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R.D.C.**

Contributors

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NEWCASTLE - UNDER - LYME
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1971

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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Certified Meat Inspector.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

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Additional Public Health Inspectors :

C. J. BADDELEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

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NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1971

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for 1971.

As will be seen, the estimated mid-year population, based this year on census figures, shows a very considerable increase, from the 20,790 in mid 1970 to this year's figure of 23,190. As the excess of births over deaths is less than 50, it is obvious that this unexpectedly large increase in population must be due, not to natural increase, not indeed to a sudden influx to large new housing estates, but to underestimates of population inflow during the previous decade. Apart from this, the picture is that of a static population which on a national scale would now be regarded as desirable.

Births fell by only 5, but on the basis of the more correct population estimate, the birth rate fell noticeably and at 11.4 was considerably below the national figure. Illegitimate births rose by 5 in the year but the illegitimacy rate remained at little above half the national rate. Stillbirths rose from 3 in 1970 to 5, but with such very small figures there can be no statistical significance in this. When this small figure is considered together with the small number of infant deaths, it may readily be seen that care is taken by all those responsible for pre-and post-natal health of mother and child. Of the seven infant deaths only one might have offered some hope of treatment, the others being due to causes which would not respond to present-day therapy.

Deaths fell marginally, and both the uncorrected and corrected rates were below the national rate.

Disease of the cardio-vascular system continued to be responsible for the largest proportion of deaths, 121 of the 208 deaths in the District being due to cardio-vascular failure of one sort or another. Of these 121, coronary disease alone caused 52, that is, a quarter of all deaths. My previous comments on diet, smoking habits and exercise continue to hold good.

Deaths due to malignant tumours rose sharply, from 38 in 1970 to 51 in 1971, the major increases being in gastro-intestinal cancers and breast cancer. Whilst early diagnosis of the former certainly presents some difficulties, as indeed can treatment, breast cancer, which is almost entirely a feminine phenomenon, is susceptible of early diagnosis (together with cervical cancer) and presents every hope of a cure in such circumstances. It is unfortunately true to say that whilst continuing health education does elicit a modest response among women, the group most at risk remains the least responsive to information on preventable or easily cured cancer and the simple investigations freely offered.

Deaths from respiratory diseases fell again during the year, but a severe winter in the current year could very easily reverse this trend, particularly if an influenza epidemic occurs.

The year was a quiet one for infectious disease, though notified cases of measles, taken in conjunction with the considerable fall in numbers vaccinated against this disease, continue to underline the failure of parents to accept prevention of what can be a damaging illness. With the ready co-operation of the chest physicians and health visitors, an opportunity was taken to review the tuberculosis register and enable a much more accurate picture to be obtained of the numbers suffering from this disease in the district.

No action was required during the year in terms of Section 47, National Assistance Act 1948.

Building activity increased during 1971, 109 private and 29 Council dwellings being completed. At the end of the year 225 private and 2 Council dwellings were under construction. Insofar as unfit properties were concerned, 10 dwellings were demolished and 4 closed.

I wish to record my grateful appreciation of the great help given to me at all times during the year by Mr. G. K. Thorley, Chief Public Health Inspector and by all other members of the staff of the Health Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) J. TOLLAND

Medical Officer of Health

October, 1972.

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area at 31st December, 1971—39,171 acres.

Rateable Value 1/4/72—£746,977.

Sum represented by the penny rate : (estimated for the year 1972/73) :
£7,239.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population as at June 30th,
1971 : 23,190.

Number of inhabited houses in the area as at 31st December, 1971 :
6,931.

Table 1 shows the distribution of these houses by parishes :

TABLE 1.

<i>Parish</i>			<i>Parish</i>		
Ashley	..	651	Madeley	.. ..	1,522
Audley	..	2,937	Maer	.. ..	201
Balterley	..	83	Mucklestone	.. ..	143
Betley	..	307	Tyrley	.. ..	265
Chorlton	..	153	Whitmore	.. ..	309
Keele	..	360			

Of the total of 6,931 houses, 1,283 (18.5%) 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	..	3	Keele	.. ..	1
Audley	..	8	Madeley	.. ..	10
Betley	..	3	Mucklestone	.. ..	2
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 ..	265	148	117	11.4	16.0
Legitimate ..	251	142	109	10.8	—*
Illegitimate ..	14	6	8	0.6	—*
Illegitimacy Rate per 1,000 total live births				50	80
Comparability factor 0.86					
Therefore the adjusted birth rate is 9.8					

				Rates per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths	
		M.	F.		
<i>Stillbirths :</i>					
Total ..	5	2	3	19	12
Legitimate ..	3	1	2	—	—*
Illegitimate ..	2	1	1	—	—*

				Rates per 1,000 estimated Population	
		M.	F.		
<i>Deaths :</i>					
Total ..	208	113	95	9.0 (Crude)	11.6
				10.3 (Adjusted)	
Comparability factor 1.14					

				Rates per 1,000 related Live Births	
		M.	F.		
<i>Infant Mortality Deaths under One Year of Age</i>					
Total ..	7	4	3	26	18
Legitimate ..	6	3	3	24	17
Illegitimate ..	1	1	—	71	24

				Rate per 1,000 related Live Births	
		M.	F.		
<i>Neonatal Mortality Deaths under Four Weeks of Age :</i>					
Total ..	4	3	1	15	12
Legitimate ..	3	2	1		
Illegitimate ..	1	1	—		

				Rates per 1,000 related Live and Stillbirths	
		M.	F.		
<i>Perinatal Mortality Deaths under One Week of Age plus stillbirths</i>					
Total ..	8	5	3	30	22
Legitimate ..	5	3	2		
Illegitimate ..	3	2	1		

* 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.	Pulmonary Atelectasis	2 hours
F.	Cardio-Respiratory Failure. Oesophageal Atresia.	1 week
	Prematurity.	
F.	Acute Explosive Bronchiolitis	9 months
M.	Intracranial Haemorrhage. Tentorial Tear.	1 hour
	Difficult Forceps Delivery.	
M.	Renal Failure. Dehydration. Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus.	10 months
F.	Hydrocephalus.	2 months
M.	Pneumonia. Cystic Fibrosis	4 days

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>
1962	..	22	21
1963	..	40	21
1964	..	33	20
1965	..	18	19
1966	..	14	19
1967	..	28	18
1968	..	4	18
1969	..	11	18
1970	..	22	18
1971	..	26	18
Averages	..	21.8	19.0

TABLE. 6.

*CAUSES OF DEATH**In Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District 1971*

<i>Cause</i>				M	F
Malignant Neoplasm — Oesophagus	..	..	..	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm — Stomach	..	..	..	3	2
Malignant Neoplasm — Intestine	..	..	..	8	5
Malignant Neoplasm — Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	2	1

TABLE 6 — continued.

					M	F
Malignant Neoplasm — Breast	..	..	..	—	—	10
Malignant Neoplasm — Uterus	..	..	..	—	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm — Prostate	..	..	..	2	—	—
Leukaemia .. .. .	..	..	..	2	1	—
Other Malignant Neoplasms	..	..	..	7	3	—
Avitaminoses, etc. ..	..	..	..	—	1	—
Other Endocrine, etc. Diseases	..	..	..	1	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System	..	..	..	1	1	—
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	..	..	..	4	1	—
Hypertensive Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	2	—	—
Ischaemic Heart Disease	..	..	..	29	23	—
Other Forms of Heart Disease	..	..	..	2	5	—
Cerebro-Vascular Disease	..	..	..	17	18	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	..	..	..	9	11	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	5	3	—
Bronchitis and Emphysema	..	..	..	6	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	2	1	—
Peptic Ulcer .. .. .	..	..	..	1	—	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	..	1	—	—
Other Diseases, Genito Urinary System	..	..	..	1	—	—
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	..	..	..	—	1	—
Congenital Anomalies .. .. .	..	..	..	—	4	—
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	..	..	..	2	—	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	1	—	—
All Other Accidents .. .. .	..	..	..	3	—	—
Suicide and Self Inflicted Injuries	..	..	..	1	—	—
				Totals	113	95

TABLE 7.

Age Distribution at Death

			M	F
0 — 1 year	..	..	4	3
1 — 4 years	..	..	—	1
5 — 14 years	..	..	—	—
15 — 24 years	..	..	—	—
25 — 34 years	..	..	1	—
35 — 44 years	..	..	3	2
45 — 54 years	..	..	11	7
55 — 64 years	..	..	17	12
65 — 74 years	..	..	31	15
75 and over	..	..	46	55
		Total	113	95

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 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 619201.

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 B. Jones, 14, Beresford Dale, Madeley	Midwife	Madeley, Keele, Leycett, Scot Hay	S-o-T 750423
Nurse M. Holleran, "Thornton," New Road, Madeley	District Nurse	do.	S-o-T 750468
Nurse E. Rhodes, Rose Cottage, Newcastle Road, Betley	District Nurse/ Midwife	Betley, Balterley, Alsagers Bank, Halmerend	Betley 383
Miss M. G. McKean, 8, Sandy Lane, Red Bull	District Nurse/ Midwife/Health Visitor/School Nurse	Ashley (part) Mucklestone, Tyrley	Hales 214
Mrs. G. E. Berrisford, 29, Esselie Av., Ashley	District Nurse/ Midwife/School Nurse/Health Visitor	Ashley (part) Chapel and Hill Chorlton, Maer	Ashley 2311
Mrs. N. Davies, 16, Leaswood Place, Clayton	District Nurse/ Midwife/Health Visitor/School Nurse	Whitmore	S-o-T 58354

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Area Covered</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Nurse N. Moulton, "Penlyn" London Road, Woore	District Nurse	Ashley, Hales, Whitmore	Pipe Gate 489
Nurse M. E. Graham, The Studio, Church Street, Audley	District Nurse	Audley, Wood Lane, Bignall End	S-o-T 720287
Nurse M. Llewellyn, Wilbrahams Walk, Audley	Midwife	Audley, Wood Lane, Bignall End	S-o-T 720597
Mrs. D. Robinson, 5, Venice Court, Westlands, Newcastle	Health Visitor	Apedale, Keele, Alsagers Bank, Halmerend, Scot Hay, Miles Green, Leycett, Madeley Heath (part)	Keele Park 332
Miss E. H. Podmore, Highway Lane, Keele	Health Visitor	Audley, Bignall End, Wood Lane	S-o-T 720343
Mrs. E. E. Barker, 12, Old Butt Lane, Talke	Health Visitor	Balterley, Betley, Madeley	Keele Park 332

(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>
The Clinic, School Lane, Ashley	Fortnightly Tuesdays, 2 - 4 p.m.	Doctor J. Tolland

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Doctor in Attendance</i>
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

3. Hospitals.

The District is served by hospitals in Newcastle and Stoke-on-Trent administered by the North Staffordshire Hospital Management Committee.

Section C

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notification of Infectious Diseases

Under the provisions of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, and relevant Regulations, amendments were made to the list of diseases to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health.

The Infectious diseases now to be notified are:—

Acute encephalitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing fever
Cholera	Scarlet fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	Tetanus
Infective Jaundice	Tuberculosis
Leprosy	Typhoid fever
Leptospirosis	Typhus
Malaria	Whooping Cough
Measles	Yellow Fever

Notification of the diseases listed below is no longer required:—

Acute influenzal pneumonia	Erysipelas
Acute primary pneumonia	Membranous croup
Acute rheumatism	puerperal pyrexia

Responsibility for notifying a case or suspected case of food poisoning or infectious disease rests exclusively on the medical practitioner attending the patient unless he believes that another practitioner has already notified the case.

The following table shows the number of cases notified during the last five years.

TABLE 8

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Scarlet Fever	24	2	1	2	3
Whooping Cough	42	—	1	24	15
Measles	291	19	52	162	67
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	30	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—
Food-poisoning	3	11	2	20	2
Tuberculosis					
Pulmonary	3	2	—	1	3
Non-Pulmonary	—	1	—	1	—
Infective Hepatitis	—	2	—	1	—

TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE 9

Incidence and numbers of Deaths during the last Ten Years.

Year	NEW CASES		DEATHS	
	Non-Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Respiratory	Respiratory	Respiratory	Respiratory
1962 ..	2	—	—	1
1963 ..	3	1	1	—
1964 ..	3	—	2	—
1965 ..	4	—	2	—
1966 ..	5	—	—	—
1967 ..	3	—	1	—
1968 ..	2	1	—	—
1969 ..	—	—	1	—
1970 ..	1	1	—	—
1971 ..	3	—	—	—

TABLE 10.

Number of Tuberculosis Cases on Register

31st December, 1971

Total Cases	Pulmonary		Total	Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total
9	8	1	9	—	—	—

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.

The scheme for vaccination and immunisation of children against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Measles and Rubella is carried out by the County Council.

The following details give the number of children immunised during 1971.

TABLE 11.
Vaccination and Immunisation carried out
in Newcastle Rural District during 1971

Smallpox Vaccination	..	..	..	77	
Smallpox Re-vaccination	..	..	..	6	
Triple (Diphtheria, Pertussis & Tetanus combined)				242	Primary Courses
Triple (Diphtheria, Pertussis & Tetanus combined)				66	Booster Injections
Diphtheria & Tetanus combined	..	..	..	24	Primary Courses
Diphtheria & Tetanus combined	..	..	..	136	Booster Injections
Tetanus only	..	..	..	26	Primary Courses
Tetanus only	..	..	..	402	Booster Injections
Poliomyelitis (oral vaccine)	..	..	..	270	Primary Courses
Poliomyelitis (oral vaccine)	..	..	..	566	Booster Doses
Measles Vaccination	..	..	..	82	
German Measles Vaccination (Rubella)				50	

Section D

ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.

Private Building.

109 houses were completed during the year, making a total of 1,736 since the end of the war, and 225 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 12 and 13).

From Table 13 it may be seen that a total of 1,064 dwellings had been erected since the end of the war.

Two dwellings at Victoria Avenue, were under construction at the end of the year.

Table 12 shows the total number of houses built or acquired by the Council under all the Housing Acts :—

TABLE 12

Pre-war	208
War time	6
Post-war	1,069
	<hr/>
	1,283
	<hr/>

There were 227 applicants on the housing list at 31st December, 1971.

**TABLE 13—STATEMENT
Of the total number of POST-WAR HOUSES erected as at 31st December, 1971**

Parish and Site	No. of Houses completed		1/1/71 to		Total	Airey	Types			Traditional	1	No. of Bedrooms			Parish	Totals
	1/4/46 to	31/12/70	31/12/70	1/1/71 to			Aluminium	Swedish Timber	2			3	4			
AUDLEY :																
Halmerend	48	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	48	8	14	26	—	—	—	—
Wereton ..	330	5	—	—	330	50	—	—	275	34	70	223	3	—	—	—
Wood Lane	120	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	120	—	54	66	—	—	—	—
Alsagers Bank	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	30	11	11	8	—	—	—	—
Bignall End	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	4	8	—	—	—	—
Miles Green	—	29	—	—	29	—	—	—	29	16	4	7	2	AUDLEY	569	—
ASHLEY :																
Charnes Road	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Sovereign Lane ..	40	—	—	—	40	24	—	—	16	—	8	32	—	ASHLEY	42	—
BETLEY :																
Church Lane	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
East Lawns	63	—	—	—	63	—	—	—	63	—	43	20	—	BETLEY	65	—
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	—	—	—	—
Furnace Lane	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	15	14	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bevan Place	26	—	—	—	26	—	26	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—
The Moss	228	—	—	—	228	22	—	—	206	6	98	116	8	MADELEY	303	—
Madeley Heath ..	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	30	8	10	12	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—
Loggerheads	41	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	41	—	24	17	—	TYRLEY	49	—
WHITMORE :																
Acton	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	WHITMORE	2	—
TOTALS	1,030	34	1,064	96	12	26	925	97	367	585	15	TOTAL	1,064	2	1,064	1,064

Section E

TABLE 14

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of
the Year 1971 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	27	18	—	—
(iii)	Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	—	—	—	—
	Total	27	18	—	—

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>Referred To H.M. By H.M. Inspec-</i>			<i>Inspec- Inspec- tor</i>		
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>tor</i>	<i>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	1	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	—	—	—	—

PART 8 OF THE ACT.

Outwork.

(Sections 110 and 111).

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No. of out-workers in Aug. list 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 still remains small and generally speaking there was no cause for complaint in connection with the standard of the accommodation and the working conditions.

There is one modern brick and tile factory in the district, four sand and gravel workings and a factory concerned with the manufacture of bakery equipment and fibreglass materials.

Two of the sand and gravel works continued to operate during the year and two were temporarily closed due to reduced demand.”

Section F

Employment conditions during 1971.

In general the situation remained quiet and there was still a need for many to seek employment in the area covered by the City of Stoke-on-Trent.

Less than half the working population of the Newcastle-under-Lyme area are employed in manufacturing industries and the continuing quiet state of construction during the year affected the prospects of men finding work locally. Unemployment in North Staffordshire remained below the West Midlands average and varied from 2.7% in January to 3.7% in December, 1971.

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

Section G

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Water.

The greater part of the District is supplied by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board and a small area is supplied by the Mid and South-East Cheshire Water Board from the pumping station at Bearstone by a bulk supply to the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board. In addition, there are three other supplies, *viz.* estate mains supply at Maer and Whitmore, and the supply from East Shropshire Water Board in Tyrley Parish.

TABLE 15
Summary of Results of Analysis of Water Samples taken in
the Area in 1971.

	<i>Bacteriological</i>		<i>Chemical</i>	
	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>
<i>1. Private Supplies</i>				
(i) Mucklestone Parish	4	—	3	1
(ii) Whitmore Parish	1	—	—	—
	5	—	3	1
<i>2. Private Mains</i>				
(i) Maer Parish	3	—	—	—
(ii) Mucklestone Parish	2	—	1	—
(iii) Whitmore Parish	1	1	1	—
	6	1	2	—
<i>3. Public Supplies</i>				
Ashley Parish	2	—	2	1
Totals	13	1	7	2

In the cases of the unsatisfactory samples, follow up samples proved to be satisfactory after remedial work had been carried out.

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 1971, 230 bacteriological examinations were made, of which 18 were untreated and 212 were of treated water in supply. All bacteriological samples taken were of high bacterial purity, no E.Coli.I. being found, with the exception of one sample from Red Heath Reservoir which had a few E.Coli.I. per 100 ml present. The Reservoir was immediately emptied, cleansed and chlorinated before being put back into service. All sources are chlorinated or chloraminated.

29 samples were chemically analysed and all samples were shown to be of the highest quality.

The water supplied to the whole area is moderately hard and the natural fluoride content of the water is not more than 0.15mg/l.

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 1971 averaged 39 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 Department of Health's requirements that the number of dwelling houses and population supplied from public mains (a) direct to house, and (b) by means of stand-pipes, should be given, it may be seen from the above that the proportion supplied from stand-pipes is negligible.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The six main sewage disposal works in the district continued to function satisfactorily although three of these works are somewhat overloaded and are receiving flows in excess of their design capacities. Schemes are in hand to extend and improve four of the disposal works and a start was made on the extensions to the surface water sewers and alterations to the foul sewers in the Bignall End area in advance of the main scheme.

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 £1.50 per load is made.

For tanks at business premises and farms there is a minimum service charge of £4.50.

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 28 privies were converted to the water-carriage system (5 being connected to sewers and 23 to new septic tanks) and 5 premises which were discharging to private septic tanks, were connected to public sewers.

There are now 249 houses with privy closets.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The collection of household refuse in all parishes continued satisfactorily and the disused mineral railway line at Leycett is being used for the disposal of the bulk of the refuse from the district.

Rodent Control.

Details of the work carried out in connection with the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, are given below (Table 16).

Disinfestation throughout the year by the Council's rodent operative at tip-sites, schools, canteens and other premises continued to show highly satisfactory results. Regular sewer treatments were also carried out.

A free service to domestic premises is now provided by the Council but in the case of business properties and schools, the cost of the work was reclaimed from the owners.

TABLE 16

<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	..	..	7,288	487
2.	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	..	..	171	6
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	..	..	87	5
	(ii) Mice	..	..	77	1
3.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	..	..	81	57
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	..	..	37	25
	(ii) Mice	..	..	2	6

Section H

HOUSING ACTS.

TABLE 17
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	10
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	10
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 houses included above which were previously reported as closed	In or adjoining Clearance Areas	—
	Not in or adjoining Clearance Areas	4

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	4
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	4
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	—
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	4
From houses to be closed	3
From parts of buildings to be closed	—

D. Number of FAMILIES DISPLACED.

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	—
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	2
From houses to be closed	1
From parts of buildings to be closed	—

E. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT.

After informal action by local authority	by owner	56
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	—
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**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 1971.

OVERCROWDING.

The number of known cases of overcrowding and near overcrowding relieved during the year by rehousing in Council Houses was 3.

**IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.
HOUSING ACTS, 1959—1969.**

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 18

					<i>Owner/ Occupiers</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
1.	Number of applications received	..			27	10
	" " " Approved	..			27	10
	" " " Refused	..			—	—
2.	Number of dwellings improved	..			37	8
3.	Amount paid in grants	..	..	..		£10,362.93
4.	Average grant per house	..	..	..		£230.29
5.	Number of amenities provided					
	(a) fixed bath	..	..	..	..	34
	(b) shower	..	..	..	..	—
	(c) wash hand basin	..	..	..	..	33
	(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)			..	..	34
	(e) water closet (1) within dwelling			..	..	44
	(2) accessible from dwelling				..	—
6.	Total amount paid in grants since commencement of Act	..	..	..	..	£59,340.33

Discretionary Grants.

TABLE 19

	<i>Owner/ Occupiers</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
1. Number of applications Received	32	10
2. " " " Approved	30	10
3. " " " Refused ..	2	—
4. Number of dwellings improved ..	22	4
5. Amount paid in grants.. .. .	£13,002.67	
6. Average grant per house	£500.10	
7. Total amount paid in grants since commencement of Act	£123,628.96	

Considerable change was brought into the scheme for improvement grants by the coming into force on 25th August of the Housing Act, 1969.

Provision was made for increased amounts of grant both standard and discretionary, for grants towards repair works associated with improvement; grants to provide dwellings by conversion and special grants for basic improvements to shared houses.

Section H

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Meat.

There is one licensed slaughter house 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 20.

Foodstuffs Condemned.

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

(i) Carcase meat at slaughter house	5lbs.
(ii) Offal at slaughter house	37lbs.
(iii) Cooked meat and meat products	Nil
(iv) Canned Meats	78lbs.
(v) Other canned foods	422lbs.
(vi) Other foods	237lbs.

TABLE 20.

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)	114	—	—	321	193	—
Number inspected	114	—	—	321	193	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i> Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	—	—	30	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis cysticerci	3.5	—	—	9.3	0.5	—
<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	—	—	—	—	0.5	—
<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 21			<i>Provided with Hot and Cold Water under Reg. 16 & 19 Wash Basin Sink</i>	
<i>Trade</i>	<i>No. of Premises</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>Basin</i>	<i>Sink</i>
Bakeries	2	2	2	2
Butchers Shops ..	8	62	8	8
Fish and Chip Shops	3	3	3	3
General Grocers	15	15	10	15
Mixed Business ..	84	84	62	84
Cafes	1	2	1	1
M 6 service area ..	1	25	4	*
Totals	114	193	90	113

* Dishwashers provided in both North and Southbound service areas.

In addition there are 32 public houses in the area and the majority of these have been inspected.

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—93 (one of whom manufactures and the remainder sell pre-packed ice-cream).
- (b) Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale—13.

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 were four complaints received regarding foodstuffs which were reported to the Council, *viz.*

- (i) Foreign matter in a loaf of bread.
- (ii) Sulphur smell from a carton of cut mixed peel.

(iii) Sickness after eating sandwiches of chopped pork.

In the two cases under (i) satisfactory explanations for the occurrences were received from the firms involved and it was decided that legal action should not be taken.

In the cases of (ii) and (iii) satisfactory reports were received from the County Laboratory regarding these foodstuffs.

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

Diseases of Animal Acts.

During the year there were 35 cases of suspected Anthrax reported but none were confirmed. 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 22 below gives details of action taken under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 :—

TABLE 22

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	—	36	15
Retail Shops	—	30	30
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	—	—	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	10	10
Fuel storage depots ..	—	2	2
Totals	—	78	57

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO
REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT 96

In this Schedule—

“ general inspection ” means any inspection of premises to which 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
5	Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
6	Temperature	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
7	Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
8	Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9	Sanitary conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
10	Washing facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
11	Supply of drinking water	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
12	Clothing accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
13	Sitting facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
15	Eating facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
16	Floors, passage & stairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Other matters	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
TOTAL		..	..	..	..	..	..	8

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

There were two accidents reported during the year, *viz* :

- (i) An employee was slightly injured (pain at base of spine and under right armpit) at Keele University when he slipped on a wet floor whilst moving a steel clothes locker to clean behind it.
- (ii) Employee suffered slight bruising at Public House when she slipped on wet concrete in a passage.

Theatres Acts, 1843.

Applications for licences were made in respect of four 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.

53 visits were made with regard to the installation of new petrol tanks and in connection with applications for renewal of existing petrol storage licences.

Animal Boarding Establishment Act.

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

National Assistance Act, 1948.

No action was taken under Section 50, National Assistance Act, 1948.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Twenty-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 no complaint made under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960.



