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NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1966

## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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# NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1966

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1966.

In my 1965 Report I commented on the surprisingly small estimated increase in the mid-year population. For 1966, however, the Registrar-General's estimate shows an increase of 810, which no doubt includes the population gained on boundary changes as well as allowing for the further increase of dwelling houses and population moving into the new estates.

There was a small increase in the number of live births, from 265 to 274, giving a crude birthrate of 14.1 per thousand population and a corrected birth rate of 13.5. The number of illegitimate births increased from 7 to 13 but the illegitimacy rate remained below the national average.

Stillbirths decreased from 6 in 1965 to 1, giving a stillbirth rate of 3.63 per 1,000 total births, compared with the national average of 15.4. Such a wide variation in stillbirth rate in a small population can have no significance though of course, it is gratifying to note the current low rate. It is, however, true to say that the increasing care given to the expectant mothers will continue to be reflected in a slow decrease in the loss of life by stillbirth.

Deaths decreased from 216 to 197, giving both crude and corrected death rates below the national figure.

Once again I can but note that coronary disease was the greatest single cause of death and that cardio-vascular diseases and lesions comprised by far the greatest single cause of death. Including the 46 deaths due to coronary disease, this group accounted for 99 deaths or 50% of all deaths. Whilst many of these deaths are due to processes of ageing and "wear and tear," there is no doubt that a significant number of such deaths will come more and more to be regarded as at least postponable, if not preventable.

There was a slight rise in the number of deaths from malignant disease. Of the 33 deaths, 5 were due to lung cancer and all of these occurred in males. This scourge is certainly susceptible of major reduction, but until there is a major change in social habits, deaths from lung cancer, particularly in middle-aged males, will continue to increase.

In 1966, for the first time for many years, deaths from respiratory diseases overtook those due to malignant disease. Of the 35 deaths, 12 were due to pneumonia and no less than 18 to bronchitis, 16 of these in males. These latter deaths are frequently preceded by years of chronic suffering and ill-health, and it is sobering to reflect that much of this ill-health and death could be prevented by measures already well known.

Infants deaths decreased to 4, none of which could be regarded as preventable in the light of present-day medical knowledge.

It is sad to note one maternal death, the first during my tenure of office. This death occurred in hospital and could not be regarded as preventable ; the condition causing the death being one of the hazards most likely to result in either infant or maternal loss, or both.

During the year there was little evidence of food borne disease ; only 8 cases of Sonnei Dysentary were notified. However, there was 1 case of Paratyphoid Fever which was shown to have been infected whilst on holiday. Infectious diseases generally were noteworthy for their absence.

The District remained free from Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis. As can be seen from table 6, the recorded uptake of Diphtheria immunisation remained much the same and there was an increase in the acceptance of Poliomyelitis vaccination. It is essential that this state of affairs should continue and the slow fading of general appreciation of the character of these diseases must be combated at all stages by all members of the health team. Failing this, frank infection will inevitably reappear.

The scheme for 11 Welfare Bungalows plus Warden accommodation at Alsagers Bank was unfortunately not completed due to difficulties as far as the Contractor was concerned. There is a continued need for welfare accommodation in the District and further discussions were held regarding possible extension of the Wereton Scheme.

Work commenced on the new housing site at Betley in August 1966, and by the end of the year preparations were well ahead for housing development at Madeley Heath.

No comment need be made for this year on the Council's proposals for sewerage and sewage disposal, there having been no change.

Progress continued throughout the year in the work of clearing or closing unfit houses and with the improvement of older dwellings. During the year, 52 families were moved out of the Wood Lane Clearance Area.

Action was taken in two cases to secure the removal to hospital of persons in need of care and attention, admission being secured for one female and one male. The action was taken in terms of Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948, and the National Assistance Act, 1951.

Once again I wish to record my grateful appreciation of the great help given at all times by Mr. G. K. Thorley, Chief Public Health Inspector and the other members of the staff of the Health Department, and to thank Mr. F. W. Ramm, Clerk of the Council, for his help in the completion of this report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

J. TOLLAND,

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

*Medical Officer of Health*

## Section A

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area at 31st December, 1966—39,251 acres.

Rateable Value 1/4/67—£603,566.

Sum represented by the penny rate: (estimated for the year 1967/68):  
£2,530.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population as at June 30th,  
1966 : 19,410.

Number of inhabited houses in the area as at 31st December, 1966 :  
6,189.

Table 1 shows the distribution of these houses by parishes :

TABLE 1.

<i>Parish</i>			<i>Parish</i>		
Ashley	..	486	Madeley	.. ..	1,212
Audley	..	2,897	Maer	.. ..	185
Balterley	..	78	Mucklestone	.. ..	124
Betley	..	260	Tyrley	.. ..	261
Chorlton	..	148	Whitmore	.. ..	254
Keele ..	..	284			

Of the total of 6,189 houses, 1,153 (18%) 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	..	6	Madeley	.. ..	7
Audley	..	5	Whitmore	.. ..	1
Betley	..	5			
Chorlton	..	23			

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 ..	274	148	126	14.11	17.7
Legitimate ..	261	143	118	13.44	—*
Illegitimate ..	13	5	8	0.66	—*
Illegitimacy Rate per 1,000 total live births				47.4	79

				Rates per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths	
<i>Stillbirths :</i>					
		M.	F.		
Total ..	1	1	—	3.63	15.4
Legitimate ..	1	1	—	3.63	—*
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—	—	—*

Comparability factor 0.96

Therefore the corrected birth rate is 13.5

				Rates per 1,000 estimated Population	
<i>Deaths :</i>					
		M.	F.		
Total ..	197	108	89	10.14 (Crude)	11.7
				11.35 (Corrected)	

Comparability factor 1.08

				Rates per 1,000 related Live Births	
<i>Infant Mortality Deaths under One Year of Age</i>					
		M.	F.		
Total ..	4	—	4	14.6	19.0
Legitimate ..	4	—	4	15.3	—*
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—	—	—*

				Rates per 1,000 related Live Births	
<i>Neonatal Mortality Deaths under Four Weeks of Age :</i>					
		M.	F.		
Total ..	3	—	3	10.94	12.9
Legitimate ..	3	—	3	11.49	—*
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—	—	—*

				Rates per 1,000 related Live and Stillbirths	
<i>Peri-natal Mortality Deaths under One Week of Age plus stillbirths</i>					
		M.	F.		
Total ..	5	1	4	18.18	26.3
Legitimate ..	5	1	4	19.08	—*
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—	—	—

\* Rates not available

TABLE 4.

*Summary of Deaths of Children under one Year of Age.*

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause</i>	<i>Age</i>
F.	Atalectasis and Prematurity	16 hours
F.	Broncho-pneumonia. Intra-uterine infection	2 days
F.	Mucoviscidosis. Fibrocystic Disease of Pancreas	2 days
F.	Hydrocephalus. Meningocele and Arnold Chiara Malformation	2 months

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>
1957	..	11	23
1958	..	33	22
1959	..	36	22
1960	..	12	21
1961	..	18	21
1962	..	22	21
1963	..	40	21
1964	..	33	20
1965	..	18	19
1966	..	14	19
Averages	..	23.7	20.9

### **Employment Conditions.**

The Manager of the Employment Exchange, Newcastle, states :—

“Vacancies were notified from all sections of industry and some labour shortages still persisted for skilled male workers in engineering and coalmining, and female workers in the clothing and engineering industries.

The English Electric Company opened a factory at Cross Heath, and production was well under way by the end of the year.

The Belstaff Manufacturing Company opened a new factory at Silverdale with a labour capacity of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times that of the old one.

From October, earnings related supplements became payable to some unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment benefit.

The average level of unemployment was slightly higher, at about 1.7% of the insured population, than it had been in 1965."

## 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 H. Rhodes, 32, Beresford Dale, Moss Estate, Madeley	District Nurse/ Midwife	Madeley, Keele, Leycett, Scot Hay	Madeley 279
Nurse S. Jones, 17. Furnace Lane, Madeley	District Nurse/ Midwife	do.	Madeley 217
Nurse E. Rhodes, Rose Cottage, Newcastle Road, Betley	District Nurse/ Midwife	Betley, Balterley, Alsagers Bank, Halmerend	Betley 383
Nurse M. G. McKean, 8, Sandy Lane, Red Bull	District Nurse/ Midwife/Health Visitor/School Nurse	Ashley (part) Mucklestone, Tyreley	Hales 214

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Area Covered</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Nurse G. E. Berrisford, 29, Esselie Av., Ashley	District Nurse/ Midwife/School Nurse	Ashley (part) Chapel and Hill Chorlton, Maer	Ashley 311
Nurse N. Davies, 16, Leaswood Place, Clayton	District Nurse/ Midwife/Health Visitor/School Nurse	Whitmore	Trentham 58354
Nurse L. Braddick, 31, Chester Crescent, Westlands	District Nurse	Relief	Newcastle 64957
Nurse M. Murray, 2, Fountains Ave., Westlands	District Nurse	Relief	Newcastle 69932
Nurse M. E. Graham, The Studio, Church Street, Audley	District Nurse	Audley, Wood Lane, Bignall End	Audley 287
Nurse M. J. Meredith, 52, Vernon Ave., Audley	Midwife	Audley, Wood Lane, Bignall End	Audley 597
Mrs. D. Robinson, 7, Ferndown Drive, Clayton	Health Visitor	Balterley, Betley, Madeley	
Miss E. H. Podmore, Highway Lane, Keele	Health Visitor	Audley, Bignall End, Wood Lane	
Mrs. D. R. Simner, 24, Esselie Ave., Ashley	Health Visitor	Alsagers Bank, Keele, Leycett, Madeley Heath, Scot Hay	

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Area Covered</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Mrs. E. E. Buswell, 70. Station Rd., Alsager	Health Visitor	Apedale, Halmerend, Miles Green	Alsager 243

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

**Infant Welfare Centres :—**

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Doctor in Attendance</i>
Village Hall, Ashley	Fortnightly Tuesdays, 2 – 4 p.m.	Doctor J. Tolland
Council Offices, Audley	Tuesdays, 2 – 4 p.m.	Dr. E. M. Prendiville
Central Methodist School, Halmerend	Fortnightly Wednesdays, 2 – 5 p.m.	Dr. E. M. Prendiville
Old Church School, Church Bank, Keele	Tuesdays, 2 – 4 p.m.	Doctor C. Wilcox
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 1966.

TABLE 6.

*Diphtheria*

*Initial Immunisation*

Under 1 year	..	..	..	54
1 – 4 years	..	..	..	176
5 – 9 years	..	..	..	62
10 – 14 years	..	..	..	11
				<hr/> 303 <hr/>

### *Reinforcement Doses*

5— 9 years	..	..	..	222
10—14 years	..	..	..	136
				<hr/>
				358
				<hr/>

### *Whooping Cough Vaccination*

Up to 4 years	..	..	..	230
---------------	----	----	----	-----

### *Poliomyelitis Vaccination*

The figures below give the details of vaccination given to individuals during 1966.

Three Doses Oral Vaccine	..	371
Oral Fourth Dose after three Injections	.. ..	304

I would point out that since June, 1964, Oral Vaccine only has been used.

### **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

### **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 7.

					<i>Average Numbers for five years</i>			
			1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	
Scarlet Fever	..	..	1	—	—	3	13	3.4
Diphtheria	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	—	—	42	5	—	9.4
Measles	..	..	18	295	114	263	17	141.4
Acute Poliomyelitis		..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers		..	—	—	—	1	1	0.4
*Acute Pneumonia	..	..	4	8	8	1	—	4.2
Dysentery	..	..	10	2	30	3	8	10.6
Meningococcal Infection	..	..	—	—	—	1	—	0.2
Erysipelas	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia		..	1	—	—	1	—	0.4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food-poisoning	..	..	3	35	—	—	3	8.2
Tuberculosis								
Pulmonary	..	..	2	4	3	4	5	3.6
Non-Pulmonary		..	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

## TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE 8.

## New cases during 1966.

NEW CASES				
<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>	
<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>Non- Respiratory</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>Non- Respiratory</i>
Under 5	—	—	—	—
5-14	—	—	—	—
15-24	—	—	—	—
25-44	—	—	1	—
45-64	2	—	2	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	2	—	3	—

TABLE 9.

**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>
1957 ..	3	—	1	—
1958 ..	3	—	—	—
1959 ..	9	2	2	—
1960 ..	6	2	2	—
1961 ..	7	3	—	—
1962 ..	2	—	—	1
1963 ..	3	1	1	—
1964 ..	3	—	2	—
1965 ..	4	—	2	—
1966 ..	5	—	—	—
Totals ..	45	8	10	1
Averages	4.5	0.8	1.0	0.1

TABLE 10.

**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>
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
1963	0.21	0.05
1964	0.18	0.12
1965	0.21	0.10
1966	0.25	0.00
Averages	0.24	0.05

It may be seen from Table 10 that, the incidence rate of pulmonary cases was slightly above the average for the last ten years.

TABLE 11.  
Number of Tuberculosis Cases on Register  
31st December, 1966.

<i>Total Cases</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
111	49	38	87	12	12	24

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 12.  
CAUSES OF DEATH  
In Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District 1966.

<i>Code No.</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
	All Causes .. .. .	108	89
3.	Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	1	0
10.	Malignant neoplasm, Stomach .. .. .	4	1
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus .. .. .	5	0
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast .. .. .	0	7
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. .. .	—	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. .. .	4	5
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .	3	2
16.	Diabetes .. .. .	2	3
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .	13	17
18.	Coronary Disease, angina .. .. .	32	14
19.	Hypertension, with heart disease .. .. .	1	2
20.	Other heart disease .. .. .	2	12
21.	Other circulatory disease .. .. .	1	5
22.	Influenza .. .. .	1	0
23.	Pneumonia .. .. .	8	4
24.	Bronchitis .. .. .	16	2
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system .. .. .	3	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .	1	0
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	0	1
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth Abortion, .. .. .	—	1
31.	Congenital malformations .. .. .	0	1
32.	Other defined and undefined diseases .. .. .	5	4
34.	Accidents other than Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .	4	3
35.	Suicide .. .. .	1	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war .. .. .	1	—

The figures in Table 12 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 12 and those in the body of the report must be borne in mind with regard to the causes of death.

## Section D

### ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.

#### **Private Building.**

110 houses were completed during the year, making a total of 987 since the end of the war, and 78 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 14 it may be seen that 52 houses were erected during the year and a total of 939 had been erected since the end of the war.

92 dwellings were under construction on 31st December, 1966, 50 at Betley, 30 at Madley Heath and 12 bungalows at Alsagers Bank in a Welfare Scheme for Aged Persons.

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

TABLE 13.

Pre-war	..	..	..	..	208
War-time	..	..	..	..	6
Post-war	..	..	..	..	939
					1,153

There were 535 applicants on the housing list at 31st December, 1966.

TABLE 14—STATEMENT  
Of the total number of POST-WAR HOUSES erected as at 31st December, 1966.

Parish and Site	1/4/46 to 31/12/65		1/1/66 to 31/12/66		Total	Airey	Types		Traditional	1	No. of Bedrooms			Parish	Totals
	1/4/46 to 31/12/65	31/12/65 to 1/1/66	1/1/66 to 31/12/66	31/12/66 to 1/1/67			Aluminium	Swedish Timber			2	3	4		
AUDLEY :															
Halmerend	..	48	—	—	48	—	—	—	48	8	14	26	—	AUDLEY	523
Wereton	..	325	—	—	325	50	—	—	275	29	70	223	3		
Wood lane	..	68	52	—	120	—	—	—	120	—	54	66	—		
Alsagers Bank	..	18	—	—	18	—	—	—	18	—	10	8	—		
Bignall End	..	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	4	8	—		
ASHLEY :															
Charnes Road	..	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	ASHLEY	42
Sovereign Lane	..	40	—	—	40	24	—	—	16	—	8	32	—		
BETLEY :															
Church Lane	..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	BETLEY	16
East Lawns	..	14	—	—	14	—	—	—	14	—	8	6	—		
CHORLTON :															
Chapel Chorlton	..	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	2	CHORLTON	6
KEELE :															
Quarry Bank	..	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	KEELE	8
MADELEY :															
Onneley	..	4	—	—	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	—	MADELEY	273
Furnace Lane	..	15	—	—	15	—	—	—	15	14	1	—	—		
Bevan Place	..	26	—	—	26	—	26	—	—	—	26	—	—		
The Moss	..	228	—	—	228	22	—	—	206	6	98	116	8		
MAER :															
Aston	..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	MAER	12
Blackbrook	..	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	—		
MUCKLESTONE :															
Knighton	..	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	MUCKLESTONE	8
TYRLEY :															
Almington	..	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	TYRLEY	49
Loggerheads	..	41	—	—	41	—	—	—	41	—	24	17	—		
WHITMORE :															
Acton	..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	WHITMORE	2
TOTALS	..	887	52	939	96	26	12	805	57	317	552	13	TOTAL	939	

## Section E

TABLE 15.

### Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1966 for the Rural District of Newcastle-under-Lyme in the County of Stafford.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act,  
1961.

#### PART 1 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>Inspec- 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 .. .. .	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	33	18	3	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	33	18	3	—

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.")

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

## PART 8 OF THE ACT.

### Outwork.

(Sections 110 and 111).

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by Section 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecu- tions for failing to supply list</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecu- tions</i>
Wearing Apparel making, etc.	4	—	—	—	—	—

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 Madley Heath.

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

A factory is now in operation at Madeley concerned with the manufacture of bakery equipment, special van bodies, and fibre glass articles, including small boats. This firm employs 124 persons and a number of these come from the Madeley Area. ”

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

## Section F

### 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 East Shropshire Water Board in Tyrley Parish.

TABLE 16.

**Summary of Results of Analyses of Water Samples taken in the Area in 1966.**

	<i>Bacteriological</i>		<i>Chemical</i>	
	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>
<i>Private Supplies :</i>				
Madeley Parish	4	1	3	2

With regard to the unsatisfactory samples, one was taken from a well of a cottage which was the subject of a closing order and the owner wished to apply for the order to be revoked ; his request was not granted. The other sample was from a well at another unoccupied cottage and the prospective lessee was given advice on suitable types of chlorinating apparatus.

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 1966, 68 Bacteriological examinations were made of which 29 were untreated, and 39 of the chlorinated water.

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

Thirty-four samples were chemically analysed and from a chemical aspect these, too, were certified as pure and wholesome. The water is of a moderate hardness ; the saline and mineral constituents in solution are moderate ; it is of a 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 1966, averaged  $34\frac{1}{2}$  gallons per head per day.

Fluoridation of the water supply is not carried out. The natural Fluoride content is negligible, less than 0.1 parts per million."

The percentage of the number of houses in the District at the end of the year from piped mains in 1966 was estimated to be about 99.

The number of houses supplied from stand-pipes was 7—Tyrley Parish, and there are 45 supplied from private wells.

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 consideration was given to the joint scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for the villages of Knighton and Woore with Market Drayton, but no further progress was made. A public enquiry is to be held in due course to consider this scheme.

All existing works functioned quite satisfactorily during the year and standards of effluent were produced in most cases equal to that recommended by the Ministry.

### **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 continued to be carried out satisfactorily and also the emptying of private septic tanks, for which service a charge of £1 10s. 0d. per load was made.

In June, 1965, the Council decided to provide one free service every three years in the case of private houses, where a main sewer is not readily available.

### **Refuse Collection and Disposal.**

The collection of household refuse in all parishes continued satisfactorily, but difficulty is still being experienced in finding tipping areas for domestic refuse and this problem is becoming increasingly difficult.

The increase in bulk of household refuse generally has tended to aggravate the problem of refuse collection and disposal and it would seem that a method of reducing the bulk will need to be resorted to.

A new compression type of refuse collection vehicle was obtained during the year and this has proved to be satisfactory in reducing bulk and haulage. Further vehicles of this type are desirable in order to maintain a good collection service.

### **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 17).

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 17.

<i>Properties other than Sewers</i>		<i>Type of Property</i>	
		<i>Non-Agri-cultural</i>	<i>Agri-cultural</i>
1.	Number of properties in district .. ..	6,015	506
2.	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification .. .. .	34	3
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats .. ..	21	3
	(ii) Mice .. ..	7	—
3.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification .. .. .	51	22
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats .. ..	26	—
	(ii) Mice .. ..	—	—
4.	Total number of inspections .. ..	511	22

### Sanitary Accomodation.

During the year 26 privies were converted to the water-carriage system (10 being connected to sewers and 16 to new septic tanks) and 4 premises which were discharging to private septic tanks, were connected to public sewers.

# Section G

## HOUSING ACTS.

TABLE 18.

### HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

#### A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

**In or Adjoining Clearance Areas** declared under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957.

Unfit for human habitation	Number of Houses ... ..	—
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ... ..	—
Included by means of bad arrangement	Number of houses ... ..	—
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ... ..	—
On land aquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	Number of houses ... ..	—
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ... ..	—

#### Not in or Adjoining Clearance Areas.

As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	Number of houses ... ..	9
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ... ..	9
Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Number of houses ... ..	—
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ... ..	—
Houses unfit for human habitation where action had been taken under local Acts	Number of houses ... ..	—
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ... ..	—
Houses included in unfitness orders made under paragraph 2 of the Second Schedule to the land Compensation Act, 1961	Number of houses ... ..	—
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ... ..	—
Number of separate dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed	Reported as closed up to 31st December, 1964 ... ..	1
	Reported as closed since 31st December, 1964 ... ..	3

#### B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings.

Under Section 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961	Number of houses ... ..	9
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ... ..	9
Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Acts, 1957	Number of houses ... ..	—
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ... ..	—
PARTS OF BUILDINGS CLOSED under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957	Number of dwellings ... ..	—

**C. Number of PERSONS DISPLACED.**

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	...	...	...	...	139
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	...	...	...	...	11
From houses to be closed	...	...	...	...	26
From parts of buildings to be closed	...	...	...	...	—

**D. Number of FAMILIES DISPLACED.**

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	...	...	...	...	52
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	...	...	...	...	6
From houses to be closed	...	...	...	...	10
From parts of buildings to be closed	...	...	...	...	—

**E. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT.**

After informal action by local authority	...	...	...	...	by owner	...	...	47
After formal notice under Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	(a)	by owner	...	...	—			
	(b)	by local authority	...	...	—			
After formal notice under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
After modification or revocation of a clearance order under Section 21, Housing Act, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
After determination of a demolition order under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
After determination of a closing order under Section 27, Housing Act, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

**F. HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED**

(Other than unfit houses made fit).

After formal notice under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

**G. 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	...	...	...	—

**H. 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  
CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR.

There were no applications for certificates of Disrepair during 1966.

**OVERCROWDING.**

The number of known cases of overcrowding and near overcrowding relieved during the year by rehousing in Council Houses was 4.

**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 figures of 4 cases given above as abated is likely to be an underestimate.

**IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.  
HOUSING ACTS, 1959—1964.**

The improvement grant system continued to be operated satisfactorily and I give below details of discretionary and standard grant applications dealt with during the year :—

**Standard Grants.**

TABLE 19.

				<i>Owner/ Occupiers</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>			
1.	Number of applications received	..		20	2			
	" " " Approved	..		20	2			
	" " " Refused	..		—	—			
2.	Number of dwellings improved	..		28	4			
3.	Amount paid in grants	..	..	..	£ 5,623	s. 2	d. 3	
4.	Average grant per house	..	..	..	175	14	5	
5.	Number of amenities provided							
	(a) fixed bath	..	..	..	..	..	18	
	(b) shower	..	..	..	..	..	—	
	(c) wash hand basin	..	..	..	..	..	18	
	(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)	..	..	..	..	..	18	
	(e) water closet (1) within dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	21	
	(2) accessible from dwelling					..	—	
	(f) food store	..	..	..	..	..	15	

## Discretionary Grants.

TABLE 20.

				<i>Owner/ Occupiers</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
1.	Number of applications Received	..		16	13
2.	„ „ „ Approved	..		16	13
3.	„ „ „ Refused	..		—	—
4.	Number of dwellings improved	..		12	7
5.	Amount paid in grants	..	..	£	s. d.
				5,348	8 2
6.	Average grant per house	..	..	281	9 11

## Section H

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

#### Meat.

There are two licensed slaughter houses 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 21.

#### Other Foodstuffs Condemned.

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

Butter	..	..	..	23 lbs.
Canned Meats	..	..	..	1 cwt. 95 lbs.
Cinnamon Stick	..	..	..	9 lbs.
Jam	..	..	..	10½ lbs.

TABLE 21.

## 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)	135	—	—	537	158	—
Number inspected	135	—	—	537	158	—
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i> Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	—	—	16	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	3.7	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i> Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.6	—
<i>Cystercosis</i> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—*	—	—	—	—

## Food Premises Generally.

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.

As required by Ministry of Health Circular 1/66 details of the number of food premises in the area, in categories of trade and the position regarding compliance with Regulations 16 & 19, Food Hygiene Regulations 1960 are as follows :—

<i>Trade</i>	TABLE 22.		<i>Provided with Water under Hot and Cold Reg. 16 &amp; 19</i>	
	<i>No. of Premises</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>Wash Basin</i>	<i>Sink</i>
Bakeries .. ..	3	2	3	3
Butchers Shops ..	12	109	10	12
Fish and Chip Shops	5	4	5	3
General Grocers ..	14	10	9	14
Mixed Business ..	84	17	62	84
Cafes .. ..	5	18	5	5
Totals .. ..	123	160	94	121

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—87 (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 at the end of the year there was one dairy at Hill Chorlton registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949–1954.

During certain of the inspections referred to above, the notice of shopkeepers and cafe proprietors was drawn to the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 and action requested where necessary.

There was one complaint regarding food, (which was reported to the Council) *viz* : Discoloration of a loaf of bread, but in view of the previous good record of the bakery it was decided that legal action should not be taken.

The service area astride the M.6 motorway continued to operate satisfactorily.

### **Diseases of Animal Acts.**

During the year there were 22 cases of Suspected Anthrax reported. All carcasses were dealt with under the procedure laid down in the Anthrax Order of 1938.

Action was taken and advice given, where necessary, with regard to treatment and disposal of milk at the affected premises.

## **Section I**

### **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.**

Table 23 below gives details of action taken under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 :—

TABLE 23.

### **REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS**

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>Number of Premises Registered during the year</i>	<i>Number of registered Premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of Premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices .. ..	—	37	12
Retail Shops .. ..	—	32	24
Wholesale shops, Warehouses .. ..	—	1	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens .. ..	—	10	10
Fuel storage depots ..	—	2	1
Totals .. ..	—	82	47

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT .. .. 59

In this Schedule—

“ general inspection ” means any inspection of premises which to the Act applies which is undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether all the relevant provisions of the Act and instruments thereunder are complied with as respects those premises : and “ registered premises ” means any premises in respect of which a notice under section 49 of the Act has been received by a local authority or by the London County Council and the expression “ premises registered ” shall be construed accordingly.

### **Cinematographs Acts, 1909—1952 : Theatres Acts, 1843.**

Applications for licenses were made in respect of three premises during the year and visits and inspections carried out to ensure compliance with the Acts, with regard to lighting, means of escape in case of fire, seating accomodation and sanitary facilities.

### **Petroleum Acts.**

Visits were made with regard to the installation of new petrol tanks at service stations and farms within the District and 12 tanks and pipelines were tested during the year.

In addition 40 inspections were carried out in connection with applications for renewal of existing petrol storage licences.

### **Animal Boarding Establishment Act.**

Three inspections were carried out at premises registered under The Animals Boarding Establishment Act.

### **National Assistance Act, 1948.**

Action was taken under Section 50, National Assistance Act, 1948 to arrange the burial of an aged person who had died without means in the Cheshire Joint Sanortorium.

### **Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.**

Thirty-nine inspections were made in connection with licences issued under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

### **Noise Abatement Act, 1960**

There were two complaints made under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960 and seven inspections carried out. One complaint was remedied and work was also carried out which reduced the nuisance in the other case.









