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NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1957

## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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*Medical Officer of Health :*

J. TOLLAND, L.R.C.P.Ed., L.R.C.S. Ed., L.R.F.P.S.Glas., D.P.H.

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G. K. THORLEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. Meat Inspector.

*Additional Public Health Inspector :*

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

Cert. Meat Inspector.

*Clerk :*

E. WILDON

*Typist :*

Miss J. BURGESS



NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1957

*The Chairman and Members of the  
Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District Council.*  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1957 on similar lines to my previous Reports.

There was an increase of 39 in the number of births compared with 1956, (256 compared with 217) and a decrease of 13 in the number of deaths (181 compared with 194). Diseases of the heart and blood vessels, including vascular lesions of the nervous system, were responsible for 53% of the deaths (96 out of the total of 181) with cancer causing 17.1% (31 cases).

The number of deaths from cancer was slightly decreased compared with 1956, when there were 34 cases. No death occurred from this disease under the age of 40 years and there were 12 cases between the ages of 41 years to 60 years, with 19 cases of 61 years and over. Out of the total of 31 cancer deaths, two only were from cancer of the lung and bronchus.

The infantile mortality rate (11.72) decreased compared with the previous year (13.87) and is well below the average for England and Wales (23.0). The latter figure is the lowest ever recorded in this country. Of the three infantile deaths, none could be regarded as amenable to modern preventive measures. There was no maternal death.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of Measles notified, 161 compared with 175 in 1956. The epidemic occurred during the first eight months of the year with cases in all parts of the District, although the majority were in Audley Parish.

The number of cases of Whooping Cough decreased from 45 in 1956 to 21 in 1957.

In common with the rest of the Country, this district had an epidemic of Asian Influenza during September and October 1957. There were six deaths, where Influenza was directly involved and one where possibly involved, but on the whole considering the large number of cases, the epidemic remained mild. All the deaths were elderly persons. Information from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance shows that compared with the average weekly figure during the period 4th April, 1956 to the 4th December, 1956, there were 619% more claims for sickness benefit at the height of the epidemic.

It is interesting to note that during the twelve months period from 23rd August 1956 to 20th August, 1957, no new case of Tuberculosis was reported.



Progress continued to be made in connection with post-war housing. This subject is referred to later in the Report, where it may be seen that 38 Council Houses were erected during the year and a total of 602 completed since the end of the war.

Schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal for Betley and Loggerheads were submitted to the Ministry for approval, and arrangements were made for a sewer to be laid and other works carried out at Loggerheads to serve the new school at Ashley Heath, this length of sewer forming part of the Loggerheads scheme.

I would like to express my appreciation of the assistance given to me by Mr. G. K. Thorley, Chief Public Health Inspector and the staff of the department : and Mr. F. W. Ramm, Clerk of the Council in the preparation of this report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

*Council Offices, Sidmouth Avenue,  
The Brampton, Newcastle, Staffs.*

(Signed) J. TOLLAND,  
*Medical Officer of Health*  
21st July, 1958.

## Section A

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area : 40,121 acres.

Rateable Value (1/4/58) : £138,177.

Sum represented by the penny rate : (estimated for year 1958/59) £522.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population as at June 30th, 1957 ; 17,580.

Number of inhabited houses in the area as at 31st December, 1957 : 5,627.

Table 1 shows the distribution of these houses by parishes :

TABLE 1.

<i>Parish</i>			<i>Parish</i>		
Ashley .. ..	405		Madeley .. ..	1,083	
Audley .. ..	2,730		Maer .. ..	185	
Balterley .. ..	71		Mucklestone .. ..	138	
Betley .. ..	218		Tyrley .. ..	246	
Chorlton .. ..	130		Whitmore .. ..	189	
Keele .. ..	232				

Of the total of 5,627 houses, 851 (15.1%) are Council Houses.

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

TABLE 2.

<i>Parish</i>			<i>Parish</i>		
Ashley .. ..	10		Madeley .. ..	5	
Audley .. ..	12		Maer .. ..	3	
Balterley ..	3		Muckleston ..	1	
Betley .. ..	4		Tyrley .. ..	2	
*Chorlton ..	52				

\* Includes 16 occupied as permanent dwellings.

TABLE 3  
Vital Statistics.

			Newcastle-u-Lyme R.D.		England and Wales	
			Rates per 1,000 estimated Population			
Live Births :			M.	F.		
Total ..	256		133	123	14.56	16.1
Legitimate ..	247		129	118	14.05	—*
Illegitimate	9		4	5	0.51	—*
			Rates per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths			
Stillbirths :						
Total ..	3		3	—	11.58	22.4
Legitimate ..	2		2	—	7.72	—*
Illegitimate	1		1	—	3.86	—*
The birth rate crude and corrected is similar, namely 14.56.						
			Rates per 1,000 estimated Population			
Deaths :			M.	F.		
Total ..	181		97	84	10.29 (Crude)	11.5
			10.70 (Corrected)			
			Rates per 1,000 related Live Births			
Deaths under One Year of Age :			M.	F.		
Total ..	3		2	1	11.72	23.0
Legitimate ..	3		2	1	11.72	—*
Illegitimate	—		—	—	—	—*
			Rates per 1,000 related Live Births			
Deaths under Four Weeks of Age :			M.	F.		
Total ..	2		1	1	7.81	16.5
Legitimate ..	2		1	1	7.81	—*
Illegitimate	—		—	—	—	—*

\* Rates not available.



*Summary of Deaths of Children under One Year of Age*

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
M.	1 month	Broncho-pneumonia, Congenital Hydrocephalus, Spina Bifida and Meningocele.
M.	4 days	Kernicterus and Haemolytic Disease of the Newborn.
F.	3 days	Pneumonia and Atelectasis.

Table 4 shows the Infantile Mortality Rate for the last eight years in Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District and England and Wales, and the average rates during this period.

TABLE 4.

<i>Year</i>		<i>Newcastle-u-Lyme R.D.</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1950	..	25	30
1951	..	9	30
1952	..	32	27
1953	..	40	26
1954	..	36	25
1955	..	12	24
1956	..	13	23
1957	..	11	23
Averages	..	22	26

### **Employment Conditions.**

The Manager of the Employment Exchange, Newcastle states :—

“ Employment during 1957, in the Newcastle Area was generally at a higher level than in 1956, the percentage of unemployed dropping from 3.7% in March to 2.8% at the end of the year ; a local improvement but a rather higher percentage than the Regional 1% and the National 1.5% unemployed.

Marked features contributing to the general improvement in the employment situation include substantial increases in the number of workers employed in Wires and Cables, Electrical Engineering and Distribution, Clothing and Textile and a recovery in Building and Civil Engineering. There were however, redundancies at Swynnerton R.O.F. and in Roofing Tiles.

The number of persons wholly unemployed, as distinct from those temporarily stopped, increased from 366 early in 1956 to 757 in March, 1957, falling again to 664 at the end of the year, but a hard core of unemployed men and women, disabled, less fit and older workers remains.”

## Section B

### GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

#### 1. Examination of Samples.

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

#### 2. Services provided by the Staffordshire County Council.

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

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

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

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Area Covered</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Nurse M. Holleran, 8, Bevan Place, Madeley .	District Nurse/ Midwife	Balterley, Betley, Keele, Madeley	Madeley 279
Nurse S. Jones, Furnace Lane, Madeley.	Ditto	Ditto	Madeley 217
Nurse J. I. Dobson, 8, Sandy Lane, Red Bull.	District Nurse, Health Visitor, School Nurse, Midwife.	Ashley (part), Mucklestone, Tyrley.	Hales 214
Nurse L. Braddick, Blackbrook.	Ditto	Ashley (part), Chapel and Hill Chorlton, Maer.	Whitmore 214
Nurse M. Davies, Brookside, Whitmore.	Ditto	Whitmore (also part of Stone R.D.)	Whitmore 266
Nurse M. E. Graham, The Studio, Audley.	District Nurse	Whole Audley Parish.	Audley 287
Nurse Adderley, 21, Vernon Ave., Audley.	Midwife	Ditto	Audley 597



Nurse	Relief Midwife	Ditto
A. Eardley, 6, Queen Street, Audley.		
Miss P. Owen The Moss, Madeley.	Health Visitor, School Nurse.	Balterley, Betley, Keele, Madeley, Alsagers Bank, Halmerend, Scot Hay.
Miss F. A. Bedson, "Lindi," Hall Street, Audley.	Ditto	Audley, Bignall End, Miles Green, Wood Lane, Apedale

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

<i>Centres</i>	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Doctor in Attendance</i>
Central Methodist School, Halmerend	Wednesdays 2-5 p.m.	Dr. J. Cash
Council Offices, Audley	Thursdays 2-5 p.m.	Dr. E. M. Prendiville
Village Hall, Madeley	Tuesdays 2-5 p.m.	Dr. J. Cash

(c) The scheme for vaccination and immunisation of children against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria and Whooping Cough is carried out by the County Council,. Although information is not available with regard to Poliomyelitis and Whooping Cough, the following details give the number of children immunised against Diphtheria during 1957 :—

Under 1 year	..	..	..	5
1— 4 years	..	..	..	688
5— 9 years	..	..	..	1,289
10—14 years	..	..	..	711
				<hr/>
				2,693
<i>Booster Doses</i>				<hr/>
5— 9 years	..	..	..	405
10—14 years	..	..	..	1,344
				<hr/>
				1,749
				<hr/>

### 3. Hospitals.

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

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

## Section C

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

#### Water.

The greater part of the District is supplied by the Staffs. Potteries Water Board and a considerable area is supplied by the Mid and South-East Cheshire Water Board from the pumping station at Bearstone. In addition, there are three other supplies, *viz* : estate mains supply at Whitmore, a supply to Hales, the supply from the Market Drayton Water Company in Tyrley Parish. In September, 1957, the Council agreed to take over the water supply in the Hales area, formerly undertaken by the Hales Estate, and application was made to the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board to extend their mains to serve the village.

TABLE 5.

**Summary of Results of Analyses of Water Samples taken in the Area in 1957.**

				<i>Bacteriological</i>		<i>Chemical</i>	
				<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>
1. <i>Public Mains :</i>							
(a)	Keele Parish	..	..	2	6	8	—
(b)	Madeley Parish	..	..	1	—	1	—
(c)	Mucklestone Parish	..	..	1	—	1	—
				4	6	10	—
2. <i>Other Public Supplies :</i>							
(a)	Madeley Parish	..	..	3	—	3	—
(b)	Tyrley Parish	..	..	—	2	2	—
(c)	Whitmore Parish	..	..	6	4	10	—
				9	6	15	—
3. <i>Private Supplies :</i>							
(a)	Ashley Parish	..	..	1	1	2	—
(b)	Madeley Parish	..	..	—	5	5	—
(c)	Mucklestone Parish	..	..	—	1	1	—
(d)	Tyrley Parish	..	..	1	—	1	—
(e)	Whitmore Parish	..	..	1	1	2	—
				3	8	11	—
<i>Total Number of Analyses :</i>							
	Public Mains	..	..	4	6	10	—
	Other Public Supplies	..	..	9	6	15	—
	Private Supplies	..	..	3	8	11	—
				16	20	36	—



The unsatisfactory samples at Sec. 1(a) were taken from new reservoirs. After each of these, the reservoirs were emptied and treated and were not taken into use until the satisfactory samples had been obtained.

Of the unsatisfactory samples referred to at 2 (b) one was from an estate supply where there had been a fault in the chlorinating plant, and the other was from a collecting chamber in a garden ; in this case the owners were instructed to carry out improvements to the chamber and to fix a watertight cover. Samples at 2 (c) were from an estate supply, where the owner carried out remedial work and later satisfactory samples were obtained.

A Sand and Gravel company requested the sample to be taken referred to in Sec. 3 (a) with a view to utilising the supply for the staff, and one at 3 (b) was a similar case. After the analyses had been received both firms were informed that the water was unsuitable for such use.

Of the remaining samples in 3 (b), two were taken from a farm, the owner of which was requested to connect to the mains supply, this being done in June, 1958 ; one was from a source which supplied offices and several properties and the owners commenced negotiations with the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board ; and the other was from an empty cottage which is still unoccupied. The owner, in this case, has been requested to arrange for a mains supply to be provided before the cottage is re-occupied.

Occupants of houses deriving their supply from the other unsatisfactory sources were advised as to the precautions to be taken.

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

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

During 1957, bacteriological examinations numbered 80, of which 55 were untreated, and 25 of chloraminated water.

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

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



Softening of the water is not undertaken.

The consumption of water for domestic purposes, unmetered trade and waste in the whole of the Board's area of supply for the year 1957, averaged 29.67 gallons per head per day."

The percentage of the number of houses in the District supplied from piped mains in 1957 is estimated to be about 98.

The number of houses supplied from stand-pipes is as follows :—

<i>Parish</i>					
Ashley	..	..	..	..	4
Audley	..	..	..	..	1
Tyrley	..	..	..	..	8
					—
					13
					—

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

### **Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.**

Schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal in respect of Betley and Loggerheads were submitted to the Ministry for approval.

In view of the fact that the new school at Ashley Heath was ready for occupation, arrangements were made for a sewer to be laid to the disposal plant at the rear of the Hostel in Loggerheads and improvements to the plant to be carried out. The length of sewer involved being a portion of that to be laid when the main scheme is carried out.

### **Nightsoil Disposal.**

This service continued quite satisfactorily throughout the year and apart from the scarcity of suitable disposal sites, no serious difficulties were encountered. The service carried out by direct labour was extended to the Parishes of Betley and Keele and parts of Madeley Parish, which were previously undertaken by private contractors.

The cleansing of septic tanks on the Council's smaller housing estates was also undertaken.

### **Refuse Disposal.**

The Council's scheme for scavenging in every Parish continued to work satisfactorily.

### **Rodent Control.**

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, under which responsibility was placed on Local Authorities, came into operation in April, 1950.

Details of the work carried out are given on the following page.



TABLE 6.

	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	(5) Agricultural
I. Number of <i>properties inspected</i> as a result of : (a) Notification (b) Survey under the Act (c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	— 17 —	7 — —	9 — —	16 17 —	— 75 —
II. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	145	13	21	179	75
III. Number of <i>properties inspected</i> (in Sect. II) which were found to be <i>infested</i> by : (a) Rats { Major Minor (b) Mice { Major Minor	— 17 — —	— 5 — 2	— 5 — 4	— 27 — 6	— 10 — —
IV. Number of <i>infested properties</i> (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A.	17	7	9	33	—
V. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	145	13	18	176	—
VI. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act : (a) Treatment (b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
VII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Legal Proceedings (see overleaf)	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

This information is for the year ending 31st March, 1958, which is the period covered by the annual return to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

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

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

## Section D

TABLE 7.

HOUSING ACT, 1957 AND PREVIOUS ACTS.

### HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE.

	<i>Houses Displaced during quarter</i>		
	<i>Demolished</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
<b>A. Houses Demolished</b>			
In Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1957 &c.)			
1. Houses unfit for human habitation .. .. .	—	—	—
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. .. .. .	—	—	—
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957, etc. .. .. .	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas			
4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957, etc.	13	5	3
<b>B. Unfit Houses Closed</b>	<i>Number</i>		
5. Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957, etc.	9	37	10
6. Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957, etc. ..	—	—	—
7. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957, etc. .. .. .	—	—	—



**C. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied**

	<i>By Owner</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>
8. After informal action by local authority .. .. .	89	—
9. After formal notice under		
<i>a.</i> Public Health Acts ..	—	—
<i>b.</i> Section 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957, etc. ..	2	—
10. Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957, etc. .. .. .	—	—

**D. Unfit Houses in Temporary use (Housing Act, 1957, etc.)**

	<i>Number of houses (1)</i>	<i>Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)</i>
11. Retained for temporary accommodation		
<i>a.</i> under section 48 .. ..	—	—
<i>b.</i> under section 17 (2) ..	—	—
<i>c.</i> under section 46 .. ..	—	—
12. Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	—	—

**E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement**

	<i>Number of houses (1)</i>	<i>Number of occupants of houses in column (1) (2)</i>
13. Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year ...	—	—

RENT ACT, 1957.  
FIRST SCHEDULE.  
CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR.

TABLE. 8.

Period covered by return 6th July to 31st December, 1957.

**Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.**

1.	No. of applications for certificates .. .. .	7
2.	No. of decisions not to issue certificates .. .. .	—
3.	No. of decisions to issue certificates	
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects .. .. .	—
	(b) in respect of all defects .. .. .	7
4.	No. of undertakings given by landlords under para. 5 of the First Schedule .. .. .	1
5.	No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule .. .. .	—
6.	No. of Certificates issued .. .. .	—

**Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.**

7.	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates .. .. .	—
8.	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates .. .. .	—
9.	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections .. .. .	—
10.	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority .. .. .	—

**OVERCROWDING.**

The number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year by rehousing in Council Houses was 14.

**Note—**

Accurate figures of statutory or “near-statutory” cases of overcrowding are not available, and, since changes do not always come to notice, no reliable assessment can be made. The figure of fourteen cases given above as abated is likely to be an underestimate.

**HOUSING SURVEY.**

The total number of houses inspected during the year was 256. Table 7 gives details of the numbers inspected under the categories suggested in the Third Report of the Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee published in May, 1944.

TABLE 9.

1.	Satisfactory in all respects .. .. .	72
2.	Minor Defects .. .. .	50
3.	Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement .. .. .	112
4.	Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable cost .. .. .	22
		<u>256</u>

Particulars of the total number of houses in the District are given in Section “A.”



## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

### HOUSING ACTS, 1949-1954

Details of improvement grant applications for the year are given below :—

TABLE 10

<i>No. of Appns. dealt with</i>	<i>No. of Houses involved</i>	<i>No. of appns. refused</i>	<i>Applications granted</i>	
			<i>Owner/ Occupiers</i>	<i>Others</i>
34	42	1	23	10

*Total Value of work  
involved*

£19,180 1s. 3d.

*Total Value of Grants*

£8,565 3s. 4d.

Table 11 gives details of applications dealt with between 31/7/49, when the Act came into operation and 31/12/57 :—

TABLE 11

1.	<i>Applications.</i>			
	(a) Received .. .. .	..	..	102
	(b) No. of dwellings involved .. .. .	..	..	126
2.	<i>Applications.</i>			
	(a) Approved .. .. .	..	..	88
	(b) No. of dwellings involved .. .. .	..	..	103
3.	<i>Applications.</i>			
	(a) Rejected .. .. .	..	..	13
	(b) No. of dwellings involved .. .. .	..	..	22
4.	<i>Applications.</i>			
	(a) Withdrawn .. .. .	..	..	1
	(b) No. of dwellings involved .. .. .	..	..	1
5.	Applications approved for owner/occupiers ..			62
6.	Total Value of Work involved .. .. .	..	..	£47,905 0 2
7.	Total Value of Grants .. .. .	..	..	£21,028 13 11

### ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES

#### **Private Building.**

Thirty-four houses were completed during the year, making a total of 246 since the end of the war, and 22 houses were under course of construction at the end of the year.

#### **Council Building.**

By the courtesy of the Clerk of the Council, I am enabled to present the following statements (Tables 12 and 13).

From Table 12 it may be seen that 38 houses were erected during the year, and a total of 602 had been erected since the end of the War.

TABLE 12 STATEMENT  
Of the total number of POST-WAR HOUSES erected as at 31st December, 1957

Parish and Site	No. of houses completed			Total	Types			No. of Bedrooms			Parish Totals
	1/4/46 to 31/12/56	1/1/57 to 31/12/57	Airey minimum		Alu- minium	Swedish Timber	Tradi- tional	1	2	3	
AUDLEY :											
Halmerend	..	10	—	10	—	—	10	—	2	8	—
Wereton ..	..	208	38	246	50	—	196	4	68	171	3
Wood Lane	..	56	—	56	—	—	56	—	14	42	—
Alsagers Bank	..	18	—	18	—	—	18	—	10	8	—
Bignall End	..	12	—	12	—	—	12	—	4	8	—
ASHLEY :											AUDLEY 342
Charnes Road	..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Sovereign Lane	..	40	—	40	24	—	16	—	8	32	—
BETLEY :											ASHLEY 42
Church Lane	..	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
East Lawns	..	14	—	14	—	—	14	—	8	6	—
CHORLTON :											BETLEY 16
Chapel Chorlton	..	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	4	2
KEELE :											CHORLTON 6
Quarry Bank	..	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—
MADELEY :											KEELE 8
Onneley	..	4	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	4	—
Furnace Lane	..	12	—	12	—	—	12	12	—	—	—
Bevan Place	..	26	—	26	—	26	—	—	26	—	—
The Moss ..	..	116	—	116	22	—	94	—	50	62	4
MAER :											MADELEY 158
Aston	..	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Blackbrook	..	10	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—
MUCKLESTONE :											MAER 12
Knighton	..	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
TYRLEY :											MUCKLESTONE 8
Almington	..	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—
WHITMORE :											TYRLEY 8
Acton	..	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
TOTALS ..	..	564	38	602	96	26	468	16	190	387	9
											TOTAL 602



46 houses were in course of construction as at 31st December, 1957, at Wereton, with a further 8 due to start at the beginning of 1958.

Table 13 shows the total number of houses built or acquired by the Council under all the Housing Acts :—

TABLE 13.

Pre-War	..	..	..	..	..	..	210
War-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Post-War	..	..	..	..	..	..	602
							<hr/> 818
Houses acquired at Halmerend in 1950	..	..					33
							<hr/> 851

Envisaged—110 dwellings at Madeley Moss.

There were 446 applicants on the housing list at 31st December, 1957.

## Section E

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

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

#### **“ Meat.**

There are eleven private slaughterhouses in the District, four only of which are licensed.

Slaughtering was carried out regularly at two of these premises each week : the number of cattle, sheep and pigs killed up to the end of the year and details of condemned carcasses and offal are shown in Table 14.

TABLE 14.  
Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	224	7	1	852	231	—
Number inspected	224	7	1	852	231	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	34	—	—	36	5	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	15.1	—	—	4.2	2.2	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	22	1	—	—	11	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	9.8	14.3	—	—	4.8	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—



### Other Foodstuffs Condemned.

13 lbs.—	Boneless	Cooked	Ham	(tinned)
4 tins—	Cherries			
7 tins—	Blackberries			
2 tins—	Tomatoes	(large)		
3 tins—	Tomatoes	(small)		
2 tins—	Soup			
2 tins—	Macaroni			
7 boxes—	Chocolates	&c.		

The normal method of disposal of condemned food is by burial on refuse tips.

### Food Premises Generally.

Details of the number of food premises in the area, by type of business are given below :—

Bakeries ..	..	..	..	..	5
Butchers ..	..	..	..	..	16
Fish and Chips	..	..	..	..	4
Fish and Fruit ..	..	..	..	..	1
General Grocers ..	..	..	..	..	15
Mixed ..	..	..	..	..	83
Cafes ..	..	..	..	..	6
					<hr/>
					130
					<hr/>

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

- (a) Storage and sale of ice-cream—70 (3 of whom manufacture and the remainder sell pre-packed ice-cream).
- (b) Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale—21

and there are two dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949—1954, one at Hill Chorlton and one at Madeley.

Routine inspections of food premises were continued throughout the year, special attention being paid to the maintenance of hygienic conditions in connection with the storage and preparation of foods. The total number of inspections of registered food premises was 51.

During certain of the inspections referred to above, the notice of shopkeepers and cafe proprietors was drawn to the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955—1956 and action requested, where necessary. In no instance yet has the Council considered taking formal action.

### **Tubercle Bacilli in Milk.**

The County Medical Officer of Health reported that tubercle bacilli had been found in samples of milk obtained from 15 premises in the District. Restrictions under paragraph 20, Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, were immediately imposed and letters were sent to the producers regarding the danger to their own families, or employees', in the consumption of milk that had not been heat-treated.

Investigations were carried out in each case by the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and after the periods necessary for the performance of tests, the milk from these premises was certified to be non-tuberculous.

Since 10th April, 1957, when the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1956, came into operation, all milk sold by retail must conform to the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-53, or the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-54.



## Section F

### PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

TABLE 15  
(Civilians Only)

*Average  
Numbers  
for five  
years*

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	
Scarlet Fever .. ..	3	3	9	10	2	5.4
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	120	48	2	45	21	47.2
Measles .. ..	36	345	72	175	161	157.8
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	2	3	—	—	1.0
Typhoid Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers ..	—	—	1	—	—	0.2
*Acute Pneumonia ..	9	8	—	1	24	8.4
Dysentery .. ..	1	13	—	20	1	7.0
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	1	—	—	0.6
Erysipelas .. ..	3	4	—	2	2	2.2
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	2	1	—	—	—	0.6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food-Poisoning .. ..	1	4	1	5	—	2.2
Tuberculosis :						
Pulmonary .. ..	7	10	7	7	3	6.8
Non-Pulmonary ..	2	4	4	1	—	2.2

\* Notifiable cases only, *viz.*, primary or influenzal

TABLE 16.

### Analysis by Age-Groups and Sex of Cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease.

(Civilians Only)

Age Periods	Dysentery		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Measles	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3
2— years	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11
3—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	8
4—	—	—	—	—	3	1	13	15
5-9	1	—	—	2	3	5	53	34
10-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
15-24	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
25 and over ..	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	1	0	0	2	11	10	84	77

Age Periods	<i>Acute</i>				<i>Pneumonia</i>		<i>Erysipelas</i>	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years	..	..	..	..	3	—	—	—
5-14 years	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
15-44 „	..	..	..	..	1	3	—	1
45-64 „	..	..	..	..	9	4	1	—
65 and over	..	..	..	..	1	3	—	—
Age unknown	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Totals	..	..	..	..	14	10	1	1

TABLE 17.  
Rates of Incidence in the District of Certain Infectious Diseases during 1957.

<i>Notifications :—</i>						<i>Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population</i>	
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.11
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.17
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.06
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.11
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.04
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.36

The following notes give some particulars of the incidences etc., of infectious diseases :—

(a) **Notifiable Infectious Disease.**

*Diphtheria.*

There was no case notified.

The practice of immunisation has resulted practically in the eradication of the disease, and it may well be characterised as one of the great triumphs of preventive medicine. It is, however, essential that both immunisation in infancy and re-immunisation when commencing school should be carried out in at least 80% of child population, if we are to remain free from this scourge.

*Dysentery.*

One case only was notified compared with twenty cases in 1956.

*Measles.*

161 cases were notified, a decrease of 14 compared with 1956.

*Scarlet Fever.*

Two cases were notified.

The disease continued to be of mild type.



### *Whooping Cough.*

There were 21 cases notified during the year, a decrease of 24 compared with 1956. There was no death.

The Staffordshire County Council approved a scheme for immunisation against Whooping Cough in 1953, and a suitable Vaccine is now available at that Council's Welfare Clinics in the District.

### (b) **Non-Notifiable Infectious Disease.**

Accurate records of this type of infectious disease, are, of course, not available. Information provided by the Head Teachers of schools nevertheless gives indications as to the locality of certain infections during the periods when the schools are open. The co-operation of Head Teachers continued to be of great value.

## **TUBERCULOSIS.**

TABLE 18.

### **New Cases and Mortality during 1957**

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>NEW CASES</i>				<i>DEATHS</i>			
	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
	<i>Respir- atory</i>	<i>Non- Respir- atory</i>	<i>Respir- atory</i>	<i>Non- Respir- atory</i>	<i>Respir- atory</i>	<i>Non- Respir- atory</i>	<i>Respir- atory</i>	<i>Non- Respir- atory</i>
Under 5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25-44 ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45-64 ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0

TABLE 19.

### **Incidence and Numbers of Deaths during the last Ten Years.**

<i>Year</i>	<i>NEW CASES</i>		<i>DEATHS</i>	
	<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>Non- Respiratory</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>Non- Respiratory</i>
1948 ..	11	1	10	1
1949 ..	18	5	5	—
1950 ..	9	3	5	1
1951 ..	6	5	3	—
1952 ..	11	2	1	—
1953 ..	7	2	3	—
1954 ..	10	5	4	2
1955 ..	7	4	5	—
1956 ..	7	1	2	—
1957 ..	3	—	1	—
Totals ..	89	28	39	4
Averages	8.9	2.8	3.9	0.4

TABLE 20.

**Incidence Rates and Death Rates of Pulmonary Tuberculosis  
in the District during the last Ten Years**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Incidence Rate of Pulmonary Cases (Number of New Cases per 1,000 Population)</i>	<i>Death Rate of Pulmonary Cases (Deaths per 1,000 Population)</i>
1948	0.66	0.60
1949	1.07	0.30
1950	0.53	0.30
1951	0.64	0.17
1952	0.76	0.06
1953	0.52	0.17
1954	0.56	0.23
1955	0.39	0.28
1956	0.39	0.12
1957	0.17	0.06
Averages	0.57	0.23

It may be seen from Table 20 that as compared with 1956, both the incidence rate and death rate of pulmonary cases were decreased and are well below the average for the last ten years.

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

TABLE 21.

**CAUSES OF DEATH.**

**in Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District in 1957.**

					<i>Crude Death Rates per 1,000 Population</i>
		<i>M</i>	<i>F.</i>		
All Causes	.. .. .	97	84		10.29
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	.. .. .	1	0		0.06
2. Tuberculosis, Other	.. .. .	1	0		0.06
3. Syphilitic Disease	.. .. .	0	0		0.00
4. Diphtheria	.. .. .	0	0		0.00
5. Whooping Cough	.. .. .	0	0		0.00
6. Meningococcal Infections	.. .. .	0	0		0.00
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	.. .. .	0	0		0.00



						<i>Crude Death Rates per 1,000 Population</i>
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>			
8.	Measles .. .. .	0	0			0.00
9.	Other infective and parasytic diseases .. .	0	0			0.00
10.	Malignant neoplasm, Stomach ..	3	4			0.39
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus .. .	2	0			0.11
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	0	2			0.11
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	—	1			0.06
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. .	11	8			1.08
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .	1	0			0.06
16.	Diabetes .. .	0	1			0.06
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .	15	13			1.59
18.	Coronary disease, angina .. .	20	14			1.93
19.	Hypertension, with heart disease	1	2			0.17
20.	Other heart disease .. .	9	14			1.31
21.	Other circulatory disease ..	2	6			0.47
22.	Influenza .. .	5	3			0.47
23.	Pneumonia .. .	2	2			0.23
24.	Bronchitis .. .	2	2			0.23
25.	Other disease of respiratory system	5	1			0.34
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	0			0.00
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	0			0.00
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis .. .	2	0			0.11
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate .. .	2	—			0.11
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	0			0.00
31.	Congenital malformations .. .	1	0			0.06
32.	Other defined and undefined diseases .. .	9	6			0.85
33.	Motor vehicle accidents .. .	1	0			0.06
34.	All other accidents .. .	0	4			0.23
35.	Suicide .. .	0	4			0.23
36.	Homicide and operations of war	0	0			0.00

The figures in Table 21 are those supplied by the Registrar-General, who states that the classification of some deaths is modified in the light of fuller information obtained from the certifying practitioner in response to special inquiries.

This possible source of discrepancy between the figures given in Table 21 and those in the body of the Report must be borne in mind with regard to the causes of death.

TABLE 22.

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in Respect of  
the Year 1957 for the Rural District of Newcastle-under-Lyme  
in the County of Stafford.**

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act.  
1937 and 1948

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Inspect- tions</i>	<i>Number of Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	9	6	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	17	12	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	26	18	Nil	Nil

2. *Cases in which Defects were found.*

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

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



## PART 8 OF THE ACT.

### Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

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

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

“ The factories in the District generally are in fairly good condition. These are mainly brick and tile factories, of which there are five, two only of which are in operation ; six gravel workings ; one colliery ; and two milk-treatment factories.

A number of smaller factories are in operation including a timber mill, small pottery factory and a nylon hose factory.

Improvements and additions were carried out at one of the milk factories, including the provision of more sanitary accommodation.

Towards the end of the year, the colliery ceased production and the remaining workmen were employed on dismantling operations.”











