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ALNWICK RURAL DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1962

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE

LAND OFFICE

1892

ALNWICK RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1962

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1962

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 third Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the district during the year 1962.

The population of the district was virtually static; there being a slight increase of 50 in the Registrar General's estimated total population.

The number of births in the Alnwick Rural District was identical with the previous year, resulting in a birth rate of 17.82 per 1,000 which is almost exactly the national level.

There were four infant deaths during the year giving a rate of 19.9 per 1,000 which is again exactly comparable to the level of the country as a whole.

The death rate showed a considerable fall from 1961 and was below the national rate. The chief causes of death were cardio-vascular conditions and accounted for 60% of the total number of deaths. Malignant conditions were responsible for 13% of the total.

Of the infectious diseases measles showed a considerable drop from the previous year and only 26 cases occurred in 1962. However, there were 30 notifications of dysentery; most of these occurred in the Radcliffe area.

There were two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis during the year which is a reduction from 1961.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis has progressed throughout the year and the levels of immunity in the district are satisfactory. It will be recalled that a number of cases of smallpox occurred in the United Kingdom early in 1962. This led to a great increase in demand for vaccination throughout the country and Alnwick Rural District was no exception.

As the Public Health Inspector points out, the water supply for the district was by and large satisfactory, although the villages of Denwick, Howick and possibly Rennington have insufficient supplies to contemplate, at present, installing water carriage systems in these villages.

It is satisfactory to note that the proposed sewage system for Embleton has led to a Ministry enquiry and pending the solution of the sewage connection with neighbouring Christon Bank, the work should be commenced before very long. It is to be hoped that there will be no undue delay, as the conditions of the outfalls at Embleton have for long been dreadful. It is also heartening to record that Eglington and Howick are now being considered for the provision of sewage systems.

There now appears to be some hope that there will be encouragement from the Ministry of Housing for the introduction of a sewage system to Radcliffe village. I mentioned previously that there were 30 cases of dysentery in the district and that most of these were in and around Radcliffe, and it seems to be significant that this is an area where the use of privy middens is still widespread.

During the past year steady progress was made in the improvement of sub-standard properties in the district by the use of Standard and Discretionary Grants, although many properties that could and should be modernised, still remain.

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 McManis
Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

The area of the district was 92,964 acres.

The number of inhabited houses was 4,115 and the number of new houses completed during the year was 11.

The rateable value was £124,255 and the sum represented by a penny rate was £490.

The estimated mid-year population was 12,290 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	110	83	193
Illegitimate	3	5	8
Totals	<u>113</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>201</u>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population	16.35
Crude Birth Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor	17.82
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.98

Stillbirths

Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
Totals	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	24.27
Total live and still births	206

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)

Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Totals	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	19.90
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	20.72
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births	4.97
---	------

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births	4.97
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Perinatal Mortality Rate

Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births	29.13
--	-------

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>
	79	67	146
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the population			11.88
Crude Death Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor			10.81
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis			-
Deaths from Other Puerperal Causes			-
Deaths from Cancer			18

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Other)	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	-	1	1
" " Lung, Bronchus	6	-	6
" " Breast	-	2	2
" " Uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	2	6	8
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1
Diabetes	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	16	20	36
Coronary disease, Angina	17	12	29
Hypertension with heart disease	-	2	2
Other heart disease	9	7	16
Other circulatory disease	5	2	7
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	2	2
Bronchitis	5	2	7
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	5	12
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	-	1
All other accidents	3	-	3
Suicide	2	2	4
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Totals	<u>79</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>146</u>

INFANT MORTALITY

Cause of Death	Age	Place of Death
Spina Bifida	1 day	Home
Intussusception Ileo-colitis	2 months	Fleming Memorial Hospital, Jesmond.
Acute Bronchitis	3 months	Home
Hydrocephalus congenital	8 months	Newcastle General Hospital

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever	3
Whooping Cough	-
Diphtheria	-
Measles	26
Pneumonia	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1
Enteric Fever	-
Erysipelas	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-
Dysentery	30
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-
Smallpox	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-
Food Poisoning	2
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATIONNorth No. 1 & 2Areas

The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated against poliomyelitis during the year ended 31st December, 1962.

			<u>Number of Persons</u>
Two Injections	-	Salk Vaccine	608
Third Booster	-	Salk Vaccine	470
Fourth Booster	-	Salk Vaccine	85
Three doses	-	Oral Vaccine	915
Booster dose oral after two Salk injections			1,495
Booster dose oral after three Salk injections			583

SMALLPOX VACCINATIONNorth No. 2 Area

Number vaccinated during period							Number re-vaccinated						
Districts	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.	82	6	7	19	60	174	-	-	7	37	188	232	
Alnwick R.D.	119	10	5	22	57	213	-	1	7	68	282	358	
Amble U.D.	61	6	16	27	41	151	-	-	-	6	36	42	
Rothbury R.D.	56	10	9	21	16	112	1	-	8	38	143	190	
Totals	318	32	37	89	174	650	1	1	22	149	649	822	

IMMUNISATION

	<u>Primary Immunisation</u>								<u>Secondary (Reinforcing) Injection</u>							
	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	-	-	1	-	9	29	3	42
Diphtheria, and Whooping Cough	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria and Tetanus	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	12	-	1	2	3	13	14	1	34
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	149	49	2	3	1	6	-	210	-	17	29	7	5	15	-	73
Totals	151	49	2	3	2	18	-	225	-	19	32	10	27	58	4	150

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1962

To the Chairman and Members of the Alnwick Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you herewith, for your consideration my eighth Annual Report. This follows a similar form to that of previous years, insofar as the statistical references to environment and hygiene are contained in the last section.

WATER SUPPLIES

During the year the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company took over the supply and distribution of water throughout the district. The Coquet Water Board commenced extracting water from the River Coquet to their Intake Filtration Plant at Warkworth, for feeding into the North and South main trunk line systems. I understand that the southern trunk line is to have priority, for distribution purposes, so that it will be a few years hence ere all the villages are eventually served from this augmentation source. Continued sampling was carried out of the existing private supplies, and, where necessary, several wells were cleaned and restored to a purity standard. There was some concern over a number of high bacilli counts obtained from the Alnmouth village supply. These continued during extensive scouring and cleansing operations of the water mains, but, after settlement, the counts again returned to normal. Further periodic sampling of this supply will be necessary to ascertain if there is any deterioration.

Before housing improvements can be carried out at some of the villages, and in particular I refer to Howick and Denwick, improvement to water supplies will have to be effected. At these villages the private supplies are only sufficient to meet the immediate needs, and would not be sufficient to allow for the introduction of a water carriage system of sanitation.

There has been no material change in the figures I submitted in the 1960 Annual Report regarding the water supplies to individual properties throughout the District.

SEWERAGE

The numerous proposed sewerage schemes are being progressively pursued. The Embleton scheme has resulted in an informal enquiry by the Minister during December. It may be that a delay will occur by reason of the possible amalgamation of the Christon Bank sewerage, where there is a disposal problem.

Formal acknowledgement from the Ministry has been received in connection with the proposals for the villages of Radcliffe and Hauxley. The schemes for Powburn; Alnmouth and Lesbury; and Newton on the Moor are now nearing completion of the preliminary negotiations, so that these can be presented to the Ministry. At Warkworth the Consulting Engineer's necessary documents and report are expected in the near future.

Apart from a few minor items the new sewerage systems at Boulmer, Togston, Acklington and Longhoughton (South End) are all now functioning. In these villages the conversions to water closets are being undertaken progressively by the respective owners.

As indicated in the Report of last year, the villages of Eglington Howick and Denwick remain to be dealt with, but instructions from the Council are to the effect that these villages be surveyed, so that a final decision can be given concerning the necessity, or otherwise, for the provision of sewers. There will possibly be a delay in connection with Denwick, until the existing inadequate private water supply is augmented from the new distribution supply mains. Howick village also has an insufficient water supply, but this could probably be overcome by a new distribution supply from the Embleton trunk line. This procedure would have to coincide, or be effected previous to the installation of the new sewerage.

When all these villages are dealt with it will inevitably leave Radcliffe as the thorny problem of having no sewerage. The existing houses there are still fit for modernisation, and it does seem incongruous for all these 120 houses to be demolished, when so much appears in print from Ministerial and other sources concerning the lack of use of the Grant Aided schemes, also the advisability of restoration of old houses. Even a modified scheme of conversion of privies to water closets, with a small sewage disposal plant being provided, would be beneficial during the foreseeable future of housing at Radcliffe.

HOUSING.

The position regarding Slum Clearance has not greatly altered in this area since last year. There are 106 registered unfit houses and of this amount there are 48 occupied by families. Inevitably, in these occupied houses, there are some occupiers who are not likely to move because of old age; or for financial reasons; or simply because they wish to remain in a particular locality. It is difficult to correctly assess the numbers in these categories, but, from analysing the numbers of applicants for Council houses, and knowing many of the older inhabitants, I think there are possibly 36 families who will eventually require

re-housing from unfit houses, when the opportune time occurs.

During the summer the question of a building programme was discussed, and it was proposed that there should be built, 4 houses at Felton; 4 houses at Glanton; and 16 houses at Togston.

There are no up-to-date and corrected figures available to ascertain the numbers of existing houses without sanitation - this can only be acquired by a complete survey of all houses in the area. I have, however, attempted to assess the amount of houses without sanitation, by perusal of general information obtained in my office records, as follows. During December 1960 a very extensive survey of the Cleansing Service was carried out, and it was ascertained that approximately 650 houses had either pails or privies still in use. These include houses which will eventually be demolished, so that one can assume an estimate of 600 houses without sanitation. It is also interesting to record that there was up to the end of the year, approximately 550 houses improved, either by the closet conversion scheme or by the Improvement Grants, during the previous 10 years. One would assume that it will be another 10 years before all houses have sanitation, but it is to be hoped that there will be an accelerated rate of progress, because of the completion of proposed sewerage schemes. One must not, however, overlook the possible negative policy towards Radcliffe (120 houses included in the 600), which would seriously interfere with the Council's desire to have all houses brought up to modern Standards.

Modernisation of houses, under the Discretionary and Standard Grants schemes, continued to make steady progress. Including this year's figures, there have been approximately 470 houses completed, and of these, 72 were approved this year.

CARAVANS

The effect of the Caravan Sites Act is beginning to be felt now, with more sites attaining the Model Standards and others being discontinued. There are appeals pending in two cases, which should be decided in the early months of next year. In this respect, consideration was given to the Conditions appertaining to the need for Showers or Baths at holiday sites, but it was recommended that there should not be any variation to the existing Model Standards. On the sites which have the full complement of sanitary facilities, the caravanners are making full use of these amenities.

The owner of land at Warkworth, which was being illegally used as a caravan site, was prosecuted at the Amble Magistrates Court, and has since removed the caravans from the site.

There are several sites not yet licensed, notably at Newtown, Warkworth, and others elsewhere. These sites were the subject of Appeals under the Act and the Minister granted the Appeals, as he thought that the Planning Authority should not attempt to curtail the existing use rights of land, by imposing a Time Limit, but that the proper method for securing Discontinuance of Use of the sites should be by way of an Order under Section 26 of the Planning Act 1947.

There is, in my opinion, a shortage of controlled caravan sites in this area, when one takes into consideration the number of requests from caravan owners desirous of holidaying in this part of Northumberland, and also the many transient caravanners who would like to stay for a few days only. All individual applicants are advised by circular letter of the available licensed sites, but there is little chance of their being accommodated as all sites are virtually booked annually.

In the statistical section there are shown 59 sites on which caravans are still sited. Of these, 20 have received licences, including the two aforementioned appeals. The remainder consists largely of sites at Warkworth, and a few other sites, which are likely to be subjected to the same form of Discontinuance of Use legislation. The total number of caravans that can be accommodated on the fully licensed 20 sites amounts to 494. Analysing these figures further there are 225 caravans involved in the Appeals cases and there are 6 individual caravan sites. A rough estimate of the numbers of caravans on the sites still to be dealt with is in the region of 250 - 300.

CLEANSING SERVICE

Because of ill health P. Harle had to resign his position as Driver/loader and in his place E.L. Cox was re-engaged, otherwise there are no changes in the Staff. All have again given good service, even under periodic difficult circumstances, which accounts for the few number of genuine complaints received at the office. It is more evident each year that an increasing bulk of refuse is being removed from premises. The refuse tips, in consequence, are becoming rapidly filled and, on windy days, it is difficult to control the light weight materials, due to the dearth of solids, particularly during summer months. This also has the effect of creating large depressions on the tip surfaces, during these months, and the vehicles have difficulty in obtaining solid foundations when about to tip a load. There is always the fear of causing excessive damage to tyres as the vehicles tend to become bogged down amongst bottles and tins. It might be that the answer is to obtain very much larger capacity vehicles, sufficient to take one load from villages, and centralise the tips, and reduce them to possibly three in number.

One tip in the south region, one in the north and one in the west. Like many other authorities there is a shortage of tipping grounds which would be suitable to all parties concerned, i.e. owners, planning authorities and councils. However, this is a problem that will have to receive serious consideration during the coming year to ensure that future needs are met.

There has been an improvement in the number and types of refuse containers since about 300 notices were served on owners during the past two years. Many have now acquired regulation type dustbins, which, apart from being more convenient for collection purposes, are also more hygienic by reason of the refuse being stored under cover.

After prolonged negotiations with the National Coal Board I am glad to report that the unsatisfactory position of large amounts of stony coal in the miners concessionary coal has now been greatly reduced, due to agreement being reached with the miners for smaller concessionary amounts, but of improved quality. The heavy burden placed on the Cleansing Staff for so long has eased considerably, although there is an increase in bulk from the villages concerned.

The number three vehicle, which is now ten years old, is to be replaced at the beginning of the next financial year. During the past year this vehicle has been costly to run for repairs, and I feel that a policy of eight years replacement will be more advantageous, bearing also in mind that loans are fully paid at the end of seven years. These vehicles have to stand up to excessive wear and tear every week of the year and the last two years life of the vehicle is a perpetual concern as to whether it will continue, without necessitating costly major repairs. The next vehicle is due for replacement on 1st April, 1965, but repairs are beginning to increase already.

In company with the Chairman of the Council and Health Committee I attended a one day conference on the Paper Sack Refuse Collection method. It was very interesting, and there are possibilities in the future for this scheme, but at present the cost is too great to be borne by small rural districts. Many of the farms nowadays are supplied by paper sacks for their meal etc., and it is surprising that they have not attempted to use these sacks, when emptied, for storing refuse, particularly where there is often a wide interval between collections.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

On completion of all the essential work for improvements the six slaughterhouses were inspected by the Regional Veterinary Officers and it was decided to issue licences.

These slaughterhouses are fully equipped with stunning pens and the slaughtermen are finding these facilities more beneficial. It certainly is a pleasure to inspect meat now in more hygienic buildings with much improved lighting. All meat is inspected and we receive full co-operation from all licence holders, especially during peak killing periods in the summer, when additional requirements have to be met at week-ends, necessitating extra work for Mr. Lyall and myself. The quality of the meat at these slaughterhouses is of a very good standard, the majority being procured from the local farms. There are the occasional "Emergency slaughter" of sick or injured animals but this practice of admitting them to the slaughterhouses is kept to the minimum.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are still six conveniences in use and it was proposed that a complete new convenience be erected at Warkworth in substitution for the unsatisfactory and inadequate existing one. It is to be situated more centrally, in Brewery Lane, instead of down on the Stammers. This will be more in keeping with the standard of toilet accommodation throughout the area, as the existing one has for too long been a most unhygienic building. Proposals are in being for the provision of a convenience at Felton and negotiations are proceeding. At Alnmouth there are still occasions, usually during hot summer weekends, when the existing toilet accommodation in the ladies section is inadequate. The existing building is a long way from the usual congregation of picnickers on the beaches but, if provision of accommodation at the beach is not to be made, I wonder if it would not be policy to amalgamate the present ladies and gents section for the use of ladies and take a portion of the garage at the rear for a new mens section, and still leave a section of the building for storage purposes.

Vandalism to the conveniences continues but this year some of the responsible youths were apprehended. They were taken to the Magistrates Court and fined for destruction to the Craster convenience, and at Warkworth, two juniors were reprimanded by the local police.

LITTER BINS

There are 101 litter bins, comprising 8 large concrete bins on the foreshore at Alnmouth, where the litter is burned, and 20 small concrete and 73 metal post bins distributed throughout the area. They have been used extensively, and at the weekends during summer months a Sunday morning collection is carried out. Periodic repairs and inspections are made throughout the season to keep them in a serviceable and presentable condition.

RODENT CONTROL

Mr. J. Sisterson has again dealt most efficiently with pest control both in the field work and keeping complete records. The poisons used are Warfarin and Zince Phosphide and the baits are principally medium oatmeal and sausage rusk. As in previous years house treatments are given free and business and agricultural work is dealt with on a time and material basis.

CONCLUSION

I had the privilege of attending two series of intensive lectures on Noise Control and Abatement, and a Civil Defence Course at Sunningdale for Public Health Inspectors. All the quarterly meetings, held by Dr. J. McCormack for colleagues in the Combined Health Districts, were attended. These were useful and informative meetings for discussing local problems and reviewing new legislation.

I would like to take this opportunity of offering my thanks for helpful advice and co-operation from the Medical Officer of Health, Clerk of the Council, and the Engineer and Surveyor, together with their staffs. In particular I wish to express my appreciation to Mr. R. Lyall, my assistant, Mr. J. Sisterson, Pest Officer, and to Mrs. J. Robson for her clerical assistance. At all times they have carried out their duties conscientiously and courteously.

Finally, to all members of the Council, my thanks for your continued assistance and encouragement 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.39,45,47,56,58,92,138)

33

Houses - Other Nuisances
(S.39,50,75,83A,83B,92B,92C,92D.

14

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Sec. 39 Drainage, Cesspools, etc.

227

" 46 W.C.'s - workshops etc.

2

" 47 W.C.'s - conversions

9

" 50 Cesspools - nuisances

4

" 58 Dangerous Buildings

3

" 73 Trade Refuse

4

" 75 Dustbins

11

" 80 Removal of Manure

4

" 83a Filthy Premises

3

" 87 Public Conveniences

46

STATUTORY NUISANCES

Sec. 92 (a) Structural Defects

7

" 92 (b) Animals

3

" 92 (c) Accumulations etc.

2

" 138 Water Supply.

111

PART V.

Infectious Diseases

27

Food Poisoning

2

Sec. 259 Watercourses, ditches, etc.

9

" 268 Tents.

8

FOOD & DRUGS

Butchers

15

Fried Fish Shops

3

Ice Cream

4

Meat Preparation Rooms

17

Public Houses, Inns, Hotels, etc.

13

Restaurants, Cafes.

4

Slaughterhouses

42

School Canteens

2

Kippering Sheds

2

MEAT & FOOD INSPECTION

Shops etc.

21

Slaughterhouses

784

MILK & DAIRIES

Distributors, Dealers, Pasteurisers, etc.

-

MISCELLANEOUS

12

LITTER BINS

23

PETROLEUM

11

DISINFECTION

2

	<u>TOTAL</u>
LICENSING ACT	12
CARAVAN SITES	65
INTERVIEWS	107
<u>FACTORIES</u>	
Mechanical	13
Non Mechanical	34
Workplaces	6
<u>PEST CONTROL</u>	
Local Authority Premises	11
Dwelling Houses	7
Business Premises	4
<u>CLEANSING SERVICE</u>	
Collection	23
Disposal (Tips etc.)	64
<u>HOUSING ACT 1936/57.</u>	
Repairs (Sec. 9)	51
Demolitions (Sec. 16)	8
Closing (Sec. 18)	6
Clearance Area (Sec. 42)	4

SECTION - 2.

FOOD & DRUGS

Licences or Registrations

Slaughterhouses	6
Slaughtermen	21
Ice Cream Premises	45
Ice Cream Manufacturers	Nil

Food Inspection

Section 9. Canned Foods	<u>TINS</u> 416
Meat	48
Milk	35
Bacon	29 lbs.

SECTION - 3.

HOUSING

General

Total No. of Houses in District	4,115
New Houses (1962) - Local Authority	-
" " " - Other Housing Authorities	-
" " " - Private Persons	11
Total Number of Council Houses to date	800

HOUSING ACT 1936/57.Survey of Houses for period ending December, 1962.

	Action During 1962			Total Remaining	
	Demolished	Vacated	Confirmed	Occupied	Vacated
Demolition Orders	-	-	-	8	11
Closing Orders	-	1	-	1	1
Undertakings	-	-	-	8	1
Clearance Orders	20	-	-	31	45
Informal	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	20	1	-	48	58
Repairs to Houses - By Informal Action				34 Houses	

Discretionary Grants 1962.

(1) Applications submitted to Local Authority (1962)	60
(2) Applications rejected	3
(3) Applications approved	57
(4) Total number approved since inception of scheme	381
(5) Hill Farming & Livestock Rearings Act (1946/54) for year 1962.	Nil

Standard Grants 1962.

	1962	To Date
No. of Houses Grant aided	15	87
" " " Provided with Bath or Shower	14	81
" " " Provided with Wash Hand Basin	13	81
" " " Provided with Hot Water Supply	10	62
" " " Provided with Water Closet	11	73
" " " Provided with Food Store	10	58

SECTION - 4.FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959.

1 - 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	13	13	Nil	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	40	34	Nil	Nil
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' Premises)	6	6	Nil	Nil
Total	59	53	Nil	Nil

2 - 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		Referred		
	(2)	(3)	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, 1962.

	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling Houses (incl. Council Houses) (2)	All other Business Premises (3)	Total of Columns(1) (2)&(3) (4)	Agricultural (5)
1. No. of Properties	40	3302	350	3692	813
2. No. of Properties inspected					
(a) Notification	-	98	16	114	4
(b) Survey	40	178	95	313	242
(c) Otherwise	-	49	12	61	10
3. Total Inspections & Re-Inspections	120	325	140	585	315
4. No. of Properties Infested					
RATS: Major	1	-	-	1	5
Minor	29	101	24	154	54
MICE: Major	1	-	1	1	2
Minor	-	7	-	7	9
5. No. of Infested Properties treated by L.A.'s.	30	108	25	163	70
6. Total Treatments & Re-Treatments	122	165	27	314	4
7. No. of Section 4 Notices	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. No. of "Block" Controls	24	-	-	-	-

SECTION - 6.

MEAT

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed (if known)	798	-	7	2,575	658	Nil
Number Inspected	798	-	7	2,575	658	Nil
All diseases except <u>Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u> <u>Whole carcasses condemned</u>	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	26	Nil	Nil	85	82	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than cysticerci & Tuberculosis	32.7%	Nil	Nil	3.3	12.6	Nil
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> <u>Whole carcasses condemned</u>	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	.5	Nil	Nil	Nil	.1	Nil
Cysticercosis - Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and Totally Condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Meat Condemned During 1962.

Disease or Condition	Whole Carcasses				Part Carcasses				Weight in lbs.
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	
Abscesses					4				246
Actinomycosis					2				56
Ascaris Lubricoides					21				63
Cirrhosis					57				561
Cyst. Bovis					4				118
Fascioliasis					101				1105
Injuries & Bruising	1					2	1		667
Parasites					24				106
Pericarditis					6		8		27
Pleurisy		1			22	27	29		187
Pneumonia					19	56	44		146
Teleangiectasis					1				14
Tuberculosis					4		1		91
Total	1	1	-	-	265	85	83	-	3387

Tuberculosis, Cysticerci and Other DiseasesYears 1959 to 1962.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed 1959	990	-	27	2,713	521
" " 1960	762	2	4	2,824	590
" " 1961	763	-	7	2,865	625
" " 1962	798	-	7	2,575	658
Number Inspected					
" " 1959	990	1	27	2,559	521
" " 1960	762	2	4	2,769	591
" " 1961	763	-	7	2,823	625
" " 1962	798	-	7	2,575	658
Percentage of the Number 1959	25.1	-	-	.3	19.
Inspected 1960	29.	-	-	2.	3.5
affected with 1961	27.5	-	-	3.38	6.8
diseases other 1962	32.7	-	-	3.3	12.6
than Tubercul- osis or Cysticerci					
Percentage of the number 1959	1.5	-	-	-	2.6
inspected 1960	-	-	-	-	.8
affected with 1961	.76	-	-	-	2.
Tuberculosis 1962	.5	-	-	-	.1
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of 1959	.8	-	-	-	-
which some 1960	.6	-	-	-	-
part or 1961	.4	-	-	-	-
organ was 1962	.4	-	-	-	-
condemned					

SECTION - 7.WATER SAMPLINGClassification of Supplies

	<u>Private Supplies</u>	<u>Public Supplies</u>
Class 1. Excellent	29	10
Class 2. Satisfactory	10	4
Class 3. Suspicious	4	1
Class 4. Unsatisfactory	41	19
Total No. of Samples	84	34
Total No. of Supplies	16	5

SECTION - 8.CARAVAN SITES ACT

Total Applications to Date	72
Total Refusals to Date	3
Total Withdrawals to Date	3
Total Caravan Removals to Date	<u>7</u>
	59
Licenses Issued	20
Decisions Pending	<u>39</u>

SECTION - 9.CLEANSING SERVICE

Staff	9
Vehicles (side loading 7 c. yds.)	5 (1 spare)
Districts	4
Refuse Tips.	10

SECTION - 10.MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of Public Conveniences	6
No. of Part time Caretakers	6
No. of Litter Bins	
Large Concrete	8
Small Concrete	20
Metal	73
No. of Beach Signs	11
No. of Lifebuoys	14
Licensed Petroleum Installations	86

Street Naming and Numbering

Villages not commenced

Edlingham	Lesbury
Embleton	Powburn



