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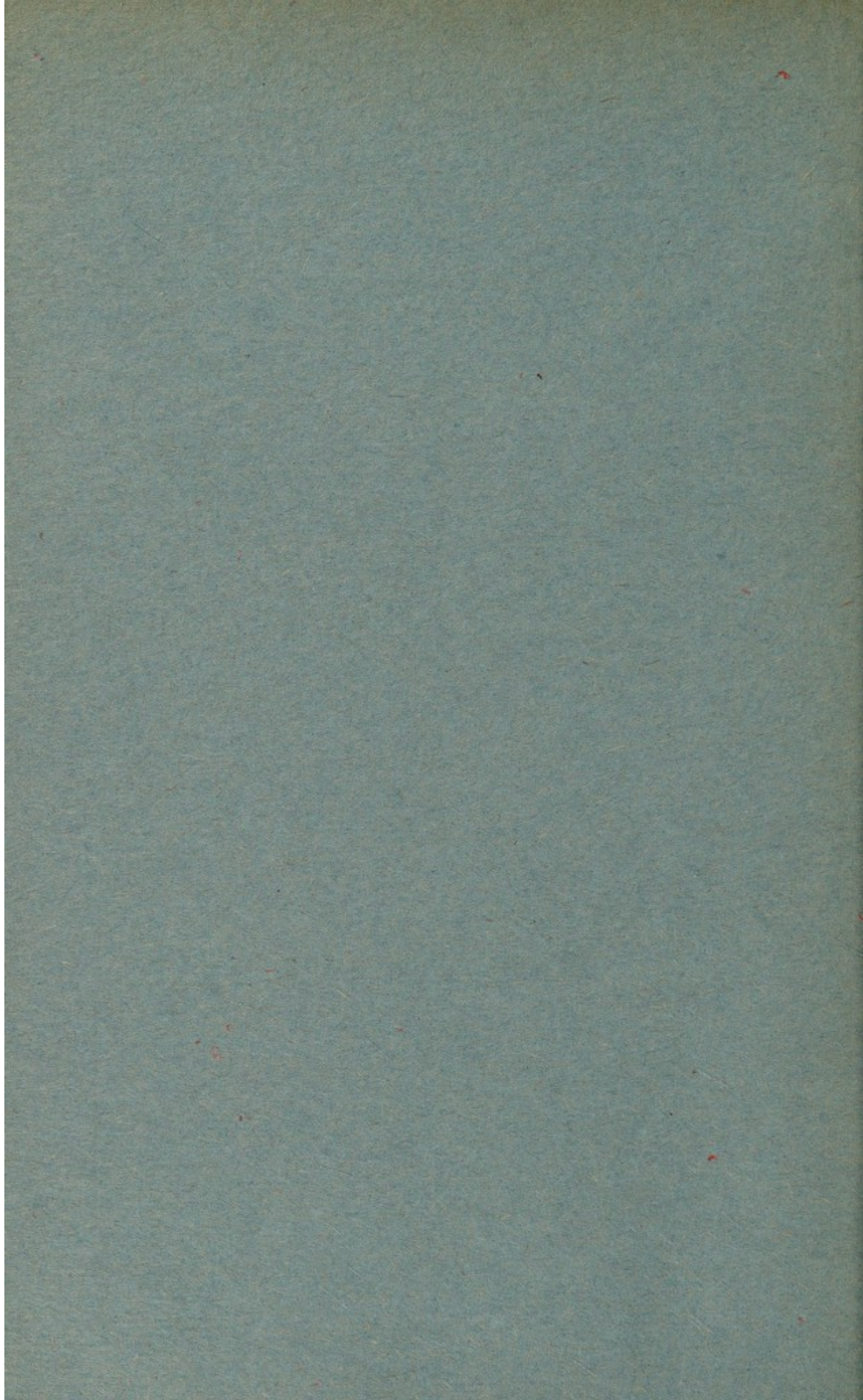
STAFFORD
 RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the
 Medical Officer of Health
 and the
 Chief Public Health Inspector
 FOR THE YEAR 1963

JULY 1964



ANNUAL REPORT

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Newport Road,
Stafford,

Tel. Stafford 52131
July, 1964.

*To the Chairman and Members of
the Stafford Rural District Council*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you the Annual Report for the Year 1963. The Report has been compiled on the general lines indicated by the Ministry of Health (Circular 1/64).

In the Stafford Rural District in 1963 the Live Birth Rate was 19.5 (adjusted—19.5) per 1,000 population and the Death Rate 8.8 (adjusted—10.5), compared with respective figures of 18.2 and 12.2 for England and Wales. There were 382 live births in the Rural District in 1963 (193 M., 189 F.) and the total number of deaths was 172, live births thus exceeding total deaths by 210. Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 7, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 18.3 per 1,000 live births compared with 21.1 for England and Wales (the latter being the lowest annual rate ever recorded for England and Wales).

335 cases of Measles were notified in the Rural District in 1963, compared with 24 in 1962. There was 1 case of Scarlet Fever, 8 cases of Whooping Cough and 1 case of Dysentery, compared with respective figures of 5, Nil and 9 for 1962. No cases of Poliomyelitis were recorded. No cases of Diphtheria were notified. Malignant Neoplasms caused the deaths of 37 persons (19 M., 18 F.) in the district during the year, including 5 deaths (4 M., 1 F.) registered as being due to Carcinoma of the Lung and Bronchus. Deaths from Carcinoma of the Lung and Bronchus in England and Wales rose from 895 to 908 per million population in men and from 146 to 152 per million in women over the 1962 figures (Total deaths from this cause 20,742 males, 3,680 females). Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis in England and Wales in 1963 numbered 2,613 compared with 2,776 in 1962. One death from Tuberculosis occurred in the Stafford R.D. in 1963.

The mid-1963 population of the Stafford Rural District was estimated at 19,580 by the Registrar-General (19,030 in mid-1962). The estimated distribution of this population among the 26 parishes of the Rural District is shewn in the body of the report.

In 1963 the General Register Office published the County Report for Staffordshire on the 1961 Census. The Administrative County had a population of 983,708 (489,165 males, 494,543 females), 736,113 resident in Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts and 247,595 in the ten Rural Districts. The Stafford R.D.

had 17,930 residents (9,337 M., 8593 F.) compared with 18,614 (10,393 M., 8,221 F.) at the 1951 Census. The acreage was 80,250, shewing 0.2 persons per acre. There were 5,416 private households comprising 17,020 persons occupying 26,702 rooms in 5,408 structurally separate dwellings. Of the 9,337 males, 4,336 were single, 4,724 married, 250 widowed, 27 divorced. Of the 8,593 Females, 3,371 were single, 4,514 married, 676 widowed, 32 divorced. In Caravans were housed 164 Households comprising 349 Persons (1.9% of the population). In the administrative County there were 2,657 Households with 6,725 persons (0.7% of the population) in Caravans, 922 households (2,516 Persons or 0.3% of the population in Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts) and 1,735 Households (4,209 Persons or 1.7% of the population in the ten rural Districts), 2,275 Houses in the Stafford Rural District were owner-occupied, 820 rented by virtue of employment, 424 rented with farm or business premises, 846 rented from Local Authority and 972 (104 Furnished) rented from Private Persons or Companies. Of the 5,128 unshared permanent dwellings, 267 (5.2%) lacked a cold water tap, 1,294 (25.2%) a hot water tap, 1,290 (25.2%) a fixed bath and 1,276 (24.9%) a water closet. 1,289 persons of pensionable age were living in 1- and 2- pensionable households (1-Pensionable 645; Both Pensionable 644). 78 males 65 years and over and 252 Females 60 years and over were living alone.

In the body of the report the Chief Public Health Inspector deals comprehensively with the work of the Public Health Inspectorate during 1963.

There are 5,974 dwellings in the Rural District, including 660 farmhouses. 5,007 of these houses derive their water supply from public mains, 23 from private mains, 118 from private boreholes and the remaining 826 houses depend on well water, spring or other source. 3,242 are connected to the sewer, 4,619 have water closets and 1,138 have pail closets or fixed privies. 1,304 are without a fixed bath.

Twenty-two new houses were completed by the Council in 1963, and 141 dwellings were erected by private enterprise. Council dwellings in the area now total 735. During the year much good work was done as regards slum clearance and repair and improvement of dwellings by discretionary and standard grants; details of this work appear in the body of the report. A total of 147 caravans are authorised in the district.

I thank the staff of the Public Health Department for much help in the preparation of this report. Thanks are also expressed to the members of the Council for their help and interest in the work of the Department. During the year the other departments of the Council have given the fullest co-operation. I have to thank Dr. A. V. Campbell, who has acted for me during holiday periods.

A. THOMSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1963

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MISS G. JOULES

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR S. F. PICKSTOCK

Members :

Councillor W. Bourne	Councillor S. W. K. Marshall
„ R. H. Cartmail	„ A. D. Giles
„ R. J. Fairbanks	„ H. Hollinshead
„ A. J. Jones	„ D. H. S. Hitchin
„ J. A. Hazeldine	„ H. J. Moulton
„ F. R. Johnson	„ A. T. Lea
„ G. H. Dodd	

Public Health Officers

Medical Officer of Health :

A. THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.(Edin.)

Chief Public Health Inspector :

G. M. LAWTON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,
Cert. Food Inspector

Additional Public Health Inspector :

F. WEEDON, M.R.S.H.,
Cert. Food Inspector

Clerk :

MISS M. WALKER

General Statistics, Social Conditions and Health Services in the Area

Area (in acres)	80,250
Number of inhabited houses	5,974
Rateable Value	£506,109
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£2,393
Yearly Rate levied in 1963	8/2
Mid-1963 Population (as estimated by the Registrar- General) : Total Population	19,580
Estimated number of Agricultural Workers	1,100
Estimated number of workers in other occupations	5,700

There were no alterations in the boundaries of the Rural Area in 1963.

Industries

Many residents in the Area are normally mainly engaged in Agriculture, Dairy Farming and Allied occupations, but a substantial number of persons resident in the Rural Area are employed in the County Town of Stafford, where the chief industries are Engineering and Boot and Shoe Manufacturing. Estimated numbers are shown above.

Laboratory Facilities, Ambulance Facilities, Nursing in the Home, Treatment Centres and Hospitals

Bacteriological facilities are made available to Medical Practitioners in the Area by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford. The facilities include examination of Throat Swabs, Sputum Tests, Blood Tests, etc. Results of all examinations relevant to Public Health are made available to the appropriate Medical Officer of Health. The Director of the Stafford Laboratory is Dr. Mackay Scollay, whose helpful advice is available to the Medical Officer of Health when occasion demands. Bacteriological examinations of samples of water are undertaken by the Laboratory Service.

Chemical Examinations of samples of water are carried out at the County Chemical Laboratory which is directed by Mr. Houlbrooke, the County Analyst. The results of such analyses are shewn in the body of the Report.

Ambulance Services are provided by the County Council as Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Isolation hospitals for infectious diseases are the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board (Birmingham).

The County Council is the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority for the Stafford R.D. Area. Child Welfare Centres are available at Gnosall, Great Haywood, Hixon and Walton, and the Health Visitors do excellent work in promoting the Welfare of

young children in the district. Your Medical Officer of Health attends the Welfare Centres and Schools in the Area and is thus enabled to assess the health standards of the young life in the district.

There are five General Medical Practitioners resident in the Stafford R.D. and Practitioners from the neighbouring towns of Stafford, Rugeley, Newport, etc., also practise in the Area. The various parishes in the Stafford R.D. are well served by District Nurse-Midwives.

The Staffordshire General Infirmary serves the general hospital needs of the district. The Birmingham Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the provision of Maternity Hospital facilities. There are also several small private Maternity Homes providing for the district.

During the year the Council subscribed to the Central Council for Health Education which represented the Ministry of Health in Health Education matters and use was made of Health Education leaflets, etc., relating to Infectious Diseases, Food Hygiene and so on.

Vital Statistics for the Year 1963

Total Deaths	172
Rate per 1,000 Population	8.8
Live Births :	
Number	382
Rate per 1,000 Population	19.5
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births	5.0
Still Births :	
Number	3
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	7.8
Total Live and Still Births	385
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	7
Infant Mortality Rates :	
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total Live Births	18.3
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	16.5
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	52.6
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total Live Births)	15.7
Early Neo-Natal Mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births)	15.7
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total Live and Still Births)	23.6

Maternal Mortality (including abortion) :

Number of Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

In the Stafford Rural District in 1963 the live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population was 19.5 compared with a rate of 18.2 for England and Wales. Comparability Factor, 1.00 (adjusted Birth Rate 19.5).

Year	Stafford R.D. Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population						
1963	19.5
1962	20.0
1961	18.0
1960	17.6
1959	16.1
1958	14.9
1957	16.0
1956	15.0
1955	15.3
1954	15.6
1953	14.4
1952	14.6

The Still-birth Rate per 1,000 Population was 0.15 in 1963, compared with 0.26, 0.59, 0.27, 0.32, in 1962, 1961, 1960, and 1959 respectively.

During 1963, the Rate of Illegitimate to Legitimate Births was 1 to 19 compared with figures of 1 to 28, 1 to 33, 1 to 24 in 1962, 1961, and 1960, respectively. (E. & W. 1 to 14).

There were 382 (380) Live Births in the Rural Area in 1963, 193 (189) boys and 189 (191) girls. The figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1962. 19 of the Live Births in 1963 were illegitimate, giving an Illegitimacy Rate of 50 per 1,000 Live Births, compared with a rate of 69 for England and Wales.

The area comparability factors for use with crude birth and death rates contain adjustments for boundary changes and make allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. In addition, the death rate area comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area. When local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor, they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

In the following table Comparative figures of Live and Still-Births are shewn for England and Wales :—

Year	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	
	Stafford R.D.	England and Wales	Stafford R.D.	England and Wales
1963	19.5	18.2	0.15	0.32
1962	20.0	18.0	0.26	0.33
1961	18.0	17.4	0.59	0.33
1960	17.6	17.1	0.27	0.34
1959	16.1	16.5	0.32	0.35
1958	14.9	16.4	0.32	0.36
1957	16.0	16.1	0.47	0.37
1956	15.0	15.6	0.41	0.36
1955	15.3	15.0	0.36	0.35
1954	15.6	15.2	0.57	0.36
1953	14.4	15.5	0.20	0.35
1952	14.6	15.3	0.21	0.35

There were 3 Still-Births in the Rural Area (1m., 2f.) in 1963, all being legitimate. This represented a rate of 7.8 per 1,000 Total Live and Still-Births compared with a rate of 17.2 for England and Wales.

Deaths

In 1963 the Death Rate per 1,000 of the population was 8.8 compared with a Rate of 12.2 for England and Wales. Comparability Factor, 1.21. (Stafford R.D. adjusted Death Rate 10.5).

Year	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	
	Stafford R.D.	England & Wales
1963	8.8	12.2
1962	9.4	11.9
1961	8.7	12.0
1960	7.2	11.5
1959	7.5	11.6
1958	7.9	11.7
1957	7.7	11.5
1956	8.9	11.7
1955	8.4	11.7
1954	7.8	11.3
1953	6.9	11.4
1952	8.7	11.3

In the Stafford Rural District in 1963, total deaths numbered 172—91 males and 81 females. The excess of live births over total deaths was 210, compared with 201, 173, 195, 162, 134, in 1962, 1961, 1960, 1959, and 1958, respectively.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age numbered 7, 6 legitimate giving a Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births of 18.3, compared with 21.1 for England and Wales. The figure for England and Wales was the lowest annual rate ever recorded.

At the turn of the century in England and Wales the Infant Mortality Rate was about 150 per 1,000 live births.

Infant Mortality Rate

Year	Death Rate of Children under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births	
	Stafford R.D.	England & Wales
1963	18.3	21.1
1962	26.3	21.6
1961	29.6	21.6
1960	27.3	21.9
1959	16.4	22.2
1958	14.1	22.6
1957	32.3	23.1
1956	41.4	23.7
1955	13.4	24.9
1954	23.0	25.4
1953	42	26.8
1952	21	27.6

In England and Wales in 1963 live births registered during the year numbered 856,232, which was 15,632 more than in 1962. There were 18,043 deaths of children under one year of age in 1963, representing a rate of 21.1 per 1,000 live births. This was the lowest annual rate ever recorded in England and Wales. In 1938 the rate was 52.8.

The total number of deaths in 1963 was 572,881, representing a rate of 12.2 per thousand population, compared with rates of 11.9 in 1962 and 11.9 in 1961. Stillbirths in 1963 numbered 15,000, a rate of 17.2 per thousand total live and still births. In the five years 1889—1893 in England and Wales the Live Birth Rate was 30.8 per 1,000 of the population and the Death Rate was 19.7.

STAFFORD R.D.—AGES AT DEATH, 1963												
Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 Year	Age in Years								
				1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over
Male	91	5	1	1	—	1	—	2	5	23	21	32
Female	81	1	—	1	1	—	2	3	2	5	21	45
Totals	172	6	1	2	1	1	2	5	7	28	42	77

Population, England and Wales, as at 30th June, 1963, by sex and age
(Figures in thousands)

	All Ages	0—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 & over
Male	22,931	2,001	3,474	3,045	3,035	3,215	3,043	2,612	1,462	684
Female	24,193	1,898	3,297	3,285	2,888	3,200	3,163	2,960	2,163	1,339
Totals in%.....	100	8.3	14.3	14.2	12.5	13.6	13.2	12.0	7.6	4.3

The proportion of children and elderly people in the population has become significantly modified since 1901. In that year children under 15 amounted to 32% of the total and persons of 65 years and over to 5%. In 1963 the proportions were respectively 22.6% and 11.9%.

On the basis of the figures for England and Wales the sex and age constitution of the mid-1963 population of the Stafford Rural District is shewn below.

Stafford Rural District : Population, 19,580.

	All Ages	0—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 & over
Male	9,535	790	1,364	1,354	1,192	1,297	1,259	1,144	725	410
% Total Pop'n	48.7	4.0	7.0	7.0	6.1	6.6	6.4	5.8	3.7	2.1
Female	10,045	835	1,436	1,426	1,255	1,366	1,326	1,206	763	432
% Total Pop'n	51.3	4.3	7.3	7.2	6.4	7.0	6.8	6.2	3.9	2.2
Totals	19,580	1,625	2,800	2,780	2,447	2,663	2,585	2,350	1,488	842
	100%	8.3	14.3	14.2	12.5	13.6	13.2	12.0	7.6	4.3

On the basis of the death-rates for the year 1962, the expectation of life of a boy at birth is given as 68 years and that of a girl as 74 years. This compares with 67 and 72 in 1953, 48.53 and 52.38 in 1901—1910, and with 40 years and 42 years in 1841.

This does not imply that on the average people are living longer. The expectation of life at one year of age has remained practically stationary at 69 years for men and 74 years for women since 1954. More persons are reaching three score years and ten but the proportion living much longer has not increased. In 1841 the increase in expectation of life after the first year was 7 years. In 1961 this had been reduced to one year, the difference being due entirely to the great reduction of infant mortality occurring in the interval.

By the end of the present century it is estimated that the population of England and Wales will have increased by 18 millions and the number of births will have risen to over one million per year.

Stafford R.D. Deaths, 1963 : Causes

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Totals
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	—	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	1	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasms : all sites	19	18	37
Diabetes	2	—	2
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	7	14	21
Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System	33	32	65
Influenza	—	1	1
Pneumonia	2	1	3
Bronchitis	8	1	9
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	2	4
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—
Nephritis	—	1	1
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	1	—	1
Maternal Causes	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation	1	—	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	—	2
All other Accidents	2	2	4
Suicide	—	—	—
Homicide	—	—	—
All Other Causes	9	8	17
TOTALS	91	81	172

Cancer Mortality

Malignant neoplasms caused 37 deaths in the rural area in 1963 (19 males, 18 females). This represented 21.5 per cent of the total deaths

Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus

In the Stafford Rural District in 1963, there were five deaths registered as being due to Carcinoma of the Lung or Bronchus—4 M., 1 F. This represented 13.5 per cent of the total cancer deaths, and 2.9% of the total deaths.

Provisional figures for 1963 for England and Wales relating to deaths from Carcinoma of the Lung and Bronchus shew an increase from 895 to 908 per million population in men and from 146 to 152 for women, over the 1962 figures. 24,422 (20,742 M., 3,680 F.) persons died from this cause in 1963.

In the year 1900 the male death rate from Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus was 10 per million, female 7 per million. In 1940 these rates were 187 and 49, and in 1958, 783 and 119.

Of the 102,380 deaths from all forms of Cancer in 1963 the proportion attributed to Cancer of the Lung was 23.9%. In 1962 and 1961 it was 22.8% and 22.2% respectively.

Cancer (all forms) accounted for 17.9% of the total death and Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus accounted for 4.3% of the total deaths in England and Wales in 1963. In the Stafford R.D. in 1963 Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus accounted for 2.9% of the total deaths, and Cancer all forms for 21.5%.

Male deaths from Cancer in England and Wales in 1963 totalled 55,180, of which 20,742, or over 37 per cent, were certified as due to Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus. For women, out of 47,200 deaths from Cancer only 3,680 or 7.8 per cent, were due to this cause.

Names of Parishes in Stafford Rural District shewing number of houses (including farm houses), approximate population figures and Incidence of Infectious Diseases in each parish in 1963

Name of Parish	Approximate Population	Number of Houses	Infectious Diseases Notified 1963										
			Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles (excluding Rubella)	Whooping Cough	Primary Pneumonia	Dysentery	Enteric or Typhoid	Para-typhoid	Erysipelas	Poliomyelitis	Respiratory Tuberculosis
Adbaston	623	201	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berkswich	1,965	634	—	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bradley	325	105	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brocton	921	297	—	—	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castle Church	763	246	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church Eaton	794	256	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colwich	2,081	623	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Creswell	679	219	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ellenhall	158	51	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forton	412	133	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fradswell	164	53	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gayton	152	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gnosall	2,595	837	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haughton	549	177	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Offley	670	216	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hopton and Coton	1,893	349	—	—	19	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ingestre	146	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marston	233	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norbury	291	94	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ranton	220	71	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt and Enson	468	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seighford	1,705	550	—	—	29	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stowe	1,113	359	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tixall	174	56	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weston	325	105	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitgreave	161	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	19,580	5,974	1	—	335	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	2

No cases of Diphtheria or Poliomyelitis occurred in the Stafford R.D. in 1963.

Infectious Diseases

The Incidence of Infectious Diseases in 1963 compared with that of previous years is shewn below in tabular form :—

Disease	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Scarlet Fever	1	5	4	5	16	23	8	28	6	19	38
Whooping Cough	8	—	27	16	2	3	103	16	6	23	74
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	2
Measles (excluding Rubella)	335	24	204	97	110	53	348	10	468	8	326
Primary Pneumonia	2	—	3	2	1	8	3	6	3	4	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	9	1	21	1	2	6	14	10	1	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—

1963 was one of the “Biennial Measles’ Years.” The disease recently has been a relatively mild one, but has the “nuisance value” of interfering with the children’s school work.

Statistics—Stafford Rural District

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
Population ...	19,580	19,030	18,750	18,800	18,850	19,040	19,350	19,340	19,510	19,460	19,790	19,430	19,700	18,440	15,310	15,170	15,160	14,940	14,690
No. of Inhabited Houses ...	5,974	5,771	5,650	5,383	5,303	5,025	4,940	4,914	4,836	4,742	4,650	4,446	4,361	4,308	4,180	4,089	4,047	3,999	3,975
Number of Live Births ...	382	380	337	330	304	284	310	290	299	304	284	283	300	281	318	273	284	279	268
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population ...	19.5	20.0	18.0	17.6	16.1	14.9	16.0	15.0	15.3	15.6	14.4	14.6	15.2	15.2	20.8	18.0	18.7	18.7	18.2
Live Birth Rate England and Wales ...	18.2	18.0	17.4	17.1	16.5	16.4	16.1	15.6	15.0	15.2	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.8	16.7	17.9	20.5	19.1	16.1
Number of Deaths	172	179	164	135	142	150	149	173	163	152	137	170	184	175	154	138	155	139	160
Death Rate per 1,000 population	8.8	9.4	8.7	7.2	7.5	7.9	7.7	8.9	8.4	7.8	6.9	8.7	9.3	9.5	10.1	9.1	10.2	9.3	10.9
Death Rate—England & Wales	12.2	11.9	12.0	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.3	12.5	11.6	11.7	10.8	12.0	11.5	11.4
Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	18.3	26.3	29.6	27.3	16.4	14.1	32.3	41.4	13.4	23.0	42.0	21.0	50.0	39.0	25.0	29.0	32.0	61.0	22.4
Infant Mortality Rate E & W ...	20.9	21.4	21.6	21.9	22.2	22.6	23.1	23.7	24.9	25.4	26.8	27.6	29.6	29.8	32.0	34.0	41.0	43.0	46.0
No. of Notified Cases of :—																			
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Scarlet Fever ...	1	5	4	5	16	23	8	28	6	19	38	59	27	32	34	55	35	26	27
Measles ...	335	24	204	97	110	53	348	10	468	8	326	47	126	314	43	115	125	1	164
Whooping Cough	8	—	27	16	2	3	103	16	6	23	74	46	201	5	36	53	16	37	35

Age—Incidence of Infectious Diseases, 1963

AGE-GROUPS	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Measles (excluding Rubella)		Whooping Cough		Primary Pneumonia		Dysentery		Enteric or Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fever		Erysipelas		Polio-myelitis		Respiratory Tuberculosis	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—2 years	—	1	—	—	30	34	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4 years	—	—	—	—	48	37	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9 years	—	—	—	—	89	73	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 years	—	—	—	—	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 years	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
65 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	—	1	—	—	182	153	4	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

Infectious Diseases Notifications, 1963, showing Months of Occurrence
(1962 Figures in Brackets)

MONTH	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Measles (exclud- ing Rubella)	Whoop- ing Cough	Pneum'ia (Acute Primary)	Dysen- tery	Food Poison- ing	Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Para- Typhoid Fever	Ery- sipelas	Poliomyelitis Para- lytic	Poliomyelitis Non- Paralytic
January	(1)	— (—)	7 (—)	— (—)	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
February	(1)	— (—)	14 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
March	— (—)	— (—)	10 (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
April	— (1)	— (—)	36 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
May	— (—)	— (—)	83 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
June	— (—)	— (—)	117 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
July	— (—)	— (—)	41 (—)	4 (—)	— (—)	— (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
August	— (—)	— (—)	16 (5)	3 (—)	— (—)	— (1)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
September	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
October	1 (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
November	— (—)	— (—)	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
December	— (—)	— (—)	9 (17)	— (—)	— (—)	— (4)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
TOTALS	1 (5)	— (—)	335(24)	8 (—)	2 (—)	1 (9)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

Diphtheria Immunisation

During 1963 facilities were available for the Diphtheria Immunisation of children at schools, welfare centres and by private practitioners. No cases of Diphtheria occurred in the Stafford Rural District in 1963, and during the year 115 children received protection by primary immunisation, while 34 were given reinforcing injections. In the period 1916-25 the annual average of Diphtheria notifications in England and Wales was 51,573 with an average of 4,214 deaths per year.

The Staffordshire County Council has now introduced the Triple Antigen, giving protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus, and thus reducing the number of injections to which children are subjected. 118 children were immunised against Tetanus in 1963.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

1963 figures for primary vaccination in the rural area were as follows :—

	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 & over	Totals
Vaccinations	47 (82)	12 (164)	8 (129)	24 (352)	91 (727)
Re-Vaccinations	— (—)	5 (20)	6 (128)	45 (496)	56 (644)
	(1962 figures in brackets)				

The occurrence of cases of Smallpox towards the end of the year in England and Wales once more stressed the importance of protection by vaccination. The increase in the number of vaccinations in 1962 was a result of these cases. It is recommended that primary vaccination should be done after a child has reached its first birthday.

VACCINATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

During 1963 122 children in Stafford R.D. were vaccinated against Whooping Cough.

In addition 15 reinforcing injections were given.

In the Stafford Rural District in 1963 no deaths from Whooping Cough were recorded.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following extract from the Register was taken at the end of December, 1963 (1962 figures in brackets).

1963	Cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis			Cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis			Total of Respiratory and Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
End of December, 1963	18 (18)	12 (11)	30 (29)	3 (3)	3 (3)	6 (6)	36 (35)

One (male) death from Tuberculosis occurred in the Rural Area in 1963. Two cases (2 M., 0 F.) of Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified during the year. The table is adjusted re "cured" cases, inward and outward transfers, etc.

The total number of deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis in England and Wales in 1963 was 2,613, compared with 2,774 in 1962. Since 1948 the death rate from this cause has fallen by nearly 80 per cent. In the 1850's in England and Wales over 50,000 persons died each year from Respiratory Tuberculosis.

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases of Poliomyelitis were notified in the Stafford R.D. in 1963, and facilities for protection by vaccination were available during the year. 29 persons received two injections during 1963, while 28 persons completed a course of 3 injections. 431 persons had their 3rd dose of Sabin Oral Vaccine and 681 had a fourth dose of the oral vaccine.

National Assistance Acts, 1948-1951

During the year an elderly man, aged 85, ill, confined to bed, and not in receipt of adequate care and attention was removed to Fernleigh Hospital, Stafford, under the provisions of the above Acts.

VACCINATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

During 1963 122 children in Stafford R.D. were vaccinated against Whooping Cough.

In addition 15 reinforcing injections were given.

In the Stafford Rural District in 1963 no cases of Whooping Cough were recorded.

T.B. I.I.I. TUBERCULOSIS

The following extract from the Report was taken in the City of Exeter, 1963 (1962 figures in brackets):

Year	Cases of Tuberculosis	Cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Total
1963	1	2	3
1962	(11)	(5)	(16)

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Newport Road,
Stafford,
July, 1964.

*To the Chairman and Members of
the Stafford Rural District Council.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure to present my report to you on public health department work during the year 1963. It is also pleasing to report continued progress and achievement in the numerous and varied aspects of our work.

It should be emphasised that such progress and achievements have been maintained over many years with the very minimum of inspectorial staff. In addition to the usual day-to-day public health work, the department also carries out the duties of supervision of the refuse collection and disposal service embracing the whole of this vast district; dealing in its entirety with the improvement grants scheme which work is most extensive in rural districts such as this; annual licensing and supervision of petroleum spirit storage premises; and other additional duties.

At the same time new and additional duties have recently been and are being given to public health department staffs by new legislation, including the more exacting Meat Inspection Regulations of 1963 and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and it is sincerely hoped that the recent efforts to obtain a second assistant public health inspector will at an early date be successful.

It will be seen in later pages that the work done by the two public health inspectors in the fields of slum clearance and improvement grants is particularly extensive and the work has wrought an appreciable change for the better in the housing conditions of the area in the last decade.

Having so progressed with the slum clearance programme, the Council is now in a position to undertake a Parish-by-Parish inspection of properties and programme requiring repairs and improvements to prevent properties falling into the slum clearance group in the future provided staff shortage can be overcome. The properties remaining unfit are of the repairable type and number approximately 1,000. Here-by taking advantage now of the effort of recent years of slum clearance work—is a wonderful opportunity of virtually clearing the whole district of unfit housing.

The refuse collection service continued to run comparatively smoothly and the much needed fourth vehicle, due for delivery at the time of "going to print" will give a more frequent service to those parts of the rural area hitherto serviced fortnightly.

I must again pay tribute to the industry and willingness of my staff and express my thanks to them, to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and to colleagues of other departments for their support and co-operation.

G. M. LAWTON,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(with comparisons taken from 1950 Annual Report)

	1963	1950*
<i>Total Number of Dwellings in Rural District</i>	5,974	
No. of Farmhouses	660	
No. of Dwellings other than Farmhouses	5,314	3,616
 <i>State of Fitness of Dwellings other than Farmhouses :</i>		
Houses satisfactory in all respects or with minor defects	4,186	1,885
Houses requiring reconditioning or repair of major character	1,000	1,255
Houses unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable cost	†128	476
	5,314	3,616
 <i>Sanitary Services :</i>		
Water Supply :		
Houses on Public Mains	5,007	1,975
Houses on Private Mains	23	295
Houses on Private Borehole	118	49
Houses on Well Water, Spring or other Supply	826	1,297
	5,974	3,616
 Sewerage and Drainage :		
No. of Houses :		
(a) Connected to Sewer	3,242	996
(b) Connected to Septic Tank or Ditch	2,702	2,455
Without Drainage	30	165
	5,974	3,616
 <i>Closet Accommodation, etc. :</i>		
Houses with :		
Water Closet	4,619	1,580
Pail Closet or Fixed Privy	1,138	1,904
Waste Water Closet	15	28
Elsan Closet	202	104
	5,974	3,616
Houses without Bath	1,304	1,896

*Figures in this column exclude farmhouses as such figures had not at that time been obtained.

†95 of these are already subject to either Demolition or Closing Orders, or formal undertakings to repair and the remainder have all been represented under the Housing Acts but are deferred till 1965 for various reasons.

**PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORATE—
SUMMARY OF VISITS**

Inspection of Dwelling Houses	1,170
These Inspections were for the following purposes :—	
(a) Slum Clearance	411
(b) Inspection of Houses for repairs and for Improvement Grants	514
(c) Inspections of Living Vans and Sheds	173
(d) Overcrowding and Housing Applications	64
(e) Verminous and Dirty Dwellings	5
(f) Rent Acts—Certificates of Disrepair	3
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 1,170
Inspection of Premises for and re Nuisances	115
Drainage Inspections	270
Visits re Food Supply :	
Meat	295
Ice-Cream	14
Other Foods	5
Cafes	6
Dairies	34
Infectious Diseases	205
Visits re Water Supply	35
Refuse Tips—Supervision	163
Refuse and Salvage Collection	223
Factories (including Bakehouses) and Outworkers	12
Slaughter Houses (other than Meat Inspection)	28
Knackers' Yards	11
Petroleum Stores	39
Rat Infestations (by rodent operative)	509
Other Infestations	5
Keeping of Animals	—
Shops Act	57
Accumulation of Refuse	9
Smoke Nuisances	11
Miscellaneous Visits	35
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 3,251

PARISH STATISTICS AND SERVICES

Parish	Approx. population in Parish	No. of houses in Parish	Amenity	Public Health Services to Parish or major part of Parish				Dwellings on Mains Water
Adbaston	623	201	R	W	El		RC	145
Berkswich	1,965	634	SR	W	S	El	G RC	623
Bradley	325	105	R	W		El	RC	68
Brocton	921	297	SR	W	S	El	G RC	276
Castle Church	763	246	SR	W	S	El	G RC	208
Church Eaton	794	256	R	W	S	El	RC	197
Colwich	2,081	623	SR	W	S	El	RC	565
Creswell	679	219	SR	W	S	El	G RC	215
Ellenhall	158	51	R	W		El	RC	30
Forton	412	133	R	W		El	G RC	104
Fradswell	164	53	R	W		El	RC	32
Gayton	152	49	R	W		El	RC	29
Gnosall	2,595	837	R	W	S	El	RC	795
Haughton	549	177	R	W		El	RC	116
High Offley	670	216	R	W		El	RC	190
Hopton & Coton	1,893*	349	SR	W		El	G RC	255
Ingestre	146	47	R	W		El	RC	47
Marston	233	43	R	W		El	RC	42
Norbury	291	94	R	W	S	El	RC	81
Ranton	220	71	R	W		El	RC	51
Salt & Enson	468	151	R	W		El	RC	52
Seighford	1,705	550	R	W	S	El	RC	506
Stowe	1,113	359	R	W	S	El	RC	230
Tixall	174	56	R	W		El	G RC	53
Weston	325	105	R	W	S	El	RC	68
Whitgreave	161	52	R	W		El	RC	52
TOTALS	19,580	5,974						5,030

*Includes H.M. Forces.

REFERENCES

R	Rural	S	Public Sewerage
SR	Semi-Rural	El	Electricity
W	Water Supply from either the Hollies or Milford Boreholes	G	Gas
		RC	Refuse Collection

NOTICES SERVED DURING YEAR :

	<i>No. Served</i>	<i>No. complied with</i>
Informal Notices and Letters as to general matters	95	60
Statutory Notices served under Housing Act, 1957 (Sec. 9)	Nil	—
Statutory Notices served under Public Health Act, 1936	1	1

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR :

Total number received	92	
As to Repairs to Dwellings	18	
Others		74

WATER SUPPLY

The Stafford Corporation Water Undertaking became responsible for the water supply throughout the rural district as from 1st October, 1960.

The public mains supplies are solely from boreholes at Gnosall (The Hollies), and wells and boreholes at Milford. Both these supplies were satisfactory in quality and quantity and are chlorinated.

Samples for Bacteriological and Chemical Analyses are taken at regular intervals throughout the area of supply.

Messrs. Cadbury Bros. borehole supply at Knighton is the only private mains supply in the area. This serves 23 dwellings and was found satisfactory by chemical and bacteriological examination during the year.

The supplies to those dwellings dependent on individual wells and springs, are frequently unsatisfactory in both quality and quantity, but these are now comparatively few in number.

Samples of drinking water supply taken during the year, together with results, are as follows :—

	Number of Samples taken for Bacteriological Exam. and/or Chemical Analysis	RESULTS		
		Fit	Unfit	Borderline
Wells (Private)	7	1	6	—
Springs (Private)	—	—	—	—
Boreholes (Private)	—	—	—	—
Main Supplies :				
(a) Public	3	3	—	—
(b) Private	1	1	—	—
	11	5	6	—

Examples of examination of the public mains supplies are given in the table on page 26. The number of dwellings supplied from mains at December, 1963, are shown on page 23.

**SAMPLES TAKEN FROM THE PUBLIC MAINS
SUPPLIES IN THE AREA**

	Public Supplies	
	<i>Hollies Bore Gnosall</i> (Taken from 17 Marsh Meadow Adbaston Sample No. 63/10	<i>Milford Pumping Station</i> (Taken from 19, The Croft, Hixon) Sample No. 63/11
Date and Hour of Collection	16.12.63—12-15 p.m.	16.12.63—1-50 p.m.
<i>Bacteriological Examination</i> Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days 37°C.	Nil	Nil
<i>Chemical Analysis</i> pH Value	7.1 Parts per million	7.2 Parts per million
Total Solid Matter Dried at 212°F	570.0	548.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid	0.044	0.016
Nitric Nitrogen	1.0	4.0
Nitrous Nitrogen	—	0.002
Chlorine present as Chloride	21.0	139.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F	0.40	0.16
Appearance	Clear or Colourless	Clear and Colourless
Carbonate Hardness	362.0 as CaCO ₃	252.0 as CaCO ₃
Temporary Hardness	253.0 „ „	167.0 „ „
Metallic Contamination	Zinc, lead, copper—nil iron 0.25	Nil

SEWERAGE

During the year the Beaconside and Forton Sewerage Schemes were commenced and the Weston and Derrington schemes were completed.

Most of the houses in the rural area are now connected to public sewers.

The number of dwellings sewered and the number of W.C.'s etc., in the area are shown on page 21.

REFUSE AND SALVAGE COLLECTION

The collection of house refuse was carried out by direct labour from all the villages and built-up areas of the Council's district.

Four modern type low-loading refuse collection vehicles were employed on this work :—

- One 6-man cab Shelvoke & Drewry diesel of 25 cu. yd. body (purchased 1962) ;
- One 6-man cab Shelvoke & Drewry diesel of 25 cu. yd. body (purchased 1960) ;
- One 6-man cab Shelvoke & Drewry diesel of 25 cu. yd. body (purchased 1958) ;
- One 6-man cab "Thames" Fordson diesel of 10 cu. yd. body purchased 1954). This vehicle is kept as a "stand-by" and used as necessary in emergency.

About 5,900 premises received the service, approximately half of these being serviced fortnightly and the remainder at one week to one and a half week intervals.

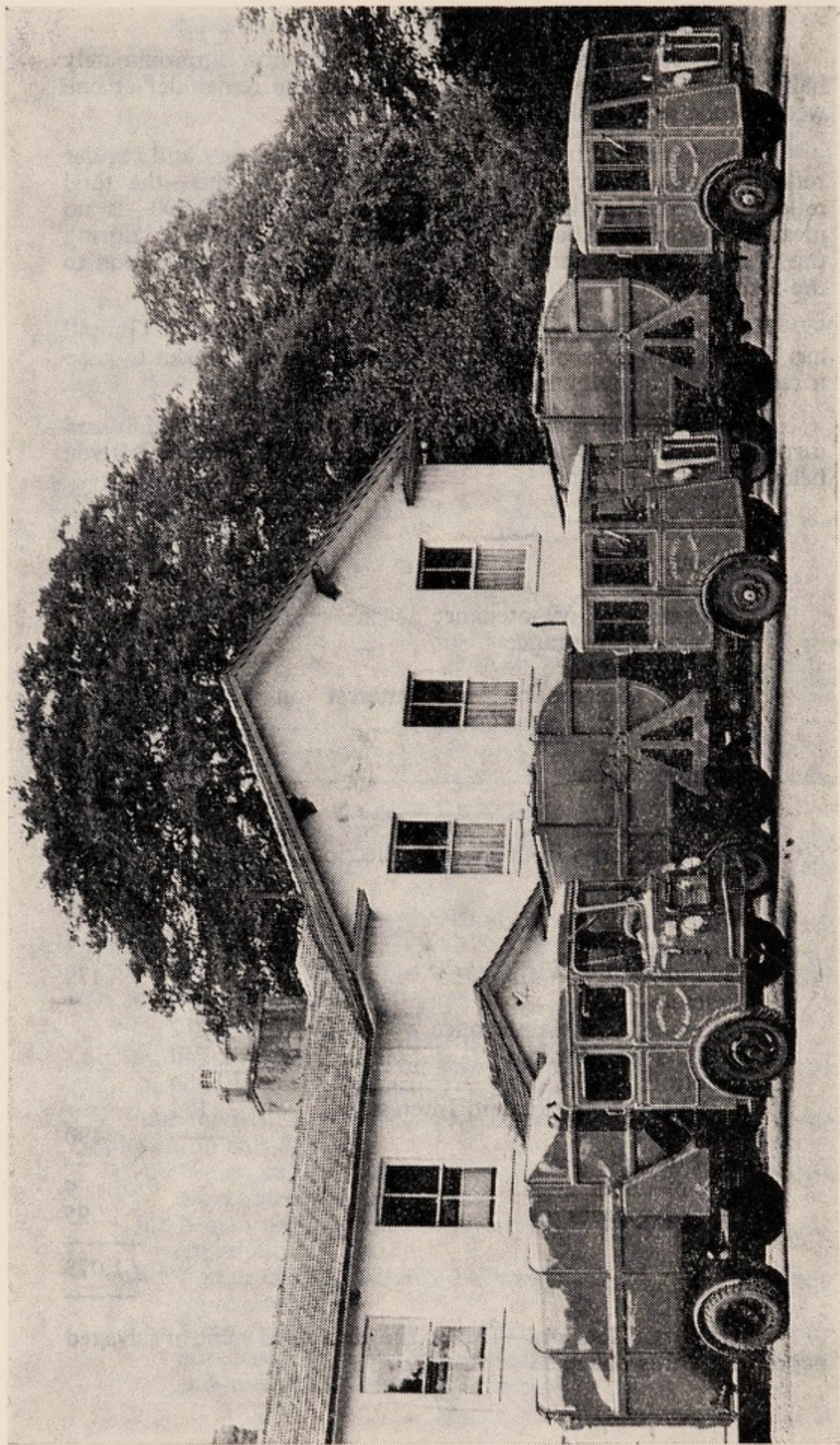
It is contended that the provision of a satisfactory and regular refuse collection service to a district so vast as this—the total mileage covered in the year being approximately 33,000—is no mean achievement. About 4,000 tons of refuse were collected during the year. Thirteen men were engaged in this work in addition to the foreman.

With the aid of a mechanical shovel, the refuse tip at Gnosall has been kept in good order and steps were regularly taken to keep it rat-free by poisoning methods during the year.

Costs.—A statement as to the cost of refuse collection and disposal during the financial year ended 31st March, 1964, is given below :—

<i>Refuse Collection—</i>	£	£
Labour		8,300
Vehicles—		
Repairs and Maintenance	1,137	
Tax and Insurance	434	
Petrol and Oil	765	
Debt Redemption and Interest on three vehicles	1,739	
	—	4,065
Equipment, etc.		101
		12,466
<i>Less Recoveries from special collections</i>		206
		£12,260
<i>Refuse Disposal—</i>		
Labour		479
Tractors—		
Repairs and Maintenance	212	
Tax and Insurance	40	
Petrol and Oil	84	
Debt Redemption and Interest	154	
	—	490
Rent of Tip		—
Hire of Lorry		9
Other Expenses		95
		1,073
		£1,073

Salvage Collection.—Due to the decreased value of salvaged paper, none was collected separately.



Modern 25 cub. yard (compressed to 18 cub. yard) Shelvoke & Drewry vehicles now used by council—photographed in forecourt of council offices.

HOUSING—GENERAL

New Houses erected or provided during 1963 :—

(a)	by Local Authority	22
(b)	by Private Enterprise	141

Council Dwellings existing in 1963, totalled 735.

HOUSING—REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT

Much time was devoted by the Public Health Inspectors to existing housing conditions. A number of families living in insanitary conditions were re-housed to better accommodation and a number of dwellings were repaired and improved by the efforts of the department.

Extensive and detailed records of all pre-war dwellings in the district are kept in the department.

Improvement Grants

The owners of many unfit dwellings in the district have been encouraged by Improvement Grants to improve and completely repair their dwellings.

The table following shows the number and types of dwellings benefitting from the Council's improvement grants at 31st March, 1964 :—

	<i>No. of Grants approved</i>	<i>Total Value of Grants</i>
Discretionary Grants :		
Farm houses let	23	£112,486
Farm Cottages let	159	
Other dwellings let	73	
Owner-occupiers	150	
Standard Grants :		
Farm houses let	4	£11,417 approx.
Farm cottages let	17	
Other dwellings let	23	
Owner-occupiers	54	
Totals	503	£123,903

The further table shows the full monetary value of this work to the rural district :—

Total Expenditure by all parties on 503 dwellings :		
	Improvements	£287,023
	Repairs—Approx.	£51,500
<i>Stafford R.D.C. Share</i>	<i>Ministry Share</i>	<i>Owners' Share</i>
£30,976	£92,928	£163,120 improvements £51,500 Repairs

Certificates of Disrepair—Rent Act, 1957

During 1963 there were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

In the period since the 6th July, 1957 (i.e. the period of operation of the Rent Act, 1957) only thirteen applications have been made for Certificates of Disrepair. In five of these cases was it ultimately necessary to serve Certificates.

HOUSING—SLUM CLEARANCE

When the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1954 requested Local Authorities to go ahead with slum clearance, this Authority reported that there existed in this area 474 unfit houses suitable for slum clearance action and undertook, in the form required by the Ministry of all Local Authorities to remove all these in the five year programme 1955—1960. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government summary on slum clearance (CMD 9593) of 1955 showed only 17 Rural Authorities in England and Wales as having a larger programme than that of Stafford Rural District Council. Without the appointment of additional staff the programme progressed a little slower than was anticipated but nevertheless consistently. 33 cases have been deferred “till 1965 or earlier” for humane and other very sound reasons.

	<i>Position at 31st Dec., 1963</i>	<i>Position to date—30th June, 1964</i>
Demolished	136	156
Closed	64	66
Reconditioned following		
(a) Formal Slum Clearance Action	43	60
(b) Informal Slum Clearance Action	24	25
Other Demolition Orders operative but awaiting Re-housing and/or demolition	115	97
Other Closing Orders operative but awaiting Re-housing	22	21
Undertaking to Recondition following formal Slum Clearance Action but work not yet executed	46	29
Total Dealt with	450	454

1963 Activity :

A list of the 437 dwellings previously dealt with were contained in previous Annual Reports, and a list and particulars of the 13 dwellings dealt with during 1963 follows :—

<i>Ref. No.</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
438	Cottage, High St., Hixon (Dean)	Closing Order
439	Cottage, High St., Hixon (Briscoe)	Closing Order
440	Rock Cottage, Fernhill	Demolition Order
441	Manor House Flat, Gnosall	Closing Order
442	1, Almshouses, Colwich	Undertaking to Close
443	2, Almshouses, Colwich	Undertaking to Close
444	3, Almshouses, Colwich	Undertaking to Close
445	4, Almshouses, Colwich	Undertaking to Close
446	5, Almshouses, Colwich	Undertaking to Close
447	6, Almshouses, Colwich	Undertaking to Close
448	7, Almshouses, Colwich	Undertaking to Close
449	8, Almshouses, Colwich	Undertaking to Close
450	9, Almshouses, Colwich	Undertaking to Close

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

The following shows the number and type of factories in the area :—

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections during 1963
(i) Non-Mechanical	Nil	Nil
(ii) Mechanical Factories	30	12
TOTAL	30	12

Only five of the factories are of any size.

No outworkers were employed in the district of the Council during the year.

PETROLEUM ACTS

Eighty-three licences were issued during the year for the bulk storage of 108,764 gallons of motor spirit. 58 of the licensed premises had hand-pumps fitted to storage tanks and 26 had electric pumps and 1 stored in cans. In addition one licence was issued for the storage of 300 gallons of motor spirit in Bowser Tank Trailer, 10 gallons of petroleum mixture in metal drums and 12,000 gallons AVTAG Aviation Fuel in two underground tanks.

During the year 39 visits were made to licensed premises and informal notices were sent to licensees whose premises did not comply with the conditions of licence.

RODENT CONTROL

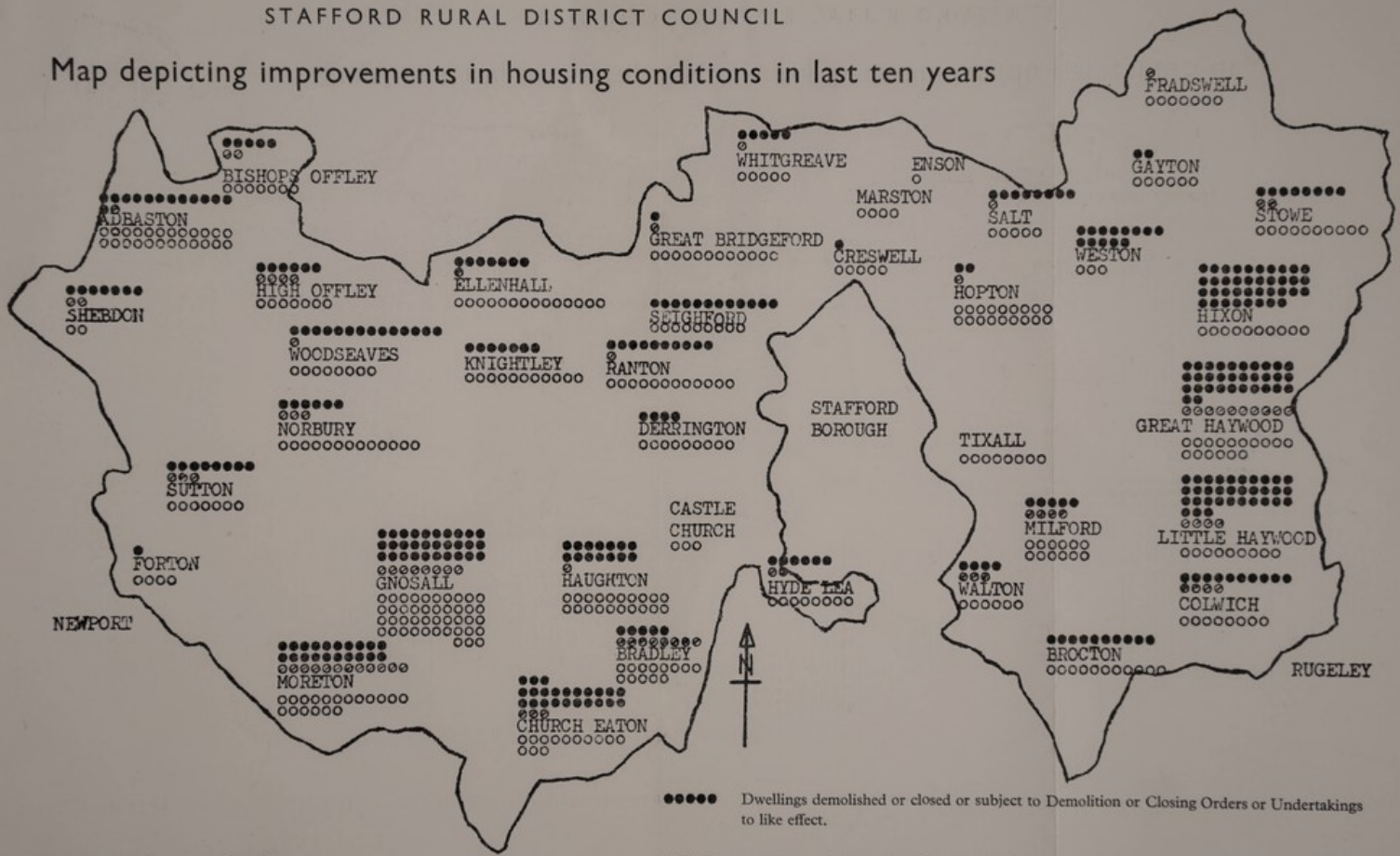
The Council provided a free service of rat disinfestation to residential property. The treatment of farms and other properties in the area is also carried out by the Council's rodent operative, the cost being re-charged to the occupiers.

Infestations which were treated by the department during 1963 were :—

Farms	40
R.D.C. Refuse Tips and Sewage Works	45
All other properties	74

STAFFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Map depicting improvements in housing conditions in last ten years

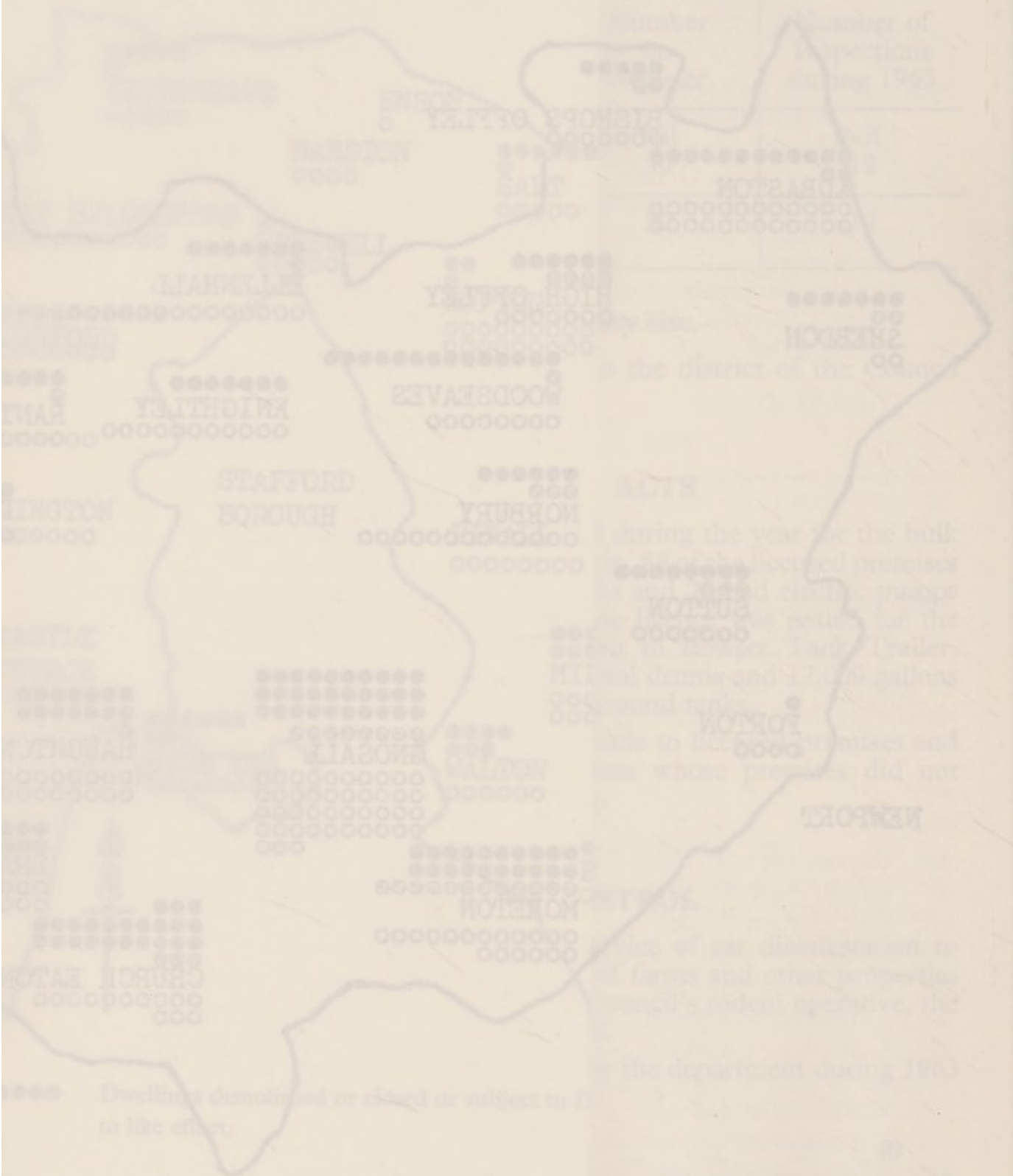


SCALE — $\frac{1}{8}$ inch equals 1 mile

Position as at 30th June, 1964

- Dwellings demolished or closed or subject to Demolition or Closing Orders or Undertakings to like effect.
- ⊙⊙⊙⊙ Dwellings subject to Demolition or Closing Orders, etc., but since completely reconditioned to Housing Act standard (most with grant-aid).
- ○ ○ ○ Other Dwellings completely reconditioned with Grant-aid.

Map depicting improvements in housing conditions



Dwellings subject to improvement or closure (as defined in the Housing Act 1957)

Dwellings subject to Demolition or Closing (as defined in the Housing Act 1957)

SCALE — 1/4 inch equals 1 mile

Position as at 30th June, 1961

SHOPS ACTS, 1912—1950

The following table gives an analysis of the total number of shops and the number of inspections made during the year.

	No. of Shops	No. of Assistants				No. of Inspections
		Occupier's Family		Others		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Butchers	7	5	3	5	2	9
Catering Establishments	6	3	6	1	5	6
Electricians & Ironmongers	5	5	—	1	1	—
Fruit and Vegetables	3	2	2	—	2	4
Sweets and Tobacco	7	3	7	—	—	—
General Provisions	55	27	48	10	17	14
Public Houses	48	44	50	8	2	6
Drapers	4	1	5	—	3	—
Garages and Cycles	18	22	2	5	2	18
Hairdresser	4	—	4	—	1	—
Post Offices	14	9	13	—	—	—
Shoe Repairs	1	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	172	122	140	30	35	57

Closing Hours :

(a) *Early Closing Day*

The Council has not made an order fixing an early closing day and the number of Shops closed half days (by 1 p.m.) was as follows :—

Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Fri.	Sat.
6	24	33	3	—	20

(b) *General Closing Hours*

The General Closing Hours specified in the Shops Act, 1950 (Section 2) have not been varied by an Order made by the Council.

No contraventions of note were found during the year.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 came into force on 29th August, 1960, and provided a new system for licensing of sites.

Under the Act planning permission and site licences have been granted for the following sites (all are subject to conditions requiring such sanitary facilities as it is considered can be enforced by present legislation which is considered by the department to be of very low standard) :—

Sites of One Caravan	22 site licences
Sites of Two Caravans	3 site licences

Sites of Three Caravans	.....	6 site licences
Site of Four Caravans	.....	1 site licence
Site of Five Caravans	.....	4 site licences
Site of Seven Caravans	.....	1 site licence
Site of Twelve Caravans	.....	1 site licence
Site of Fourteen Caravans	.....	1 site licence
Site of Twenty Caravans	.....	1 site licence
Site of Twenty-four Caravans	.....	1 site licence

Thus a total of 147 caravans are authorised in the rural area under the new Act, the majority of these being in the Hopton area.

27	32	30	140	121	171	TOTALS
1	1	1	1	1	1	Shop Reports
1	1	1	1	1	1	Post Office
1	1	1	1	1	1	Hardware
4	4	4	4	4	4	Managers and Clerks
18	18	18	18	18	18	Drivers
1	1	1	1	1	1	Public Houses
48	48	48	48	48	48	General Provision
27	27	27	27	27	27	Year and Vegetables
1	1	1	1	1	1	Year and Vegetables

FOOD INSPECTION

Particulars of food inspected during the year :

MEAT—CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	86	877	5043	148	26	—
Number inspected	86	877	5043	148	26	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	7	28	50	16	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	61	—	—	2	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	10.47	10.15	0.99	10.8	7.7	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned.....	—	15	2	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	115	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	2.32	9.4	.04	—	3.8	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Many of the above cattle were killed and examined at a Casualty Slaughterhouse in the area, which is the reason for the high percentage of meat condemned. Most of the work of meat inspection is performed outside normal office hours.

Weight of Meat condemned due to :—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| (a) Tuberculosis | 7,602 lbs. |
| (b) Other Diseases or conditions | 26,998 lbs. |

Total Weight of Meat Condemned	34,600 lbs.
--------------------------------------	-------------

Three private slaughterhouses and one knacker's yard were licensed by the Council during the year. Thirteen men were licensed to stun and slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, and the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954.

New standards for Slaughterhouses as laid down by recent Ministry regulations were brought into force in the area of the Council on 1st January, 1961, and the three slaughterhouses were brought up to the new standard by the execution of extensive work and provision of modern fittings and equipment. Of these three slaughterhouses, one is used primarily for casualty animals, one mainly for the wholesale veal trade and the other is used to a meagre extent for general butchery.

Food Preparing Premises and Food Shops

Food premises of the various types in the area were as under :

Butchers	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Catering Establishments	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Fruit and Vegetables	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Sweets and Confectioners	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
General Provisions	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Public Houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
					<hr/>
					126
					<hr/>

Routine inspections of food premises for the specific purpose of ensuring compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-56, were carried out.

Byelaws as to handling, wrapping and delivery of food and sale of food in the open air, are in operation in the area of the Council.

There were only two premises in the area manufacturing prepared meats. They—together with 64 shops from which ice-cream is sold—are registered by the Council in conformity with the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Fourteen inspections were made of registered premises which were satisfactory.

The ice-cream manufactured in the district was sampled on nineteen occasions during the year. Seven samples were found to be Grade 1, three Grade 2 and nine Grade 4.

These samples were all from one vendor and were of 'soft' ice cream made and sold on vehicles based in this rural district. Following the Grade 4 samples the method of storing ingredients was changed and subsequent samples were satisfactory.

The Public Health Laboratory Service suggest that over a six-monthly period 50% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80% into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20% into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

Food Poisoning—No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

The table following gives particulars of the registrations granted by the Council and in operation in 1963 :—

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 :—

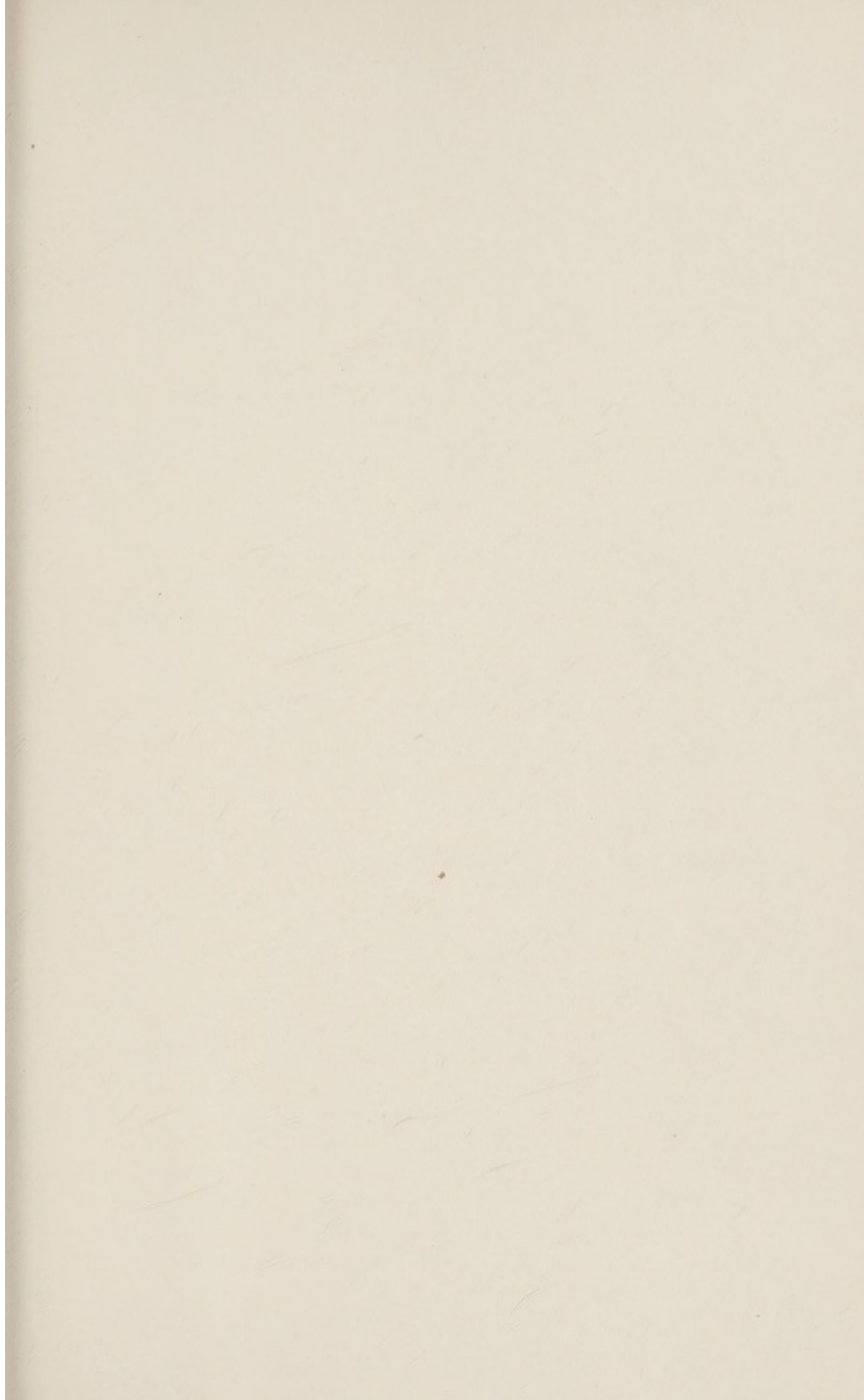
No. of Distributors of Milk with Dairies in
Stafford R.D.C. area 8

A. THOMSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

G. M. LAWTON,
Chief Public Health Inspector

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