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ANNUAL REPORT

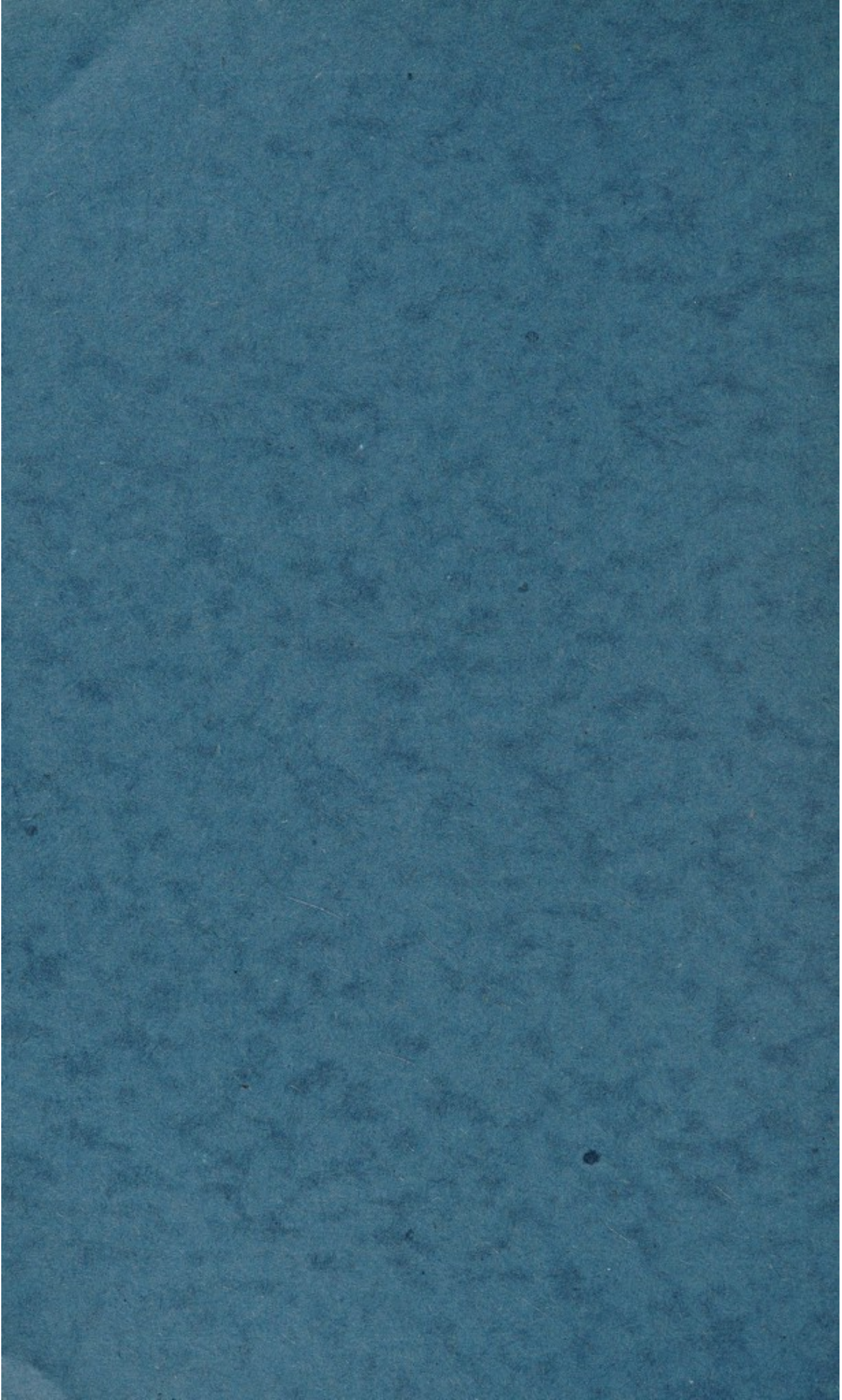
of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1951.

S. LUDKIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.



Lanchester Rural District Council

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*Health Department,
Council Offices,
Lanchester,
Co. Durham.*

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
LANCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the health, vital statistics and sanitary circumstances of your area for the year 1951.

On the whole it has been a satisfactory year with a reduction in the total number of deaths, and in particular, deaths from Tuberculosis. Unfortunately there was an increase in the Infant Mortality Rate and there was one death from Measles during the small epidemic which swept the area. While none of the three cases of suspected Diphtheria were confirmed, the percentage immunised and the level of immunity in the child population must be raised if we wish to avoid the appearance of numerous cases in the future.

There has been during the year increasing liason between Hospital Doctors, General Practitioners and your Public Health Department, and I wish to record my appreciation for their ready co-operation.

Finally, I wish to thank the Members of the Council for their encouragement and support and the Staff for their co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

STANLEY LUDKIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND GENERAL STATISTICS

IN THE RURAL DISTRICT

Area (Acres)	44,243
Population (Estimated)	15,300
(i) Estimated number of children :—	
Under 5 years	1,371
5-14 years	2,776
Marriages in the area during 1951	212
Number of Inhabited Houses	4,324
(i) Number of Aged Miners Homes	21
(ii) Number of Council and North Eastern Aged Persons Homes	50
(iii) Number of Council and North Eastern Association Houses	1,115
(iv) Number of Houses and Shops combined	65
(v) Number of Lock-up Shops	37
(vi) Number of Occupied Houses for which formal undertakings have been received during the year for closure or demolition	28
(vii) Estimated number of Sub-Standard Houses	298
Rateable Value :—	
(i) Actual Rateable Value	£73,164
(ii) Sum represented by a penny rate	£273-7s.-0d.

The district as at present constituted came into being on April 1st, 1937, and now consists of nine parishes—Cornsay, Esh, Greencroft, Healeyfield, Hedleyhope, Lanchester, Langley, Muggleswick and Satley.

Mainly agricultural, small urbanised areas such as Burnhope, Langley Park and Cornsay Colliery have, however, developed around collieries, and Lanchester Village itself, one of the prettiest in the County, and dating back to the Roman occupation, is the intersecting point of road traffic North-South and East-West.

NUMBERS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

	Male.	Female.	Total
1. Coal Mining	1,777	11	1,788
2. Brickworks	120	3	123
3. L.R.D.C. Building Schemes	105	—	105
4. Other Builders	40	1	41
5. Cosmetic Manufacture	41	200	241
6. Clothing Manufacture	17	38	55
7. British Railways	22	1	23
8. Explosives	15	4	19
9. Sawmills	25	—	25
10. D.C.C. Cottage Homes	16	41	57
11. Garages	28	4	32
12. Bakers and Confectioners	17	13	30
13. R.D.C. Staff	39	2	41
14. Hospitals (Staffs etc.)	34	184	218
15. Wood Machining	20	—	20
16. Canteens	10	—	10
17. Distributive Trades	41	31	72
Totals	2,367	533	2,900

There are approximately 100 farms employing not more than five persons per farm.

UNEMPLOYED AND DISABLED

	Males.	Females.	Total.
(i) Employable Persons put out of work at 31/12/51	25	40	65
(ii) Persons Registered as disabled ..	228	4	232
(iii) Registered Disabled who were on the Tuberculosis Register at 31/12/51 ..	—	—	2
(iv) No. of Persons who have had special rehabilitation during year	—	—	5
(v) No. of Registered Disabled Persons who have been trained during 1951	—	—	1
(vi) No. of Registered Blind Persons ..	—	—	34

COMPARATIVE RATES

	England & Wales.	Durham County	Lanchester R.D.C.
No. of live births per 1,000 population ..	15.5	17.6	15.6
No. of still births per 1,000 population ..	0.36	0.46	0.45
No. of maternal deaths per 1,000 live and still births	0.79	1.36	Nil.
No. of infant deaths per 1,000 live births ..	29.6	42.0	67.0
No. of deaths per 1,000 population ..	12.5	12.4	13.0
No. of Tuberculosis deaths per 1,000 population	0.31	0.41	0.13
No. of Pulmonary Tuberculosis deaths per 1,000 population	—	0.36	0.13
No. of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis deaths per 1,000 population	—	0.05	Nil.

The standardised birth and death rates for the area, *i.e.*, rates calculated in such a way that allowances are made for the aged and sex composition of the population, were 18.12 and 13.78 respectively.

DETAILED VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

(a) Live Births.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Legitimate	104	123	227
Illegitimate	6	6	12
	<u>110</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>239</u>
(b) Still Births.			
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	2	—	2
	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
No. of Still Births per 1,000 population ..	0.34	0.71	0.32	0.26	0.45
No. of Live and Still Births per 1,000 population	10.5	19.2	19.5	16.2	16.0
No. of Still Births per 1,000 Live and Still Births	10.0	37.2	16.9	16.3	28.4

During the year there were seven still-births as compared with four last year.

DEATHS

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Deaths during the year	118	81	199
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	Nil	Nil	Nil

(a) Infant Deaths.

The Infantile Mortality Rate of 67.0 for this year is the highest recorded since 1938.

During the year there were the following deaths under one year of age :—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
Legitimate	7	6	13	54.5
Illegitimate	2	1	3	12.5
Totals	9	7	16	67.0

It is to be noted that 11 of the 16 deaths occurred in the first month of life (three illegitimate), eight being due to prematurity and three to congenital malformations.

For detailed statistics and trends see Appendix A.

(b) Deaths (General)	Male.	Female.	Total.
ALL CAUSES	118	81	199
1. Cardio Vascular—			
(a) Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	6	20
(b) Coronary disease	18	7	25
(c) Hypertension with heart disease	1	5	6
(d) Other heart diseases	23	15	38
(e) Other circulatory diseases	6	1	7
Totals	62	34	96
2. Cancer—			
(a) Stomach	4	2	6
(b) Lung, Bronchus.. .. .	1	—	1
(c) Breast	—	4	4
(d) Uterus	—	1	1
(e) Other Sites, including Lymphatic Neoplasms	12	7	19
Totals	17	14	31
3. Chest Diseases—			
(a) Pneumonia	4	5	9
(b) Bronchitis	8	6	14
(c) Other diseases of respiratory system	—	2	2
Totals	12	13	25
4. Tuberculosis—all forms	1	1	2
5. Meningococcal Infections	1	—	1
6. Measles	—	1	1
7. Diabetes	1	1	2
8. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	1	3
9. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
10. Congenital Malformations	—	3	3
11. Other defined and ill-defined diseases..	18	9	27
12. Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	—	1
13. All other accidents	2	3	5

The main causes of death were diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System, Cancer, Bronchitis and Pneumonia in that order. There were 25 deaths from Coronary Thrombosis, 72% of these being males..

A total of six deaths were due to accidents—four being over 65 years of age and one three years of age.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

1. Staff of Public Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health and Area Medical Officer:

S. LUDKIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

(Whole-time for the Joint Districts of Stanley and Consett Urban and Lanchester Rural.)

Sanitary Inspectors:

G. ROWE, CERT. S.I.B., and Meat Inspectors' Certificate.
(Senior Sanitary Inspector.)

F. E. TERRY, CERT. S.I.B., and Meat Inspectors' Certificate.

Clerical Staff:

K. ROBERTSHAW.

2. Laboratory Facilities.

These continue to be provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Newcastle, under the direction of Dr. R. Norton.

All specimens for animal inoculation are sent to the laboratory attached to the General Hospital, Newcastle.

Specimens taken at the Lee Hill and Maiden Law Hospitals are dealt with at the Hospital Laboratory, Shotley Bridge and are not included in the following figures:

Year.	Specimens Submitted.	Positive.
1950	67	26
1951	61	23

Bacteriological Examinations.

	No. of Specimens Submitted	Positive.
Blood (Serological Examinations).		
(a) Enteric Fever	—	—
Fæces.		
(a) Enteric Fever	} 5	—
(b) Dysentery		
(c) Food Poisoning		
(d) Other Organisms		
Urine.		
(a) Enteric Fever	—	—
(b) Other Organisms	—	—
Swabs. (Throat, Nasal and Ear)		
(a) Diphtheria	1	—
(b) Hæmolytic Streptococi	—	—
(c) Other Organisms	4	2
Sputum for Tuberculosis.		
(a) Chest Clinics	50	21
(b) Other Medical Services	1	—
Totals	61	23

Water.

Seven samples were submitted for bacteriological examination.

3. Nursing in the Home.

Four Nursing Associations, now affiliated to the Durham County Nursing Association, undertake to carry out these services on an Agency basis with the County Health Committee. While the District Committees are still in existence, most have forwarded their store of nursing requisites to the Nursing Stores at Durham.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by Durham County Nursing Association, in the Lanchester Area.

	Cases.	Visits.
Midwifery	61	1,070
Maternity	12	72
General, including Medical and Surgical	132	3,781
Ante-natal		280
Post-natal		72
Casual		459
Miscarriages		12
Clinics		46
Totals	205	5,792

The Staff of the District Nursing Associations are as follows:

- LANCHESTER & DISTRICT— 1 District Nurse/Midwife.
- BURNHOPE & DISTRICT 1 District Nurse/Midwife.
- CORNSEY & QUEBEC 1 District Nurse (Part-time)
- LANGLEY PARK 1 District Nurse.

In addition to the above, the following County Midwives are situated in this district:

- LANGLEY PARK 1
- ESH WINNING 1

County Midwives practicing in district but not resident in Lanchester R.D. area:

7

Following is a summary of work carried out by the above County Midwives:

MIDWIFERY	86 cases.
MATERNITY	7 cases.
TOTAL	93

4. Clinics.

(a) Birth Control.

Clinic for above is held at the Consett Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic on alternate Friday mornings.

(b) Ante-Natal.

Clinics are held as follows:

- WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LANGLEY PARK—alternate Thursday afternoons.
- PARISH HALL, LANCHESTER—alternate Monday mornings.
- MINERS' WELFARE HALL, BURNHOPE—alternate Tuesday mornings.
- CORNSEY COLLIERY AND ESH COLLIERY AT THE CLINIC, ESH WINNING—alternate Wednesdays.

(c) **Maternity and Child Welfare.**

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LANGLEY PARK—alternate Thursday mornings.
PARISH HALL, LANCHESTER—alternate Monday afternoons.
MINERS' WELFARE HALL, BURNHOPE—alternative Tuesday afternoons.
CORSAY COLLIERY AND ESH COLLIERY AT THE CLINIC, ESH WINNING—alternate Wednesdays.

(d) **Chest.**

Clinics for the above are held in the Chest Clinic, Holmside House, Barnhill, Stanley (for residents of Burnhope area), the Chest Clinic, Ropery Lane, Chester-le-Street for residents of the Langley Park and Esh Winning areas), and the Chest Clinic, Consett (for residents of Lanchester and Castleside areas).

(e) **Immunisation.**

Immunisation has been carried out at :

- (i) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics throughout the area; and
- (ii) By General Practitioners by personal arrangement with parents.

(f) **Venereal Diseases.**

Clinics for the above are held as follows :

Newcastle General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Monday to Friday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon ; 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Saturday 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Durham County Hospital.

Females Monday, 2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
Thursday, 2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

Males Monday, 4.15 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.
Thursday, 10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and 4.15 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.

5. Domestic Help Service.

This service provided by the County Council has been used even more extensively during the year than previously. The object of the service is to provide domestic help for households "where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age." The following being examples of circumstances in which a domestic help may be provided :

- (a) Confinement and lying-in.
- (b) Where the housewife is sick or must have an operation.
- (c) Where there are elderly people living alone who are infirm or fall ill.
- (d) Where several members of the family are ill at the same time.
- (e) Where there is a mentally defective child in the home who requires care and attention.

The service cannot provide a twenty-four hour one for bedridden invalids nor are Home Helps sick visitors, they are experienced house-wives who can cook, wash and clean, and who can only stay in the house just as long as it takes them to get through the necessary work.

Charges are made, the amount depending on the income of the household, but these are extremely generous.

The service, in my opinion, meets an outstanding need, but if abused—and cases of abuse occasionally occur—will easily destroy this valuable but expensive amenity.

A large proportion using the service are the old people, and this provision together with the provision of home nursing etc., is preventing them from suffering un-necessarily and, at the same time, does a great deal to relieve pressure on hospital beds. On the other hand, it is important to remember that one of the

principal functions of the home help service is to cover the temporary emergency and some sort of system of priority may often be necessary to secure that these emergency calls are met.

6. County Ambulance Service.

The rural district is mostly covered by the County Ambulance depot situated at Maiden Law Isolation Hospital, Lanchester. This depot also undertakes most of the long distance journeys for the rest of the County and is in the area served by the Durham Control.

During the year the depot undertook the following work :

Journeys Undertaken.	Cases Carried.			Miles Covered.
	Stretcher.	Sitting.	Total.	
2,954	2,002	6,748	8,750	102,375

The conveyance of rural district residents is not, however, restricted to Lanchester depot and journeys are undertaken by the depot most convenient at any given time.

When an ambulance is required, contact must be made with either of the following Control points :

1. Dryburn Hospital, Telephone 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Durham 587
5 p.m. to 9 a.m. Durham 720.
2. For Healeyfield and Muggleswick Parishes the local headquarters are Villa Real Hospital, Consett. Telephone day and night, Consett 411.

7. Hospital Services.

(a) Under the control of the Shotley Bridge Hospital Management Committee.

Maiden Law Hospital.

During the year under review infectious disease patients continued to be hospitalised in this Central Isolation Hospital at Lanchester. Out of the total of 108 beds, 24 (one private) are used by the Ear, Nose and Throat Unit and 24 as a Medical Convalescent Unit, leaving 60 beds for isolation cases, but it is hoped in the near future that 36 of these beds will be provided for cases of Tuberculosis.

Lee Hill Hospital, Lanchester.

This hospital, with a complement of 307 beds and a Medical Outpatients Department (245 under Hospital Management Committee and 62 under Local Health Authority for Part III cases needing care and attention), deals with chronic sick and includes a section (25 beds) for Orthopædic Tuberculosis cases.

Shotley Bridge Hospital.

An increasing number of cases in the area are now draining to the Shotley Bridge Group of Hospitals for Out-patient and In-patient treatment instead of to Newcastle as in the past.

The 582 beds are allocated to the following specialties :

General Medicine	149
„ Surgery	135
Gynæcology	21
Pædiatrics	26
Thoracic Surgery	146
Plastic Surgery	37
Radio-therapy	49
Orthopædics	10
Private	9

Richard Murray Hospital.

There are 32 Obstetric Beds (one private) at this Hospital.

(b) Most cases from the Cornsay and Langley Park areas drain to the Durham Hospital Management Committee Group of Hospitals, *viz.*: Durham County and Dryburn Hospitals, Earls House Sanatorium and Croxdale Maternity Home.

8. Old People and their Homes.

The aged can be very arbitrarily divided into

- (1) those able to care for themselves in their own homes.
- (2) those needing accommodation and board because of their inability to cope with housekeeping, preparation of food, shopping, etc.
- (3) those needing care and attention but not nursing attention, and
- (4) those needing nursing attention.

Most old people progress steadily but at different rates from stages (1) to (4), the most dreaded stage being that when they must be removed from their normal environment with the associated separation from friends, relatives and interests. Anything which may delay this progression is desirable and incidentally, more economical.

The ideal would be to have, in or very close to the area where they have always lived, the following types of accommodation :

- (i) small two-bedroomed houses on the flat, near a shopping and social centre ;
- (ii) a Local Authority Hostel (providing accommodation and board) ;
- (iii) a Local Health Authority Hostel (providing board, care and attention) and
- (iv) a hospital for the chronic sick with an Out-patient Department, a Geriatrician and an attached Social Worker.

Close co-operation between Local Authority, Local Health Authority and Hospital Management Committee would, of course, be essential to ensure an easy two-way traffic between the various types of accommodation.

We have at this moment 71 Old Persons Bungalows (50 Council houses and 21 Aged Miners' Homes) while sometime in the future a Local Health Authority Hostel, providing accommodation for 35 old people, is to be built in the Stanley Urban District. There is an ever increasing demand for residential accommodation for those needing care and attention and this is likely to increase even more so rather than diminish with the continuing increase in the numbers of old people. Because of this, and also because the proper use of residential accommodation means a saving in houses and a lessened pressure on hospital beds, it will be a matter for regret if the service suffers on account of the present difficult situation in regard to the building or acquisition of premises. Lee Hill Hospital at Lanchester, with its quota of beds and out-patients clinic, is dealing with the chronic sick.

The whole idea, however, must be to keep old people in their own homes as long and as comfortably as possible and if by the provision of "social props" this object can be achieved then these should be provided.

9. Refuse Removal and Disposal.

During the year the cleansing service continued to function smoothly throughout the district in spite of difficulties created by severe weather conditions at the beginning of the year and a serious road accident which rendered one of the vehicles unfit for use for a period of three months.

The cost of labour and materials continued to rise, but these increases were mainly offset by reductions in expenditure in other directions, thus keeping the average annual cost per house to a figure of 33/8 as compared with 33/6 $\frac{3}{4}$ for the previous year.

The number of premises included in the direct labour scheme was 3,921, and a total of 305,335 clearances were made from various types of refuse receptacles, involving 302,931 visits during the year to these properties. The average number of visits to each property was 77 and the average weight of refuse per house amounted to 71.5 cwts., making a gross estimated tonnage of 14,033 removed during the year.

Due to much low-grade fuel being used domestically in colliery houses, it is necessary to operate a bi-weekly collection in the mining villages, and a once weekly collection is maintained for the remainder of the district.

Ash-bin Renewal Scheme.

Bins continue to be provided by the Council on a re-chargeable basis.

10. Trade Refuse.

Trade refuse was collected during the year from 23 shops and factories in the area.

11. Salvage.

The following salvaged materials were sold during the year :

	Value
	£ s. d.
Paper 17 tons 7 cwt. 7st. 7lb.	338 12 11
Metals and Rags. 2 tons 19cwt. 1st 0lb.	45 11 8
Total	<u>£384 4 7</u>

12. Prevention of Damage by Pests.

During the year, inspections were made of land and premises in the area and operations for the destruction of rats were carried out. See Appendix E.

13. Eradication of Bed Bugs.

During the year 164 private houses were inspected prior to the tenants taking over the tenancies of Council houses. Eleven were found to be infested with bed bugs and were disinfested. The method of disinfestation carried out is by spraying with insecticides, removing or destroying infested woodwork and washing down articles with soap and water.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water.

(a) All houses in the area with the exception of those mentioned in the subsequent table, are supplied by the Durham County Water Board mains and all have the supply on tap in the house; none being served by a stand-pipe.

Parish.	No. of		Type of Supply.					Method of Distribution.				
	Houses.	Occu- pants.	Public.	Private.	Reser- voir.	Spring.	Well.	Carried.	Gravit- ation Piped.	Pumped	House Service	
											Inside.	Out
Cornsay.....	5	17	—	5	—	3	2	3	2	—	2	3
Esh.....	2	8	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—
Greeneroft.....	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Healeyfield.....	23	80	—	16	—	14	2	5	17	2	16	7
Lanchester.....	67	234	2	34	—	32	4	23	28	16	38	29
Langley.....	3	10	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	3
Muggleswick.....	60	203	—	33	1	31	1	9	48	3	51	9
Satley.....	33	124	1	16	—	15	2	13	12	8	17	16
Totals.....	194	679	3	109	1	98	13	56	108	31	126	68

(b) The Durham County Water Board Supply was satisfactory apart from a water shortage felt at Burnhope Village on several occasions. This was due to the mains being too small for the added houses and also to the elevation of the village. The only method of improving this supply would be to bring a new main from Donnelley Ford—an urgent requirement in this area. Due to the absence of water mains or extensions in the Western part of the area, 194 properties rely on springs and wells, many of these producing water of poor quality. In a few cases a mains supply is available at a distance, but piped water can only be obtained at a considerable cost. In Waskerley Village 22 houses draw their supply from a storage reservoir originally designed by the Railway Company to serve the village and engine sheds. Once the proposed main from Tow Law to Rowley is laid, the water problems in the western part of the district should be solved to a large extent.

(c) Additional Pipe Lines.

571 yards 3" diameter spun iron pipes and 39 yards 4" diameter spun iron pipes were laid during the year by the Durham County Water Board.

(d) Results of Water Samples.

Seven samples of water were sent to the Public Health Laboratory during the year and particulars of the results are as follows:

	Grade I.	Grade II.	Grade III.	Grade IV.	Total.
Spring supply ..	2	1	3	1	7

2. Drainage and Sewage.

Beyond sewer extensions concerned with the development of housing estates, no major works connected with the sewage disposal were carried out by the Engineer during the year.

These extensions were at the Burnhope, Lanchester, Satley, and Esh Winning sites. Appendix F. indicates the number and disposition of sewage disposal

works in the area, the number of properties they drain and the estimated population concerned.

Persistent flooding in Front Street, Lanchester, during exceptionally wet weather proved to be principally due to silting of the main drain and to overcome this a grit settlement chamber was inserted in the main line of drainage to trap the silt at an accessible point.

The two to three hundred houses without sewer facilities are farms and isolated houses, and the only solution to providing such properties with modern sanitary provisions is to provide individual drainage and disposal systems for one or more contiguous properties.

Pursuing this policy, the following schemes have been completed at these isolated properties:

	New Drainage System, tank and filter.
Rowley Farm, Cornsay	1
Lane Foot Farm, Cornsay	1
Adelphie Farm, Satley	1
Burnopside Hall and Cottages	1
Springwell Cottage, Woodburn	1
Hall Hill Farm, Satley	1
Biggen Farm, Esh	New Tank and filter.
Crow Hall Farm, Lanchester	Connected to public sewer.
Millgate Cottages, Ushaw	Connected to College sewer system.
Pavilion Terrace, Burnhope	24 houses—revised drainage to sewer

3. Sanitary Conveniences.

Only two privy conversions were carried out during the year at Rowley Farm, Cornsay and Mainsfield Farm, Rowley. 78 new houses provided a similar number of additional W.Cs. while the clearance of sub-standard property reduced the types of sanitary accommodation as follows:

	Water Closets.	Ash- Closets.	Privy-ashpits. & Privies.
Dormands Cottages, Lanchester	6	—	—
Marquis Houses, Satley	2	—	—
3½, Railway Terrace, Hamsteels	1	—	—
Deanery Cottage, Lanchester	1	—	—
Chadwick Street B., Cornsay Colliery	—	28	—
Liddle Street, Cornsay Colliery	—	4	—
Lark Cottages, Cornsay	—	4	—
Front Street, Satley	—	3	—
Cowsley Cottages, Cornsay	—	—	9

The revised figures for sanitary accommodation at the 31st December, 1951, are as follows:

Water Closets	3,826	Privy Ashpits	238
Ash Closets	536	Privies	69
Pail Closets	15	Chemical Closets	2

4. Housing.

(a) New Properties:

Steady, if not spectacular progress was made with new house building, 78 houses being built by the Council and one house by private enterprise during the year.

The building force was spread over five sites as follows:

- LANGLEY PARK—11 houses completed.
- SATLEY—2 houses completed.
- LANCHESTER—9 houses completed.
- BURNHOPE—12 houses completed (6 being Aged Persons Bungalows).
- HAMSTEELS—44 houses completed, including Aged Persons Bungalows.

One house was built by private enterprise on the Greencroft Estate to replace an unfit house previously occupied by the Bailiff.

The new Esh Winning Estate is the site where occupants from unfit houses in Cornsay Colliery, Cowsley and Hedleyhope are re-housed. Most of these latter properties were scheduled for Clearance in 1938 and naturally occupants tend to get rather impatient at the rate of re-housing.

(b) Repairs and Re-conditioning :

The following re-conditioning schemes were effected during the year :

- 4 back to back houses converted.
- 2 houses modernised and converted into one.
- 9 houses installed with bathroom and hot and cold water supply.
- 3 houses installed with bathrooms.
- 2 houses modernised.

(c) Demolition and Closures :

Pursuing the policy of assessing unfit property for future replacement, action was taken during the year with regard to the following properties :

- Liddle Street, Cornsay Colliery—60 houses, Closing and Demolition Orders.
- Chadwick Street, A, Cornsay Colliery, 26 houses, Closing and Demolition Orders.

Undertakings to Close when vacated by the present tenants :—

Greencroft Park Cottages	2 houses (1 unoccupied).
41½, Quebec Street, Langley Park	1 house (back-to-back).
Langley Mill Cottages, Lanchester	2 houses.
Biggen Gardens Cottage, Esh	1 house (vacated).
Institute Row, Waskerley	1 house (vacated).
High Row, Waskerley.	4 houses (vacated).
Low Row, Waskerley	6 houses (vacated).
4-6, Church Row, Burnhope	3 houses.
8 & 8½, Front Street, Esh	2 houses (1 vacated).
1 and 2, Low Moor Houses, Langley Park	2 houses.
High House, Knitsley	1 house.
2 Deanery Cottages, Lanchester	1 house.
1 & 2, Ivy Cottages, Rowley	2 houses.
Total	28 houses.

During the year the following 30 houses were demolished :

Chadwick Street B, Cornsay Colliery	28
Marquis Houses, Satley	2

A family evicted from a private house for rent arrears took occupation of a small shed. Because of gross overcrowding and bad environmental circumstances, the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector found it necessary to remove the children and, in order to abate the nuisance, the Council were compelled to take Court action. Ultimately, however, the department was successful in obtaining an alternative house for the family.

(d) Overcrowding.

An overcrowding survey carried out during the year and based upon the legal standard which includes the living room for possible sleeping accommodation, revealed the fact that 112 (three Tuberculous) families involving 630 persons were living in overcrowded conditions.

Fourteen cases were concerned in Local Authority property, the remainder in private property. The four principal causes were :

- (a) By natural increase of the family 68 cases.
- (b) By sub-tenancy 31 cases.
- (c) By relations living with family 12 cases.
- (d) By lodgers 1 case.

Overcrowding will be abated ultimately in 45 of the cases—in 26 cases the property concerned is to be scheduled for closure, while in 19 cases the property has already been scheduled.

In the course of the survey there was also discovered a considerable amount of under-occupation of houses particularly by aged and single persons. It would therefore appear that the short cut to alleviation of much overcrowding is the re-distribution of families among the available housing accommodation.

5. Factories.

During the year 27 inspections were carried out in the various factories in the area. (See Appendix C.).

The following is a list of factories in the Area at the 31st December, 1951.

Trade.	With Power.	Without Power.	Total.
Alloy Reclamation	—	1	1
Agricultural Contractor	1	—	1
Bakeries	2	—	2
Blacksmiths	1	1	2
Benzol Recovery	1	—	1
Boot Repairers	1	2	3
Brick and Pipe Works	2	—	2
Builders' Yards	—	7	7
Clothing Manufacture	1	—	1
Cosmetics Manufacture	1	—	1
Ice-Cream Manufacture	2	—	2
Joiners	3	2	5
Motor Repairers	5	6	11
Paint Mixing	—	2	2
Printing	—	1	1
Potato Crisps	1	—	1
Sausage Makers	9	—	9
Sawmills	3	—	3
Tailoring	—	2	2
Glove Making	1	—	1
Totals	34	24	58

6. Public Health and Housing Acts.

(For analysis of inspections see Appendix D.).

The following is a summary of notices served under the Public Health and Housing Acts:

	Informal Notices.	Formal Notices.	Nuisances Abated.
Foul Conditions	25	—	24
Structural Defects	776	4	488
Overcrowding	100	—	17
Dairies and Milk Shops	—	—	—
Cowsheds	—	—	—
Bakehouses	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses	—	—	—
Ashpits and Privies	19	—	10
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	54	—	53
Water Closets	21	—	17
Defective Yard Paving	8	—	7
Drainage Faults	151	—	110
Water Supply	86	—	74
Pigsties	—	—	—
Animals Improperly Kept	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	1	—	1
Offensive Trades	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	23	—	23
Food Shops	—	—	—
Vermin Infestations	35	—	35
Dust Bins	—	—	—
Totals	1,299	4	859

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) **General.**

Considerably more effort was made to reach or maintain a high standard in the food preparation and catering establishments in the area, and it is my firm belief that the general public are more aware of the importance of food hygiene.

(b) **Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.**

The following were on the Register at the 31st December, 1951:

Dairies (not dairy farms)	..	..	Nil
Distributors	..	..	7

(c) **Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.**

The following licences were issued during the year under review:

Dealer's Licence to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" with regard to raw milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Supplementary licence to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" in regard to raw milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

(d) **Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949.**

The following licences were issued during the year under review:

Dealer's Licence to use the special designation "Pasteurised"	..	..	3
Dealer's Supplementary Licence to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)"	..	..	1
Dealer's Supplementary Licence to use the special designation "Pasteurised"	..	..	1

(e) **Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**

Routine inspections were carried out of all the premises used for the manufacture, sale and storage of food.

The following premises were registered under the Act at the 31st December, 1951:

Ice Cream Manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ice Cream Storage and Sale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Preparation or Manufacture of Sausages, Potted or Pressed Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Preparation of Preserved Food—Fried Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11

(f) **Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947.**

All premises used for the manufacture of ice-cream were regularly inspected during the year and a good standard of hygiene was maintained.

(g) **Meat and Other Foods.**

The slaughter of food animals is carried out at a Central Depot outside the district and meat is brought into distribution depots prior to allocation to the butchers.

(h) **During the year under review,**

Ten licences for the keeping of premises for slaughterhouses were issued.

(i) **Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.**

There were 28 licensed slaughtermen on the Register at the end of the year.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS INSPECTION.

During the year the following articles of food were found to be unfit for human consumption:

Commodity.	Jars.	Tins.	lbs.	ozs.
Strawberries	—	1	—	15
Pears	1	5	5	3½
Prunes in Syrup	—	3	3	12
Pineapple	—	1	1	4
Fruit Salad	—	6	5	10
Oranage Segments	—	3	2	10
Peaches	—	1	1	14
Apple and Rose Hip	—	2	—	9
Sliced Apple	—	8	7	6
Plums	—	11	14	8
Cherries	—	6	6	7
Butter	—	—	99	—
Ham	—	—	31	10
Cakes	—	—	12	—
Quinces	—	1	—	15
Yeast	—	—	49	—
Jellied Veal	—	3	10	12
Pork Brawn	—	3	2	4
Pork and Gravy	—	1	1	14
Sausages	—	6	6	—
Chopped Pork	—	12	9	3
Galantine of Pork	—	69	43	2
Pork Luncheon Meat	—	71	123	1
Tomatoes	—	52	59	6
Milk	—	42	88	13
Peas	—	22	24	11
Faked Beans	—	42	40	5
Minced Beef Loaf.. .. .	—	9	6	12
Shoulder Bacon	—	—	168	1½
Stewed Steak	—	1	—	15½
Beef Steak and Potatoes.. .. .	—	1	1	—
Cooked Ham	—	9	79	4
Carrots	—	1	—	4½
Meat and Vegetable Soups	—	4	4	—
Patte-de-Foi	—	1	—	2
Salmon	—	1	—	15
Pilchards	—	6	4	12
Crab Paste.. .. .	—	1	—	3¾
Brisling	—	1	—	4

I

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.**

There were 368 confirmed cases during the year as compared with 386 cases in 1950. For analysis of notified and confirmed cases of notifiable diseases see Appendix B.

The following table gives particulars of the incidence of notifiable disease (other than Tuberculosis) in the Area during the year :

Disease	Total No. of Cases Notified.	Total No. of Cases Confirmed.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	16	15	14	—
Whooping Cough	53	53	—	—
Diphtheria	3	—	3	—
Measles	288	288	1	1
Pneumonia	12	11	7	—
Meningo-coccal Meningitis	1	—	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	—	—
Totals	374	368	26	2

Scarlet Fever—The number of cases decreased from 47 in 1950 to 15 this year, but it must be realised of course that the same organism (*Hæmolytic Streptococci*) in addition to causing Scarlet Fever can produce Tonsillitis, Catarrhal Infections, Septic Sores etc. and can also be carried in the throats of resistant carriers. None of these latter infections are notifiable, and they therefore constitute an unassessed reservoir of infection. The futility of notifying one disease and not all the others must of course be obvious. The disease was mild in type, with no deaths; the average period of hospitalisation being four weeks.

Whooping Cough—Fifty-three cases occurred during the year, and while no deaths were recorded, it still remains a dangerous disease in the lower age group.

The protective value of Whooping Cough Vaccine has now been assessed, and although it has not been shown to provide the same high degree of protection as Diphtheria Toxoid, the procedure has been established as a useful measure in helping to control the incidence of the disease. The optimum age to immunise, the number of injections, and ideal vaccine are still matters needing further trial.

Diphtheria—Three cases were notified and admitted to hospital, but on further investigation none were confirmed.

In the Lanchester Rural District, 46 per cent. of children under five years of age and 69 per cent. of children between five and 15 years have at some time been immunised.

Diphtheria Notification Rates (per 1,000 population) and numbers of Deaths from Diphtheria are as follows :

Year	No. of Confirmed Notifications of Diphtheria	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	No. of Deaths from Diphtheria
1934 ..	63	1.9	8
1935 ..	48	1.4	10
1936 ..	66	2.5	5
1937 ..	91	5.8	12
1938 ..	60	3.8	4
1939 ..	7	0.45	—
1940 ..	5	0.33	—
1941 ..	12	0.8	—
1942 ..	10	0.7	—
1943 ..	14	0.96	—
1944 ..	11	0.8	1
1945 ..	3	0.2	—
1946 ..	5	0.3	—
1947 ..	1	.006	—
1948 ..	—	0.000	—
1949 ..	1	0.06	—
1950 ..	—	0.00	—
1951 ..	—	0.00	—

Diphtheria Immunisation.

We can be proud of the achievement in reducing the incidence and mortality of this disease in the area, but the fact that the organism, capable of causing sudden and widespread epidemics still lurks here and there, in our midst, reminds us of the devastation which this disease can again cause should we neglect to maintain our defences. In 1937 there were 91 cases and 12 deaths from Diphtheria in the district.

With fewer opportunities of picking up sub-infective doses of the organism which would otherwise keep up the level of active immunity, we now rely almost entirely on artificial immunisation and to be fully effective, 70% of the child population must be immunised and as soon as possible. This becomes all the more important when we realise that whereas vaccination against Smallpox can be used as an emergency measure, immunity against Diphtheria produced by inoculation takes several weeks to develop.

Since present immunisation methods greatly reduce the possibility of the disease being acquired and practically abolishes the chances of infection terminating fatally, it is therefore the duty of every parent to ensure that their children are immunised when eight months old, again before starting school and again at 10 years of age.

Pamphlets recommending immunisation are sent out by the County Health Department to all parents when their children are eight months old and again on their first and fourth birthday.

Measles—There was a slight increase in the number suffering from this disease and these occurred mainly during the months of September, October, November and December. One case died.

Pneumonia—There were 11 confirmed cases during the year, one less than the previous year. With the co-operation of certain General Practitioners, the local Public Health Laboratory Service and the Virus Reference Laboratory at Collindale, all preparations have now been made for detailed bacteriological investigation of cases and contacts of cases of Influenzal Pneumonia should any outbreak occur in the near future.

Meningococcal Infection—An un-notified case died from this disease during the year. The one notified case was not confirmed.

Smallpox—The possibility of introducing this disease from abroad has increased with the popularity of air-travel. It is therefore important that continued efforts to encourage vaccination should be made by all who are concerned with the care of young children. A pamphlet regarding vaccination is sent to parents by the County Medical Officer of Health when their children attain the age of three months.

II TUBERCULOSIS.

1. Statistics:

		Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
(a) No. of new cases notified during year :—				
	Males	18	2	20
	Females	9	7	16
	Totals	27	9	36
(b) No. of Deaths Registered :—				
	Males	1	—	1
	Females	1	—	1
	Totals	2	—	2
(c) No. of cases on Tuberculosis Register at the 31st December, 1951				
	Males	43	23	66
	Females	33	27	60
	Totals	76	50	126

A complete survey of all Tuberculosis cases was carried out between November, 1951 and March, 1952. Following this it was found that 24 cases on the Register had recovered from the disease, 7 cases had died and 12 cases transferred to other districts, leaving a total of 86 on the Register at the 31st March, 1952.

The Revised register at the 31st March, 1952 being :

Males	27	12	39
Females	29	18	47
Totals	56	30	86

Age distribution of new cases and deaths are as follows :

Age Period	CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
Years	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-4 ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5-10 ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
11-15 ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
16-20 ..	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
21-25 ..	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
26-30 ..	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
31-35 ..	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
36-40 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41-45 ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
46-50 ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51-55 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56-60 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61-65 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66-70 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71-75 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76-80 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81 and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	18	9	2	7	1	1	—	—
Totals ..	27		9		2		—	
	36				2			

Number and rate per 1,000 population of notifications and deaths over the last 14 years:

Year	No. of Notifications	Rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.
1938	19	1.227	4	0.26
1939	21	1.360	9	0.58
1940	11	0.7295	5	0.33
1941	24	1.634	9	0.61
1942	15	1.059	7	0.49
1943	15	1.082	9	0.65
1944	14	1.010	9	0.64
1945	24	1.714	7	0.50
1946	13	0.897	4	0.27
1947	21	1.441	4	0.27
1948	20	1.306	8	0.52
1949	15	0.997	4	0.39
1950	20	1.304	9	0.57
1951	36	2.349	2	0.13

II. Notification of Tuberculosis.

Changes are taking place in the picture presented by this disease. The increased number of notifications of this disease is not, in my opinion, an indication of increased incidence, but of greater awareness of the general public and a readiness to take advantage of Mass X-ray facilities and seek medical advice.

III. Deaths from Tuberculosis.

In 1951 there were two deaths from Tuberculosis, the smallest number ever recorded in this area. Cases are being discovered early and treatment is much more effective.

IV. Tuberculosis Services for the Area.

(a) Existing Services.

(i) Chest Clinics situated at Stanley (which drains the Burnhope area), at Chester-le-Street (draining Langley Park and Esh Winning area), at Consett (draining the Lanchester and Castleside areas).

(ii) Those cases needing sanatorium treatment are admitted to one of the following hospitals:

Tindale Crescent Sanatorium, Bishop Auckland.

Earls House Sanatorium, Durham.

Helmington Row Sanatorium, Crook.

Norman's Riding Hospital, Blaydon.

Hylton Isolation Hospital, Sunderland.

Seaham Hall Sanatorium, Seaham Harbour.

Leazes Hall and Holywood Hall, Wolsingham.

Stannington Row Sanatorium, Hexham.

Isolation Hospital, Chester-le-Street.

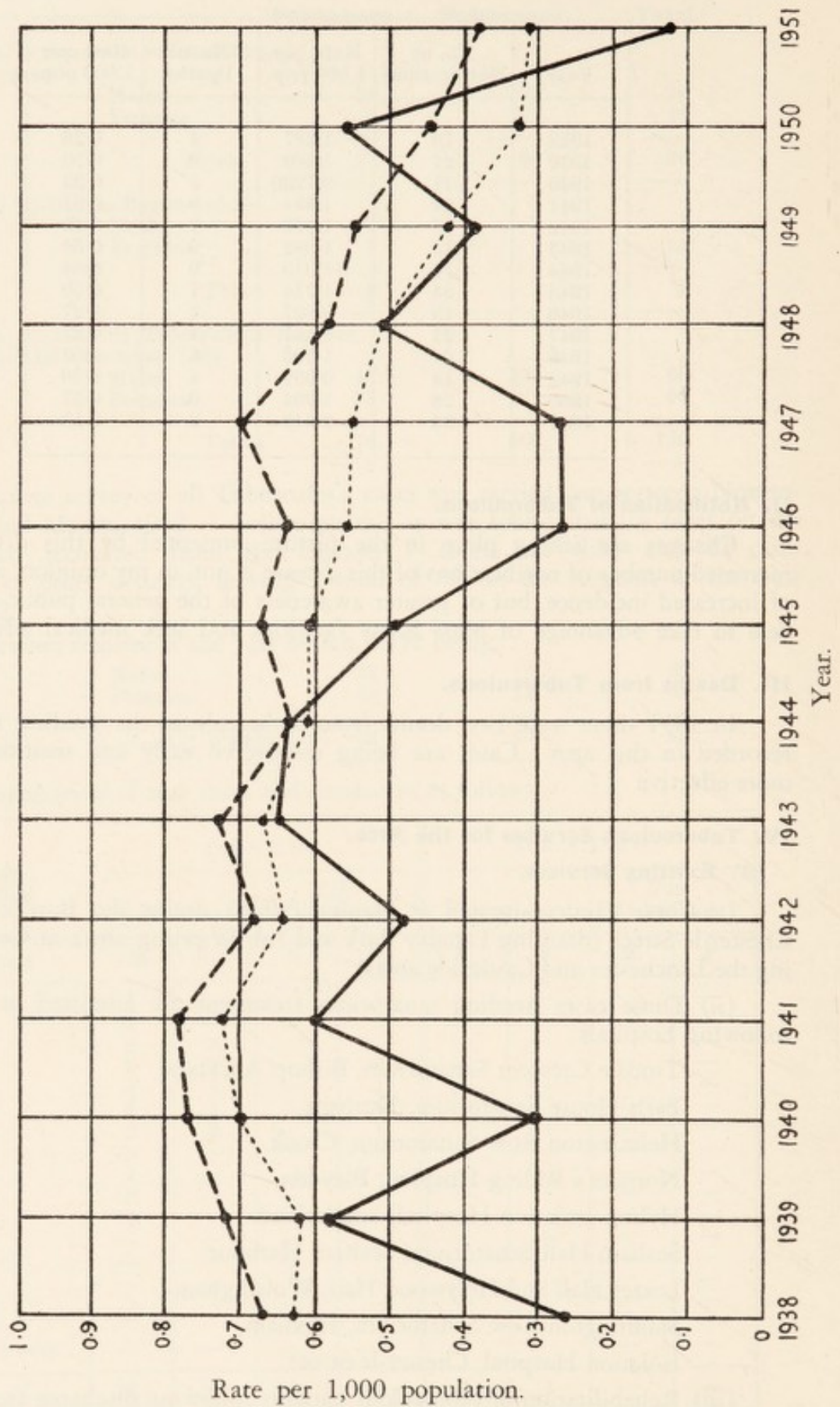
(iii) Rehabilitation of tuberculous patients following discharge from sanatoria, is undertaken at the Felling Rehabilitation Centre while re-training can be undertaken at Finchale Abbey Re-training Centre.

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATES—1938-1951.

Lanchester R.D.C.

Durham County.

England and Wales.



(iv) The duties of the Voluntary After-care Committee have now terminated and have been transferred to the No. 3 Area Health Sub-Committee of the Durham County Council.

(v) A number of new Council houses and casual lettings have been given to Tuberculosis cases.

(b) Future Services.

It has become increasingly obvious that the complete eradication of Tuberculosis is much closer than we once thought, and whatever the vagaries of individual susceptibility, since Tuberculosis only arises by infection from already established cases, it is obvious that if patients were discovered in an early stage of the disease, and if their contacts were protected by all the means general and specific at our disposal, the way would seem to be clear for the realisation of our aims. This entails use of Mass Miniature Radiography and B.C.G., early hospitalisation or domiciliary treatment, good housing accommodation and complete after-care with investigation of family units, the possibility of rehabilitation and re-training once recovery is imminent, and assistance to re-adapt oneself physically and mentally to ordinary workaday life.

It is hoped to establish a Tuberculosis Treatment Unit at Maiden Law Hospital in the near future; however, emphasis must continue to be on prevention. Tuberculosis is a social disease and when a case occurs in any household it is not the patient only who requires attention, but the entire family.

APPENDIX A.

Year	Popu- lation	Deaths	Death Rate	Live Births	Birth Rate	Infan- tile Deaths	Infant Death Rate	Neo- Natal Deaths	Neo- Natal Death Rate	No. of Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified.							Tuber- culosis		
										Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diph- theria	Polio- myeli- tis	Dysentery	Enteric	Food P.	Pul.	Non Pul.
1938..	15,480	158	10.2	238	15.4	16	67	—	—	33	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	11	8
1939..	15,440	178	11.4	214	14.2	6	28	—	—	5	3	7	7	8	—	—	—	8	12
1940..	15,080	176	11.6	226	14.9	13	57	—	—	30	5	5	5	—	1	—	—	7	4
1941..	14,690	176	11.9	251	17.0	17	66	—	—	16	22	12	12	—	—	—	—	15	9
1942..	14,170	176	12.4	236	16.6	14	59	—	—	37	9	10	10	1	—	—	—	10	5
1943..	13,850	174	12.5	262	18.9	16	61	—	—	37	6	14	14	—	—	—	—	10	5
1944..	13,850	157	11.0	285	20.5	18	63	—	—	21	7	11	11	—	—	1	—	4	10
1945..	14,000	159	11.3	262	18.7	16	61	—	—	6	14	3	3	—	—	2	—	14	10
1946..	14,490	158	10.9	159	17.8	11	42	—	—	11	25	5	5	—	—	1	—	10	3
1947..	14,580	172	11.7	294	20.0	9	30	—	—	46	40	1	1	3	3	2	—	12	9
1948..	15,310	155	10.1	284	18.5	13	45	6	21.1	90	67	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	5
1949..	15,340	171	11.1	296	19.2	8	27	7	23.6	59	42	1	1	—	—	—	—	11	4
1950..	15,310	202	13.1	245	16.0	10	40	5	20.4	47	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	6
1951..	15,300	199	13.0	239	15.6	16	67	11	46.0	15	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	9

APPENDIX B.

ANALYSIS OF THE NOTIFIED AND CONFIRMED CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES UNDER AGE GROUPS FOR 1951.

Name of Disease.	Under 1 year		1		2		3		4		5		6-10		11-15		16-20		21-35		36-45		46-65		66 and Over		Age Not known		TOTALS	
	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C		
	Scarlet Fever.....							3	3	2	2	1	1	8	8	1	1	1	1											16	15
Diphtheria																1	1			2								3		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..															1													1		
Pneumonia			1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1		12	11	
Erysipelas.....																									1	1		1	1	
Measles	16	44	44	34	34	42	42	44	44	44	70	70	38	38														288	288	
Whooping Cough	6	6	5	5	5	11	11	9	9	8	8	7	7	7	2	2												53	53	
Totals	22	22	50	49	40	40	56	56	56	80	80	54	54	54	4	3	3	1	4	2	1	1	2	2	2	2		374	368	

N—Notified Cases.
C—Confirmed Cases.

APPENDIX C.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. Inspection of Factories.

Premises.	NUMBER OF :		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories	27	3	—
TOTAL	27	3	—

There were no outworkers in the area at the 31st December, 1951.

2. Defects found in Factories.

Particulars.	Number of defects.			Prosecuted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts	—	—	—	—
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ..	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation				
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	2	1	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—
Total	4	3	—	—

APPENDIX D.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS, 1951.

	Meat and Other Food Inspection and Slaughter Houses.	Meat and Other Food Shops.	Housing.	Vermious Premises.	Drainage.	Refuse Removal and Salvage.	Refuse Tips.	Sanitary Accommodation.	W.C. Conversions.	I.D. Investigation.	Farms and Cowsheds.	Milk Shops.	Factories.	Ice-Cream.	Water Supplies.	Rodent Control.	Other Matters.	TOTAL.
Burnhope	3	3	144	6	89	33	19	22	—	1	—	—	3	—	23	—	25	371
Peartree																		
Holmside																		
Lanchester—Malton	6	1	135	—	65	37	12	55	—	5	—	—	6	—	15	2	14	353
Greencroft																		
Maiden Law																		
Cornsay—Quebec	8	6	341	7	52	24	9	21	3	3	—	—	10	4	72	26	37	623
Hamsteels																		
Hedleyhope and Hedleyhill																		
Esh Colliery	—	—	105	1	18	9	5	27	—	4	—	—	2	—	6	1	52	230
Langley Park	27	20	169	3	23	41	16	22	1	3	—	—	—	6	14	3	32	350
Esh Village and Hill Top																		
Satley and Butsfield	—	—	66	—	30	14	3	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	4	145
Castleside	1	—	64	—	55	28	49	18	8	—	—	—	4	2	2	4	16	251
Rowley and Knitsley																		
Muggleswick and Waskerley	1	—	34	—	6	5	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	12	7	3	76
TOTALS	46	30	1,058	17	338	191	116	178	14	16	—	—	27	12	160	43	183	2,429

APPENDIX E.

Prevention of Damage by Pests.

	Type of Property.				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	Total
I. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	32	3,872	245	265	4,414
II. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1951 as a result of (a) of notification or (b) otherwise	(a) — (b) 31	25 55	— —	— 5	25 91
III. Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by rats	Major 8 Minor 16	18 49	— —	— 1	26 66
IV. Number of properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice	—	2	—	—	2
V. Number of infested properties (under III and IV) treated by the Local Authority	24	69	—	1	94
VI. Number of informal notices served under Section 4 :—					
(1) Treatment	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
(2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
VII. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
VIII. Legal Proceedings	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
IX. Number of "block" control schemes carried out	17	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

APPENDIX F.

Location of Sewage Disposal Works	Type of Treatment	Area Drained	System	No. of Properties Draining to Works		Estimated Population
				Houses	Bldgs.	
Lanchester	Tank and Filter	Lanchester, Maiden Law, and approx. half of Burnhope	Part Separate	632 177	15 —	2,206 619
Burnhope	Tank and Filter	Approx. half Burnhope	Part Separate	408	13	1,428
Peartree	Tank and Filter	Peartree	Part Separate	28	—	100
Holmside	Tank and Filter	Holmside	Part Separate	32	1	112
Langley Park	Tank and Filter	Langley Park, part by gravitation, part by pumping	Part Separate	1,410	20	4,935
Esh Winning vested in Lanchester R.D.C. and Brandon U.D.C. jointly	Tank and Filter	Part of Cornsary Colliery, new Hamsteels Estate, Hamsteels. Property in Brandon U.D.C. Area	Part Separate	583	8	2,039
Hedleyhill Pit	Tank and Filter	Hedleyhill	Part Separate	11	—	38
East Hedleyhope	Tank and Filter	East Hedleyhope	Part Separate	46	3	162
Hedleyhope Colliery	Tank and Filter	Hedleyhope Colliery	Part Separate	21	—	70
Cornsary Village	Tank and Filter	Cornsary Village	Part Separate	25	—	78
Quebec	Tank Contact Beds Filter	Quebec and Wilkes Hill	Part Separate	92	5	322
Hollinside	Tank and Filter	Hollinside	Part Separate	20	—	75
Malton	Tank and Filter	Malton Colliery	Part Separate	37	2	129
Satley	Tank and Filter	Satley	Part Separate	41	3	143
Castleside	Tank and Filter	Western half of Castleside. Sewage from the remainder of Castleside accepted for treatment by Consett U.D.C.	Part Separate	144	5	504



