

**[Report 1960] / Medical Officer of Health, Newcastle-under-Lyme (Union)
R.D.C.**

Contributors

Newcastle-under-Lyme (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1960

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/vh2tevx8>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Library

NEWCASTLE - UNDER - LYME
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1960



STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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

Typists :

Miss V. M. LLOYD — appointed March, 1961

Miss J. BURGESS — resigned March, 1961

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1960

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1960 on similar lines to my previous Reports.

There was an increase of 25 in the number of births compared with 1959 (244 compared with 219) and an increase of 28 in the number of deaths (205 compared with 177). The crude death rate remains below the rate for England and Wales. Diseases of the heart and blood vessels, including vascular lesions of the nervous system were responsible for 57.5% of the deaths (118 out of the total of 205) with cancer causing 13.6% (28 cases).

The number of deaths from cancer decreased compared with 1959, when there were 39 cases. There was one death from this disease under the age of 40 and 12 deaths occurred between the ages of 41 years to 60 years, with 15 cases of 61 years and over. Out of the total of 28 cancer deaths, three were from cancer of the lung and bronchus.

The infantile mortality rate (12.29) decreased considerably compared with the previous year (36.52) and is below the average for England and Wales (21.7). It is only fair to say that wide variation in the rate, when dealing with a small infant population does not reflect on the quality of infant care. Of the three infantile deaths, none could be regarded as amenable to modern preventive measures. There was no maternal death. The death rate for England and Wales (11.5 per 1,000 estimated population) is the lowest ever recorded and the birth rate (17.1 per 1,000 estimated population) is the highest since 1948.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of Measles notified, 89 compared with 187 in 1959.

Of the 43 cases of Whooping Cough notified in 1960, 15 were under the age of five and 28 aged five and over. The outbreak was mainly confined to school children and their siblings and occurred in the northern parts of the district. Further to the remarks I made in my last report regarding the gradual decrease in the number of cases prior to 1960, I would stress the paramount importance of

protection by vaccination in the early months of life when Whooping Cough offers its greatest threat. As protection slowly wanes it is not unlikely that children may suffer from a comparatively mild attack, but this is likely to occur at an age when they could more readily overcome the infection.

Thirty-nine cases of Dysentery were notified compared with three in 1959. Most of these cases occurred during an outbreak directly connected with Betley School, in September, 1960, being either school children or family contacts. During the outbreak the school was visited daily and advice given to school staff with particular reference to the supervision of common practices among the infants, such as pencil sucking and exchanging and regarding personal hygiene. The school meals staff were investigated and found to be free from infection. I maintained contact with the County School Medical Officer but it was not felt necessary to close the school as the teaching staff were not affected. Amongst direct contacts of positive cases were two people employed in food handling and these were excluded from work until their families were free from infection. Considerable time was spent both on investigation and submission of samples to the Public Health Laboratory, Stafford and during the outbreak 457 visits were made to householders and to the school and 469 specimens submitted to the Laboratory.

Ten cases of Food Poisoning were notified, all part of an outbreak which occurred at another educational establishment on 5th and 6th December, 1960. During the course of investigations, Two nasal swabs and one swab of cuts on the finger were taken from a cook, in addition to faecal samples, and a sample of corned beef.

The agent causing the outbreak was found to be *Staphylococcus Aureus* and the food was probably contaminated by infected fingers, which were in turn probably infected from a heavy growth of the organism in the nose of the cook.

Work was commenced on the scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for Keele and Madeley during the year.

All houses included in the Madeley Heath Clearance Area were demolished.

The grant system under the 1949-1959 Housing Acts continued to be operated successfully and a total of 57 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. Twenty-six Council Houses were erected during the year making a total of 724 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 the report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. TOLLAND,

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

*Medical Officer of Health
21st September, 1960.*

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area : 40,121 acres.

Rateable Value 1/4/61—£158,045.

Sum represented by the penny rate : (estimated for year 1961/62) :
£610.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population as at June 30th,
1960 : 18,060.

Number of inhabited houses in the area as at 31st December, 1960 :
5,806.

Table 1 shows the distribution of these houses by parishes :

TABLE 1.

<i>Parish</i>			<i>Parish</i>		
Ashley	..	416	Madeley	..	1,116
Audley	..	2,799	Maer ..	..	186
Balterley	..	87	Mucklestone	..	139
Betley	..	222	Tyrley	..	249
Chorlton	..	131	Whitmore	..	217
Keele	..	244			

Of the total of 5,806 houses, 940 (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	..	3	Madeley	..	7
Audley	..	9	Mucklestone	..	1
Chorlton	..	44*			

* Eight were occupied as permanent dwellings.

TABLE 3

Vital Statistics.

				Newcastle-u-Lyme R.D.	England and Wales
				Rates per 1,000 estimated Population	
<i>Live Births :</i>		M.	F.		
Total ..	244	128	116	13.51	17.1
Legitimate ..	235	124	111	13.01	—*
Illegitimate	9	4	5	0.50	—*
				<i>Rates per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths</i>	
<i>Stillbirths :</i>		M.	F.		
Total ..	5	1	4	20.70	19.7
Legitimate ..	4	1	3	16.06	—*
Illegitimate	1	—	1	4.01	—*

The birth rate crude and corrected is similar, namely 13.51.

				Rates per 1,000 estimated Population	
<i>Deaths :</i>		M.	F.		
Total ..	205	114	91	11.35 (Crude)	11.5
				11.80 (Corrected)	

				Rates per 1,000 related Live Births	
<i>Deaths under One Year of Age :</i>		M.	F.		
Total ..	3	2	1	12.29	21.7
Legitimate ..	3	2	1	12.29	—*
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—*

				Rates per 1,000 related Live Births	
<i>Deaths under Four Weeks of Age :</i>		M.	F.		
Total ..	3	2	1	12.29	15.6
Legitimate ..	3	2	1	12.29	—*
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—*

				Rates per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths	
<i>Deaths under One Week of Age :</i>		M.	F.		
Total ..	2	2	—	8.03	13.1
Legitimate ..	2	2	—	8.03	—*
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—*

* Rates not available

Summary of Deaths of Children under One Year of Age.

Sex	Age	Cause of Death
M.	1 hour	Atelectasis ; Immaturity.
F.	1 week	Congenital Morbus Cordis.
M.	17 hours	Prematurity.

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>
1953	..	40	26
1954	..	36	25
1955	..	12	24
1956	..	13	23
1957	..	11	23
1958	..	33	22
1959	..	36	22
1960	..	12	21
Averages	..	24	23

Employment Conditions.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange, Newcastle states :—

“The employment situation in the Newcastle-under-Lyme area during 1960 was generally better than it had been during the previous year. In June, 1960, the estimated insured population for the area totalled 29,277 (17,795 males and 11,482 females), which was an increase of 1,357 (78 males and 1,279 females) as compared with June, 1959. The numbers employed in the coalmining industry, however, continued to decline, 777 males during the year, but this was offset by increases in the building and civil engineering industry (364 males) and engineering and electrical goods industries (291 males and 1,087 females).

The numbers of persons registered as wholly unemployed fell steadily during 1960, falling from 522 men and 189 women in January, to 385 men and 136 women in December. Short-time working was virtually non-existent.

Building and civil engineering labour was in demand for the electrification work on the British Railways Crewe to Stafford line, and on the construction of the M.6 motorway in the Stafford area. Throughout the year there was a shortage of building trade craftsmen, particularly carpenters. At the end of the year everything was ready for the start of the construction of the local sector of the M.6 motorway. During the early months there was some recruitment for the wires and cables industry, but this fell away. However, it was pleasing to note there was no local unemployment resulting from the motor car depression which started in the Birmingham/Coventry areas in the second half of the year. The clothing and textiles and bricks and tiles industries maintained a good level of activity throughout the year.”

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, Resigned 31/8/61	Hales 214
Nurse E. C. Slater, 29, Esselie Ave., Ashley.	Ditto	Ashley (part), Chapel and Hill Chorlton, Maer.	Ashley 311
Nurse N. Davies, 16, Leaswood Place, Clayton.	Ditto	Whitmore (also part of Stone R.D.)	Trentham 58354
Nurse L. Braddick, 31, Chester Cres., Westlands.	Ditto	Relief for above 3 districts	Newcastle 64957
Nurse M. E. Graham, The Studio, Audley.	District Nurse	Whole Audley Parish	Audley 287

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Area Covered</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Nurse Meredith, 21, Vernon Ave., Audley.	Midwife	Whole Audley Parish	Audley 597
Miss P. Owen, The Moss, Madeley.	Health Visitor, School Nurse	Balterley, Betley, Keele, Madeley.	
Miss F. A. Bedson, "Lindi," Hall Street, Audley.	Ditto	Audley, Bignall End Wood Lane.	
Miss E. H. Podmore, Highway Lane, Keele.	Ditto	Alsagers Bank, Apedale, Halmerend, Miles Green, Scot Hay.	

(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
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 1960.

<i>Diphtheria</i>			
Under 1 year	..	..	23
1- 4 years	..	..	126
5- 9 years	..	..	98
10-14 years	..	..	28
			<hr/> 275
<i>Booster Doses</i>			
5- 9 years	..	..	241
10-14 years	..	..	340
			<hr/> 581
<i>Whooping Cough</i>			
Up to 4 years	..	..	<hr/>144

Poliomyelitis.

No details are available for the Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District alone, but 3,552 persons were vaccinated with two injections and 8,239 persons vaccinated with three injections in the area covered by the Area Health Office, Wolstanton, i.e., Newcastle Rural District and Kidsgrove Urban District during 1960.

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 small area is supplied by the Mid and South-East Cheshire Water Board from the pumping station at Bearstone by a bulk supply to the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board. In addition, there are 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.

TABLE 5.

Summary of Results of Analyses of Water Samples taken in the Area in 1960.

				<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	..	..	4	—	4	—
2.	<i>Other Public Mains :</i>						
	Whitmore Parish	..	..	5	5	10	—
3.	<i>Private Supplies :</i>						
(a)	Chorlton Parish	..	..	—	2	2	—
(b)	Madeley Parish	..	..	2	—	2	—
(c)	Tyrley Parish	..	..	—	1	1	—
(d)	Whitmore Parish	..	..	1	7	7	1
				3	10	12	1
<i>Total Number of Analyses :</i>							
	Staffordshire Potteries Water Board	..	..	4	—	4	—
	Other Public Mains	..	..	5	5	10	—
	Private Supplies	..	..	3	10	12	1
				12	15	26	1

When the unsatisfactory samples referred to at Section 2 were obtained, immediate investigations were carried out and it was discovered that there was a fault in connection with the chlorination of the supply, which was rectified and the purity of the supply restored. Pending discovery and correction, affected householders were advised to boil all drinking water before use.

In the case of the samples at 3 (a), these were taken at the request of the new owner of the property and advice was given regarding improvement to the supply.

Letters were sent to the occupier of the two cottages obtaining water from the supply at Section 3(c) advising them of the precautions to be taken.

Two of the bacteriologically unsatisfactory samples and the chemically unsatisfactory sample at 3(d) were taken from an old supply in connection with a proposal to erect two new houses, but as planning permission was not granted, no further action was taken. The other five unsatisfactory samples were taken in connection with a supply to farm-buildings, the house premises being unoccupied. This supply was afterwards affected by new road construction and a mains supply was provided.

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 1960 bacteriological examinations made numbered 85, of which 45 were untreated, and 40 of chlorinated water.

None of the bacteriological samples showed faecal contamination nor a *Clostridium Welchii* reaction, and all were certified as of the highest bacterial purity.

Eight samples were chemically analysed and these also were of the highest organic quality. 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 plumbo-solvent, and the organic quality is of the highest standard.

Softening of the water is not undertaken.

The consumption of water for domestic purposes, unmetered trade and waste in the whole of the Board's area of supply for the year 1960, averaged 29.77 gallons per head per day.”

The percentage of the number of houses in the District supplied from piped mains in 1960 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.

The Scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for Keele and Madeley, was commenced during the year and it was anticipated that work would be commenced in 1961 on the Betley scheme and a section of the Ashley scheme to serve the proposed school.

Nightsoil Disposal.

The service carried out by direct labour was extended to parts of Maer Parish, 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.

Details of the work carried out in connection with the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, 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	—	12	9	21	—
(b) Survey under the Act	23	—	—	23	50
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—	—
II. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	213	20	18	251	50
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	22	8	3	33	—
	—	—	—	—	—
	1	4	6	11	—
IV. Number of <i>infested properties</i> (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A.	23	11	9	43	—
V. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	229	11	13	253	—

This information is for the period ending 31st December, 1960, 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 Persons</i>	<i>during Year Families</i>
A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED			
<i>In Clearance Areas</i>			
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	62	2	1
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
<i>Not in Clearance Areas</i>			
4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	8	74	22
5. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health ¹	—	—	—
6. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	—
7. Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—
B. Unfit Houses Closed	<i>Number</i>		
8. Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957	19	30	11
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	88	—
12. After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts ..	—	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	5	—
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	—	—

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

TABLE 8

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

1.	No. of applications for certificates	—
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	—
4.	No. of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph five of the First Schedule	—
5.	No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph five 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	3
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	3

OVERCROWDING.

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

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

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 are given below :—

Discretionary Grants.

TABLE 9.

Applications dealt with during 1960.

<i>No. of Applications dealt with</i>	<i>No. of Houses involved</i>	<i>No. of Applications refused</i>	<i>Applications granted Owner/ Occupiers Others</i>	
23	24	1	17	5
<i>Total Value of Approved Expenses</i>		<i>Total Value of Grants</i>		
£12,211 12s. 1d.		£5,954 15s. 6d.		

Table II gives details of applications dealt with between 31/7/49 when the Housing Act, 1949 came into operation and 31/12/60 :—

TABLE 10.

1.	<i>Applications.</i>				
(a)	Received .. .. .	..	..	185	
(b)	No. of dwellings involved	..	..	220	
2.	<i>Applications.</i>				
(a)	Approved .. .. .	..	..	165	
(b)	No. of dwellings involved	..	..	191	
3.	<i>Applications.</i>				
(a)	Rejected .. .. .	..	..	19	
(b)	No. of dwellings involved	..	..	28	
4.	<i>Applications.</i>				
(a)	Withdrawn .. .. .	..	..	1	
(b)	No. of dwellings involved	..	..	1	
5.	Total Value of Approved Expenses	..	..	£98,224	1 3
6.	Total Value of Grants	..	..	£42,966	9 2

Standard Grants.

TABLE 11.

Applications dealt with during 1960.

<i>No. of Applications dealt with</i>	<i>No. of Houses involved</i>	<i>No. of Applications refused</i>	<i>Applications granted Owner/ Occupiers others</i>	
34	34	1	30	3
<i>Actual Cost of Providing Standard Amenities</i>		<i>Total Amount of Grants</i>		
£7,818 14s. 4d.		£3,550 16s. 6d.		

Table 13 gives details of applications dealt with between 14th June, 1959 and 31st December, 1960 :—

TABLE 12.

<i>No. of Applications dealt with</i>	<i>No. of Houses involved</i>	<i>No. of Applications refused</i>	<i>Applications granted</i>	
49	54	1	<i>Owner/ Occupiers</i>	<i>Others</i>
			40	8
<i>Actual Cost of Providing Standard Amenities</i>		<i>Total Amount of Grants</i>		
£12,448 6s. 0d.		£5,598 2s. 10d.		

TABLE 13 STATEMENT

Of the total number of POST-WAR HOUSES erected as at 31st December, 1960.

Parish and Site	No. of Houses completed		Types		No. of Bedrooms				Parish	Totals
	1/4/46 to	31/12/59 to	Aluminium	Swedish Timber	1	2	3	4		
	1/1/60	31/12/60	Total	Airey	10	50	300	10		
AUDLEY :										
Halmerend	10	—	10	—	10	—	—	—		
Wereton	300	—	300	50	250	—	—	—		
Wood Lane	56	—	56	—	56	—	—	—		
Alsagers Bank	18	—	18	—	18	—	—	—		
Bignall End	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	AUDLEY	396
ASHLEY :										
Charnes Road	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—		
Sovereign Lane	40	—	40	24	16	—	—	—	ASHLEY	42
BETLEY :										
Church Lane	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—		
East Lawns	14	—	14	—	14	—	—	—	BETLEY	16
CHORLTON :										
Chapel Chorlton	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	2	CHORLTON	6
KEELE :										
Quarry Bank	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	KEELE	8
MADELEY :										
Onneley	4	—	4	—	2	—	—	—		
Furnace Lane	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	—		
Bevan Place	26	—	26	—	—	—	—	—		
The Moss	158	26	184	22	162	—	—	6	MADELEY	226
MAER :										
Aston	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—		
Blackbrook	10	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	MAER	12
MUCKLESTONE :										
Knighton	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	MUCKLESTONE	8
TYRLEY :										
Almington	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	TYRLEY	8
WHITMORE :										
Acton	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	WHITMORE	2
TOTALS	698	26	724	96	590	12	26	16	TOTAL	724

ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.

Private Building.

Sixty-five houses were completed during the year, making a total of 407 since the end of the war, and 49 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 26 houses were erected during the year and a total of 724 had been erected since the end of the war.

Forty-four dwellings were in course of erection at Madeley Moss on 31st December, 1960.

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	724
	<hr/>
	940

Commenced during year—41 dwellings at Loggerheads
60 dwellings at Madeley Moss.

Envisaged—25 Aged-persons Bungalows at Wereton.
3 Aged-persons Bungalows, Furnace Lane, Madeley.

There were 461 applicants on the housing list at 31st December, 1960.

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 1960.

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)	249	2	2	976	387	—
Number inspected	249	2	2	976	387	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	23	—	—	2	14	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	9.2	—	—	0.2	3.6	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	—	—	—	12	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	5.6	—	—	—	3.1	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Other Foodstuffs Condemned.

It was only found necessary to seize 6lb. of Ox Tongue 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	16
Mixed	84
Cafes	5
	<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—81 (two of whom manufacture and the remainder sell pre-packed ice-cream).
- (b) Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale—22.

and 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 62.

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 four cases where necessary. In no instance yet has it been considered necessary to take formal action.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Tubercle Bacilli in Milk.

During the year there were no cases reported of Tubercle Bacilli in milk.

Brucella Abortus in Milk.

The County Medical Officer of Health informed me that Brucella Abortus had been found in two samples of Tuberculin Tested milk produced at a farm in the District. Appropriate action was taken under the above Regulations and the sale of the milk in an untreated state restricted. This restriction was withdrawn following the obtaining of negative samples.

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*

			1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	10	2	3	4	13	6.4
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	45	21	7	—	43	21.8
Measles .. ..	..	..	175	161	23	187	89	127.0
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Acute Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	1	24	—	4	4	6.6
Dysentery .. ..	..	..	20	1	24	3	39	17.4
Meningococcal Infection .. ..	..	..	—	—	1	—	—	0.2
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	2	2	—	1	—	1.0
Smallpox .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	..	..	—	—	1	2	—	0.6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food-poisoning .. ..	..	..	5	—	7	—	10	4.4
Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary .. ..	..	..	7	3	3	9	6	5.6
Non-Pulmonary .. ..	..	..	1	—	—	2	2	1.0

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

TABLE 17.

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

Age Periods	Dysentery		Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
1—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	1
2— years	2	—	—	—	4	8	2	2
3—	1	—	—	—	6	—	3	—
4—	1	2	—	—	6	5	1	2
5-9	11	11	6	3	31	19	11	12
10-14	—	—	3	—	1	1	2	2
15-24	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
25 and over	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	1
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	21	18	10	3	50	39	23	20

Age Periods					Pneumonia		Food Poisoning	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
1-4 years	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
5-14 „	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
15-44 „	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	7
45-64 „	..	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
65 and over	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	7

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.

Thirty-nine cases were confirmed compared with three in 1959.

Food Poisoning.

Ten cases of Food Poisoning were reported, details of which are given earlier in this report.

Measles.

Eighty-nine cases were notified, a decrease of 98 compared with 1959.

Scarlet Fever.

Thirteen cases were notified.

The disease continued to be of mild type.

Whooping Cough.

Forty-three cases were notified during the year whereas in 1959 there were no cases.

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE 18.

New Cases and Mortality during 1960.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Non-Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Respiratory	Respiratory	Respiratory	Respiratory	Respiratory	Respiratory	Respiratory	Respiratory
Under 5 ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
25-44 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64 ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .	4	1	2	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>
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	—
1960 ..	6	2	2	—
Totals ..	69	23	23	2
Averages	6.9	2.3	2.3	0.2

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>
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
1960	0.33	0.11
Averages	0.43	0.13

It may be seen from Table 20 that as compared with 1959 the incidence rate of pulmonary cases decreased and was 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 1960.

	M.	F.	<i>Crude Death Rates per 1,000 Population</i>
All Causes	114	91	11.35
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0	2	0.11
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	6	1	0.39
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	3	0	0.17
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	3	0.17
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	0.11
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	4	0.72
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	0	0.00
16. Diabetes	0	1	0.05
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	19	1.49
18. Coronary Disease, angina	28	12	2.21
19. Hypertension, with heart disease	1	2	0.17
20. Other heart disease	10	18	1.55
21. Other circulatory disease	13	7	1.11
22. Influenza	0	0	0.00
23. Pneumonia	5	3	0.44
24. Bronchitis	7	3	0.55
25. Other disease of respiratory system	3	0	0.17
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1	0.22
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	0	0.11
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	0	1	0.05
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	0.05
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, abortion	—	0	0.00
31. Congenital malformations	0	1	0.05
32. Other defined and undefined diseases	9	9	1.00
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	0.17
34. All other accidents	3	1	0.22
35. Suicide	0	0	0.00
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	0	0.05

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 1960 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>Inspections</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	26	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) —	—	—	—	—
Total	26	38	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. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Inspected</i>	<i>Inspected</i>
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	2	2	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)						
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	2	—	—	—	—

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 small number of factories in the Rural District are of fairly good standard. They are mostly brick and tile factories, two only of which are now in operation, several sand and gravel workings and two factories dealing with the treatment of milk.

Proposals have been submitted for an extension to a small nylon hose factory in the south of the district at Pell Wall and further modernisations and extensions have been carried out to one of the brick and tile factories at Madeley Heath. Inspection of all factories was carried out during the year in connection with the provision of means of escape in case of fire under Section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937.

On the 1st September, 1960 the Factories Act, 1959 came into operation and Section 9 of this Act shall in future be exercisable by fire authorities and not by district councils. The new Act provides for consultations to take place between the fire authority and the building byelaw authority where alterations or additions to existing factory buildings arises.”



