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NEWCASTLE - UNDER - LYME
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1962



STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

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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

Pupil Public Health Inspector :

M. J. BOWEN

Typist :

Miss S. LOCKETT (appointed July, 1963)

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1962

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1962, the form of the Report being along similar lines to those of previous years.

The mid-year estimate of population showed an increase of 210, continuing the trend of recent years. With a static number of births (271) and an increase in the number of deaths (216) the excess of births over deaths was only 55. The number of habitable dwellings increased by 173 and immigration to some of these accounted for the additional small increase in population.

Six infant deaths occurred in 1962, an increase of 1. The ages and causes are detailed in Table 4. Five of these deaths occurred in the immediate perinatal period and none of these could be regarded as preventable.

There was no maternal death during the year.

Total deaths increased by 9 to 216, giving a crude death rate of 11.8, fractionally below the national figure. Once again diseases of the heart and blood vessels accounted for the largest number, 129 deaths. The second largest group of deaths, 31, were due to cancer. Respiratory diseases caused 22 deaths and of these 7 were due to bronchitis. This disease is a scourge of industrial and urban life, affecting mainly males who are much more exposed to chronic irritation than are females. Vigorous national action to reduce dust irritation and atmospheric pollution together with the persuading of the younger generation that self-induced chronic irritation due to cigarette smoking is a real cause of ill-health as well as being a cause of lung cancer, could reduce bronchitis to insignificant proportions as a cause of chronic disability and deaths.

There were very few cases of infectious disease during 1962, and the value of infant protection is underlined by the continued absence of diphtheria, and poliomyelitis from the District and the absence this year of whooping cough. However, control of preventable diseases such as these depends on the continuing ready acceptance of protection by parents.

The necessarily high rate of acceptance required to maintain freedom from these diseases is only obtainable by a constant campaign whose very success renders maintenance of a high rate of protection more difficult by removing the main stimulus, namely the presence of the disease concerned, from the community.

As will be seen from the body of the Report, progress continued both with the clearance or closure of unfit houses and with the improvement of older dwellings. Figures are given in the appropriate Tables.

In submitting this Report, I wish to record my grateful appreciation of the assistance given to me in its completion 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, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. TOLLAND,

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

Medical Officer of Health

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area : 40,121 acres.

Rateable Value 1/4/63—£453,037.

Sum represented by the penny rate : (estimated for year 1963/64) :
£1,770.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population as at June 30th,
1962 : 18,340.

Number of inhabited houses in the area as at 31st December, 1962 :
6,038.

Table 1 shows the distribution of these houses by parishes :

TABLE 1.

<i>Parish</i>			<i>Parish</i>		
Ashley	..	470	Madeley	.. ..	1,169
Audley	..	2,850	Maer	.. ..	185
Balterley	..	87	Mucklestone	.. ..	138
Betley	..	229	Tyrley	.. ..	294
Chorlton	..	133	Whitmore	.. ..	221
Keele	.. ..	262			

Of the total of 6,038 houses, 1,026 (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	..	4	Madeley	.. ..	9
Audley	..	18	Mucklestone	.. ..	1
Chorlton	..	46*			

* Five 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 ..	271	143	128	14.77	18.0
Legitimate ..	261	137	124	14.23	—*
Illegitimate	10	6	4	0.54	—*
Illegitimacy Rate per 1,000 total live births				36.90	66
				Rates per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths	
<i>Stillbirths :</i>					
		M.	F.		
Total ..	10	5	5	35.58	18.1
Legitimate ..	10	5	5	35.58	—*
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—*
Comparability factor 1.00					
The birth rate, crude and corrected is similar, namely 14.77					
				Rates per 1,000 estimated Population	
<i>Deaths :</i>					
		M.	F.		
Total ..	216	114	102	11.77 (Crude)	11.9
				12.24 (Corrected)	
Comparability factor 1.04					
<i>Infant Mortality</i>				Rates per 1,000 related Live Births	
<i>Deaths under One Year of Age</i>					
		M.	F.		
Total ..	6	3	3	22.13	21.6
Legitimate ..	5	2	3	19.15	—*
Illegitimate	1	1	—	100.0	—*
<i>Neonatal Mortality</i>				Rates per 1,000 related Live Births	
<i>Deaths under Four Weeks of Age :</i>					
		M.	F.		
Total ..	5	2	3	18.45	15.1
Legitimate ..	4	1	3	15.32	—*
Illegitimate	1	1	—	100.0	—*
<i>Peri-natal Mortality</i>				Rates per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths	
<i>Deaths under One Week of Age plus Stillbirths</i>					
		M.	F.		
Total ..	15	7	8	53.38	30.8
Legitimate ..	14	6	8	—	—
Illegitimate	1	1	—	—	—

* 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>
F.	3 hours	Atalectasis and Immaturity
F.	1 hour	Foetal Asphyxia and Immaturity
F.	2 hours	Multiple Congenital Abnormalities
M.	11 hours	Atalectasis and Immaturity
M.	15 minutes	Inhalation of Meconium
M.	2 months	Broncho-pneumonia

Table 5 shows the Infantile Mortality Rate for the last ten 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
1962	..	22	21
Averages	..	23.3	22.8

Employment Conditions.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange, Newcastle states :—

“ Although the level of employment in the Newcastle-under-Lyme area was not as high in 1962 as in 1961, a reasonable standard was maintained.

When the count of the unemployed was taken in January, 1962, there was a total of 751 (589 males and 162 females) but the figures improved steadily until July when the count showed 468 (349 males and 119 females). Thereafter there was deterioration in the position until December when there were 749 (595 males and 154 females) unemployed. This was the start of the long, hard winter which caused considerable unemployment in industries affected by the weather and the highest unemployment figures for many years were recorded early in 1963.

During the year there was considerable constructional work in the area with extensions at Keele University and construction of the Teachers' Training College at Madeley. Both these establishments provide considerable employment for domestic, maintenance, catering and clerical staff and the demand is likely to increase as time goes on. The Motorway (M.6) should have been more or less completed and would no doubt have been, except for the major snag which occurred at Waltons Wood where considerable soft earth had to be replaced with 'hard-core' material. There was, however, a considerable running down in the labour force. Some of this could have been absorbed by the spur road from Talke to the M.6 but, again, delays were encountered and construction was slow to get under way on a major scale.

Employment in industry generally was maintained at a good level and an evening shift was operated for women workers at a large local factory, and some recruitment took place for full-time workers. Recruitment for coalmining ceased, all vacancies arising being reserved for experienced workers being made redundant in coalfields in other parts of the country."

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 Rhodes, 23, John Offley 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) Mucklestone, 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 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 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, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is carried out by the County Council.

The following details give the number of children immunised during 1962.

TABLE 6.

Diphtheria

Initial Immunisation

Under 1 year	..	..	..	72
1- 4 years	..	..	..	305
5- 9 years	..	..	..	78
10-14 years	..	..	..	41
				<hr/> 496 <hr/>

Reinforcement Doses

5- 9 years	307
10-14 years	79
				<hr/> 386 <hr/>

Whooping Cough Vaccination

Up to 4 years	326
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Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The figures below give the details of vaccination given to individuals during 1962.

Two Injections	..	..	..	902
Three Injections	..	..	..	1,121
Fourth Injection	..	..	..	176
Oral Third Dose after two Injections	..	..	..	457
Oral Fourth Dose after three Injections	..	..	..	347
Three Doses Oral Vaccine	..	..	..	442

3. Hospitals.

There is one hospital in the District, for treatment of thoracic conditions, 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 two other supplies, *viz.* estate mains supply at Whitmore, 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 1962.

				<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> Whitmore Parish			3	—	2	—
3.	<i>Private Supplies :</i>						
(a)	Ashley Parish	..	..	1	1	2	—
(b)	Tyrley Parish	..	..	2	—	2	—
				3	1	4	—
<i>Total Number of Analyses :</i>							
	Staffordshire Potteries Water Board	..	..	1	—	1	—
	Other Public Mains		..	3	—	2	—
	Private Supplies		..	3	1	4	—
				7	1	7	—

In the case of the unsatisfactory sample referred to at 3 (a) this was taken from a well at a farmer's request to determine suitability for churn washing. The farmer was advised of the unsuitability of the water for this purpose.

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 1962, bacteriological examinations on 102 samples were made, of which 46 were of untreated waters at the source and 56 of the chloraminated water going into supply. All were of the highest purity and one hundred per cent. free from Faecal Coli organisms. Sixteen 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 plumbosolvent.

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 1962 averaged 32 gallons per head per day."

The percentage of the number of houses in the District supplied from piped mains in 1962 is estimated to be about 98.

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

<i>Parish</i>					
Tyrley	..	..	..	..	8

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.

Further work continued to be carried out on the Keele and Madeley scheme, including the necessary additional main required in connection with the Service Area to be established on the M.6 at Keele.

Work continued throughout the year on the Betley scheme.

At Ashley, the laying of the major proportion of the sewers was completed and considerable work had been carried out on the disposal works by the end of the year.

Nightsoil Collection and Disposal.

This service is carried out by direct labour and operates throughout all parishes of the Rural District.

The cleansing of septic tanks and cesspools on the Council's smaller housing estates continues to be carried out satisfactorily. An additional Nightsoil/Cesspool emptier was purchased during the late Autumn and enabled the Council to undertake the emptying of private septic tanks, for which service a charge of £1 10s. 0d. per load is made.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The collection and disposal of household refuse in all parishes continued 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.

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.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	(5) Agricultural
1. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	—	16	15	31	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by :—					
Common rat	—	—	—	—	—
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	11	11	22	—
Ship rat	—	—	—	—	—
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse	—	—	—	—	—
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	1	1	—
2. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	23	8	—	31	28
Number of such properties found to be infested by :—					
Common rat	—	—	—	—	—
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	23	—	—	23	2
Ship rat	—	—	—	—	—
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse	—	—	—	—	—
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
3. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	490	44	34	568	30
4. Number of infested properties (in Sections 1 and 2) treated by the L.A.	23	11	15	49	—
5. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	245	19	15	279	—

Section D

TABLE 9

HOUSING ACT, 1957 AND PREVIOUS ACTS. HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED, In Clearance Areas

Houses Demolished	Unfit for human habitation	—
	Included by reason of bad arrangements	—
	On land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	—
Persons Displaced during quarter	From houses unfit for human habitation	—
	from houses included by reason of bad arrangement	—
	From houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	—
Families Displaced during quarter	From houses unfit for human habitation	—
	From houses included by reason of bad arrangement	—
	From houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	—

Not in Clearance Areas.

Number of Houses Demolished	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 ...	17
	Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—
	Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—
	Houses included in unfitness orders made under para. 2 of the Second Schedule to the Land Compensation Act, 1961	—
Persons Displaced during quarter	From houses to be demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	33
	From local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—
	From houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—
	From houses included in unfitness orders	—
Families Displaced during quarter	From houses to be demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	12
	From local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—
	From houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.	—
	From houses included in unfitness orders	—
Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed		1

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED.

Number of Houses	Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961	23
	Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	—
Persons Displaced during quarter	From houses to be closed :—	
	Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961	67
	Under Section 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	—
Families Displaced during quarter	From houses to be closed :—	
	Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961	19
	Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	—
Parts of Buildings Closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957 : Number of Houses		—
Number of Persons Displaced		—
Number of Families Displaced		—

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED.

After informal action by local authority :—	by owner	81
After formal notice under Public Health Acts :—	(a) by owner	—
	(b) by local authority	—
After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 :—	(a) by owner	—
	(b) by local authority	1
Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 :—	by owner	—

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957).

Retained for temporary accommodation	Under Section 48	Number of houses	...	...	...	—
		Number of separate dwellings contained therein
	Under Section 17 (2)	Number of houses	...	...	...	—
		Number of separate dwellings contained therein
	Under Section 46	Number of houses	...	...	...	—
		Number of separate dwellings contained therein
Licensed for temporary accommodation under section 34 or 53—No. of houses						—

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT.

Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders	Number of houses	—
	Number of occupants	—

RENT ACT, 1957.
FIRST SCHEDULE
CERTIFICATE OF DISREPAIR.

There were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair during 1962.

OVERCROWDING.

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

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

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

HOUSING ACTS, 1959—1961.

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

Discretionary Grants.

TABLE 10.

<i>Applications dealt with during 1962.</i>				
<i>No. of Applications dealt with</i>	<i>No. of Houses involved</i>	<i>No. of Applications refused</i>	<i>Applications granted</i>	
27	29	2	<i>Owner/ Occupiers</i>	<i>Others</i>
			18	5
<i>Applications withdrawn</i>	<i>Total Value of Approved Expenses</i>		<i>Total Value of Grants Approved</i>	
2	£13,835 8s. 2d.		£6,798 4s. 2d.	

Table 11 gives details of applications dealt with between 31/7/49 when the Housing Act, 1949 came into operation and 31/12/62 :—

TABLE 11.

1.	<i>Applications.</i>			
(a)	Received			249
(b)	No. of dwellings involved			291
2.	<i>Applications.</i>			
(a)	Approved			223
(b)	No. of dwellings involved			256
3.	<i>Applications.</i>			
(a)	Rejected			23
(b)	No. of dwellings involved			32
4.	<i>Applications.</i>			
(a)	Withdrawn			3
(b)	No. of dwellings involved			3
5.	Total Value of Approved Expenses		£134,482	0 6
6.	Total Value of Grants Approved		£60,871	7 10

Standard Grants.

TABLE 12.

Applications dealt with during 1962.

<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>
32	32	—	29	3

*Actual Cost of Providing
Standard Amenities*

£9,911 11s. 5d.

*Total Amount of Grants
Approved*

£3,813 2s. 3d.

Table 13 gives details of applications dealt with between 14th June, 1959 and 31st December, 1962 :—

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>
118	124	—	95	23

*Actual Cost of Providing
Standard Amenities*

£32,346 18s. 0d.

*Total Amount of Grants
Approved*

£13,513 7s. 6d.

TABLE 14 STATEMENT
Of the total number of POST-WAR HOUSES erected as at 31st December, 1962.

Parish and Site	No. of Houses completed		Types		No. of Bedrooms			Parish	Totals
	1/4/46 to 31/12/61	1/1/62 to 31/12/62	Airey minimum	Alu- minimum	Swedish Timber tional	1	2	3	4
AUDLEY :									
Halmerend ..	10	—	—	—	10	—	2	8	—
Wereton ..	300	—	50	—	250	4	70	223	3
Wood Lane	56	—	—	—	56	—	14	42	—
Alsagers Bank	18	—	—	—	18	—	10	8	—
Bignall End	12	—	—	—	12	—	4	8	—
ASHLEY :									
Charnes Road	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Sovereign Lane	40	—	24	—	16	—	8	32	—
BETLEY :									
Church Lane	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
East Lawns	14	—	—	—	14	—	8	6	—
CHORLTON :									
Chapel Chorlton	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	2
KEELE :									
Quarry Bank	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—
MADELEY :									
Onneley ..	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—
Furnace Lane	12	3	—	—	15	14	1	—	—
Bevan Place	26	—	—	26	—	—	26	—	—
The Moss ..	228	—	22	—	206	6	98	116	8
MAER :									
Aston ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Blackbrook	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	—
MUCKLESTONE :									
Knighton ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
TYRLEY :									
Almington ..	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—
Loggerheads	6	35	—	—	41	—	4	2	—
WHITMORE :									
Acton ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
TOTALS ..	774	38	96	26	678	24	244	495	13
							TOTAL		812

ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.

Private Building.

Sixty-five houses were completed during the year, making a total of 549 since the end of the war, and 64 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 38 houses were erected during the year and a total of 812 had been erected since the end of the war.

36 dwellings were under construction at Halmerend and 16 aged-persons Bungalows, 8 Maisonettes and Wardens House at Wereton, Audley on 31st December, 1962.

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

TABLE 15.

Pre-war	..	..	..	..	208 (2 Sold)
War-time	..	..	..	..	6
Post-war	..	..	..	..	812
					<hr/> 1,026 <hr/>

Envisaged—11 Aged-persons Bungalows at Alsagers Bank.

46 Dwellings at Madeley Heath.

64 Dwellings at Wood Lane.

There were 601 applicants on the housing list at 31st December, 1962.

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)	273	—	—	1,039	267	—
Number inspected	273	—	—	1,039	267	—
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	3	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	10	—	—	—	6	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	3.7	—	—	—	3.7	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	3	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.3	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Other Foodstuffs Condemned.

It was found necessary to seize the following foodstuffs during the year :

7 Frozen Chickens	2 bottles Sauce
22 lb. Butter	2 tins Soup
1 tin Peaches	7 lb. 6 oz. tinned Tongue
2 tins Pears	14 oz. tinned Tomatoes
66 lb. Semolina	
1 tin Salmon	

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	4
	<hr/>
	128
	<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—86 (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 85.

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*

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	
Scarlet Fever	3	4	13	—	1	4.2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	7	—	43	2	—	10.4
Measles	23	187	89	230	18	89.4
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Acute Pneumonia	—	4	4	18	4	6.0
Dysentery	24	3	39	55	10	26.2
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	—	0.2
Erysipelas	—	1	—	—	—	0.2
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	2	—	—	1	0.8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food-poisoning	7	—	10	1	3	5.2
Tuberculosis						
Pulmonary	3	9	6	7	2	5.4
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.

<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—	—	—	—	—	2	—
2— years	—	—	—	—	—	1
3—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4—	1	2	—	—	1	—
5-9	—	—	1	—	8	6
10-14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	—	1	—	—	—	—
25 and over	2	3	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	4	6	1	—	11	7

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

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE 19.
New Cases and Mortality during 1962.

<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	..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44	..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45-64	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	..	—	2	—	—	1	—	—

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>
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	—	—
1962	2	—	—	1
Totals	61	19	19	3
Averages	6.1	1.9	1.9	0.3

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>
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
1962	0.11	0.00
Averages	0.34	0.10

It may be seen from Table 21 that as compared with 1961 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 22.

CAUSES OF DEATH

In Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District 1961.

						M.	F.
	All Causes	..	..	..	..	114	102
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	..	..	..	..	0	0
2.	Tuberculosis, Other	..	..	..	..	1	0
3.	Syphilitic Disease	..	..	..	..	0	0
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	0	0
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	0	0
6.	Meningococcal Infections	..	..	..	..	0	0
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	0	0
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	0	0
9.	Other Infective and parasytic diseases	..	..	..	..	0	0
10.	Malignant neoplasm, Stomach	..	..	..	..	2	2
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	..	..	..	..	3	0
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	..	0	1
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	..	—	5
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	11	6
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	0	1
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	0	0
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	20	19
18.	Coronary Disease, angina	..	..	..	..	26	16
19.	Hypertension, with heart disease	..	..	..	..	2	3
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	15	14
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	2	12
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	0	3
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	6	5
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	7	0
25.	Other disease of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	1	0
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	3	0
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	0	0
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	—	0
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	1	1
32.	Other defined and undefined diseases	..	..	..	..	6	8
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	1	1
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	4	3
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	1	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	0	0

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 1962 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	9	21	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	16	30	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	25	51	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. Inspec- tor</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspec- tor</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
			<i>—</i>	<i>—</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	2	2	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	4	—	—	—	—

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 number of factories in the Rural District is small, but these are of reasonably good standard and quite well maintained in so far as working conditions are concerned.

One brick and tile factory remains in production, and this is a modernised works at Madeley Heath, employing some 82 workmen.

Three fairly extensive sand and gravel workings are in operation and two factories dealing with the treatment of milk.

In addition, there is a Nylon factory and a Corset factory at Pell Wall.”





