

**[Report 1961] / Medical Officer of Health, Newcastle-under-Lyme (Union)
R.D.C.**

Contributors

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

Publication/Creation

1961

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/p6h7acvq>

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>

No

1) Mr. Harley-Kerry
2) Lebrunay

NEWCASTLE - UNDER - LYME
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1961



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

Typist :

Miss V. M. LLOYD

Pupil Public Health Inspector :

M. J. BOWEN, appointed 15th February, 1962.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1961

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

Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1961 on similar lines to my previous Reports.

Births increased by 26 over the 1960 figure (270 compared with 244), the birth rate increasing significantly though still remaining well below the national figure of 17.4 per 1000 ; similarly, the illegitimacy rate also is well below the national rate, as could be expected in a largely rural community.

Deaths increased by two to 207, and the death rate remains fractionally below the figure for England and Wales, of 12 per 1000. Diseases of heart and blood vessels, including vascular lesions of the nervous system, were responsible for 104 of the deaths, with cancer causing 35 deaths being the second largest cause of death. Of these cancer deaths 7 were due to lung cancer (5 male, 2 female)— 20% of all cancer deaths and 3.38% of all deaths. These seven deaths are part of a nation-wide epidemic of lung cancer, an epidemic clearly connected with the ever increasing consumption of cigarettes and one which will not abate until there is a significant change in the national habit. Members will recall the special Report I submitted to the Council on this subject.

Five infant deaths occurred in 1961, two more than in 1960. The ages and causes of death are detailed in Table 3. Of the five, two occurred in the immediate peri-natal period and two others in the monatal period, and none of these could be regarded as reasonably preventable.

There was no maternal death during the year.

A small epidemic of Measles occurred during the year, following the normal pattern of being concentrated mainly in the infant-school group, with some spread to younger members of affected families.

Notified cases of Whooping Cough dropped to two, both cases being older children. This disease offers its greatest threat to life and health in infancy and the importance of vaccination against it can-not be over-stressed.

The District remained free from Diphtheria. To maintain this desirable state, it is essential that both infant immunisation and re-immunisation of school-age children should be maintained at a high level ; it is desirable to have at least 80% of the child population fully protected. The recently introduced practice of combining diphtheria prophylactic with tetanus and whooping cough vaccine in one antigenic preparation will, I feel, assist greatly in maintaining a satisfactory level of protection among children.

Fifty-five confirmed cases of Sonnei Dysentery occurred during the year. Twenty-six of these cases occurred in the summer term at Ashley C.E. School with a connected outbreak of 17 cases at Hales. In each instance the outbreak was well under-way before a case was reported to me. Of the remaining cases, there were 6 in Keele parish, 6 in Madeley parish and 2 in Audley parish. Investigations into the major outbreaks entailed 181 visits to schools and houses and the collection and submission of 231 samples.

Work progressed on the schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal for Keele and Madeley. The tender for the main Ashley scheme was accepted in November and a small section of sewer was laid to provide priority drainage for the new school for maladjusted children. Work was commenced on the Betley scheme.

Progress continued to be made with the clearance of sub-standard properties ; 15 houses being demolished as being individually unfit and 26 houses closed.

Information is given on house construction in the body of the Report.

I must express my great appreciation of the assistance given to me in the preparation of this Report by Mr. F. W. Ramm, Clerk of the Council and by Mr. G. K. Thorley, Chief Public Health Inspector and the staff of the Health Department.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. TOLLAND,

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

*Medical Officer of Health
20th August, 1962.*

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area : 40,121 acres.

Rateable Value 1/4/62—£163,727.

Sum represented by the penny rate : (estimated for year 1962/63) :
£630.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population as at June 30th,
1961 : 18,130.

Number of inhabited houses in the area as at 31st December, 1961 :
5,865.

Table 1 shows the distribution of these houses by parishes :

TABLE 1.

<i>Parish</i>			<i>Parish</i>		
Ashley	..	430	Madeley	..	1,141
Audley	..	2,801	Maer .. ..	..	185
Balterley	..	87	Mucklestone .. ..	..	138
Betley	..	226	Tyrley	.. ..	250
Chorlton	..	132	Whitmore	.. ..	217
Keele .. ..	..	258			

Of the total of 5,865 houses, 990 (17%) 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	..	270		132	138
Legitimate	..	259		125	134
Illegitimate		11		7	4
Illegitimacy Rate				40.7	59
				Rates per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths	
<i>Stillbirths :</i>				M.	F.
Total	..	11		6	5
Legitimate	..	11		6	5
Illegitimate		—		—	—
The birth rate crude and corrected is similar, namely 14.89					
				Rates per 1,000 estimated Population	
<i>Deaths :</i>				M.	F.
Total	..	207		120	87
				11.41 (Crude)	12.0
				11.86 (Corrected)	
<i>Infant Mortality Deaths under One Year of Age</i>				M.	F.
Total	..	5		4	1
Legitimate	..	5		4	1
Illegitimate		—		—	—
				Rates per 1,000 related Live Births	
<i>Neonatal Mortality Deaths under Four Weeks of Age :</i>				M.	F.
Total	..	4		3	1
Legitimate	..	4		3	1
Illegitimate		—		—	—
				Rates per 1,000 related Live Births	
<i>Peri-natal Mortality Deaths under One Week of Age plus Stillbirths</i>				M.	F.
Total	..	13		7	6
Legitimate	..	13		7	6
Illegitimate		—		—	—
				Rates per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths	
<i>Maternal Mortality per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths</i>				..	..
				0.00	0.33

* Rates not available

TABLE 4.

Summary of Deaths of Children under One Year of Age.

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
M.	2 hours	Rhesus Incompatibility.
M.	1 week	Intestinal Obstruction. Exomphalus. Perforation of bowel.
F.	3 hours	Prematurity.
M.	5 months	Broncho-pneumonia.
M.	1 week	Broncho-pneumonia. Mongolism. Congenital Heart Disease.

Table 5 shows the Infantile Mortality Rate for the last nine years in Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District and England and Wales, and the average rates during the period.

TABLE 5.

<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
1961	..	18	21
Averages	..	23	23

Employment Conditions.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange, Newcastle states :—

“ A high level of employment in the Newcastle-under-Lyme area was maintained throughout 1961 and the numbers unemployed fell from 624 (479 males and 145 females) in January to 507 (376 males and 131 females) in December. There was considerable activity in the building and civil engineering industry and there is no doubt that a substantial stimulus came from the construction of an appreciable portion of the M.6 Motorway in the area. Concrete shutterers were in constant demand, but it was generally possible to meet demands for other kinds of labour as they arose.

The cotton industry began to lose ground in the latter part of the year and there was short-time working at a local factory. On the other hand, clothing manufacture continued to be very busy and the need for more power machinists persisted.

There was some short-time working and a small redundancy in the electrical engineering industry in the last quarter of the year, but other branches of light engineering were very busy.

On average throughout the year there were vacancies for about 200 coalmining workers at local pits but it is likely that many of these will be filled in due course by the transfer of experienced men from coalmining areas where there are redundant workers. The bricks and tiles industry enjoyed a year of high activity, although one firm made workers redundant later in the year and finally closed down altogether in 1962.

In general, young persons in the area were able to obtain employment on leaving school but there was a shortage of apprenticeship opportunities."

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 M. G. McKean 8, Sandy Lane, Red Bull	District Nurse Health Visitor School Nurse Midwife	Ashley (part) Muckleston, Tyrley	Hales 214

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Area Covered</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Nurse E. C. Slater, 29, Esselie Ave., Ashley	District Nurse Health Visitor School Nurse Midwife	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
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 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 Bamford
Central Methodist School, Halmerend	Fortnightly Wednesdays 2-5 p.m.	Dr. E. M. Prendiville
Council Offices, Audley	Tuesdays 2-5 p.m.	Dr. E. M. Prendiville
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 1961.

TABLE 6.

Diphtheria

Under 1 year	..	..	..	80
1- 4 years	..	..	..	368
5- 9 years	..	..	..	175
10-14 years	..	..	..	52
				<hr/> 675
<i>Booster Doses</i>				
5- 9 years	..	..	..	283
10-14 years	..	..	..	154
				<hr/> 437

Whooping Cough

Up to 4 years	<hr/> 446
---------------	----	----	----	-----------

Poliomyelitis

No details are available for the Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District alone, but 2,213 persons were vaccinated with two injections and 3,594 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 1961.

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 7.

Summary of Results of Analyses of Water Samples taken in the Area in 1961

				<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			2	—	2	—
2.	<i>Other Public Mains :</i>						
	Whitmore Parish			5	—	2	—
3.	<i>Private Supplies :</i>						
(a)	Ashley Parish			—	1	1	—
(b)	Audley Parish			1	—	1	—
(c)	Madeley Parish			1	—	1	—
(d)	Tyrley Parish			—	3	2	—
				2	4	5	—

Total Number of Analyses :

Staffordshire Potteries Water Board	2	—	2	—
Other Public Mains	5	—	2	—
Private Supplies	2	4	5	—
	9	4	9	—

In the case of the sample referred to at 3 (a) this was taken from a supply to a gravel quarry and after remedial work had been carried out a satisfactory sample was taken early in 1962.

One of the cottages at 3 (d) had been vacant for some years and the sample was taken before re-occupation. Advice was given to the new owner on action to be taken to improve the supply before it was brought into use.

Letters were sent to the occupiers of the other cottages referred to at 3 (d) advising them of 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. All the water is treated with chlorine, being chloramination at source.

During 1961, bacteriological examinations on 82 samples were made, of which 49 were of untreated waters at the source and 33 of the chloraminated water going into supply. All were of the highest purity and one hundred per cent free from Faecal Coli organisms. Nine Chemical samples were analysed showing moderate mineral and saline content, neutral reaction and an absence of metals. The water is also of moderate hardness ; it is not softened, nor is it plumbo-solvent.

All the waters in supply were certified by the Board's Chemist as conforming to the highest standards of bacterial purity and organic quality, indicative of a water pure, wholesome and suitable for purposes of public and domestic supply.

The consumption of water for domestic purposes, unmetered trade and waste in the whole of the Board's area of supply for the year 1961 averaged 29.94 gallons per head per day."

The percentage of the number of houses in the District supplied from piped mains in 1961 is estimated to be about 98.

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

	<i>Parish</i>				
Ashley	2
Tyrley	8
					<hr/> 10 <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.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The major part of the sewerage contract for the village of Keele was completed during the year, including the construction of the pumping station at Highway Lane and the laying of the gravity sewer to Madeley.

Work commenced on the Betley sewerage and sewage disposal scheme and good progress was made on the construction of the works near to Betley Mere.

A small section of the Ashley sewerage and sewage disposal scheme was completed at the end of 1961 to enable suitable drainage facilities to be provided for the new school. This small section of sewer along Church Road, Ashley will form part of the main sewerage scheme for Ashley Village.

Nightsoil Collection and Disposal.

This service is carried out by direct labour and operates throughout most of the parishes of the Rural District. It is anticipated that an extension of the service to cover all parts of the district will be possible in the near future.

The cleansing of septic tanks and cesspools on the Council's smaller housing estates continues to be carried out satisfactorily.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The collection and disposal of household refuse in all parishes continued satisfactorily. Some difficulty was experienced in connection with the acquisition of disposal sites in suitable locations, but this problem was resolved by the end of the year.

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.

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.

TABLE 8.

	(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	—	25	5	30	—
(b) Survey under the Act	23	11	—	34	36
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—	—
II. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	518	64	19	601	36
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	— 23 — —	— 12 — 2	— 5 — —	— 40 — 2	— — — —
IV. Number of <i>infested properties</i> treated by the L.A.	23	14	5	42	—

Section D

TABLE 9.

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			
In Clearance Areas			
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	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas			
4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	15	109	36
5. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—
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			
8. Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957	<i>Number</i> 26	19	9
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	83	—
12. After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	—	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	1	—
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

CERTIFICATE OF DISREPAIR.

There were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair during 1961.

OVERCROWDING.

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

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

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959.

The improvement grant system continued to be operated satisfactory and I give below details of discretionary and standard grant applications :—

Discretionary Grants.

TABLE 10.

Applications dealt with during 1961.

<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>	
37	42	2	21	14
<i>Total Value of Approved Expenses</i>		<i>Total Value of Grants Approved</i>		
£22,422 11s. 1d.		£11,106 14s. 6d.		

Table II gives details of applications dealt with between 31/7/49 when the Housing Act, 1949 came into operation and 31/12/61 :—

TABLE 11.

1.	<i>Applications.</i>			
(a)	Received .. .. .	..	..	222
(b)	No. of dwellings involved	..	..	262
2.	<i>Applications.</i>			
(a)	Approved .. .. .	..	..	200
(b)	No. of dwellings involved	..	..	231
3.	<i>Applications.</i>			
(a)	Rejected .. .. .	..	..	21
(b)	No. of dwellings involved	..	..	30
4.	<i>Applications.</i>			
(a)	Withdrawn .. .. .	..	..	1
(b)	No. of dwellings involved	..	..	1
5.	Total Value of Approved Expenses	..	..	£120,646 12 4
6.	Total Value of Grants Approved	..	..	£54,073 3 8

Standard Grants.

TABLE 12.

Applications dealt with during 1961

<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>	
37	38	—	26	11
<i>Actual Cost of Providing Standard Amenities</i>		<i>Total Amount of Grants Approved</i>		
£9,987 0s. 7d.		£4,102 2s. 5d.		

Table 13 gives details of applications dealt with between 14th June, 1959 and 31st December, 1961 :—

TABLE 13.

<i>No. of Applications dealt with</i>	<i>No. of Houses involved</i>	<i>No. of Applications refused</i>	<i>Applications granted</i>	
			<i>Owner/ Occupiers</i>	<i>Others</i>
86	92	1	66	19
<i>Actual Cost of Providing Standard Amenities</i>		<i>Total Amount of Grants Approved</i>		
£22,435 6s. 7d.		£9,700 5s. 3d.		

TABLE 14 STATEMENT

Of the total number of POST-WAR HOUSES erected as at 31st December, 1961.

Parish and Site	No. of Houses completed			Types			No. of Bedrooms			Parish	Totals
	1/4/46	1/1/61	to 31/12/60	Airey minimum	Swedish Timber	Traditional	1	2	3		
AUDLEY :											
Halmerend ..	10	—	10	—	—	10	—	2	8	—	—
Wereton ..	300	—	300	50	—	250	4	70	223	3	3
Wood Lane ..	56	—	56	—	—	56	—	14	42	—	—
Alsagers Bank ..	18	—	18	—	—	18	—	10	8	—	—
Bignall End ..	12	—	12	—	—	12	—	4	8	—	—
ASHLEY :										AUDLEY	396
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	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 ..	184	44	228	22	—	206	6	98	116	MADELEY	270
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	—	—
Loggerheads ..	—	6	6	—	—	6	—	4	2	TYRLEY	14
WHITMORE :											
Acton ..	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	WHITMORE	2
TOTALS ..	724	50	774	96	26	640	22	244	495	TOTAL	774

ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.

Private Building.

Seventy-seven houses were completed during the year, making a total of 484 since the end of the war, and 30 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 14 and 15).

From Table 14 it may be seen that 50 houses were erected during the year and a total of 774 had been erected since the end of the war.

35 dwellings were under construction at Loggerheads and 3 Bungalows at Furnace Lane, Madeley on 31st December, 1961.

Table 15 shows the total number of houses built or acquired by the Council under all the Housing Acts :—

TABLE 15.

Pre-war	..	..	..	..	210
War-time	..	..	..	..	6
Post-war	..	..	..	..	774
					<hr/>
					990
					<hr/>

Envisaged—25 Aged-persons Bungalows at Were-ton.
36 Dwellings at Halmerend.

There were 522 applicants on the housing list at 31st December, 1961.

Section E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

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

“ Meat.

There are two licensed slaughterhouses operating in the District. Slaughtering was carried out regularly at 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 16.

TABLE 16.

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)	271	2	—	1,170	249	—
Number inspected	271	2	—	1,170	249	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i> Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	16	—	—	7	5	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	5.9	—	—	0.6	2.0	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i> Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	3	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.2	—
<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 not found necessary to seize any other foodstuffs 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	4

129

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 74.

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 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.

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 17.

*Average
Numbers
for five
years*

			1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	2	3	4	13	—	4.4
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	21	7	—	43	2	14.6
Measles .. ..	..	..	161	23	187	89	230	138.0
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Acute Pneumonia ..	..	..	24	—	4	4	18	10.0
Dysentery .. ..	..	..	1	24	3	39	55	24.4
Meningococcal Infection ..	..	..	—	1	—	—	—	0.2
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	2	—	1	—	—	0.6
Smallpox .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	..	..	—	1	2	—	—	0.6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food-poisoning .. ..	..	..	—	7	—	10	1	3.6
Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary .. ..	..	..	3	3	9	6	7	5.6
Non-Pulmonary ..	..	..	—	—	2	2	3	1.4

* Notifiable cases only, viz., primary or influenzal

TABLE 18.

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	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	—
1—	3	—	—	—	11	9	—	—
2— years	2	1	—	—	11	9	—	—
3—	1	—	—	—	19	13	1	—
4—	2	2	—	—	18	14	—	—
5-9	11	8	—	—	69	40	1	—
10-14	2	5	—	—	3	9	—	—
15-24	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and over	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	2
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	25	30	—	—	133	97	2	2

<i>Age Periods</i>					<i>Pneumonia</i>		<i>Food Poisoning</i>	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
1-4 years	..	..	..	..	—	1	—	—
5-14 "	..	..	..	..	2	2	—	—
15-44 "	..	..	..	..	3	3	—	—
45-64 "	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	—
65 and over	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Totals	..	..	..	..	10	8	1	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE 19.
New Cases and Mortality during 1960.

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

TABLE 20.
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>
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	—
1961	7	3	—	—
Totals	70	21	20	2
Averages	7.0	2.1	2.0	0.2

TABLE 21.

**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>
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	0.00
1959	0.39	0.11
1960	0.33	0.11
1961	0.39	0.00
Averages	0.40	0.13

It may be seen from Table 21 that as compared with 1960 the incidence rate of pulmonary cases increased and was fractionally 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 22.
CAUSES OF DEATH
In Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District 1961.

		M.	F.	<i>Crude Death Rates per 1,000 Population</i>
	All Causes	120	87	11.41
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0	0	0.00
2.	Tuberculosis, Other	0	0	0.00
3.	Syphilitic Disease	0	1	0.05
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	1	0.05
10.	Malignant neoplasm, Stomach	3	1	0.22
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	5	2	0.39
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	7	0.39
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	0	0.00
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	11	0.94
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	0	0.00
16.	Diabetes	0	0	0.00
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	19	19	2.09
18.	Coronary Disease, angina	26	9	1.97
19.	Hypertension, with heart disease	1	2	0.16
20.	Other heart disease	7	10	0.94
21.	Other circulatory disease	8	3	0.61
22.	Influenza	5	5	0.51
23.	Pneumonia	6	1	0.39
24.	Bronchitis	12	2	0.77
25.	Other disease of respiratory system	7	1	0.16
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	0	0.11
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	0	0.00
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	0	0	0.00
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	0.05
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, abortion	—	0	0.00
31.	Congenital malformations	0	0	0.00
32.	Other defined and undefined diseases	6	8	0.77
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	0.11
34.	All other accidents	5	2	0.39
35.	Suicide	0	1	0.05
36.	Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0.00

The figures in Table 22 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 22 and those in the body of the Report must be borne in mind with regard to the causes of death.

TABLE 23.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1961 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	15	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	16	20	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	26	35	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</i>		<i>By H.M. Inspec- tor</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspec- tor</i>
			<i>To H.M. Inspec- tor</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspec- tor</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	—	—	—	—	—	—
(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.	—	—	—	—	—	—

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.

Extensions were carried out to a small nylon hose factory at Pell Wall and further modernisations and extensions have been carried out to one of the brick and tile factories at Madeley Heath.”





