

**[Report 1967] / Medical Officer of Health, Newcastle-under-Lyme (Union)
R.D.C.**

Contributors

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

Publication/Creation

1967

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NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1967

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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Certified Meat Inspector.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

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Certified Meat Inspector.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

M. J. BOWEN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Administrative Assistant :

E. WILDON

Clerk/Typist :

Mrs. S. BURDEKIN

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1967

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1967.

The year brought an increase of 232 in the number of dwellings in the District, of which 61 were Council dwellings, 49 being houses erected at Betley and the remainder being the 11 Welfare Bungalows plus Warden accommodation at Alsagers Bank. Work was well ahead on the 30 houses being erected at Madeley Heath.

Resident population rose by 780 and now exceeds 20,000, the increase being almost entirely due to immigration from other areas.

The number of live births dropped by 23, and the uncorrected birth rate fell to 12.4 per 1,000, almost five births per 1,000 below the national birth rate. The illegitimate birth rate remained as in the previous year at just above half of the national rate.

Stillbirths increased to five and the rate was above the national stillbirth rate. However, as I pointed out in my last Report, the apparently wide variations from year to year has little significance in a small population, and it is necessary to consider the rate over a long period when it can be seen that the increasing care given to expectant mothers is being reflected in the slow decrease in the loss of life by stillbirth.

Deaths increased by 27 to 224, giving a death rate equal to the national figure.

More than half of all deaths were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system. Coronary disease alone accounted for almost a quarter of all deaths. This scourge has continued to take its toll from people in the prime of life and continues to affect males predominantly. There is no doubt that many of these deaths could be regarded as postponable by the victims, if not preventable.

Malignant diseases caused 47 deaths, a fairly considerable increase over the previous year's figures. Of these, no less than 13 (6% of all deaths) were due to lung cancer. Year by year the epidemic of lung

cancer increases, and continues to affect mainly males in middle life. Personal action could certainly reduce deaths from this cause to a low figure, but there is as yet very little evidence of the necessary change in social habit.

There was a drop in the number of deaths from respiratory diseases, but deaths due to Bronchitis remained high at 12, being half of all deaths in this group. There is no doubt that the vast majority of deaths from bronchitis need not occur and, together with the chronic ill-health preceding death, could be prevented by measures already well known, i.e. the taking of measures on both communal and personal levels to ensure the cleanliness of the air reaching the lungs.

Infant deaths rose to seven, occurring mainly in the early hours and days of life. Of these only one could be regarded as possibly preventable.

During the year there were almost 300 cases of measles notified. Apart from this the only other item of note among the infectious diseases was the increased incidence of whooping cough. This disease is in large degree preventable, but still remains in the populace affecting mainly somewhat older children on whom its effects are not so marked.

The District has continued to be free from both diphtheria and poliomyelitis. Acceptance of immunisation continues to be adequate and praise is due to the health services concerned in maintaining this.

Progress continued to be made on the clearance and/or closure of unfit houses, 49 houses being demolished and 16 closed.

Action was required during the year in terms of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to remove an aged person to hospital.

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. Ramm, Clerk of the Council, for his help in the completion of this Report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. TOLLAND

Medical Officer of Health.

14th October, 1968.

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area at 31st December, 1967—39,171 acres.

Rateable Value 1/4/68—£657,160.

Sum represented by the penny rate : (estimated for the year 1968/69) :
£2,640.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population as at June 30th,
1967 : 20,190.

Number of inhabited houses in the area as at 31st December, 1967 :
6,421.

Table 1 shows the distribution of these houses by parishes :

TABLE 1.

<i>Parish</i>			<i>Parish</i>		
Ashley	..	563	Madeley	.. ..	1,282
Audley	..	2,888	Maer	.. ..	197
Balterley	..	82	Mucklestone	.. ..	126
Betley	..	272	Tyrley	.. ..	267
Chorlton	..	159	Whitmore	.. ..	288
Keele	..	297			

Of the total of 6,421 houses, 1,214 (19%) are Council Houses.

In addition, there were a number of occupied caravans and other forms of dwellings as follows :—

TABLE 2.

<i>Parish</i>			<i>Parish</i>		
Ashley	..	5	Keele	.. ..	1
Audley	..	7	Madeley	.. ..	7
Betley	..	4	Mucklestone	.. ..	1
Chorlton	..	23	Whitmore	.. ..	1

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 ..	251	131	120	12.4	17.2
Legitimate ..	239	127	112	11.3	—*
Illegitimate ..	12	4	8	0.6	—*
Illegitimacy Rate per 1,000 total live births				48	84

				Rates per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths	
<i>Stillbirths :</i>					
		M.	F.		
Total ..	5	3	2	20.0	14.8
Legitimate ..	5	3	2	20.0	—*
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—	—	—*

Comparability factor 0.96

Therefore the corrected birth rate is 11.9

				Rates per 1,000 estimated Population	
<i>Deaths :</i>					
		M.	F.		
Total ..	224	117	107	11.1 (Crude)	11.2
				11.9 (Corrected)	

Comparability factor 1.07

				Rates per 1,000 related Live Births	
<i>Infant Mortality Deaths under One Year of Age</i>					
		M.	F.		
Total ..	7	5	2	28	18.3
Legitimate ..	7	5	2	29.4	—*
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—	—	—*

				Rate per 1,000 related Live Births	
<i>Neonatal Mortality Deaths under Four Weeks of Age :</i>					
		M.	F.		
Total ..	5	5	—	20.0	12.5
Legitimate ..	5	5	—	21.0	—*
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—	—	—*

				Rates per 1,000 related Live and Stillbirths	
<i>Perinatal Mortality Deaths under One Week of Age plus stillbirths</i>					
		M.	F.		
Total ..	9	7	2	35.3	25.4
Legitimate ..	9	7	2	37.0	—*
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>
M.	Subarachnoid Haemorrhage. Teutorial tear. Birth trauma	5 minutes.
M.	Intraventricular haemorrhage. Anoxia. Atalectasis, prematurity and twin pregnancy.	17 hours.
M.	Intraventricular haemorrhage. Anoxia. Atalectasis, prematurity and twin pregnancy.	12 hours.
M.	Haemoperitoneum. Exchange transfusion. Erythroblastosis foetalis	5 days.
M.	Bronchopneumonia. Intra-venal venous thrombosis.	2 weeks.
F.	Broncho pneumonia. Mucoviscoidosis	1 month
F.	Acute Bronchiolitis	1 month

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>
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
1967	..	28	18
Averages	..	25.4	19.5

Employment Conditions.

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

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

The employment situation remained generally steady, with no significant industrial expansions or redundancies during the year.

In November, 1967, a new organisation was introduced to the Employment Exchange service in North Staffordshire by grouping together a number of Exchanges under the control of an Area Manager. This linked Newcastle to eight other Employment Exchanges giving details of all vacancies over the telephone on a twice-daily basis, and led to wider information of employment opportunities being more readily available and provided a wider field of information about sources of labour to employers.

The average level of unemployment was slightly higher, at about 2.2% of the insured population, than it had been in 1966."

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, 18, 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, Tyrley	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 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	Apedale, Halmerend, Miles Green	
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	Madeley 539
Mrs. O. M. Buss, Plot 104, Browns Farm, Estate, Madeley	Health Visitor	Balterley, Betley, Madeley	

(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 1967.

TABLE 6.
Diphtheria/Tetanus

Initial Immunisation

Under 1 year	..	..	..	6
1 – 4 years	..	..	..	29
5 years & over	..	..	..	17

52

Reinforcement Doses

5— 9 years	..	..	..	151
10—14 years	..	..	..	125

276

Triple Vaccination (Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tetanus)

Initial	..	..	..	242
Reinforcement Doses	..	..	..	123

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The figures below give the details of vaccination given to individuals during 1967.

Initial	317
Reinforcement Doses	461

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>		
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	
Scarlet Fever		—	—	3	13	24	8.0
Diphtheria		—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough		—	42	5	—	42	17.8
Measles		295	114	263	17	291	—
Acute Poliomyelitis		—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever		—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers		—	—	1	1	—	0.4
*Acute Pneumonia		8	8	1	—	—	3.4
Dysentery		2	30	3	8	1	8.8
Meningococcal Infection		—	—	1	—	—	0.2
Erysipelas		—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox		—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia		—	—	1	—	—	0.2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		—	—	—	—	—	—
Food-poisoning		35	—	—	3	3	8.2
Tuberculosis							
Pulmonary		4	3	4	5	3	3.8
Non-Pulmonary		—	—	—	—	—	—

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

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE 8.

New cases during 1967.

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

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>
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	—	—	—
1967 ..	3	—	1	—
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>
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
1967	0.14	0.05
Averages	0.24	0.05

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

TABLE 11.

**Number of Tuberculosis Cases on Register
31st December, 1967.**

<i>Total Cases</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>			<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
114	51	39	90	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 1967.

<i>Code No.</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
	All Causes	117	107
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	0
10.	Malignant neoplasm, Stomach	3	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	11	2
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	6
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	11
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	15	22
18.	Coronary Disease, angina	30	23
19.	Hypertension, with heart disease	3	0
20.	Other heart disease	7	4
21.	Other circulatory disease	4	10
22.	Influenza	0	2
23.	Pneumonia	4	4
24.	Bronchitis	8	4
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	4	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	0
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	2	0
32.	Other defined and undefined diseases	8	10
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	1
34.	Accidents other than Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	0
35.	Suicide	0	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	1	0

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 cause of death.

Section D

ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.

Private Building.

171 houses were completed during the year, making a total of 1,158 since the end of the war, and 158 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 61 dwellings were erected during the year and a total of 1,000 had been erected since the end of the war.

30 dwellings were under construction on 31st December, 1967, at Madeley Heath.

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	1,000
	<hr/>
	1,214
	<hr/>

There were 212 applicants on the housing list at 31st December, 1967.

**TABLE 14—STATEMENT
Of the total number of POST-WAR HOUSES erected as at 31st December, 1967.**

Parish and Site	No. of Houses completed		Types		No. of Bedrooms				Parish	Totals
	1/4/46 to 31/12/66	1/1/67 to 31/12/67	Airey	Aluminium	Swedish Timber	Traditional	1	2	3	4
AUDLEY :										
Halmerend ..	48	—	—	—	—	48	8	14	26	—
Wereton ..	325	—	50	—	—	275	29	70	223	3
Wood Lane ..	120	—	—	—	—	120	—	54	66	—
Alsagers Bank ..	18	12	—	—	—	30	11	11	8	—
Bignall End ..	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	4	8	—
ASHLEY :										
Charnes Road ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Sovereign Lane ..	40	—	24	—	—	16	—	8	32	—
BETLEY :										
Church Lane ..	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
East Lawns ..	14	49	—	—	—	63	—	43	20	—
CHORLTON :										
Chapel Chorlton ..	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	2
KEELE :										
Quarry Bank ..	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—
MADELEY :										
Onneley ..	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	—
Furnace Lane ..	15	—	—	—	—	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	—	—	—	8	—
TYRLEY :										
Almington ..	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—
Loggerheads ..	41	—	—	—	—	41	—	24	17	—
WHITMORE :										
Acton ..	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
TOTALS ..	939	61	96	26	12	866	68	333	566	13
								TOTAL		1,000

Section E

TABLE 15.

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of
the Year 1967 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	34	16	1	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	34	16	1	—

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>Referred To H.M. Inspec- tor</i>
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	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1
(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 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.	1	—	—	—	—	—

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.

Three fairly extensive sand and gravel workings are in operation, one factory dealing with the treatment of milk, and a factory at Madeley concerned with the manufacture of bakery equipment, special van bodies, and fibre glass articles, including small boats. ”

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 East Shropshire Water Board in Tyrley Parish.

TABLE 16.

Summary of Results of Analysis of Water Samples taken in the Area in 1967.

	<i>Bacteriological</i>		<i>Chemical</i>	
	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>
1. <i>Public Mains :</i>				
Staffs. Potteries Water Board	3	—	3	—
Total	3	—	3	—
2. <i>Other Public Supplies :</i>				
(a) Whitmore Parish	1	—	1	—
(b) Maer Parish	—	7	1	2
Total	1	7	2	2
3. <i>Private Supplies :</i>				
(a) Ashley Parish	1	—	1	—
(b) Madeley Parish	1	2	2	1
(c) Tyrley Parish	1	—	1	—
(d) Whitmore Parish	3	2	3	—
Total	6	4	7	1
Total number of Samples	10	11	12	3

All the unsatisfactory samples at 2(b) were taken from a supply where there had been a fracture in the main and the owners of the supply were advised of the action to be taken and the occupants of houses served by the supply were advised of the precautions to be taken. A satisfactory sample was obtained at a later date.

Of the unsatisfactory samples in Section 3, those at 3(b) and one at 3(d) were taken in connection with applications to erect new houses but permission was withheld under the Building Regulations in view of the results. The other at (3)d was later followed by two satisfactory samples.

A mains water supply was afforded to four cottages at Keele during the year, by an extension main from the Keele University supply.

In addition a block of flats and four houses at Madeley Manor, which had previously been served by a private supply were connected to the Staffs. Potteries Water Board Main.

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 1967, 81 Bacteriological examinations were made of which 23 were untreated, and 58 of the treated water in supply.

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-five 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 1967, averaged $33\frac{1}{3}$ gallons per head per day.”

The percentage of the number of houses in the District at the end of the year receiving water from piped mains was 99.3%.

The number of houses supplied from stand-pipes was 7—Tyrley Parish, and there are 41 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.

Consideration was again given to the joint scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for the villages of Knighton and Woore with Market Drayton R.D.C., but no progress was made. A public enquiry was held in October, 1967 in Market Drayton but the Ministry would not confirm the Compulsory Purchase Order for the site of the works.

The Council also gave further consideration to the completion of the sewerage scheme for Hill Chorlton and Whitmore Heath and the consultants were asked to provide revised estimates.

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.

Some difficulty was experienced in the recruitment of suitable workmen for sewage disposal works.

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.

The Council provide one free service every three years in the case of private houses where a main sewer is not readily available, and otherwise a charge of £1 10s. 0d. per load is made.

For tanks at business premises and farms there is a minimum service charge of £4 10s. 0d.

The number of houses without water-closets is decreasing, but rather slowly, and it is hoped that improvements may be effected by way of the increase in the number of conversions carried out, to reduce still further the need for nightsoil collection.

During the year 26 privies were converted to the water-carriage system (14 being connected to sewers and 12 to new septic tanks) and 10 premises which were discharging to private septic tanks, were connected to public sewers.

There are now 373 houses with privy closets.

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 increasing difficult.

The increase in bulk of household refuse generally has tended to aggravate the problems of refuse collection and disposal. Arrangements were being put in hand towards the end of the year to acquire other refuse disposal sites, which it is anticipated will provide facilities for quite a long period. The first of the new tips, being an old sand quarry at Baldwins Gate and near the centre of the district was put into operation during the year and has proved to be very satisfactory as a disposal point.

Rodent Control.

Details of the work carried out in connection with the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, are given below (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>Type of Property</i>	
				<i>Non-Agri-cultural</i>	<i>Agri-cultural</i>
<i>Properties other than Sewers</i>					
1.	Number of properties in district	..	..	6,240	506
2.	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	..	..	38	4
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	..	..	20	3
		(ii) Mice	..	8	1
3.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	..	..	60	—
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	..	..	28	—
		(ii) Mice	..	—	—

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	41
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	41
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	2
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	2

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	6
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	6
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	—

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	16
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	16
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	12
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	31
From houses to be closed	64
From parts of buildings to be closed	—

D. Number of FAMILIES DISPLACED.

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	5
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	10
From houses to be closed	26
From parts of buildings to be closed	—

E. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT.

After informal action by local authority	by owner	26
After formal notice under Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	(a) by owner	2
	(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 there in	—
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 1967.

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	..			25	3			
	" " " Approved	..			25	3			
	" " " Refused	..			—	—			
2.	Number of dwellings improved	..			25	1			
3.	Amount paid in grants	..	..	..			£	s.	d.
							5,116	0	0
4.	Average grant per house	..	..	..			196	15	4
5.	Number of amenities provided								
	(a) fixed bath	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
	(b) shower	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	(c) wash hand basin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
	(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)				..	..	..	..	25
	(e) water closet (1) within dwelling				..	..	..	..	28
	(2) accessible from dwelling					..	..	..	—
	(f) food store	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
6.	Total amount paid in grants since commencement of Act	..	..	..	..	..	£31,291	0s.	0d.

Discretionary Grants.

TABLE 20.

		<i>Owner/ Occupiers</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
1.	Number of applications Received	14	4
2.	„ „ „ Approved	14	4
3.	„ „ „ Refused ..	—	—
4.	Number of dwellings improved ..	11	1
5.	Amount paid in grants.. ..		£ 5,923 0s. 0d.
6.	Average grant per house		£493 11s. 8d.
7.	Total amount paid in grants since commencement of Act		£79,551 0s. 0d.

Section H

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Meat.

There are two licensed slaughter houses operating in the District. Slaughtering was carried out regularly at one of these premises each week : the number of cattle, sheep and pigs killed up to the end of the year and details of condemned carcasses and offal are shown on Table 21.

Other Foodstuffs Condemned.

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

Meat at slaughter house	80 lbs.
Canned Foods	2 cwts.

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)	138	—	—	534	86	—
Number inspected	138	—	—	534	86	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	15	—	—	5	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis cysticerci	10.8	—	—	0.1	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
<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 :—

TABLE 22.			<i>Provided with Hot and Cold Water under Reg. 16 & 19</i>	
<i>Trade</i>	<i>No. of Premises</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>Wash Basin</i>	<i>Sink</i>
Bakeries	3	3	3	3
Butchers Shops ..	12	106	10	12
Fish and Chip Shops	5	4	5	3
General Grocers	14	12	9	14
Mixed Business ..	84	16	62	84
Cafes	5	16	5	5
Totals	123	157	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—90 (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 foreign matter in food which was reported to the Council, *viz* : a piece of glass in a bottle of milk, but in view of the previous good record of the dairy it was decided that legal action should not be taken.

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

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959.

Brucella abortus was isolated in a sample of milk taken from a farm in the district. A notice under Article 20, Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959 was immediately served on the owner of the premises restricting the sale of untreated milk, and advice also given to the dairy to which the milk was despatched.

Diseases of Animal Acts.

During the year there were 32 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.

A. 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	16
Retail Shops	—	32	30
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	—	1	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	10	10
Fuel storage depots ..	—	2	2
Totals	—	82	58

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO
REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT 63

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.

B. ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS.

Section		Number of Contraventions found						
4	Cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
6	Temperature	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
7	Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
8	Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
9	Sanitary conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
10	Washing facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
11	Supply of drinking water		..	..	..	..	..	—
12	Clothing accommodation		..	..	..	..	..	—
13	Sitting facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)		..	..	..	..	..	—
15	Eating facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
16	Floors, passage & stairs		..	..	..	..	..	—
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery		..	..	..	..	..	—
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
23	Prohibition of heavy work	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
24	First aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	Other matters	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

Letters were sent to the owners of the 5 premises instructing them to remedy the defects.

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

Applications for licences 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 accommodation 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 8 tanks and pipelines were tested during the year.

In addition 35 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 at Madeley.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

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

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

There was one complaint made under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, and two inspections were carried out, work being done to reduce the nuisance.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

One licence was issued under the Pet Animals Act, 1951, in respect of a pet shop and two inspections were carried out in respect of the premises.



