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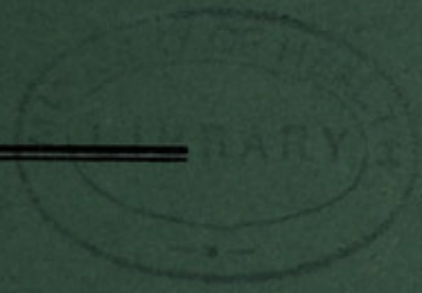


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Billingham Urban District Council



# ANNUAL REPORT

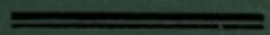
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Senior Sanitary Inspector

1955





Billingham Urban District Council

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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1955

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

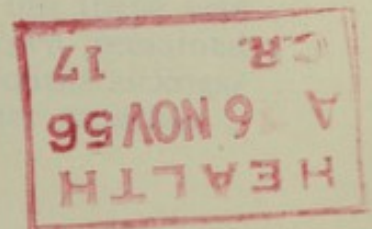
Senior Sanitary Inspector

1955

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Birmingham Urban District Council

# ANNUAL REPORT

Medical Officer of Health

Senior Sanitary Inspector

1927

Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
Haverton Hill,  
Billingham.

July, 1956.

## **REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the year, 1955.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me much pleasure to present my 14th Annual Report, that is for the year, 1955.

This year has been outstanding for the rate of development of the new town north of the station, and the rapidity with which newly married couples, who reside in the district, can obtain new houses in pleasant surroundings. They rarely have to wait more than one and a half years. From a health standpoint these houses could scarcely be bettered unless and until the area becomes a smokeless zone for domestic fires. The new town is wisely sited where it is practically free of the smoke pollution which prevails over the big Tees-side industrial and railway area. Indeed it is surprising that so many people come into Billingham to work and still reside outside the boundaries. Here living is cheap and the surroundings pleasant.

Although the population has increased only slightly the birth rate rose to 24.8 per 1,000 population, which is higher than the post-war peak year of 1947. In 1955 there were 637 births, almost 100 more than 1947 with 538 births. The average annual births for the years between 1946 and 1956 were about 500.

There was a slight rise in the death rate and a welcome fall in the infantile mortality rate.

About 50 per cent. of all expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics and 47 per cent. of the infants born were brought to the child welfare centre for advice.

There was no serious epidemic during the year and, although there were 443 cases of measles these were mostly not severe. After the fine summer there was a wave of colds and respiratory infections during the autumn, but there was little serious illness and the health of the town remained reasonably good. As usual during the winter months sickness benefit claims were double those of the summer months.

Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis fell considerably for the first time in 10 years, but deaths from tuberculosis increased this year. There were no deaths in consequence of childbirth. Again there was not a single case of diphtheria in the district. The success of preventive work done in this disease alone should be most encouraging to all workers in the field of prevention. In 1942 when I presented my first annual report there were 46 cases and 4 deaths. All cases notified meant long periods of expensive hospital treatment and some were left chronic invalids.

We have now clean and safe water, clean and safe milk, but not always clean and safe food or air. While there is still room for improvement in legislation much more can be done in health education and in convincing people that they can all help themselves, and others, to obtain both clean safe air and clean safe food.

Preventive work is coming more and more into the field of general medical practice and all doctors in the area are enthusiastically undertaking immunisation against tetanus, whooping cough and diphtheria combined.

More could be done in assisting the work of the general practitioner in health education by additional local authority clinics near the doctor's surgeries which are new well established in the new town.

The largest contributing factors in the still unduly high infantile mortality rate are prematurity and failure to maintain breast feeding together with the spread of respiratory disease. All these should be and could be improved by more intensive advice to expectant mothers during the ante-natal period.

The immunisation nurse continues to do valuable work in the follow up and visits children at home.

Figures for the distribution of National Welfare Foods are given below. Owing to the passing of the Ministry of Food in June, 1954, the complete issues were not available and so comparison with 1954 is impossible. When compared with 1953 the total issues were almost the same, but owing to the higher birth rate the percentage take up was less.

Distribution Centre	Cod Liver Oil Bottles	Vitamin Tablets	Orange Juice Bottles	National Dried Milk
Billingham C.W.C.	1473	503	7545	5885
Billingham W.V.S.	1536	618	8181	4545
Haverton Hill C.W.C.	636	134	2640	1738
Port Clarence Social Service Centre	132	29	499	1565
<b>Total</b>	<b>3777</b>	<b>1284</b>	<b>18865</b>	<b>13733</b>

There were 637 babies born, 99 more than the previous peak year of 1947, when there were 538 births.

The birth rate of 24.8 per 1,000 population is 4.6 higher than last year. The death rate of 9.07 per 1,000, is also higher than last year by .77. The majority of the deaths were in people 55 years of age and over, as shown below:—

	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	10	10	20
1- 4 years	2	2	4
5-14 "	—	1	1
15-24 "	3	3	6
25-34 "	—	1	1
35-44 "	7	5	12
45-54 "	13	13	26
55-64 "	38	23	61
65 and over	56	46	102
	<u>129</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>233</u>

During the year there were 637 live births and 11 still births. The ante-natal clinics were attended by 334 mothers, or 51.5%, while 302 babies were brought to the infant welfare centres. In addition 515 children aged 1 to 5 years attended.

The number of persons on the register at all clinics was 1,426, compiled as follows:—

Billingham Ante-natal Clinic	...	...	...	269
Haverton Hill Ante-natal Clinic	...	...	...	65
Billingham Infant Welfare Clinic	...	...	...	203
Haverton Hill Infant Welfare Clinic	...	...	...	99
Billingham Child Welfare Clinic (children 1/5 years)	...	...	...	362

Haverton Hill Child Welfare Clinic (children 1/5 yrs.)	153
Birth Control Clinic ... ..	28
Post Natal Clinic ... ..	61
Ultra Violet Ray Clinic ... ..	186
	<u>1426</u>

Attendances at the clinics were:—

	Billingham.			Haverton Hill.		
	1955	1954	Increase	1955	1954	Increase/Decrease
Mothers	1403	1163	240	237	322	85
Infants	1960	1564	396	733	903	170
1 - 3	310	297	13	159	102	57
3 - 5	520	399	121	155	285	130
	<u>4193</u>	<u>3423</u>	<u>770</u>	<u>1284</u>	<u>1612</u>	<u>57</u>
						<u>328</u>

This gives a total increase of 770 at the Billingham Clinic and a decrease of 328 at the Haverton Hill Clinic.

At the Birth Control and Post Natal clinics there were 102 attendances, a decrease of 15 on last year.

Attendances at the Ultra Violet Ray Clinic decreased from 2,807 in 1954 to 2,349 in 1955, a fall of 458.

The following table shows the number of births, number of mothers and children attending the ante-natal and child welfare clinics, also the rate per hundred births of those attending the clinics for the past ten years.

Year	Births	Attending Ante-Natal Clinic	Rate per 100	Attending Infant Clinic	Rate per 100	Attending Clinic 1-5 years
1946	515	422	82	287	56	548
1947	538	409	76	315	58	504
1948	496	348	70	262	53	531
1949	489	340	69	266	54	562
1950	496	298	60	251	51	541
1951	482	332	69	287	59	537
1952	471	317	67	273	58	592
1953	522	344	66	274	52	585
1954	507	290	57	237	47	534
1955	637	334	52	302	47	515

I welcome this opportunity of expressing my appreciation and thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their help and support, and of thanking the members of the staff of the Health Department for their assistance and loyal co-operation throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Lalage R. Benham.

**Staff:—**

Medical Officer of Health:

Lalage R. Benham, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

A. H. Rushworth, C.R.S.H., F.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

R. Love, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.

Clerks:

G. W. Nickolls, R. Ingram, D. M. Baker and  
D. Daniel.

**Population**

The resident population of the Urban District at mid-year was estimated by the Registrar General at 25,670 and my figures have been calculated on this basis.

**Births**

The number of live births during the year was 637 comprising 346 males and 291 females, an increase of 130 (100 males and 30 females) on last year.

The birth rate is 24.8 per 1,000 of the population, twenty-five births (15 males and 10 females) were illegitimate.

There were 11 still births (4 males and 7 females), which gives a still birth rate of 17 per 1,000 total births.

Last year there were 21 (12 males and 9 females) giving a rate of 39.7.

## Deaths

The total number of deaths registered was 233, this was 23 more than in 1954. There were 129 males and 104 females, which gives a death rate of 9.07 per 1,000 and, of this, the largest incidence was from:—

Disease	Male	Female	Total
Coronary Disease—Angina ... ..	26	11	37
Heart Diseases ... ..	20	12	32
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	9	19	28
Malignant Neoplasm—various sites	22	21	43
Bronchitis ... ..	13	2	15
Pneumonia ... ..	7	5	12

## Infant Deaths under One Year

There were 20 deaths in children under 1 year of age (10 males and 10 females). The infantile death rate is 31.4 per 1,000 live births. This is a decrease of 15.9 on the 1954 figure.

## Infant Deaths under Four Weeks

Nine children (6 males and 3 females) died under four weeks of age.

## Comparison of Infantile Death Rate

Billingham 31.4                  England & Wales 24.9

The infantile death rate for Billingham is 15.9 lower than last year, but is 6.5 higher than the rate for England & Wales.

Infant deaths under one day, one week, one month and one year were as follows:—

Disease	1 day or under	under one week	under one month	under one year	Total
Prematurity	5	2	—	—	7
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	4	4
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	—	1	—	—	1
Asphyxia—Accidental	—	—	—	2	2
Congenital Deformities	1	—	—	4	5
<b>Total :</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>

The causes of death could be classified as:—

Prematurity	...	...	7
Respiratory	...	...	5
Congenital	...	...	5
Birth Injury	...	...	1
Accidental	...	...	2
			20
			20

The following tables show the infantile deaths in the various wards (a) Wards at the end of 1954 and (b) New distribution of Wards.

#### A. Old.

Ward	Deaths	Births	I.M. Rate
Wolviston	6	226	26.5
St. Cuthberts	2	147	13.6
Chiltons	4	71	56.3
Haverton Hill North	6	136	44.1
Haverton Hill South	1	35	28.6
Port Clarence	1	20	50
Cowpen Bewley	—	2	—
Total:	20	637	31.4

#### B. New.

Ward	Deaths	Births	I.M. Rate
Wolviston	5	157	31.8
St. Cuthberts	—	42	—
Chiltons	4	50	80
Haverton Hill	5	130	38.5
Roseberry	2	67	29.8
Cowpen	2	47	42.5
Grange	1	98	10.2
Clarence	1	46	21.7
Total:	20	637	31.4

Owing to the redistribution of ward boundaries comparison with previous years is not possible.

#### Still Births

There were 11 still births in the area, 4 males and 7 females, three of which occurred at home. They were located in the following wards:—

Roseberry ...	3	Cowpen ...	3
Grange ...	2	Wolviston ...	2
Haverton ...	1		

### Notifiable Diseases

Infectious disease notifications received during the year were 634, an increase of 250 on last year's figures.

Separate figures are given in the following table which shows the number notified and the final figures after correction. The number notified during 1954 are included for comparison.

Disease	Notified		Corrected	
	1955	1954	1955	1954
Scarlet Fever	24	51	22	51
Measles	443	257	443	257
Whooping Cough	136	48	134	48
Pneumonia	16	15	16	15
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	3	3	3
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	9	6	9	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	—	1
Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	1
Total :	634	384	628	379

There was one notification of diphtheria, a female aged 18 years, who was admitted to hospital. She was discharged five days later and the final diagnosis was tonsillitis.

Scarlet fever notifications were 27 less than last year, eleven were admitted to hospital and the remainder were treated at home. Two cases were diagnosed in hospital as other than scarlet fever. All made good recoveries.

There were no notifications of poliomyelitis during the year. Measles notifications increased by 166.

The following notified cases were admitted to hospital:—

Scarlet Fever	...	11
Whooping Cough	...	8
Pneumonia	... ..	7
Diphtheria	... ..	1
Meningococcal Infection		1
Dysentery	... ..	1
Erysipelas	... ..	1

## Notification Rate per 1,000

Disease	1955	1954
Scarlet Fever	.94	2.03
Whooping Cough	5.3	1.9
Measles	17.2	10.3
Pneumonia	.62	.6

## Vital Statistics

The following are extracts from the vital statistics supplied by the Registrar General:—

Births	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	331	281	612
Illegitimate	15	10	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	346	291	637

637=Birth rate of 24.8 per 1,000 population.

## Still Births

Legitimate	3	6	9
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3	6	9

9=Rate of 14.2 per 1,000 total births.

Deaths	129	104	233
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233=Rate of 9.07 per 1,000 population.

## Infantile Deaths

Legitimate	9	10	19
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10	10	20

## Deaths of Infants under Four Weeks

Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	3	9

## Women Dying in Consequence of Child Birth

Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion—Nil.

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Coronary Disease, Angina ...	26	11	37
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	2	2
Other Heart Diseases ... ..	20	12	32
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	6	3	9
Pneumonia ... ..	7	5	12
Bronchitis ... ..	13	2	15
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ... ..	2	—	2
Tuberculosis—Respiratory ...	—	3	3
„    Other ... ..	—	2	2
Syphilitic Disease ... ..	—	1	1
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	1	1
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach ...	5	4	9
„    „    Bronchus	6	1	7
„    „    Uterus ...	—	3	3
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ... ..	11	13	24
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia ...	1	1	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ... ..	9	19	28
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	4	—	4
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	2	2
Congenital Malformations ...	2	3	5
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ... ..	11	12	23
Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	2	1	3
All other Accidents ... ..	3	2	5
	129	104	233

## Tuberculosis

The following table shows the number of notifications, pulmonary and non-pulmonary, and the number of deaths registered in the different age groups:—

Age Group	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-34	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
35-44	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-54	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
55-64	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65-up	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total :	3	5	—	—	—	3	—	2

The above table shows a total of 8 notifications as against 19 last year. There is a reduction of 11 pulmonary cases.

Deaths total five as against two for 1954.

The total number of pulmonary cases on the register at the end of the year was 119, made up of 70 males and 49 females.

At the beginning of the year the figure was 114 as shown below:—

	Males	Females
1st January, 1955	64	50
<b>Add</b>		
New notifications	3	5
Transfers in	5	4
	72	59
<b>Deduct</b>		
Deaths	—	3
Recovered	1	2
Removed	1	5
	70	49

## Pulmonary Tuberculosis—New Cases

Age Period	1955	1954
1-4	—	—
5-14	—	—
15-24	2	5
25-34	2	5
35-44	1	3
45-54	1	2
55-64	1	3
65-over	1	1
<b>Total :</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>

The table below gives the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and new cases for the last 10 years:—

Year	New Cases	Deaths
1946	20	12
1947	25	10
1948	16	13
1949	21	3
1950	14	6
1951	17	5
1952	14	2
1953	19	1
1954	19	1
1955	8	3

### Food Poisoning and Diseases Spread by Food

There were no notifications of food poisoning during the year.

### Diphtheria Immunisation

Immunisation against diphtheria was continued energetically throughout the year, with the exception of the period mid-June to mid-September and only a reduced number of injections were given during the summer period.

The number of children immunised in the age groups 0-4 and 5-15 at the end of the year were:—

0- 4 years of 2639 children 1,945 were immunised=73.7  
 5-15 years of 4423 children 4,207 were immunised=95.1

There were 7,062 children in the area at the end of the year and of these 6,152 had been immunised. This gives a percentage of 87.11 which is .01 lower than at the end of 1954.

A third or boosting injection had been given to 5,139 children by the end of the year which equals 85.4% of the total of 6,018 who were due for the dose, or .8 less than last year.

In addition 3,390 children out of a total of 4,487 who were, or shortly would be due to receive a fourth injection, had received it. This is equal to 75.9%, practically the same as in 1954.

The following table shows the number of injections carried out during the year, and the places where they were given:—

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Total
C.W.C. & Nurseries	38	37	62	36	3	176
Homes	205	184	299	64	2	754
Surgeries	283	275	58	41	28	685
Schools	6	—	48	270	175	499
Total:	532	496	467	411	208	2114

### Vaccination

During the year 184 vaccinations and 31 re-vaccinations against smallpox were carried out by the general practitioners in the area. Details are as follows:—

Age	Vaccination	Re-Vaccination
Under 1	156	—
1	1	—
2 - 4	4	1
5 - 14	4	2
15 - over	19	28
Total:	184	31

### The Nursery, Tame Street, Haverton Hill

A table showing the attendances is given below:—

Month	Days open	Total attendances	Daily average	Daily maximum
January	21	205	9.7	11
February	20	201	10.05	11
March	23	182	7.9	10
April	19	162	8.5	9
May	21	215	10.2	11
June	22	239	10.8	13
July	21	235	11.1	14
August	23	279	12.1	16
September	22	322	14.6	16
October	21	236	11.2	15
November	22	331	15.04	17
December	21	247	11.7	16

The chief usefulness of the Nursery lies in the facilities for care of children of tubercular parents, separated parents and sick mothers who have to rest. The latter do not make much use of the Nursery owing to the high charges.

The children have a regular routine and learn good clean habits which are so essential to health. They soon appreciate the variety of good food. Even the mid-day rest which they do not have at home is appreciated at the Nursery. In time the older children practice at home what they learn at the Nursery. Haverton Hill being a small nursery the children have the advantage of living like a big family as their age group is from four weeks to 4½ years.

The children have the chance of free play with a variety of equipment for choice.

## SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1955.

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Council Offices,  
Haverton Hill,  
July, 1956.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit herewith my thirtieth annual report on the sanitary circumstances of your area.

In some ways this report could be looked upon as being just another routine job which has to be done, but the broader view indicates an opportunity to review the year's work.

Housing work has not been particularly prominent as most of the slum type of property has been dealt with which, surely, is a very happy state of affairs.

Regarding air pollution, considerable concern has been expressed about the Chiltons Lane area and, of national importance, a "Clean Air" Bill has been introduced by the Government. The Tees-side Smoke-Abatement Committee has continued on well established lines and the collated information proved most valuable to local members of Parliament during discussions on the Bill.

Food Hygiene is a topical subject and local authorities are given greatly increased powers under new regulations, which are effective from 1st January, 1956. A new Food and Drugs Act also comes into operation on the same date.

Finally, I wish to make the usual, but none the less sincere, acknowledgement of appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their kindness and full support on all matters affecting the department, and to the members of my staff, I am greatly indebted for their valuable help and co-operation in the widest possible sense.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. RUSHWORTH,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND OTHER DETAILS

Allotments ... ..	1
Bakehouses ... ..	17
Complaints investigated ... ..	457
Dairies and Milkshops ... ..	6
Drains tested or inspected... ..	75
Dwellinghouses under Infectious Diseases ... ..	53
Dwellinghouses under Public Health Act ... ..	166
Dwellinghouses under Housing Act ... ..	10
Factories ... ..	11
Food Preparing Premises ... ..	27
Food Poisoning ... ..	6
Food Shops ... ..	85
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	13
Interviews ... ..	146
Licensed Premises ... ..	2
Meat ... ..	358
Miscellaneous housing visits ... ..	121
Miscellaneous sanitary visits ... ..	26
Miscellaneous food visits ... ..	67
Offensive accumulations ... ..	7
Overcrowding ... ..	37
Premises under Notice ... ..	449
Public Baths ... ..	48
Public conveniences... ..	1
Rats and Mice ... ..	4
Refuse Collection ... ..	182
Refuse Disposal ... ..	203
Restaurants and canteens ... ..	3
Schools ... ..	3
Shops ... ..	74
Smoke observations ... ..	1181
Stables and Piggeries ... ..	4
Tents, vans and sheds ... ..	13
Theatres and places of entertainment ... ..	2
Verminous and dirty premises ... ..	67
Water samples obtained ... ..	2
Water samples from Public Baths (Bacteriological exam.)	12
Water Supply ... ..	152
Works in progress ... ..	80

### NUMBER AND TYPE OF NOTICES

Informal notices served ... ..	442
Informal notices complied with ... ..	430
Informal notices outstanding from previous year complied with ... ..	15
Statutory notices served ... ..	2
Statutory notices complied with ... ..	2
Statutory notices complied with from previous year	4

## SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED

### HOUSES

Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ eavesgutters and fallpipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ plasterwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ water pipes and water taps	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ doors	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ window frames	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ cords to windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ wash boiler	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rising dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

### WATER CLOSETS

Defective water pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
„ cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ pedestal/joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ plasterwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ floor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ seats	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ doors	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ inspection chamber covers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dustbins provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	733
Blocked drains and sink waste pipes cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	304
Verminous premises disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Books disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

### HOUSING

The building of new houses has not continued at quite the same rate as in previous years and the total completed was 418, (383 Council and 35 private) compared with a total of 520 for the previous year. In my introductory remarks to this report I mentioned the fact that housing work has not been particularly prominent referring of course to such work which comes within the scope of my department, namely the older type of property which is dealt with by way of repair, improvement or demolition. Generally speaking, the worst type

of property has been dealt with, and during the year in the return relating to slum clearance required by the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, it was possible to report that there are no properties which should be dealt with in the prescribed manner in the immediate future. Since the War every consideration has been given to people living in bad housing conditions and 5.4% of post war houses have been allocated to tenants living in this class of property.

No application has been made for a Certificate of Disrepair under the 1954 Act and only 2 applications received for grants under the 1949 Act with regard to improvement of existing houses, both of which were rejected as they did not comply with the Act. During the year 15 houses have been demolished.

#### **Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding**

A complete survey of your area was made in 1952 and the overcrowding list is reviewed at six monthly intervals. The known cases have now been reduced to 18.

#### **CARAVANS**

The caravan question is not a problem in your area and at the year end only 3 caravans were in use as living accommodation.

#### **WATER**

Although the Summer was exceptionally dry, with a total rainfall of only 17.9 inches compared with 25.89 for the previous year, unlike many other areas there was an unrestricted supply of good wholesome water, which is supplied by the Tees Valley Water Board. The Engineer and General Manager has kindly supplied the usual data and the result of bacteriological examination is given below:—

	<b>Ave.</b>	<b>Max.</b>	<b>Min.</b>
Colony count per ml. on agar after 1 day at 37°C... ..	13	60	1
Colony count per ml. on agar after 2 days at 37°C... ..	16	76	3
Colony count per ml. on agar after 3 days at 20°C... ..	8	80	2
Percentage of samples giving a Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml ... ..			0.6
Percentage of samples giving B. Coli (Type 1) in 100 ml. ... ..			0.4

A check sample was submitted for full analysis which indicated the water to be of good and wholesome quality. In the sample submitted, temporary hardness was 1.24 and permanent hardness 5.36 a total of 6.60 degrees in parts per 100,000.

### **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE**

With the exception of sewage from the new estates north of Billingham Station, and Wolviston, which receives partial treatment before discharging into Greatham Creek, all sewage is discharged untreated into the tidal reaches of the River Tees. A scheme for Cowpen Bewley village which included using the old sewers connected to a pumping station to lift sewage into the high level sewer and then discharge into the Greatham Creek Disposal Works has not yet been carried out, as many of the properties in the village are in the process of changing ownership. It is to be hoped that the scheme will be completed at an early date to allow these few remaining privy middens to be converted to the water carriage system.

### **CLOSET ACCOMMODATION**

The number and type of conveniences attached to private houses and shops is given below:—

Privies	...	...	...	...	33
Water Closets	...	...	...	...	8,252

The conversion of privy middens at Cowpen Bewley village depends on the sewage disposal problem referred to in the previous paragraph being settled.

### **PUBLIC CLEANSING**

Detailed reports on refuse collection and disposal and the salvage of waste materials are attached to this report.

### **BAKEHOUSES**

There is no change with regard to bakehouses. There are five small establishments which have been inspected at intervals and found to be satisfactory.

### **SHOPS**

With three exceptions all the shops on the new town centre are now occupied. The number and type of shops is given in the following table:—

### Food Shops.

Fried Fish and Chips	...	...	15
Wet Fish	...	...	3
Grocers and General Dealers	...	...	55
Butchers	...	...	21
Greengrocers	...	...	17
Bread and Cakes	...	...	13
Sweets, etc.	...	...	28
			<hr/>
			152

Other Shops ... .. 75

Total ... 227

Inspections made between the hours of 7 and 10 p.m. indicated that shops do not keep open later than 5-6 p.m.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades in the area.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### A. Milk

The distribution of milk is big business and a further amalgamation has taken place during the year. The position now is, that practically all milk retailed in your area is supplied by two co-operative societies and one private firm. All milk sold is pasteurised except for a small amount of Tuberculin Tested raw milk and sterilised milk.

Details of licences granted and persons and premises registered are given below:—

“Tuberculin Tested”	...	...	3
“Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)”	...	...	4
“Pasteurised”	...	...	12
“Sterilised”	...	...	18
Register of premises used as dairies			3
Register of retail purveyors of milk			15

#### B. Meat

The meat trade has now settled down since de-rationing in 1954. Four small slaughterhouses are in use and are well maintained. The following tabular statement indicates the number of animals slaughtered and carcasses and offal condemned.

**Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or  
in part**

	Cattle ex- cluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	300	38	7	1169	120
Number inspected	300	38	7	1169	120
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	18	—	—	5	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	6.0	—	—	0.4	1.6
<b>Tuberculosis only:</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	6	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.0	15.8	—	—	—
<b>Cysticercosis</b>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

### C. Other Foods

The preparation, storage and handling of foodstuffs has received attention. It is apparent that shop-keepers are paying more attention to food hygiene, probably due to public interest in the matter. The new much talked about Food Hygiene Regulations which come into effect on the 1st January next will be a big step forward in the cleaner food campaign and the more the public talk about this matter, the more shop-keepers will respond. Since the war notably by way of clean food guilds attempts have been made to improve food handling, but the idea has not been very successful and like many experienced Sanitary Officers, I am of the opinion that regular inspections with an informal chat and a word of advice is by far the most effective method of seeing that legislation is implemented. Ice cream is not manufactured in your area as this trade, like milk, is tending to be monopolised by the larger firms. Most ice cream sold is of the prepacked variety which is a safeguard against contamination. The number and type of food premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act is given below:—

Prepacked Ice Cream	...	...	44
Preserved Foods	...	...	15
Fried Fish	...	...	15

As a result of general inspections the following foodstuffs have been condemned:—

Miscellaneous Foodstuffs	...	663	tins
Miscellaneous Foodstuffs	...	97	pkts.
Beef	...	139	lbs.
Bacon	...	35	lbs.
Sausage	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Cooked meats	...	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.
Dried fruits	...	64	lbs.
Cheese	...	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.
Cake	...	30	lbs.
Yeast	...	2	lbs.
Pies	...	13	

### D. Adulteration

During the year 34 samples of foodstuffs were submitted to the Public Analyst and with the exception of a sample of sausage which was slightly deficient in meat content, all samples were of genuine quality. The defective sample was dealt with informally and a repeat sample proved satisfactory.

An application by the Council to become a food and drugs authority was rejected.

## SWIMMING BATHS AND POOL

The Council owned public baths provide facilities for swimming, slipper, brine and foam baths and attendance figures indicate the use made of these facilities. As the summer was a particular good one the swimming pool was in great demand and the purity of the water was checked on a number of occasions by samples from the pool and direct from the filtration plant. Results indicated that the water was of a high bacteriological purity.

				1954	1955
General Public	...	...	...	60,081	70,710
Use of Slipper Baths	...	...	...	1,685	1,838
Brine Baths	...	...	...	93	112
Private Sessions	...	...	...	1,971	2,015
Foam Baths	...	...	...	37	10

## SMOKE ABATEMENT

Considerable publicity has been given to this matter, and as promised, the Government brought in a "Clean Air" Bill to give effect to the recommendations of what is known as the "Beaver Report." When the Act is in operation local authorities will have more power than they previously have had to deal with this problem. The Tees-side Smoke Abatement Committee has continued to function and four meetings a year are held in various centres covering the administrative area of the Committee. Much information is being collected regarding air pollution on Tees-side by 50 standard deposit gauges and 11 lead peroxide instruments, and this information, made available to local Members of Parliament, proved most useful during discussions on the "Clean Air" Bill. In your own area the usual careful attention has been given to the problem and the chief point of interest has been the concern expressed regarding Chiltons Lane area. Instructions have been given for inquiries to be made regarding this problem with a view to ascertaining if the chief source of pollution can be detected. With regard to the Belasis Lane area, which is the one most seriously affected by the dust, grit and fumes nuisance, there is little to add to previous reports, except to say that the nuisance remains at the same high level. The Public Health Committee continues to give the whole problem their earnest attention and results from eleven standard deposit gauges and six lead peroxide instruments are considered monthly. Data obtained since 1947 by standard deposit gauges and lead peroxide instruments is shown classified into industrial, semi-industrial and residential areas. These figures show the high rate of pollution in the industrial area compared with the residential area.

The following is a list of the principal sources of emission with notes thereon.

- (1) **Pulverised Fuel Boilers.** 17 boilers on this plant burn enormous quantities of pulverised fuel each year and 14 boilers are equipped with a wet washing system for the removal of dust and grit and 3 new boilers are provided with a dry method, including cyclones and electrostatic precipitators, with the gases finally emitted from a 300 ft. high chimney.
- (2) **Cement Works.** Dust from cement works can be a serious and considerable nuisance, but dust removal has been given close attention and many thousands of tons of dust are removed annually by cyclones and electrostatic precipitators. During the year a precipitator has been rebuilt and a high dust removing efficiency attained. The control of low level dust emissions is also receiving attention and electro filters have been introduced on certain parts of the grinding plant. The new 250 ft. high chimney stack is now in use which should prove effective in giving a better dispersal of the remaining dust content.
- (3) **Coke Oven Plant.** A rebuilding programme is in operation which should tend to reduce emissions although inevitably this is a dirty industrial process.
- (4) **Water Gas Plant.** Modifications to existing cyclones are being continued as and when generators are available for overhaul. Here again the process is a dirty one.
- (5) **C.C.F. Plant.** Emissions from this plant consist of large volumes of water vapour which, under adverse weather conditions, can be the cause of some local fog. It is considered that there is no appreciable solid matter in this emission, but with a certain wind direction the grinding mills are a source of dust emission. This matter is under consideration and new bag type filters costing approximately £10,000 are to be installed.
- (6) **Nitro Chalk Plant.** Emissions have been well controlled.
- (7) **Anhydrite Dust.** Although there have been no complaints regarding emissions from this source, plans are being considered to effect improvements on the crushing and loading plant.

- (8) **Amines Plant.** On occasions a certain amount of smell has been noticed from this plant and the trouble has usually been due to some slight mechanical fault. The plant management have been most co-operative in controlling the nuisance.
- (9) **Sulphuric Acid Plant.** Except for one occasion when there was a serious nuisance for approximately half an hour due to a breakdown on the plant, emissions from this plant appear to have been reasonably well controlled.
- (10) **Paint Pigment Drying Kilns.** Considerable efforts are made to control acid emissions from this plant and an additional cooling tower referred to last year has been installed. This equipment has not been entirely satisfactory and modifications are being considered.
- (11) **Electricity Power Stations.** The new power station is now well established and although large quantities of coal are consumed annually, emissions from two 350 ft. high chimney stacks amount at most times to a very slight haze. Dust and grit emission is controlled by electrostatic precipitators believed to be 98% to 99% efficient. As might be expected the older nearby stations are not so efficient and at times a certain amount of black smoke is emitted, although there is reason to believe that the position has improved over previous years.

**STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES**  
**STATEMENT OF THE TOTALS AND MONTHLY**  
**AVERAGES FOR THE YEARS 1947 - 1955.**

Site of Gauge	No. of months	Year	Total Solids Collected (Tons per sq. Mile)		Rainfall (Inches)		
			Total	Average	Total	Average	
<b>INDUSTRIAL</b>							
Crawford's Shop	4	1947	1039.89	259.77	4.665	1.166	
	12	1948	2628.57	219.05	19.438	1.62	
	12	1949	18 6.49	158.04	14.096	1.17	
	11	1950	1615.49	146.86	24.590	2.23	
	10	1951	1843.10	184.54	24.79	2.25	
	11	1952	1304.99	118.63	16.155	1.468	
	9	1953	1300.72	144.52	9.637	1.07	
	11	1954	1673.82	152.16	20.40	1.85	
	10	1955	1316.24	131.62	13.47	1.34	
Council Offices	3	1947	226.21	88.73	4.073	1.364	
	12	1948	1170.73	97.56	19.688	1.64	
	12	1949	1127.76	82.06	14.531	1.21	
	11	1950	918.16	83.47	24.238	2.2	
	11	1951	951.92	86.54	27.585	2.5	
	10	1952	750.58	75.05	12.403	1.24	
	12	1953	1013.84	84.49	15.353	1.28	
	11	1954	855.12	77.73	24.33	2.21	
	12	1955	961.87	80.15	16.74	1.39	
The Vicarage	10	1949	733.51	73.35	14.097	1.4	
	12	1950	1001.95	83.49	26.313	2.2	
	12	1951	988.04	82.34	27.403	2.28	
	12	1952	904.76	75.39	21.366	1.78	
	12	1953	1105.73	92.14	16.738	1.39	
	12	1954	1141.87	95.15	24.05	2.0	
	12	1955	1170.13	97.51	16.53	1.37	
	<b>SEMI-INDUSTRIAL</b>						
23 Seaton Terrace	4	1947	287.20	71.8	5.479	1.369	
	12	1948	849.67	70.8	21.283	1.773	
	12	1949	524.41	43.7	14.318	1.2	
	12	1950	555.63	46.3	25.011	2.08	
	11	1951	565.01	51.36	22.697	2.06	
	12	1952	676.27	56.35	19.876	1.656	
	12	1953	619.12	51.6	15.353	1.28	
	12	1954	721.51	60.12	22.26	1.85	
	12	1955	568.91	47.40	15.41	1.28	
	4 Cambridge Tce.	4	1947	196.09	49.02	4.594	1.148
		12	1948	542.85	45.24	20.219	1.685
12		1949	491.75	40.98	15.055	1.25	
12		1950	508.09	42.34	27.346	2.28	
11		1951	444.78	40.43	28.077	2.34	
10		1952	512.14	51.21	20.46	2.04	
12		1953	694.82	57.9	16.817	1.4	
12		1954	622.07	51.83	25.79	2.14	
5		1955	200.51	40.10	6.63	1.32	
42 Imperial Rd.		9	1953	144.05	16.0	14.82	1.64
	12	1954	236.94	19.74	23.15	1.92	
	5	1955	147.58	29.51	6.69	1.33	
19 Windermere Avenue	6	1955	123.59	20.59	8.38	1.39	
35 Tibbersley Avenue	6	1955	108.57	18.09	8.23	1.37	
<b>RESIDENTIAL</b>							
32 Malvern Road	10	1948	117.29	11.73	18.040	1.804	
	12	1949	108.67	9.05	16.148	1.34	
	12	1950	128.71	10.72	29.423	2.45	
	11	1951	146.38	13.3	32.34	2.69	
	12	1952	132.95	11.08	23.6	2.0	
	12	1953	118.67	9.89	19.77	1.65	
	12	1954	161.28	13.44	27.33	2.27	
	10	1955	127.92	12.79	15.69	1.56	

## STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES—(contd.)

Site of Gauge	No. of Months	Year	Total Solids Collected (Tons per sq. Mile)		Rainfall (Inches)	
			Total	Average	Total	Average
<b>RESIDENTIAL</b>						
Cowpen Bewley Crossing	12	1951	179.20	14.93	23.901	1.99
	11	1952	156.40	14.22	15.92	1.44
	12	1953	146.23	12.19	13.47	1.12
	6	1954	85.49	14.24	6.588	1.098
Field 23, N.E. Billingham Station	10	1950	109.79	10.97	18.450	1.84
	11	1951	136.77	12.43	22.13	1.84
	12	1952	175.49	14.62	17.955	1.5
	10	1953	131.33	13.13	11.07	1.1
	8	1954	109.14	13.64	9.48	1.18
	12	1955	182.21	15.18	13.80	1.15
Road No. 4, Billingham	9	1951	114.03	12.67	19.34	2.15
	11	1952	126.78	11.52	17.33	1.57
	12	1953	140.07	11.67	15.10	1.26
	6	1954	90.21	15.03	7.95	1.32
R.C. Church, Grosvenor Rd.	12	1954	128.39	10.69	25.16	2.09
	12	1955	119.76	9.98	18.24	1.52
The Hostel, Melrose Ave.	5	1954	56.43	11.28	13.97	2.79
	11	1955	124.02	11.27	16.02	1.45
26 Cornwall Cres.	5	1954	90.60	18.12	14.43	2.88
	12	1955	201.87	16.82	18.07	1.50

## WIND RECORDS—S.W. WIND

Year	No. of months	Total %age	Monthly %age
1949	12	420.0	35.0
1950	12	390.0	32.5
1951	12	446.4	37.2
1952	12	440.3	36.7
1953	12	478.4	39.9
1954	12	459.72	38.31
1955	12	273.2	22.76

## LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS

### STATEMENT OF THE TOTALS AND MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR THE YEARS 1949-1955

Site of Instrument	No. of months	Year	Expressed as mgms. of SO <sub>2</sub>	
			Total	Average
<b>(INDUSTRIAL)</b>				
Council Offices	10	1949	706.56	70.65
	12	1950	1042.44	86.87
	12	1951	880.08	73.34
	12	1952	628.52	52.37
	12	1953	546.91	45.57
	12	1954	1232.7	102.7
	12	1955	1312.0	109.3
<b>(SEMI-INDUSTRIAL)</b>				
42 Imperial Road	12	1954	208.35	17.36
	6	1955	209.90	34.9
19 Windermere Av.	6	1955	60.2	10.0
35 Tibbersley Av.	6	1955	77.9	12.9
<b>(RESIDENTIAL)</b>				
Field 23, N.E. Billingham Station	12	1950	111.36	9.28
	12	1951	117.06	9.755
	12	1952	93.99	7.83
	12	1953	95.07	7.92
	10	1954	121.79	12.17
	12	1955	143.07	11.92
Road No. 4, Billingham	6	1951	45.858	7.643
	12	1952	80.77	6.73
	12	1953	90.61	7.55
	7	1954	64.43	9.20
R.C. Church, Grosvenor Road	12	1954	102.61	8.55
	12	1955	115.96	9.66
The Hostel, Melrose Avenue	4	1954	67.8	16.9
	12	1955	189.65	15.80

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Routine enquiries have been made into cases of infectious disease and houses were disinfected after the removal of the patient to hospital. A number of library books from infected houses were disinfected before return for circulation. Disinfectant is supplied free on application at various premises in the area.

## VERMINOUS PREMISES

There were 42 complaints of verminous premises concerning 34 council houses and 8 private houses. These complaints were of a minor character and the only item of interest related to complaints on the new housing estates of infestations by clover mite.

Specimens of the mite were sent to an entomologist for identification and advice regarding treatment, and it appears that there is no known remedy as the usual modern insecticides are not effective. However, experiments are being made with a new chemical which is giving encouraging results.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

An arrangement made with a neighbouring authority for the joint services of a rodent operator is most satisfactory. Complaints as received are investigated and appropriate action taken. Sewers are treated at suitable intervals.

The following is a summary of action taken. Compared with the previous year it will be seen that work carried out has remained about the same, which indicates that there is a continuing need for this service.

				1954	1955
Premises visited	...	...	...	192	203
Inspections made	...	...	...	213	209
Treatment visits	...	...	...	158	213
Premises treated	...	...	...	53	43
Major infestations found (rats)	...			1	—
Minor infestations found (rats)	...			49	36
Serious infestations found (mice)	...			2	2
Sewer treatments	...	...	...	2	2
Manholes prebaited	...	...	...	315	279
Manholes poison takes	...	...	...	18	15

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**ON REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1955/56**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit herewith my Twenty-fifth Annual Report on the collection and disposal of household refuse for the year ended 31st March, 1956. Details of the service are referred to under suitable headings and a separate report on the salvage of waste materials is attached hereto.

I am pleased to say that the co-operative spirit to which I referred in my last report is still apparent and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the foreman and all men in the department, for their very willing efforts made, particularly under trying weather conditions and shortage of labour, in striving to maintain the desirable once weekly collection.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. RUSHWORTH,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

**MANUAL LABOUR**

The number of men employed and the nature of their employment is as follows:—

Foreman	...	...	...	...	1
Mechanic	...	...	...	...	1
Refuse collection and the salvage of waste materials	...	...	...	...	19
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	1
Drivers	...	...	...	...	4
					26
					—

Personnel has remained reasonably steady and the only time when the department has been undermanned has been due to sickness, as casual labour is not now available in times of temporary difficulty. The following table shows the amount of time lost and the cost of sickness and absenteeism compared with last year. It will be seen that sickness has increased considerably.

Sick Pay		Absence
Days	Amount	Days
597	£557 6 6	47
(441)	(£371 11 3)	(47)

Wages account for 74.8% of the gross cost of the service.

### VEHICLES

Considerable importance is attached to vehicle maintenance as collecting time is not lost due to vehicle breakdown, and cost of repairs is also reduced. On many occasions the foreman or mechanic have had to act as spare driver when a normal driver has been absent. This is a key arrangement in keeping refuse collection schedules up to date. The usual details concerning vehicles are given in the following tables, with the previous years figures included for comparison.

### RELIABILITY

Vehicle	Possible No. of hours	No. of hours lost for repairs	Percentage of hours worked
No. 1	2337 (251)	43 (—)	98.2 (100)
No. 4	1593 (1564)	91 (220)	94.3 (86.0)
No. 5	1978 (2201)	96 (117)	95.2 (94.7)
No. 6	2143 (2277)	123 (62)	94.3 (97.3)
No. 7	2323 (2262)	25 (43)	98.9 (98.1)
Dozer	1506 (1500)	125 (65)	91.7 (95.7)

## RUNNING COSTS

Vehicle	Total Cost	Driver's Wages	Insurances and Licences	Fuel and Oil	Maintenance and Repairs	Equipment Etc.
No. 1	799 4 10 (217 4 7)	492 8 2 (53 6 4)	102 2 8 (97 11 9)	153 14 11 (52 18 2)	36 14 6 (8 1 10)	14 4 7 (5 6 6)
No. 4	605 10 11 (699 2 8)	247 14 7 (302 8 10)	54 0 1 (54 0 1)	146 8 4 (137 12 6)	143 3 3 (181 17 4)	14 4 8 (23 3 11)
No. 5	777 5 4 (747 1 7)	406 1 8 (374 1 6)	54 5 1 (54 0 1)	156 18 2 (198 11 7)	145 15 10 (96 18 7)	14 4 7 (23 9 10)
No. 6	924 9 2 (902 18 2)	411 14 10 (424 2 6)	82 13 7 (82 18 7)	244 12 1 (263 15 8)	171 4 1 (108 11 7)	14 4 7 (23 9 10)
No. 7	919 12 2 (881 19 8)	489 6 1 (425 8 8)	94 4 0 (83 15 0)	232 8 4 (235 5 6)	89 9 2 (114 0 8)	14 4 7 (23 9 10)
Muledozer	540 15 11 (526 3 5)	293 15 9 (321 11 2)	6 4 7 (5 19 7)	76 15 6 (75 12 2)	149 2 4 (99 10 8)	14 17 9 (23 9 10)

NUMBER AND WEIGHT OF LOADS REMOVED AND  
MILES PER LOAD AND FUEL CONSUMPTION

Vehicle	No. of Loads	Weight per Load	Total Weight	Mile-age	Fuel	Miles per Gallon	Miles per Load
Salvage		T. C.	TONS 229 (212)		GALLS		
No. 1	494 (55)	4 0 (4 0)	1976 (220)	4659 (475)	820 (105)	5.68 (4.5)	9.4 (8.6)
No. 4	430 (368)	1 0 (2 0)	430 (736)	4395 (2928)	700 (545)	6.3 (5.4)	10.2 (7.9)
No. 5	543 (640)	1 0 (2 0)	543 (1280)	5316 (3953)	799 (798)	6.6 (4.9)	9.8 (6.2)
No. 6	536 (527)	3 0 (3 0)	1608 (1581)	4682 (4453)	1240 (1284)	3.8 (3.5)	8.7 (8.45)
No. 7	612 (601)	3 0 (3 0)	1836 (1803)	5563 (4311)	1200 (1130)	4.6 (3.8)	9.0 (7.1)
	2615 (2616)		6622 (6257)	24615 (18967)	4759 (4585)		

It will be seen that total mileage has increased some 30% over the previous year, which is due to extension of new housing estates and the longer haul to the Wolviston tip, which has been in use almost 12 months.

### REFUSE AND SALVAGE COLLECTION

It is generally recognised that a once weekly collection of house and shop refuse is essential, and I am pleased to say that this has been maintained, including holiday periods, which is always a difficult time. The scheme for removal of shop refuse has continued to function smoothly. The number of loads of refuse removed is the same as last year, but this is probably accounted for by the fact that a new large capacity vehicle has been in operation throughout the year.

### REFUSE DISPOSAL

The Sandy Lane tip was completed in May, 1955 and the recently acquired disused sand and gravel quarry at Wolviston was brought into use. This site is an excellent one and as tipping is proceeding from the bottom of the quarry, there is only one exposed face at any time, so that the question of control presents no problem.

## NUMBER AND TYPE OF RECEPTACLES

Dust Bins	...	...	...	8,174
Privies	...	...	...	33
Ashpits	...	...	...	4

## COST

A copy of the Public Cleansing Costing Return furnished to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government is attached hereto, in which the usual data is provided. Compared with last year, net cost is increased by the relatively small figure of £681 which is almost accounted for by wage increases. Unit costs show a satisfactory tendency to remain nearly stationary, as net cost per ton of refuse is 41/6d. compared with 41/10d. for the previous year. Cost per ton is, however, a variable figure due to the tonnage collected being estimated. The weight per thousand population per day is calculated at 14.1 cwts, which is the average figure for urban districts under 30,000 population where 80% or more of refuse is weighed. Net cost per thousand population is £536 compared with £522 and the net cost per thousand premises is £1,709, exactly the same as last year.

**APPENDIX I**  
**PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTING RETURN.**

Item	Particulars 1	Coll'tion 2	Disposal 3	Totals 4	%age 5
	<b>REVENUE ACCOUNT.</b>	£	£	£	
1	GROSS EXPENDITURE :				
	(i) Labour ... ..	7,950	1,853	9,803	61
	(ii) Transport ... ..	4,943	663	5,606	35
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings ... ..	117	504	621	4
	(iv) Other items ... ..	—	—	—	—
	(v) Total gross expenditure ... ..	13,010	3,020	16,030	100
2	GROSS INCOME ... ..	173	2,102	2,275	
3	NET COST ... ..	12,837	918	13,755	
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above) ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	<b>UNIT COSTS.</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only ... ..	24 0	5 7	29 7	
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only ... ..	14 11	2 0	16 11	
7	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton ... ..	38 9	2 9	41 6	
8	Net cost per 1,000 population ... ..	£ 500	£ 36	£ 536	
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises ... ..	1,595	114	1,709	
	<b>OPERATIONAL STATISTICS</b>				
10	Area (statute acres)—land and inland water ... ..			10,668 acres.	
11	Population at 30th June, 1955 ... ..			25,670 persons.	
12	Total refuse collected (tons) Estimated ... ..			6,622 tons	
13	Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day ... ..			14.1 cwts	
14	Number of premises from which refuse is collected ... ..			8,050 premises.	
15	Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly ... ..			100% of total.	
16	Average haul, single journey to final disposal point (including nil miles by secondary transport) ... ..			2½ miles.	
17	Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total collection ... ..			Nil.	
18	Total refuse disposed of (of which nil tons were disposed of for other local authorities) ... ..			6,622 tons.	
19	Method of disposal :			100%.	
20	Controlled tipping ... ..			Income (included in Item 2)	Tonnage Collected
	Salvage. Analysis of income and tonnage :			£	tons
	Salvage :				
	(a) Raw Kitchen Waste ... ..			—	—
	(b) Scrap Metal ... ..			38	2
	(c) Waste Paper ... ..			1940	224
	(d) Other Salvage ... ..			58	3
				2036	229
21	Trade Refuse :			153	77



## APPENDIX II—SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIALS.

For the year ended the 31st March, 1956.

EXPENDITURE			INCOME																
	1954/55		1955/56			1954/55				1955/56									
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		T	C	Q	L	B.	£	s. d.	T	C	Q	L	B.	£	s. d.
<b>Wages Etc:—</b>					<b>Waste Paper:—</b>														
Wages, holiday pay, sick pay, superannuation and insurance ...	1,036	18 10	1,187	2 2	Mixed Paper ...	155	5 1	—	—	1,057	11 1	153	3 0	12	—	—	1,225	4 10	
Payment to Contractor for collection of Kitchen Waste ...	7	0 0	—	—	Fibreboard ...	44	13	—	—	401	17 0	56	8 2	—	—	—	564	5 0	
Bonus ...	381	12 10	511	19 5	Newspapers ...	1	13	—	—	15	13 7	14	5 3	20	—	—	150	2 5	
					Books ...	—	3 1	—	—	1	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1,425	11 8	1,699	1 7		201	14 2	—	—	1,476	2 8	223	17 2	4	—	—	1,939	12 3	
					<b>Kitchen Waste</b> ...	3	11	—	—	13	15 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						2	17	—	—	59	17 0	2	11 2	—	—	—	57	14 0	
<b>Working Expenses:</b>					Sale of Baler ...	—	—	—	—	20	0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Baling Wire ...	24	2 6	54	14 6		2	17	—	—	79	17 0	2	11 2	—	—	—	57	14 0	
Hut, etc. ...	9	13 10	16	8 11		—	9	—	14	18	5 0	—	5	—	14	—	10	5 0	
Clothing ...	3	1 7	3	17 9		3	8 2	—	—	5	2 10	2	4 3	—	—	—	28	7 2	
	36	17 11	75	1 2	<b>Non-ferrous Metals</b>	—	9	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
					<b>Scrap Metal...</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Total Expended</b> ...	1,462	9 7	1,774	2 9		212	—	—	14	1,593	2 7	228	18 3	18	—	—	2,035	18 5	
<b>Balance—</b>																			
<b>Profit</b> ...	130	13 0	261	15 8															
	1,593	2 7	2,035	18 5															

The above is a statement of expenditure and income for the collection of waste materials for the year ended 31st March, 1956, with the previous years figures given for comparison.

Income has increased considerably solely due to the increase in waste paper collections, and the price of the paper has also been increased. Textiles and metals bring in small amounts. With a larger income profits have exactly doubled and the men have also benefitted by increased bonus.

A. H. RUSHWORTH,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.



