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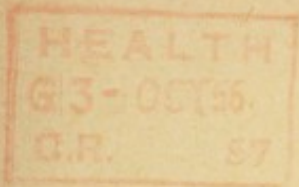
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Borough of Redcar

1955



ANNUAL REPORTS

by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. PATTINSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.


and the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

Wm. TUTIN, A.R.S.I., M.I.P.C., M.S.I.A., M.I.H.

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Redcar

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my sixth annual report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough.

I should like to record my thanks for the help and encouragement given to me throughout the year by the Chairman of the Health Committee Councillor A. White, and by other members of the Health Committee. To the Heads of other departments I am again indebted for their continued co-operation and good advice, while to Mr. William Tutin, Chief Sanitary Inspector whose report follows mine, I owe a special debt as his invaluable help has always been available and freely given. My own staff both Borough and County Council employees have at all times worked together in a friendly atmosphere and their joint efforts have been of the greatest assistance to me.

Your obedient servant,

H. PATTINSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	7,035
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-1955)	...	...	...	...	...	27,880
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	8,723
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£209,211
Estimated product of a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£824

* * *

VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE I

	Male	Female	Total		
Live Births	...	...	...	Rate per 1,000 population	16.8
Legitimate	244	225	469		
Illegitimate	234	215	449		
	10	10	20		

Corrected Birth Rate 17.4

Still Births

Legitimate	...	4	7	11	Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births	...	22.9
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—	Rate per 1,000 total births	...	Nil
Deaths from puerperal causes	...	...	...	1	Rate per 1,000 total births	...	2.1
Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age	...	...	...	9	Rate per 1,000 live births	...	19.2
Deaths of Legitimate Infants under 1 year of age	...	...	...	8	Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	17.1
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants under 1 year of age	...	...	...	1	Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	50.0
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	...	...	...	Nil	Rate per 1,000 live births	...	Nil

TABLE II

**CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, AND CASE
RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1955**

Rates per 1,000 Population

All Causes 11.7*	Typhoid and Paratyphoid (Enteric Fever) 0.00	Whooping Cough 0.00	Diphtheria 0.00
Tuberculosis 0.11	Influenza 0.04	Pneumonia 0.26	Acute Poliomyelitis 0.00

*Corrected Death Rate

* * *

NOTIFICATIONS

Typhoid 0.00	Paratyphoid 0.00	Meningococcal Infection 0.00	Scarlet Fever 0.63	Whooping Cough 5.92	Diphtheria 0.00	Erysipelas 0.00
Smallpox 0.00	Measles 4.00	Pneumonia 0.70	Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) 0.00	Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) 0.00	Food Poisoning 0.07	

TABLE III
DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

					Male 1	Female 2
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	1	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	5	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	11	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	10	21
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	—	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	17	29
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	45	18
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	2	—
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	24	22
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	12	6
Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	4	3
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	5	3
Other disease of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	3	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	4	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	1	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	1
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	3	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	11	19
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	4	—
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	3	1
Suicide	...	...	...	...	2	1
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—
All causes					171	144

COMMENTARY ON STATISTICS

I am glad to see a substantial reduction in Infant Mortality, giving the lowest figure ever recorded for Redcar. It is to be hoped that continued efforts will enable this to be repeated in the future. I think it is fair to say that in the light of present medical knowledge this low rate approaches the minimum obtainable. Further progress will depend largely on research into the causes of premature birth and congenital malformations which cause the vast majority of infant deaths. It should not be forgotten however that there were 11 still births during the year and it is reasonable to suppose that an improvement in this sphere may at first result in a slightly increased infant mortality rate due to an occasional birth of a delicate child who at present time does not achieve a separate existence.

Adult mortality for the year was slightly higher but there was a marked difference between the sexes, female mortality dropping by 16, male increasing by 21. It is interesting to observe that this difference was due to one disease, Coronary Thrombosis, which killed an extra 22 males while female mortality fell by 8. It is worthy of note that Arterial Disease is responsible for about half of all deaths, the two major groups being Coronary Thrombosis and Cerebral Vascular Disease. In the case of the latter the average age at death was males 71 years, females 70 years but in the case of Coronary Disease the average age at death of males was only 62 years while in females it was 73 years. It would appear from a study of death certificates that if an individual is fortunate enough to avoid these two killing degenerative diseases, the chances of he or she reaching a great age are very good and at death many will be over 80 years of age, the cause of death being given then as one of the terminal diseases of life indicating that the machine has run well to the last and only failed from natural exhaustion and decay. It is for this reason that premature arterial disease especially that affecting the coronary arteries is receiving greater attention than ever before. It seems that both constitutional and environmental factors may play a part and that a genuine increase in incidence has taken place while at the same time more and more isolated fatal cases are occurring in the younger age groups particularly among men.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

			1955 Population 27,880	1954 Population 27,720	1953 Population 27,490	1952 Population 27,350
Scarlet Fever	...	...	17	29	54	72
Diphtheria	...	...	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	...	...	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid	...	...	0	0	0	0
Measles	...	...	108	258	36	619
Whooping Cough	...	...	160	100	93	102
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	1	2	1	0
Erysipelas	...	...	0	0	3	2
Pneumonia	...	...	19	25	17	29
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	0	0	0	0
Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	0	0	0	2
Polio-encephalitis	...	...	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	27	21	26	29
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	1	4	5	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	0	1	0	1
Dysentery	...	...	0	2	0	3
Food Poisoning	...	...	2	6	3	2

* * *

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1955

Male Age Groups									Female Age Groups								
0-	10-	20-	30-	40-	50-	60-	Tot.		0-	10-	20-	30-	40-	50-	60-	Tot.	Tot.
0	1	6	0	3	2	3	16		2	4	1	4	1	0	0	12	28
27 Pulmonary									1 Non-Pulmonary								

* * *

DIPHTHERIA IMUNISATION

	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Full Course	396	354	344	313	440	301
Reinforcing Dose	433	338	323	410	391	253
	<u>829</u>	<u>692</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>723</u>	<u>831</u>	<u>554</u>

Diphtheria Immunisation—Second Thursday in each month, 9-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.

HOUSING

	1955	1954	1953
Permanent Houses completed by the Local Authority ...	31	100	123
Permanent Houses completed by Private Builders ...	141	128	33
Aged Persons Houses completed by the Local Authority	Nil	6	6
	<hr/> 172	<hr/> 234	<hr/> 162
Permanent Houses under construction by Local Authority at end of year	76	93	107
Permanent Houses under construction by Private Builders at end of year	65	77	50
Aged Persons Houses under construction by Local Authority at end of year	Nil	Nil	6
	<hr/> 141	<hr/> 170	<hr/> 163
Total number of applicants for Houses at end of year ...	1269	1341	1313
Total number of applicants for Aged Persons Houses at end of year	260	220	208
*Total number of applicants for Huts at end of year ...	20	19	26

*These are included in total number of applicants for houses.

There has been no marked change in the situation since last year. As mentioned elsewhere in this Report, there is still cause for concern regarding the inevitable slowing down of the completion of new houses during the next few years.

THE FUNDAMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

I think that it is true to say that since the war, and particularly since the inception of the National Health Service Act, 1948, the chief limelight in public health matters has rested on the personal health services administered in this area by the County Council. The Home Help Service, Ambulance Service, School Medical Service, and many others are known to the majority of the general public, and it is unnecessary to detail all the valuable work they do.

What of the environmental health services which are largely in the hands of the local sanitary authority, i.e. the Borough Council? Each year following my report the Chief Sanitary Inspector gives a comprehensive outline of the work done by his Department. Of necessity a great deal of the report consists of figures; do we always realise what lies behind them? Considering the headings Overcrowding, Dirty Condition of Houses, and Vermin; it is not unknown for all these to exist in the same house, nor is it difficult to relate them to the ever increasing need we find for the more personal services, e.g. Home Helps, Ambulances, etc.

It is unrealistic to think that in these times health can be divorced from finance. Financial strictures have been found to be inevitable at all levels of government but a local sanitary authority besides its own difficulties is adversely affected whenever such strictures affect the policy or programmes of central government or the local health authority. It is all the more necessary therefore that the value and importance of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors should be recognised and that the general public and their representatives should feel that their money is being well spent. I am glad to say that since the appointment of an additional sanitary inspector eighteen months ago the volume of work done has shown a satisfactory increase, and there is no doubt that it is now possible to give more time to particularly difficult cases and both these facts are of great help to the Medical Officer of Health. Earlier notification is received of cases where help is needed and more cases are discovered. It must also be remembered that we rely on sanitary inspectors at all times for further health education when and where it is needed. With regard to work done outside the home I would draw particular attention to the work of meat and food inspection which is of increasing importance and I recommend a careful study of the list of products condemned. Is there any doubt that even if only a small portion of these foods had reached the public, the number of cases of illness would have been alarming?

Finally I should like to draw attention to the fact that 1955 was a year which jerked us back to remember the vital importance of three of the fundamentals of healthy living, clean air, clean water and adequate sewerage. The new legislation on air pollution was long overdue, whether it will help to resolve the many problems remains to be seen, but I am convinced that even when given the right fuel and industrial design it will still rest with the keenness and co-operation between local sanitary inspectors and local industry as to how clean the air may become. Continued medical research while at the present stage inconclusive leaves little doubt that ill health does and can ensue under the worst conditions of atmospheric pollution. The point of doubt is "How much ill health?" In future years we may get an unpleasant shock when we know the answer.

During the summer months a number of water samples failed to reach

the highest possible standards. This has occurred before during the summer but appears to be worse when the summer is hot. The Health Department co-operated with the Borough Engineer in investigating that matter and the most likely cause would appear to be a minor degree of pollution caused by the large number of gulls which are often at the reservoir and the difficulty of gauging the optimum amount of chloramine to be used in the reservoir during the periods of hot weather. Consideration is being given to the desirability of further chloramination at the reservoir outlet.

Practically throughout the year the problem of an additional new sewer and its great cost has engaged the attention of the Council and efforts were made to obtain financial assistance for this project so far without result. Future housing development is dependent on the completion of this sewer and it appears unlikely that a big gap in the housing programme can now be avoided. This is most disquieting for the reasons mentioned in my last report. Good health, housing and education are inter-dependent and vital to the welfare of all citizens. Truly we are back to fundamentals when the lack of a sewer may prejudice the ordered development of these essentials.

WATER SUPPLY

Reference has already been made to a number of water samples which did not reach the highest possible standards during the summer months. During the Autumn, samples soon proved again highly satisfactory and no further trouble ensued.

There was no shortage of water during the year.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	52	260	42
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	7	30	8
Total ...	59	290	50

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Number of cases in which defects were found					
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	9	9	Nil	3	
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ...	2	2	Nil	Nil	
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) ...	2	2	Nil	Nil	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	2	2	Nil	Nil	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	2	Nil	2	
(b) Unsuitable or Defective ...	3	3	Nil	1	
Total ...	20	20	Nil	6	

**ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1955**

by

W. TUTIN,

A.R.S.I., M.I.P.C., M.S.I.A., M.I.H.,

Certified Meat and Food Inspector (R.S.I.),

Chief Sanitary Inspector and

Cleansing Superintendent.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Redcar

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Herewith I present my Annual Report recording the work of your Sanitary and Cleansing Department for the year 1955.

Inspections

The following is a tabulated statement of the number of inspections made during the year under review :—

Total number of inspections	8206
Total number of re-inspections	8752
Total number of nuisances found	8021
(including 4 outstanding 1953)	
Total number of nuisances abated	8006
Total number of Informal Notices	8103
Total number of Statutory Notices	Nil
Total number of Informal Notices complied with	8006
Total number of Statutory Notices complied with	Nil
Total number of Informal Notices outstanding	15
Total number of Statutory Notices outstanding	Nil

Sanitary Works and Improvements

Dilapidated dust bins	483
Choked drains	955
Choked and defective eave spouts	40
Choked sewers	26
Defective flushing apparatus	31
Keeping of animals, poultry, etc., in an insanitary condition	10
Defective construction of drains	21
Dirty condition of dwellinghouses	72
Dirty condition of water closets, urinals, etc. ...	14
Accumulation of rubbish	561
Dirty condition of yards	8
Defective roofs	81
Defective floors of dwellinghouses	50
Defective and insanitary condition of sinks ...	15
Defective W.C. basins	10
Choked street gullies	90
Defective set-pots	1
Defective paving of yards	16
Defective fire-places	2
Premises in a verminous condition	203
Overcrowded condition of premises	103
Choked and defective rain water pipes	2
Broken plaster work	36
Premises in need of lime-washing	12
Offensive smells	1108
Insufficient sink accommodation	4
Defective construction of windows	16
External walls requiring re-pointing	310
Choked and defective waste pipes	14
Defective and dangerous condition of outbuildings	7

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection

Number of infected houses	36
Number of infected houses disinfected ...	36
Number of schools disinfected	16
Number of classrooms disinfected	48

Factories and Workshops

Number of inspections of factories and workshops	290
Number of nuisances found	14
Number of nuisances abated	14
Number of complaints from H.M. Inspector ...	6

Bakehouses

Number of bakehouses on Register	33
Number of notifications received from H.M. Inspector	10
Number of notifications dealt with	10
Number of bakehouses added to Register ...	Nil
Number of bakehouses removed from Register	Nil
Number of nuisances discovered and dealt with	11
Number of inspections	175

Milkshops

Number on Register	47
Number discontinued during the year	Nil
Number of inspections	248
Number of notices dealt with	21

Public Conveniences

Daily disinfecting of all conveniences throughout the Borough has been carried out. Little progress has been made in replacing the unsatisfactory conveniences on the Promenade and Stray Car Park.

Water Supply

There are three main sources of supply, namely :—

1. Bulk supply from the Tees Valley Water Board. This water is received at the Meter House, Lazenby Siding, at the western boundary of the Borough. It is distributed to Dormanstown and part of the Borough west of West Dyke Road. The maximum quantity available is two million gallons in any one week, and the water is soft in character.

2. Bulk supply from the Cleveland Water Company. The supply is received at the Corporation Reservoir, Upleatham. The quantity available is 250,000 gallons per day, although this has been reduced in times of drought. The water is soft in character.

3. Further supplies are received from an Adit and Worts well Spring at Upleatham, which together deliver approximately 250,000 gallons per day. These waters are fed into the Corporation Reservoir, Upleatham, where they mix with that supplied by the Cleveland Water Company, the whole being treated by chloramination and filtration prior to distribution to the whole of the Borough not supplied by water from the Tees Valley Water Board.

The water from the Adit is very hard in character whilst that from the spring is soft, and the water at the outlet to the reservoir as a result of the mixture of the three supplies is hard in character.

Shops Act

	Number of Defects found	Number Remedied	Number Outstanding
Rooms not at reasonable temperature	2	2	Nil
Lack of ventilation	—	—	Nil
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	4	4	Nil
Lack of accommodation for taking meals	1	1	Nil
Insufficient washing accommodation	3	3	Nil
Provision of hot water	1	1	Nil

Ice Cream Manufacturers and Dealers

Under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, all premises used for the manufacture, sale or storage of Ice Cream have to be registered. The number on the Register in the Borough of Redcar at the end of the year was :—

Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Nuisances found	Number of Nuisances dealt with	Number of Samples taken
165	192	11	11	24

All additional registrations which number 41 were for retailing pre-packed ices. Samples have been taken chiefly from retailers of loose ices and submitted to the Public Health Laboratories, Middlesbrough for analysis.

20 samples were found to be Grade 1.

4 samples were found to be Grade 2.

These are considered to be satisfactory.

Under the same Section as above, all premises used for the manufacture of sausages and potted meats have to be registered. The following is a record of Registrations for this purpose :—

Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Nuisances found	Number of Nuisances dealt with	Number of Samples taken
25	8	118	8	Nil

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Rodent Control

We still employ 2 full time rodent operators. These men are always available when emergency cases arise and the rodent control scheme is working satisfactorily.

During the year 2 sewer maintenance treatments were carried out. In these operations the manholes to be tested for rats are pre-baited twice, poison being used when the manholes are baited the third time. This practice takes place every year.

Total number of manholes baited during the 2 schemes	916
Total number of pre-bait takes	265
Total number of poison takes	201

Of course it must be understood that of the 265 pre-bait takes 196 were only partial takes, and of the 201 poison takes 128 were very small takes.

During the year, complaints have been received from the public as regards rats and mice, both from the tenants of Council property and tenants of private property. All complaints were dealt with immediately and advice was given to owners and tenants of business property regarding the easiest method of exterminating these pests.

I herewith give a summary of complaints received throughout the year :

Number of Council houses dealt with for mice	...	...	14
Number of visits to Council houses for mice	...	...	326
Number of Council houses dealt with for rats	...	...	19
Number of visits to Council houses for rats	...	...	354
Number of private houses dealt with for mice	...	...	25
Number of visits to private houses for mice	...	...	763
Number of private houses dealt with for rats	...	...	105
Number of visits to private houses for rats	...	...	3,133
Number of business premises dealt with for mice	...	...	3
Number of visits to business premises for mice	...	...	38
Number of business premises dealt with for rats	...	...	6
Number of visits to business premises for rats	...	...	93
Number of surface investigations for mice	...	...	6
Number of visits involved in surface investigations for mice	...	...	172
Number of surface investigations for rats	...	...	114
Number of visits involved in surface investigations for rats	...	...	3,430

In addition 1 agricultural property and 5 North Riding properties were treated for rats and mice. These investigations involved 99 visits.

Total number of visits 8,408.

The refuse tip and all buildings belonging to the Corporation have been inspected regularly and treated where necessary.

Summer Camps

We have, in Redcar, 3 licensed camping sites; 2 are used for summer occupation only and the other is licensed for all the year round occupation. These camps are inspected periodically throughout the year and are well controlled. They are provided with all sanitary arrangements and efficient water supplies. It has been found that this type of camping is increasing in the Borough.

Disinfestation

During the year disinfestation of 203 premises was carried out by your Department under the supervision of a Sanitary Inspector. In cases of house disinfestation D.D.T. powder or D.D.T. liquid was used after the removal of wall paper and skirting boards. In other cases fumigation has had to take place. This was found to be satisfactory. We are still troubled with harvest mites on the new housing estates. Your Health Department has helped in this matter by giving advice to householders and by treating individual complaints as they arose.

Disinfection of Premises

Visits were made in connection with infectious diseases and disinfection was carried out where necessary. In addition, during vacation periods of the schools, 48 classrooms and 16 schools were disinfected.

Markets

The market is still being held on the open space in West Dyke Road and is mainly occupied by greengrocers except during the summer months. It is the duty of your Health Department, no matter how small the number of stall holders, to clean this site and the side streets adjoining. This work is carried out as soon as possible after the market closes. I have to report that the 21st April, 1956, is the last date on which this market will be held.

Housing (Overcrowding)

During the year 458 houses were inspected on behalf of the Housing Department regarding Selection Lists, exchanges and the degree of overcrowding. I am pleased to state the degree of overcrowding has decreased considerably over the last year. I would like to state that during these inspections the houses concerned were inspected as regards the cleanliness of the occupants. Speaking in general terms it was found that the main part of these houses are well kept.

Squatters Camps

We have only 1 squatters camp in Redcar situated on Biddy Camp and this has been kept under proper control and supervision during the last 12 months. It has been found that there has been a slight improvement amongst the occupants of this camp.

Places of Entertainment

All premises licensed for entertainment purposes have been periodically inspected throughout the year and at all times were found to be satisfactory.

Atmospheric Pollution

The chief industries within the Borough causing or likely to cause atmospheric pollution are set out here for your information:—

Source of Pollution	Description of Pollution or Potential Pollution
1. I.C.I. Chemical Works	Smoke and Fumes.
2. Dorman Long & Co. Steel Works	Smoke, Grit and Fumes.
3. Laundry	Smoke.
4. Schools' Cooking Centre	Smoke.
5. School Chimney, Redcar Lane	Smoke.

During the year 31 Council houses were fitted with approved solid smokeless fuel burning appliances as against 141 others which in most cases were fitted with ordinary household grates. I have to report that we are having, in Redcar, in addition to the 3 atmospheric pollution gauges, a lead peroxide gauge. At the present moment, we are waiting for this to come from the manufacturers and on its arrival it will be erected on the most convenient site in the Borough.

DEPOSIT GAUGE READINGS, 1955

Warrenby, Industrial					Dormanstown, Semi-industrial					Race Course, Residential					
Month	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
January	No Results					Bottles Broken									
February	1.20	6.8	8.09	8.15	16.24	1.60	6.8	3.47	3.74	7.21	1.39	6.9	3.31	2.88	6.19
March	1.54	6.7	9.74	8.19	17.93	1.48	6.8	3.07	3.27	6.34	1.50	6.9	3.51	3.12	6.63
April	1.00	6.7	6.83	7.22	14.05	0.96	6.8	3.07	3.74	6.81	1.08	6.9	2.78	2.95	5.73
May	1.03	6.8	11.38	7.09	18.47	1.58	6.6	9.00	3.50	12.50	1.30	6.6	5.57	2.85	8.42
June	1.98	6.6	8.98	10.47	19.45	2.19	6.8	6.67	7.64	14.31	2.05	6.8	9.28	7.42	16.70
July	0.83	5.5	7.56	1.29	8.85	0.62	6.0	5.60	5.14	10.74	0.76	6.2	4.77	1.86	6.63
August	0.50	5.5	13.39	5.17	18.56	0.37	6.1	12.61	2.50	15.11	0.47	6.3	22.97	3.43	26.40
September	0.46	6.5	10.67	9.05	19.72	0.63	6.5	8.20	7.67	15.87	0.54	7.0	5.84	5.53	11.37
October	1.02	5.8	8.81	22.27	31.08	1.24	5.0	11.00	18.07	29.07	0.78	5.9	6.76	11.37	18.13
November	1.15	5.7	11.00	17.00	28.00	1.26	5.1	10.81	14.87	25.68	0.84	6.0	5.57	9.07	14.64
December	1.62	5.7	19.22	20.31	39.53	1.84	5.2	11.94	17.91	29.85	2.02	5.70	7.03	12.00	19.03
Total	12.33	68.3	115.67	116.21	231.88	13.77	67.7	85.44	88.05	173.49	12.73	71.2	77.39	62.48	139.87
1955															
Average	1.212	6.21	10.515	10.565	21.8	1.252	6.15	7.767	8.004	15.77	1.157	6.47	7.035	3.68	12.714
*1954															
Average	1.604	6.66	11.304	10.098	21.402	1.553	6.79	5.147	3.73	8.877	1.42	6.86	4.344	3.82	8.164
*1953															
Average	1.19	6.80	15.367	19.889	26.256	1.32	6.85	6.48	6.852	13.332	1.04	6.94	4.64	6.004	10.62

*Comparative figures for 1953 and 1954.

A. ...	Rainfall in inches.	PH Value ...	Expresses degrees of acidity or alkalinity of water.
B. ...	PH Value.	Below 7.0	shows acidity (represented by coal tar, phenols, etc.)
C. ...	Insoluble Solids	Above 7.0	shows alkalinity (soda, potash, ammonia).
D. ...	Soluble Solids		
E. ...	Total Solids		

Tons per Square Mile.
Average for the town for 1955—16.761 Tons per sq. mile.
Average for the town for 1954—12.814 Tons per sq. mile.
Average for the town for 1953—16.769 Tons per sq. mile.

DEPOSIT GAUGE READINGS, 1955

Month	Warrenby, Industrial				Dormanstown, Semi-industrial				Race Course, Residential						
	Fe ₂ O ₃	Tarry Matter	Ash	Combustible Matter	Sulphates as SO ₄	Fe ₂ O ₃	Tarry Matter	Ash	Combustible Matter	Sulphates as SO ₄	Fe ₂ O ₃	Tarry Matter	Ash	Combustible Matter	Sulphates as SO ₄
February	1.99	0.20	5.66	2.29	3.21	0.97	0.10	2.24	1.13	1.43	0.30	0.10	2.35	0.86	1.19
April	1.43	0.17	4.01	2.65	2.85	0.30	0.10	1.70	1.27	1.53	0.13	0.10	0.12	1.56	1.26
July	4.63	0.07	5.80	1.69	0.50	1.43	0.10	0.04	1.46	2.03	1.66	0.03	3.12	1.62	0.76
October	5.67	0.13	6.43	2.25	9.04	3.57	0.13	8.67	2.20	7.24	1.89	0.07	5.50	1.19	4.71
Total	13.72	0.57	21.90	8.88	15.60	6.27	0.43	16.65	6.06	12.23	3.98	0.30	11.09	5.23	7.92
Average	3.43	0.14	5.47	2.22	3.90	2.56	0.10	4.16	1.51	3.05	0.99	0.07	2.77	1.30	1.98
Average *1954	4.42	0.14	7.64	2.83	4.55	2.07	0.15	4.35	1.93	1.58	0.94	0.10	2.85	1.29	1.50
Average *1953	4.47	0.21	9.91	4.29	4.11	1.32	0.15	4.14	2.13	2.41	0.72	0.10	2.99	1.44	2.27
Comparative Figures for 1953															
March	6.86	0.20	11.93	3.45	4.67	1.47	0.10	2.83	1.87	1.50	0.46	0.07	1.39	1.12	1.09
June	1.99	0.09	3.35	2.22	4.44	2.67	0.20	5.87	2.00	1.67	1.43	0.13	4.31	1.46	1.92
Total	8.85	0.29	5.28	5.67	9.11	4.14	0.30	8.70	3.87	3.17	1.89	0.20	5.70	2.58	3.01

*Comparative figures.

Meat and Food Inspection

We have in the Borough of Redcar 3 licensed slaughterhouses which are used by 5 butchers. Four butchers use slaughterhouses in adjoining areas and 10 continued to purchase their supplies from the wholesale meat depot at Middlesbrough.

The following is a summary of foodstuffs condemned during the year. No statutory action was necessary in connection with these condemnations as all foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered :—

Article	Amount
Fresh Meat	1358 lbs.
Meat Pies	97
Sausage	89 lbs.
Bacon	231 lbs.
Fish	46 stones.
Chicken	63 lbs.
Fish Cakes	72
Mussels	2 bags.
Winkles	3 pecks.
Bread Dough	12 stones.
Bananas	240 stalks.
Dates	70 lbs.
Potatoes	50 bags.
Cake	18 lbs.
Eggs	150
Cheese	187 lbs.
Cooked Meats	89 lbs.
Miscellaneous Packed Foods ...	80 packets
Miscellaneous Tinned Foods ...	444 tins.

* * *

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

Public Cleansing of the Borough has proceeded without any change in policy. This service includes Refuse Collection and Disposal, Street Cleansing, Gully Cleansing, Sewer Flushing, Snow Clearing and Sand Clearing. We are also responsible for the weeding of roads and footpaths. This work has greatly increased due to the increased area of grass verges. The cuttings, in my opinion, are responsible for spreading seed.

Refuse Collection

A weekly collection of all household refuse has been maintained. All café and hotel refuse is cleared daily during the summer season and twice weekly during the winter months.

Refuse Disposal

We have 100% controlled tipping on a site rented from Messrs. Dorman Long & Co. Ltd. situated on the Trunk Road. This land is very suitable for reclaiming and should serve our purpose for many more years to come.

Street Cleansing

Our streets are cleansed daily and during the summer months a seven day cleansing service is in operation on the main streets and promenade. During the winter season all street sweepers assist the Engineer's Department with road gritting.

Gully Cleansing

A mechanical gully cleansing vehicle is employed full time for gully cleansing and sewer flushing. All street gullies are cleansed regularly and re-sealed with a disinfectant solution.

The following is a summary of the costs of the cleansing service during 1955 :—

Refuse Collection

Total number of loads	...	...	9,800
Total estimated tonnage collected	...	...	15,000
Weight of refuse per 1,000 pop. per day			29.57 cwts.
Net cost per ton collected	...	...	17/11d.
Net cost per 1,000 pop.	...	...	£479/17/7d.
Net cost per 1,000 premises	...	...	£1,395/19/0d.

Refuse Disposal

Net cost per ton disposed	...	...	1/6d.
Net cost per 1,000 pop.	...	...	£40/2/0d.
Net cost per 1,000 premises	...	...	£115/3/6½d.

Street Sweeping

Total sq. yds. of surface cleaned during the year	...	...	14,400,000
Net cost per 1,000 sq. yds.	...	...	£3/7/5d.
Net cost per 1,000 pop.	...	...	£174/2/0d.

Gully Cleansing

Total number of gullies cleansed	...	...	24,000
Net cost per 1,000 gullies	...	...	£37/0/9½d.
Net cost per 1,000 pop.	...	...	£31/17/9½d.

The Basis of this report is as follows :—

Estimated normal population	...	...	27,800
Approximate number of premises	...	...	9,620
Tonnage collected (estimated)	...	...	15,000
Cost of refuse collection	...	...	£13,429
Cost of refuse disposal	...	...	£1,118
Cost of street cleansing	...	...	£4,855
Cost of gully cleansing	...	...	£889

Salvage

We have not only continued our salvage work during the year but have greatly increased our collections and sales. We have found it necessary to install an additional press to cope with the increased collections. During the year the income from the sale of salvage and materials amounted to £6,289/9/10d. of which £5,907/9/0d. was for the sale of waste paper and cardboard. This shows an increase on last year's sales of £3,494.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of new houses completed in 1955 :—

(a) Council	...	31
(b) Other	...	141

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ...	426
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	710
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	Nil
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	6
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	426

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

(1) Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	402
(2) Number of dwellinghouses where work is in progress but not yet complete ...	10
(3) Number of notices in course of preparation (not yet served) ...	Nil
(4) Number of notices outstanding ...	14

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee to all Members of the Staff and workmen of the Department for their unstinted loyalty and co-operation.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. TUTIN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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