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THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF SEDGEFIELD.



**ANNUAL  
REPORT**

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

YEAR ENDING

31st DECEMBER, 1965.






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OF SEDGEFIELD.

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
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31st DECEMBER, 1965.

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## SEDGEFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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*Vice-Chairman:*

Councillor G. W. TERRANS.

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J. R. Bailey.	G. Lawson.
E. Bell (from July, 1965).	R. B. Lindsay (resigned Feb. '65).
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R. Christison (resigned Oct. '65).	P. W. McCourt.
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	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) :-**

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Council Offices, Sedgfield, Stockton-on-Tees.  
(Tel. Sedgfield 555).

**Senior Public Health Inspector :-**

E. CURRY, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Meat and Food  
Inspector.

**Public Health Inspectors :-**

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

**Assistant to Public Health Inspectors :-**

W. KENNEDY.

**Pupil Public Health Inspector :-**

D. CLARK (left 22nd August, 1965).

**Clerks :-**

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 88th Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of your district for the year 1965.

According to the Registrar General's mid-year estimate there was a further slight drop in population from 35,420 to 35,280.

Vital statistics, which allow a comparison to be made between the health of a district in different years and the health of the rest of the country, may be summed up as follows: The live birth rate and the general death rate were lower than the corresponding rates for the previous year, the infantile mortality rate was very much lower and there was a slight rise in the still birth rate. A fall in the number of live births gave a rate of 15.59 as compared with 17.0. This rate, after adjustment by the factor supplied by the Registrar General, was 16.05 and compares with a rate of 18.1 for England and Wales. The infantile mortality rate of 10.90 is the lowest on record and compares with a rate of 19.0 for the country generally. The general death rate was 14.74 as compared with the previous year's figure of 14.83. The standardised death rate was 13.56 which compares with a rate of 11.5 for England and Wales. The number of still births was the same as in 1964 but the rate increased from 19.54 to 21.35.

An outbreak of dysentery was mainly responsible for an increase in the total number of infectious disease notifications. Notifications of scarlet fever increased slightly; there was a reduction in the number of cases of tuberculosis and little change in the incidence of measles. Following the notification of a case of paralytic poliomyelitis, open vaccination centres were set up in the district where 926 persons attended for booster doses, and 7,687 started a primary course of vaccination. It is regrettable that more than half of the latter group failed to complete the full course. At the same time, some 2,750 children were vaccinated in the schools. Preventive measures against infectious disease were continued. Immunisation against poliomyelitis, diphtheria and tetanus was offered in infant schools to all new entrants, and Heaf testing was offered to the same children. B.C.G. vaccination was undertaken in the senior schools.

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 the number of persons already in residence or on the waiting list is given in the report. It was not found necessary to take statutory action in any case and all admissions were voluntary.



The section of the report dealing with the sanitary circumstances of your area contains much of interest and importance. The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, which considerably increased the work of your public health inspectors, became fully operative during the year and a detailed account of the progress made will be found in the report.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Council and the Clerk of the Council for their continued courtesy and co-operation, and to express my appreciation to Mr. Curry and the staff of the Health Department, both inspectorial and clerical, for their help in the preparation of this report and for their assistance throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

M. W. RODGERS.

Medical Officer of Health.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area: 39,005 acres.

Population: 35,280.

Number of inhabited houses: 11,449.

Rateable Value: £882,507.

Sum represented by penny rate: £3,224 (at 1st April, 1966).

### Comparability Factors.

Births: 1.03.

Deaths: 0.92.

### Main Industries and Employment.

No appreciable change occurred in the industrial structure of the district and, consequently, coal mining, coke production, agriculture, limestone quarrying, general engineering, building and clothing manufacture continued to be the chief industries; whilst hospitals, public transport services and local government employed fairly large numbers of persons.

The district is served by employment exchanges at Spenny-moor, Stockton and Wingate, but as statistics for the district are not available from these exchanges it is not possible to give an accurate, overall assessment of the employment position. Although it would appear from the information supplied that some redundancies occurred locally as a result of the continued decline in the coal mining industry, these did not lead to any significant increase in unemployment as the National Coal Board was able to transfer miners to vacancies at collieries elsewhere. Building and civil engineering activity increased during 1965 and work on the new motorway provided employment for some people residing in the district.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### LIVE BIRTHS—

Number 550.

Rate per 1,000 population: 15.59.

Adjusted rate in accordance with the factor supplied by the Registrar General: 16.05.

### ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS—

Number: 21.

Per cent. of total live births: 3.81.

### STILL BIRTHS—

Number: 12.

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births: 21.35.

### TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS—

Number: 562.

### INFANT DEATHS—

Number: 6.

### **RATES.**

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births: 10.90.

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births: 11.34.

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

Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births): 7.27.

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births): 5.45.

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births): 26.69.

### Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—

Number of deaths: Nil.

### **DEATHS.**

Number: 520.

Rate per 1,000 population: 14.74.

Adjusted rate in accordance with the factor supplied by the Registrar General: 13.56.



Table of Rates as compared with England and Wales—

	Sedgefield R.D.	England and Wales.
Live birth rate per 1,000 population ...	16.05	18.1
Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... ..	21.36	15.8
<b>Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births...</b>	10.9	19.0
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	7.27	13.0
Peri-natal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... ..	26.69	26.9
Maternal mortality rate excluding abortion	Nil.	0.19
Maternal mortality rate due to abortion ...	Nil.	0.06
Total maternal mortality ... ..	Nil.	0.25
Death rate per 1,000 population (all ages)	13.56	11.5

Table of Birth Rates and Death Rates for the past 20 years  
(1946-1965) 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
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
1964	12.90	11.3	19.94	20.0	*17.51	*18.4
1965	13.56	11.5	10.90	19.0	*16.05	*18.1

\* Live birth rate.

## ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS

The estimated population for 1965 was 35,280 compared with 35,420 in the previous year.

Comparability factors for your district are:

Births: 1.03.                  Deaths: 0.92.

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 550 showing a decrease of 52 on the previous year, and making a rate of 15.59 per 1,000 of the population. When adjusted in accordance with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General, this rate becomes 16.05 which is lower than the similarly adjusted rate for 1964.

This was considerably lower than the rate for England and Wales, which was 18.1.

			<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	294	235	529
Illegitimate	...	...	10	11	21
		...	<hr/> 304	<hr/> 246	<hr/> 550

### Still Births.

Still births numbered the same as in the previous year, giving a rate of 21.35 as compared with 19.54. This compares unfavourably with the rate for England and Wales, which was 15.8.

			<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	8	4	12
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
		...	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 12

### Deaths of Infants under 1 year.

Six infants under the age of one year died during 1965 as compared with 12 in 1964. This gave a rate of 10.90 as compared with 19.94. Four of the deaths were due to prematurity or congenital malformations.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year :				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...		5	1	6
Illegitimate	...	...		—	—	—
			...	5	1	6

## Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks (Neonatal).

				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...		3	1	4
Illegitimate	...	...		—	—	—
			...	3	1	4

## Deaths of Infants under 1 week (Early Neonatal).

				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...		2	1	3
Illegitimate	...	...		—	—	—
			...	2	1	3

## CAUSES OF DEATH—

			Under 1 Wk.		1-4 Wks.		Over 4 Wks.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Atelectasis associated with								
prematurity	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	...	...	1	1	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	—
			2	1	1	—	2	—







## Comparative table of rates for certain diseases.

				Sedgefield R.D. (per 1,000 population).	England and Wales.
Deaths, all causes	...	...	...	13.56	11.5
Cancer, lungs and bronchus	...	...	...	0.595	0.553
All other cancer	...	...	...	1.983	1.674
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	1.558	1.636
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	2.862	2.373
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	0.368	0.179
Other heart disease	...	...	...	1.757	1.233
Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	0.736	0.436
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	0.028	0.042
Tuberculosis, other forms	...	...	...	—	0.006
Influenza	...	...	...	0.056	0.017
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	0.000
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1.332	0.649

There was little change in the relative positions of the main causes of death. As in previous years, almost half were attributable to diseases of the heart and arteries, and coronary disease, which is a sub-division of this group, remained the single largest cause.

There was a drop in the number of deaths from malignant disease, from 99 the previous year to 88 in the year under review, but this still remained the second largest cause of death.



**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	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Stomach ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	2	1	6	6
Lung & Bronchus	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	3	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	1	2	—	17	4
Breast ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	10	
Uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Digestive organs other than stomach	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	2	2	5	1	14	10
Buccal Cavity & Pharynx ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Genito-urinary organs other than uterus ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	9	3
Respiratory system other than lung ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Other Sites ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
TOTALS ...	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	5	6	3	8	5	7	6	10	11	13	4	49	39				

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The total number of notifications received during the year was 263 as compared with 177 the previous year. There was a small increase in the number of scarlet fever notifications and little change in the incidence of measles. The number of dysentery notifications increased from 5 to 80, largely as a result of an outbreak which occurred in a small section of a hospital for the chronic sick. As a result of the stringent measures taken, the outbreak was contained and eventually brought under control.

Two notifications of poliomyelitis were received, one paralytic and the other non-paralytic. The case notified as suffering from paralytic poliomyelitis was clinically a case of the disease but as the virus was not isolated from any of the specimens submitted to the laboratories the diagnosis was not confirmed.

The case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis was not confirmed.

					Sedgefield Rural District	England and Wales
					(Rates per 1,000 Population).	
NOTIFICATIONS:— (Corrected)						
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	0.538	0.561
Measles	...	...	...	...	4.336	10.511
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	2.069	0.547
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	...	...	0.170	0.283
„ Other	...	...	...	...	0.056	0.050
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	0.028	0.100

# 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 ...	11	8	—	—	2	2	2	3	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	16	64	1	1	1	2	6	—	4	6	—	—	1	3	2	2	1	11	—	39
Measles ...	71	82	6	2	16	22	18	25	30	32	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meninges & C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	106	157	7	3	19	26	26	28	41	41	1	1	2	4	4	4	6	11	—	39



# 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 ...	11	8	—	—	2	2	2	3	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	10	63	—	1	—	1	5	—	2	6	—	—	1	3	1	2	1	11	—	39
Measles ...	71	82	6	2	16	22	18	25	30	32	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meninges & C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	99	155	6	3	18	25	25	28	39	41	1	1	2	4	2	3	6	11	—	39

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	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Bradbury	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Butterwick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilton	13	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	66
Cornforth	—	9	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	21
Elstob	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embleton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ferryhill	4	—	35	4	—	—	—	—	—	43
Fishburn	—	2	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Foxton and Shotton	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Mainsforth	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Mordon	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Preston-le-Skerne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sedgefield	1	62	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	72
Stillington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trimdon	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Windlestone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	19	73	153	6	—	2	—	—	1	254

**TUBERCULOSIS.**

New Cases and Mortality during 1965.

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	1	—	—	—	—	—
25 Years—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
35 Years—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45 Years—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 Years—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 Years—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 Years & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
	6		2		1		—	
	8				1			

The number of respiratory tuberculosis notifications received during 1965 was six, as compared with eight in 1964. There were two notifications in respect of other forms of the disease during the year as against one in 1964.

There was one death from respiratory tuberculosis over the 12 months. For the fourth year in succession there were no deaths from the non-respiratory form of the disease.

**Tuberculosis Mortality Rate.**

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Respiratory ...	0.08	0.11	0.053	0.081	0.193	0.056	0.028
Non-Respiratory ...	Nil.	0.05	0.026	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Number of Cases on Register at 31st December, 1965.

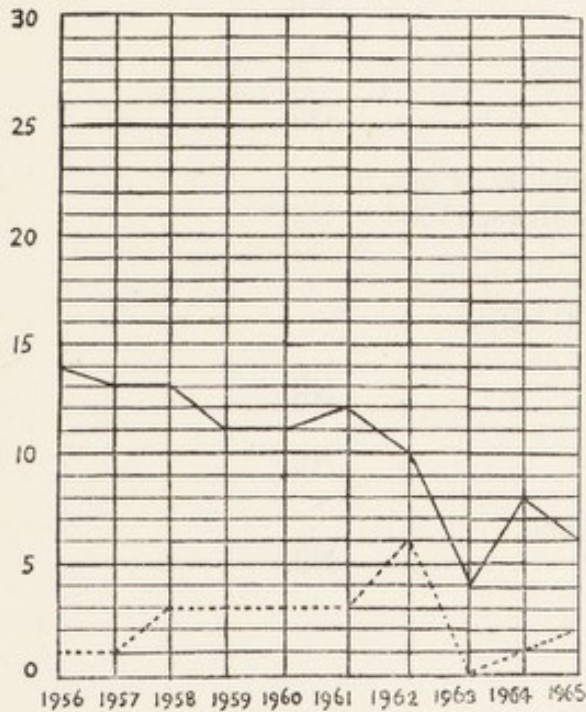
Respiratory.			Non-Respiratory.			Total cases
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
82	74	156	30	22	52	208



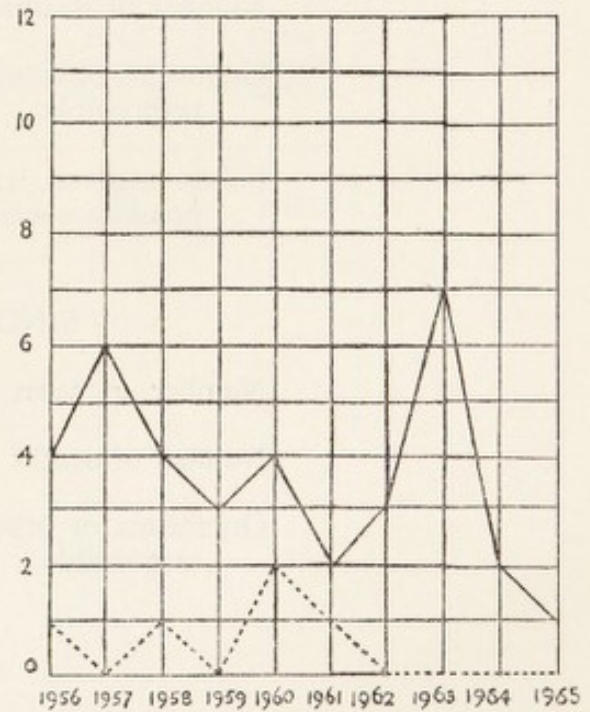
Table and Graphs showing new cases and mortality during the past 10 years.

Year	New Cases				Mortality			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
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	—	—
1964	4	4	1	—	2	—	—	—
1965	5	1	2	—	1	—	—	—

NEW CASES



MORTALITY



RESPIRATORY  
NON-RESPIRATORY

—————  
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## MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Trimdon Village on the 9th and 10th August, 1965, when 53 males and 44 females were X-rayed. Three housewives were referred to the Chest Clinic and the following abnormalities were revealed—

- 1 healed tuberculosis.
- 1 Retro-sternal goitre.
- 1 Cardiac enlargement.

## 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 outbreaks 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.
204	Nil.	55	Nil.	Nil.



## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The numbers of persons vaccinated or immunised in the district for which records were received during 1965 are as follows—

	Completed Primary Courses.							Reinforcing Doses.						
	Year of birth.					Others under age 16.	Total	Year of birth.					Others under age 16.	Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61			1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61		
Diphtheria alone or in combination ...	174	207	22	9	44	219	675	—	51	93	21	146	343	654
Whooping cough alone or in combination ...	173	203	19	7	5	—	407	—	44	80	19	27	4	174
Tetanus alone or in combination ...	174	207	22	9	64	38	514	—	51	93	21	92	278	535
Poliomyelitis ...	208	859	148	279	332	18	1,844	3	66	122	214	2,068	1,890	4,363

**B.C.G.**

No. of children skin tested	...	...	...	412
No. of children vaccinated	...	...	...	280
No. of children positive	...	...	...	98
No. of children not vaccinated owing to health reasons	...	...	...	10
No. of children absent at time of reading	...	...	...	14

## Smallpox.

	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 yrs. and over.	Total.
Vaccinated ...	10	148	18	—	4	180
Re-vaccinated	—	—	—	—	5	5

## 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 1965 was as follows:—

Males 23.                      Females 15.

In addition there were 26 persons on the waiting list, 11 males and 15 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 1965 were as follows:—

31 Males.                      40 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 ...	6	10
No. of Registered Deaf and Dumb Persons ...	23	20
No. of Registered Hard of Hearing Persons ...	19	11
No. of Registered Handicapped Persons ...	46	40



### 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 ...	...	...	160
Cases attended 1st January, 1965 ...	...	...	249
New cases during year ...	...	...	150
Cases terminated ...	...	...	93
Cases attended on 31st December, 1965 ...	...	...	306

#### Number of Cases Provided During Year—

(a) Maternity (including expectant mothers) ...	...	...	2
(b) Tuberculosis ...	...	...	1
(c) Chronic Sick (including aged and infirm) ...	...	...	392
(d) Others ...	...	...	4

### Home Nursing.

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

Visits made by district nurses in your district during 1965 were as follows:—

	Cases Visited.	No. of Visits.
(a) Medical cases ...	483	15,008
(b) Surgical cases ...	92	1828
(c) Tuberculosis cases ...	11	895
(d) Maternal complications ...	1	2

### 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) ...	...	128
Cases attended as midwife and nurse ...	...	128
Hospital patients discharged home before 10th day ...	...	137
Total cases attended ...	...	265

### 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 ...	6,501
(b) Tuberculosis ...	119
(c) General Health ...	283
(d) Mental Subnormality ...	243
(e) School ...	490
(f) Aged People ...	974



## Ambulance Service.

The County Council provides a free ambulance service for persons in the area for whom ambulance transport is *necessary*. In an emergency any responsible person may summon an ambulance by telephone by asking to be connected to the nearest ambulance message receiving centre (no telephone number need be given). As a general rule, however, requests for the use of an ambulance should originate from hospitals, doctors, nurses, midwives, dentists or the police. A doctor in attendance may give a patient or a relative a note certifying in advance the need for ambulance transport and this certificate should be posted or taken to the nearest ambulance message receiving centre.

Relatives or friends of out-patients attending hospital for treatment cannot be carried except for some special reason, in which case an application to the County Medical Officer of Health, County Hall, Durham, will be considered sympathetically.

Number of journeys undertaken	...	...	4,315
Cases carried (a) stretcher cases	...	...	1,305
(b) sitting cases	...	...	16,900
Mileage covered	...	...	112,879

(It should be noted that these figures include patients from areas other than the rural district and that the conveyance of patients residing in the rural district is not restricted to Fishburn Depot, but may be undertaken by vehicles from other depots passing through the area).

## Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

Nursing equipment is provided for sick persons at the request of medical practitioners, district nurses, and hospital almoners. Invalid chairs are also available and extra nourishment or bedding can be supplied to patients suffering from tuberculosis. A charge is normally made for this service, but in certain circumstances the charge may be reduced or remitted altogether.

A sound film projector and a film strip projector are available for the showing of films on health matters to selected audiences and the general public anywhere in the county.

One hundred and sixty-three patients in the rural district were supplied with a wide range of nursing equipment during the year.

## Mental Health Service.

Services are available for children and young adults who are mentally sub-normal. There are training centres to serve certain areas in the county. The address of the mental welfare officer for the Sedgefield area, from whom information on these services may also be obtained is: 12 Loweswater Crescent, Stockton-on-Tees (Tel. Stockton 66911).

No. of persons registered as mentally subnormal	...	148
No. of persons under supervision in their own homes	...	108
No. of persons in hospitals for the mentally subnormal	...	40

## 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, 1965 ...	30
Number of children in Approved Schools as at 31st December, 1965 ... ..	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— Wednesday mornings, 9-30 a.m. — 10-30 a.m.  Child Welfare Clinic— Wednesday mornings, 10-30 a.m. — 12-0 noon.



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



## **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. 3821.	<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

#### **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 56 new Council houses and bungalows were completed and occupied. The new houses are all of the traditional brick type and are situated as follows:—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>
Bishop Middleham	...
Chilton	...
Fishburn	...
Trimdon	...

In addition to the above, 107 new private houses were completed and occupied as follows:—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>
Embleton	...
Ferryhill	...
Fishburn	...
Trimdon	...
Sedgefield	...
Windlestone	...

This is an increase of 60 on last year's figures.

Other three of the Council's larger - type four - bedroomed houses were converted into six flats.

Three houses were permanently discontinued from use as dwellings.

During the year Mainsforth Front Row at Chilton Lane, comprising 20 houses, was declared a clearance area.

At the end of the year 20 families were waiting to be rehoused from dwellings in clearance areas or individual unfit houses.

### Closing and Demolition of Houses.

#### BEYOND REPAIR—HOUSING ACT, 1957.

Number of—

(1) undertakings accepted (Section 16)	...	Nil
(2) closing orders made (Section 17)	...	7
(3) demolition orders made (Section 17)	...	13
(4) closing orders made (Section 18)	...	12
(5) closing orders determined (Section 27)	...	Nil
(6) closing orders revoked and demolition orders substituted (Sections 28)	...	1
(7) houses demolished following demolition orders...	...	10
(8) people displaced (a) individuals	...	35
(b) families	...	14



## Clearance Areas

Represented during year—

Number of areas	...	...	...	...	1
Houses unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	20
Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	...	...	...	...	Nil
Houses on land acquired under 43 (2)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of people to be displaced (a) individuals	...	...	...	...	51
(b) families	...	...	...	...	18

Action taken during year—

Houses demolished by Local Authorities or Owners—					
(a) unfit	...	...	...	...	41
(b) others	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of people displaced from Clearance Areas only—					
(a) individuals	...	...	...	...	120
(b) families	...	...	...	...	35

## 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	...	...	...	107
(b) By owners as a result of statutory notices	...	...	...	3
(c) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	Nil.

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

Action during 1965—

	No. of separate houses.	
	Discretionary Grants	Standard Grants
Applications submitted to Local Authority...	37	37
Applications rejected by Local Authority ...	—	1
Total number of applications approved since inception of scheme	1,196	221

## 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, 200 houses have been improved with the aid of such grants. Forty-seven houses improved during the year under review were provided with the following amenities:—

Fixed bath	...	...	26
Shower	...	...	—
Wash hand basin	...	...	36
Hot water supply	...	...	39
W.C.	...	...	47
Food Store	...	...	28

The Council themselves have also taken advantage of the Improvement Grants Scheme and have obtained the Minister's approval for grants to improve their dwellings which lacked amenities. Two Council dwellings were improved during 1965 with the aid of discretionary grants and six with the aid of standard grants.

During the year 41 houses were improved with the aid of discretionary grants.

### **Living Vans**

Twelve sites are licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, but only four were occupied during the year under review. It is the usual practice for this Council in granting such licences to limit each site to one caravan only. None of the sites, therefore, has 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.**

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.

Two small sewage disposal works were replaced with automatic pumping appliances so that the sewage could be pumped to other more efficient disposal plants.

A commencement was made to provide a sewerage system in Mainsforth Village; this will eventually dispense with a number of privately owned cesspools and treatment plants.

### **Sanitary Conversions.**

Once again there was 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 two 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. Sedgefield R.D.C. has taken over the responsibility for periodic emptying of litter bins in lay-byes adjoining classified roads.

Throughout the district all household refuse, which is held to include discarded mattresses, furniture and other bulky household articles, is collected free of charge. In spite of this, unsightly rubbish is still deposited on vacant land and in the hedgerows alongside the country roads.

## **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.**

Work under this Act has proceeded steadily throughout the year. Very few premises were found that did not require some work to be carried out in order to comply with the provisions of the Act.

Six accidents were notified and the circumstances thoroughly investigated; advice was given to prevent similar accidents happening in the future.

Attention was drawn to various contraventions and remedial action was requested. A detailed analysis of these, together with an analysis of reported accidents, was included in the report to the Ministry of Labour, a copy of which is given below.



OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963  
ANNUAL REPORT  
1965

Section 8—Suitable and Sufficient Lighting.

September—December. The standards of lighting, both natural and artificial, in offices and shops were found to vary from fair to good.

The natural lighting of rear stockrooms, including passages and staircases, was often poor. In many instances the natural lighting was restricted for security reasons and by badly sited stock. Artificial lighting also tended to be poor in rear premises and passages.

Unsatisfactory lighting was generally associated with the staircases, passages and rear stockrooms of small shops.

In advice to occupiers the following standards of lighting were suggested :—

Staircases, passages, etc,	...	5—10 lumens
Shop counters and selling areas	...	20—30 lumens
Offices, working areas	...	30—45 lumens

No examples were found of excessive glare.

November. During the month of November the lighting found in office premises was as follows :—

(a) less than 5 lumens	...	...	Nil
(b) more than 5 lumens and less than 10	...	...	1
(c) more than 10 lumens and less than 15	...	...	Nil
(d) more than 15 lumens and less than 25	...	...	4
(e) more than 25 lumens	...	...	5

The standards of lighting in the working areas of shops varied from 10—50 lumens but the lighting in stockrooms was only in the region of 5 lumens.

It was a pity that the introduction of a concerted effort throughout the country to improve lighting in offices and shops coincided with a considerable increase in the cost of electricity to the consumer in this area, which in the case of small shops made the work of inspectors that much harder.

### Analysis of Contraventions

Section	No. of Contraventions found.	Section	No. of Contraventions found.
4	Cleanliness ... 21	13	Sitting facilities ... 2
5	Overcrowding ... —	14	Seats (sedentary workers) —
6	Temperature ... 6	15	Eating facilities ... 1
7	Ventilation ... 4	16	Floors, passages and stairs ... 30
8	Lighting ... 19	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery ... 3
9	Sanitary conveniences ... 12	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery ... —
10	Washing facilities ... 13	19	Training of persons working at dangerous machinery ... —
11	Supply of drinking water 4	23	Prohibition of heavy work ... —
12	Clothing accommodation 5	24	First Aid General Provisions ... 7

### Reported Accidents

Work Place	Number Reported	Total No. Investigated	Action Recommended.			
			Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No Action
Offices ...						
Retail Shops ...	1	1			1	
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ...	1	1			1	
Catering Establishments open to public, canteens ...	4	4			4	
Fuel Storage Depost						
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>			<b>6</b>	

## Analysis of Reported Accidents

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Ware- houses	Catering establish- ments open to public, canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery ...		1			
Transport ...					
Falls of persons ...				2	
Stepping on or strik- ing against object or person ...			1	1	
Handling goods ...				1	
Struck by falling object ...					
Fires and explosions					
Electricity ...					
Use of hand tools ...					
Not otherwise speci- fied ...					



### Registrations and General Inspections.

Class of Premises.	Number of Premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	8	38	15
Retail shops	15	148	35
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	3	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	3	28	6
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
Total.	26	217	57

### Number of Visits of all kinds by Inspector to Registered Premises—124.

### Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace.

Class of Workplace.	Number of persons employed.
Offices.	122
Retail shops.	525
Wholesale departments, warehouses.	34
Catering establishments open to the public.	140
Canteens.	—
Fuel storage depots.	—
Total	821
Total Males	316
Total Females	505

**Summary of Inspections carried out by the Public  
Health Inspectors' Department during 1965.**

Atmospheric pollution	...	...	...	...	53
Factories	...	...	...	...	54
Food Premises—					
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	12
Cafes and Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	15
Canteens and Kitchens	...	...	...	...	39
General Dealers	...	...	...	...	193
Others	...	...	...	...	187
Slaughterhouses (mainly meat inspection)	...	...	...	...	1,591
Housing—					
Inspections	...	...	...	...	388
Management	...	...	...	...	1,740
Standard grants	...	...	...	...	303
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act—					
Offices	...	...	...	...	33
Retail Shops	...	...	...	...	80
Wholesale Shops	...	...	...	...	1
Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	10
Fuel Depots	...	...	...	...	Nil
Public Health Acts—					
Inspections	...	...	...	...	1,142
Living Vans	...	...	...	...	21
Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	...	194
General Inspection, etc.	...	...	...	...	2,078
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	209
TOTAL					8,343

## 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. The fluoride content of the water from each of these sources is 0.1 and 1.0 part per million respectively.

Part of Stillington Parish is supplied with water by the Tees Valley Water Board, and a small number of households in Rushyford obtain water from a private supply belonging to the Windlestone Estates. With an odd exception all premises within the area have a direct 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	409	1,096	—
Bradbury ...	44	150	—
Butterwick ...	15	51	—
Chilton ...	2,085	6,077	—
Cornforth ...	1,318	3,625	—
Elstob ...	12	63	—
Embleton ...	21	79	—
Ferryhill ...	3,637	10,388	—
Fishburn ...	907	2,877	—
Foxton and Shotton	12	50	—
Mainsforth ...	76	230	—
Preston-le-Skerne ...	21	78	—
Mordon ...	45	138	—
Sedgefield ...	903	4,475	—
Stillington ...	52	162	—
Trimdon ...	1,815	5,718	—
Woodham ...	70	288	—
Windlestone ...	44	187	—



Results in respect of water samples taken for chemical analysis during the year were as follows:—

#### UPLAND WATER—

<i>Chemical.</i>		<i>Results of Analysis.</i>	
Appearance	... ..	Clear, slightly yellow colour	
Odour	... ..	Nil	
pH value	... ..	7.9	
			Parts per million
Total solid matter (dried at 180 degrees C.)			80
Nitrogen—			
As free and saline ammonia	... ..	Nil.	
As albuminoid ammonia	... ..	0.08	
As nitrate	... ..	0.62	
Hardness—Temporary	... ..	27	
Permanent	... ..	25	
Total	... ..	52	
Chloride	... ..	14	
Sulphate	... ..	23	
Alkalinity	... ..	27	
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hrs.	... ..	1.3	
Metals—Calcium	... ..	15	
Magnesium	... ..	4	
Sodium	... ..	7	
Potassium	... ..	1	
Lead and copper	... ..	Nil.	
Iron	... ..	0.05	

This water is of a good standard of purity and in the event of a satisfactory bacteriological report, it may be accepted as wholesome.

#### DEEP MINE WATER—

<i>Chemical.</i>		<i>Results of Analysis.</i>	
Appearance	... ..	Clear, colourless, slight sediment.	
Odour	... ..	Nil.	
pH value	... ..	7.8	

				Parts per million
Total solid matter (dried at 180 degrees C.)				935
Nitrogen—				
As free and saline ammonia	...	...	...	Nil.
As albuminoid ammonia	...	...	...	Nil.
As nitrate	...	...	...	1.25
Hardness—Temporary	...	...	...	155
Permanent	...	...	...	Nil.
Total	...	...	...	155
Chloride	...	...	...	110
Sulphate	...	...	...	365
Alkalinity	...	...	...	200
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hrs.	...	...	...	Nil.
Metals—Calcium	...	...	...	25
Magnesium	...	...	...	20
Sodium	...	...	...	320
Potassium	...	...	...	5
Lead and copper	...	...	...	Nil.
Iron	...	...	...	0.3

This is a moderately hard water with a high level of dissolved salts, mainly sodium sulphate and sodium chloride, which may cause an efflorescence on pipe joints or other points of leakage. The water is of a high hygienic standard and in the event of a satisfactory bacteriological report it may be accepted as wholesome.

Eleven bacteriological samples of this water were taken during the year; all results were highly satisfactory.

Two samples from a private supply at Windlestone were both Class 1.

## Swimming Baths Water

During the year 17 samples of swimming baths water were submitted for bacteriological examination; with the exception of one sample all were satisfactory. In the one isolated case the chlorination plant had to receive slight adjustment and further samples were satisfactory.

## Infectious Diseases

During the year 359 visits were made to households in connection with infectious diseases. Disinfection was carried out where necessary. Two hundred and four faecal specimens were taken for bacteriological examination, and food handlers were checked upon when known to have been contacts of either suspected or positive cases.

## Verminous Premises

This Council provides a service in disinfestation work using appropriate insecticides.

The majority of complaints were in respect of clover mites or cockroaches.

## Inspection and Supervision of Food.

In your district there are 208 Food Shops, 47 Public Houses, 10 Clubs, 4 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 ...	14	4	2	—	4	—
Cornforth ...	14	4	3	1	4	—
Ferryhill and Chilton Lane ...	46	13	11	1	11	—
Fishburn ...	10	1	2	1	2	—
Sedgefield ...	6	5	3	3	1	3
Trimdon Colliery ...	6	—	1	—	1	1
Trimdon Grange ...	8	—	1	—	—	—
Trimdon Village ...	10	1	2	—	2	—
Total	118	28	26	6	26	4

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 sheep carcasses were condemned out of 5,003 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.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed and inspected ...	1,168	1	—	2,753	1,081
Number of Carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	2	—
Number of Animals affected with—					
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	2
Fascioliasis (liver fluke) ...	184	—	—	2	—
Abscess, liver ...	24	—	—	1	—
„ lungs ...	5	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy ...	8	—	—	—	6
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	48	37

## Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or part.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed ...	1,168	1	—	2,753	1,081	—
Number inspected ...	1,168	1	—	2,753	1,081	—
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis &amp; Cysticerci</b>						
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	2	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	225	—	—	74	81	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- eases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	19.26	—	—	2.69	7.49	—
<b>Tuberculosis only.</b>						
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	2	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	0.18	—
<b>Cysticercosis.</b>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Detailed analysis of condemned meat for the year 1965.

Organ.	Disease.	Number Affected.	Cwt.	Weight. St.	Lbs.
BOVINE					
Liver ... ..	Fascioliasis ...	61	6	:	4 : 4
Part Liver ... ..	" ...	125	6	:	5 : 8
Liver ... ..	Abscesses ...	15	1	:	5 : 3
Part Liver... ..	" ...	13			5 : 8
Liver ... ..	Telangiectasis ...	1			12
Lungs ... ..	Pleurisy ...	9		6	: 6
	Abscesses ...	5		3	: 8
Skirt ... ..	Abscesses ...	3			6
Heart ... ..	Pericarditis ...	2			8
Head and Tongue	Actinomycosis ...	1		2	: 2
Full Set Offal ...	C. Bovis ...	1	1	:	2 : 2
Kidney and Fat ...	Abscesses ...	1			4
PIGS					
Lungs ... ..	Pneumonia ...	67	1	:	1 : 8
	Pleurisy ...	2			4
Hearts ... ..	Pericarditis ...	11		11	: 0
Liver ... ..	Milkspots ...	4			12
Plucks ... ..	Perihepatitis ...	5		2	: 2
Kidney ... ..	Hydronephrosis ...	2			1
Head and Tongue	Tuberculosis ...	1			12
Intestines ... ..	" ...	1			4
Stomach ... ..	" ...	1			5
SHEEP					
Liver ... ..	Abscesses ...	1			2
	Fascioliasis ...	1			2
Lungs ... ..	Parasites ...	20		1	: 6
	Pneumonia ...	48		3	: 6
Full Set Offal ...	Oedema and Emaciation ...	2		2	: 8
TOTAL WEIGHT ...			22	:	6 : 3



Once again it was not necessary to seize any foodstuffs officially, although approximately 1 ton 11½ cwt. of meat and other foods were condemned during the year. This was made up as follows:—

	Cwts.	St.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Offal .. ..	22	6	3	0
Carcase meat ... ..	1	0	6	0
Fish (not canned) ...	2	5	0	0
Tinned meat ... ..	2	5	4	2
Tinned tomatoes ...		1	10	10
Tinned vegetables ...		1	7	7
Tinned fruit ... ..	1	6	4	6
Tinned fish ... ..			7	7
Tinned milk ... ..			4	0
Tinned rice pudding ...			10	9
Miscellaneous ... ..			11	4
	31	4	12	13

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.

### 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.

The following table shows the monthly average analyses readings for the gauges during 1965—

	CORNFORTH		FERRYHILL		MAINSFORTH	
	Tons per Sq. Mile.	Percent of Total Solids.	Tons per Sq. Mile.	Percent of Total Solids.	Tons per Sq. Mile.	Percent of Total Solids.
Total solids ... ..	17.87	—	13.87	—	9.33	—
Undissolved solids ...	8.09	44.82	5.46	39.37	3.99	42.77
Dissolved matter ...	9.78	54.73	8.24	59.40	5.34	57.23
Ash ... ..	5.31	29.72	3.04	29.92	2.32	24.86
Calcium Oxide as Calcium Carbonate	0.58	3.26	0.04	0.28	0.08	0.85
Magnesium Oxide as Magnesium Carbonate ...	0.38	2.12	0.06	0.43	0.06	0.64
Total Fe ... ..	0.37	2.07	0.58	4.18	0.19	2.03
Average Monthly Rainfall in inches ...	2.73		2.52		2.43	

The average readings for 1965 of undissolved solids were lower for Cornforth and Ferryhill than the 1964 figures, whereas there was a slight increase in the average at Mainsforth.

A volumetric smoke gauge is installed at Sedgefield. The following table shows the average daily readings for each month during 1965.

Month.		Highest daily concentration mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Lowest daily concentration mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Average daily concentration mg/m <sup>3</sup>
January	...	240	18	109.7
February	...	167	12	75.1
March	...	204	39	108.3
April	...	120	3	59.5
May	...	87	2	42.0
June	...	73	4	38.7
July	...	55	5	35.1
August	...	77	2	35.6
September	...	128	14	45.4
October	...	174	11	97.2
November	...	296	8	89.5
December	...	194	14	91.8

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 1965 ... 18
2. No. of interviews and visits to plants during 1965 ... 18
3. No. of visits to deposit gauges during 1965 ... 42
4. Types of Industries and-or Premises dealt with during 1965—  
     Colliery.  
     Hospital.
5. Improvements effected which reduce pollution :—  
     *Smoke.* A further 6 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 1965 :—

<i>Type of Area.</i>	<i>Insoluable Matter.</i>
	<i>Tons/Sq. Mile</i>
Semi-industrial (Cornforth) ...	8.09
Residential (Ferryhill) ...	5.46
„ (Mainsforth) ...	3.99

A mobile exhibition showing solid smokeless fuels and approved appliances was held at Trimdon Village and Sedgfield. 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 twice-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 ... ..	2,066
Number of manholes treated ... ..	164
Total number of manholes in the whole sewer system ...	2,254
Number of manholes showing take of bait ... ..	23

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	10,992	2,381	13,465	284
Total number of <i>properties inspected as a result of notification</i> ... ..	5	131	26	162	11
Number of such properties found to be infested by—					
Common rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	3	76	14	93	9
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	2	55	12	69	1
Total number of <i>properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act</i>	28	164	16	210	102
Number of such properties found to be infested by—					
Common rat Major	2	—	—	2	—
Minor	15	25	2	42	22
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Major	—	1	—	1	—
Minor	7	11	—	18	2
Number of <i>infested properties</i> ...	25	161	28	214	36
Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments ...	63	175	30	268	45
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out ...	—	4	—	4	—

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 173 complaints were dealt with and all received immediate attention. Routine, periodic visits were also made to Council properties, particularly refuse tips and sewage works.

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. During the year under review no complaints were received.



### List of By-laws in force in district.

<i>Date made.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
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.
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, Sedgefield and Trimdon). (Bishop Middleham 1/7/64).
1st June, 1955.	Fouling of footways by dogs. (Parishes of Bishop Middleham, Chilton, Cornforth, Ferryhill, Fishburn, Sedgefield, and Trimdon).
1st March, 1957	Fireworks in Cinemas.
1st August, 1957	Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones, etc.
1st March, 1958	Interference with Road Warning Lamps.
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 66 visits were made to factories chiefly in connection with sanitary accommodation and informal action was necessary to remedy defects in two conveniences.

### OUTWORKERS.

No notifications under Section 133 were received during the year.

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	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	43	55	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ... ..	12	8	—	—
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

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) ...	3	3	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>

M. W. RODGERS, *Medical Officer of Health.*





