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Contributors

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SKELTON AND BROTON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT
for the Year 1958

of the Medical Officer of Health

D. H. S. GRIFFITH,
L.R.C.P. & S., ED., D.P.H., D.I.H.





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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE
SKELTON & BROTTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my annual report for 1958. It is with regret to me that this will be my only report to you. As you are aware family circumstances have forced me to relinquish the pleasant task of working in this area so short a time after my accomplished predecessor, Dr. Butcher.

May I express to you my thanks for the courtesy which I have always received from you.

In the short time I have been with you, I have been struck by the numbers of persons seeking help in obtaining housing accommodation. It is obvious that there is a very serious need for housing in the district. Mr. Rhodes and myself have drawn your attention to the fact that much of the property in the district is likely to be sub-standard. It is important that a long term survey be carried out in order to advise you of the extent of the need. This survey will take time and should it lead to demolition as in certain cases it must, the amount of work entailed is likely to call for an increase in your sanitary staff.

Until the housing position improves, abuses will continue to exist in the sale of bad houses. It is with disgust that one sees unfortunate people saddled with property on mortgage where the house is damp, in gross disrepair, with dry closet and without inside water supply. As has been suggested by Mr. Rhodes and myself, prospective buyers of property in the district would be well advised to consult Council Officers before entering into mortgages. Knowing your views on this matter I believe it should also be made clear that you will have no hesitation in preventing such abuses.

With regard to types of housing to be built in the future, I would draw your attention to the increasing numbers of old people in the district. The corrected death rate in the area tends to be higher than that for the country as a whole. This in itself is an indication that the population is ageing. There are likely to be more elderly people in this district than may obtain elsewhere. Bearing this in mind, I would like to suggest that housing for old people be fully assessed over the next five or ten years, according to the type of population in the area. I would also ask that accommodation for single old people be considered. I have been impressed in seeing accommodation incorporating a number of single bedrooms, kitchens and bathrooms under one roof, associated with unobtrusive attention by a resident warden. This is more economical than single bungalows, avoids loneliness and ensures prompt aid, in the event of emergency. At the same time it creates privacy for the individual.

I am pleased to record that you are taking action to rid this area of pan closets. These outmoded and primitive sanitary devices are as we have seen a danger to the public health. With adequate water supply there is no excuse for such antiquated closets anywhere in any civilised country.

In closing I should like to record my appreciation of the help and advice I have received from Mr. A. Stewart, Clerk of the Council and Mr. Stringer, the Surveyor. I should like also to mention here the happy relationship between Mr. Rhodes and myself. It has been a pleasure to work with him. Finally, I should like to thank Mr. Nuttall and Miss Knaggs of the District Health Office for their hard work.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

D. H. S. GRIFFITH,
Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1959.

TABLE 1
Public Health Officers

Whole Time Officers	Guisborough Urban District	Skelton & Brotton Urban District	Loftus Urban District
Medical Officer of Health who is also Asst. County Medical Officer No. 4 Area N.R.C.C. and School Medical Officer, N.R.C.C.	Dr. D. H. S. Griffith		
Public Health Inspectors	*Mr. A. T. Pallister	Mr. J. H. Rhodes	*Mr. W. C. Ranson
Addition Public Health Inspector	Mr. E. Ward		Mr. A. N. Errington

*Also Surveyor of the district concerned

County Public Health Staff attached to the Skelton and Brotton Area.

Miss E. A. Carswell	Health Visitor/School Nurse
Miss J. A. F. Bauld	Health Visitor/School Nurse.
Miss L. Sanders	District Nurse/Midwife.
Miss A. Wardhaugh	District Nurse/Midwife
Miss J. C. Foote	District Nurse/Midwife
Miss R. Hutchinson	District Nurse/Midwife
Mr. R. K. Nuttall	Senior Clerk
Miss P. Knaggs	Clerk-Typist

SECTION 1

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Population

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the district in the mid-year 1958 is 12,870 as compared to an estimate of the population in the mid-year of 1957 of 12,810.

General Statistics

I am indebted to the Financial Officer of the Council for the following figures:—

1. Area of the District in acres	....	....	15,419
2. No. of inhabited houses according to the rate books			4,200
3. Rateable Value	....	....	£74,333
4. Sum represented by a penny rate at 31/3/58	....		£292

Social Conditions

Throughout the area there has been short-time working and unemployment during the year. Many people are having to travel further afield in search of work. The output of the ironstone mining industry is becoming greatly reduced.

TABLE 2
Vital Statistics

			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Live Births	....	....	108	113	221
Legitimate	....	....	101	108	209
Illegitimate	....	....	7	5	12
Still Births	....	....	2	1	3
Legitimate	....	....	1	1	2
Illegitimate	....	....	1	—	1

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

			MALE	FEMALE
Total	....	....	4	2
Legitimate	....	....	3	2
Illegitimate	....	....	1	—

The number of births registered being 221 gives a corrected birth-rate of 17.4 per 1,000 of the population; compared to 16.4 for England and Wales. 6 infants under the age of one year died giving an infantile mortality rate of 27.1 per 1,000 live births compared to the rate for England and Wales of 22.5. Three of the infant deaths were under four weeks of age.

Infant Mortality

It will be noted that the infant mortality rate is somewhat higher than that for the whole country. It is a matter for concern that the numbers of neo-natal deaths not only in this district but in the whole of No. 4 Area forms a high percentage of the total of infant deaths. In preventing such occurrences it is essential that adequate pre- and post-natal care be provided. A part of such care is good housing, with freedom from damp, proper sanitary conveniences and satisfactory hot and cold water supplies in each house.

TABLE 3 — Vital Statistics

CAUSES OF DEATH

	MALE	FEMALE
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—	1
Tuberculosis, other	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Meningo-coccal infection	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Measles	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm of Stomach	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm of Lung, Bronchus	2	—
Malignant Neoplasm of Breast	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm of Uterus	—	3
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	10	5
Leukaemia	—	—
Diabetes	—	—
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	14	17
Coronary Disease, Angina	23	18
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	2
Other Heart Diseases	10	7
Other Circulatory Diseases	2	1
Influenza	1	—
Pneumonia	7	—
Bronchitis	8	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	2
Gastro-enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—
Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion	—	—
Congenital malformations	1	1
Other defined or ill-defined diseases	5	4
Motor vehicle accidents	—	—
All other accidents	4	3
Suicide	—	1
Homicide and operations of war	—	—
ALL CAUSES	96	74

The deaths are classified under thirty-six headings based on the Abbreviated List of International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948. 170 deaths of residents gave a corrected death-rate of 15.4 per 1,000 of population compared to 11.7 for England and Wales. Table 3 shows what killed people in Skelton and Brotton in 1958.

In the causes of death, it is noteworthy that 4 of the deaths due to accident were those of old people. These unfortunates had fallen, injuring themselves but by no means fatally. The necessity for confining them to bed, however, brought about a train of incidents leading to their demise. Many such accidents are preventable. They are a further argument for the improvement of care for the elderly.

There has been a considerable increase in the numbers of deaths due to bronchitis and pneumonia, during the past year. This may well be a reflection of the effects of influenza upon the very young and the very old.

TABLE 4

Skelton and Brotton Vital Statistics 1884-1957

Period	Average Mid Year Population	Births	Average Annual Birth Rate	Average Annual Death Rate	Average Annual Infant Mortality Rate
1884-88	12,700	2,553	40.2	16.9	149.5
1889-93	11,842	2,073	35.0	15.2	159
1894-98	12,200	2,088	34.2	15.5	151
1899-1903	13,240	2,257	34.1	15.1	145.5
1904-08	14,500	2,349	32.4	15.0	127
1909-13	15,202	2,385	31.4	13.5	112
1914-18	15,000	2,196	29.3	16.2	124
1919-23	15,860	2,040	26.0	12.2	96
1924-28	14,716	1,389	18.9	11.4	61
1929-33	13,702	1,128	16.4	12.9	80.5
1934-38	12,986	1,077	16.6	13.3	78
1939-43	12,420	1,131	18.2	13.5	60
1944-48	12,338	1,282	20.7	13.0	48
1949-53	12,894	1,090	17.5	13.3	46.2
1954-58	12,834	1,033	16.9	14.3	30.2

The above table is an approximate record of the vital statistics of the District since 1884. It can be seen that the population has decreased considerably since the first World War, although the trend again appears to be moving slowly upwards. There has been a marked fall in the birth rate since Victorian days, but with the increase in the numbers of old people, the death rate is tending to rise. The infant mortality rate, while dropping sharply from the earlier period is by no means satisfactory. It is still much higher than that for the whole country over the past 10 years.

TABLE 5
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES 1958
(other than Tuberculosis)

	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 year	2	3	4	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	65—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	44	—	2	6	7	6	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION II
Infectious Diseases

Table 4 shows the incidence of notifiable diseases except tuberculosis and Table 5 that of tuberculosis.

Four new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year and none of non-respiratory tuberculosis.

TABLE 6
Tuberculosis

AGE GROUPS YEARS	RESPIRATORY FORM		NON-RESPIRATORY FORM	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 to 4	—	—	—	—
5 to 9	—	—	—	—
10 to 14	—	—	—	—
15 to 19	—	1	—	—
20 to 24	—	—	—	—
25 to 34	1	1	—	—
35 to 44	—	—	—	—
45 to 64	—	1	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	3	—	—

There was one death from the respiratory form.

TABLE 7
Immunisation and Vaccination

Immunisation against Diphtheria

	UNDER 1	1 TO 4	5 TO 14	TOTAL
Completed	23	25	1	49
Reinforcing	—	5	102	107

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

	UNDER 1	1 TO 4	5 TO 14	TOTAL
	69	7	—	76

Combined Vaccination (Diphtheria and Whooping Cough)

	UNDER 1	1 TO 4	5 TO 14	TOTAL
	45	8	3	56

Vaccination (Smallpox)

PRIMARY	RE-VACCINATION
59	12

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

COMPLETED PRIOR TO 1958	COMPLETED 1958
555	856

Immunisation is available to children at the hands of the family doctor, or at the school clinics of the Education Authority at Carlin How, Lingdale and New Skelton, and at the infant welfare centres of the Local Health Authority at Carlin How, Lingdale,

Brotton and Skelton. Reinforcing doses are given at the schools to children who have been immunised earlier in life.

It will be noted that 68 infants were immunised against diphtheria during the year. With 221 children born during that time the proportion of those immunised is only 31%. If parents do not come forward for immunisation of their children, the presence of diphtheria will again cause the deaths of many infants. To obtain reasonable freedom from the disease in the community some 75% of children should be immunised.

A similar danger lies in the fact that only 26% of all the infants have been vaccinated against smallpox. The remedy again lies with parents of young children. It should be remembered that vaccination is the only method of safeguarding the community.

Poliomyelitis vaccination is to be extended to all those born before the 30th January, 1933, and "booster" doses to reinforce the activity of the protective mechanism of the individual is also to be offered.

SECTION III

The General Provision of Health Services in the District

1. Laboratory Facilities

This work is now done at the Public Health Laboratory, Middlesbrough, only the biological test for tuberculous milk being carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Northallerton.

2. National Health Service Act, 1946

With certain exceptions the Guisborough Area Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee of the County Council exercises the functions of the Local Health Authority in supervising the day to day administration of the services provided under this Act. The Committee met every two months at Guisborough. It is composed of members of the County Council, of the three District Councils of Guisborough, Skelton and Brotton, and Loftus, and of certain co-opted members. Among the services administered are the following:—

Domestic Help Service.	Home Nursing.
Prevention of illness: Care and After Care.	Health Visiting.
Ambulance Service.	Midwifery.
Vaccination and Immunization	Care of Mothers and Young Children.

3. Voluntary Care Committee

I would like to record the work done by this Body for the welfare of persons suffering from tuberculosis and other illnesses. Whereas in connection with the welfare of the tuberculous the Committee has certain funds allocated to it, for the welfare of other sufferers it depends entirely on voluntary contributions. Enquiries and requests for assistance may be made to the Honorary Secretary, District Health Office, Park Lane, Guisborough (Telephone: Guisborough 321).

4. National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951 — Section 47.

No procedure has been taken during the year.

SKELTON & BROTTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

COUNCIL OFFICES,

SKELTON-IN-CLEVELAND,

1st May, 1959.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Skelton & Brotton Urban District*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my first Annual Report to the Council for the year 1958. The report includes details of the work carried out by Mr. J. J. Pattison who resigned on the 31st March, 1958. I took up my appointment on 26th May, 1958.

I wish to express my thanks to the Members of the Council for their encouragement during the year, and I am particularly indebted to Dr. Griffith, to my clerk, Mrs. M. E. Simon, and to all my colleagues for their help and co-operation. Thanks are also due to Mr. N. Darling, Public Health Inspector, Saltburn and Marske U.D.C. who carried out work in the area during April and May, 1958.

Certain information in the Report relating to Council housing, sewerage, improvement grants, etc. has been kindly provided by your Clerk and Surveyor.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. RHODES,

Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Generally

During 1958 several months were spent in making up the back-log of work which had accumulated during the two-month period when the Council were without the services of a Public Health Inspector—daily routine work such as meat inspection, inspection of closet conversions, and investigations of housing complaints takes up a large proportion of my time, so that it is impossible to deal systematically with the repair of houses or the inspection of food shops, factories, etc.

Further detailed comments relating to various aspects of the work are given under the appropriate headings.

A summary of the work carried out is tabulated below:—

TABLE 8

		No. of Inspections
Dwellinghouses	....	594
Conversions	....	394
Slaughterhouses	....	687
Factories	....	7
Food Premises	....	16
Water Supplies	....	74
Drainage and Sewerage		69
Pests	....	118
Infectious Disease	....	5
Miscellaneous	....	196
TOTAL	....	<u>2160</u>

WATER SUPPLY

With the exception of Charltons and some outlying farms and cottages water is supplied by the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board. Table 9 summarises the position as follows:—

TABLE 9

Number of houses having mains supply in pipes inside		3976
Number of houses supplied by standpipes	....	224
Number of houses supplied by wells and springs	....	178

25 samples of water were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. Details are given in Table 10.

TABLE 10

Area	No. of Samples	Result
Carlin How	1	Satisfactory
Brotton	5	"
North Skelton	2	"
New Skelton	1	"
Skelton	2	"
Skelton Green	2	"
Boosbeck	2	"
Lingdale	3	"
Margrove Park	1	"
Moorsholm	3	Unsatisfactory
Charltons	3	"

It will be noted that samples from Moorsholm were unsatisfactory. This source of supply has now been discontinued, and the area is supplied by The Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board from Lockwood Beck reservoir.

The occupants of all houses in Charltons were advised to boil water used for drinking and domestic purposes. A scheme for the area to be served by the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board was under consideration by the Council at the end of the year. The necessary works will probably be carried out in 1959.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

With the exception of outlying houses and farms and the village of Moorsholm, the district is served by public sewers discharging to the sea. Sewage disposal works owned by the Council receive the sewage from the village of Moorsholm. These works are inadequate and a scheme to discharge the sewage to the sea at a cost of £30,000 is under consideration by the Council.

Some lengths of sewer damaged by mining subsidence need re-laying.

Sewers laid and repaired during 1958 were:—

New sewers laid	4 in. — 20 yards
	6 in. — 70 yards
	9 in. — 350 yards
	21 in. — 70 yards
Old sewers re-laid	21 in. — 21 yards

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

A large number of houses in the district are still served by pan closets. The Council made grants of £7/10/0 towards the cost of converting pan closets to water closets, and 105 voluntary conversions were carried out during the year under this scheme. 394 visits were made in connection with these works.

There are 924 pan closets remaining in the area. This position cannot be regarded as satisfactory, and it is hoped that under the Council's revised scheme whereby a grant of £10 is made towards the cost of carrying out a voluntary conversion, at least 300 more pan closets will be abolished during the next year.

Table 11 summarises the position at the end of the year.

TABLE 11

Number of water closets provided under voluntary grant scheme	....	....	....	....	105
Number of water closets provided in connection with Improvement Grants	....	....	....	....	16
Number of pan closets remaining	....	....	....	....	924

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A weekly collection of house and trade refuse is maintained throughout the district.

Crude tipping of refuse has now been discontinued and controlled tipping was carried out at the Brotton Tip during the latter part of the year. This method of disposal is a great improvement and should obviate any complaints of smell, fires, etc.

The time lost during the year in sickness amounted to 512 man/hours. For the financial year ended 31st March, 1959, the cost of the service was estimated at £6,203.

Other details relating to the department were:—

Total mileage of vehicles	....	....	....	....	13,950
Loads of refuse collected and tipped	....	....	....	....	3,835
Approximate weight of refuse	....	....	....	....	7,670
Trade refuse collected —Loads	....	....	....	....	8
Bins	....	....	....	....	1216

FACTORIES

Tables 12 and 13 give details of factory inspection work carried out during the year. It has not been possible to carry out routine inspections of all the 56 factories in the area.

TABLE 12

1. Inspections

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1 to 6 are enforced	22	3	0	0
2. Factories in which Section 7 is enforced	33	4	0	0
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced	1	0	0	0
TOTALS	56	7	0	0

TABLE 13

2. Cases where defects were found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature	0	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences				
(a) Insufficient	0	0	0	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective	0	0	0	0
(c) Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	1	0	0

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

No outworkers were reported in the Urban District during the year.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.

A Memorandum was received during the year from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food drawing attention to certain Sections of the above Act. The effect of these sections is to place on local authorities the duties of requiring, in certain circumstances, the provision of sanitary conveniences on farms where workers are employed, and ensuring that conveniences are kept clean.

There are 90 farms in the district and it has not been possible to carry out a survey under the Act.

HOUSING

Much of my time was spent on housing repair work. All complaints were investigated and informal notices served where necessary, but it was not possible to follow up the notices nor to inspect the works in progress in all cases. It is evident that many houses which are unfit could not be made fit at a reasonable cost, but in order to provide a true picture of housing conditions in the area a full survey should be carried out. It is hoped to start work on such a survey during 1959.

TABLE 14
Housing Appendix—Statistics

1. <i>Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year</i>				
1.	(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	....	....	343
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	....	....	594
2.	(a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	....	....	0
	(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	....	....	0
3.	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	....	....	6
4.	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	....	....	292
2. <i>Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices</i>				
(1)	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit or repaired in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	....	....	276
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year</i>				
A. Proceedings under Sections 9 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957				
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	....	....	16
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notices	....	....
(a)	By Owners	....	....	3
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	....	....	0
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts				
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	....	....	2
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	....	....
(a)	By Owners	....	....	0
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	....	....	0

Section VI—Housing Statistics—continued

C.	Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, 26, 27 and 28 of the Housing Act, 1957		
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	....	0
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	....	0
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which closing orders were made	....	0
(4)	No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the premises having been rendered fit	....	0
4.	<i>Housing Act, 1957, Part 4, Overcrowding</i>		
(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	....	Not known
(2)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year	....	1

Improvement Grants

Number of Improvement Grants made	....	18
Number of Improvement Grants refused	....	0

Rent Act, 1957

79 visits were made to houses in connection with the Rent Act, 1957, and many enquiries were dealt with at the office.

TABLE 15

Number of applications for Certificate of Disrepair	....	36
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	....	14
Number of Undertakings Accepted	....	22
Number of Applications for Certificates as to Remedying of Defects	....	16
Number of Certificates as to Remedying of Defects issued	....	16
Number of Applications for Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	....	3
Number of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	....	3

New Housing

Number of Council houses erected during year	....	44
Number of private houses erected during year	....	39

Council Housing

The Council own 509 houses and 5 shops as follows:—

		Houses	Shops
Skelton	....	123	—
Brotton	....	270	5
Boosbeck	....	108	—
Lingdale	....	8	—
Total	....	<u>509</u>	<u>5</u>

Re-Housing

No. of families re-housed during year	....	....	44
No. of housing applicants as at 31st December, 1958	....	....	232

Analysis of Waiting List

Accommodation Required		Number of applicants
Bungalows	....	98 (including 30 applicants under the age of 30)
Houses—		
Skelton	....	56
Lingdale	....	18
Boosbeck	....	5
Brotton	....	20
Any area	....	35

FOOD

General

There are 147 food premises in the area, and 61 of these are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The premises may be classified as follows:—

Public Houses	....	....	20
Off-Licence Premises	....	....	7
Clubs (5 Workingmen's Clubs 1 British Legion 4 Institutes)	....	....	10
Fish and Chip Shops	....	....	15
Grocers, Confectioners, General Dealers	....	....	87
Bakehouses	....	....	6
Ice Cream Retailers	....	....	40
Ice Cream Storage and Distribution Depot	....	....	1
Butchers	....	....	11
Greengrocer	....	....	1
Cafes and Canteens	....	....	4

16 visits were made to various food premises. Regular inspections should be carried out, particularly of those premises where foods are prepared, but this has not been possible owing to pressure of other work.

Milk

The Council is responsible for the issue of licences and registrations as shown in Tables 16 and 17, and for retail milk sampling.

TABLE 16

Issue of Licences for Milk Dealers

Classification of Milk	Dealers' Licences	Supplementary Licences
Tuberculin Tested	7	1
Pasteurised	13	1
Sterilised	5	—

TABLE 17

Milk Registrations

Number of Milk Distributors registered	....	11
Number of Dairy Premises registered	....	9

Samples of "Pasteurised" and "Tuberculin Tested" milks taken during the year were found to be satisfactory.

Meat and Other Foods

There are 6 private slaughterhouses which are licensed by the Council. One of these slaughterhouses is also used by a Loftus butcher whilst two slaughterhouses are being used for the slaughter of animals for sale outside the area in addition to the local trade.

657 visits were made to slaughterhouses for meat inspection purposes, and this figure includes regular Sunday visits during the latter half of the year. In addition, 30 visits were made to slaughterhouses outside the area under an arrangement made with Loftus U.D.C. and Saltburn and Marske U.D.C. regarding relief meat inspection work.

There are 18 licensed slaughtermen in the district.

TABLE 18

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	762	73	9	1527	844	—
Number inspected	762	73	9	1527	844	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	3	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	106	16	—	66	9	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tubercu- losis and cysticerci	13.91%	21.92%	—	4.52%	1.07%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	31	8	—	—	37	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.07%	10.96%	—	—	4.38%	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 19

Meat Condemned at Slaughterhouses

			lbs.
Beef	....	....	1925
Mutton	....	....	194
Pork	....	....	550
		Total	2669

Other Foods Condemned

			lbs.
Beef	....	....	340
Pork	....	....	20
Total	....	....	<u>360</u>

All food was voluntarily surrendered and, after being coloured with acid green dye, was mostly disposed of to the Knacker's Yard at Charltons. The remainder was buried in the tips.

Adulteration

Sampling of food, etc. for this purpose is undertaken by the County Weights and Measures Office, and the District Inspector has kindly supplied the following information regarding samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act in the Urban District during 1958.

Milk Samples	....	27
Foods other than milk		26

All the samples taken were reported to be genuine and no proceedings were instituted.

CLEAN AIR

No complaints of smoke nuisances were received during the year.

The Council decided to adopt Building Byelaws under Section 24 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, which require the provision in new buildings of such arrangements for heating and cooking as are calculated to prevent, so far as practicable, the emission of smoke. The purpose of the byelaws is to facilitate smoke abatement in the future.

RODENT CONTROL

The rodent operator appointed jointly by the Loftus and Skelton and Brotton U.D.C.'s has continued his duties in the two areas, and the arrangement has worked satisfactorily. The Council's sewers were treated twice, while two business premises and 41 domestic premises were treated against rats and mice at the request of the occupiers. Eight allotments were treated and the Council's refuse tips were treated on 14 occasions. On two occasions severe rat infestations were found on Boosbeck Tip and were dealt with satisfactorily with the use of "Warfarin". This poison has given very good results and is now used to deal with almost every infestation. The technique recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is followed.

DISINFESTATIONS

Eight infestations of fleas and bed-bugs were dealt with during the year.

CARAVAN SITES

There are two licensed sites in the area.

KNACKER'S YARD

The Knacker's Yard at Charlton's was again licensed and periodical visits were made.

