assistance and at the year end required none.

Table 30

CATEGORY	AGE GROUPS								TOTALS
	60-69		70-79		80-89		90+		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
ELDERLY	13	36	65	117	37	58	2	7	335
	94	186	146	295	39	95	3	5	863
ELDERLY INFIRM	19	37	45	134	31	109	3	4	382
	18	23	30	65	23	40	—	2	201
ELDERLY SICK	5	7	2	8	1	4	—	1	28
	2	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	9
LONG TERM	2	5	8	21	6	7	—	—	49
	5	6	2	7	2	4	—	—	26
CHRONIC	13	37	34	63	5	28	—	—	180
	28	19	37	42	9	16	—	—	151
ELDERLY PSYCHIATRIC SICK	2	3	2	8	1	1	—	—	17
	2	4	5	3	1	2	—	—	17
SPECIAL GROUPS	2	1	1	6	3	6	—	1	20
	—	—	2	6	4	3	—	—	15
PHYS. HAND.	1	4	3	4	—	—	—	—	12
	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	7
DEAF & P/D	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	5
	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	4
TOTALS	57	130	162	361	85	214	5	14	1,028
	153	240	227	421	80	162	3	7	1,293

Below are summarised cases dealt with by Miss E. M. Taylor, the Social Welfare Worker.

Table 31

Social Welfare		Extra Nourishment	
No. of patients visited at home	1,308	No. of patients supplied— N.A.B.	8
No. of patients visited in Hospital or Sanatoria	—	No. of patients supplied— Vol.	10
No. of patients seen at office	212		
No. of patients seen at Clinic	—		
Clothing		Bedding	
No. of patients supplied— N.A.B.	2	No. of patients supplied— N.A.B.	4
No. of patients supplied— Vol.	31	No. of patients supplied— Vol.	33
Nursing Equipment		Housing	
No. of cases referred for appliances, etc., to:—		No. of cases recommended	6
(a) Nursing equipment Depot (B.R.C.S. and St. John)	92	No. of cases rehoused	1
(b) Other sources (from own stock)	102		
Travelling Expenses of Relatives Visiting Hospital Patients		No. of cases investigated and passed to other	
No. of new cases assisted	3	Departments	67
		Ministry	27
		Voluntary Society	231

Care of Old People

No. of visits paid	640
No. of old persons seen	616

No. of visits

“ Social ” reasons	137
Cases referred to Borough Agencies	42
Cases referred to outside bodies	294
Old people seen re convalescence	17

25 Christmas parcels were also distributed and 289 old people were referred for coal to an anonymous donor who kindly provided coal to elderly and needy people in the Borough.

Expenditure

During the year the Borough Council approved the following expenditure incurred in providing various cases with the services shown:—

	£	s.	d.
Convalescence—19 cases	162	5	9
Fares to visit relatives (approx.)	15	3	3

Newcastle High School—Welfare Group

A group of senior boys devoted some of their time to assisting old people. Raising their own funds they purchased three wheelchairs which were presented to the tenants of Warden Service Bungalow schemes at Silverdale, Porthill and Kimberley Grange. At Christmas they provided gift parcels and delivered them to the recipients.

When Senior Citizens require gardening, painting, decorating at their homes, or simply the social contact by a call from the younger generation, this group has been willing to provide the old persons with any or all of these practical aids in the home.

SECTION 29. DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Free Home Help Service to 65+ Group

The free service for the over 65's referred to in my report for 1964 gained momentum during the year under review and there was an expansion in the number of cases from 907 at the end of 1965, to 991 a year later.

Supervision

As mentioned in my report for 1965, the County Council agreed in December, that a third appointment of a Home Help Organiser should be made and Mrs. Beeston took up this appointment on the 6th June, 1966.

Home Help Service

At the end of the year, 199 Home Helps were employed, compared with 193 in the previous year, and the whole-time equivalent was 80.0

Night Help Service

Help is provided from the ranks of the regular home helps willing to do night work. During 1966 it was possible to assist 10 homes by providing this service. During the year 10 home helps were employed in the capacity of night help.

Neighbourly Help Service

During the year eleven people were employed in this service, which is designed to cover cases in which invalids need frequent short visits. Neighbourly help is usually provided by a neighbour who is willing to undertake the responsibility of seeing to the applicant's needs in this way.

The statistics below in Table 32 summarise in terms of visits the work of the Home Help Organisers during the year and the types of case assisted.

Table 32

Type of Visit	Number
Number of visits to applicants for employment as Home Helps ..	218
Number of investigations at homes of applicants for Home Helps ..	422
Number of homes visited already being assisted	9,220
Number of investigations of complaints	—
Total number of visits in the Borough	9,860

The number and type of cases assisted during the whole of 1966 is given below in Table 33.

Table 33

Type of Case	Total	Cases included in total in which help taken before 1966
Maternity cases, including expectant mothers ..	13	—
Aged 65+ on first being helped	891	683
Tuberculosis and chronic sick	1	—
Mentally disturbed	5	2
Others	104	67

**CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN
THEIR OWN HOMES**

CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES

The Co-ordination Committee for the Prevention of Child Neglect continued to meet during the year under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health.

Representatives from the following organisations attended:—

County Children's Department
Borough Housing Department
Ministry of Social Security
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
The Probation Service
Ministry of Labour
Church of England

In addition the following members of the Borough Health Department attended:—

Mental Welfare Officers
Social Welfare Officers
Supervisor of Nursing Staff
Health Visitors

During 1966 the welfare of children from 22 families, 6 of which received National Assistance, was discussed and appropriate lines of action formulated as follows:—

Retained under joint observation (3 or more officers)	..	4
Retained under joint observation (2 officers)	.. ..	6
,, ,, observation by H.V.	.. .. ..	5
,, ,, ,, Mental Welfare Officer	..	1
Child Care Officer	.. .. .. ..	5
No action—problems solved	.. .. ..	1
Cases taken into 1967	.. .. ..	11

MISCELLANEOUS. HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Examination of Borough Employees

Appeals Sub-Committee

Persons " in need of care and attention "

Burial of Destitute Persons

Post Mortem Examinations

Health Education

**MEDICAL EXAMINATION
FOR SUPERANNUATION AND SICK PAY PURPOSES**

During 1966, 96 Corporation Employees were medically examined for fitness for admission to the Corporation Superannuation Scheme. The examinations were carried out by the medical staff of the Health and Welfare Department.

Arrangements were made with a General Practitioner for 35 employees to be medically examined for suitability for inclusion in the Corporation's Sick Pay Scheme.

Table 34 which follows gives details of the numbers of employees examined and the Departments concerned:—

Table 34

Department	Superannuation Scheme			Sick Pay Scheme		
	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed
Borough Surveyor's ..	55	52	3	27	27	—
Borough Treasurer's ..	3	3	—	—	—	—
Cleansing ..	8	8	—	2	2	—
Estate Office ..	2	2	—	—	—	—
Libraries ..	8	8	—	1	1	—
Parks ..	11	11	—	1	1	—
Public Baths ..	—	—	—	3	3	—
Health and Welfare ..	1	1	—	1	1	—
Town Clerk's ..	3	3	—	—	—	—
Other Local Authorities ..	5	5	—	—	—	—

County Council Employees (Delegated Services)

During 1966, 22 County Council employees were examined for superannuation purposes, 21 of whom were passed as physically fit for admission to the Scheme.

Appeals Sub-Committee

The Appeals Sub-Committee was formed as usual in 1966 and consisted of five members of the Borough Health and Welfare Committee. However, as there were no appeals lodged during the year, it was not necessary for the committee to meet.

**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, AND
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951**

Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention

2 cases were removed under the powers contained in the above Acts during 1966.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 50

Burial of Destitute Persons

This Section of the Act enables a local authority to arrange for the burial or cremation of "the body of any person who has died or been found dead in their area, in any case where it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made."

During the year two burials took place.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS

During 1966, 118 bodies were removed to the City General Hospital Mortuary on the instructions of the Borough Coroner and in each case a post-mortem examination was carried out.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The following themes were presented through poster displays at schools and clinics and on the Department's display board situated in the Queen's Gardens:—

<i>Month</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Shown at</i>
January	Home Safety Venereal Disease Personal Health	Clinics and Queen's Gardens " " " " " " " "
February	Personal Health Personal Hygiene Smoking	Clinics and Schools Clinics, Queen's Gardens and Schools Queen's Gardens
March	Home Safety Smoking	Clinics Queen's Gardens and Schools
April	Personal Health Dental Health	Schools Clinics and Queen's Gardens
May and June	Immunisation Cervical Cytology	Clinics and Queen's Gardens " " " "
July	Personal Health Welfare Foods Home Safety	Clinics, Queen's Gardens and Schools Clinics Queen's Gardens and Schools
August	Personal Health Home Safety Smoking	Clinics and Queen's Gardens " " " " Queen's Gardens
September	Personal Health Smoking Home Safety Personal Hygiene	Clinics, Queen's Gardens and Schools " " " " Clinics and Queen's Gardens Queen's Gardens
October	Danger of Fireworks Home Safety	Clinics, Queen's Gardens and Schools Clinics and Queen's Gardens
November	Smoking	Clinics, Queen's Gardens and Schools
December	Personal Hygiene Venereal Disease	Clinics, Queen's Gardens and Schools Queen's Gardens

MENTAL WELFARE

Table 35 which follows shows the work done by the Mental Welfare officers under the Mental Health Act, 1959, during the year.

Table 35

Number of cases referred to Mental Welfare Officers in the year	..	..	198
Number of cases previously known	..	..	83
Sources of referral—			
General Practitioners	..	..	87
Hospitals	..	..	59
Police	..	..	18
Relatives	..	..	14
Other Departments or other Authorities	..	..	2
Health and Welfare Department	..	..	7
Ministry of Social Security	..	..	3
Voluntary Referral	..	..	1
Probation Service	..	..	3
Local Education Authority	..	..	4
Disposals—			
Advice to Referring Agency	..	..	35
Advice to Patients	..	..	10
Admitted to Hospital	..	..	55
Observation (Further visits required)	..	..	84
Advice to relatives	..	..	12
Placed under Guardianship	..	..	2
Admissions to hospital in the year—			
Informally	..	..	74
Under Part IV of the Mental Health Act	..	..	36
Under Part V of the Mental Health Act	..	..	5
To Hostels	..	..	5
To Training Centres or Special Care Units	..	..	3
Visits and Interviews by Mental Welfare Officers—Home Visits	..	..	1,087
Visits to patients in hospital or hostel	..	..	148
Interviews at Mental Health Centre	..	..	75
Attendances at clinics, conferences, etc.	..	..	104

WELFARE SERVICES

Blind and Partially Sighted
Deaf and Hard of Hearing
Physically Handicapped

WELFARE SERVICES

This Service deals with the welfare of the blind, deaf and dumb, and other persons who are substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury or congenital deformity.

Statutory powers for the provision of this service are contained in Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Welfare of the Blind and Partially Sighted

The field work in this service is carried out by the Staffordshire Association for the Blind which is affiliated to the Southern Regional Association. Two home visitors serve the Borough in a part-time capacity and supervise the welfare of all afflicted persons in this category, instruct and advise in handicrafts and also complete the preliminary reports which are submitted to the Medical Officer of Health when application for registration is first made.

Books for Partially Sighted Persons

Reference was made in the report for 1965 to the introduction of this service which had been received with enthusiasm by its users. During 1966, the Borough Librarian found it possible to extend the service to include all the branches of the library.

New Registrations during 1966

In 1966, 19 persons were examined for possible registration as blind or partially-sighted, and all of these had been registered by the end of the year. (10 partially-sighted and 9 blind). Total registrations within the Borough at 31st December were:—

Table 36

Category	Male	Female	Total
Blind	37	73	110
Partially-sighted	21	42	63

Table 38 classifies by age groups the blind persons registered in the Borough.

Table 37 below, classifies by age groups the partially-sighted persons registered in the Borough.

Table 37. Classification of Registered Partially-sighted Persons by Age Groups

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0—1 year	—	—	—
2—4 years	—	—	—
5—15 years	—	2	2
16—20 years	—	—	—
21—49 years	4	4	8
50—64 years	4	9	13
65+ years	13	27	40
Total	21	42	63

Table 38. Classification of Registered Blind Persons by Age Groups

Age-Years	Male	Female	Total
0	—	—	—
1	—	—	—
2	—	—	—
3	—	—	—
4	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—
11—15	—	—	—
16—20	—	1	1
21—29	2	2	4
30—39	2	2	4
40—49	5	1	6
50—59	3	7	10
60—64	1	3	4
65—69	4	7	11
70—79	8	21	29
80—84	8	18	26
85—89	3	7	10
90+	1	4	5

Table 39, which follows, shows the number of local blind persons who are employed.

Table 39. Distribution of Local Blind Persons

Classification	Male	Female	Total
Children under five years	—	—	—
" attending school for blind	—	—	—
" in Home for Blind	—	—	—
Adults. Not Employed. 16—59 years ..	2	8	10
" " " 60—64 years ..	2	6	8
" " " 65 years & over ..	24	53	77
" Employed in Workshops ..			
for the Blind .. 16—20 years	—	—	—
21—39 "	1	1	2
40—49 "	2	—	2
50—59 "	2	1	3
60—64 "	—	—	—
65+ "	—	—	—
Approved Home Workers ..			
16—20 "	—	—	—
21—39 "	1	1	2
40—49 "	—	—	—
50—59 "	—	—	—
60—64 "	—	1	1
65+ "	—	—	—
In other Employment ..			
16—20 "	—	—	—
21—39 "	1	—	1
40—49 "	1	—	1
50—59 "	—	1	1
60—64 "	—	—	—
65+ "	—	1	1
Undergoing Training	—	1	1

Welfare of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

13 new registrations were made during 1966. At the end of the year the total number of registered persons in these categories was 36 deaf and dumb and 96 hard of hearing.

The welfare of this group is handled by the North Staffordshire Deaf and Dumb Society, although the Register is maintained in the Borough Health and Welfare Department.

Welfare of Physically Handicapped Persons

During the year, 26 new cases were visited and all were placed on the register of physically handicapped persons maintained in the Borough Health and Welfare Department.

Table 40. New Registrations, 1966—Analysis of Disabilities

Disability	Male	Female	Total
Stroke	1	—	1
Diseased Kidney	1	—	1
Parkinsons Disease	1	—	1
Osteo-Arthritis	1	3	4
Cerebral Arterio-Sclerosis	1	—	1
Paraplegia	1	—	1
Poliomyelitis	1	1	2
Spina Bifida	1	—	1
Amputation	2	—	2
Asthmatic Bronchitis	1	—	1
Bronchitis and Emphysema	3	—	3
Fractured Skull	1	—	1
Brain Injuries	1	—	1
Pnuemoconiosis	1	—	1
Rheumatoid Arthritis	2	—	2
Addisons Disease and T.B.	1	—	1
War Wounds	1	—	1
Spinal	—	1	1
Total	21	5	26

Table 41. Age Groups. New Registrations

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
16—25	2	—	2
25—35	1	1	2
35—45	1	—	1
45—55	4	—	4
55—65	11	3	14
65+	2	1	3

At the end of the year there were 131 physically handicapped persons on the register. The following table, Table 42, is an analysis of these cases as coded by the Disabled Persons Employment Act, 1944.

Table 42

Code	General Classes	Male	Female	Total
F	Arthritis and rheumatism	10	11	21
G	Congenital malformations and deformities ..	3	1	4
H/L	Diseases of digestive and genitourinary system (not T.B.), heart, circulatory system, respiratory and skin	21	5	26
Q/T	Injury to head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis and trunk. Injury or disease upper and lower limbs and spine	22	7	29
V	Nervous disease—epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, polio, hemiplegia, sciatica ..	17	19	36
U/W	Neuroses, psychoses, nervous diseases not in V	3	2	5
X	T.B. (respiratory)	2	1	3
Y	T.B. (non-respiratory)	—	1	1
A/E	Amputation	3	—	3
Z	Not specified above	2	1	3

The tables which follow (43, 44 and 45) show the age distribution, living conditions and employment conditions of all physically handicapped persons on the Borough Register at the end of 1966.

Table 43. Age Group—all cases on the register

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
16—25	8	6	14
25—35	8	9	17
35—45	13	8	21
45—55	19	11	30
55—65	27	7	34
65+	7	8	15

Table 44. Living Conditions

Living Conditions	Total
Living with family	121
Living alone	8
In lodgings	1
Hospital/Residential care	1
Total	131

Table 45. Employment Conditions

Employment Conditions	Total
Working or looking for work	12
Working at REMPLOY	7
Capable of home work or occupational therapy	64
Attending Day Centre	2
Not capable of any form of employment ..	46
Total	131

Holidays for Physically Handicapped Persons

12 members of the registered physically handicapped persons in the Borough spent the week from the 13th to the 20th May on holiday at the Derbyshire Miners' Holiday Centre at Skegness. The Staffordshire County Council provided the holiday as in previous years.

Handicrafts for Physically Handicapped Persons

In appropriate cases handicrafts are carried out at the person's home. Instruction and supervision is undertaken by the handicraft instructor, Mr. Armstead.

During 1966 the Borough Council provided a fishing fly tying outfit costing £13 5s. 0d. to assist handicapped persons prepare goods for sale.

Aids and Adaptations

Various adaptations were completed to assist handicapped persons in coping at home with their problems. The following list shows the scope of assistance provided by these means and the cost thereof:—

	£	s.	d.
4 Handrails at a total cost of	29	0	0
1 Ground Floor Toilet (50% of cost)	40	0	0

Additionally, aids are purchased by the Department for loan to handicapped persons to facilitate use of bath and toilet. At the end of the year, 37 bath aids were on loan at an approximate cost of £5 0s. 0d. each, and 7 toilet aids at £4 12s. 0d. each.

Car Badges for Severely Disabled Drivers

The scheme detailed in the Ministry of Health Circular 17/61, relating to the issue of car badges to registered Disabled Drivers continued through 1966, and at the end of the year, 27 badges were in use.

**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND
FOOD PREMISES**

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

Disposal of Condemned Food

Surrender of Other Food

Food and Drugs Samples

**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, AND
FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1960**

Local Authorities are charged with the task of maintaining a satisfactory standard of hygiene in all food premises. "Food hygiene", however, embraces not only hygienic practices adopted by personnel but also the structural character of the premises. Although the Regulations help in the attainment of improved standards, they do not cover such things as the actual siting of equipment and other arrangements necessary to ensure an easy flow of work through the food establishment.

Having all this in mind the Department has endeavoured to co-operate with architects and proprietors of food businesses to achieve the best results. By adopting this procedure we believe that the standard of hygiene in food establishments in the Borough has been raised to an even higher level.

By agreement, there is co-operation between the Health and Welfare Department and the Borough Engineer's and Surveyor's Department, inasmuch, from the latter, we receive immediate notification in the event of plans being submitted for the construction of new, or alterations to existing, food premises. Before the plans are approved, this provides an opportunity for the Department to assess the proposals and to offer suggestions for improvements, should these be necessary. At times, direct contraventions of the Regulations are discovered. This arrangement between the two Departments minimises the risk of a new building being completed or alterations to existing premises being carried out to a standard which is not acceptable and often money is saved and frayed tempers are avoided.

The Public Health Inspectorate is consistently endeavouring, by patience and persuasion, to obtain the co-operation of all personnel, management and employees alike, in adopting hygiene methods in the preparation and handling of food.

Most managements realise what procedure should be adopted and give explicit instructions to their employees, but unfortunately, the latter cannot be personally supervised every minute of the day and consequently, either due to apathy or some other reason, instructions are not always carried out. On the other hand, it is sometimes found difficult to persuade a proprietor of a business to adopt new methods—his is loth to alter a system which he may have used for years, unhygienic though it may be.

It is a fact that infringements of specific regulations can result in prosecutions being instituted, but it is also a fact that successful court actions do not guarantee that the offences will not be repeated. The Department is well aware of this, and attempts to obtain satisfactory standards of food hygiene in all fields by co-operation and persuasion. Ultimate failure with these methods can of course only result in court proceedings being instituted in cases where the Regulations are persistently contravened.

Table 46—Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960

Premises		No. of Premises complying with Regulation 16 (Wash-hand facilities)	No. of Premises to which Regulation 19 applies (Washing-up Sinks)	No. of Premises complying with Regulation 19
Category	Number			
Butchers	77	77	77	77
Grocers	229	229	229	229
Sweets	39	38	39	38
Cakes and Confectionery	24	24	24	24
Licensed Premises	108	108	108	108
Green Grocers	38	38	38	38
Wet Fish	9	9	9	9
Fried Fish	28	28	28	28
Bakehouses	21	21	21	21
Cafe Kitchens, School Kitchens and Snack Bars	114	114	114	114
	687	686	687	686

Table 47—Records of Inspections and Results

	No. of Premises	Inspections	Re-Inspections	No. of Premises Visited	Nuisances or defects	
					Found	Abated
Dairies and Milkshops ..	168	259	2	168	—	—
Ice Cream Premises ..	210	157	2	210	—	—
Food Preparing Premises ..	193	399	65	193	136	72
Bakehouses	21	57	28	21	4	1
Slaughterhouses	2	237	3	2	—	—
Butchers' Shops	77	191	34	77	66	47
Total Number of Food Shops	444	628	117	444	167	94
Market and Stall Inspections	28	131	2	28	38	32

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

Milk Supply

Number of Dairy Farms in the Borough 28
 Number of Retail Purveyors of milk 168
 Of these, 140 retail sterilized milk only
 28 retail purveyors hold licences for the sale of graded milk.

Ice Cream

Number of Ice Cream premises registered under Private Act:—

Sale only	209	} 210
Manufacture and Sale	1	

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES

	No. Submitted	No. Failed Cleanliness Test
Milk: Heat Treated	*65	7
Fresh Cream	32	13
Ice Cream and Lollipops ..	11	0

* All samples passed Heat Treatment Test.

Other food examined in connection with food inspections:—

Food	No. of Samples	Purpose of Examination
Brawn	7	Presence of pathogenic organisms
Potted Meat	1	Presence of pathogenic organisms
Roast Pork	4	Presence of pathogenic organisms
Chawl	2	Presence of pathogenic organisms
Boiled Ham	4	Presence of pathogenic organisms
Roast Beef	6	Presence of pathogenic organisms
Pressed Meat	1	Presence of pathogenic organisms
Ulster Fry	1	Presence of pathogenic organisms
Jellied Veal	1	Presence of pathogenic organisms

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the Borough.

Five samples of frozen liquid eggs were submitted. Four were reported as being satisfactory to the Alpha-amylase test and one failed the test. Representations were made to the manufacturers regarding this unsatisfactory result and a subsequent sample proved to be satisfactory.

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food

All meat condemned by the Food Inspectors is stained in accordance with the Ministry's recommendations and disposed of either by the Local Authority in the case of small quantities or where whole carcasses are involved through approved collectors.

With regard to other foods (tinned goods, etc.) these are disposed of at the Council's controlled tip.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Prosecutions

Premises	Offence	Regulations Contravened	Result of Court Proceedings
Open Market Stall	Smoking whilst handling open food	9 (e)	Fined £2
Oatcake Bakery	Generally unsatisfactory and dirty condition of premises	14, 18, 23 24	Fined a total of £62

Meat and Other Foods

Number of butchers' shops registered under Private Act (including Market Stalls)	77
Number of Preserved Food preparing premises registered (including Fish Fryers, 28)	137
Number of licensed slaughterhouses	2
Number of men licensed to slaughter animals in accordance with the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958	3
Number of Meat and Food Inspections	331

Slaughterhouses

With a view to ensuring that satisfactory standards of hygiene were being maintained in the two slaughterhouses in the Borough, swabs were taken from various parts of the premises and from carcasses and internal organs as per the table below:—

	<i>No. of Swabs taken</i>
Walls	10
Floors	23
Tables	2
Gullies	9
Meat hooks	1
Gamb rails	2
Hanging rails	2
Sheep cradle	1
Water tanks	6
Cutting blocks	2
Scalding tanks	2
Meat saw	1
Stanchions and partitions	2
Feeding and Drinking bowls	5
Wiping cloths	3
Yard surface	1
Dressed carcasses and internal organs	14
Total	86

No organisms of the Salmonella or Shigella groups were isolated from any of these swabs.

**Table 48—Carcases and Offal Inspected and
Condemned in Whole or Part**

	Cattle exclud'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed (if known) ..	127	14	—	576	143	—
Number Inspected	127	14	—	576	143	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned ..	—	—	—	—	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	27	7	—	28	17	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ..	21.26%	50%	—	4.86%	13.29%	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	2	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.4%	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight condemned: 5cwts. 3qts. 6lbs.

There has been a 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered at the slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Poultry Processing Premises

There are no poultry processing premises within the Borough.

All samples were reported to be genuine, with the exception of those listed in the following table:—

Samples reported as Unsatisfactory

Nature of Sample	Formal or Informal	Nature of Deficiency	Action Taken
Beef Sausage ..	Informal	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative	Warning letter sent to retailer
Pork Sausage ..	Informal	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative	Warning letter sent to retailer
Irish Stew ..	Informal	Deficient in Meat content	} Letter sent to manufacturer. Subsequent formal sample reported as genuine
Irish Stew ..	Informal	Deficient in Meat content	

Food Complaints

Complaints received during the year are listed in the following table—

Food	Complaint	Action Taken
Sausage	Small piece of fabric	Warning letter sent to manufacturer
Trifles	Small specks of foreign matter	Warning letter sent to manufacturer
Cake	Presence of mould	Warning letter sent to manufacturers
Apple Slice	Presence of mould	Warning letter sent to manufacturers
Sausage	Out of condition	Warning letters sent to retailer and manufacturers
Tin of Tomatoes	Leaking tin	Warning letter sent to retailer
Imported Butter	Foreign body	Warning letter sent to retailer. This matter was pursued, through the importers, to the dairy concerned

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Clean Air Act, 1956

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Inspection of Factories

Housing

Water Supply

Drainage and Sewerage

Swimming Baths

Hairdressers

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Pet Animal Act, 1951

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Offensive Trades

Sanitary Accommodation

Public Cleansing

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The Borough Council, on the 1st March, 1966, made The Knutton, Newcastle-under-Lyme (Area No. 6) Smoke Control Order which was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government with modifications, on the 29th April, 1966, and became operative on the 1st July, 1967.

The Order covers an area of approximately 190 acres which is bounded and enclosed by Silverdale Road, Newcastle Road, Church Lane, Lower Milehouse to railway crossing, the railway line to Prospect Terrace, Knutton Lane, Holborn and Pool Dam. Included in the area are some 890 premises (686 local authority dwellings, 176 privately owned dwellings, 11 commercial premises, 1 industrial premise and 16 others). The total cost of works of adaptation is estimated to be £41,340.

The areas covered by the two latest Smoke Control Orders—Poolfields (No. 5) and Knutton (No. 6) included two large council estates which were scheduled for modernisation programmes. It was decided, therefore, to incorporate the adaptation for smoke control in this, and to install, where applicable, inset openable stoves with boilers. The Parkray 66K was chosen for this purpose and over 1,000 have been installed as the principal unit in the house.

This allows the householder a wider choice of fuels and to use the cheaper, harder type of fuels, such as furnace coke, which are more plentiful.

The cost of these appliances and their installation is considerably higher than the usual open inset fire but this is well repaid and soon becomes evident in the increased efficiency, marked economy and considerably improved space and water heating.

This is in line with the policy of the Minister of Housing and Local Government and almost anticipated it. For, in August of this year, the Minister indicated his awareness of the swing in fuel production away from the cheaper open fire fuels towards the harder, less re-active fuels by allowing grants for the replacement of approved open fires with other appliances, i.e., gas fires, storage heaters, under-floor draught fires or room heaters. This, of course, only applies to future Smoke Control Orders.

In the meantime, the production of the more re-active fuels, such as 'Coalite', 'Rexco', etc., was increasing and keeping pace with the demand. Two new fuels were added to the authorised list. They are 'Roomheat', which is principally intended as an open fire fuel, but not yet available in this district, and 'Multiheat' which is designed for closed appliances but can be burned on improved open fires. Small quantities of 'Multiheat' are already reaching this area and there is every indication that it will be popular. It will probably replace 'Phurnacite'.

Considerable strides have been made in the Borough in the elimination of domestic smoke but there is still much to be done in the future, and it is intended that it should be done as quickly as possible. With that in view, the Council have adopted a further five-year programme to end in 1971-72 covering more than 6,000 dwellings to be added to the present total of 7,118 dwellings in existing Orders.

With what has been accomplished and the phased programme for the future, it is considered that satisfactory progress is being made and that this progress is well above the national average.

Smoke Abatement

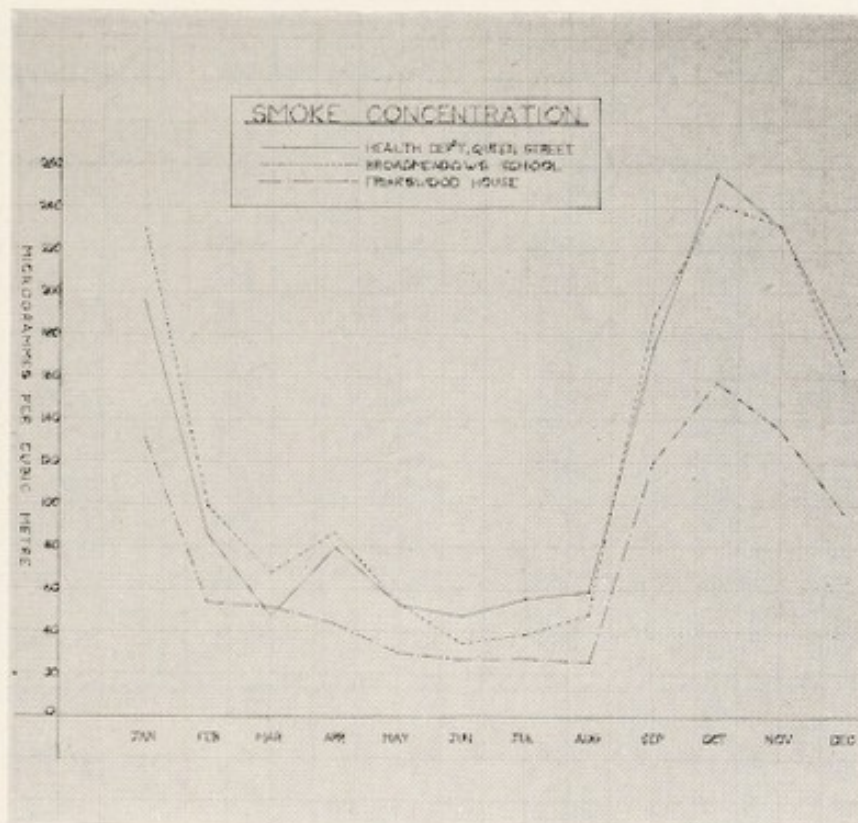
Number of recorded observations made	..	..	..	112
Number of Notices served	..	..	..	—
Number of Notices complied with	..	..	..	—
Premises visited following observations	..	..	..	241

The following graphs (1 and 2) and tables (49 and 50) give the comparative figures of smoke and sulphur dioxide concentration in the Newcastle, Westlands and Chesterton areas.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Smoke Concentration

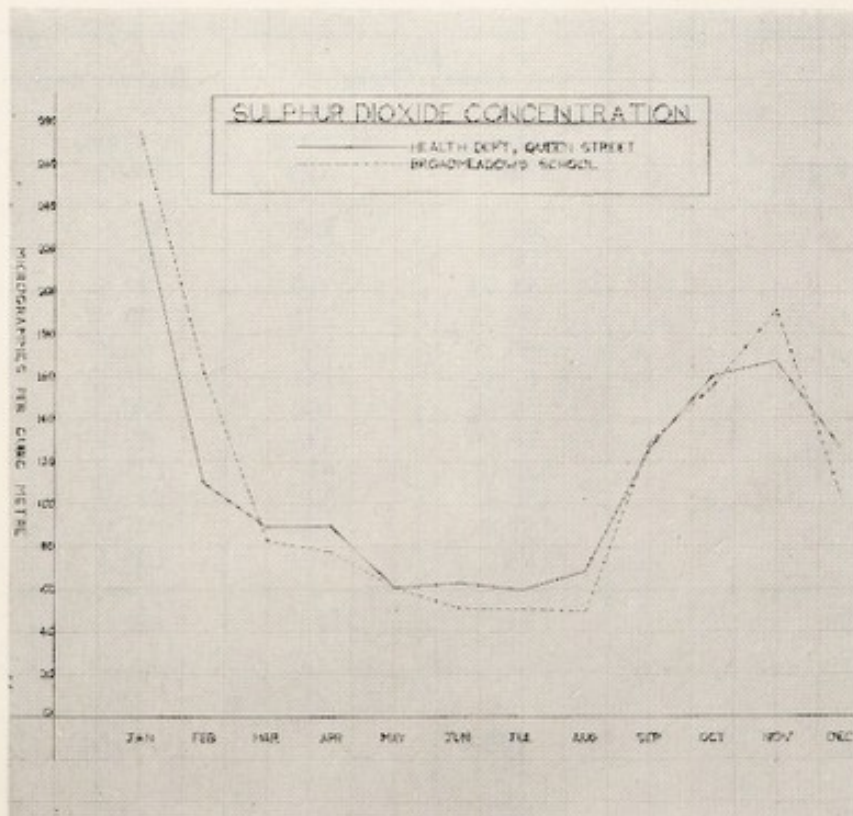
Average Daily Concentration (Microgrammes per cubic metre)



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Sulphur Dioxide Concentration

Microgrammes per cubic metre



SMOKE CONCENTRATION

Table 49. Average Daily Concentration (Microgrammes per cubic metre)

Month	(5) Queen Street		(7) Broadmeadows School		(8) Friarswood House	
	Average Daily	Highest Daily	Average Daily	Highest Daily	Average Daily	Highest Daily
January ..	195.4	1050	230.0	931	131.2	820
February ..	85.7	348	98.95	448	53.84	255
March ..	47.37	197	67.64	198	51.86	174
April ..	79.66	286	86.42	319	43.99	177
May ..	52.35	129	53.68	139	30.0	119
June ..	47.82	133	34.72	110	26.92	101
July ..	55.46	150	38.76	88	27.70	82
August ..	59.06	199	48.28	211	25.88	99
September ..	174.0	584	189.0	368	120.0	308
October ..	256.2	608	242.2	496	158.0	408
November ..	231.2	412	232.0	432	135.8	328
December ..	174.1	548	162.8	884	96.38	512
1966 Average	121.5	387	123.7	385.3	75.1	281.9

1965 Average 140.1 118.7 93.1

1964 Average 142.0 117.0 102.0

Table 50. Sulphur Dioxide Concentration (Microgrammes per cubic metre)

Month	(5) Queen Street		(7) Broadmeadows School	
	Average Daily	Highest Daily	Average Daily	Highest Daily
January	241.9	758	275.6	613
February	109.5	405	162.1	639
March	88.98	219	82.5	394
April	89.54	223	77.57	279
May	60.29	169	60.85	178
June	62.88	184	51.33	246
July	59.64	164	50.46	140
August	68.60	191	49.89	145
September	126.0	411	128.5	257
October	160.3	306	155.9	278
November	167.8	336	191.9	416
December	126.5	419	105.3	488
1966 Average	113.5	315.4	116	339.4

1965 Average 145.9 141.6

1964 Average 140 131

Table 51. Smoke Deposited Matter

Month	Rainfall in inches		Total Solids in Tons per Square Mile	
	Pitfield House	1965	1966	1965	1966
January	3.31	2.21	9.06	10.88
February	0.59	3.35	8.67	12.48
March	3.11	2.13	13.49	13.10
April	2.72	3.15	14.48	11.85
May	3.19	2.72	11.23	7.88
June	3.51	3.62	13.80	9.13
July	3.43	3.90	11.48	7.16
August	3.03	3.86	9.82	11.23
September	5.50	1.97	10.92	5.74
October	1.06	3.74	8.54	9.47
November	2.99	2.96	10.40	13.97
December	5.87	4.45	9.68	17.15
1966 Average		3.17		10.84

1965 Average	3.19	10.96
1964 Average	2.30	13.1
1963 Average	1.91	8.79
1962 Average	2.64	11.80
1961 Average	2.60	12.25
1960 Average	3.54	17.81
1959 Average	2.13	13.92

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

There follows a record of inspections and the results under this heading as reported to me by the Chief Public Health Inspector:—

Table 52

Inspections made with respect to:	No. of Inspections	Nuisances or defects reported	Re-visits made re abatement	Nuisances or defects remedied
Public Health Acts—				
Housing	222	526	454	336
Other Nuisances	160	78	277	70
Water Supply	30	13	34	20
Overcrowding	38	—	11	—
Drains—Inspected	457	209	617	212
Tested	159	7	36	9
Sewers, Street Gullies, etc.	165	26	46	21
Sanitary Accommodation	36	3	9	3
Ashes Accommodation	45	5	3	5
Accumulations	188	70	128	49
Swine, Fowl or other Animals	12	—	7	2
Rivers Pollutions Acts	27	—	2	—
Rats and Mice Infestations (Visits by Inspectors)	264	21	63	5
Houses let in Lodgings	20	6	2	2

Other visits:—

Infectious Diseases	333
Verminous Conditions	77
Disinfection	1
Schools, Public Buildings, Cinemas, etc.	111
Smoke Control Areas	1086
Miscellaneous Visits	2447
Interviews—owners and tradesmen	1309

Table 53. Notices Served and Complied With

	Notices Served		Notices Complied With	
	Prelim.	Statutory	Prelim.	Statutory
Public Health Acts—				
Housing Defects	126	25	104	22
Nuisances	39	1	35	2
Smoke Nuisance	4	—	1	—
Housing Acts	1	—	2	—
Factories Acts	9	1	9	—
Food and Drugs Act	92	1	47	—
Bye-Laws and Local Acts	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts	—	—	—	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Acts, 1949	6	—	3	—
Quarry Fencing Act	—	—	—	—
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	116	—	70	—

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

The following is a summary of the work carried out in the Borough in 1966 under the Factory Acts:—

(a) Inspections

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	28	56	—	—
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	220	242	—	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)..	60	54	—	—
Total	308	352	—	—

(b) Cases in which defects were found

	Number of cases in which defects were:—				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re-medied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	1	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	10	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	1	—	—	—
Total	14	15	—	—	—

(c) Outworkers' premises

Business carried on	No. of Premises	No. of Visits
Making of Wearing Apparel	22	22
Umbrella repairs	1	1
Knitting	1	1
Total	24	24

HOUSING

Housing Census:—

- (1) Total number of inhabited houses in the Borough—25,795.
- (2) Number of new houses erected during the year:
 - (a) by Private Enterprise .. 139 houses
 - 18 flats
 - (b) by Local Authority .. 76 flats

} 233

The principal work done under the Housing Act, 1957, in the Borough during 1966 can be summarised as follows:—

Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year:—

- (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 126
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 223
- (c) Number of unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied 177

In addition, 13 individual unfit houses were dealt with as follows:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| Section 17, Housing Act, 1957—Demolition Orders | 9 |
| Closing Orders | 3 |
| Section 18, Housing Act, 1957—Closing Order (part of building) | 1 |

A total of 196 visits were made to Clearance Areas. The following area was confirmed by the Minister:—

Area	No. of houses involved	No. of families	No. of persons
Mount Pleasant (No. 2), Chesterton, Area No. 168 (Compulsory Purchase Order)	14	13	32

Overcrowding

The number of cases recorded as legally overcrowded at the end of the year was 4. Two new cases were brought to notice and three cases were abated.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 as amended by the Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964 House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

There has been a reduced number of applications for Improvement Grants during the year. Of 142 applications dealt with, 23 related to tenanted properties of which 16 were local authority owned. Since the inception of the Improvement Grant Scheme, the total number of applications received up to the 31st December, 1966, was 1,595—the greater percentage being made by owner-occupiers.

Improvement Grants

142 applications for grant for improvements and conversions have been received, and in 125 cases it has been recommended that they are suitable for grant.

Amount of grant approved during the year on:—

66 Discretionary Grant applications	£18,768 14 7
44 Standard Grant applications	£4,965 0 0

Amount of grant paid during the year on:—

61 Discretionary Grant applications completed	£17,606 11 2
35 Standard Grant applications completed	£3,908 11 8

Of the 96 completed 78 were owner/occupied premises.

Certificates of Disrepair

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	Nil
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates—	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	Nil
(b) in respect of all defects	Nil
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
(6) Number of Certificates issued	Nil

Application for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Application by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	Nil
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	Nil

WATER SUPPLY

The following information on water supply was given to me by the Engineer, Manager and Clerk of the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board:—

The water supplied by the Board to the Newcastle Borough area is derived from two sources, being deep wells and boreholes sunk in the New Red Sandstone. All the water is treated with chlorine, being chloramination at both sources.

During 1966, bacteriological examination on 82 samples was made, of which 40 were of untreated waters at the sources, and 42 of the chloraminated water going into supply. All were of the highest purity and one hundred per cent free from Faecal Coli organisms. 39 Chemical samples were analysed, showing moderate mineral and saline content, neutral reaction and an absence of metals. The water is also of moderate hardness; it is not softened, nor is it plumbo-solvent.

All the waters in supply were certified by the 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.

The consumption of water for domestic purposes, unmetered trade and waste in the whole of the Board's area of supply for the year 1966 averaged 34½ gallons per head per day.

Further to the report of the Engineer, Manager and Clerk of the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board, the Chief Public Health Inspector reports:—

“The whole of the area is served by a piped supply on the constant system through the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board, the Borough Council being a constituent authority of that Board. Three outlying houses and farm premises derive their water supply from wells and springs.”

Nine samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination from houses supplied from the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board mains. All samples were reported to be satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The greater part of the district is sewered, one portion on the combined system, the remainder having a separate system for surface water. Portions of the area as yet unsewered include (a) Audley Road (part) and Springwood, (b) High Lane and Black Bank and (c) Seabridge.

165 inspections regarding sewers, street gullies, etc., were made and 21 nuisances in connection with complaints were abated.

SWIMMING BATHS

During the year samples of water were taken from the four swimming baths in use in the Borough. The results were as follows:—

<i>Bath</i>	<i>No. Samples taken</i>	<i>Result</i>
High School Bath	10 Bacteriological	10 Satisfactory
High School Bath	13 Free Chlorine	9 Satisfactory 4 (slightly below standard)
King's Memorial Bath	10 Bacteriological	10 Satisfactory
King's Memorial Bath	11 Free Chlorine	9 Satisfactory 2 (slightly below standard)
Hempstalls C.P. School	9 Bacteriological	9 Satisfactory
Hempstalls C.P. School	10 Free Chlorine	7 Satisfactory 3 (slightly below standard)
Blackfriars Special School	8 Bacteriological	8 Satisfactory
Blackfriars Special School	10 Free Chlorine	7 Satisfactory 3 (Slightly below standard)

HAIRDRESSERS

Inspections of these types of premises are carried out with a view to ensuring that adequate standard of cleanliness, personal hygiene, sterilizing facilities, etc., are maintained. During 1966, 61 such inspections were carried out. 82 salons (26 gents. and 56 ladies) were in operation in the Borough at the end of December, 1966.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Inspections under the Act have continued at a steady pace throughout the year and were comparable to those to which the Department is committed under other Government legislation which is varied and extensive. Primary inspections during the year have in the main, resulted from new businesses being opened—the greater percentage of other visits being either routine in character or re-inspections for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not contraventions found on previous visits have been remedied.

Generally speaking, inspectors have been well received by occupiers and have been readily afforded facilities for making adequate inspections and for obtaining all information required. This attitude presented by occupiers, is probably due, in some degree, to the fact that they are more familiar with the Act and are realising their obligations thereunder. Prospective occupiers of premises have, on several occasions, requested inspectors to give advice before commencing tenancy of new premises.

Immediately the first part of the Act came into operation on the 1st May, 1964, premises likely to be affected were visited and registration forms, for completion and return to the Department, were left with the occupiers. At the 31st December, 1964, registered premises totalled 641 and at the 31st December, 1966, this figure stood at 662. From these figures, it will be seen that, after only eight months from the date the Act came into force, the Department had almost a complete record of the number of premises affected. All registered premises have been inspected and the practice of sending written notices to occupiers, where contraventions have been found, has been continued, although this is not a legal requirement.

Eleven accidents were reported during the year. These are summarised as follows:—

Cuts on hands	5
Sprains	1
Fall down steps	1
Falls on floors	3
Strain from lifting	1

None of these accidents was fatal and no accident could be attributed to any negligence on the part of the proprietors of the businesses concerned.

Table 54
Registrations and General Inspections

(1) Class of premises	(2) Number of premises registered during the year	(3) Total number of registered premises at end of year	(4) Number of registered Premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	4	139	84
Retail shops	19	440	288
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	15	10
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ..	5	66	60
Fuel storage depots	1	2	2
Totals	30	662	444

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises—461

Table 55
Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	946
Retail shops	2,155
Wholesale departments, warehouses	135
Catering establishments open to the public	544
Canteens	14
Fuel storage depots	4
Total	3,798
Total Males	1,647
Total Females	2,151

PET ANIMAL ACT, 1951

Under the provision of this Act no person may keep a pet shop unless he and the premises are licensed by the Local Authority. The licence is renewable each year and among the points to be considered in granting a licence are the suitability of the accommodation, the arrangements for feeding the animals, and the precautions to be taken against the spread of infection.

There are at present seven licences in force within the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

Work done under this Act during the year was reported to me by the Chief Public Health Inspector as follows:—

Tents, Vans and Sheds

Number of vans existing at the end of the year:—

(a) 1 Permanent Site							53
(b) 2 Other Sites							2

Number of vans, etc., in possession of owner/occupiers				32
Number of visits and inspections made				205

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Particulars of action taken is as follows:—

Table 57

COUNCIL HOUSES				PRIVATE HOUSES			
Inspections	Infested	Dis-Infested		Inspections	Infested	Dis-Infested	
		HCN	Other Insecticides			HCN	Other Insecticides
28	—	—	—	49	1	—	1

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number recorded as being within the Borough					7
Fat Melter, etc.				6	
Rag and Bone Dealers				1	
Number of new offensive trades established					Nil
Number of inspections made					7
Nuisances or defects found					1
Nuisances or defects remedied					Nil

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The following is a summary of the various outdated types of sanitary convenience existing in the Borough at the end of the year:—

Number of houses served by waste water closets					39
Number of houses served by hand-flushed water closets					21
Number of houses and premises served by privies (31)					23
Number of houses and premises served by pail-closets (37)					36

Particulars of conversions made during the year:—

Privies converted to water closets					—
Pail closets converted to water closets					—
Waste water closets converted to flushed water closets					6
Hand-flushed closets provided with cisterns					—
Standard dustbins replaced or provided through the Local Authority (excluding new houses erected)					2,278

- (b) Refuse Disposal:—
 Total estimated refuse at Tips (excluding wet refuse or covering material) 24,830 tons

The refuse collected in the Borough is disposed of at disused marlholes at Crackley Bank, Chesterton (closed July, 1966), High Carr, Chesterton (from August, 1966).

- (c) Street Cleansing:—
 Mileage: Trunk Road (6.8 miles), County Roads (29.19),
 District Roads (82.1 miles), Unadopted Roads (9.87 miles).
 Total: 127.96 miles
 Mileage of Streets cleansed: 118.09.

Frequency of Cleansing

(a) At least once daily	1%
(b) Three to five times weekly	3%
(c) Twice weekly	8%
(d) Once weekly	60%
(e) Less than once weekly	28%

Number of Street Gullies: 7,622.

Number of Gully Cleansings during the year: 25,886.

Cost of Public Cleansing Service

The following figures show the estimated total cost for all services, with salvage income shown separately.

Net Expenditure:—

Refuse Collection	£ 75,540
Refuse Disposal	£ 5,910
	<hr/>
	£ 81,450
	<hr/>
Salvage Income	£ 4,400
Street Cleansing (all roads)	£ 15,170
Gully Cleansing	£ 2,900

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The following conveniences are maintained and supervised:—

Newcastle:—

Hassell Street	(Males and Females)
Pepper Street	(Males and Females)
Merrial Street	(Males and Females)
Liverpool Road, Cross Heath	(Males and Females)
Liverpool Road Urinal	(Demolished March, 1967)

Wolstanton:—

High Street	(Males and Females)
Bradwell Lane	(Males and Females)
Jubilee Road Urinal	

Silverdale:—

Crown Street	(Males and Females)
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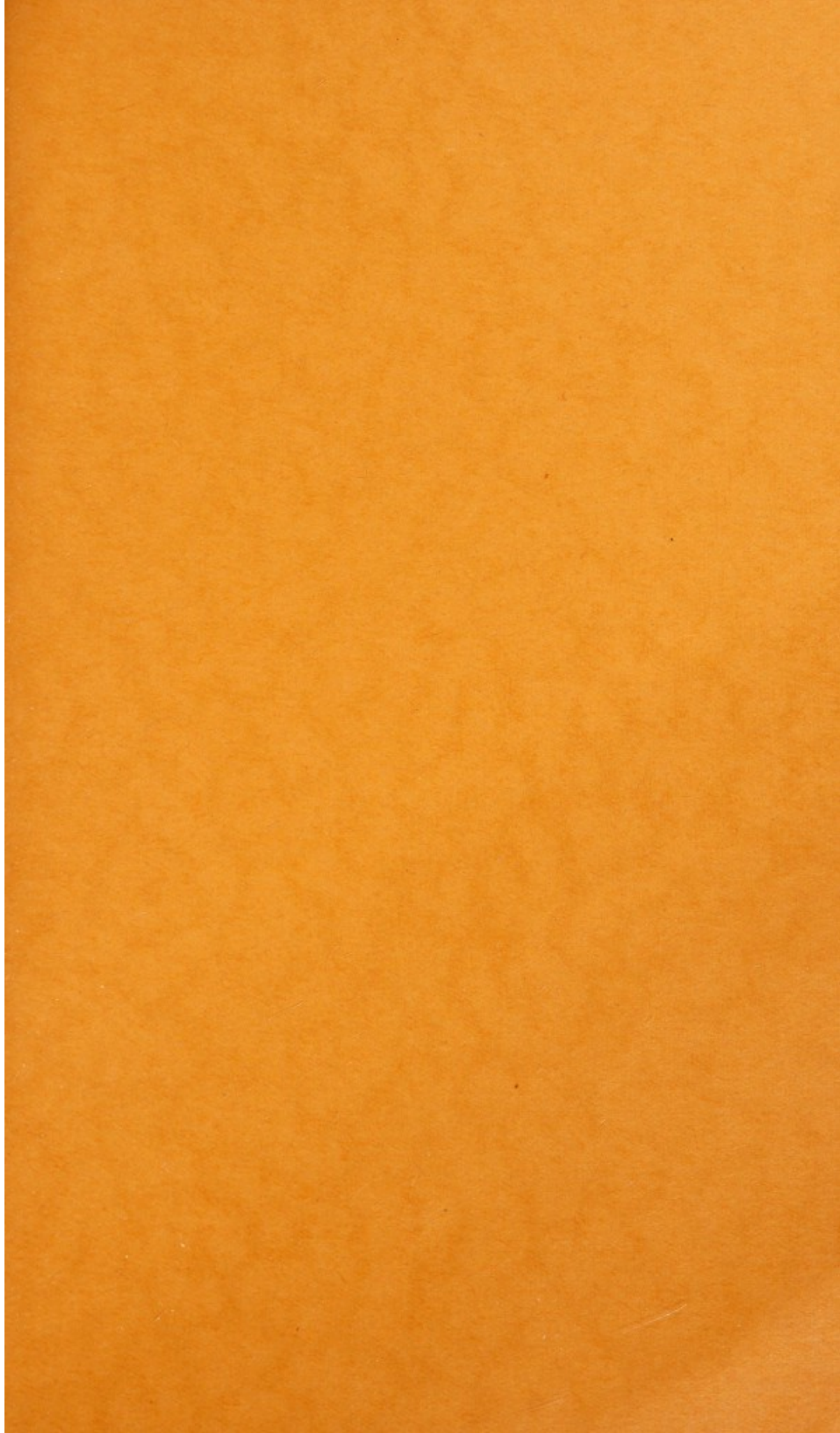
Knutton:—

Cross Road Urinal W.C.	
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Chesterton:—

Victoria Street	(Males)
Dragon Square	(Males and Females)

Net Cost of Services — £ 14,000



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