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THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF SEDGEFIELD.



ANNUAL
REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the
YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER, 1963.



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YEAR ENDING

for the

31st DECEMBER 1928

Printed at the Rural District Council Office, Sedgely, by Messrs. J. & W. G. Smith, Ltd.

1929

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SEDGEFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman of the Council — 1963—1964:

*COUNCILLOR R. W. HARDY, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR T. SHIELDS, B.E.M.

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J. R. Bailey (from 24-9-63).	R. B. Lindsay.
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G. Lawson.	Mrs. J. M. Youngson.

*Members of the No. 10 Area Health Sub-Committee.

Public Health Officers and Staff of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health, (Part-Time) :-

M. W. RODGERS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Council Offices, Sedgefield, Stockton-on-Tees.
(Tel. Sedgefield 555).

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Inspector.

Public Health Inspectors :-

F. GARDNER, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Meat and Food
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Inspector, Certified Smoke Inspector.

Assistant to Public Health Inspectors :-

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Pupil Public Health Inspector :-

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E. A. GALLAGHER.

Miss A. E. JORDISON (part-time).

COUNCIL OFFICES,
SEDFIELD,
STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the 86th annual report on the health and sanitary circumstances of your district for the year 1963.

According to the Registrar General's mid-year estimate, the population decreased from 37,030 to 36,330. The vital statistics reveal a welcome fall in the infantile mortality rate from 26.88 to 23.37. This is still, however, above the national rate, which is 21.1. There was also a drop in the number of total deaths giving a rate before adjustment of 13.79 as compared with 15.59 in 1962. The comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General has been altered with the result that, for the first time since 1953 the standardised rate is below the rate for the country, 11.99 as compared with 12.2. The number of live births increased, giving a standardised rate of 16.97 as compared with 15.67 the previous year. This is below the national rate, which is 18.2.

The number of infectious disease notifications was very much higher than in 1962, due almost entirely to an epidemic of measles. There was also an outbreak of dysentery but this was almost entirely confined to a large hospital for the chronic sick and was soon brought under control. There was a considerably reduced number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis and for the first time on record there were no cases of the non-pulmonary form of the disease. The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, however, showed a sharp rise but on investigation I find that the majority were in the older age group and in some cases were already patients for other reasons in a chronic sick hospital. Preventive measures against infectious diseases were continued. Immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus was offered in infant schools to all new entrants and for the first time Heaf testing was also offered to the same children. B.G.G. vaccination was undertaken in the senior schools. Information on the numbers vaccinated and immunised will be found in the report.

Residential accommodation is provided by the Local Health Authority for persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, are in need of care and attention and it is anticipated that new accommodation of this type will eventually be situated within your district. This is a development to be welcomed as admission to a hostel far away from familiar surroundings and familiar faces can lead to great unhappiness. Hostels are essential and there is a long waiting list but there still remain many people who, on reaching a stage where they can no longer lead completely independent lives, still wish to remain in their own homes. I feel very

strongly that such people should be helped and in this respect the work of voluntary organisations is invaluable, not only in augmenting the statutory services but in giving help of a kind not otherwise available. High on the list of valuable services are the "Meals on Wheels" and Chiropody services, and as regards the latter, your district has for some years had a good service provided by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross. At the time of writing this report a "Meals on Wheels" service organised by the W.V.S. and financed by this Council and the Local Health Authority, has been started. Final arrangements for this were made in the year under review. I must not omit to mention the valuable work done by the Old People's Welfare Committee and their associated Over-60 Clubs.

One further activity of voluntary workers to which I would like to refer is the Ferryhill Physically Handicapped Club which is a very active club with quite a large membership.

A local Co-ordinating Committee, consisting of representatives of voluntary organisations and of which I am Chairman, was established during the year for the local health area. The object is to consider the existing voluntary services, the extent to which they overlap, the needs of a particular district and the way these can be met by the economical use of the voluntary organisations.

There is nothing in the part of the report dealing with the sanitary circumstances which calls for special comment in this introductory letter. Full details are contained in the relevant sections.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation to the Council and the Clerk to the Council for their continued kindness and courtesy and to thank Mr. Curry, Senior Public Health Inspector, and the staff of the Health Department for their help during the year, and in the preparation of this report.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

M. W. RODGERS,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTIC.

Area: 39,005 acres.

Population: 36,330.

Number of inhabited houses: 11,294.

Rateable Value: £850,745.

Sum represented by penny rate: £3,273 (at 1st April, 1964).

Comparability Factors.

Births: 1.03.

Deaths: 0.87.

Main Industries and Employment.

The industrial structure of the district remained unchanged throughout the year. The chief industries are: Coal mining and, to a lesser extent, coke ovens; agriculture; limestone quarrying; general engineering; building; and clothing manufacture; whilst hospitals, public transport services and local government employ fairly large numbers of persons.

Because the district is not coterminous with any labour exchange area, being covered by exchanges at Stockton, Spenny-moor and Wingate, it is difficult to obtain an accurate assessment of the employment situation. However, there was certainly an increase in the numbers of unemployed during the early part of the year. The increase was mainly attributed to the severe weather conditions prevailing at that time and resulting in a temporary cessation of building operations.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS—

Number 599.

Rate per 1,000 population: 16.48.

Adjusted rate in accordance with the factor supplied by the Registrar General: 16.97.

STILL BIRTHS—

Number: 14.

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births: 22.8.

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS—

Number: 613.

INFANT DEATHS—

Number: 14.

RATES.

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births: 23.37.

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births: 22.45.

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births: 50.0.

Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births): 13.36.

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births): 11.69.

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births): 34.26.

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—

Number of deaths: Nil.

DEATHS.

Number: 501.

Rate per 1,000 population: 13.79.

Adjusted rate in accordance with the factor supplied by the Registrar General: 11.99.

Table of Rates as compared with England and Wales—

	Sedgefield R.D.	England and Wales.
Live birth rate per 1,000 population ...	16.97	18.2
Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	22.8	17.2
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births...	23.37	21.1
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	13.36	14.2
Peri-natal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births	34.26	29.3
Maternal mortality rate excluding abortion	Nil.	0.22
Maternal mortality rate due to abortion ...	Nil.	0.06
Total maternal mortality	Nil.	0.28
Death rate per 1,000 population (all ages)	11.99	12.2

Table of Birth Rates and Death Rates for the past 20 years
(1944—1963) as compared with Rates for England and Wales.

Year.	General Death Rate.		Infantile Mortality Rate.		Total Birth Rate.	
	Sedgefield	England and Wales	Sedgefield	England and Wales	Sedgefield	England and Wales
1944	10.73	11.6	48.74	46	21.61	18.11
1945	9.96	11.4	58.29	46	20.56	16.56
1946	10.65	11.5	45.80	43	20.59	19.63
1947	10.33	12.0	37.70	41	20.54	21.00
1948	10.25	10.8	47.69	34	18.20	18.32
1949	10.68	11.7	63.04	32	17.41	17.09
1950	11.26	11.6	33.51	29.8	16.91	16.17
1951	12.28	12.5	35.27	29.6	17.31	15.86
1952	11.03	11.3	34.2	27.6	18.48	15.3
1953	16.02	11.4	32.6	26.8	16.59	15.85
1954	15.76	11.3	25.39	25.5	*14.19	*15.2
1955	15.94	11.7	23.5	24.9	*15.3	*15.0
1956	13.50	11.7	24.95	23.8	*15.6	*15.7
1957	12.6	11.5	38.4	23.1	*16.5	*16.1
1958	12.26	11.7	28.86	22.6	*16.96	*16.4
1959	13.2	11.6	24.5	22.2	*16.4	*16.5
1960	13.3	11.5	29.82	21.7	*16.3	*17.1
1961	13.9	12.0	32.6	21.4	*15.4	*17.4
1962	14.96	11.9	26.88	21.6	*15.67	*18.0
1963	11.99	12.2	23.37	21.1	*16.97	*18.2

* Live birth rate.

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS

The estimated population for 1963 was 36,330 compared with 37,030 in the previous year.

Comparability factors for your district are:

Births: 1.03. Deaths: 0.87.

These make allowances for differences in age and sex distribution and the death comparability factor also takes account of the presence of residential institutions. The use of comparability factors makes it possible to compare the crude birth and death rates with those for England and Wales and with similarly adjusted rates for other districts.

Live Births.

The live births numbered 599 showing an increase of 41 on the previous year, and making a rate of 16.48 per 1,000 of the population. When adjusted in accordance with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General, this rate becomes 16.97 which is higher than the similarly adjusted rate for 1962.

			<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	305	274	579
Illegitimate	...	...	12	8	20
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			317	282	599

Still Births.

There was a decrease of three in the number of still births as compared with the previous year, giving a rate of 22.8 as compared with 29.56. This compares unfavourably with the rate for England and Wales, which was 17.2.

			<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	9	5	14
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		...	9	5	14

Deaths of Infants under 1 year.

Fourteen infants under the age of one year died during 1963 as compared with 15 in 1962. This gives a rate of 23.37 as compared with 26.88. Seven of the deaths occurred during the first few days of life and were due to prematurity, congenital malformations and birth injury. Congenital malformations was the main cause of death in the older infants.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year :			<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	10	3	13
Illegitimate	...	...	1	—	1
			<hr/> 11	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 14

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks (Neonatal).

			<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	6	1	7
Illegitimate	...	...	1	—	1
			<hr/> 7	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 8

Deaths of Infants under 1 week (Early Neonatal).

			<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	6	—	6
Illegitimate	...	...	1	—	1
			<hr/> 7	<hr/> —	<hr/> 7

CAUSES OF DEATH—

			Under 1 Wk.		1-4 Wks.		Over 4 Wks.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Prematurity	...	...	5	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	...	...	1	—	—	1	2	2
Birth Injury	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—
Accident	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—
			<hr/> 7	<hr/> —	<hr/> —	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 2

DEATHS — ALL AGES

The presence of a large psychiatric hospital at Winterton means that the deaths of the long-term in-patients are allocated to your district and consequently tend to swell the death rate figure. To counteract this, and similar tendencies in other areas, comparability factors have been devised for each district concerned, to take into account the presence of such institutions and, theoretically, to nullify their effect upon the death rates. In the past few years the death comparability factors provided for your district have been inadequate in this respect but, I am pleased to say, have now been replaced by a more realistic factor with the result that for the first time since 1953 our death rate figure more accurately reflects the true circumstances and is lower than the rate for the country as a whole.

The number of deaths allocated to your district, after correction for inward and outward transfers, was 501. This number is equal to a rate of 13.79 per 1,000 population. The death rate adjusted in accordance with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General is 11.99; the corresponding rate for England and Wales is 12.2.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex.	Total at All Ages.	Under 4 wks.	4 wks & under 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	Per cent. of Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1.4
non-respiratory	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.4
Diphtheria	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.4
lung, bronchus	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	3	3.0
breast	...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	2	4.4
uterus	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—
...	...	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1.0
...	...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2	—	1.6

Comparative table of rates for certain diseases.

				Sedgefield R.D. (per 1,000 population).	England and Wales.
Deaths, all causes	...	...	...	11.99	12.2
Cancer, lungs and bronchus	...	...	...	0.605	0.519
All other cancer	...	...	...	1.486	1.658
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	1.788	1.71
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	2.367	2.293
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	0.385	0.219
Other heart disease	...	...	...	1.486	1.465
Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	0.605	0.4478
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	0.193	0.056
Tuberculosis, other forms	...	...	...	—	0.007
Influenza	...	...	...	0.110	0.069
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	0.000
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1.404	0.785

Once again almost half the total deaths were attributable to diseases of the heart and arteries. Coronary disease accounted for 17 per cent. of the total deaths and maintained its position as the largest single cause. The second largest cause was malignant disease followed by vascular lesions of the nervous system. Deaths from cancer of the lungs showed a 69 per cent. increase over the figures for the previous year whilst deaths from all other forms of cancer showed a decrease of 30 per cent., but the total remained the same for each year at 76.

Approximately 29 per cent. of all male deaths and 44 per cent. of all female deaths occurred at ages of 75 years and over.

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS.

	Under 25	25 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and over.	TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Stomach ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	2	3	5
Lung & Bronchus	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	5	1	—	2	1
Breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Uterus ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Digestive organs other than stomach	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	5
Genito-urinary organs other than uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Sites ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	6
TOTALS ...	1	1	—	2	1	4	7	7	10	4	6	32

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Following the usual biennial pattern, measles reached epidemic proportions throughout the district during the year.

With three exceptions, the confirmed cases of dysentery were connected with a hospital within the district where an outbreak took place in April. Isolation of the patients affected, together with stringent precautionary measures, soon had the outbreak under control.

				England and Wales	Sedgefield Rural District
				(Rates per 1,000 Population).	
NOTIFICATIONS:— (Corrected)					
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0.38	0.082
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0.738	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	0.369	—
Measles	...	...	...	12.78	11.84
Pneumonia	...	...	...	0.297	—
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	...	...	...	0.0008	—
Poliomyelitis, Non Paralytic	...	...	...	0.0002	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	0.124	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	0.674	1.762
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	...	0.347	0.110
„ Meninges and C.N.S.	...	...	...	0.003	—
„ Other	...	...	...	0.052	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	0.137	0.027

A Dash (—) Signifies a Nil Return.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Table of cases as notified in the whole district set out in age groups.

Disease.	At all Ages.		Under 1		1 & 2		3 & 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 and over.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Scarlet Fever	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	4	68	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	220	210	7	4	40	43	65	57	104	104	3	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meninges & C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	231	279	7	4	40	44	66	57	105	105	4	1	2	1	2	10	3	25	2	32

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Table of cases after correction in the whole district set out in age groups.

Disease.	At all Ages.		Under 1		1 & 2		3 & 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 and over.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Scarlet Fever ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	4	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	220	210	7	4	40	43	65	57	104	104	3	1	1	—	1	6	1	23	2	31
Tuberculosis—Respiratory ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Meninges & C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	231	271	7	4	40	43	66	57	105	104	4	1	2	1	2	7	3	23	2	31

Table of Confirmed Cases of Infectious Diseases by Parishes.

PARISH.	Scarlet Fever.	Dysentery.	Measles.	Tuberculosis.			Polio-myelitis.		Puerperal Pyrexia.	TOTALS
				Respiratory.	Meninges.	Other forms.	Paralytic.	Non-Paralytic.		
Bishop Middleham	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bradbury	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Butterwick	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chilton	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Cornforth	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	10
Elstob	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Embleton	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ferryhill	140	...	...	...	...	...	1	141
Fishburn	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Foxton and Shotton	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mainsforth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mordon	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Preston-le-Skerne
Sedgefield	1	63	90	1	...	...	...	...	...	155
Stillington	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Trimdon	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Windlestone
Woodham	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS	3	64	430	4	...	...	...	...	1	502

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1963.

Age Groups	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Year—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Years—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Years—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 Years—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 Years—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 Years—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 Years—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
65 Years—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
75 Years & over	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	6	1	—	—
	4		—		7		—	
	4				7			

The number of respiratory tuberculosis notifications received during 1963 was four, as compared with 10 in 1962. There were no notifications in respect of other forms of the disease, whereas during the previous year six cases were notified.

There were seven deaths from respiratory tuberculosis over the 12 months as compared with three during 1962. For the second year in succession there were no deaths from the non-respiratory form of the disease.

Tuberculosis Mortality Rate.

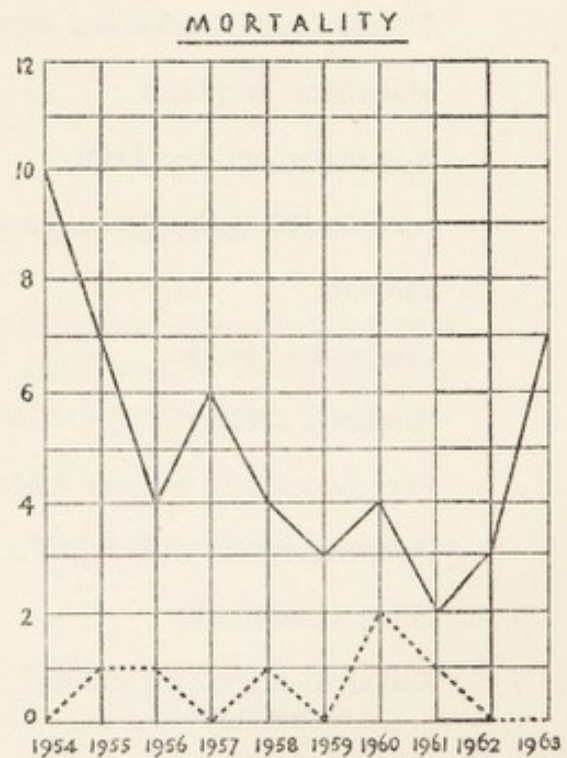
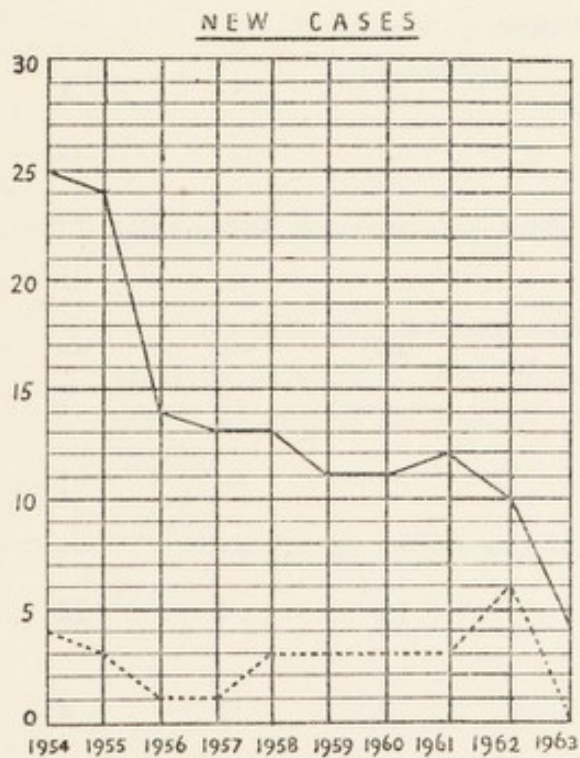
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Respiratory ...	0.19	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.053	0.081	0.193
Non-Respiratory ...	Nil.	0.028	Nil.	0.05	0.026	Nil.	Nil.

Number of Cases on Register at 31st December, 1963.

Respiratory.			Non-Respiratory.			Total cases
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
86	76	162	28	23	51	213

Table and Graphs showing new cases and mortality during the past 10 years.

Year	New Cases				Mortality			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1954	9	16	3	1	6	4	—	—
1955	11	13	1	2	5	2	—	1
1956	9	5	—	1	4	—	—	1
1957	7	6	—	1	4	2	—	—
1958	11	2	1	2	3	1	1	—
1959	6	5	—	3	3	—	—	—
1960	6	5	2	1	2	2	—	2
1961	6	6	1	2	2	—	—	1
1962	7	3	3	3	3	—	—	—
1963	4	—	—	—	6	1	—	—



RESPIRATORY —————
 NON-RESPIRATORY - - - - -

MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

Summary of Statistical Information.

Ferryhill Survey.

Dates: 14th to 18th October, 1963.

			Male.	Female.	Total.
Number X-rayed	...	...	353	362	715
Number referred to Chest Clinics	...	...	5	3	8
<i>Abnormalities Revealed—</i>					
Tuberculosis: Close supervision or treatment					
(a) Cases notified	...	...	—	—	—
(b) Cases not notified	...	...	1	—	1
Tuberculosis: Occasional supervision					
Malignant neoplasm	...	...	1	—	1
Non-malignant neoplasm	...	...	—	—	—
Lymphadenopathies	...	...	—	—	—
Sarcoids	...	...	—	—	—
Congenital cardiac	...	...	—	—	—
Acquired cardiac	...	...	3	2	5
Pneumoconiosis without P.M.F.	...	...	1	—	1
Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F.	...	...	—	—	—
Other conditions	...	...	18	4	22
Failed to attend for clinical examination	...	...	2	2	4
Cases not yet classified	...	...	—	—	—

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS.

Total number of outbreaks ...	...	Nil.
Number of cases ...	...	Nil.
Number of deaths ...	...	Nil.
Organisms or other agents responsible ...	...	Nil.
Foods involved, with number of out- breaks associated with each food		Nil.

SINGLE CASES

Number of cases ...	...	Nil.
Number of deaths ...	...	Nil.
Organisms or other agents responsible ...	...	Nil.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47.

This section gives local authorities power to deal with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people.

No statutory action was taken under this section during the year.

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT

FAECES.

No. of Specimens.	Enteric Positive.	(Sonne) Dysentery Positive.	Food Poisoning Positive.	Other Organisms Positive.
46	Nil.	7	Nil.	Nil.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The numbers of persons vaccinated or immunised in the district for which records were received during 1963 are as follows:—

Smallpox.

	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 yrs. and over.	Total.
Vaccinated ...	47	43	14	101	180	385
Re-vaccinated	—	—	4	25	107	136

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

	Primary Immunisations				Re-inforcing Injections			
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total	Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total
Diphtheria alone or in combination ...	209	235	681	1,125	—	60	1,067	1,127
Whooping cough alone or in combination ...	209	228	18	445	—	42	28	70
Tetanus ...	199	239	677	1,115	—	51	31	82

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

VACCINATIONS CARRIED OUT BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.		VACCINATIONS CARRIED OUT AT SCHOOL SESSIONS, CLINICS & OPEN SESSIONS.	
Age Group.	No. persons who have received 2 Salk Inj. 3 Doses Oral.	No. persons who have received 2 Salk Inj. 3 Doses Oral.	
Children born 1963	—	—	57
Children born 1962	—	—	183
Children born 1961	4	—	20
Children and Young Per- sons born 1943-60	30	—	33
Young Persons born 1933- 42	8	—	18
Others	21	—	32
Total	63	—	343

REINFORCING DOSES GIVEN BY G.P.s		REINFORCING DOSES GIVEN AT SESSIONS	
No. of persons given 3rd injection of Salk Vaccine ...	51	No. of persons given 3rd injection of Salk Vaccine ...	0
No. of persons given 4th injection of Salk Vaccine ...	3	No. of persons given 4th injection of Salk Vaccine ...	0
No. of persons given a reinforcing dose of Oral Vaccine after:	<div> <div>2 Salk doses ...</div> <div>23</div> </div> <div> <div>3 Salk doses</div> <div>59</div> </div> <div> <div>3 Oral doses</div> <div></div> </div>	No. of persons given a reinforcing dose of Oral Vaccine after:	<div> <div>2 Salk doses ...</div> <div>41</div> </div> <div> <div>3 Salk doses</div> <div>44</div> </div> <div> <div>3 Oral doses</div> <div></div> </div>
	or:	or:	

B.C.G.	
No. of children skin tested	...
No. of children vaccinated	...
No. of children positive	...
No. of children not vaccinated owing to health reasons	...
No. of children absent at time of reading	...

Health Services administered in your area by the Local Health Authority.

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER—

Dr. S. Ludkin, County Hall, Durham (Tel. Durham 4411)

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER—

Dr. M. W. Rodgers, Council Offices, Sedgefield (Tel. Sedgefield 555).

Information on any of the services listed below may be obtained on application to the above-named.

WELFARE SERVICES

(a) RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.—Accommodation is provided for persons who by reason of age, infirmity, or other circumstances, are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them. Although new accommodation is steadily being provided all available beds are occupied and there is a waiting list.

The position as regards persons of this district maintained by the County Council in residential hostels in 1963 was as follows:—

Males 23.

Females 17.

In addition there were 13 persons on the waiting list, five males and eight females.

(b) BLIND PERSONS.—A comprehensive service is provided which includes medical examination, home visiting and teaching, assistance in obtaining suitable employment in workshops or at home, admission to homes for the blind, and general social welfare. A residential hostel, reserved for blind persons, is situated in Durham City.

Registered blind persons in this district during 1963 were as follows:—

38 Males.

35 Females.

(c) OTHER HANDICAPPED PERSONS.—Certain welfare services are available for persons who are deaf and dumb, partially sighted, or substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury or congenital deformity. The numbers of registered persons in these categories from the Sedgefield Rural District are given below:—

	Male	Female
No. of Registered Partially-Sighted Persons ...	4	8
No. of Registered Deaf and Dumb Persons ...	21	14
No. of Registered Hard of Hearing Persons ...	22	10
No. of Registered Handicapped Persons ...	29	33

Domestic Help Service.

Domestic help is provided for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, an expectant mother, lying-in, mentally defective, aged or a child not over school age. A charge is normally made for this service, but in certain circumstances the charge may be reduced or remitted altogether.

No. of home helps employed	...	...	104
Cases attended 1st January, 1963	...	...	202
New cases during year	...	...	53
Cases terminated	...	...	27
Cases attended on 31st December, 1963	...	...	228

Number of Cases Provided During Year—

(a) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	...	0
(b) Tuberculosis	...	1
(c) Chronic Sick (including aged and infirm)	...	251
(d) Others	...	3

Home Nursing.

The services of a home nurse are available anywhere in the County.

Visits made by district nurses in your district during 1963 were as follows:—

	Cases Visited.	No. of Visits.
(a) Medical cases	558	15,438
(b) Surgical cases	127	2,289
(c) Tuberculosis cases	14	1,104
(d) Maternal complications	2	44

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Names and addresses of the midwives available can be obtained from the child welfare centres or medical practitioners.

Births attended by County Midwives during the year were:—

Total births (live and still) (domiciliary)	...	113
Cases attended as midwife and nurse	...	113
Hospital patients discharged home before 10th day...	...	72
Total cases attended	...	185

Health Visiting.

The health visitors visit persons in their homes for the purpose of giving advice on the care of young children, to expectant and nursing mothers, and to aged or ill persons, and to stress the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection. They provide the link between the home and the County Health Department.

Visits made by Health Visitors:—

	No of Visits.
(a) Maternity and Child Welfare	6,581
(b) Tuberculosis	142
(c) General Health	158
(d) Mental Subnormality	229
(e) School	661
(f) Aged People	1,455

No. of persons registered as mentally subnormal	...	146
No. of persons under supervision in their own homes	...	97
No. of persons in hospitals for the mentally subnormal	...	49

Residential Nurseries.

Residential nurseries are available for certain cases and information regarding these may be obtained from the Children's Officer,

Number of children in Children's Homes, Nurseries and Boarded Out as at 31st December, 1963 ...	14
Number of children in Approved Schools as at 31st December, 1963	3

Care of Mothers and Young Children.

(a) DAY NURSERIES: Day nurseries are provided at:—

Tame Street, Haverton Hill (Tel. Middlesbrough 57129).

Durham Road, Stockton (Tel. Stockton 66940).

Norton Road, Stockton (Tel. Stockton 66555).

Application for admission should be made to the matrons.

(b) CONVALESCENT HOMES: The E.F. Peile Convalescent Home, Shotley Bridge, is controlled by the County Council and admits nursing mothers with their babies and children under five years of age. Limited accommodation is also available in convalescent homes provided by voluntary agencies.

(c) UNMARRIED MOTHERS: Arrangements have been made for the provision of help and advice to unmarried mothers by the staff of the Durham Diocesan Moral Welfare Association. Accommodation is available in the Mother and Baby Home, Smelt House, Howden-le-Wear, and in Homes administered by voluntary agencies.

(d) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES: Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by the County Council and covering your district are as follows:—

<i>Address of Centre.</i>	<i>Sessions.</i>
CHILTON. Red Cross Station.	Ante-Natal Clinic— Alternate Wednesday mornings. Child Welfare Clinic— Alternate Wednesday afternoons.

<i>Address of Centre.</i>	<i>Sessions.</i>
<p>COXHOE.</p> <p>Social & Literary Institute. and Village Hall.</p> <p>Tel. Coxhoe 344.</p>	<p>Health Visitor Sessions— Alternate Tuesday mornings.</p> <p>Child Welfare Clinic— Ante-natal, Birth control Post natal, Alternate Thursdays.</p> <p>Ultra Violet Ray Clinic— Alternate Tuesday morn- ings and Friday after- noons weekly.</p>
<p>FERRYHILL.</p> <p>Market Place.</p>	<p>Ante-natal Clinic— Alternate Friday mornings.</p> <p>Child Welfare Clinic— Tuesdays weekly.</p> <p>Ultra Violet Ray Clinic— Alternate Friday afternoons, and Monday afternoons, weekly.</p>
<p>FISHBURN.</p> <p>Miners' Welfare Hall.</p>	<p>Child Welfare Clinic— Alternate Monday mornings.</p>
<p>SEDGEFIELD.</p> <p>County Surveyor's Office. Tel. Sedgefield 221.</p>	<p>Ante-Natal Clinic— Alternate Friday afternoons.</p> <p>Child Welfare Clinic— Alternate Fridays.</p>
<p>TRIMDON.</p> <p>Back Peel Avenue, Trimdon Grange.</p>	<p>Ante-Natal Clinic— Alternate Fridays.</p> <p>Child Welfare Clinic— Alternate Tuesdays.</p>

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Vaccination against smallpox may be obtained free of charge on application to any medical practitioner who has agreed to give service within the National Health Service. Facilities are also available for the vaccination of children at maternity and child welfare centres.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus may be carried out on application to maternity and child welfare centres or to any general practitioner operating in the National Health Service, free of charge.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is available to persons between the ages of six months and 40 years together with older persons in certain categories who might come into contact with poliomyelitis cases in the course of their work.

Services administered in your area by the Regional Hospital Board.

Maternity Homes are controlled by the Regional Hospital Board.

Tuberculosis Services.

There are no chest clinics in the Sedgefield Rural District, but residents of the area are served by clinics at West Hartlepool, Stockton, Darlington and Bishop Auckland as follows:—

Clinic.	Sessions.
Brierton Hospital, Brierton Lane, West Hartlepool. Tel. 5555-6.	All cases by appointment only.
Cleveland House, Bowesfield Lane, Stockton-on-Tees. Tel. 64251.	All cases by appointment only.
Memorial Hospital, Hundens Lane Unit, Darlington. Tel. 2793.	All cases by appointment only.

General Hospital, Bp. Auckland. Tel. 821.	<i>Out-Patient Consultative Sessions—</i>			
	Monday	...	...	1-45 p.m.
	Tuesday	...	...	9-15 a.m.
	Thursday	...	...	9-15 a.m.

Treatment of Venereal Disease.

There are no Special Treatment Clinics in the Sedgefield area but consultations may be obtained as shown below:—

STOCKTON AND THORNABY HOSPITAL.

Tuesdays	...	...	2-00 p.m. — 4-00 p.m.	Females
Tuesdays	...	...	4-30 p.m. — 6-30 p.m.	Males
Saturdays	...	...	9-00 a.m. — 10-30 a.m.	Males

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WEST HARTLEPOOL.

Mondays	...	...	2-00 p.m. — 4-00 p.m.	Females
Thursdays	...	...	4-30 p.m. — 7-00 p.m.	Males

DURHAM COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Mondays	...	...	2-00 p.m. — 4-00 p.m.	Females
Mondays	...	...	4-30 p.m. — 6-00 p.m.	Males

HUNDENS HOSPITAL, DARLINGTON.

Tuesdays	...	...	10-0 a.m. — 12 noon.	Males.
Wednesdays	...	...	2-00 p.m. — 4-00 p.m.	Females
Fridays	...	...	2-00 p.m. — 4-00 p.m.	Females
Fridays	...	...	4-30 p.m. — 6-30 p.m.	Males

General and Maternity Accommodation.

Full consultant service is provided at Sedgefield General Hospital and Hardwick Hall Maternity Home in the following specialities: Gynaecology, Medical, Orthopaedic and Surgical cases. Departments of Pathology and Radiology are also available. The bed complement at these hospitals is 336 and 27 respectively.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Housing.

During the year 58 new Council houses and bungalows were completed and occupied, a decrease of 12 on last year. The new houses are all of the traditional brick type and are situated as follows:—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>
West Cornforth	7
Chilton	18
Ferryhill	24
Fishburn	3
Bishop Middleham	6

In addition to the above, 9 new private houses were completed and occupied as follows:—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>
Mainsforth	1
Butterwick and Old Acres... ..	1
Ferryhill	1
Sedgefield	2
Trimdon Village	1
Chilton	1
Windlestone	1
Mordon	1

This is a decrease of 26 on last year's figures.

Another two of the Council's larger-type four-bedroom houses were converted into four flats. This is to deal with the problem of providing suitable accommodation for single persons or couples.

The Thomas Street, Oswald Row, Walter Row and Cross Plantation Row, Trimdon Grange Clearance Area was declared during the year under review, but confirmation was awaited at the end of the year. Eighty houses were included in this Clearance Area.

Seventeen families comprising 56 persons were rehoused from Clearance Areas during the year, and 48 houses in such areas were demolished.

Under Part 2 of the Housing Act, 17 individual houses were demolished and four closed. Fourteen families comprising 36 persons were rehoused. In one case part of a building was closed under section 18.

At the end of the year 68 families were waiting to be rehoused from dwellings in Clearance Areas or individual unfit houses.

Four houses were converted into two dwellings, and two flats above two shops were converted into storerooms.

Nine families comprising 40 persons were rehoused from houses included in the Trimdon Grange Clearance Area. These houses were acquired by the Council and boarded up to prevent unlawful entry or trespass.

Closing and Demolition of Houses.

A. Formal Action.

(i)	No. of houses demolished during year as a result of Clearance Schemes and other formal action	...	65
(ii)	No. of houses <i>closed</i> but not demolished as a result of formal action	... ..	5
(iii)	No. of houses in Clearance Areas demolition of which was temporarily postponed	... ..	Nil.

B. Informal Action.

(i)	No. of houses permanently discontinued as dwellings as a result of informal action and not included above	...	2
-----	---	-----	---

Reconditioning and Repair.

No. of houses made fit during year by procedure under either

Housing or Public Health Acts :

(a)	As a result of informal action	... ..	83
(b)	By owners as a result of statutory notices	... ..	1
(c)	By Local Authority in default of owners	... ..	Nil.

Improvement Grants : Housing Act, 1949, and House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

Action during 1963.	No. of separate houses.	
	Discretionary Grants	Standard Grants
Applications submitted to Local Authority...	113	32
Applications rejected by Local Authority ...	—	1
Total number of applications approved since inception of scheme	1,095	128

Improvement Grants

Since the introduction of Standard Grants for improving older houses by the provision of five standard amenities, or such of them as are lacking, 107 houses have been improved with the aid of such grants.

It is noted that there is an increase in the number of property owners who are now making use of the grants available for providing their houses with necessary amenities.

The Council themselves have also taken advantage of Standard Grants and have obtained the Minister's approval for a grant to provide bathrooms and inside water closets in their one-bedroom bungalows which lacked this amenity. When any of these bungalows become vacant the improvements are carried out before reletting and 37 bungalows have been improved.

During the year 112 houses were improved with the aid of Discretionary Grants.

Living Vans

On the 12 sites licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, only five were occupied during the year under review. It is general practice for this Council in granting such licences to limit each site to one caravan only. None of the sites, therefore, have all the amenities which are provided on the large residential caravan sites found in other districts. This fact plus the reluctance of some farmers to allow another caravan to move on to their land once a site has become vacant may account for the fall in the number of occupied sites and also in the number of enquiries.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

All townships within your district are drained and sewered.

In order to facilitate conversion to the water carriage system and the provision of modern amenities, such as bathrooms, in dwellings situated in areas where no public sewer is available, it is now the policy in cases where a number of houses are grouped together to install domestic sewage disposal plants capable of dealing with the sewage from the whole group of houses. During the year two plants were installed dealing with the sewage from 13 houses.

The Council, under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1961, provides a service to all property owners and occupiers for the purpose of clearing, but not repairing or maintaining, all drains. Many choked and blocked drains have been speedily and efficiently cleared without the delays and frustration often encountered previously, and without the threat of recourse to statutory action.

Works of maintenance have been carried out during the year on the various sewage works throughout the area.

Sanitary Conversions.

Only seven premises were converted to the water carriage system during the year. This is still a poor response to the offer by the Council of a grant of 50 per cent. of the actual cost incurred in any sanitary conversion scheme, but the few remaining properties are so sited that conversion is very costly and even with the aid of a generous grant the owners still have to face considerable expenditure.

Public Cleansing.

The whole of the district, except for certain of the outlying farms and cottages well away from normal routes, was provided with a regular refuse collection service.

Disposal of refuse was by controlled tipping in four disused quarries in the district and during the year eight cleansing vehicles were on full-time collection.

Trade refuse is collected on request, for which a charge of 6d. per bin is made.

Street cleansing is carried out in conjunction with Durham County Council.

Over the years there has been a considerable change in the nature of the refuse collected from domestic premises in the district. With the installation of modern type fireplaces and the provision of a much cleaner and better sample of coal supplied as miners' concessionary coal the amount of stones and large cinders has decreased considerably. At the same time there has been an increase in the number of plastic containers, bottles, tins, and kitchen waste. This means that the refuse, though lighter, is now bulkier, and more difficult to transport and deal with. In spite of the severe weather, at the beginning of the year, which lasted for several weeks, the refuse collectors and drivers, with the additional help provided, managed to maintain the refuse collection and disposal services. The snow-packed and icy roads caused many delays, but the sustained efforts of all concerned ensured that no member of the public suffered hardship through lack of an efficient refuse collection service.

**Summary of work done in the Public Health
Inspector's Department during the year, 1963.**

	Number of Informal Notices served	Number of Statutory Notices served	Defects remedied after Notice.	Inspections
Housing :				
Public Health and Housing Acts.	186	2	632	1,441
Overcrowding.	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :				
Insufficient.	—	—	—	—
Defective.	16	—	19	34
Drainage.	61	—	67	201
Water Supply.	9	—	9	19
Food Premises.	23	—	39	308
Shops Act.	—	—	—	—
Dairies.	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses :				
Public.	—	—	—	—
Private.	—	—	—	1,459
Tents, Vans, etc.	6	—	6	19
Offensive Trades.	—	—	—	—
Factories and Workplaces.	2	—	2	72
Keeping of Animals.	3	—	3	5
Insanitary Ashpits and Receptacles.	20	—	20	42
Offensive accumulations.	31	—	33	39
Smoke Nuisances.	4	—	4	23
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.	10	—	14	60
Housing Management.	—	—	—	2,064
Refuse Tips and Collections.	—	—	—	169
Standard Grants and Rent Act.	—	—	—	269
Miscellaneous.	21	—	38	1,304
TOTAL.	392	2	886	7,528

WATER SUPPLIES.

The bulk of the water in this area is supplied by the Durham County Water Board, and their two main sources are upland surface water and deep mine water. The upland water is treated in plants outside this area, whereas the deep mine water is softened and purified in the Water Board's treatment plant at Mainsforth Colliery.

A portion of the Stillington Parish obtain their water from Tees Valley Water Board, and a small number of houses in Rushyford are supplied with water from a private supply belonging to the Windlestone Estates. With an odd exception all premises within the area obtain their water from a piped supply.

The following table shows the number of houses and the population served in the various parishes where the water supply is obtained by water mains direct to the houses. No houses obtain their supply from standpipes.

Parish	No. of houses with direct pipe supply	Estimated population obtaining water as aforesaid	No. of houses with stand-pipe supply
Bishop Middleham	402	1,078	—
Bradbury ...	44	150	—
Butterwick ...	15	51	—
Chilton ...	2,050	6,232	—
Cornforth ...	1,325	3,956	—
Elstob ...	12	63	—
Embleton ...	20	76	—
Ferryhill ...	3,553	10,502	—
Fishburn ...	894	2,853	—
Foxton and Shotton	12	50	—
Mainsforth ...	76	230	—
Preston-le-Skerne ...	21	78	—
Mordon ...	45	138	—
Sedgefield ...	842	4,305	—
Stillington ...	52	162	—
Trimdon ...	1,834	5,930	—
Woodham ...	68	288	—
Windlestone ...	43	184	—

The following is the chemical analysis of the Durham County Water Board's water; one is of the uplands and the other of the deep mine water.

UPLAND WATER—

<i>Chemical.</i>		<i>Results of Analysis.</i>	
Appearance	Clear Colourless
pH value	7.9
			Parts per million
Total solid matter (dried at 180 degrees C.)	75
Nitrogen—			
As free and saline ammonia	Nil.
As albuminoid ammonia	0.08
As nitrate	0.6
Hardness—Temporary	22
Permanent	26
Total	48
Chloride	12
Sulphate	25
Alkalinity	22
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hrs.	1.0
Metals—			
Calcium	8
Magnesium	1
Sodium	7
Potassium	1
Lead and copper	Nil.
Iron	0.1
Free Chlorine	0.3

The chemical analysis shows no evidence of the occurrence of pollution and provided the bacteriological results are satisfactory, this water should be suitable for all domestic purposes. The water has the character of a soft moorland water which has been treated to increase its alkalinity. The sample contained a small amount of residual chlorine.

DEEP MINE WATER—

<i>Chemical.</i>		<i>Results of Analysis.</i>	
Appearance	Slightly cloudy
pH value	7.9

	Parts per million			
Total solid matter (dried at 180 degrees C.)	1030
Nitrogen—				
As free and saline ammonia	Nil.
As albuminoid ammonia	Nil.
As nitrate	1.0
Hardness—Temporary	136
Permanent	0
Total	136
Chloride	108
Sulphate	425
Alkalinity	210
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hrs.	0.1
Metals—				
Calcium	29
Magnesium	16
Sodium	300
Potassium	6
Lead and copper	Nil.
Iron	0.5
Free Chlorine	0.02

The chemical analysis affords no evidence of the occurrence of pollution and provided the bacteriological results are satisfactory this water should be suitable for all domestic purposes. The water was rather high in solids and had the character of either a deep borehole or a minewater which had been subjected to a softening treatment. The sample contained a small amount of residual chlorine.

Three bacteriological samples of the same water were all Class 1.

Notifiable Diseases.

During the year 104 visits were made to households in respect of notifiable diseases mainly Sonne Dysentery. Disinfection was carried out where necessary. Forty-six faecal specimens were taken for bacteriological examination, and food handlers were checked upon when known to have been contacts with either suspected or positive cases.

In one instance a food handler was excluded from work when found to be a carrier.

Verminous Premises

This Council provides a service in disinfestation work using appropriate insecticides. With one exception, which was a small infestation of bed bugs, the complaints were all in respect of either clover mites or cockroaches. These were all dealt with.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

In your district there are 220 Food shops, 48 Public Houses, 10 Clubs, 5 Colliery Canteens and 1 Central Kitchen.

Details of the types of food shops are given in the following table :-

Township.	General Provisions.	Cake shops and Sweetshops	Butchery	Ice-Cream and Snack Bars.	Fish Businesses	Green-grocery.
Bishop Middleham	4	—	1	—	1	—
Chilton ...	13	5	3	—	4	2
Cornforth ...	16	4	3	1	4	—
Ferryhill and Chilton Lane ...	48	13	11	2	11	1
Fishburn ...	11	1	2	1	2	—
Sedgefield ...	8	6	3	2	2	1
Trimdon Colliery ...	6	—	1	—	1	1
Trimdon Grange ...	10	—	1	—	—	—
Trimdon Village ...	8	1	2	1	2	—
Total	124	30	27	7	27	5

The majority of the above premises are of the house and shop type and are run by the family without outside assistance.

Routine shop inspections were carried out periodically during the year. The general standard of hygiene was satisfactory.

Regular visits were made to the 12 slaughterhouses in the area, and 100 per cent. inspection of animals slaughtered was maintained.

The statistics show that the high quality of meat slaughtered in this area has been maintained throughout the year. Only two pig carcasses were condemned out of 4,575 animals inspected, all other condemnations being concerned only with offal and localised conditions which in no way affected either the quality of the meat or its fitness for human consumption.

The only evidence of tuberculosis found during the whole of the year was in one pig. This gives credit to the scheme carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the eradication of tuberculosis amongst animals.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed and inspected ...	1,190	2	—	2,559	824
Number of Carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	2
Number of Animals affected with—					
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	1
Fascioliasis (liver fluke) ...	184	—	—	2	—
Abscess, liver ...	14	—	—	1	—
„ lungs ...	10	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy ...	5	—	—	2	4
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	5	53

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or part.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed ...	1,190	2	—	2,559	824	—
Number inspected ...	1,190	2	—	2,559	824	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	211	—	—	—	71	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- eases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	17.73	—	—	—	8.35	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	0.12	—
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Detailed analysis of condemned meat for the year 1963.

Organ.	Disease.	Number Affected.	Cwt.	Weight. St.	Lbs.
BOVINE					
Liver	Fascioliasis ...	52	5	: 4	: 8
Part Liver ... ..	..	132	7	: 0	: 8
Liver	Abscesses ...	9		7	: 10
Part Liver... ..	Abscess ...	5		1	: 10
	Telangiectasis ...	1			13
Lungs	Pleurisy ...	5		3	: 8
	Pneumonia ...	1			10
	Abscesses ...	10		7	: 2
	Emphysema ...	2		1	: 6
Skirt	Abscesses	1			2
Heart	Degenerated Cysti- cercus Bovis ...	1			5
PIGS					
Lungs	Pneumonia ...	53		7	: 8
	Pleurisy ...	4			8
Hearts	Pericarditis ...	9		1	: 4
Liver	Milkspots ...	4			12
	Cirrhosis ...	4			12
	Hepatitis ...	4			12
Intestines	Tuberculosis ...	1			8
	Peritonitis ...	1			8
Stomach	Peritonitis ...	1			6
SHEEP					
Liver	Abscess ...	1			2
	Fascioliasis ...	2			3
Lungs	Parasites ...	9			9
	Pneumonia ...	5			5
	Pleurisy ...	2			2
TOTAL WEIGHT ...			17	: 3	: 13

Once again it was not necessary to seize any foodstuffs officially, although approximately 1 ton 4 cwts. of meat and other foods were condemned during the year. This was made up as follows:—

	Cwts.	St.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Offal	17	3	13	0
Carcase meat	2	11	7	0
Tinned meat	1	0	12	4½
Tinned soup			11	5½
Tinned tomatoes		6	11	6½
Tinned vegetables		3	4	7½
Tinned fruit		1	0	12
Tinned spaghetti			1	5
Tinned fish			4	6½
Tinned rice pudding		1	0	5½
Miscellaneous		1	10	15
	23	7	7	4

Disposal of unsound food is carried out by burial in the Council's refuse tip.

MILK SUPPLIES.

All milk consumed in the area is supplied in sealed containers from pasteurising plants situated outside the district. There are therefore no premises registered as dairies by this authority.

The bulk of the milk is obtained either from the Milk Marketing Board's plant at Langley Bridge, Durham, or from Co-operative Societies and is pasteurised, tuberculin tested, or sterilised.

Two milk producers in your district produce "Channel Island Tuberculin Tested" milk mainly for the Teesside area. This milk, as the name implies, is extremely rich in milk fats and does not receive heat treatment of any kind.

Under the present legal and practical arrangements, there is an ever-present, although admittedly very slight, danger of untreated milk containing organism of brucellosis, which can give rise to undulant fever in man, being offered for sale for human consumption.

The only apparent remedy is the compulsory heat treatment of all milk offered for sale to the public. The diminution in cream line, and any alteration in vitamin content is small, and this disadvantage is far outweighed by the advantages accruing from any action which will prevent men, women and children from being exposed to the danger of contracting a disease such as undulant fever.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Three standard deposit gauges are installed within the area, one on the Council housing estate at Ferryhill, one in the built-up area between Old Cornforth and West Cornforth, and one at Mainsforth.

	CORNFORTH		FERRYHILL		MAINSFORTH (1-9-62).	
	Tons per Sq. Mile.	Percent of Total Solids.	Tons per Sq. Mile.	Percent of Total Solids.	Tons per Sq. Mile.	Percent Solids. of Total
Total solids ...	22.02	—	14.57	—	11.52	—
Undissolved solids ...	9.845	44.34	5.38	37.79	4.49	38.97
Dissolved matter ...	12.22	55.04	8.51	38.41	6.99	60.68
Ash ...	6.45	29.05	3.14	21.56	2.48	21.53
Calcium Oxide as Calcium Carbonate	0.86	3.9	0.13	0.89	0.14	1.22
Magnesium Oxide as Magnesium Carbonate ...	0.55	2.5	0.13	0.89	0.16	1.39
Total Fe ...	0.37	1.67	0.4	2.75	0.29	2.52
Average Monthly Rainfall in inches ...	2.36		2.58		2.54	

Although the average monthly rainfall for 1963 was higher than that for 1962, the results of the deposit gauges at Cornforth and Ferryhill show a decrease in solids and dissolved matter when compared with the readings for 1962.

Late 1961 a volumetric smoke gauge was installed at Sedgefield. The following table shows the average daily readings each month during 1963.

Month.	Highest daily concentration mg/m ³	Lowest daily concentration mg/m ³	Average daily concentration mg/m ³	
January ...	640	36	140.5	
February ...	432	100	239.9	
March ...	252	32	109.9	
April ...	—	—	—	Readings discontinued during building operations.
May ...	—	—	—	
June ...	—	—	—	
July ...	—	—	—	
August ...	104	3	44.2	
September ...	128	5	52.9	
October ...	143	8	65.5	
November ...	211	7	118.5	
December ...	237	36	145.2	

It is noticeable that the highest concentrations of smoke pollutions are around the colder months. This is undoubtedly due to an increase in the number of domestic fires, and the highest readings occur on those days when it is misty.

Consideration has been given to the formation of smoke control areas within this district, but the Committee's decision has not yet been finalised.

Smoke Abatement

1. No. of observation relative to emissions during 1963 ... 18
2. No. of interviews and visits to plants during 1963 ... 23
3. No. of visits to deposit gauges during 1963 ... 42
4. Types of Industries and/or Premises dealt with during 1963—
Collieries.
Hospital.
5. Improvements effected which reduce pollution:—
Smoke. A further 50 approved solid fuel appliances were installed in pre-war Council houses under the Housing Improvement Scheme.
6. Smoke Control Areas in being or proposed:—
None.
7. Average monthly total deposits for the Local Authority district during 1963:—

<i>Type of Area.</i>	<i>Insoluble Matter. Tons/Sq. Mile</i>
Semi-industrial (Cornforth) ...	9.84
Residential (Ferryhill) ...	5.38
(Mainsforth) ...	4.49

A mobile exhibition showing solid smokeless fuels and approved appliances was held at Fishburn and Chilton. This exhibition was arranged by the Teesside Clean Air Committee, of which this Council is a member, with the Solid Smokeless Fuel Federation.

RODENT CONTROL.

The yearly treatment against rats in the sewers, and sewage works in the Council's area, was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food instructions.

The following is a summary of such treatment—

Total number of manholes in foul and connected systems in the area treated	890
Number of manholes treated	75
Total number of manholes in the whole sewer system ...	2,048
Number of manholes showing take of bait	13

The following table gives details of other surveys and treatments carried out during the year:—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY.				
	Non-Agricultural.				(5) Agricultural.
	(1) Local Authority.	(2) Dwelling houses (inc. Council houses).	(3) All other (inc. Business Premises).	(4) Total of Columns (1) (2) and (3).	
Number of properties in local authority's district	92	10,912	1,391	12,395	284
Total number of <i>properties inspected</i> as a result of <i>notification</i>	16	142	32	191	21
Number of such properties found to be infested by—					
Common rat Major	2			2	5
Common rat Minor	6	115	23	144	16
Ship rat Major					
Ship rat Minor					
House mouse Major					
House mouse Minor	8	28	12	48	
Total number of <i>properties inspected</i> in the course of <i>survey under the Act</i>	39	250	26	315	86
Number of such properties found to be infested by—					
Common rat Major	6			6	12
Common rat Minor	23	31	4	58	25
Ship rat Major					
Ship rat Minor					
House mouse Major					
House mouse Minor	6	21	3	30	3
Number of <i>infested properties</i> ...	53	195	38	286	50
Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments ...	95	195	43	333	54
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out ...					

The principal rodenticide used in the district is Warfarin. This poison is known as an "anticoagulant" because its main action on rodents is to prevent the blood from clotting with the result that rats and mice eating it tend to die of internal and external bleeding. Warfarin, against rats and mice, is used at a concentration at which these rodents are killed only if they feed from the bait for a number of days. With each treatment, therefore, several visits are necessary.

During the year 212 complaints were dealt with and all received immediate attention. Routine, periodic visits were also made to Council properties, particularly refuse tips and sewage works, and more attention was given to agricultural premises than in previous years.

A charge is made to the occupiers of business and agricultural properties at which treatments are undertaken by the Council's rodent operators but infestations in and around dwelling houses are dealt with free of charge.

NOISE ABATEMENT.

When the Noise Abatement Act first came into force quite a number of complaints were received and investigated, but the year under review was free of any complaint.

List of By-laws in force in district.

<i>Date made.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
17th February, 1950.	Handling, wrapping and delivery of food, and sale of food in the open air.
27th July, 1950.	Sale of contraceptives in automatic machines.
5th January, 1951.	Control of Bulls.
16th June, 1952.	Noisy Hawking.
4th December, 1952.	Public Libraries Act, 1901. Section 3.
27th March, 1953.	Building Byelaws under Public Health Act, 1936.
9th December, 1953.	Deposit of mud and other materials on highways.
1st July, 1954.	Deposit of litter to detriment of public amenities.
1st June, 1955.	Nuisances contrary to public decency. (Parishes of Chilton, Cornforth, Ferryhill, Fishburn, Sedgfield and Trimdon).
1st June, 1955.	Fouling of footways by dogs. (Parishes of Bishop Middleham, Chilton, Cornforth, Ferryhill, Fishburn, Sedgfield, and Trimdon).
1st March, 1957	Fireworks in Cinemas.
1st August, 1957	Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones, etc.
1st March, 1958	Interference with Road Warning Lamps.
1st July, 1958.	Amendment to Building Byelaws in respect of arrangements in buildings for preventing smoke.
1st May, 1961	Unruly behaviour in cinemas and other places of public entertainment.
24th July, 1961	By-laws relating to the sale of Coal.

Factories Act, 1961.

Coal mining is the principal industry in this area but is not registerable under the above-mentioned Act. Of the factories, the majority are small concerns employing no more than half-a-dozen persons.

During the year 72 visits were made to factories chiefly in connection with sanitary accommodation and informal action was necessary to remedy defects in two conveniences.

OUTWORKERS.

One notification under Section 133 was received of an out-worker engaged in the making of lampshades. Home conditions were very satisfactory.

Premises	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	4	6	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	48	50	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	15	16	—	—
TOTAL ...	67	72	—	—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective (insufficient lighting) ...	1	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	1	2	—	1	—



