

[Report 1968] / Medical Officer of Health, Sedgefield (Union) R.D.C.

Contributors

Sedgefield (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1968

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ja36s2ky>

License and attribution

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

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

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



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

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF SEDGEFIELD.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

YEAR ENDING

31st DECEMBER, 1968.

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF SEDGEFIELD.

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

YEAR ENDING

31st DECEMBER, 1968.

Printed by A. Blamire and Son, Printers and Stationers

FERRYHILL

1969

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30076523>

SEDGEFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman of the Council—1968-69

Councillor J. F. DENT, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor J. F. WILSON.

Councillors :

J. R. Bailey.	Mrs. M. N. McGowan.
E. Bell.	R. Mills.
A. Birkbeck.	P. J. O'Dowd.
J. B. Cummings.	J. H. Paling.
H. Eddy.	G. T. H. Pearson.
R. Ellis.	J. Richardson.
T. Flatman.	Mrs. E. Robinson.
N. Gargett.	G. L. Roper.
Mrs. M. Gunn.	Mrs. A. Rowland.
D. Guthrie.	T. Shields, B.E.M.
A. E. Hart.	W. Slee.
S. R. Haswell.	E. Stapleton.
K. Howard.	Mrs. C. Stoddart.
G. S. Hutchinson.	Mrs. E. Thirlaway.
G. K. C. Hutton.	A. E. Tills.
A. Innes.	S. Veitch.
G. H. Johnson (died June, '68).	A. S. Weightman.
G. Lawson.	J. J. Williams.
J. Lee.	R. D. M. Youngson.
J. Mason.	

Public Health Officers and Staff of the Local Authority.

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

D. D. NICHOL, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.,
Council Offices, Sedgefield, Stockton-on-Tees, Teesside.
(Tel. Sedgefield 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., M.R.S.H., Certified Meat
and Food Inspector.

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

Assistant to Public Health Inspectors :-

W. KENNEDY.

Clerks :-

E. A. GALLAGHER.

T. L. WALKER (part-time).

VITAL STATISTICS
COUNCIL OFFICES,
SEDFIELD,
STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my report on the health and sanitary conditions of your district for 1968. This is the 91st Annual Report.

The vital statistics compare favourably with those of 1967 but are slightly higher than those for England and Wales. The previous year's infant mortality rate was 22.3 as against 22.4, and the general death rate was 12.84 as against 12.46. The 1968 infant mortality rate for England and Wales was 18.0 and the general death rate was 11.9. An increase in the number of still births from 2 in 1967 to 5 in 1968 raised the rate from 3.81 to 8.56. The live birth rate was 17.0, the rate for England and Wales was fractionally lower at 16.9.

Notifications of infectious diseases dropped from 342 in 1967 to 108 during the year under review. Most of the reduction was attributable to a drop in the number of cases of measles, which usually follows an established pattern and reaches epidemic proportions every two years. Recent introduction of measles vaccination should reduce the number of cases and will make interesting follow up in the future.

Much detail is contained in the section of the report on environmental health showing the tremendous amount of work carried out during the year by the public health inspectors.

As the period covered by the report was prior to my appointment I have had to rely completely on the staff of the Health Department for its compilation, and accordingly wish to place on record my appreciation for their willing co-operation in this respect.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. D. NICHOL,
Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area: 39,005 acres.

Population: 35,090.

Number of inhabited houses: 11,721.

Rateable Value: £896,978.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £3,461 (at 1st April, 1969).

Comparability Factors.

Births: 1.03.

Deaths: 0.89.

Main Industries and Employment.

The premature closure of Mainsforth Colliery in December left only one productive colliery in the district. A few years ago there were six. Consequently, the numbers employed in coal mining have been greatly reduced and many of those remaining in the industry now have to travel to collieries elsewhere.

Expansion of the small industrial estate at Sedgfield and of those in neighbouring districts is making a growing contribution to the diversification of industry in the area. Agriculture, limestone quarrying, general engineering, clothing manufacture and, to a lesser degree than previously, coal and coke production are the chief industries of the district, whilst hospitals, public transport services and local government authorities employ fairly large numbers of persons.

No exact unemployment figures can be given for the district because separate statistics are not maintained by the three employment exchanges which cover it, but from the information supplied by them it is obvious that unemployment increased during 1968, particularly in December.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS—

Number: 579.

Rate per 1,000 population: 16.5.

Adjusted rate in accordance with the factor supplied by the Registrar General: 17.0.

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS—

Number: 37.

Per cent. of total live births: 6.4.

STILL BIRTHS—

Number: 5.

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births: 8.56.

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS—

Number: 584.

INFANT DEATHS—

Number: 13.

RATES.

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births: 22.4.

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births: 20.3.

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births: 54.

Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births: 12.09.

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births): 12.09.

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births): 20.5.

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—

Number of deaths: 1.

DEATHS.

Number: 491.

Rate per 1,000 population: 14.0.

Adjusted rate in accordance with the factor supplied by the Registrar General: 12.46.

Table of Rates as compared with England and Wales—

	Sedgefield R.D.	England and Wales.
Live birth rate per 1,000 population ...	17.0	16.9
Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	8.56	14.3
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births...	22.4	18.0
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	12.09	12.4
Peri-natal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births	20.5	26.2
Maternal mortality rate excluding abortion	0.028	0.18
Maternal mortality rate due to abortion ...	Nil.	0.06
Total maternal mortality	0.028	0.24
Death rate per 1,000 population (all ages)	12.46	11.9

Table of Birth Rates and Death Rates for the past 20 years
(1949 - 1968) 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
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
1966	15.35	11.7	21.42	19.0	*16.38	*17.7
1967	12.84	11.2	22.3	18.3	*15.65	*17.2
1968	12.46	11.9	22.4	18.0	*17.0	*16.9

* Live birth rate.

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS

The estimated population for 1968 was 35,090 compared with 35,170 in the previous year.

Comparability factors for your district are :

Births: 1.03.

Deaths: 0.89.

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 579, an increase of 43 on the previous year, and making a rate of 16.5 per 1,000 of the population. When adjusted in accordance with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General, this rate becomes 17.0 which is higher than the similarly adjusted rate for 1967.

This was slightly higher than the rate for England and Wales, which was 16.9.

			<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	291	251	542
Illegitimate	...	...	18	19	37
		...	309	270	579

Still Births.

There was an increase in the number of still births when compared with those of the previous year. The total number of still births was 5, giving a rate of 8.56 as against a total of 2 and a rate of 3.81 for 1967. This rate of 8.56 compares very favourably with the rate for England and Wales, which was 14.3.

			<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	4	1	5
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
			4	1	5

Deaths of Infants under 1 year.

The number of infant deaths was one more than in 1967 (13 as compared with 12) but because of an increase in the number of live births the rate was only fractionally higher (22.4 as compared with 22.3). Out of the total of 13 deaths, seven occurred during the first four weeks of life, and six over the age of four weeks.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year :				Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	...	...		7	4	11
Illegitimate	...	...		2	—	2
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				9	4	13

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks (Neonatal).

				Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	...	...		4	1	5
Illegitimate	...	...		2	—	2
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				6	1	7

Deaths of Infants under 1 week (Early Neonatal).

				Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	...	...		4	1	5
Illegitimate	...	...		2	—	2
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				6	1	7

CAUSES OF DEATH—

				Under 4 weeks		4 weeks and under 1 year	
				M	F	M	F
Congenital anomalies	...			3	—	1	2
Birth injury, Difficult Labour,							
etc.	...	...	...	2	—	—	1
Pneumonia	...	...		—	—	1	—
Accident	...	...		—	—	1	—
Other causes	...	...		1	1	—	—
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				6	1	3	3

DEATHS — ALL AGES

The number of deaths allocated to your district, after correction for inward and outward transfers was 491. This number is equal to a rate of 14.0 per 1,000 population. The death rate adjusted in accordance with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General is 12.46, the corresponding rate for England and Wales is 11.9.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex.	Total at All Ages.	Under 4 wks.	4 wks & under 1 yr.	AGE IN YEARS.									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Tuberculosis including late effects	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Lung, Bronchus	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	4
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Uterus	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	M	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	4
	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	5
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Endocrine, etc., diseases	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Anaemias	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Disease of Blood, etc.	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental Disorders	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[illegible]

Comparative table of rates for certain diseases.

					Sedgefield R.D. (per 1,000 population)	
					1967	1968
Deaths, all causes	...	...	...	...	12.84	12.46
Cancer, lungs and bronchus	...	...	...	...	0.483	0.455
All other cancer	...	...	...	...	1.564	1.453
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	1.876	1.824
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	3.217	3.221
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	0.341	0.284
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	1.080	0.826
Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	0.398	1.082
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	0.113	0.028
Tuberculosis, other forms	...	...	...	...	—	0.028
Influenza	...	...	...	...	0.028	0.028
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	0.909	0.769
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1.507	1.425

The relative positions of the main causes of death showed little change from the previous year. The principal causes were heart disease, cancer, diseases of the blood vessels of the brain, other circulatory diseases, pneumonia and bronchitis.

Heart diseases, the majority of which were coronary disease, were responsible for 152 deaths (30.9%), cancer for 67 deaths (13.6%), diseases of the blood vessels of the brain for 64 deaths (13.0%), other circulatory diseases for 38 deaths (7.7%) pneumonia for 50 deaths (10.2%), and bronchitis for 27 deaths (5.5%).

Forty-one per cent. of all deaths were in the age group 75 years and over.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Notifications of infectious diseases received during the year totalled 108 as compared with 342 for 1967. Apart from a case of paratyphoid and an increased incidence of scarlet fever, there was a general decrease in the other diseases notified.

NOTIFICATIONS:— (Corrected)				(Rates per 1,000 Population).	
				Sedgefield Rural District	England and Wales
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0.968	0.308
Measles	...	...	...	1.821	4.860
Dysentery	...	...	...	0.161	0.401
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	...	0.114	0.220
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0.228	0.357
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	0.028	0.122
Paratyphoid B.	...	...	...	0.028	0.001

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Table of cases notified and 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 ...	18	16	—	—	1	3	9	4	6	5	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	32	22	2	1	7	6	9	12	13	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—																				
Respiratory ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Meninges and C.N.S. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	2	6	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid B. ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	56	52	2	2	8	11	18	19	20	10	5	2	—	2	2	4	1	2	—	—

Table of Confirmed Cases of Infectious Diseases by Parishes.

PARISH.	Scarlet Fever.	Dysentery.	Measles.	Tuberculosis.			Whooping Cough	Food Poisoning	Paratyphoid B	TOTALS
				Respiratory.	Meninges.	Other forms.				
Bishop Middleham	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bradbury	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Butterwick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chilton	31	1	28	1	1	1	3	1	1	64
Cornforth	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Elstob	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Embleton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ferryhill	3	1	9	2	1	1	5	1	1	19
Fishburn	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Foxton and Shotton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mainsforth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mordon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Preston-le-Skerne	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sedgefield	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Stillington	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Trimdon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Windlestone	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Woodham	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS	34	6	54	4	1	1	8	1	1	108

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1968.

Age Groups	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Year—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Years—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Years—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 Years—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 Years—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 Years—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 Years—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 Years—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
75 Years & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	—

The number of respiratory tuberculosis notifications received during 1968 was 4, as against 10 in 1967. Notifications in respect of other forms of the disease during the year were nil.

There were two deaths from tuberculosis, one of them was attributable to the respiratory form of the disease and the other to the non-respiratory form.

Tuberculosis Mortality Rate.

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Respiratory ...	0.081	0.193	0.056	0.028	0.170	0.113	0.028
Non-Respiratory ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	0.028

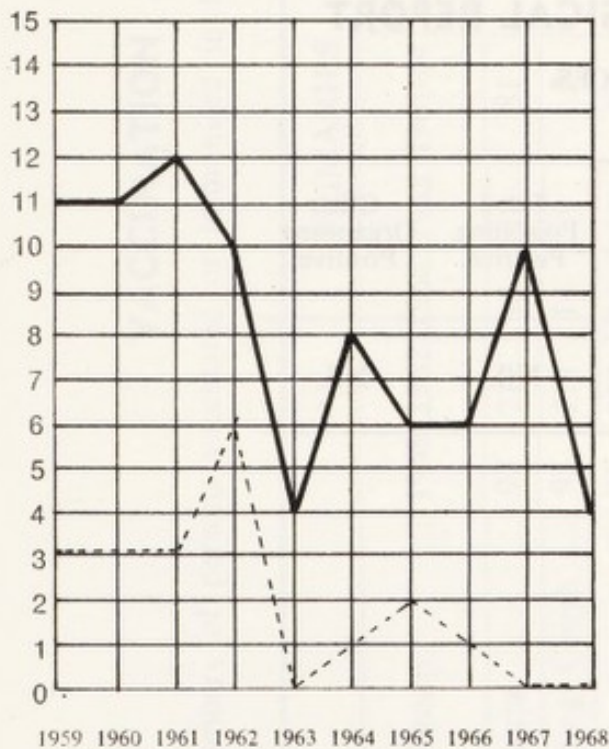
Number of Cases on Register at 31st December, 1968.

Respiratory.			Non-Respiratory.			Total Cases. 193
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
80	66	146	27	20	47	

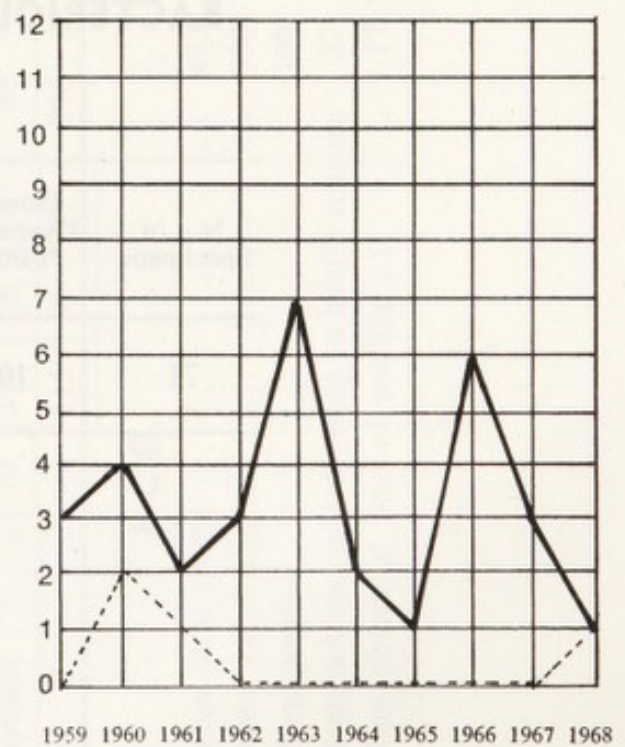
Table and Graphs showing new cases and mortality during the past 10 years.

Year	New Cases				Mortality			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
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	—	—	—
1966	3	3	—	1	5	1	—	—
1967	8	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
1968	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	—

NEW CASES



MORTALITY



RESPIRATORY

NON - RESPIRATORY

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS.

The only food poisoning case notified was of an extremely rare neuro toxin poisoning of dinoflagellate caused by eating infected mussels. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining information from the patient, who was unco-operative and did not wish to be involved any further, so that two days elapsed before the actual source of the mussels was ascertained. This was on the Northumberland coast and the Health Department of the district concerned was notified immediately. During this time there was an outbreak of the same type of food poisoning at Newcastle upon Tyne which was traced to a 20-cwts. consignment of mussels from the same source. Newcastle Health Department, through the media of the press, radio, TV and Public Health Inspectorate, prevented further sales and consumption of mussels from the infected source.

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951

It was found necessary during the year under review to secure the temporary removal of a person in need of care and attention and, in accordance with Section 1 (3) of the Act, the appropriate Justice's Order was obtained for this purpose.

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT

FAECES.

No. of Specimens.	(Sonne) Dysentery Positive.	Food Poisoning Positive.	Other Organisms Positive.
71	10	Nil.	Nil.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The numbers of persons vaccinated or immunised in the district for which records were received during 1968 are as follows—

	PRIMARIES								BOOSTERS					
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	Others under age 16.	Total	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	Others under age 16.	Total
Year Group ...	95	217	15	10	81	46	464	—	42	137	17	335	8	539
Diphtheria ...	95	214	14	9	5	1	338	—	38	117	13	52	2	222
Whooping Cough ...	95	217	15	10	85	73	495	—	42	138	17	330	40	567
Tetanus ...	70	296	26	8	56	78	534	—	1	2	1	215	39	258
Poliomyelitis ...	—	115	96	70	396	79	756							
Measles ...														

B.C.G.

No. of children skin tested	...	...	...	...	493
No. of children vaccinated	...	...	...	...	330
No. of children positive	...	...	...	...	109
No. of children not vaccinated owing to health reasons	...	...	...	...	37
No. of children absent at time of reading	...	...	...	...	17

Smallpox.

	Under 1 yr.		1 yr.		2-4 yrs.		5-15 yrs.		Total.
	Vaccinated	...	8	147	21	9	8	185	
Re-vaccinated	—	...	—	—	—	—	8	8	

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. R. G. Drummond, Area Health Office, 1 Frederick Street
South, Meadowfield (Tel. Meadowfield 528).

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 1968 was as follows:—

Males 26.

Females 22.

In addition there were 32 persons on the waiting list, 16 males and 16 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.

Registered blind persons in this district during 1968 were as follows:—

Males 41.

Females 38.

(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 ...	12	13
No. of Registered Deaf and Dumb Persons ...	25	21
No. of Registered Hard of Hearing Persons ...	27	12
No. of Registered Handicapped Persons ...	72	68

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 ...	...	161
Cases attended 1st January, 1968 ...	...	341
New cases during year ...	...	131
Cases terminated ...	...	104
Cases attended on 31st December, 1968 ...	...	368
Number of Cases Provided During Year—		
(a) Maternity (including expectant mothers) ...	...	1
(b) Tuberculosis ...	...	2
(c) Chronic Sick (including aged and infirm) ...	...	464
(d) Others ...	...	5

Home Nursing.

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

Visits made by district nurses in your district during 1968 were as follows:—

	Cases Visited.	No. of Visits.
(a) Medical cases ...	389	13,689
(b) Surgical cases ...	80	2,516
(c) Tuberculosis cases ...	8	176
(d) Maternal complications ...	—	—

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) ...	63
Cases attended as midwife and nurse ...	63
Hospital patients discharged home before 10th day... ..	143
Total cases attended ...	269

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 ...	7,434
(b) Tuberculosis ...	66
(c) General Health ...	517
(d) Mental Subnormality ...	143
(e) School ...	411
(f) Aged People ...	584

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, 1968 ...	30
Number of children in Approved Schools as at 31st December, 1968	4

Care of Mothers and Young Children.

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.	Child Welfare Clinic and Ante-Natal Clinic— Wednesday afternoons, 11-30 a.m. — 4.00 p.m.

<i>Address of Centre.</i>	<i>Sessions.</i>
COXHOE. 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. Relaxation Classes— Tuesday afternoons.
FERRYHILL. Market Place.	Ante-natal Clinic— Friday mornings. Friday afternoons— Mothercraft. Child Welfare Clinic— Tuesdays weekly.
FISHBURN. Miners' Welfare Hall.	Child Welfare Clinic— Alternate Monday after- noons.
SEDFIELD. County Surveyor's Office. Tel. Sedgfield 221.	Child Welfare Clinic— Alternate Friday mornings.
TRIMDON. Back Peel Avenue, Trimdon Grange.	Ante-Natal Clinic— Alternate Fridays. Child Welfare Clinic— Alternate Tuesdays. Mothercraft— Wednesday afternoons.
BISHOP MIDDLEHAM. Village Hall.	Child Welfare Clinic— Wednesday afternoons Every four weeks.

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, tetanus and measles 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 four 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, 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. 60100.	All cases by appointment only.

General Hospital,
Bp. Auckland.
Tel. 4040.

Out-Patient Consultative Sessions—

Monday	...	...	1-45 p.m.
Tuesday (Contact Clinic)	...	...	9-15 a.m.
Wednesday (New Patient Session)	...	...	9-30 a.m.
Thursday	...	...	9-15 a.m.
Friday (New Patient Session)	...	...	2-00 p.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	...	...	10-00 a.m. — 12 noon.	Males
Tuesdays	...	...	4-30 p.m. — 6-30 p.m.	Males
Wednesdays	...	...	2-00 p.m. — 4-00 p.m.	Females
Fridays	...	...	2-00 p.m. — 4-00 p.m.	Females

General and Maternity Accommodation.

Full consultant service is provided at Sedgefield General Hospital in the following specialities: Gynaecology, Medical, Orthopaedic and Surgical cases. Departments of Pathology and Radiology are also available.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OF THE AREA

During the year 140 new Council Houses and Bungalows were completed and occupied; 29 houses are of the traditional brick type built by "direct labour"; 111 are of a rationalised traditional type built by a contractor. The houses are situated as follows:—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>		
Cornforth	1
Trimdon	28
Ferryhill	111

In addition to the above, 63 new private houses were completed and occupied as follows:—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>		
Butterwick and Old Acres...			1
Cornforth	2
East Howle	1
Ferryhill	39
Mainsforth	1
Sedgefield	13
Trimdon	1
Windlestone	5

Thirteen houses were demolished to make way for other development. At the end of the year 14 families (58 persons) were awaiting rehousing from dwellings in confirmed clearance areas.

Closing and Demolition of Houses.

HOUSING ACT, 1957.

Number of—

(1) undertakings accepted (Section 16)	...	...	Nil
(2) closing orders made (Section 17)	...	...	20
(3) demolition orders made (Section 17)	...	...	57
(4) closing orders made (Section 18)	...	...	Nil
(5) closing orders determined (Section 27)	...	...	Nil
(6) closing orders revoked and demolition orders substituted (Sections 28)	...	...	2
(7) houses demolished following demolition orders...			7
(8) houses removed to make way for other development	...	...	13
(9) people displaced (a) individuals	...	...	86
(b) families	...	...	29

Clearance Areas

Represented during year—

Number of areas	...	...	...	...	1
Houses unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	16
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	...	...	...	...	58
(b) families	...	...	...	...	14

Action taken during year—

Houses demolished by Local Authorities or Owners—					
(a) unfit	...	...	...	...	94
(b) others	...	...	...	...	Nil

Number of people displaced from Clearance Areas only—

(a) individuals	...	...	...	...	176
(b) families	...	...	...	...	51

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	...	...	...	...	71
(b) By owners as a result of statutory notices	...	...	...	...	Nil
(c) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	Nil

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

Action during 1968—

	No. of separate houses.	
	Discretionary Grants	Standard Grants
Applications submitted to Local Authority...	60	25
Applications rejected by Local Authority ...	—	—
Total number of applications approved since inception of scheme	1,384	300

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, 300 houses have been improved with the aid of such grants. Twenty-five houses improved during the year under review were provided with the following amenities:—

Fixed bath	...	...	6
Shower	...	...	—
Wash hand basin	...	...	9
Hot water supply	...	...	11
W.C.	...	...	18
Food Store	...	...	11

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. Thirty-four Council dwellings were improved during 1968 with the aid of standard grants.

During the year five houses were improved with the aid of discretionary grants. Two four - bedroomed houses were converted into four flats 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. Informal action was taken against a number of persons for stationing caravans on unauthorised sites.

An approach was made to the County Council to ascertain its intentions with regard to the provision of a site for gypsies under Circular 49/68 and the Caravan Sites Act, 1968.

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.

Sanitary Conversions.

The Council make a grant of 50 per cent. of the actual cost incurred in any sanitary conversion scheme. 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 a disused quarry in the district and during the year six 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.

Broken glass in some of the built-up areas remains a problem; this is due in part to the dropping of milk bottles and also the indiscriminate disposal of non-returnable lemonade bottles and the irresponsible deposition of beer bottles.

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 minor accidents were notified.

Attention was drawn to various contraventions and remedial action was requested. The following detailed analysis was included in the report to the Ministry of Labour.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

ANNUAL REPORT

1968.

Twenty premises fell short of the requirement of the Act and Regulations made thereunder out of a total of 26 premises receiving a general inspection. In the 20 premises, 92 defects were noted, which is an average of less than five defects per premises. Once again these faults were practically through the range of Sections but most frequent were floors, stairs, etc., lighting, sanitary conveniences, lack of registration, and no abstract.

The following table shows the numbers of defects for each Section. In Sections which are not quoted there were no defects.

Section 4—Cleanliness	...	...	...	7
Section 6—Temperature	...	...	...	5
Section 7—Ventilation	...	...	...	4
Section 8—Lighting	...	...	...	9
Section 9—Sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	12
Section 10—Washing facilities	...	...	...	7
Section 12—Clothing accommodation	...	...	...	5
Section 16—Floors, stairs, etc.	...	...	...	20
Section 17—Fencing machinery	...	...	...	2
Section 24—First Aid	...	...	...	7
Section 50—Abstract	...	...	...	8
Section 1—Registration	...	...	...	6

Six minor accidents were notified. On general inspections, the inspectors always inform occupiers that it is obligatory to notify Authorities when absentees are off work for three days or more as a result of an accident at work.

Table A.—Registration and General Inspections.

Class of Premises.	Number of Premises newly registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year.
Offices	—	38	5
Retail shops	8	159	64
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	3	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	32	7
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
Total.	10	232	76

Table B.—Number of Visits of all kinds (including General Inspections) to Registered Premises—80.

Table C.—Analysis by Workplace of persons employed in Registered Premises at end of year.

Class of Workplace.	Number of persons employed.
Offices.	144
Retail shops.	508
Wholesale departments, warehouses.	28
Catering establishments open to the public.	152
Canteens.	5
Fuel storage depots.	—
Total	837
Total Males	301
Total Females	536

Table D.—Exemptions.

Part I—Space (Sec. 5 (2))	...	Nil
Part II—Temperature (Sec. 6)	...	Nil
Part III—Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9)	...	Nil
Part IV—Washing facilities (Sec. 10)	...	Nil

Table E.—Prosecutions.

Nil.

Table F.—Staff.

Number of Inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	...	...	...	...	3
Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	...	...	...	...	Nil

Summary of Inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspectors' Department during 1968.

Atmospheric pollution	...	...	...	...	79
Factories	...	...	...	...	18
Food Premises—					
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	8
Cafes and Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	7
Canteens and Kitchens	...	...	...	...	13
General Dealers	...	...	...	...	57
Others	...	...	...	...	182
Slaughterhouses (mainly meat inspection)	...	...	...	...	1,460
Housing—					
Inspections	...	...	...	...	591
Management	...	...	...	...	2,076
Standard grants	...	...	...	...	104
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act—					
Offices	...	...	...	...	7
Retail Shops	...	...	...	...	64
Wholesale Shops	...	...	...	...	—
Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	7
Fuel Depots	...	...	...	...	2
Public Health Acts—					
Inspections	...	...	...	...	702
Disinfestations	...	...	...	...	128
Dirty and Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	71
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	109
Drainage	...	...	...	...	106
Living Vans	...	...	...	...	62
Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	...	94
General Inspection, etc.	...	...	...	...	1,956
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	306

TOTAL ... 8,209

WATER SUPPLIES.

The bulk of the water in this area is supplied by the Durham County Water Board, and the main source is upland surface water. The upland water is treated in plants outside this area. The fluoride content of the water is 0.1 to 0.45.

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.

Any information with regard to the quality of the water before treatment can be obtained directly from the Durham County Water Board and Tees Valley Water Board and therefore no samples were taken by this Authority.

Fluoride Content : Natural.

Authority.	Reservoir or tank.	Distribution.	Fluoride in parts per million.	Plumbo Solvent.
Durham County Water Board	Mixed Tunstal and Derwent	Cornforth, Trimdon and Metal Bridge.	0.1	No.
Durham County Water Board	Derwent	Sedgefield, Chilton, part Rushyford, Ferryhill, Fishburn and Bishop Middleham.	0.45	No.
Durham County Water Board	Fishburn Colliery	Winterton Hospital only.	0.6	No.
Private	Mill Cottages	Part Rushyford.	0.26	No.
Tees Valley Water Board	Lartington	Part Stillington.	0.2	No.
Durham County Water Board	Derwent	Whole of remaining parts of district.	0.1	No.

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 obtain- ing water as aforesaid.
Bishop Middleham ...	407	1,089
Bradbury ...	44	150
Butterwick ...	16	51
Chilton ...	2,105	6,005
Cornforth ...	1,297	3,361
Elstob ...	12	63
Embleton ...	21	79
Ferryhill ...	3,710	10,212
Fishburn ...	907	2,862
Foxton and Shotton ...	12	50
Mainsforth ...	77	230
Preston-le-Skerne ...	21	78
Mordon ...	47	138
Sedgefield ...	1,022	4,492
Stillington ...	52	162
Trimdon ...	1,860	5,614
Woodham ...	69	285
Windlestone ...	68	201

Typical Analysis of Castleside Reservoir Treated Water and Tunstall Water

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—

	Castleside	Tunstall
Appearance ...	Clear & Colourless	Clear & Colourless
pH Value ...	8.7	7.8
Colour in Hazen Units	Nil	10.0
Turbidity ...	Nil	0.5
Odour and Taste ...	Nil	Nil

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

				Parts per million	
Total solids dried at 180 degrees C.	...	...	...	100	8.5
Suspended solids dried at 180 degrees C.	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Free acidity as CO ₂	...	...	...	Nil	2.2
Free Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	1	Nil
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	23	16.5
Hardness as CaCO ₃ —					
Carbonate Hardness	...	...	...	23	16.5
Non-carbonate Hardness	...	...	...	32	25
Total Hardness	...	...	...	65	41.5
Chlorides as Cl	...	...	...	15	10
Sulphates as SO ₄	...	...	...	34	25
Nitrates as N ₂	...	...	...	Nil	0.2
Nitrites as N ₂	...	...	...	Nil	0.03
Free and saline ammonia as NH ₃	...	...	...	0.004	0.27
Albuminoid Ammonia as NH ₃	...	...	...	0.09	0.1
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hours at 27 degrees C.	...	...	...	0.3	2.0
Silica as SiO ₂	...	...	...	2	Nil
Aluminium as Al	...	...	...	0.02	0.8
Iron as Fe	...	...	...	0.1	0.3
Manganese as Mn	...	...	...	0.01	0.1
Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	0.2	0.5
Fluoride as F	...	...	...	0.45	0.1
Lead as Pb	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Copper as Cu	...	...	...	Nil	Nil

Swimming Baths Water

During the year no samples of swimming baths water were submitted for bacteriological examination as other satisfactory arrangements had been made for regular sampling.

Infectious Diseases

During the year 109 visits were made to households in connection with infectious diseases and disinfection was carried out where necessary. Seventy-one faecal specimens were submitted for bacteriological examination and, of these, ten were positive shigella sonnei.

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 190 Food Shops, 48 Public Houses, 12 Clubs, 2 Colliery Canteens, 1 Central Kitchen, 8 School Kitchens, 11 Bakehouses, and 73 premises where food is handled or prepared.

Details of the types of food shops are given in the following table. The majority of the premises are of the house and shop type and are run by the family without outside assistance.

Township.	General Provisions.	Cake shops and Sweetshops	Butchery	Ice-Cream and Snack Bars.	Fish Businesses	Green-grocery.
Bishop Middleham	3	—	1	—	1	—
Chilton ...	13	3	2	—	3	—
Cornforth ...	14	3	2	1	4	—
Ferryhill and Chilton Lane ...	37	14	10	2	8	1
Fishburn ...	10	1	2	1	2	—
Sedgefield ...	7	4	3	3	1	2
Trimdon Colliery ...	5	1	1	—	1	1
Trimdon Grange ...	8	—	—	—	—	—
Trimdon Village ...	10	1	2	—	2	—
Total	107	27	23	7	22	4

It is interesting to note the different types of food premises and/or businesses in the district. Basically, all must comply with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966.

The following Codes of Practice have been prepared by various Ministries:—

- No. 1.—Hygiene in the retail meat trade.
- No. 2.—Hygienic transport and handling of meat.
- No. 3.—Hygiene in the retail fish trade.
- No. 4.—Hygienic transport and handling of fish.
- No. 5.—Poultry dressing and packing.
- No. 6.—Hygiene in the bakery trade and industry.
- No. 7.—Hygiene in the operation of coin-operated food vending machines.
- Clean food in the hospital.

Besides the above, various local authorities and large food concerns have published their own food handling and packaging codes.

Types of premises include bakeries and bakehouses, butchers, cafes, cakes and confectionery, canteens, chemists, clubs, fish fryers, fresh fish premises, food vending machines, fruit and vegetables, general dealers, hotel kitchens, ice-cream manufacturers and vendors, institutions and hospitals, market stalls, mobile shops and vans, off-licences, places of entertainment, poultry dressing and packing, public houses, racecourse, horticultural and other shows, etc., restaurants, school kitchens, school serveries, slaughterhouses, snack bars and sweet shops.

All these premises are concerned with the handling, wrapping, preparation or delivery of food for human consumption and by the special nature of some of the foods require different methods of handling or storage.

Different types of trading have developed over the past few years. Food supermarkets, where all sorts of different types of food are presented for sale in single premises; food vending machines; the vast increase in the sales of poultry, and the increase in meals or snacks available in public houses are but to mention a few. All these have tended to increase the vigilance required by the inspectors to ensure a good wholesome final product.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Categories.	No. of Premises.	Complying with Reg. 16.	Premises to which Reg. 19 applies.	Premises complying with Reg. 19.
1. Bakehouse	11	11	11	11
2. Butchers	23	23	23	23
3. Cake shops and sweet shops	27	27	18	18
4. Canteens	3	3	3	3
5. Clubs	12	12	12	12
6. Fish shops	22	22	22	22
7. General provisions ...	107	107	107	107
8. Greengrocery	4	4	4	4
9. Ice cream and snack bars	7	7	7	7
10. Kitchens, school ...	9	9	9	9
11. Public houses	48	48	48	48
12. School and Hospital serveries and similar premises where food is handled or prepared...	72	72	72	72
TOTAL ...	345	345	336	336

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

Meat Inspection.

Regular visits were made to the 10 slaughterhouses in the district.

The statistics show that the high quality of meat slaughtered in this area has been maintained throughout the year. Two sheep carcasses were condemned out of 5,020 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 ...	1,273	1	—	2,849	897
Number of Carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	2	—
Number of Animals affected with—					
Tuberculosis ...	1	—	—	—	1
Fascioliasis (liver fluke) ...	415	—	—	116	—
Abscess, liver ...	17	—	—	1	—
„ lungs ...	22	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy ...	1	—	—	—	6
Pneumonia ...	2	—	—	11	40

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or part.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed ...	1,273	1	—	2,849	897	—
Number inspected ...	1,273	1	—	2,849	897	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	2	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	436	—	—	159	73	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- eases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	34.30	—	—	5.58	8.14	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	0.08	—	—	—	0.11	—
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Detailed Analysis of Offal condemned for the year 1968.

Organ.	Disease.	Number Affected.	Weight. Cwt. St. Lbs.		
BOVINE					
Liver 	Fascioliasis ...	121	12	:	7 : 10
Part Liver	" ...	294	15	:	6 : 0
Liver 	Abscesses ...	12	1	:	2 : 4
Part Liver... ...	" ...	5			2 : 2
Lungs 	Pleurisy ...	7			5 : 0
	Abscesses ...	22	1	:	7 : 10
	Pneumonia ...	2			1 : 6
Heart 	Pericarditis ...	3			12
	C. Bovis 	1			4
Head and Tongue	Actinomycosis ...	1			2 : 2
	Tuberculosis ...	1			2 : 2
Skirt 	Abscesses ...	2			4
PIGS					
Lungs 	Pneumonia ...	40			5 : 10
	Pleurisy ...	4			8
Hearts 	Pericarditis ...	7			7
Liver 	Milkspots 	18			3 : 12
Plucks 	Perihepatitis ...	2			12
Liver 	Cirrhosis 	3			9
Head and Tongue	Tuberculosis ...	1			1 : 1
SHEEP					
Liver 	Perihepatitis ...	3			6
	Abscesses ...	1			2
	Fascioliasis ...	116	2	:	0 : 8
Lungs 	Parasites ...	33			2 : 5
	Pneumonia ...	11			11
Set Offal 	Emaciation ...	1			12
Intestines 	Acute Enteritis ...	1			12
TOTAL WEIGHT ...			38 : 1 : 3		

It was not necessary to seize any foodstuffs officially although over 2 tons of meat and other foods were condemned during the year. The miscellaneous frozen foods were condemned because of a breakdown of a deep freeze refrigeration unit. Very few cans smaller than 4-lbs. net were dealt with by way of certificates; it seems as though at last the trade are dealing with this problem themselves. The larger cans were mostly cooked hams and corned beef. The weights of food condemned are as follows—

	Cwts.	St.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Offal ...	38	1	3	0
Carcase Meat ...	6	6	5	7
Tinned Meat ...	1	4	11	0
Tinned Fruit ...			6	8
Potato Crisps ...			4	0
Butter ...		4	0	0
Sago ...		3	0	0
Frozen Fish ...	1	4	1	12
Frozen Meats ...		7	0	12
Frozen Vegetables ...	1	3	0	6
Frozen Cakes and Cake Materials ...		3	10	4
Miscellaneous Frozen Foods ...		5	0	8
	52	3	1	9

MILK SUPPLIES.

Milk consumed in the area is supplied in sealed containers, principally from pasteurisation plants situated outside the district and, to a lesser degree, from a local farm supplying farm bottled raw Channel Island milk.

The Milk Marketing Board and Co-operative Societies are the suppliers of most of the milk consumed, which is pasteurised or sterilised. The untreated bottled Channel Island milk is from an accredited herd which is registered with the Ministry of Agriculture, who regularly test the herd for brucella abortus and check that the conditions of the registration are being carried out.

With all types of milk the County Council periodically take samples for keeping quality and freedom from disease, particularly tuberculosis and brucella abortus.

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no pasteurisation plants in the district.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

Food Hygiene Regulations

There are 345 premises to which the regulations apply.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Five 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, one at Mainsforth, one at Trimdon and one at Fishburn. The following table shows the monthly average analysis readings for the gauges during 1968:—

	CORNFORTH		FERRYHILL		MAINSFORTH		FISHBURN		TRIMDON	
	Tons per Sq. Mile.	Percent of Total Solids.	Tons per Sq. Mile.	Percent of Total Solids.	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 ...	18.15	—	13.57	—	10.96	—	12.26	—	11.83	—
Undissolved solids ...	8.06	44.41	5.49	40.46	4.03	36.77	5.72	46.66	5.15	43.53
Dissolved matter ...	10.09	55.59	8.08	59.54	6.93	63.23	6.54	53.34	6.68	56.47
Ash ...	5.51	30.36	3.63	26.75	2.32	21.17	3.49	28.47	3.27	27.64
Calcium Oxide as Calcium Carbonate	0.57	3.11	0.10	0.74	0.18	1.64	0.08	0.65	0.10	0.85
Magnesium Oxide as Magnesium Carbonate	0.40	2.20	0.07	0.52	0.09	0.82	0.07	0.57	0.05	0.42
Total Fe ...	0.36	1.98	0.49	3.61	0.19	1.73	0.26	2.12	0.24	2.03
Average Monthly Rainfall in inches ...	2.65		2.45		2.39		2.08		2.46	

A volumetric smoke gauge is installed at Sedgefield. The following table shows the average daily readings for each month during 1968.

Month.	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	Highest daily concentration mg/m3	Lowest daily concentration mg/m3	Average daily concentration mg/m3	Highest daily concentration mg/m3	Lowest daily concentration mg/m3	Average daily concentration mg/m3
January ...	253	14	91	178	7	42
February ...	217	1	99	139	7	66
March ...	220	1	43	128	19	39
April ...	80	1	33	77	13	42
May ...	83	11	46	72	14	45
June ...	124	4	31	98	34	53
July ...	91	13	50	64	20	41
August ...	50	13	29	67	21	31
September ...	115	26	54	44	13	28
October ...	128	5	42	79	20	46
November ...	383	33	86	127	30	60
December ...	200	26	76	160	21	86

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.

Smoke Abatement

No. of observations relative to emissions during 1968	...	22
No. of interviews and visits to plants during 1968	...	10
No. of visits to deposit gauges during 1968	...	75

Type of Industries and/or Premises dealt with during 1968—
 Colliery, Coke Works, Dolomite Works
 a Hospital, and a Tar Heating Plant.

Smoke Control Areas in being or proposed—

None.

Average monthly total deposits for the Local Authority district during 1968—

<i>Type of Area.</i>	<i>Tons/Sq. Mile Insoluble Matter.</i>
Semi-industrial (Cornforth) ...	8.06
Residential (Ferryhill) ...	5.49
" (Mainsforth) ...	4.03
Semi-industrial (Fishburn) ...	5.72
Residential (Trimdon) ...	5.15

A mobile exhibition showing solid smokeless fuels and approved appliances was held at Ferryhill 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	...	...	...	...	958
Number of manholes treated	...	...	...	...	155
Total number of manholes in the whole sewer system	...	...	...	...	2,400
Number of manholes showing take of bait	...	...	...	...	30

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

		TYPE OF PROPERTY	
		Non-Agricultural.	Agricultural.
1.	Number of Properties in district	13,707	282
2.	(a) Total number of Properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	450	28
	(b) Number infested by—		
	(i) Rats	173	20
	(ii) Mice	62	2
3.	(a) Total number of Properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	173	87
	(b) Number infested by—		
	(i) Rats	75	41
	(ii) Mice	9	7

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.

Alphakil is used for the eradication of mice. This poison has the effect of lowering the body temperature which results in death. It is found to be effective and also reduces the number of visits.

During the year 311 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.

No further complaints under the Noise Abatement Act of 1960 were received.

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.
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 was the principal industry in the area but now only one mine remains open with coke ovens in the immediate vicinity. In an endeavour to provide employment for redundant miners, several measures have been taken which include the purchase of land for factory development.

Of the factories in the district, the majority are small concerns employing only a few persons.

During the year 18 visits were made to factories chiefly in connection with sanitary accommodation and informal action was necessary to remedy five defects.

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.	3	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	54	31	4	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	14	8	1	—
TOTAL ...	71	41	5	—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. InspectorBy 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) ...	5	5	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	5	5	—	—	—

D. D. NICHOL, *Medical Officer of Health.*

