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NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1959

## 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.

*Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor :*

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

Certified Meat Inspector.

*Additional Public Health Inspector :*

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

Certified 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 1959

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

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1959 on similar lines to my previous Reports.

There was a decrease of 18 in the number of births compared with 1958 (219 compared with 237) and a decrease of 12 in the number of deaths (177 compared with 189). The death rate was below the rate for England and Wales. Diseases of the heart and blood vessels, including vascular lesions of the nervous system were responsible for 53.1% of the deaths (94 out of the total of 177) with cancer causing 22% (39 cases).

The number of deaths from cancer increased compared with 1958, when there were 29 cases. Nine deaths occurred from this disease between the ages of 41 years to 60 years, with 30 cases of 61 years and over. Out of the total of 39 cancer deaths, seven were from cancer of the lung and bronchus.

The infantile mortality rate (36.52) increased compared with the previous year (33.75) and is above the average for England and Wales (22.2). Of the eight infantile deaths, four could be regarded as amenable to modern preventive measures. There was no maternal death.

There was an increase in the number of cases of Measles notified, 187 compared with 23 in 1958. This increase could be anticipated as in the normal biennial cycle of the disease.

There was no case of Whooping Cough during 1959, the number of cases having gradually decreased from 45 in 1956, 21 in 1957 and seven in 1958. The effect of continuous immunisation of infants against this disease is now becoming apparent, although it cannot be expected that such a happy state will continue, as the vaccine does not give full protection in every case.

All work on sewers and the disposal works at Loggerheads had been completed by the end of the year and the first house connections were being made. In addition, schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal for Keele, Madeley and Ashley were submitted to the Ministry.

The old houses at High Street, Halmerend were demolished during the year, and there was only one family remaining to be rehoused from the Madeley Heath Clearance Area.

The grant system under the 1949-1959 Housing Acts continued to be operated successfully and a total of 49 applications were dealt with during the year. Full reference to this matter is made later in the Report.

Progress continued to be made in connection with post-war housing. 52 Council Houses were erected during the year making a total of 698 completed since the end of the war.

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, Staffordshire.*

*(Signed) J. TOLLAND,  
Medical Officer of Health  
2nd August, 1960.*

## Section A

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area : 40,121 acres.

Rateable Value (1/4/60) : £156,548.

Sum represented by the penny rate : (estimated for year 1960/61) :  
£600.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population as at June 30th,  
1959 : 17,930.

Number of inhabited houses in the area as at 31st December, 1959 :  
5,776.

Table 1 shows the distribution of these houses by parishes :

TABLE 1.

<i>Parish</i>		<i>Parish</i>	
Ashley ..	417	Madeley .. ..	1,142
Audley ..	2,770	Maer .. ..	187
Balterley ..	71	Mucklestone .. ..	139
Betley ..	222	Tyrley .. ..	248
Chorlton ..	131	Whitmore .. ..	205
Keele ..	244		

Of the total of 5,776 houses, 922 (16%) 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 ..	5	Madeley .. ..	6
Audley ..	8	Maer .. ..	3
Balterley ..	1	Mucklestone .. ..	1
Betley ..	3		
Chorlton ..	46 *		

\* Thirteen were occupied as permanent dwellings.

TABLE 3  
Vital Statistics.

			<i>Newcastle-u-Lyme R.D.</i>		<i>England and Wales</i>	
			<i>Rates per 1,000 estimated</i>			
<i>Live Births :</i>			M.	F.	<i>Population</i>	
Total	..	219	110	109	12.21	16.5
Legitimate	..	210	107	103	11.71	—*
Illegitimate	..	9	3	6	0.50	—*
<i>Stillbirths :</i>			M.	F.	<i>Rates per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths</i>	
Total	..	10	5	5	43.66	21.0
Legitimate	..	9	5	4	39.30	—*
Illegitimate	..	1	—	1	4.36	—*

The birth rate crude and corrected is similar, namely 12.21.

					<i>Rates per 1,000 estimated</i>	
<i>Deaths :</i>			M.	F.	<i>Population</i>	
Total	..	177	91	86	9.31 (Crude)	11.6
					9.68 (Corrected)	
<i>Deaths under One Year of Age</i>			M.	F.	<i>Rates per 1,000 related Live Births</i>	
Total	..	8	4	4	36.52	22.2
Legitimate	..	8	4	4	36.52	—*
Illegitimate	..	—	—	—	—	—*
<i>Deaths under Four Weeks of Age :</i>			M.	F.	<i>Rates per 1,000 related Live Births</i>	
Total	..	3	2	1	13.69	15.8
Legitimate	..	3	2	1	13.69	—*
Illegitimate	..	—	—	—	—	—*
<i>Deaths under One Week of age :</i>			M.	F.	<i>Rates per 1,000 related Live Births</i>	
Total	..	2	1	1	9.13	34.2
Legitimate	..	2	1	1	9.13	—*
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>
F.	3 months	Broncho-pneumonia; Gastro-Enteritis.
M.	2 days	Atelectasis; Immaturity.
M.	1 month	Intraperitoneal Haemorrhage; Rammstedt's Operation; Pylorus Stenosis.
F.	12 hours	Atelectasis; Prematurity.
F.	2 months	Broncho-pneumonia; Marasmus.
F.	1 month	Chronic Diarrhoea; Bilateral Mastoiditis; Congenital Cyanotic Heart Disease.
M.	5 months	Asphyxia due to inhalation of milk.
M.	2 weeks	Spina-bifida and Congenital Hydrocephalus.

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 the period.

TABLE 4.

<i>Year</i>		<i>Newcastle-under-Lyme R.D.</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1952	..	32	27
1953	..	40	26
1954	..	36	25
1955	..	12	24
1956	..	13	23
1957	..	11	23
1958	..	33	22
1959	..	36	22
Averages	..	26	24

### Employment Conditions.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange, Newcastle states:—

“The year 1959 opened badly in the Newcastle-under-Lyme area, with unemployment rising sharply from just under 1,000 at the end of 1958 to 1,450 in January 1959. From then onwards there was a steady and striking improvement in the level of employment, with the number unemployed nearly halved i.e., a decrease from 1,450 in January to 736 at the end of December, 1959.

In Wires and Cables, for instance, there was an increase of about 700 in the number of workers employed during the year. Other industries sharing in substantial gains in workers during 1959, include, Electrical Engineering, Distribution, Cotton, Tiles and Baking. Against these gains there was a much smaller loss in (fewer) workers employed in Clothing and Electrical Fittings.

There still remains a hard core of unemployed men and women, disabled, less fit and older workers, but, all things considered, 1959 has seen a distinct improvement in the level of employment.”

## Section B

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

#### 1. Examination of Samples.

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

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

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

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

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

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Area Covered</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Nurse M. Holleran, "Thornton," New Road, Madeley.	District Nurse/ Midwife	Balterley, Betley, Keele, Madeley	Madeley 279
Nurse S. Jones, 17, 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
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>
Village Hall, Ashley	Fortnightly Tuesdays 2-4 p.m.	Doctor J. Cash
(Commenced 7th April, 1959)		
Central Methodist School, Halmerend	Fortnightly Wednesdays 2-5 p.m.	Doctor J. Cash
Council Offices, Audley	Tuesdays 2-5 p.m.	Doctor J. Cash
Village Hall, Furnace Lane, Madeley	Thursdays 2-5 p.m.	Dr. E. M. Prendiville

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

The following details give the number of children immunised during 1959.

*Diphtheria*

Under 1 year	..	..	..	35
1— 4 years	..	..	..	133
5— 9 years	..	..	..	11
10—14 years	..	..	..	—
				<u>179</u>

*Booster Doses*

5— 9 years	..	..	..	99
10—14 years	..	..	..	148
				<u>247</u>

*Whooping Cough*

Up to 4 years	..	..	..	<u>151</u>
---------------	----	----	----	------------

*Poliomyelitis.*

No details are available for the Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District alone, but 30,404 persons were vaccinated with two injections and 9,429 persons were vaccinated with three injections in the area covered by the Area Health Office, Wolstanton, i.e., Newcastle Rural District, Newcastle M.B. and Kidsgrove U.D. since the inception of the scheme on 31st December, 1959.

### 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 Staffordshire 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, and the supply from the Market Drayton Water Company in Tyrley Parish. Since September, 1957, the Council has been responsible for the supply in the Hales area, but agreement had been reached with the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board to extend their mains to serve the area.

TABLE 5.  
Summary of Results of Analyses of Water Samples taken in the Area in 1959.

				<i>Bacteriological</i>		<i>Chemical</i>	
				<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>
1.	Staffordshire Potteries Water Board .. .. .			1	—	1	—
2.	<i>Other Public Mains :</i>						
(a)	Madeley Parish .. .. .			1	—	1	—
(b)	Tyrley Parish .. .. .			2	1	3	—
(c)	Whitmore Parish .. .. .			1	2	3	—
				4	3	7	—
3.	<i>Other Public Supplies :</i>						
	Whitmore Parish .. .. .			1	—	1	—
4.	<i>Private Supplies :</i>						
(a)	Ashley Parish .. .. .			—	3	3	—
(b)	Tyrley Parish .. .. .			—	1	1	—
(c)	Whitmore Parish .. .. .			—	1	1	—
				—	5	5	—
<i>Total Number of Analyses :</i>							
	Staffordshire Potteries Water Board .. .. .			1	—	1	—
	Other Public Mains .. .. .			4	3	7	—
	Other Public Supplies .. .. .			1	—	1	—
	Private Supplies .. .. .			—	5	5	—
				6	8	14	—

The unsatisfactory sample referred to in Section 2(b) was taken when the chlorinating equipment had been out of operation due to electrical failure and those at 2(c) were considered to be due to the inclement weather conditions, a later sample being satisfactory.

In the case of the samples at 4(a), two were taken from the supply to a farm at the request of the owner who later submitted an application to sink a new borehole, whilst the other was taken from a well at a smallholding. The other owner after being advised of the result of the sample made arrangements to connect to a mains supply.

Letters were sent to the occupiers of the two cottages obtaining water from the supply at Section 4(b) advising them of the precautions to be taken.

The sample from the supply at Section 4(c) was taken from a disused source at the request of a farmer, who wished to utilise it for improvements to a cottage and for farm purposes. He was advised as to the work necessary to improve the supply.

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 1959 bacteriological examinations made numbered 86, of which 42 were untreated, and 44 of chlorinated 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.

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

Softening of the water is not undertaken.

The consumption of water for domestic purposes, unmetered trade and waste in the whole of the Board's area of supply for the year 1959, averaged 29.85 gallons per head per day.”

The percentage of the number of houses in the District supplied from piped mains in 1959 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
					<hr/> 13 <hr/>

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.**

All work on sewers and on the disposal works at Loggerheads had been completed by the end of the year and the first house connections were being made.

Schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal for Keele and Madeley, and Ashley, were submitted to the Ministry during the year and it was anticipated that work would be commenced in 1960 on the Betley scheme.

### **Nightsoil Disposal.**

The service carried out by direct labour was extended to the parishes of Chorlton and Whitmore, which had previously received no service.

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 and details of the work carried out are given on the following page.

TABLE 6.

	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (including 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)	— 23 —	15 — —	6 — —	21 — —	— 55 —
II. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	165	20	6	191	55
III. Number of <i>properties inspected</i> (in Sect. II) which were found to be <i>infested</i> by : (a) Rats (b) Mice	— 21 — 1	— 5 — 8	— 2 — 4	— 28 — 13	— 9 — —
IV. Number of <i>infested properties</i> (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A.	22	13	6	41	—
V. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	165	18	6	189	—
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 Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Legal Proceedings (see overleaf)	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

This information is for the period ending 31st December, 1959, which is the period covered by the 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 Demolished</i>	<i>Displaced during Year Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
<b>A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED</b>			
In Clearance Areas			
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	—	91	37
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. . . . .	—	—	—
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas			
4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 . . . . .	9	33	7
5. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health . . . . .	34	5	3
6. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts . . . . .	—	—	—
7. Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders . . . . .	—	—	—
<b>B. Unfit Houses Closed</b>	<i>Number</i>		
8. Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 . . . . .	11	19	7
9. Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957 . . . . .	—	—	—
10. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 . .	—	—	—

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

	<i>By Owner</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>
11. After informal action by local authority .. .. .	74	—
12. After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts ..	—	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957 .. .. .	—	—
13. Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 .. .. .	—	—

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

	<i>Number of houses (1)</i>	<i>Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)</i>
14. Retained for temporary accommodation (a) under Section 48 .. ..	—	—
(b) under Section 17 (2) ..	—	—
(c) under Section 48 .. ..	—	—
15. 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>
16. Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the quarter .. .. .	—	—

**MADELEY HEATH CLEARANCE AREA.**

As the new houses were completed at Madeley Moss, the families from the Madeley Heath Clearance Area were rehoused and by the end of the year only one family remained, at Long Row.

Photographs of the old property included in the area are shown in the centre pages.

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

TABLE 8.

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

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

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

7. Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates .. .. .	2
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation to certificates .. .. .	—
9. Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections .. .. .	—
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority .. .. .	2

**OVERCROWDING.**

The number of known cases of overcrowding and near overcrowding relieved during the year by rehousing in Council Houses was 9.

**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 nine cases given above as abated is likely to be an underestimate.

**HOUSING SURVEY.**

The total number of houses inspected during the year was 196 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 .. .. .	31
2. Minor Defects .. .. .	33
3. Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement .. .. .	64
4. Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable cost .. .. .	46
	<hr/>
	174

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

## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

### HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959, AND PREVIOUS ACTS.

On 14th June, 1959 the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 came into force which marked a further stage in regard to the grant system for the carrying out of improvements.

In addition to the existing improvement grant scheme, a new system of standard grants was introduced. These new grants are available only towards the cost of installing baths, water closets, hot water systems, wash-basins and ventilated food-stores and the process of application has been simplified.

Details of both discretionary and standard grant applications for the year are given below :—

#### Discretionary Grants.

TABLE 10.

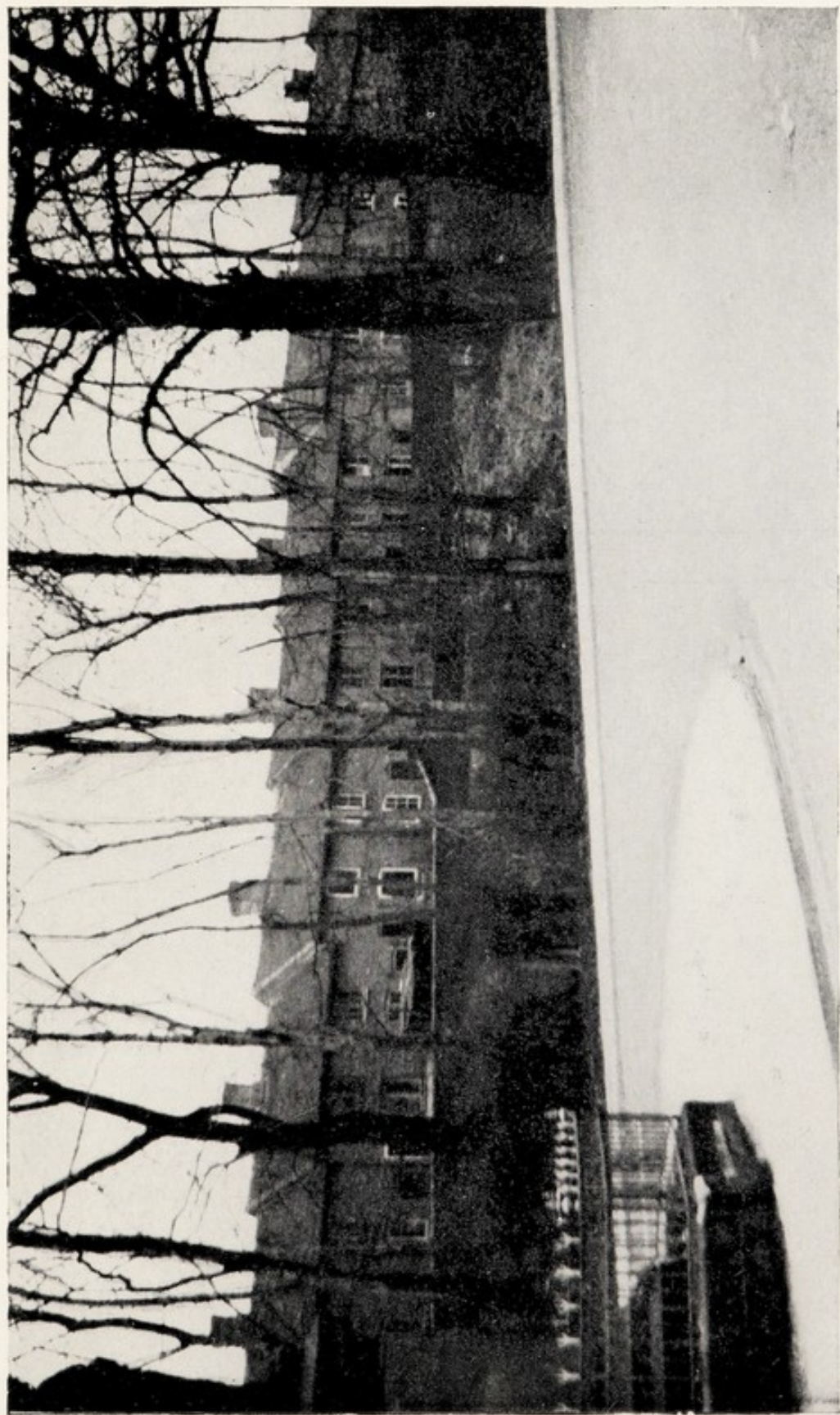
<i>No. of Appns. dealt with</i>	<i>No. of Houses involved</i>	<i>No. of Appns. refused</i>	<i>Applications granted</i>	
			<i>Owner/ Occupiers</i>	<i>Others</i>
33	36	3	26	4
<i>Total Value of Approved Expenses</i>		<i>Total Value of Grants</i>		
£16,145 12s. 4d.		£7,229 12s. 9d.		

In addition, a scheme for improvements to 10 Almshouses was approved in principle, subject to submission of further details.

Table II gives details of applications dealt with between 31/7/49, when the Housing Act, 1949 came into operation and 31/12/59 :—

TABLE 11.

1.	<i>Applications.</i>			
(a)	Received .. .. .			162
(b)	No. of dwellings involved .. .. .			196
2.	<i>Applications.</i>			
(a)	Approved .. .. .			143
(b)	No. of dwellings involved .. .. .			168
3.	<i>Applications.</i>			
(a)	Rejected .. .. .			18
(b)	No. of dwellings involved .. .. .			27
4.	<i>Applications.</i>			
(a)	Withdrawn .. .. .			1
(b)	No. of dwellings involved .. .. .			1
5.	Total Value of Approved Expenses .. .. .			£86,012 9 2
6.	Total Value of Grants .. .. .			£37,011 13 8



View of Long Row taken from the Monument, Madeley Heath.



Typical Sanitary Accommodation, Long Row, Madeley Heath.



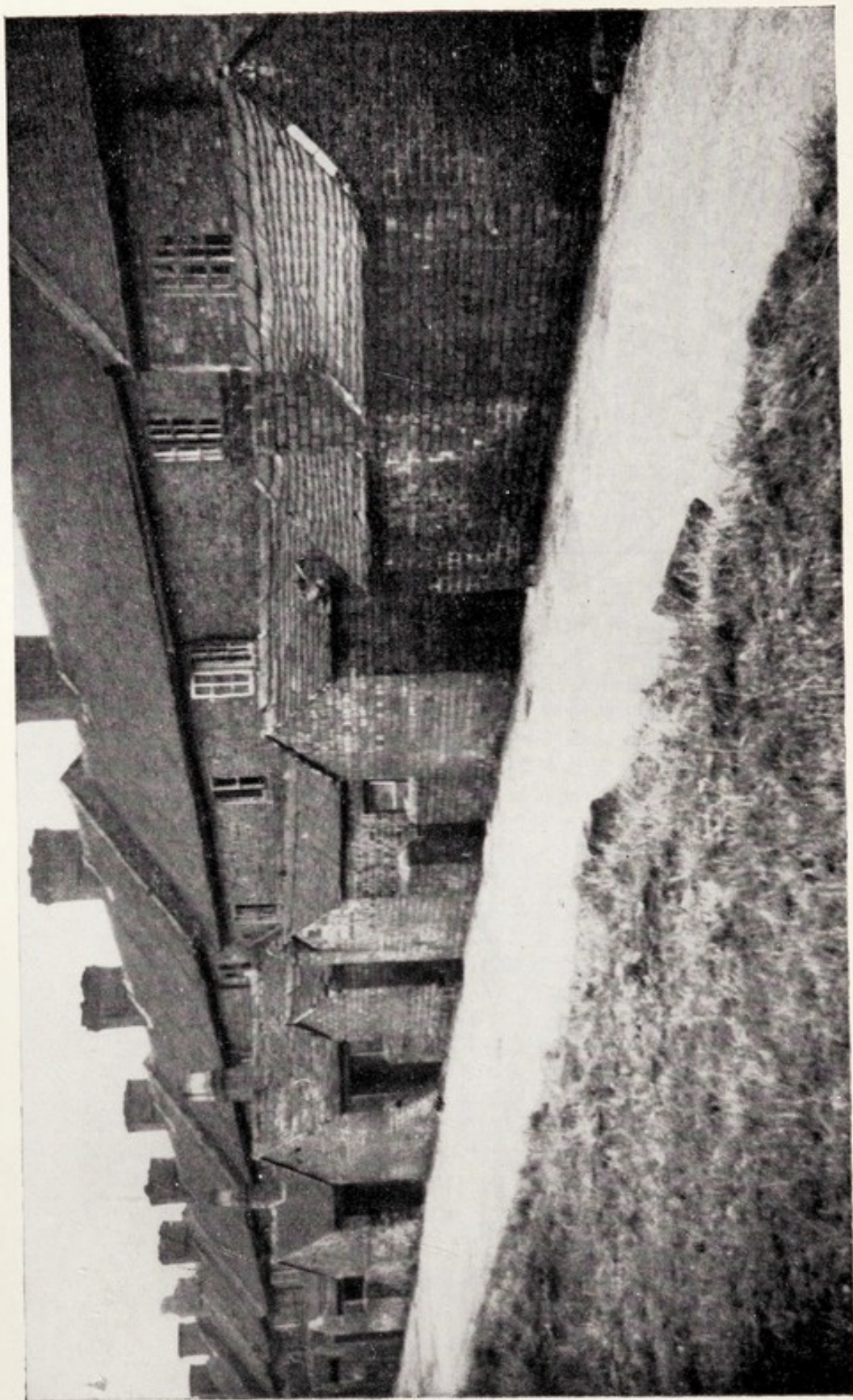
Front of Short Row, Madeley Heath.



Rear of Short Row, Madeley Heath.



Front of Long Row, Madeley Heath.



Rear of Long Row, Madeley Heath.

TABLE 12.

**Standard Grants.**

<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>
15	20	—	10	5

*Actual Cost of Providing  
Standard Amenities*

£4,629 11s. 8d.

*Total Amount of Grants*

£2,047 6s. 4d.

TABLE 13 STATEMENT

Of the total number of POST-WAR HOUSES erected as at 31st December, 1958.

Parish and Site	No. of Houses completed				Total	Types			No. of Bedrooms				Parish Totals	
	1/4/46 to 31/12/58	1/1/59 to 31/12/58	1/1/59 to 31/12/58	1/1/59 to 31/12/58		Airey	Aluminium	Swedish Timber	Traditional	1	2	3		4
AUDLEY :														
Halmerend	..	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	2	8	—	
Wereton ..	..	290	10	—	300	50	—	—	250	4	70	223	3	
Wood Lane	..	56	—	—	56	—	—	—	56	—	14	42	—	
Alsagers Bank	..	18	—	—	18	—	—	—	18	—	10	8	—	
Bignall End	..	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	4	8	—	AUDLEY 396
ASHLEY :														
Charnes Road	..	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	
Sovereign Lane	..	40	—	—	40	24	—	—	16	—	8	32	—	ASHLEY 42
BETLEY :														
Church Lane	..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	
East Lawns	..	14	—	—	14	—	—	—	14	—	8	6	—	BETLEY 16
CHORLTON :														
Chapel Chorlton	..	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	2	CHORLTON 6
KEELE :														
Quarry Bank	..	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	KEELE 8
MADELEY :														
Onneley	..	4	—	—	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	—	
Furnace Lane	..	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	
Bevan Place	..	26	—	—	26	—	26	—	—	—	26	—	—	
The Moss ..	..	116	42	—	158	22	—	—	136	—	68	84	6	MADELEY 200
MAER :														
Aston	..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	
Blackbrook	..	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	MAER 12
MUCKLESTONE :														
Knighton ..	..	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	MUCKLESTONE 8
TYRLEY :														
Almington	..	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	TYRLEY 8
WHITMORE :														
Acton ..	..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	WHITMORE 2
TOTALS ..	..	646	52	—	698	96	26	12	564	16	210	461	11	TOTAL 698

## ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES

### Private Building.

Sixty-three houses were completed during the year, making a total of 342 since the end of the war, and 44 houses were under course of construction at the end of the year.

### Council Building.

By the courtesy of the Clerk of the Council, I am enabled to present the requisite statements (Tables 13 and 14).

From Table 13 it may be seen that 52 houses were erected during the year and a total of 698 had been erected since the end of the war.

Ten dwellings were in course of erection at Madeley Moss on 31st December, 1959.

Table 14 shows the total number of houses built or acquired by the Council under all the Housing Acts :—

TABLE 14.

Pre-War ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210
War-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Post-War	..	..	..	..	..	..	698
							<hr/> 914

Envisaged—41 dwellings at Loggerheads.

60 dwellings at Madeley Moss.

There were 429 applicants on the housing list at 31st December, 1959.

## 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, three only of which were licensed in 1959.

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 on Table 15.

It should be noted that, in the section covered by all diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci, in the majority of carcasses the main cause of organs condemned was distomatosis of the liver.

TABLE 15.  
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)	210	7	—	994	265	—
Number inspected	210	7	—	994	265	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	59	4	—	56	3	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	28.0	57.1	—	5.6	1.5	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	19	—	—	—	6	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	9.0	—	—	—	2.2	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

### Other Foodstuffs Condemned.

It was only found necessary to seize 12lbs. of Cooked Ham during the year, since it has been found that wholesalers generally are immediately replacing such foodstuffs on request from the retailer.

The extensive use of modern methods of refrigeration and quick frozen foods is also an important factor in the reduction of unfit foodstuffs.

### Food Premises Generally.

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

Bakeries .. .. .	4
Butchers .. .. .	16
Fish and Chips .. .. .	4
Fish and Fruit .. .. .	1
General Grocers .. .. .	15
Mixed .. .. .	84
Cafes .. .. .	5
	<hr/>
	129
	<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—81 (three of whom manufacture and the remainder sell pre-packed ice-cream).
- (b) Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale—22

and 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 57.

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, in 33 cases where necessary. In no instance yet has it been considered necessary to take 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 three 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 the period.

TABLE 16.

*Average  
Numbers  
for five  
years*

			1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	9	10	2	3	4	5.6
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	2	45	21	—	—	13.6
Measles .. ..	..	..	72	175	161	23	187	123.6
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	3	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers .. ..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	0.2
*Acute Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	—	1	24	—	4	5.8
Dysentery .. ..	..	..	—	20	1	24	3	9.6
Meningococcal Infection .. ..	..	..	1	—	—	1	—	0.4
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	—	2	2	—	1	1.0
Smallpox .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	1	2	0.6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food-poisoning .. ..	..	..	1	5	—	7	—	2.6
Tuberculosis :								
Pulmonary .. ..	..	..	7	7	3	3	9	5.8
Non-Pulmonary .. ..	..	..	4	1	—	—	2	1.4

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

TABLE 17.

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

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>		<i>Scarlet Fever</i>		<i>Measles</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
1- .. ..	—	—	—	—	9	9
2- years .. ..	1	—	—	—	13	6
3- .. ..	—	—	—	—	9	9
4 .. ..	—	—	1	—	12	11
5-9 .. ..	—	—	2	—	47	54
10-14 .. ..	1	—	—	1	3	2
15-24 .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
25 and over .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .. ..	2	1	3	1	94	93

Age Periods			Puerperal Pyrexia		Pneumonia		Erysipelas	
				F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4 years	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 „	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-44 „	..	..	—	2	—	1	—	—
45-64 „	..	..	—	—	1	1	—	—
65 and over ..	..	..	—	—	1	—	1	—
Totals ..			..	2	2	2	1	—

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

#### *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 per cent. of child population, if we are to remain free from this scourge.

#### *Dysentery.*

Three cases were notified compared with twenty-four in 1958.

During the course of investigations 36 samples of faeces were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Stafford.

#### *Measles.*

187 cases were notified, an increase of 164 compared with 1958.

#### *Scarlet Fever.*

Four cases were notified.

The disease continued to be of mild type.

#### *Whooping Cough.*

No cases were notified during the year, compared with seven in 1958. There was no death.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE 18.

#### New Cases and Mortality during 1959.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Respir- atory	Non- Respir- atory	Respir- atory	Non- Respir- atory	Respir- atory	Non- Respir- atory	Respir- atory	Non- Respir- atory
Under 5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44 ..	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
45-64 ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ..	6	1	3	1	2	—	—	—

TABLE 19  
Incidence and Numbers of Deaths during the last Ten Years.  
*NEW CASES* *DEATHS*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>Non-Respiratory</i>
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	—
1958 ..	3	—	—	—
1959 ..	9	2	2	—
Totals ..	72	24	26	3
Averages	7.2	2.4	2.6	0.3

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>
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
1958	0.17	—
1959	0.39	0.11
Averages	0.45	0.15

It may be seen from Table 20 that as compared with 1958 the incidence rate of pulmonary cases increased but was still 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 1959.

							Crude Death Rates per 1,000 Population
					M.	F.	
All Causes .. .. .					91	86	9.31
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	..	..	..	1	0	0.05
2.	Tuberculosis, Other	..	..	..	0	0	0.00
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
8.	Measles	..	..	..	0	0	0.00
9.	Other Infective and parasytic diseases	..	..	..	0	0	0.00
10.	Malignant neoplasm, Stomach	..	..	..	3	1	0.22
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	..	..	..	7	0	0.39
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	0	3	0.17
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	—	2	0.11
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	12	9	1.11
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	2	0	0.11
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	0	0	0.00
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	12	19	1.77
18.	Coronary Disease, angina	..	..	..	17	11	1.56
19.	Hypertension, with heart disease	..	..	..	0	3	0.17
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	8	12	1.10
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	5	7	0.67
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	0	1	0.05
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	4	2	0.33
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	5	1	0.33
25.	Other disease of respiratory system	..	..	..	2	1	0.17
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	0	2	0.11
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	1	2	0.17
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	0	2	0.11
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	1	—	0.05
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	—	0	0.00
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	2	1	0.17
32.	Other defined and undefined diseases	..	..	..	4	5	0.50
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	1	0	0.05
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	2	2	0.22
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	1	0	0.05
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 1959 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 provision as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health 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 ..	10	12	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	16	17	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	26	29	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>Referred To H.M. By H.M. Inspection</i>		<i>Inspected</i>	<i>Inspector</i>
			<i>Inspector</i>	<i>Inspector</i>		
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)						
(a) Insufficient .. .. .	4	4	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	5	5	—	—	—	—

## 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.	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 ; seven gravel workings ; and two milk-treatment factories.

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

Operations commenced at a new gravel works at Alington during the year and the work is proceeding satisfactorily.”







