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The Rural District Council of Hexham

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
J. M. McEWAN, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.

and of

THE CHIEF
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the Year, 1966

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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HEXHAM

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1966

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

J. M. McEWAN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. *Medical Officer of Health*

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*Additional Public Health Inspector.*H. WILKINSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
*Additional Public Health Inspector.*Public Health.
Housing.
Meat and Foods
Inspection.
Council House
Management.
Refuse Collection
and Disposal.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year ended 31st December, 1966.**

—oOo—

To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District Council of Hexham.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1966.

This very large Rural District, still predominantly agricultural, is undergoing a gradual change involving a shift of population. The private housing developments are largely confined to the eastern part of the District, with some growth at Humshaugh and more at Acomb, while from Corbridge eastwards the villages are becoming small towns. In contrast to this the smaller communities elsewhere are losing population, and are likely to continue to do so unless public transport is at least maintained and prospects can be held out of improved amenities and more varied employment. The Council have a difficult task in trying to extend urban amenities to some parts of the District and the basic services to other parts, but they have an excellent record of progress and endeavour to spread improvements as widely as possible throughout the area. In this connection it seems a pity that the possibility of development is so clearly related to cost, and that in small and remote communities need alone is not sufficient. The situation is illustrated by two schemes now under consideration — the Mid-Tyne sewerage and sewage disposal scheme, which will cost some three quarters of a million pounds, but is acceptable as the cost per house is relatively low, and the extension of mains water to 40 properties at Keenleyside at an estimated cost of £27,000 which may well fail because of the relatively high cost per property. The greatest good of the greatest number is an important consideration, but it may be thought that the welfare of the people depends as much on one type of scheme as the other. The needs of the outlying villages have not however been overlooked by the Council, and successive Annual Reports show how much has been done.

There is no major industry in the Rural District of Hexham apart from agriculture and its ancillary trades, but the distributive trades are well represented. Much of the District is of outstanding beauty and historic interest, including as it does part of the Roman Wall, and there are over 60 hotels and inns catering for local needs and for visitors. The health and prosperity of the District are satisfactory.

The estimated mid-year population is given as 20,490, a reduction of 10 compared with 1965, and there was a very slight increase of deaths over births. The vital statistics are so close to the national average as to call for no special comment. Of the six infant deaths all occurred during the first week of life. At the other end of the scale half the deaths were of people aged 75 years and over, the highest age-group recorded. Examination of the classification of deaths by causes does not show any unusual features, and as in former years the main diseases causing deaths were vascular lesions of the nervous system and heart disease.

Infectious disease did not present a serious problem during the year, almost all the notifications being of measles. Scarlet fever continues to occur sporadically, but is relatively mild. The position with regard to tuberculosis is very satisfactory, with one case only and no deaths. The most serious infectious diseases have not of course occurred for many years, and diphtheria was last notified in 1948 and poliomyelitis in 1958, indicating how successful has been immunisation against these diseases and the extent to which it is accepted by parents. The sampling of milk for *Brucella abortus* occupies an increasing part of the time of the Public Health Inspectors, and details of the investigations carried out are given elsewhere in the Report. As undulant fever is not notifiable, and as compensation is not paid when an infected animal is destroyed, nor is there any control over its disposal, the position is unsatisfactory, but an eradication scheme is under consideration.

Few houses were built by the Council during the year, but the initial steps were taken for a further programme of building. A small but welcome development was 12 bungalows for old people at Slaley which illustrated the hidden need for such houses — when the scheme was proposed there were insufficient applicants for 12 houses, but when the time for letting came selection had to be made from some 40 applicants. The Council plan to build family houses and bungalows

at Acomb and Haydon Bridge, but it will be noted that the hostel for frail elderly at Corbridge, and further schemes to the East, cannot be proceeded with until adequate sewage disposal facilities are provided. Private building has continued, with temporary treatment works where necessary. Improvement grants have been widely used and are a valuable means of keeping in occupation houses that would otherwise be lost, and although the number fell slightly in 1965 this is not surprising in view of the fact that over 1,200 houses have now been improved with grant aid. Little use has however been made in certain villages, particularly Haydon Bridge, even after a personal approach to the owners and in view of the proposed new housing programme a survey is to be carried out of the older property, some of which appears to be no longer fit for improvement.

Most of the Rural District is supplied with mains water by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company as statutory water undertakers. Regular sampling is undertaken by the Company, whose officials make the results known to the Health Department and carry out any remedial treatment that may be necessary. The mains supply is satisfactory in quantity and quality, is not unduly plumbo-solvent and has a low fluoride content of 0.1 — 0.2 parts per million. The Company have taken over a number of supplies using local sources, and as the collecting chambers are not easily accessible and the draw-off is variable an exact chlorine content is not easy to maintain. Dr. Palin, the Company's Chief Chemist, has taken a special interest in these supplies, and as an experiment has installed two types of apparatus at Allendale and Catton, one a proportionating type of chlorinator and the other involving hyperchlorination and then dechlorination with an activated carbon filter, to remove all chlorine from the water as it is delivered to supply. The experience should indicate which is the better process so far as control and avoidance of chlorinous taste are concerned. The Council remain responsible for private and proposed supplies and advise on unsatisfactory samples. Three chemical analyses were also carried out during the year, all being satisfactory.

The South-West Northumberland Scheme for the mains supply of water is virtually complete, but the Council are prepared to consider further extensions that can be undertaken at reasonable cost. The proposed extension to serve properties between Brunton Crossroads and St. Oswald's Hill

Head, already approved by the Ministry, is again under consideration centrally as the cost has risen appreciably. The Keenley area lacks a satisfactory water supply, and investigations of local sources show that the only solution is an extension of the mains supply. Not all the properties that could be served are willing to use mains water, and a further attempt is to be made to bring in all potential users and devise a scheme that will be reasonable in cost.

Westwards of Corbridge the sewage disposal facilities can be considered satisfactory, although small works are required in a number of villages. The joint scheme with the Urban District Council of Hexham is nearing completion, and will meet the needs of Acomb, Anick and Oakwood. The need for treatment works at Blanchland has become increasingly obvious since the Derwent Valley Reservoir was built, and a scheme was begun during the year. The proposed Mid-Tyne sewerage and sewage disposal scheme moves slowly, but by the end of 1966 the western part, with works at Broomley, was awaiting enquiry and it had been agreed that treatment for the eastern part would be undertaken at Prudhoe. Until the whole scheme is completed the most populous and expanding part of the District will remain inadequately served, and housing development is impeded.

In presenting this Report I wish to thank the Councillors for their interest and support, and the Clerk and other Officers for their help and co-operation. For the second year in succession the Health Department lost an experienced Public Health Inspector when Mr. G. B. Hogg, who was with the Department for 20 years, latterly as Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, left to become Rent Officer to Northumberland County Council. Mr. Hogg was noted as an efficient and capable officer who put the public interest first, and his experience and tact will serve him well in his new appointment. Although their successors promise well, the loss of two senior officers in a short period required considerable adjustment but the work of the Department has been satisfactorily carried out.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. McEWAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	196,030
Estimated Population 1966	20,490

Vital Statistics

Live Births—	Males	Females	Total	
Legitimate ..	156	122	278	
Illegitimate ..	8	7	15	
Live birth rate per 1,000 population ..				15.59
Live birth rate, England and Wales per 1,000 population ..				17.7
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births..				5.12
Still Births—	Males	Females	Total	
Legitimate ..	1	2	3	
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—	
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still births ..				11.05
Still-birth rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 live and still-births ..				15.4
Total live and still-births ..				296
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) ..				6
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births..				17.41
Infant Mortality Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 live births ..				19.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births — legitimate ..				9.17
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births—illegitimate				170.00
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births) ..				17.41
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births) ..				17.41
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and stillbirths) ..				25.81
Deaths from maternal causes..				Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still-births ..				Nil
Deaths from Cancer (All ages) ..				49
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (All causes and ages) ..				12.61
Death Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 population (All causes and ages)..				11.7

The following Table classifies deaths according to their age groups.

AGE GROUP			M.	F.
Under 4 weeks	..	..	3	3
4 weeks and under 1 year			—	—
1 — 4 years	..	..	—	1
5 — 14 years	..	..	1	—
15 — 24 years	..	..	4	—
25 — 34 years	..	..	—	—
35 — 44 years	..	..	2	1
45 — 54 years	..	..	11	6
55 — 64 years	..	..	34	16
65 — 74 years	..	..	33	39
75 years and over	..	..	59	91
			147	157

VITAL AND MORTALITY STATISTICS

Year.	Birth Rate per 1,000 living	General Death Rate per 1,000 living	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 living
1939	10.7	12.4	79.4
1940	12.2	12.9	56.1
1941	12.0	12.3	42.2
1942	14.4	12.6	21.1
1943	13.7	13.7	37.2
1944	15.4	12.8	44.0
1945	13.2	13.1	31.1
1946	18.1	13.1	46.9
1947	17.4	14.4	34.2
1948	16.0	12.6	18.0
1949	14.3	12.4	23.4
1950	14.8	13.4	29.0
1951	13.86	14.20	28.07
1952	15.32	12.75	54.85
1953	14.67	12.01	27.21
1954	14.57	11.39	20.50
1955	14.36	11.67	17.73
1956	16.14	11.97	14.24
1957	16.17	11.76	25.31
1958	16.14	12.79	16.76
1959	14.78	11.80	21.98
1960	15.52	11.70	26.87
1961	15.06	12.39	16.14
1962	16.05	12.09	11.15
1963	18.02	12.26	13.74
1964	17.84	11.47	8.24
1965	17.32	12.38	12.76
1966	15.59	12.61	17.41

The chief causes of death are as follows :—

11

CAUSES OF DEATH.		M.	F.
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other ..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	1	—
4.	Diphtheria	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections ..	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8.	Measles	—	—
9.	Other infective and para- sitic diseases	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	2
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	11	3
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	7
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus..	—	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	15	5
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	—	—
16.	Diabetes	4	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	18	42
18.	Coronary disease, angina ..	50	36
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	1	2
20.	Other heart disease	6	16
21.	Other Circulatory disease ..	6	6
22.	Influenza	—	2
23.	Pneumonia	7	8
24.	Bronchitis	4	1
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	3	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duo- denum	1	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarr- hoea	1	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	1	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate ..	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abor- tion	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations ..	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	17
33.	Motor vehicle accidents ..	3	—
34.	All other accidents	6	4
35.	Suicide	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—	—
		147	157
TOTAL ..		304	

Infant Mortality during Year ending December 31st, 1966

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
Prematurity.. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Birth Injury.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Failure ..	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Accident	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ..	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6

TUBERCULOSIS.—New cases and Mortality during 1966 :-

Age periods	New Cases.				Nett Deaths in Hexham Rural District.			
	Pulmonary.		Non. Pulm.		Pulmonary.		Non. Pulm.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1942-1966.

Year.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria	Measles.	Pneumonia.	Cerebrospinal Fever.	Acute Polio-myelitis.	Acute Polio-encephalitis.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Smallpox.	Paratyphoid Fevers.	Enteric or Typhoid	Erysipelas.	Food Poisoning.
1942	13	1	7	65	11	3	—	—	12	10	13	—	—	—	3	—
1943	23	24	4	114	20	1	—	—	7	15	18	—	—	—	0	—
1944	29	28	3	32	5	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	5	—
1945	36	18	8	23	8	—	—	—	5	—	8	—	—	—	5	—
1946	21	45	6	81	15	1	3	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	2	—
1947	4	33	6	208	8	—	8	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
1948	29	56	1	81	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	4	—
1949	18	22	—	146	12	—	4	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	6	—
1950	31	99	—	255	26	—	2	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	0	10
1951	14	45	—	220	32	3	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	1
1952	24	71	—	162	18	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	5	2
1953	30	144	—	172	17	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	1
1954	17	74	—	45	11	—	—	—	4	—	14	—	—	—	—	5
1955	5	64	—	491	13	—	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
1956	3	34	—	27	27	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	—
1957	12	63	—	373	29	—	2	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
1958	14	30	—	1	26	—	1	—	9	—	25	—	—	—	2	—
1959	11	18	—	420	14	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	—
1960	18	3	—	8	23	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	12	1	—	289	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1962	5	—	—	25	23	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1963	4	4	—	470	12	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964	3	5	—	210	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1965	19	5	—	238	2	—	—	—	37	—	4	—	—	—	—	1
1966	10	—	—	194	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS YEAR 1966

FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS RETURNED TO REGISTRAR
GENERAL.

	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Total
	—	—	1	—	1
OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS					Nil
OUTBREAKS OF UNDISCOVERED CAUSE					Nil
SINGLE CASES :—					
Agent identified					Nil
Unknown cause					1
					—
TOTAL					1
					—

HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA

(1) Hospitals

There are in the District three hospitals under the management of the Hexham and District Hospital Management Committee. These comprise the Charlotte Straker Hospital and the Bridge End Maternity Hospital at Corbridge, and Wooley Sanatorium. These hospitals together with the Hexham General Hospital, the Hexham War Memorial Hospital and the Newcastle group of hospitals are available to cases from the area.

Cases of infectious disease requiring admission to hospital are referred to the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Newcastle upon Tyne.

(2) Ambulance Service

The British Red Cross Society, acting as agents for the Northumberland County Council, provide an ambulance service which serves the District. Ambulance Stations are situated at Corbridge and at Hexham. Patients requiring transport, but not an ambulance are brought in by car. In an extensive area with poor communications this is a very valuable service. Some of the cars are provided by the British Red Cross Society, others by agents in the various villages.

(3) Home Help Service

The Northumberland County Council Home Help Service is in operation in the District. Home Helps are available to households where such help is required owing to illness or confinement, and their services are obtained through the office of the West Area Health Sub-Committee, Priory Buildings, Hexham.

(4) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics

The following Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics are held by the Northumberland County Council in the District :

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS :

Acomb ..	..	Miners' Institute Hall, Acomb. Alternate Thursdays : 1-30 — 4 p.m.
Allendale ..	..	Dr. Waring's Surgery. Alternate Tuesdays : 1-30 — 4 p.m.
Corbridge ..	..	Parish Hall, St. Helen's Street. Alternate Mondays : 9-30 a.m. — 12 noon. 1-30 — 4 p.m.
Haydon Bridge..	..	Dr. High's Surgery. Every Monday : 2 — 4 p.m.
Humshaugh ..	..	Village Hall. Every fourth Thursday : 1-30 — 4 p.m.
Newbrough ..	..	Women's Institute. Every fourth Wednesday : 1-30 — 4 p.m.
Ovington ..	..	Methodist Church Hall, Ovington. Every fourth Tuesday : 9-30 a.m. — 12 noon.
Riding Mill ..	..	Parish Hall. Every fourth Thursday : 1-30 — 4 p.m.

Stocksfield	..	Red Cross Hut. Alternate Mondays : 9-30 a.m. — 12 noon. 1-30—4 p.m.
Wylam	..	Methodist Church Hall. Alternate Tuesdays : 1-30 — 4 p.m.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS :

Allendale	..	Dr. Waring's Surgery. Alternate Tuesdays : 1-30 — 4 p.m.
Stocksfield	..	Red Cross Hut. Alternate Tuesdays : 1-30 — 4 p.m.

(5) Midwifery and Home Nursing Service

These services are now administered by the Northumberland County Council and in this area are combined. There are nine Nurse Midwives working in the Hexham Rural District.

WATER AND SEWERAGE SCHEMES

I am indebted to Mr. W. W. Outhwaite, the Engineer and Surveyor for giving the following tables of construction works proposed or in hand.

Works under Construction during 1966 :

Acomb, Oakwood and Anick Sewerage.
Blanchland Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

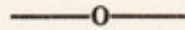
Works under Preparation by Consultants :

Mid-Tyne Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.

Works to be designed and prepared for Completion by Engineer's Department :

Newton (if not included in Mid-Tyne Scheme).
Allenheads and Ropehaugh.
Hardhaugh.
Wall.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1966.**



Water Supplies :

During the year, 82 samples were taken for bacteriological examination, 55 from public supplies and 27 from private and proposed supplies. Three samples from private sources were taken for chemical analysis in connection with possible metallic contamination, all of which were negative.

From the summary of samples given below, it will be seen that a number of samples taken at Allendale and Catton fell below the accepted standard. This was due to an unsatisfactory system of manual chlorination which in some cases resulted in the water being under-chlorinated and in others causing the water to be unpalatable from over-chlorination. In December, the Water Company installed automatic chlorinating apparatus at each of the sources of supply and it is hoped that this difficulty will now be overcome

PUBLIC SUPPLIES

Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies

	Number Satisfactory	Number Un- satisfactory	Number of Samples taken
Acomb	1	—	1
Allendale	6	7	13
Allenheads	1	1	2
Allerwash	1	—	1
Barrasford	2	—	2
Bingfield	1	—	1
Catton	1	1	2
Colwell	1	—	1
Corbridge	5	—	5
Fourstones	2	—	2
Haydon Bridge	6	3	9
Humshaugh	2	—	2
Newbrough	6	—	6
Riding Mill	2	1	3
Slaley	1	—	1
Stocksfield	4	—	4
	42	13	55

Private and Proposed Supplies :

30 samples were taken, the results of which are given below.

	Number of Samples taken		Number Satisfactory		Number Un-satisfactory		Total Samples taken
	Bact.	Chem.	Bact.	Chem.	Bact.	Chem.	
Wooley Sanatorium	2	—	1	—	1	—	2
Newshield Farm,							
Allendale ..	4	—	1	—	3	—	4
Nunwick Mill,							
Simonburn ..	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Great Swinburne ..	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Snods Edge,							
Shotley ..	1	1	—	1	1	—	2
Alma Cottages,							
Acomb ..	1	1	—	1	1	—	2
Bridge Eals,							
Allendale ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Sipton Terrace,							
Sparty Lea ..	1	1	1	1	—	—	2
Edge House,							
Hexhamshire ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Fell Lane Farm,							
Barrasford ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
High Hayrake,							
Sparty Lea ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Brunton Bank,							
Wall ..	2	—	1	—	1	—	2
Codlawdene, Wall ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Codlawhill, Wall ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
The Hollies, Wall ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rye Close,							
Sinderhope ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
	27	3	9	3	18	—	30

**DETAILS OF HOUSES AND POPULATION
SUPPLIED FROM PUBLIC SUPPLIES**

PARISH.	SUPPLIED DIRECT TO HOUSES.		SUPPLIED BY STANDPIPE	
	No. of Houses	Popu- lation	No. of Houses	Popu- lation
Acomb.. .. .	403	1219	5	22
Allendale	756	1568	27	99
Blanchland	62	175	—	—
Broomhaugh & Riding ..	265	598	2	7
Broomley & Stocksfield ..	680	1669	—	—
Bywell.. .. .	48	126	8	27
Chollerton	108	368	—	—
Corbridge	956	2856	—	—
Haydon Bridge	846	2172	—	—
Healey.. .. .	16	43	—	—
Hedley	68	184	—	—
Hexhamshire	114	356	—	—
Hexham Low Quarter ..	101	232	—	—
Horsley	105	315	—	—
Humshaugh	211	552	—	—
Newbrough	224	559	4	14
Ovingham	225	641	—	—
Ovington	135	399	—	—
Sandhoe	163	392	—	—
Simonburn	3	9	—	—
Shotley Low Quarter ..	41	119	—	—
Slaley	160	738	—	—
Wall	81	242	—	—
Warden	93	281	—	—
Whittington	67	171	—	—
Wylam	567	1328	—	—
	6498	17312	46	169

HOUSING

Council House Building

12 Old Person's bungalows were built at Slaley and the modernisation of a house purchased by the Council in Princes Street, Corbridge was completed.

Ministry approval has been received for the erection of 34 general purpose houses and 13 Old Person's bungalows at Acomb. It is expected that building will begin early in 1967. An extension of the Council's estate at Haydon Bridge to provide 26 General Purpose houses at 15 Old Person's bungalows has been approved by the Council. The purchase of the land is at present being negotiated. The Council's proposal to build 12 Old Person's bungalows at Ovingham has been refused on account of sewage disposal.

The total number of houses owned by the Council is now 962 of which 109 are Old Person's bungalows.

Garages

The Council has now 65 lock-up garages situated on various estates. There are also two pieces of land providing sites for 19 garages erected by tenants. Tenders have been accepted for the erection of a further 9 garages on the Chantry Estate, Corbridge.

Houses completed in 1966 :

	<i>With State Assistance</i>	<i>Unaided</i>	<i>Total</i>
A. By Local Authority : Slaley	12	—	12
B. By other Persons or Bodies .. .	—	69	69
	12	69	81

Houses under construction at 31/12/66 :

	<i>With State Assistance</i>	<i>Unaided</i>	<i>Total</i>
A. By Local Authority :	—	—	—
B. By other Persons or Bodies ..	—	68	68
	—	68	68

Council House Applications

At the end of the year, there were 426 applications for general purpose houses and 252 applications for Old Person's bungalows. This is an increase of 53 for general purpose housing. The number of applications for Old Person's accommodation remains the same as last year.

36 families were housed during the year, 12 in new houses and 24 as a result of casual vacancies. By exchanges of tenancies, a further 12 families were moved to houses more suitable for their needs.

At the request of the County Council, the Council agreed to provide housing accommodation for 3 families occupying houses which are to be demolished by reason of highway improvements.

DETAILS OF COUNCIL HOUSING ESTATES AT 31/12/66

DISTRICT	Pre-War Houses	Agri-cultural Cottages	Houses acquired for Improvement	Post War Houses		Total
				General Purpose	Old Persons	
Acomb.. ..	26	—	—	62	9	97
Allendale ..	—	—	1	20	6	27
Barrasford ..	—	—	—	16	3	19
Bingfield ..	—	4	—	—	—	4
Colwell.. ..	—	—	—	5	—	5
Corbridge ..	26	—	7	181	12	226
				(inc. 2 shops)		
Fourstones ..	12	—	—	16	—	28
Gunnerton ..	—	—	—	6	—	6
Haydon Bridge	18	—	—	88	8	114
Hedley.. ..	—	—	1	—	—	1
Horsley ..	—	4	20	9	—	33
Humshaugh ..	6	—	6	6	6	24
Juniper ..	—	2	—	—	—	2
Newbrough ..	—	—	—	49	16	65
New Ridley ..	12	—	—	—	—	12
Ovingham ..	6	—	—	46	—	52
Ovington ..	18	—	—	12	10	40
Slaley ..	—	4	—	12	12	28
Stocksfield ..	—	—	—	56	8	64
Wall ..	8	—	—	8	—	16
Whittington ..	—	4	—	—	—	4
Wylam ..	—	—	—	76	17	93
Riding Mill ..	—	—	—	—	2	2
	132	18	35	668	109	962

Council House Maintenance

Tenders were let for the external painting of 149 houses. With the exception of one small estate of 6 houses, all contracts were completed within the period allowed in the specification.

The major items of repair and replacement were the renewal of electric wiring and the provision of power circuits to 18 pre-war houses at Martins Close, Haydon Bridge, the replacement of worn-out cooking ranges and the repair of defective concrete roofs to outbuildings. As a result of a report showing a very marked increase in the number of repairs required to be carried out to electric cookers in Council houses, it was decided that the maintenance of both

gas and electric cookers should in future be the responsibility of tenants, exception being made in the case of pensioners.

2,580 visits have been made in connection with general supervision and maintenance of Council houses and 1,045 items of disrepair were dealt with.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

74 grants were approved during the year comprising 50 Discretionary grants and 24 Standard grants. This is 18 fewer than the previous year.

The following are the percentages of different types of houses for which grants have been approved :

1. Tenanted farmhouses, farm and estate cottages 42%
2. Owner occupied houses 36%
3. Rented houses 22%

The total number of grants approved since the inception of the scheme in 1951 is 1,234.

SUMMARY OF DISCRETIONARY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS APPROVED

Year	No. of houses	Grants Approved
1951	1	£ 287
1952	12	2,305
1953	32	8,135
1954	93	25,367
1955	134	35,740
1956	102	28,528
1957	96	30,790
1958	72	20,999
1959	99	28,703
1960	76	23,261
1961	63	18,093
1962	82	25,571
1963	74	22,975
1964	76	22,184
1965	62	22,126
1966	50	16,936
Totals	1,124	£332,002

Summary of Standard Grants Approved

Year	No. of applications	BASIC AMENITIES PROVIDED						
		Fixed bath or shower	Wash-hand basin	Internal water closet	Hot water system	Food Store	Septic Tank	Bath-room
1960	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1961	5	1	3	4	1	2	—	—
1962	10	4	5	9	2	1	—	—
1963	13	5	4	10	4	3	—	—
1964	27	19	20	27	17	12	1	—
1965	30	18	18	28	17	11	13	—
1966	24	13	15	22	14	8	6	1
Totals	110	60	65	100	56	37	20	1

Unfit Houses

Action was taken under Section 16 Housing Act, 1957 in respect of 4 houses which were considered to be unfit for habitation. Undertakings were accepted by the Council in respect of 3 houses and a Demolition Order was made in respect of 1 house.

Rent Act, 1957

No applications were received for certificates of disrepair.

Privy Conversions

Only 2 grants towards the cost of converting privies to water closets were made during the year. The conversion of 1 privy was carried out by the Council, where the owner did not comply with a Statutory notice.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

There are 9 licensed slaughterhouses in the district, 5 of which are in regular use.

Food & Drugs Act, 1955

Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963

2197 animals were slaughtered during the year. Inspection was carried out in all cases and the carcasses were stamped in accordance with the above regulations.

The figures in the accompanying tables give details of the meat condemned. No tuberculosis was found in the 509 bovine carcasses and offals inspected. One pig head was condemned for tuberculosis.

The most common cause of condemnation was cirrhosis of the liver.

Assistance was given to Haltwhistle Rural District Council by carrying out meat inspection on occasions when their Public Health Inspector was on holiday.

All condemned meat, before being disposed of, is stained in accordance with the Ministry's recommendations, small quantities are taken by the Council's refuse collectors and buried in tips, larger amounts are accepted at the Hexham Abattoir and disposed of with the condemned meat from Hexham.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excl'd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number of animals killed Dressed and undressed carcasses	504	—	5	1660	28
Number inspected ..	504	—	5	1660	28
<i>All diseases except tuber- culosis :</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	207	—	—	28	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	41.1	—	—	1.81	10.71
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	3.57
<i>Cysterci :</i>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised or totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF CARCASE MEAT AND OFFALS CONDEMNED

	Tuberculosis	Other diseases and conditions	TOTAL
Cattle (excluding Cows)	—	1952 lbs	1952 lbs
Cows	—	—	—
Other animals ..	10lbs.	185 lbs	195 lbs
TOTAL ..	10lbs.	2137 lbs	2147 lbs

Diseases or Condition	Weight of meat condemned
	lbs.
Arthritis	3
Abscesses	241
Actinobacillosis	9
Cirrhosis	1510
Cysticercus Bovis	182
Haemorrhages	2
Injuries and Bruising	56
Improper Bleeding	5
Parasitic Conditions	49
Peritonitis	20
Pleurisy and Pneumonia	2
Oedema and Emaciation	48
Tuberculosis	10
Telangiectasis	10
	2147

SUMMARY OF UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED OR SEIZED

Unsound Food	Surrendered	Seized	Legal proceedings
Tinned Meats	65 lbs	--	—
Other Tinned Foods	445 lbs	--	—

Poultry Premises

There is one poultry packing station in the Rural District which deals solely with turkeys.

No. of Premises	No. of visits	No. of Birds killed	Type of Birds slaughtered
1	12	15,000	Turkeys

Percentage of Birds rejected by Processor for human consumption	Weight of Poultry condemned by Local Authority
0.1 (Est.)	Nil

The above processing premises slaughter according to seasonal demand.

No routine inspection of birds is carried out after slaughter. However, spot checks on the carcasses are made when visiting the premises for hygiene purposes.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

204 visits were made to food premises during the year. The standard of cleanliness of both premises and personnel continue to be satisfactory.

No prosecutions were taken under the above regulations during the year.

Two shops were granted certificates of exemption on the grounds of restricted accommodation.

Details of food premises in the area are shown in the following table.

PARISH	1. Hotels and Inns	2. Social & Working Mens' Clubs	3. School Canteens	4. Works Canteens	5. Butchers	6. General Dealers, Grocers and Confectioners.	7. Cafes	8. Fish & Chip Shops.	9. Wet Fish Shops.	10. Bakehouses.	11. Hospitals	12. Poultry Packing Stations	13. Dairies
Acomb	3		1		2	5	1	1					
Allendale	13		4			14	1						
Blanchland	1		1		1	2	3					1	
Broomhaugh/Riding	2		1			3							
Broomley	1	1	2	1	2	9				2			1
Bywell..	1		1			1							
Chollerton	3		1			5							
Corbridge	8	1	3	1	3	13	2	1	1	1	2		
Haydon	6	1	5		2	14	1	1					
Healey			1										
Hedley	1					1							
Hexham Low Quarter	1					1							
Hexhamshire	1		1										
Horsley	2					2							
Humshaugh	2		1		1	2							
Newbrough	1		2			1							
Ovingham	2		1		1	3							
Ovington	2	1				3		1			1		
Sandhoe	2		1	1		1							
Shotley Low Quarter	2		1	1		3	1						
Simonburn						1							
Slaley	2		1		1	1					1		
Wall ..	1		1			2							
Warden	2					2							
West Allen			1			1							
Whittington	1		2		1	1							
Wylam	4		1		1	8				1			
	64	4	33	4	15	99	8	4	1	6	4	1	1

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960
Regulations 16 & 19

Type of Premises	No. of premises	Regulation 16 Wash-haud basins		Regulation 19 Sins	
		No. provided	No. required	No. provided	No. required
Social Clubs and Public Houses ..	68	62	6	68	—
School and Work Canteens.. ..	37	37	—	37	—
Butchers	15	11	4	15	—
General Dealers etc.	99	96	3	99	—
Cafes	8	8	—	8	—
Fish & Chip Shops..	4	4	—	4	—
Wet Fish Shops ..	1	1	—	1	—
Bakehouses.. ..	6	6	—	6	—
Poultry Packing Stations	1	1	—	1	—
	239	226	13	239	—

Ice-Cream Heat Treatment Regulations

There are 83 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream.

SAMPLING

Type of Sample	Number taken	Grading			
		1	2	3	4
Pre-packed	15	15	—	—	—
Other	2	2	—	—	—

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no pasteurisation plants in the District. One sample of liquid egg was taken from a bakery and it satisfied the prescribed Alpha Amylase Test.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Section 16)

No additional premises were registered this year.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960

Routine sampling of milk has been taken regularly by the County Health Department from all dealers who sell milk in the area, this includes milk supplied to schools. 138 samples were taken during the year, 32 of which were of milk supplied to schools. 9 milk samples failed the methylene blue test (keeping quality).

Brucellosis

During the year 5 samples of milk from herds in the Rural District were reported by the Newcastle upon Tyne Public Health Department as giving positive results to the Ring Test, however, the subsequent results from the culture and biological examinations proved negative. The milk from 4 of these farms was sampled prior to pasteurisation but the milk from the remaining farm was sold raw.

As a precautionary measure visits were made to each farm and advice was given regarding the heat treatment of milk used for their own consumption. This measure was relaxed on receipt of the results of the further tests.

A thorough investigation was carried out on the farm which bottled its own milk, samples of milk were taken from each cow and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and out of the 63 cows sampled only one animal secreted the *Brucella* organism. To date 2 animals have yet to be sampled, as at that time they were dry.

This department sampled milk from one farm as a result of a case of Undulant Fever being informally notified. Bulk samples from the herd were taken and have had negative results reported from the laboratory. Further bulk samples will be taken as a precautionary measure.

Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1966

These regulations, which came into operation on the 30th September 1966, further amend the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 so as to :—

- (a) enable local authorities to restrict the hours of slaughtering in any private slaughterhouse and a right to appeal, to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is afforded ;

- (b) prohibit the use of the colour green in the marking of the carcasses ;
- (c) change certain details in the meat inspection procedure.

To date it has not been necessary to impose any restriction on slaughtering times in this District because of the co-operation between the individual butchers and this department.

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

These regulations come into force on the 1st January, 1967, and lay down requirements as to food hygiene in respect of markets, stalls and delivery vehicles.

Local authorities have power in granting certificates of exemption from certain provisions of the regulations.

In this district all mobile food shops come within the scope of these regulations and the department has advised interested parties on the provisions of the regulations.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse collection by direct labour is carried out by two 14 cubic yards Shelvoke and Drewry rear loading vehicles and three Bedford side loaders. Collection is carried out by contract in the Allendale, Allenheads and West Allen areas.

Extensions to the collecting area were made during the year to include a further 29 houses and these together with 81 new houses made a total of 110 houses included in the service during the year.

A new 23 cu. yd. 'Karrier' rear loader has been ordered to replace one of the side loaders. This larger vehicle will be used in the Corbridge area.

Two tips were closed during the year. The Milkwell tip at Corbridge was filled and this refuse has now to be hauled to Brunton Bank tip at Wall. Tipping at Pike Hill quarry, Shotley Bridge was also discontinued although the tip was not full. It was found impracticable to control owing to the amount of unauthorised tipping, mainly from outside the District. Refuse from this area is now taken to the tip at Low Bridges sand quarry. The tip was levelled and covered with soil before being returned to the owners.

There are 13 tips in regular use in various parts of the District, one of which is used jointly with Hexham Urban District Council.

During the year the Council lost the services of Mr. J. Dodd the Refuse Collection Chargeman who had to retire prematurely owing to ill-health. He had been employed by the Council for 16 years.

1. By direct labour

WEEKLY COLLECTIONS :

*No. of
premises*

Acomb	338
Blanchland	43
Broomhaugh and Riding Mill	239
Stocksfield.. .. .	698
Corbridge	990
Haydon	551
Healey	40
Hedley	54
Hexhamshire and Low Quarter.. .. .	103
Horsley	97
Humshaugh, Walwick and Lincoln Hill	148
Newbrough, Fourstones and Settlingstones	345
Ovingham	320
Ovington	179
Sandhow, Stagshaw	70
Slaley, Trygill	113
Wall	88
Warden	60
Wylam	565
Anick, Oakwood, The Riding	94
North Tyne Area, Whittington	321
Halton, Shildon, Aydon, Newton Hall, Welton, Stelling, Bywell, Peepy	186

5,642

FORTNIGHTLY COLLECTIONS :

Langley, Elrington	56
Minsteracres, Kiln Pit Hill, Shotley area, Broomley, Whittonstall	182
Colwell, Hallington, Bingfield, Fallow- field, St. Oswalds	136
	374

2. By Contract

Allendale & Catton	438
Allenheads, West Allen	215
	653
	6,669

Refuse Collection Statistics

Total Number of occupied houses in district ..	7,470
Total number of houses scavenged	6,669
Total number of houses scavenged by direct labour	6,016
Total number of houses scavenged by contract	653
Percentage of houses scavenged.. .. .	89.25%
Total estimated tonnage collected per annum..	6,828

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 **Part I of the Act.**

I.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	77	12	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	25	6	—	—
TOTAL	107	19	—	—

II.—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 (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (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	3	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	3	—	—	—

Part VII of the Act **OUTWORK**

There are no persons residing in the Hexham Rural District employed as outworkers.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Inspections

Out of 101 contraventions outstanding from the previous year, 37 have now been remedied. A further 86 contraventions were noted from inspections during this year. A large number of these were of a minor nature such as the display of abstracts of the Act.

The number of employees working in registered premises are now reduced to 395 persons from the 402 employed during 1965.

Accidents

There were two reported accidents from catering establishments.

There were no legal proceedings instituted during the year.

REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises inspected during year
Offices	Nil	18	6
Retail shops	Nil	63	30
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ..	Nil	1	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ..	Nil	20	15
Fuel Storage Depots..	Nil	1	1
Totals	Nil	103	53

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed		Total
	Males	Females	
Offices	45	41	86
Retail Shops	46	95	141
Wholesale Departments, warehouses	1	—	1
Catering Establishments .. open to the public, canteens	49	116	165
Fuel Storage Depots.. ..	2	—	2
	143	252	395

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Sec- tion	No. of Contraventions found	Sec- tion	No. of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness 32	13	Sitting facilities .. Nil
5	Overcrowding .. Nil	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers) Nil
6	Temperature .. 14	15	Eating facilities .. 1
7	Ventilation.. .. 5	16	Floors, passage and stairs 19
8	Lighting 11	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery 2
9	Sanitary Conveniences .. 3	18	Protection of young persons from danger- ous machinery .. Nil
10	Washing facilities .. 22	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery Nil
11	Supply of Drinking water Nil	23	Prohibition of heavy work Nil
12	Clothing Accommodation.. 2	24	First Aid General provisions 15
		50	Display of Abstract of Act 24
			Total 150

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

All tips and sewage disposal works are regularly treated and are relatively free from rat infestation. Sewers have been test baited and found free from infestation.

There was a marked increase of complaints from domestic premises, these were mainly minor infestations of rats and mice, particularly after the harvesting period.

There was a 100% increase of minor rat infestations on agricultural premises as compared with the previous year.

A total of 193 inspections were carried out at the Council's refuse tips.

The following tables give details of premises which have been inspected, and/or treated during the year.

1. Agricultural Premises :

No. of premises inspected	No. of premises infested .. 83				No. Clear
230	Rats .. 56		Mice .. 27		147
	Major 5	Minor 51	Major 3	Minor 24	

2. Business Premises :

No. of premises inspected	No. of premises infested .. 22				No. Clear
89	Rats .. 16		Mice .. 6		67
	Major —	Minor 16	Major 1	Minor 5	

3. Dwelling Houses :

No. of premises inspected	No. of premises infested .. 163				No. Clear
292	Rats .. 114		Mice .. 49		129
	Major 4	Minor 110	Major —	Minor 49	

4. Refuse Tips :

No. of tips inspected	No. of tips infested .. 12				No. Clear
19	Rats .. 12		Mice .. —		7
	Major 4	Minor 8	Major —	Minor —	

5. Sewage Disposal Works :

No. of S.D.W's inspected	No. of S.D.W's infested .. 11				No. Clear
	Rats .. 11		Mice .. 0		
	Major 1	Minor 10	Major —	Minor —	
52					41

Details of premises treated for insect pests :

125 premises were treated for insect pests.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

Four applications for renewal of licence to keep a boarding establishment for animals were received. The premises were all satisfactory and licences were issued.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

An application was received for a licence to keep a pet shop. The premises at the time of application did not comply with all the requirements of the Act, however, all the additional work required was carried out and a licence was issued.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the district.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS**Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960**

Other than individual sites, there are 6 sites providing accommodation for between 15 and 40 caravans.

The Orchard, Corbridge	(40 caravans)
The Hermitage, Ovingham	(15 caravans)
Lilswood, Hexhamshire	(15 caravans)
Allendale Station	(40 caravans)
East Lands End, Haydon Bridge	(23 caravans)
Town Foot, Slaley	

The site at Slaley is leased to the Caravan Club and is therefore outside the scope of the above Act.

Following a Ministry enquiry, approval was given for the use of part of Fallowfield Dene, Acomb as a caravan site. It is intended that it should be developed as a Caravan Club site and accommodation is available for approximately 90 caravans. There will be a resident warden.

The proposed use of Barrasford Park as a site to accommodate approximately 150 caravans has not yet received Planning approval.!

SUMMARY OF VISITS

From 1st January, 1966 to 31st December, 1966

COUNCIL HOUSING :

Allocation	348
Maintenance and Management	2580

HOUSING :

Improvement Grants	265
General	102
Privy Conversions.. .. .	25

SUPERVISION OF FOOD :

Meat Inspection	479
Food Inspection	31
Food Premises	204
Ice-cream sampling	16
Milk sampling	13
Water Supplies (General)	41
Water Supplies (Sampling)	88
Drainage	12
Testing of Drains	4
Factories Act.. .. .	19
Pest Control	1953
Infectious Diseases	33
Animal Boarding Establishments Act	2
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act	32
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.. .. .	53
Nuisances	102
Refuse Collection	329
Scrap Metal Dealers Act	1
Pet Animals Act, 1951	11
Clean Air Act, 1956	5
Miscellaneous.. .. .	84
TOTALS	6832

