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ALNWICK URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1961

To the Chairman and Members of the Alnwick Urban 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 Urban District during the year 1961.

Following the census of 1961, it will be seen that the population was 7,550. This is the highest resident population recorded in the town.

The birth rate for the year was 16.25 per thousand of the population. This is slightly lower than the national level and also lower than the birth rate for Alnwick in 1960.

There were fewer infant deaths in the year. In fact, only one compared to three in the previous year.

The death rate in the town for 1961 was 11.95. This is fractionally lower than the national level. Nearly one half of all deaths were caused by cardio-vascular lesions and practically one-fifth of the total was due to malignant conditions.

There were 20 cases of measles notified during the year as against 275 for the previous year. The number of notifications of tuberculosis remained the same as last year when 6 cases occurred, and there were no deaths from this illness.

Nearly 100% of infants under the age of one year were protected against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and were later immunised against poliomyelitis. The percentage of infants vaccinated against smallpox is also high. In fact, 80% of infants are so protected. These high levels of immunisation and vaccination are due to the zeal and persistence of the general practitioners and the local authority clinic staffs. They reach a level which is vastly higher than the national average.

1961 saw the official opening of the Alnwick Sewage Treatment Works. These works are an outstanding example of Council enterprise.

The Public Health Inspector gives a detailed summary of the water supply position during the year. This was generally satisfactory, although considerable worry was occasioned by a long dry spell in the Spring of 1961.

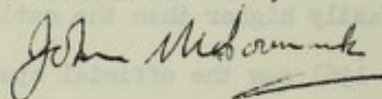
In commenting upon the Public Health Inspector's report, I would draw attention to the disappointingly slow progress in dealing with unfit houses. The slum clearance programme has fallen behind expectations and the numbers of new houses built by the Authority, apart from those to replace unfit dwellings, have been very few. This, of course, is outside the immediate control of the Council.

Once again I must draw attention to the distressingly small number of Improvement Grants applied for during the year. When one considers the number of older houses in Alnwick which could be made fit, the fact that only three applications were made in 1961 seems incredible. Fortunately, a turning point may have been reached in dealing with this problem. A Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular issued in August, 1962, gives clear directions and powers to authorities to enforce the improvement of dwellings of sound structure but lacking in basic amenities. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular suggests that landlords who are unable for financial reasons to improve their property can have their share of the cost made available by means of a local authority loan. Further, the authority will have power to buy and improve this property if the landlord requests, and if necessary, compulsory powers of purchase will be sanctioned by the Minister. This is surely a clear enough mandate to remedy the many houses in the district which lack the basic necessities of civilised living.

In conclusion, I wish to extend my sincere appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Council, to the Clerk, Surveyor, and Public Health Inspector, for their interest and help during the year.

I am,

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



Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

The area of the district was 4,778 acres.

The number of inhabited houses was 2,460 and the number of new houses completed during the year was 34.

The rateable value was £88,216 and the sum represented by a penny rate was £358.

The estimated mid-year population was 7,550 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	62	60	122
Illegitimate	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Totals	<u>62</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>124</u>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.42
Crude Birth Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor	16.25
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	1.6

Still Births

Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Totals	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	31.25
Total live and still births	128

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)

Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Totals	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	8.06
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	8.19
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Totals	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>

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

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Totals	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>

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

Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined
per 1,000 total live and still births 31.25

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths 1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 7.81

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	38	48	86
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population			11.39
Crude Death Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor			11.95
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis			-
Deaths from Other Puerperal Causes			1
Deaths from Cancer			17

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	6	7
" " Lung, Bronchus	1	1	2
" " Breast	-	2	2
" " Uterus	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	2	6
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	3	8	11
Coronary Disease, Angina	18	9	27
Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	1	1
Other Heart Disease	1	6	7
Other Circulatory Disease	4	1	5
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	1	2
Bronchitis	1	-	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	1	1
Congenital Malformations	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	5	6
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	-	-
All Other Accidents	-	4	4
Suicide	1	-	1
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-
Totals	<u>38</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>86</u>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever	-
Whooping Cough	-
Diphtheria	-
Measles	20
Pneumonia	-
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	-
Enteric Fever	-
Erysipelas	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-
Dysentery	-
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	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
65+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-

INFANT MORTALITY

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Place of Death</u>
Acute Broncho-pneumonia	4 months	Home

INFANT MORTALITY
1930-1961

Year	Number of Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Infant Mortality England and Wales
1930	5	42.73	60
1931	7	68.32	66
1932	9	92.78	64
1933	7	60.87	63
1934	5	45.04	59
1935	3	27.77	57
1936	6	56.60	59
1937	Records incomplete	40.0	58
1938	5	57.47	53
1939	Records incomplete	-	51
1940	7	72.91	57
1941	Records incomplete	100.0	60
1942		44.6	51
1943		46.7	49
1944	4	35.7	45
1945	9	74.6	46
1946	8	59.4	43
1947	11	62.5	41
1948	10	55.2	34
1949	4	30.6	32
1950	1	7.7	30
1951	1	8.8	30
1952	2	15.1	28
1953	4	24.3	27
1954	5	24.6	25
1955	3	20.83	25
1956	3	21.89	24
1957	4	28.98	23
1958	2	16.00	22
1959	1	7.69	22
1960	3	21.58	21
1961	1	8.06	21

SMALLPOX VACCINATIONNorth No. 2

Number Vaccinated during Period							Number Re-vaccinated						
District	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	
Total	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	-	-	-	-	74	8	-	82
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria and Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Triple	111	15	2	1	-	1	-	130	-	2	11	-	6	3	-	22
Total	112	17	2	2	1	1	-	135	-	2	11	-	81	11	-	105

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.

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HOUSING

(a) STATISTICS

New houses completed during the year	With state Assistance	Unaided	Total
(a) By Local Authority	11	-	11
(b) By Private Persons	-	23	23
Total number of inhabited houses in district			2460
Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority			1020

Closing and DemolitionsNumber of Houses

1. Houses demolished in Clearance Areas	-
2. Houses demolished not in Clearance Areas	5
3. Houses closed not demolished	2
4. Houses permanently discontinued as dwellings and not included in above	-

Repairs - Houses made fit

5. By informal action	10
6. By owners, following statutory notice	-
7. By local authority in default of owners	-
8. Demolition Orders revoked after reconstruction	-

Houses patched

9. Houses in clearance areas still in use at end of year for temporary accommodation	-
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Clearance Programme

10. Number of unfit houses in clearance programme remaining to be dealt with at end of year (Estimated)	150
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Improvement GrantsNumber of separate houses(a) Discretionary Grants

1. Applications submitted to Local Authority during the year	1
2. Applications rejected	-
3. Applications approved	1
4. Approximate average grant approved per house	£248
5. Total number of houses approved for grant since inception of scheme	88

(b) Standard Grants

	<u>During the Year</u>	<u>Total to date</u>
--	------------------------	----------------------

1. Number of separate houses for which grants have been made	2	11
2. Number of houses so provided with		
(a) Bath or shower	-	8
(b) Wash-hand basin	2	8
(c) Hot water supply	1	8
(d) Water closet	1	8
(e) Food store	2	8

(b) OAKY BALKS ESTATE

21 of the 23 houses privately built during the year were on this estate making a total of 46 houses completed and occupied.

Amended plans were submitted and approved to vary types of houses on this estate, and thus increase the number of houses from 61 to 63.

The remaining 17 houses were all under construction at the end of the year.

(c) GREEN BATT - BONDGATE REDEVELOPMENT AREA

The construction of roads and sewers was completed and building commenced on Blocks D. E. F. G. H. which comprises 17 houses and 1 shop.

1 house in Correction House Lane was demolished, making a total of 27 demolitions of the 39 dwelling houses in the area.

(d) CLAYPORT NORTH WEST AREA

11 of the 17 houses reported to be under construction in my last Annual Report were completed and occupied. It is anticipated that the remaining 6 will be occupied early in the new year. This will enable demolition work to proceed so that progress can be made with the second phase of development.

(e) GENERAL

Progress has been slow both with regard to the construction of new dwellings and the demolition of unfit houses. This has caused our slum clearance programme to fall behind expectations.

The number of applications received for Improvement Grants is also disappointing, and again I have to stress the lack of interest shown by landlords to bring their properties up to modern standards. New legislation is urgently required to make it compulsory for landlords to do this and so prevent future slums.

There were no certificates of disrepair issued under the Rent Act, 1957.

(f) REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are none in the district.

HOUSES ERECTED (POST WAR) 1946 - 1961

Year	By Private Persons	By Local Authority	Prefabricated Temp. Houses	By Other Housing Authority	Total	Year	By Private Persons	By Local Authority	Prefabricated Temp. Houses	By Other Housing Authority	Total
1946	-	18	50	-	68	1955	4	-	-	1	5
1947	-	57	-	-	57	1956	7	-	-	10	17
1948	7	105	-	-	112	1957	7	64	-	-	71
1949	9	62	-	-	71	1958	4	-	-	-	4
1950	5	28	-	-	33	1959	6	-	-	1	7
1951	7	32	-	-	39	1960	21	-	-	-	21
1952	11	10	-	-	21	1961	23	11	-	-	34
1953	1	58	-	-	59	Total	118	457	50	12	637
1954	6	12	-	-	18						

WATER SUPPLY

The quality of the piped water supply was generally satisfactory but the usual difficulties were encountered in maintaining supplies throughout the summer months.

Again it was found necessary to issue warning notices to consumers to prevent wastage, and to cut off supplies to various parts of the town from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. when stocks were dangerously low.

No bacteriological examinations were made of raw water before treatment but samples were taken for bacteriological examination after treatment.

No samples were taken for chemical analysis, but from previous reports of chemical analysis it was stated that the High Supply water was soft and slightly acid so that it was possible that it may be somewhat plumbo-solvent, although no lead was detected in the sample. The Low Supply water is not so soft as the High Supply and is slightly alkaline, it is not likely therefore, that it would have appreciable action upon lead.

Summary of routine Water Samples taken during the year (Bacteriological)

Source of Supply	Whether water treated or untreated	Satisfactory Class 1	Satisfactory Class 2	Suspicious Class 3	Unsatisfactory Class 4
Alnwick Low Supply	Treated	10	2	-	1
" High "	Untreated	2	-	-	-
Duke's Supply	Treated	2	-	-	2
Private Supplies	Untreated	1	1	-	3

The unsatisfactory sample obtained from the Low Supply was due to a defect in the chlorination plant which was immediately rectified.

As a result of the unsatisfactory samples obtained from the Duke's Supply it was decided to increase the chlorine content of the water, after which satisfactory samples were obtained.

The number of dwelling houses, and the population supplied from public water mains are as follows:-

	Number of Dwelling Houses	Population Supplied
(a) Direct to the houses	2306	6946
(b) By means of standpipe	83	180

Regrouping of Water Undertakings

In mid-year the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company made an offer to take over the Council's water undertaking, and the Council agreed to meet Mr. Barrett, the general manager, to discuss the Water Company's offer.

A copy of Mr. Barrett's letter was circulated to all members following which he attended a special meeting of the Finance and General Purposes Committee on 13th September, when the terms of the offer were discussed in further detail.

After further meetings it was decided not to accept the original offer and further proposals were made to the Company.

FOOD

(1) MILK

All dealers' licences are now granted by the Northumberland County Council, as the food and drugs authority, and regular sampling has been carried out by the County Public Health Inspector.

Results of Samples (Bacteriological)

Grade of Milk	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested	6	-
Pasteurised	27	-
T.T. Pasteurised	4	-

In addition, 2 biological tests were carried out. Both were negative for B. Tuberculosis.

(2) ICE-CREAM

Thirty-five premises are registered under the Food and Drugs Acts for the sale of ice-cream and 3 for manufacture and sale of ice-cream.

Two of the manufacturers use the "complete cold mix". Seven samples were taken, all from local manufacturers, and the results are as follows:-

Number of Samples	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue	Prov. Grade
4	Not decolourised at the end of 4 hours	1
1	Decolourised at the end of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours	2
2	Decolourised at the end of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 hours	3

(3) FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1960

With the introduction of self-service stores and supermarkets many food premises have taken on a new look. The pre-packaging of food has increased in keeping with modern trends, thus minimising risks of contamination.

Such changes have not yet materialised to any extent in the district, but I think the days are not too far distant when we shall see such stores operating.

There has, however, been a gradual improvement in the cleanliness of food stores, and some premises have been made to look more attractive by alterations, additional lighting, and re-decoration. This is commendable in itself, but in addition it is essential that all persons engaged in the handling of open food should be scrupulously clean, both in person and in habits. I consider there is need for improvement in personal behaviour, to ensure clean, wholesome food.

I also feel that there are still too many dogs seen in food shops. This is particularly annoying when "no dogs allowed" notices are displayed in shops. I can only assume that to draw attention to such a notice to an offending purchaser may cause some dissatisfaction to an otherwise satisfied customer.

Contraventions or deficiencies were brought to the notice of the food traders concerned and the following defects or deficiencies were remedied:-

Additional dustbins provided	4
Walls and ceilings repaired and re-decorated	3
Floors repaired	2
Cleanliness of utensils	2
Instantaneous hot water heaters provided	2
First aid equipment provided	2

Soaps, towels and nail brushes provided	2
Sink waste pipe repaired	1
Hot water supply maintained	1
Food protected from contamination	1

51 visits were made to the 120 food premises.

There were no prosecutions during the year under the Regulations.

(4) FOOD INSPECTION (OTHER THAN FRESH CARCASE MEAT)

Thirty-two visits were made to food premises for the primary purpose of food inspection. The following were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed at the East Cawledge Park Refuse Tip:-

63	tins	Cooked Meats
37	"	Vegetables
24	"	Fruit
12	"	Jams and Pulp
10	"	Milk and Cream
4	"	Fish
10	packets	Trifle Mixture
1		Chicken
110	lbs.	Bacon
4 $\frac{3}{4}$	stns.	Halibut
7	lbs.	Sausages

Total weight of foodstuffs condemned - 747 lbs

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The report on slaughterhouse facilities in the district was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in November, 1960, and the appointed day for the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, to come into operation was fixed as 1st January, 1962. The report was accepted by the Minister.

All butchers using the Council-owned slaughterhouse were advised of this, and notices terminating tenancies at the end of the year, were sent to each of the butchers.

Due to wilful and extensive damage caused to the roofs of the two pig slaughterhouses and lairages, it was decided to close these buildings in October, and demolition work commenced shortly afterwards. The 5 slaughterhalls and lairages used for the slaughter of cattle and sheep were kept in operation until the end of the year.

There are no private slaughterhouses in the district, but applications for licences for new slaughterhouses were received from 3 butchers, i.e. Amble Co-operative Society Limited (Alrwick Branch), J.E. Allan, and R.M. Turnbull.

The application from Amble Co-operative Society Limited was subsequently cancelled after it was decided to carry out future slaughtering requirements for the Alnwick district in their existing slaughterhouse at Amble. Plans were approved for the construction of two slaughterhouses for J.E. Allan and R.M. Turnbull on the new Willow Burn Trading Estate.

A claim was made for exchequer grant for meat inspection for the year ended 31st March, 1961. The cost of inspecting "export meat" amounted to £93. 5s. 10d, and the grant payable at the rate of 50% was £46. 12s. 11d. The grant paid for the previous year was £63. 14s. 1d.

Thirty-one licences were issued to slaughtermen during the year under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

Again 100% inspection of all carcasses and offal was made and for the third successive year there were no whole carcasses condemned on account of tuberculosis.

One case of cysticercosis was found with one degenerated cyst in the heart muscle of a two-year-old heifer. On jointing of the carcass no further cysts were found.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

				<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Stns.</u>
Beef	..	..	..	1	10	2	1
Mutton	..	..	..	-	14	3	1
Pork	..	..	..	-	1	1	1½
Veal				-	1	-	½
Total				2	8	-	-

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART
1961

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1035(13)	8(8)	101(5)	5294(107)	568(3)
Dressed Carcases	-	-	-	24	-
Number inspected	1035	8	101	5318	568
<u>A. All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	1	-	2	24	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	246	7	5	221	48
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	23.8	87.5	6.9	4.6	8.4
<u>B. Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.09	-	-	-	0.5
<u>C. Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

The number of casualties are shown in brackets and are included in the totals.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The removal of household and trade refuse

Two Bedford 7 cubic yard side loading vehicles are used. The manpower per vehicle is 1 driver and 1 loader, and 1 driver and 2 loaders. Both drivers assist in loading. The vehicle with 1 driver and 1 loader is employed in the centre of the town, and collects practically all the trade refuse.

During the year a new Bedford side loading vehicle was obtained, and the vehicle previously engaged on refuse collection is now used for general purposes. This "general" vehicle, would of course, be used in any emergency for refuse collection.

House refuse is collected weekly from all dwellings, other than houses situated on Alnwick Moor.

Trade refuse is collected weekly (twice weekly for defined trades in the summer months if required) from all premises where traders agreed to contribute to the "Trade Refuse Scheme". This is based on the amount of refuse collected, the first bin being collected free of charge, and a charge of 10/- per year per bin is made in excess of one. Trade refuse from small businesses, where 1 bin is sufficient to meet requirements is collected free of charge.

Fifty traders contributed to the Trade Refuse Scheme, and a total sum of £57. 0. 0. was collected during the year.

Refuse from the slaughterhouse is collected daily. Bins are supplied by the local authority and the costs charged up to the butchers using the slaughterhouse. Twelve new bins were provided during the year.

All refuse is tipped on the East Cawledge Park site, where 1 tip attendant is permanently employed.

No salvage is collected, and all waste paper is burnt at the tip. No record is kept of weights of refuse collected.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The sewerage to phase 1 of the Green Batt/Bondgate Redevelopment Area was completed. This entailed the laying and jointing of 86 linear yards of 6" and 160 linear yards of 9" salt glazed earthenware pipes with appropriate brick manholes.

There were no major works carried out to the existing sewers.

It is considered that the arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal are reasonably adequate, but the time may be opportune when considerations should be made for sewerage that part of Alnwick Moor, from Clayport Bank to the Quarry, part of Rugley Road and the Letch, which comprises an area wherein there are 30 houses, some of which have septic tanks installed.

The new sewage disposal works at Derwick Mill were in operation in early January, although the official opening did not take place until 6th September.

There were few if any teething troubles other than the difficulty experienced in the drying of the sludge on the beds. To overcome this, gravel was used in place of clinker but difficulty is still being experienced in the drying of the recirculated sludge from the humus tanks.

The staff employed is 1 pump attendant, 1 general labourer, and 1 youth (general labourer).

RODENT CONTROL

One part-time rodent operator is employed for approximately 12 - 15 hours per week on this work.

Treatments continue to be given free of charge to all domestic premises, and a charge, based on time and materials, is made to all business premises.

Two sewer treatments were carried out and no new areas of infestation were found.

Over the 12 month period the number of complaints, inspections and treatments were slightly less than the previous 12 month period.

There were no infestations of ship rat.

	Type of Property			Agricultural
	Non-Agricultural			
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All others (including business premises)	
Number of properties in district	7	2408	464	32
Number of properties inspected	8	57	52	5
Total inspections including re-inspections	11	62	57	5
Number of properties inspected and which were found to be infested by:-				
(a) Rats	4	22	8	2
(b) Mice	-	13	9	-
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	4	33	12	-
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	6	38	13	-

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 TO 1959

1. Inspections

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Secs. 1. 2. 3. 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	5	10	1	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	49	24	4	-
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	10	12	1	-
Total	64	46	6	-

2. Defects Found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Insp-ector	By H.M. Insp-ector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act First Aid Boxes	1	1	-	-	-
Total	11	11	-	-	-

3. Outwork

There were two outworkers notified as engaged in making and altering wearing apparel.

Both premises were satisfactory.

NUMBER OF VISTS AND INSPECTIONS MADEFood and Drugs Act, 1955

Slaughterhouses - meat inspections	384	
" - repairs, burst pipes and demolition	10	
Butchers Shops - meat inspections (including poultry)	22	
Food premises - inspections (Food Hygiene Regulations)	51	
Market Stalls and Vehicles - inspections (Food Hygiene Regs.)	15	
Food Premises - food inspections	32	
Ice-cream - regulations and samples	10	
Dairies	2	526

Public Health Act, 1936

Drainage	238	
Water Supply and sampling	132	
Building byelaws	125	
Sewage Works	52	
Public Conveniences	28	
Nuisances	16	
Verminous Premises	12	
Sanitary Accommodation (Public Houses)	12	
Refuse removal and refuse tip	12	
Defective W.C's	7	
Dustbins	6	
Dangerous Buildings	3	
Defective eaves gutters	2	
Infectious diseases	1	646

/Cont'd

Number of visits and inspections made - /Cont'd

1172

Housing Acts

Inspections	- valuations for advances	26	
	- improvement grants	10	
1957 Act	- house inspections (Sec.3)	29	
	- repairs (Sec.9)	18	
	- enumerations (Clayport North West Area)	18	
	- rehousing " " " "	16	
	- unfit houses (demolition)	6	
	- unfit houses (Closing Orders)	3	
	- overcrowding	<u>1</u>	127

Factories Acts 1937 and 1948

Inspections	- factories with mechanical power	24	
	- factories non-mechanical power	10	
	- building sites etc.	<u>12</u>	46

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Surveys, treatments and revisits	84
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Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

Caravans, sites and owners of sites	18
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Clean Air Act, 1956

Smoke nuisances	2
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Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Excessive noise	2
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Miscellaneous

Visits to butchers' shops re condemnation certificates	39	
Problem families	4	
Squatters	3	
Auction Mart	<u>3</u>	49

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT 1500PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS - NOTICES SERVED

	Informal	Complied with	Statutory	Complied with	Executed in default by I.A.
<u>Public Health Act, 1936</u>					
Sec. 39 - drainage	3	3	-	-	-
45 - W.C's	5	5	-	-	-
75 - Dustbins	3	3	-	-	-
89 - Urinals	1	1	-	-	-
93 - Nuisances	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Housing Act, 1957</u>					
Sec. 9 - Repairs	5	4	-	-	-
Total	18	17	-	-	-

Public Health Act, 1936

Houses disinfested re vermin	5
Houses disinfested after Infectious Disease	1
Wasps nests destroyed	3
Blocked drains cleared	21



