

[Report 1962] / Medical Officer of Health, Richmond (Yorkshire) R.D.C.

Contributors

Richmond (North Yorkshire, England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1962

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/dewuh68w>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Library
27.8.63

RICHMOND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

for the Year ended
31st December, 1962

H. R. MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (St. Andrews)

RICHMOND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Swale House,

RICHMOND,

Yorkshire.

Telephone:-

Richmond 2021.

-oOo-

Chairman of the Council

COUNCILLOR COLONEL L.R. HALL, M.C.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee

COUNCILLOR J.L. PIGG.

Medical Officer of Health

DR. H.R. MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (St. Andrews)

Chief Public Health Inspector

S.V. NEEDHAM, C.R.S.I., C.S.I.B., D.R.I.P.H.H. (to 23.5.62)

Edw. McNEIL, C.R.S.I., C.M. & F. Inspn., M.A.P.H.I. (from 21.5.62)

Additional Public Health Inspector

T.E. OWENS, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I. (to 30.4.62)

L. McCOWEY, C.R.S.I., C.M. & F. Inspn., M.A.P.H.I. (from 2.7.62)

-oOo-

RICHMOND HONOR DISTRICT COUNCIL

Basic Hours,

RICHMOND,

Yorkshire.

Telephone:-

Richmond 3121.

-000-

Chairman of the Council

COUNCILLOR GEORGE J.R. HALL, M.C.

Deputy of the Public Health Committee

COUNCILLOR J.L. PUGH

Medical Officer of Health

DR. H.A. MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Int. Hygiene)

Chief Public Health Inspector

MR. V. WILSON, O.B.E., C.B.E., O.R.I.P.E.H. (to 1952) (to 1952)
MR. WILSON, O.B.E., C.B.E., O.R.I.P.E.H. (from 1952)

Additional Public Health Inspector

MR. GIBSON, O.B.E., C.B.E., O.R.I.P.E.H. (to 1942)
MR. GIBSON, O.B.E., C.B.E., O.R.I.P.E.H. (from 1942)

-000-

TO THE CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
OF THE RICHMOND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the District for the year ended 31st December, 1962.

The report follows the lines laid down by the Minister of Health.

Once again the vital statistics may be considered satisfactory, the total number of live births registered during the year - 518, compares with 467 in the year 1961, and the birth rate (corrected by the Comparability Factor supplied by the Registrar General), at 22.71 is higher than that for England and Wales at 18.00. It is interesting to note that there was an increase of 62 in the number of legitimate births, and a decrease of 11 in the number of illegitimate births, but I do not know what, if any, significance can be placed on this.

The death rate (again corrected by the Comparability Factor) at 11.08 (11.8 in 1961) compares with the National Rate at 11.9.

There were seven deaths of infants under one year of age, and of the deaths five were under one week of age. The infantile mortality rate at 13.51 is lower than the National Rate at 20.70. Prematurity still remains the main cause for these infantile deaths.

It is pleasing to record that there were no maternal deaths during the year. Still births at 17.08 are lower than the corresponding figure for England and Wales at 18.10.

On considering the number of deaths in the District - 140, the male deaths at 84 were lower than the total for 1961 (86), female deaths 56, were also a decrease on the total for 1961 (57).

The main causes of death were:- heart diseases with 38 deaths, (49 in 1961), and vascular lesions of the nervous system with 22 deaths (12 in 1961), and cancer 26, (26 in 1961), and respiratory diseases other than tuberculosis 19, (13 in 1961).

There were no deaths from tuberculosis, as in 1961.

Oral vaccine against poliomyelitis was made available by the Ministry of Health during the year. This vaccine is now offered to all persons from six months to forty years of age, and to school entrants and those who have been previously immunised by the Salk Vaccine (given by injection). It is considered to give a higher and longer lasting immunity, the Salk Vaccine being still available for those who wish it.

Triple vaccine against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus is also offered to all infants; booster doses of diphtheria vaccine (and tetanus where applicable) are also offered to school children previously immunised. Booster doses against whooping cough are not considered necessary for school children.

The value of immunisation against tetanus is that it makes the use of anti-tetanus serum, in case of injury, unnecessary. Reactions, sometimes severe, may occur after the injection of horse serum, from which anti-tetanus serum is made. When a person has had effective immunisation against tetanus, tetanus toxoid which does not cause any re-action can be used in case of injury. To make the immunity thoroughly effective immunisation should be repeated every five years.

Four hundred and fifty-six cases of infectious diseases were notified in the District during the year compared with 213 in 1961. The increase was mainly due to the large number of cases of measles occurring during the year, 426 compared to 197 in 1961. During the year 1962, there was one case of whooping cough compared with 3 during 1961. Immunisation against this disease is offered to babies along with immunisation against diphtheria, and it is hoped eventually, it will be as successful as that against diphtheria, of which there were no cases during the year. Four cases of scarlet fever were notified in 1962, scattered throughout the year.

Three cases of primary pneumonia were recorded during the year.

Nine cases of dysentery were notified in the first fortnight of December. All were mild, eight occurred in Catterick Camp; three were children under school age, three were school children and three were adults. The source of infection was not traced and no further cases occurred.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis notified in this District during the year 1962.

There were no cases of puerperal pyrexia notified in this District during the year, 1962.

Nine cases of food poisoning occurred during the year, six of the cases in June, July, and the suspected source of infection was meat from an abattoir outside the District. The remaining cases in Catterick Camp, but no source of infection was discovered.

There were five cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified, in 1962, compared with four in 1961. There were no cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during 1962.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47. No case requiring action under this Section of the Act, arose during 1962.

Mr. S.V. Needham retired on the 23rd May, 1962, Mr. T.B. Owens resigned on the 30th April, 1962, and Mr. Edw. McNeil and Mr. L. McCowey were appointed to the vacant posts and commenced their duties on the 21st May, 1962 and 2nd July, 1962, respectively.

Mr. Needham retired after seventeen years service with the Council, and I would like to record my appreciation of his assistance and wish him a long and happy retirement.

Sanitation. The Council has maintained its policy for the improvement of the District so far as the health and comfort amenities of the population are concerned.

A wholesome and adequate supply of water has been maintained throughout the District with the exception of outlying properties. The scheme to provide water to Marske was commenced towards the end of the year, but its completion was delayed due to the bad weather conditions. However, the Council's water was made available at Barton in the Croft Rural District during the year.

Further excellent progress has been maintained during the year in the provision of sewerage facilities, the schemes for the installation of sewers and disposal plant at Moulton and Tunstall were completed during the year, and a sewer was provided at Sleegill which connects into the Richmond Corporation system. Ministry approval was received for proposed schemes at Colburn, Downholme and Ravensworth, which should be commenced in 1963. Completion of these schemes will mean that the more populated areas of the District will all be sewered, and in fact, preliminary work has already been commenced in respect of some of the smaller parishes viz. Caldwell, Dalton, East Layton, Gayles, Marske, Scurragh Lane at Skeeby, and Moulton Station.

Encouragement to property owners to make use of these added facilities is maintained at a high level by the Council's policy of providing financial aid by means of Improvement Grants. Although thirty-nine Grants were made during the year, there is no doubt that more advantage could be taken and it is possible that unless some compulsory powers are given to the Local Authority to enforce the provision of modern amenities, the number of applications for Improvement Grants will dwindle.

The Council's Housing Advisory Service instituted in 1961, to assist and advise prospective house purchasers was continued successfully. Since the institution of this Service a considerable number have been helped, thirty-four by the provision of loans.

The Council maintained its excellent record of house building by erecting seventy-five new houses making a total of 769 having been provided for letting since the war. The Council also continued its progressive policy of providing bungalows for old aged persons, and in fact, eight bungalows at Slegill and six at Aldbrough St. John were commenced towards the end of the year.

In addition, following the concern of the Council that house building in the Catterick Camp Area was barely keeping pace with new applications, an ambitious project to erect some two hundred units of accommodation on land at Piper Hill, Colburn, was launched. Although a scheme of this size is a big undertaking for a small authority, it is hoped that this will be well under-way in 1963.

In the field of Food Hygiene, fresh impetus was given to improve hygiene facilities in the various food handling businesses, particularly in the Transport Cafes. Generally, it has been found that proprietors of such businesses are reasonably keen to co-operate with the Council in securing improved premises and higher standards of hygienic practice.

H.R. MORRISON.

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District in acres	...	...	...	78,681
Resident Population, Registrar General's mid-year estimate, 1962	...	...	...	22,350
Number of inhabited houses and W.D. and R.A.F. owned houses	...	...	...	3,327 1,405
Rateable value at 1st April, 1962	...	...	...	€ 241,960
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	£ 968
Rate in £ levied at 1st April, 1962	...	...	...	19s. 6d.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births.

The number of live births registered in the District during the year 1962 was 518, as against 467 in 1961. The birth rate comparisons show that the rate for the District is again higher than that for the rest of England and Wales.

The number of still births registered during the year was 9, as against 10 for 1961, the rate being lower than that for the rest of England and Wales.

Birth Rate Comparisons.

Live births per 1,000 population (as adjusted by Comparability Factor supplied by the Registrar General). Still births per 1,000 live and still births.

		Live Births	Still Births
Richmond Rural District, 1962	...	22.71	17.08
Richmond Rural District, 1961	...	20.70	20.96
England and Wales, 1962	...	18.00	18.10

Analysis of Births

Live Births:-			1962		1961	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	262	247	229	218
Illegitimate	3	6	7	13
			<u>265</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>231</u>

Illegitimate Live Births 1.74% of total live births.

Still Births:-

		1962		1961	
		M	F	M	F
Legitimate	... ..	4	4	5	5
Illegitimate	... ..	1	-	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		5	4	5	5
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Deaths - Maternal Mortality.

During 1962 there was no case of a woman dying in, or in consequence of childbirth in the District as in the previous six years.

Maternal Mortality Rate Comparisons per 1,000 Total Births.

Richmond Rural District 1962	... ..	0.00
Richmond Rural District 1961	... ..	0.00

Infantile Mortality.

The number of infants under one who died during the year was 7 against 11 in 1961, the rate being lower than that for England and Wales.

Infantile Mortality Comparisons per 1,000 Live Births.

Richmond Rural District 1962	... ..	13.51
Richmond Rural District 1961	... ..	23.55
England and Wales 1962	... ..	20.70

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births = 13.75

Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births = 00.00

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) = 9.65

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) = 9.65

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) = 26.56

Deaths from all Causes.

During the year 1962 there were 140 deaths from all causes registered in the District, as against 143 in 1961. The death rate is again lower than that for England and Wales.

Death Rate Comparison.

Death rate per 1,000 population (as adjusted by Comparability Factor supplied by the Registrar General).

Richmond Rural District 1962	...	...	11.08
Richmond Rural District 1961	...	...	11.58
England and Wales 1962	...	...	11.90

Causes of all Deaths - Compared with 1961

<u>Diseases</u>	1962.		1961	
	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System
Tuberculosis, Other
Syphilitic Disease
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	1
Measles	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	1
" " Lungs	7	1
" " Breast	-	3
" " Uterus	-	-
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	8	2
Leukaemia	1	-
Diabetes	-	1
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	8	14
Coronary Diseases, Angina	20	5
Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	1
Other Heart Diseases	4	8
Other Circulatory Diseases	1	8
Influenza	1	-
Pneumonia	9	3
Bronchitis	4	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	-
Congenital Malformations	1	-
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	7	4
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	-
All Other Accidents	-	2
Suicides	1	1
			<u>84</u>	<u>56</u>
			<u>86</u>	<u>57</u>

Number of Deaths from the Seven Chief Causes
Rates and Comparisons with Previous Year

				per 1,000 population			
				1962		1961	
				No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Cancer	...	...	...	26	1.16	26	1.16
Heart Disease	...	...	...	38	1.70	49	2.19
Respiratory Disease (not T.B.)	...	...	...	19	0.85	13	0.58
T.B. Pulmonary	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
T.B. Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	9	0.41	6	0.27
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	...	...	...	22	0.98	12	0.54
Totals ...				114	5.10	106	4.74

Analysis of Infectious Diseases and
Comparisons with Previous Year

				1962	1961
				No. of Cases	No. of Cases
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	4	4
Measles	...	...	...	426	197
Acute Pneumonia	...	...	...	3	1
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	2	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	-	-
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	...	...	...	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, Non-paralytic	...	...	...	-	-
Dysentery	...	...	...	9	6
Malaria	...	...	...	1	-
Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	1	-
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	9	1
Encephalitis	...	...	...	-	-
Totals ...				456	213

Tuberculosis.

There were 5 notifications of Tuberculosis during the year, as compared with 4 in 1961.

Analysis of Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis.

	Notifications		Deaths	
	1962	1961	1962	1961
Pulmonary	5	4	-	-
Non-pulmonary	-	-	-	-
	5	4	-	-

Vaccinations and Immunisations - against Smallpox, Diphtheria and Pertussis.

The number of vaccinations and immunisations carried out in the District in 1962 are as follows:-

	Under 5 years		Over 5 years	
	Primary	Booster	Primary	Booster
Smallpox	231	55	748	847
Diphtheria	242	11	99	11
Pertussis		231		33

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis.

The following table shows the number of persons who have received immunisation against Poliomyelitis during 1962.

	<u>Salk Injections</u>	<u>Oral Vaccine</u>
Number of persons who have completed course	641	273

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

- Section 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children.
- Section 23. Domiciliary Midwifery.
- Section 24. Health Visiting.
- Section 25. Home Nursing.

Seven District Nurse/Midwives and three full-time Health Visitors employed by the North Riding County Council carry out the duties required by the above four sections of the Act in the District. As these nurses districts border on adjacent authorities, accurate figures of their nursing visits in the Richmond Rural District are not available, but their total figures of visits are as follows:-

			1962	1961
Domiciliary Midwifery	...	...	3357	2565
Health Visiting	...	...	9771	9505
Home Nursing	...	...	2942	2959

the majority of which refer to the Richmond Rural District.

Infant Welfare Centres.

The Sandes Home Centre at Catterick Camp continues to have weekly sessions and is still attended by a lady doctor employed by the County Council. Catterick Village Centre has fortnightly sessions, Middleton Tyas, Scorton and Colburn have monthly sessions and are attended by local practitioners. A clinic at Menin Lines, Catterick Camp with a health visitor in attendance was opened in October, and the clinic with a district nurse in attendance formerly held in Manfield was transferred to Eppleby in May.

Total Number of Attendances of Children at Infant Welfare Centres Compared with Previous Year

			1962	1961
Catterick Camp (Sandes Home)	...	...	3031	3426
Catterick Camp (Menin Lines)	...	...	346	-
Colburn	...	...	325	287
Catterick Village	...	...	551	555
Middleton Tyas	...	...	264	231
Scorton	...	...	213	295
Eppleby.	...	...	333	-

All the Centres are well attended by mothers and their children, particularly the Catterick Camp Centres, where the greatest concentration of population in the District occurs.

Section 27 - Ambulance Service.

This Service is provided by the North Riding County Council from the Ambulance Station at Richmond, which has a staff of one Driver/Foreman, one Shift Leader and five Driver/Attendants, and covers the Borough of Richmond, the Rural Districts of Richmond, Croft, Startforth and Reeth.

Section 28 - Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

The work of vaccination and immunisation, together with the advice given by those working in the Public Health Service - Inspectors, Midwives, Maternity and Child Welfare Workers, Doctors and Nurses, must all have a beneficial effect on the general health of the community.

Section 29 - Domestic Help Service.

This Service is provided by arrangement with the North Riding County Council, and during the year 1962, thirty cases received service, the analysis and comparison with the previous year being as follows:-

1962	1961		1962	1961
No. of Cases			No. of Hours	
4	8	Sickness of Housewife	1451	935
3	7	Domiciliary Midwifery	125	279
23	32	Chronic Sick	8715	8844
-	-	Tuberculosis	-	-
<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
30	47		10291	10058
<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>

Section 1 - Mental Health.

There are no Mental Health Committees in the District.

Dental Service.

This Service is provided by the North Riding County Council.

-000-

The remainder of this report has been compiled by your Chief Public Health Inspector and his Staff.

WATER SUPPLIES

1. Particulars of Water Supplies.

Particulars of existing water supplies are as follows:-

(a) Council's Gandale Supply	(b) Council's Crumma Supply	(c) Council's Separate Systems	(d) Private Supplies	(e) Individual
Appleton (part) Brompton-on-Swale Brough Catterick Colburn Scotton Tunstall	Aldbrough St. John Bolton-on-Swale Caldwell Carkin and Forcett Dalton Easby Ellerton-on-Swale Eppleby Gayles Gilling Kirby Hill Layton East and West Nelsonby Middleton Tyas Moulton Newsham North Cowton Ravensworth Scorton Skeeby Stanwick St. John Uckerby Whashton	Downholme Barton	Appleton (part) Aske Gilling (part) Marske Middleton Tyas (part) St. Martins <u>W.D. Supply</u> Hipswell Hudswell <u>Richmond Borough</u> Sleegill	New Forest Stainton Walburn

(a), (b), War Department and Richmond supplies are chlorinated.

(a), (b), (c) and (d) supplies are piped.

2. Quality of the Council's Water Supplies.

The Council's water supplies are generally of a very high standard.

3. Quantity of the Council's Water Supplies.

Water supplies throughout the district are adequate.

4. Chemical Analyses and Bacteriological Examination of Raw Water going into Supply.

The following are typical analyses:-

<u>Chemical Analysis</u>				<u>Parts per 1,000,000</u>
Chlorine as Chlorides	...	...	...	1.2000
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	0.0856
Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0012
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0035
Oxygen Absorption	...	...	...	0.0104
Injurious Metals	...	...	...	None
Total Solid Matter dried @ 100°C.	...	...	...	21.000
pH value of Sample	...	...	...	<u>7.5</u>
Temporary Hardness	...	13.6	Degrees	
Permanent Hardness	...	3.8	"	
Colour of sample on Hazen Scale	...	...	...	7
Appearance of sample in 2 foot tube	...	...	...	Not quite clear
Odour when heated to 50°C.	...	...	...	None

Bacteriological Examination

Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 37°C. after 72 hours	15 per ml.
Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 20-22°C. after 72 hours	17 per ml.
Presumptive B. Coli Test at 37°C. after 72 hours	Positive in 20 ml.
Clostridium Welchii Tests @ 45°C. in 40 ml.	<u>Negative</u>

The treatment of water going into supply is by chlorination. Waters in the district are not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

5. Fluoridation.

Samples were taken towards the end of the year to determine the fluoride content. Samples were obtained from each of the individual springs concerned, and showed the following results:-

	<u>Fluoride</u> <u>Parts per million</u>
Newsham	0.07
Gandale Compound	0.07
Gandale Air Ministry	0.07
Gandale Well	0.07
Crumma No. 1	0.08
Crumma No. 2	0.07
Crumma No. 3	0.07

The Council subsequently resolved to approach the North Riding County Council, as Local Health Authority, with a view to increasing the fluoride content to the recommended 1 p.p.m.

6. Bacteriological Examinations in the District.

Eighty samples of water were taken throughout the District by the Public Health Inspectors, sixty of these were from the Council's supply, and the remaining twenty from private sources. The following Table sets out the results obtained.

Bacteriological Examinations

WATER

Supply	No. Taken	Excellent	Satis- factory	Sus- picious	Unsatis- factory
Gandale	17	14	1	-	2
Crumma	43	40	-	-	3
Private	20	13	-	1	6

As a result of the one suspicious and six unsatisfactory samples from private supplies, the three infected sources were closed as polluted.

6. (Contd.)

The unsatisfactory samples from the Council's supplies were all taken following heavy rain in the catchment areas. This has the effect of polluting the water supply, but in each case remedial measures had, in fact, been taken between the date of sampling and receipt of the Bacteriologist's reports. Subsequent follow-up samples proved the efficiency of the steps taken.

7. Action Taken in respect of Contamination.

The results of bacteriological examinations of the Council's piped water supplies are reported to the Council. The Council's Engineer and Surveyor is responsible for the maintenance and distribution of water supplies.

8. Particulars of the Number of Dwelling-houses and the Number of Population supplied from Public Water Mains direct to Houses and by means of Standpipes.

Parish	Dwellings	Estimated Population	Supply Direct	Supply from Standpipes
Aldbrough St. John	114	290	103	1
Appleton	25	75	9	-
Aske	35	110	-	-
Bolton-on-Swale	19	50	18	-
Brompton-on-Swale	211	570	194	4
Brough	24	150	23	-
Caldwell	37	120	31	-
Catterick	342	1,089	337	1
Colburn	427	1,375	480	-
Cowton North	129	375	128	1
Dalton	52	140	45	2
Downholme	21	70	18	-
Easby	38	115	35	-
Ellerton-on-Swale	36	115	35	1
Eppleby	98	240	91	1
Forcett with Carkin	51	150	34	-
Gayles	35	105	32	-
Gilling	234	670	115	1
Hipswell	154	495	93	-
Hudswell	93	300	92	-
Kirby Hill	36	55	35	-
Layton East	28	75	26	1
Layton West	20	50	17	-

8. (Contd.)

Parish	Dwellings	Estimated Population	Supply Direct	Supply from Standpipes
Marske	48	125	-	-
Melsonby	154	420	139	3
Middleton Tyas	146	480	97	-
Moulton	60	165	37	-
New Forest	7	25	-	-
Newsham	76	220	63	-
Ravensworth	68	185	62	2
St. Martins	55	205	19	-
Scorton	188	880	192	-
Scotton	88	275	76	-
Skeeby	90	260	92	-
Stainton	6	20	-	-
Stanwick St. John	30	80	18	1
Tunstall	88	250	81	-
Uckerby	13	45	12	-
Walburn	5	20	-	-
Whashton	32	95	20	3

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

9. Sewerage Systems.

Good progress was maintained on the Council's sewerage programme, the schemes for Moulton, Tunstall and Sleegill being completed during the year. In addition, Ministry approval for the proposed schemes at Colburn, Downholme and Ravensworth was received, and these will be commenced in 1963.

Preliminary work was also carried out in respect of sewerage schemes at Caldwell, Dalton, East Layton, Gayles, Marske, Scurragh Lane at Skeeby, and Moulton Station.

The following Parishes remain unsewered:-

Appleton[‡], Aske[‡], Brough[‡], Caldwell, Carkin and Forcett[‡], Colburn (village), Dalton, Downholme[‡], Easby[‡], Ellerton-on-Swale[‡], Gayles, Hipswell (part), Kirby Hill, Layton East, Layton West[‡], Marske, New Forest[‡], Ravensworth, Stainton[‡], Stanwick St. John[‡], Uckerby[‡], Walburn[‡], and Whashton.

[‡]Denotes small estates and isolated properties.

10. Sanitary Accommodation.

With the completion of sewerage Schemes, many properties are converting the old privy and chemical closets to water carriage. The Council assists property owners in this work by means of Conversion Grants, and during 1962, nine such grants were made. Thirty-three more conversions were carried out by means of Improvement and Standard Grants, and as these latter grants are instrumental in obtaining not only water closets, but hot water systems, baths and wash-basins, this type of aid is much more satisfactory.

REFUSE COLLECTION

11. Refuse Collection Service.

This Service is operated by direct labour administered by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor. A weekly kerbside collection is maintained from the centred population throughout the District, with the exception of part of Catterick Camp which is collected by the Military Authorities. The limitations and drawbacks of kerbside collection are well known to the Council, but the increased cost of house collection precluded any change in the service being possible at this time. However, the Council propose to re-consider the whole question during the next financial year.

The total cost of providing this service for the year 1962, was £3,335 approximately, being the same cost as in 1961.

The method of disposal is by tipping, which is controlled as far as possible, and as top soil is available.

HOUSING

12. Improvement Grants - Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 and Housing Act, 1959.

Thirty-nine applications for grants were received during the year, and all were granted by the Council.

13. New Houses Erected During 1962.

A total of ninety-seven new houses was erected during the year, seventy-five by the Council and twenty-two by private enterprise.

14. Unfit Houses.

Two hundred and six houses were inspected for housing defects during the year, and sixty-six of them were found to be not in all respects fit for human habitation, fifty-two of these were subsequently made fit, whilst undertakings were received in respect of two more. Two houses were demolished, and six Closing Orders were made.

A total of 781 visits was made to houses under the Act during 1962.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT

15. Nuisances.

Three hundred and eighty-seven inspections were made in connection with Nuisances, and in 104 cases, statutory nuisances were found. Ninety-six of these were abated as a result of informal action, work on the remaining eight being in course of completion at the end of the year. It is gratifying to note the degree of co-operation on the part of the general public with regard to the abatement of nuisances. In the vast majority of cases, an informal approach is sufficient to secure the desired result.

16. Rodent Control.

The Council's Rodent Operator was kept fully employed during the year. This service is available to private householders, agricultural and business premises, and is undertaken normally under a form of Contract. At the end of the year eighty-six contracts were in operation.

The table on the following page sets out a summary of work done by the Rodent Operator and Public Health Inspectors.

TABLE.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1962.

	Type of Property				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses	(3) All other (including business premises)	(4) Total of Columns (1) (2) & (3)	(5) Agriculture
I. Total number of properties in the District	23	2957	315	3303	393
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	-	9	5	14	6
(b) Survey under the Act	23	-	4	27	81
(c) Otherwise	-	379	280	659	8
III. Total inspections including re-inspections	69	679	555	1303	113
IV. Number of properties which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats - Major	6	-	-	6	6
- Minor	4	9	6	19	70
(b) Mice - Major	-	-	-	-	5
- Minor	3	3	4	10	37
V. Number of infested properties treated by the Council	10	9	8	27	91
VI. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	17	9	14	40	241
VII. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	1 (In respect of 5 dwellings)				

NOTE:

* Excluding War Department owned properties at Catterick Camp and R.A.F. -owned properties at Catterick Village.

- (a) With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll.
- (b) Council-owned houses are entered in Column (2).
- (c) Sewers are not included.
- (d) Combined dwellings and business premises where occupied by the same person, are regarded as business premises and entered in Column (3). Where the dwellings and business part are in separate occupation, separate entries are made in Columns (2) and (3).
- (e) Each property is entered once only in respect of inspections, infestations and treatments.

In addition, sewer treatments were carried out in the Parishes of Catterick, Aldbrough St. John, Melsonby, Middleton Tyas, Scorton, Eppleby, North Cowton, Walkerville and Skeeby. Of the 238 manholes in these systems, 34 showed evidence of rodent activity. The sewers concerned were subsequently cleared by poison treatment.

III	IV	V	VI	VII	Notes
118	127	227	278	28	Total inspections including re-inspections
					Number of properties which were found to be infested with
8	12	10	10	4	(a) House - 1 House - 1 House - 1 House - 1
30	12	10	10	4	(b) House - 1 House - 1 House - 1 House - 1
38	24	20	20	8	(c) House - 1 House - 1 House - 1 House - 1
76	24	30	30	12	(d) House - 1 House - 1 House - 1 House - 1
					Number of infested properties treated by the Council
10	12	8	8	10	
					Total treatments carried out including re-treatments
128	14	14	14	14	
					Number of "Block" control schemes carried out (in respect of 2 dwellings)
					1

17. Offensive Trades.

There are three registered Offensive Trades premises in the District, one Knacker's Yard and two Waste Food Plants. Twenty-one visits were paid during the year, in the course of which two contraventions were found and were remedied as a result of informal action.

18. Factories Act, 1961.

The following statutory table sets out inspections of factories during the year:-

Premises	No. on Register	No. of		Prosecutions
		Inspections	Notices	
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are enforced by Local Authority.	4	9	-	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	38	72	-	-
Other premises in which S. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding Outworkers)	2	4	-	-
TOTALS	44	85	-	-

NOTE: Sections 1 to 6 of the Act govern the standards of cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and floor drainage in factories, whilst Section 7 concerns the provision and maintenance of adequate sanitary accommodation.

Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Insp.	by H.M. Insp.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-

Cases in which DEFECTS were found (Contd.)

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Rem- edied	Referred to H.M. Insp.	Referred by H.M. Insp.	
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	2	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act - Outworkers. (Sections 133 and 134.)

	Section 133			Section 134	Notices served	Prosecutions
	No. of outworkers in August list required by S.133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises		
Wearing Making apparel	1	-	-	-	-	-

This is the only outworker within the area of the Council.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

19. Inspection of Meat.

Slaughtering continued throughout the year at both private slaughterhouses licensed by the Council. A high standard of animals was generally observed, and it is particularly pleasing to note the complete absence of carcasses affected with Tuberculosis. This presents a vastly different picture to that in evidence during the not too distant past.

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	TOTAL
Number slaughtered	214	3	668	245	1,130
Number inspected	214	3	668	245	1,130
<u>TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
<u>CYSTICERCUS BOVIS</u>					
No. of cases found	2	-	-	-	2
No. of cases where carcasses were sent for cold storage	2	-	-	-	2
<u>OTHER CONDITIONS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	5	-	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	71	-	6	21	98

It will be noted that one hundred per cent inspection was maintained throughout the year, although this involved regular Sunday inspection and working on all Bank Holidays.

19. (Contd.)

The vast majority of rejection of part carcasses shown above was as a result of liver fluke infestation in cattle and sheep, and milk spot in pigs. The five sheep and lamb carcasses rejected were as a result of severe bruising in two cases (apparently as a result of being savaged by dogs) and of septic conditions in the other three cases.

20. Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Thirteen renewal licences to slaughter animals were granted during the year, as was one new licence.

21. Premises Used for the Preparation or Sale of Food.

Details of the various food premises within the Council's District are as follows:-

General Stores and Grocers	...	...	...	46
Greengrocers	...	...	...	4
Butchers	...	...	...	7
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	6
Bakers	...	...	...	3
Cafes	...	...	...	13
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	45
Non-licensed Hotels				
(holding a catering licence)	...	...	...	3
School Canteens	...	...	...	13
Other Catering Premises				
(including 2 Hospitals)	...	...	...	8
Canteens				
(provided for Military Personnel)	...	...	...	31
				<u>178</u>

Of the above premises, 75 are registered for the sale of Ice-cream.

22. Food Hygiene.

During the year, an intensive campaign was launched, to secure a higher standard of hygiene in the various food premises, particular attention being paid to Transport Cafes of which there are seven. Pamphlets and notices were given to food traders, whilst notices asking customers to refrain from bringing their dogs into shops were prominently displayed. In all, 377 visits were made, and 158 contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, were noted.

22. (Contd.)

These could broadly be sub-divided into four main categories, viz. structural faults, lack of facilities, sub-standard equipment, and bad hygiene practices. The first three of these groups are normally easily dealt with, but the question of bad hygiene practice is a more difficult obstacle. This can only be overcome by intensive propaganda, education and example. By the end of the year, forty-one of the contraventions had been remedied, whilst most of the others were in the hands of builders, etc., but the work of educating traders and their staffs is, of course, continuous.

23. Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

By the end of the year, licences under the Act were in force in respect of the following caravan sites:-

Seasonal Use Only:-

- 1 Site for 100 caravans
- 2 Sites for 30 caravans
- 5 Sites for 2 to 5 caravans
- 4 Individual Sites.

Permanent Sites:-

- 1 Site for 6 caravans
- 5 Sites for 2 to 5 caravans
- 15 Individual Sites.

One hundred and seventy-six visits were made to these thirty-three sites, during which thirty-four contraventions of licences were remedied.

24. Public Buildings, etc. - Section 59 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Towards the end of the year, a start was made on the inspection of certain public buildings, e.g. village halls, to ascertain the state of means of escape in case of fire. By the end of the year, nine of the twenty-two halls had been inspected in conjunction with an Officer of the Fire Brigade, and the necessary works notified to the responsible bodies.

25. Swimming Pools.

There are two swimming pools in the Council's District, and both are situated on Crown Land at Catterick Camp. One is an open-air pool owned by the War Department, and information in respect of this cannot be obtained from the Military Authority.

25. (Contd.)

The second is an indoor pool owned by Sandes Soldiers Home. This is well maintained and under military supervision in respect of hygiene. The water in this pool is from the War Department supply obtained from the River Swale, and treated by pressure filtration and chlorination, circulation of the water being continuous through the filter and chlorinator, and a total change is made once each season. Samples of water for analytical examination are taken frequently by the military authority, and a report of the results given to the manager of the swimming pool only if unsatisfactory. No adverse report was received during 1962.

26. Summary of Public Health Inspectors' Visits.

Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	119
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	288
Stables and Piggeries		...	...	...	...	13
Waste Food Plants	...	...	...	...	...	12
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	9
Houses in Multiple Occupation			...	...	...	30
Caravan Sites	...	...	...	...	...	176
Knackers Yard	...	...	...	...	...	9
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	85
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	6
Petroleum Installations		...	...	...	...	40
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	10
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	49
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	18
Rats and Lice	...	...	...	...	...	132
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	15
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	15
Chemists	...	...	...	...	...	46
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	84
W.C. Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	85
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	387
Houses Inspected (Public Health Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	76
No. of Visits	"	"	"	...	...	98
Houses Inspected (Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	206
No. of Visits	"	"	...	...	...	556
No. of Inspections (Overcrowding)	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Visits	"	...	...	...	...	1

26. (Contd.)

Summary of Public Health Inspectors' Visits.

No. of Inspections - Filthy Premises	...	...	...	15
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	...	...	...	34
Fire Regulations	...	...	...	42
Miscellaneous Visits - Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	75
Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	158
Visits to Butchers Shops	...	...	...	188
Meat Inspections	...	...	...	199
Canteens	...	...	...	3
Poulterers	...	...	...	3
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	377
Grocers and General Dealers	...	...	...	102
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	11
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	10
Restaurants and Cafes	...	...	...	61
Mobile Shops	...	...	...	6
Hospitals	...	...	...	4
				<hr/>
				3,855
				<hr/>

Summary of Public Health Inspectors' Visits

15	No. of Inspectors - Public Health
15	Miscellaneous Housing Visits
15	Fire Regulations
15	Miscellaneous Visits - Infectious Diseases
15	Visits to Restaurants
15	Visits to Butchers Shops
15	Meat Inspection
15	Canteens
15	Publicans
15	Food Preparing Premises
15	Grocers and General Dealers
15	Greenhouses and Fruiters
15	Ice Cream Premises
15	Restaurants and Cafes
15	Mobile Shops
15	Hospitals

15



