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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

**1961**



ALNWICK RURAL DISTRICT

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1961

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1961

To the Chairman and Members of the Alnwick Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my second Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the district during the year 1961.

The Registrar General's statistics show that there is a small decrease in the population. However, this has not been so marked as in many other rural districts whose populations have reflected the drift to the towns.

The birth rate for 1961 was slightly less than in the previous year, although at 17.89 per 1,000 of the population it is still a little above the national level.

Unfortunately, there was a small increase in infant mortality. Three deaths occurred in 1960, and five in 1961. These five infant deaths occurred in very young babies all affected with serious abnormalities which were incompatible with life. Although these deaths are greatly regrettable, they form the hard core of infant mortality which is virtually impossible to eradicate.

The total death rate of the district showed a very small increase upon 1960, and is slightly higher than the level for England and Wales. However, this rise is not significant. 53% of the deaths were due to cardio-vascular conditions including coronary thrombosis which is now the largest single cause of death. Nearly one death in five was due to malignant conditions. Unfortunately, during the year there were two deaths from tuberculosis, both in elderly people.

Measles was the commonest infectious disease during the year, although not so numerous as in 1960. There were fourteen cases of whooping cough which is a little less than in 1960 but still too prevalent. There was only one case of dysentery notified, and one case of poliomyelitis in an unvaccinated person. This fact needs no further comment from me.

Vaccination against smallpox, and immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis continued at a satisfactory level throughout the year. There are still a few children who are not immunised against these infectious diseases, but every effort is made to correct this.

The Public Health Inspector gives a graphic report of the trouble encountered



with the Lesbury water supply, following contamination with silage and it is hoped that the factors leading to this contamination will not recur.

Attention was drawn in the 1960 report to the inadequate piping of water to the village of Lesbury. Until this is done, it is likely that Lesbury will experience repeated difficulties with the water supply. This matter is now, of course, outside the direct control of the Council and will be dependant upon action by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Board.

It is heartening to see the progress which has been made by the Rural District Council in the provision of modern methods of sewage disposal in many of the villages of the district. However, attention must again be drawn to the village of Eglington which now, I think, must come near to receiving priority in the provision of a sewage treatment works.

It is satisfactory to record that a reasonable number of housing improvement grants was applied for during the year, although it is significant that most of these are from owner/occupied property. The time is coming, and indeed, Ministry directives have been issued to enable Local Authorities to press more effectively for the conversion of basically sound houses to properties having the basic amenities of civilised living.

It is highly satisfactory to notice that the slaughterhouses in the district are now all up to the standard required.

1961 saw the first full year of the operation of the 1960 Caravan Act, and action by the Council in implementing the Act has resulted in a steady improvement of the standards of the caravan sites in the district.

In conclusion, I wish to record my sincere appreciation of the help I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, from the Clerk, the Surveyor, and particularly from the Public Health Inspectors.

I am,  
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

*John McBurnick*  
Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

The area of the district was 92,964 acres.

The number of inhabited houses was 4,123 and the number of new houses completed during the year was 18.

The rateable value was £116,643 and the sum represented by a penny rate was £463.

The estimated mid-year population was 12,240 and this figure was taken when calculating the Birth and Death Rate.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	101	94	195
Illegitimate	2	4	6
Totals	103	98	201

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population	16.42
Crude Birth Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor	17.89
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	2.98

Stillbirths

Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	1	-	1

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	4.95
Total live and still births	202

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)

Legitimate	4	-	4
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Totals	4	1	5

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	24.87
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	20.51
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	166.6

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Legitimate	4	-	4
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Totals	4	1	5

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births	24.87
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Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Legitimate	4	-	4
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Totals	4	1	5

Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births	24.87
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Perinatal Mortality Rate

Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined  
per 1,000 total live and still births 29.70

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths -  
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births -

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	86	87	173
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the population			14.13
Crude Death Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor			13.14
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis			-
Deaths from Other Puerperal Causes			-
Deaths from Cancer			32

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	2	-	2
Tuberculosis (Other)	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	3	7
" " Lung, Bronchus	4	1	5
" " Breast	-	1	1
" " Uterus	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	9	19
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	10	21	31
Coronary disease, Angina	13	13	26
Hypertension with heart disease	-	4	4
Other heart disease	7	12	19
Other circulatory disease	7	7	14
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	4	1	5
Bronchitis	6	-	6
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	-	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	9	17
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-	2
All other accidents	3	3	6
Suicide	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Totals	<u>86</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>173</u>

INFANT MORTALITY

Cause of Death	Age	Place of Death
Prematurity	5 hours	Princess Mary Hospital, Newcastle
Hyaline Membrane Disease, Prematurity	2 days	" " " "
Congenital Hypoplasia of Kidneys	2 days	General Hospital, Newcastle
Tetany, Haemolytic Disease of Newborn	2 days	Princess Mary Hospital, Newcastle
Congenital Heart Disease	3 days	Leazes Babies Hospital, Newcastle

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever	2
Whooping Cough	14
Diphtheria	-
Measles	100
Pneumonia	3
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	-
Enteric Fever	-
Erysipelas	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1
Dysentery	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-
Smallpox	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-
Food Poisoning	-
Encephalitis	-

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	4	2	-	-	2	-	-	-



POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The following table gives details of persons having received poliomyelitis vaccination from the commencement of the scheme in 1956 to 31st December, 1961.

North No. 1 and 2 Areas	
Age Group	Number of persons having received two injections
1 - 15	14,694
15 - 25	4,906
25 - 40	2,520
Over 40	200
Total .. .. .	<u>22,320</u>

19,113 persons received third injections and 6,388 children aged between 5 and 12 years received fourth injections.

SMALLPOX VACCINATIONNorth No. 2 Area.

Districts	Number Vaccinated During Period						Number Re-vaccinated					
	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Alnwick U.D.	94	7	2	7	3	113	-	-	1	4	25	30
Amble U.D.	47	6	4	2	2	61	-	-	-	-	1	1
Alnwick R.D.	132	11	2	3	14	162	-	-	-	-	19	19
Rothbury R.D.	70	2	1	2	-	75	-	-	-	2	5	7
Totals	343	26	9	14	19	411	-	-	1	6	50	57

IMMUNISATION

	Primary Immunisation								Secondary (Reinforcing) Injs.							
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5/9	10/14	Total	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5/9	10/14	Total
Diphtheria	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	1	50	41	8	100
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	4
Diphtheria and Tetanus	1	-	-	1	3	6	1	12	-	-	1	-	5	8	-	14
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	159	32	7	5	3	2	1	209	-	31	12	1	1	15	-	60
Totals	164	32	7	7	6	11	2	229	-	31	13	2	59	65	8	178



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR1961To the Chairman and Members of the Alnwick Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The following Annual Report, which is my seventh, has been prepared for your consideration. Apart from statistical references to environmental hygiene services in this area I have also commented on the progress that has been achieved during the year, and possible trends towards future policy.

I should like, at the outset, to record my thanks and appreciation for the willing assistance given to me at all times by the office staff, i.e. Mr. Lyall, my assistant, Mr. Sisterson for the Rodent Control work, and to Mrs. J. Robson for clerical supervision. I have again enjoyed a year's work of full co-operation and help from Dr. J. McCormack, Medical Officer of Health, Mr. R. Rothwell, Clerk of the Council, and Mr. O.M. Farrell, Engineer and Surveyor, also all of their staff.

WATER SUPPLIES

The water supplies within the District, private and public, were subjected to routine inspections and examinations. The public supplies remained satisfactory, but a few private supplies required cleansing and protective measures before repeat samples were showing satisfactory results. The private supply to Lesbury village was contaminated with silage effluent, and gave cause for great concern over a period of many months before the contaminant was eventually removed. The cause was the effluent from the extension to a silage pit, which had no proper flooring or drainage, finding its way for a distance of about 200 yards into old field drains which eventually emptied into the collecting pipes at the reservoir. The extension to the silage pit was not known about until after complaints of water contamination. Inside the filter bed and in the 7,000 gallon covered reservoir masses of big green sponges were found floating, and all the walls and floors heavily polluted with this dark and light green substance. The water supply was cut off and the whole of the filter and reservoir emptied and thoroughly scraped, brushed and cleansed. These were in turn all chlorinated, and with the help of the Fire Brigade a hose was laid from the Embleton water



supply so the works could be thoroughly hosed down before the fresh supply was introduced to the reservoir. The wells supplying the water were cleaned and protected, and new supply lines connected to the filter to prevent any further possibility of seepage from contaminating sources. The main supply distribution pipes were flushed, and chlorination plant installed. Slight traces of pollutant existed in the branch pipe lines to houses for a period of up to six months before it was considered that the supply was back to normal.

It is opportune at this point to suggest that a Government memorandum be compiled indicating guiding principles to be implemented in all silage pit drainage schemes, to avoid recurring problems of contamination and foul smells from streams and watercourses, which are in or near villages, or, as in the aforementioned problem, where they discharge near water supplies. To the best of my knowledge there is no source of information comparable to what is available when dealing with foul drainage requiring septic tank treatment and disposal. I feel sure this would benefit the Local Authorities; the farmers who have these installations, and the people who have to suffer these periodic nuisances of foul odours.

In the Shipley area the quantity and quality of water was a problem last year, but a new private borehole has proved successful and satisfactory.

#### SEWERAGE

The provision of sewerage schemes are now beginning to be realised, in so far as work is proceeding at Boulmer, Togston, Acklington and Longhoughton (South End). Surveys have been carried out at Alnmouth, Lesbury, Embleton, Newton-on-the-Moor, Powburn, Rennington, Radcliffe, High and Low Hauxley and Warkworth. It is to be hoped that no undue hindrance or obstacles will be placed in their way so that they can be completed as soon as possible.

There are still three villages which have not been considered for drainage schemes, namely Eglington, Howick and Denwick. These villages still have pails and privies, or the sullage drains empty crudely into the local streams. These villages should now be considered by the Health Committee for a recommendation that they be placed on the list of sewerage schemes due for survey and proposals. Christon Bank and Dunstan village sewage disposal plants have now out-worn their useful life, due to increased sanitary



facilities in the villages, and are requiring some form of augmentation, or new disposal plants.

#### HOUSING

The Discretionary and Standard Grants schemes have again attracted many applicants, which is pleasing to record after reading that in other parts of the country these schemes appear to be little used. As the sewerage and water supplies are introduced to villages one can expect a steady flow of applications. The position regarding Slum Clearance at the end of the year was that, in all categories, there are 123 unfit houses on the records, but of these there are only 62 occupied. Approximately 8 of these occupied houses are tenanted by aged persons who will in all probability remain there throughout the remainder of their lives so the slum clearance problem in this area is in the region of 54 families requiring modern fit houses.

The Clerk of the Council reported at the November Meeting, following a questionnaire sent to prospective tenants of new housing proposals, to ascertain the approximate needs of the district, that 126 applicants were interested, including 16 from condemned property. The types of houses required were 30 Aged Persons Bungalows; 62 two-bedroomed houses and 34 three-bedroomed houses. The high proportion of aged persons houses is in keeping with the experience of other authorities. The number of two-bedroomed houses may have been largely influenced by the economic factor, and the fact that young married people do not obtain early priority on the housing lists, because of under-letting. My own views on this subject is that three-bedroomed houses should still be built to prevent overcrowding, and at the same time a proportion of existing two-bedroomed houses be allocated for newly married couples, or with one child, bearing in mind the previous quoted figures.

#### SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Slaughterhouses control and improvement has been the subject of much activity this year since the operative date of 1st July.

In conjunction with Ministry officials, numerous inspections and meetings have been held with the six slaughterhouse owners. After several delays, because of planning approval and building progress, works at all



these premises were either nearing completion or in progress towards the end of the year. There were much needed improvements being carried out to these premises, and after all doubts and arguments had been expressed and resolved, there is a feeling by all concerned that the upsets have been worthwhile, and that there is greater satisfaction to work under hygienic conditions.

#### CARAVANS

This was another subject that required a large amount of time and energy during the year so that the licensing procedure could be effected. The position at the end of the year records that 65 applications have been received and of these 38 have received temporary planning approval of 1 - 3 years and 20 unconditional approval. There were 2 applications withdrawn, 1 refused, and 4 sites from which the caravans were removed. Site licences were issued in all cases. Those for temporary approval simply indicating that no public health nuisances should occur during the period. The remainder of the site licences, in respect of the unconditional planning approval, were issued either adhering to the Model Standards where 50 and over caravans were stationed, or if under that figure, with modifications in respect of water supply and toilet accommodation. Only two of the fully licensed owners have appealed against the conditions. The two appeal cases are the subject of negotiations with the Council, prior to any likely Court action.

#### RODENT CONTROL

This work has again been efficiently carried out by the Pest Officer, Mr. J. Sisterson. The poisons used being Warfarin and Zinc Phosphide, where applicable, and in accordance with the Ministry's recommendations. There has been a noticeable increase of approximately one third in infestations, both in housing and agricultural properties. Private house treatments are given free, but business and agricultural work is charged at time and material costs.

#### LITTER BINS

All the villages, seaside resorts, and favourite open spaces are now catered for by the provision of 120 litter bins of various sizes. The seaside villages were provided with a Sunday morning collection during the months of June - September to cope with the additional litter, and the complaints of the previous season were overcome. One still observes litter lying near these bins



or in small lay-bys and other unofficial parking spaces, attributable solely to laziness and thoughtlessness of the culprits. There is no excuse, in this day and age of widespread use of plastic bags, why these are not used by people to take home their litter, if a bin is not available.

#### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

These facilities are now provided at Boulmer, Craster, Embleton, Newton-by-the-Sea, Alnmouth and Warkworth. The last mentioned is not satisfactory, and proposals are under consideration for a new site at Brewery Lane, Warkworth, which will be beneficial, both from the increased size and the siting. This project is considerably overdue, and requires expediting to overcome the inadequate and insanitary conditions prevailing at the existing convenience. There is also under consideration a proposal for an additional convenience at Felton.

In each convenience, locks have been damaged and walls wantonly disfigured as in previous years, but the vandals have not been caught. One disturbing feature was to find, that in both the ladies and the gentlemen's sections, the walls and ceilings of the toilets were fouled by the feet marks of people climbing over the partition walls. The apertures have now been partially closed to prevent a recurrence of this damage and disfigurement. It is discouraging to the caretakers to find that their maintenance work has been rendered useless by the carelessness of others.

#### STREET NAMING AND NUMBERING

In response to requests from the Post Office further progress has been made in this work in respect of the villages of Acklington, Derwick, Eglington, High Buston and South Charlton. Of the large villages still to be numbered, there are only Lesbury and Embleton remaining, and when time permits these will be attended to.

#### CLEANSING SERVICE

The staff is similar to previous years apart from the retirement of E.R. Bailey, and J. Keenan who is now in other employment. The new members are J.H. Collins and J. Purves. I have again to report that there have been very few genuine complaints concerning non-collection of refuse, which speaks highly of the conscientiousness of the staff in their daily duties, even under adverse conditions. The new Drying Room, complete with electric radiator fan, clothes



rack, and washing facilities, has been much appreciated by the staff, particularly during the winter periods, when clothes can be dried.

As indicated in last year's Report significant changes in the Service have followed as a result of the Survey carried out during November/December, 1960. These are, that the working week has been reduced to five days and the working schedules revised accordingly. There is a plus payment of 1d per hour to all staff for the emptying of pail closets and privy middens. An extra day's holiday without pay has also been sanctioned at New Year.

The Survey revealed that collections are made from 4,199 premises and the total number of bins is 4,387. The collection rota is weekly at 19 villages and 33 farms; fortnightly at 12 villages and 92 farms; monthly at 1 small hamlet and 104 farms. In addition, 7 camping sites and 100 litter bins are serviced. Thus the whole of the District is now serviced. The average weekly collection per vehicle amounts to 940 bins, 75 wet ashpits, 5 dry ashpits, and 71 pail closets. As in most rural areas, where distances are significant in assessing the value of a Service, it was found that approximately 11 hours per week are accounted for in travelling to and from villages and to the refuse tips, so that the actual collecting of bins from premises to the vehicle amounts to 36 hours.

The total number of bins on farms amounts to 615; camping sites 107 and trade premises 20. In the whole of the area there are still to be cleansed 322 wet ashpits; 23 dry ashpits and 318 pail closets. The District, as a whole, has been divided into four areas of roughly equal proportions, and there is one team of two men (driver and loader) to each area. Every thirteen weeks there is a change-over, so that all the staff receives identical work during the year, and they become familiar with the whole of the District. This system is particularly useful during periods of illness. The tip attendant is employed on the wagons, during sickness periods and holidays, as relief driver/loader. There are ten refuse tips in the area and all are reasonably well maintained in a semi-controlled method of tipping. They are all worked at 6 - 10 foot face levels, depending on adjacent ground levels, and top soil, when procurable, is used for coverage. A bull dozer is employed periodically for levelling purposes and extinguishing any outbreaks of fire. The Pest Officer deals with



all rodent control work once every quarter. Apart from litter problems during high winds there have been no complaints regarding these tips. A new spray outfit was purchased during the year to deal with weed killing, but it is too early yet to appraise its efficacy. There is a decided increase in volume in refuse, and new tipping areas will be required in the next year or so. These refuse tips are unsightly, whilst in progress, but they are a very material part of today's life, and as many of the older quarries are being filled, it will be necessary to seek sites which may give rise to objections, or to increased costs by way of expenditure on access roads. There are now two diesel wagons, two petrol wagons and one spare petrol wagon in operation. The diesels were brought into operation on 1st April, 1960, and have given satisfaction with economy. Of the other two petrol wagons one will be 10 years old in April, 1963, and will require replacing. The approximate cost per house per annum for the collection of refuse amounted to 39/- or 9d per week per premise. Anxiety was felt over the liquid emanations from the vehicles, during collections from pails and privies, and many members agreed it was unhygienic. Modifications were made to the rear loading doors by having rubber flanges inserted, and these have proved reasonably successful, although the wagons are still not 100 per cent watertight.

#### CONCLUSION

During the year I had the privilege of attending two series of lectures at Newcastle in connection with Radiation Protection and Noise Abatement, which were very interesting and well conducted. The quarterly meetings of the Public Health Inspectors, in the combined Health Districts, with the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. McCormack in the chair, serve a most useful purpose in common discussion of problems affecting daily administration.

Finally, I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all the members of the Council for their courtesy, encouragement, and the many occasions on which they have been of assistance to me during the year.

I am,  
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

J.A. STAIG.

Public Health Inspector

SECTION - 1.PUBLIC HEALTHSanitary Circumstances.TOTAL VISITS DURING YEAR RE:-TOTAL

Houses - Housing Defects (S.39,45,47,58,92,138)	42
Houses - Other Nuisances (S.39,50,75,83a,83b,92b,92c,92d)	15

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Sec. 39 Drainage, Cesspools etc.	331
" 46 W.C.'s - workshops etc.	3
" 50 Cesspools - nuisances	8
" 58 Dangerous Buildings	4
" 75 Dustbins	12
" 79 Accumulations - Noxious	6
" 83b Verminous Premises	13
" 87 Public Conveniences	201

STATUTORY NUISANCES

Sec. 92 (a) Structural Defects	15
" 92 (b) Animals	4
" 92 (c) Accumulations etc.	8
" 138 Water Supply	152

PART V

Infectious Diseases	12
Sec. 259 Watercourses, ditches etc.	4
" 268 Tents	16
Caravan Sites Act.	50

FOOD & DRUGS

Bakehouses	1
Butchers	30
Ice Cream	6
Meat Preparation Rooms	25
Public Houses, Inns, Hotels etc.	8
Restaurants, Cafes.	7
Slaughterhouses	47
School Canteens	3
Kippering Sheds	2
Other Food Premises	8
Meat Transport	2

MEAT & FOOD INSPECTION

Shops etc.	35
Slaughterhouses	811

MISCELLANEOUS

42

INTERVIEWS

81

FACTORIES

Factories (Mechanical)	19
" (Non-Mechanical)	25
Workplaces	2



PEST CONTROLTOTAL

Local Authority Premises  
Dwelling Houses  
Business Premises

9  
11  
6

CLEANSING SERVICE

Collection  
Disposal (Tips etc.)

26  
52

HOUSING ACT 1936/57 (INSPECTIONS).

Houses Inspected  
Demolitions (Section 16)  
Closing (Section 18)  
Clearance Area (Section 42)  
Overcrowding

36  
15  
6  
19  
10

PETROLEUM

8

BEACH SIGNS

17

STREET NAMES

9

LITTER BINS

32

PUBLIC HEALTH

Number of Public Conveniences  
Number of Part-time Caretakers

6  
6

CARAVANS

Total Applications  
" Approvals  
Withdrawals  
Refusals

65  
58  
6  
1

SECTION - 2.FOOD & DRUGSLicences or Registrations

Slaughterhouses  
Slaughtermen  
Ice Cream Premises  
Ice Cream Manufacturers

6  
22  
44  
Nil

Food InspectionTINS

Section 9. Canned Goods

562

Meat

62

Milk

71



SECTION - 3.HOUSINGGeneral

Total No. of Houses in District - 4123  
 New Houses (1961) - Local Authority -  
 " " " - Other Housing -  
 Authorities  
 " " " - Private Persons 18  
 Total Number of Council Houses to date 799

HOUSING ACT 1936/57.Survey of Houses for period ending December, 1961.

	Action During 1961			Total Remaining	
	Demolished	Vacated	Confirmed	Occupied	Vacated
Demolition Orders	1	3	-	18	3
Closing Orders	-	1	-	2	-
Undertakings	2	1	1	18	2
Clearance Orders	16	1	-	36	44
Informal	6	1	-	-	-
Totals	25	7	1	74	49
Repairs to Houses - By Informal Action				45 Houses	

Improvement Grants 1949.

- (1) Applications submitted to Local Authority (1961) 69
- (2) Applications rejected 2
- (3) Applications approved 67
- (4) Total number approved since inception of scheme 324
- (5) Hill Farming & Livestock Rearings Act (1946/54)  
for year 1961. Nil

Standard Grants 1961.

No. of Houses	Grant aided	18
" " "	provided with Bath or shower	17
" " "	provided with Wash Hand Basin.	17
" " "	provided with Hot Water Supply.	15
" " "	provided with Water Closet	18
" " "	provided with Food Store	15

## SECTION - 4.

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959.

- INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	12	Nil	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	41	28	Nil	Nil
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	3	Nil	Nil
Total	56	43	Nil	Nil

- Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of Cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found Remedied (2)	(3)	Referred To H.M. Insp. (4)	By H.M. Insp. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)					
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective					
(c) Not separate for sexes.					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences Relating to out-work)					



SECTION - 5.PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.REPORT FOR 12MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1961.

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (incl. Council Houses	All other Business Premises	Total of Columns (1), (2) & (3)	Agricultural
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. No. of Properties	39	3320	350	3709	813
2. No. of Properties inspected					
(a) Notification	-	102	8	110	6
(b) Survey	39	150	120	309	236
(c) Otherwise	-	50	14	64	7
3. Total Inspections & Re-Inspections	128	302	142	572	300
4. No. of Properties Infested					
RATS: Major	3	-	-	3	2
Minor	29	163	19	211	54
MICE: Major	-	6	-	6	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	9
5. No. of Infested Properties treated by L.A.'s.	32	169	8	209	3
6. Total Treatments & Re-Treatments	128	172	8	308	3
7. No. of Section 4 Notices	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. No. of "Block" Controls	26	-	-	-	-

SECTION - 6.CLEANSING SERVICE.

Staff	...	...	...	9.
Vehicles (side loading	...	...	...	5.
7 c. yds.)				
Districts	...	...	...	4.
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	10.

SECTION - 7.MEAT

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed (if known)	763	-	7	2,865	625	Nil
Number Inspected	763	-	7	2,769	625	Nil
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis &amp; Cysticerci Whole carcasses condemned</u>	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	210	Nil	Nil	97	49	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than cysticerci & Tuberculosis	27.5	Nil	Nil	3.38	6.8	Nil
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	13	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	.76	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.	Nil
Cysticercosis - Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil					
Generalised and Totally Condemned	Nil	-	-	-	-	-



MEAT CONDEMNED DURING 1961.

Disease or Condition	Whole Carcasses				Part Carcasses				Weight in lbs.
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	
Abscesses	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	71
Actinomycosis	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	86
Cirrhosis	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	305
Cyst. Bovis	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	99
Fascioliasis	-	-	-	-	142	-	-	-	813
Fatty Degeneration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injuries and Bruising	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	150
Parasites	-	-	-	-	8	62	10	-	97
Pleurisy	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	34
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	2	26	29	-	53
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	6	-	13	-	303
Total	-	-	-	-	210	97	52	-	2011

ANIMALS KILLED AND PERCENTAGE AFFECTED WITH  
TUBERCULOSIS, CYSTICERCI AND OTHER DISEASES

YEARS 1958 TO 1961.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed 1958	990	-	30	2822	569
" " 1959	990	1	27	2713	521
" " 1960	762	2	4	2824	591
" " 1961	763	-	7	2865	625
Number Inspected					
" " 1958	990	1	30	2613	569
" " 1959	990	1	27	2559	521
" " 1960	762	2	4	2769	591
" " 1961	763	-	7	2823	625
Percentage of the Number 1958	25.6	-	.3	.7	10.1
Inspected 1959	25.1	-	-	.3	19.
Affected with 1960	29.	-	-	2.	3.5
diseases other 1961	27.5	-	-	3.38	6.8
than Tubercu- losis or Cysticerci					
Percentage of the number 1958	1.5	-	-	-	3.
inspected 1959	1.5	-	-	-	2.6
affected with 1960	-	-	-	-	.8
Tuberculosis 1961	.76	-	-	-	2.
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of 1958	.6	-	-	-	-
which some 1959	.8	-	-	-	-
part or 1960	.78	-	-	-	-
organ was 1961	.52	-	-	-	-
condemned					

SECTION - 8.STREET NAMING OR NUMBERINGVillages not commenced

Boulmer	Lesbury
Denwick	Newton (High & Low)
Edlingham	Powburn
Embleton	North Charlton

BEACH SIGNS & LIFEBOUYS

No. of Signs      ...    11

No. of Lifebuoys ...    14

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

No. of Licensed Installations 86.

SECTION - 9.WATER SAMPLINGClassification of Supplies

	<u>Private Supplies</u>	<u>Public Supplies</u>
Class 1. Excellent	22	19
Class 2. Satisfactory	1	1
Class 3. Suspicious	1	-
Class 4. Unsatisfactory	67	-
Total No. of Samples	91	20
Total No. of Supplies	19	2



SECTION - 2

STREET NAMING OR NUMBERING		1901
Valleys not covered		
Boylston	Boylston	17
Boylston	Boylston	20
Boylston (Eigh & Day)	Boylston	25
Boylston	Boylston	26
Boylston	Boylston	27
Boylston	Boylston	28
Boylston	Boylston	29
Boylston	Boylston	30
Boylston	Boylston	31
Boylston	Boylston	32
Boylston	Boylston	33
Boylston	Boylston	34
Boylston	Boylston	35
Boylston	Boylston	36
Boylston	Boylston	37
Boylston	Boylston	38
Boylston	Boylston	39
Boylston	Boylston	40
Boylston	Boylston	41
Boylston	Boylston	42
Boylston	Boylston	43
Boylston	Boylston	44
Boylston	Boylston	45
Boylston	Boylston	46
Boylston	Boylston	47
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Boylston	Boylston	92
Boylston	Boylston	93
Boylston	Boylston	94
Boylston	Boylston	95
Boylston	Boylston	96
Boylston	Boylston	97
Boylston	Boylston	98
Boylston	Boylston	99
Boylston	Boylston	100

STREET NAMING & NUMBERING

No. of Streets ... 11

No. of Intersecting ... 12

STREET NAMING & NUMBERING

No. of Intersecting ... 12

SECTION - 3

STREET NAMING

Classification of Streets

Class	Number	Percentage
Class 1. Single	1	100
Class 2. Double	1	100
Class 3. Single	1	100
Class 4. Double	1	100
Total No. of Streets	4	100
Total No. of Houses	12	100





