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Stanley Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1963

ROSETTA HILL, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.



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ANNUAL REPORT, 1963

Health Department,
Council Offices,
Tantobie,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the Year 1963.

On the whole it has been a satisfactory year with no serious outbreaks of infectious disease although the incidence was increased from last year. This was due mainly to an epidemic of measles, and there was also a small outbreak of food poisoning.

The vital statistics show a fall in the birthrate and deathrate and unfortunately an increase in the important rates of perinatal and infant deaths. However, it is pleasing to note that the tuberculosis deathrate is the lowest on record for this district, although there is a slight increase in the number of cases notified.

Heart disease continues to be the main cause of death, and deaths from lung cancer remain high although the rate for this district is lower than for the country as a whole.

There is a change of emphasis in the pattern of public health. With the diminishing incidence of infectious diseases and deaths from that cause, the position now is that accidents are one of the main causes of death under the age of 45 years. It is sad to reflect that when the Infantile Mortality Rate for this country is the lowest on record, many children whose lives are saved in infancy may later die from accidents. There is therefore a need for every effort to be made in the prevention of these deaths, many of which occur in the home, and could in most cases be avoided with precautions and care. More attention is now being focused on the needs of the aged, and handicapped persons. It is important that they should have adequate and suitable housing, with the provision of such services as are necessary to help them maintain their independence in their own homes.

Once again I must record my appreciation of the co-operation given by the general practitioners, hospital medical officers and the County medical staff.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Council for their continued support and the staff for their most loyal co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

ROSETTA HILL,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

*Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officer for Stanley and
Consett Urban and Lanchester Rural Districts:*

ROSETTA HILL, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Shops Inspector:

J. W. RICHARDS, M.A.P.H.I., Certificated Meat and Foods Inspector.

Assistant Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. G. OXLEY, M.A.P.H.I., Certificated Meat and Foods Inspector
(Resigned—28.10.63).

E. JOHNSON, Cert.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H., Certificated Meat and Foods
Inspector (Appointed—12.11.63).

District Public Health Inspectors:

P. HUNTER, M.A.P.H.I., Certificated Meat and Foods Inspector.

R. CALLAND, M.A.P.H.I., Certificated Meat and Foods Inspector, Smoke
Inspector (Appointed—30.9.63).

E. JOHNSON, Cert.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H. (Promoted—12.11.63).

J. R. BEST, M.A.P.H.I., Certificated Meat and Foods Inspector
(Resigned—5.8.63).

Pupil Public Health Inspectors:

A. EVANS.

R. GRAY.

Clerical Staff:

T. WATSON, G. W. MOORE, J. BAINBRIDGE.

Rodent Operator:

R. NEILL.

A short course on Grit and Dust Emission, held in the Rutherford College of Technology from the 8th—29th November, 1963, was attended by your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. J. W. Richards. The course consisted of 8 lectures, 2 of which were given each Friday afternoon, and dealt with all aspects of grit and dust measurement, arrestation and the medical and legal aspects of a dust polluted atmosphere.

I. GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS RELATING TO THE STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Area (Acres)	12,658
Population (Estimated)	46,360
(i) Estimated number of children:—	
Under 5 years	3,560
5-14 years	7,485
(ii) Approximate number of Aged People (over 65 years)	5,170
Marriages in the Area during 1963	333
Number of inhabited houses	14,529
(i) Number of Aged Miners' Homes	180
(ii) Number of Council Aged Persons' Homes	340
(iii) Number of Council Houses	5,114
(iv) Number of Houses and Shops combined	182
(v) Number of Lock-up Shops	270
(vi) Number of Occupied Houses under Demolition Orders	23
Rateable Value	
(i) At 1st April, 1963	£361,192
(ii) Net Product of Penny Rate (1.4.63)	£1,374

As particulars of employed, unemployed and disabled persons for the Stanley Urban District are not now available, the following figures cover the Stanley and Lanchester areas.

Approximate Number of Employed Persons

	Males	Females	Total
(i) Coal Mining	8,582	238	8,820
(ii) Building and Civil Engineering	695	12	707
(iii) Retail Distribution of Food	822	949	1,771
(iv) Local and National Government	475	47	522
(v) Catering, Hotels, Canteens, etc.	173	94	267
(vi) Road Transport	660	147	807
(vii) Engineering Trades	1,514	1,245	2,759
(viii) Clothing Factories	84	552	636
(ix) Brick Making	99	7	106
(x) Miscellaneous	1,313	1,646	2,959
Totals	14,417	4,937	19,354

Unemployed and Disabled

	Males	Females	Totals	%
(i) Employable Persons out of work at the end of 1963	765	171	936	4.8
(ii) Persons registered as disabled	563	41	604	
(iii) Registered Disabled who were on the Tuberculosis Register at 31.12.63	21	—	21	
(iv) Disabled persons retrained	2	—	2	
(v) No. of persons who have had special rehabilitation during 1963	11	—	11	
(vi) No. of T.B. persons who have had special rehabilitation during 1963	1	—	1	
(vii) Tuberculosis persons retrained during 1963	—	—	—	
(viii) No. of Registered Blind Persons	53	69	122	
(ix) No. of Partially Sighted Persons	14	13	27	
(x) No. of Persons drawing Blind Persons' Pension	1	2	3	
(xi) No. of Blind Persons in receipt of National Assistance	28	41	69	
(xii) No. of Registered Physically Handicapped Persons	55	29	84	
(xiii) No. Registered Deaf and Dumb Persons	16	14	30	
(xiv) No. Registered Hard of Hearing	3	3	6	

NOTE: Persons shown in (x) are all in receipt of National Assistance and are also included in the figures in (xi).

Items (viii) to (xiv) are for Stanley Area.

DETAILED VITAL STATISTICS

(see Appendix A)

	Stanley	England and Wales	Durham County
LIVE BIRTHS:—			
Number	694	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	14.97	18.2*	18.2
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	3.7	—	4.2
STILLBIRTHS:—			
Number	21	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	29.37	17.2*	19.1
TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS	715	—	—
INFANT MORTALITY:—			
Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 year)	23	—	—
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	33.14	21.1*	22.5
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	32.93	—	22.2
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	38.46	—	26.9
Infant deaths under 4 weeks	16	—	—
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	23.05	14.2*	15.0
Infant deaths under 1 week	16	—	—
Early Neo-natal Mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	23.05	—	13.5
Perinatal deaths	37	—	—
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	51.75	29.3*	32.4
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion):—			
Number of deaths	Nil	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	Nil	0.28*	0.22
DEATHS:—			
Number	546	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	11.78	12.2*	11.6
TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS:—			
Number	1	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	0.02	0.07*	0.06
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS:—			
Number	1	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	0.02	0.06*	0.055
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS:—			
Number	Nil	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	Nil	0.01*	0.005

* Provisional figures.

The standardised birth and death rates for the area, i.e., rates calculated in such a way that allowances are made for the age and sex composition of the population, were 15.27 and 13.90 respectively. (Comparability factors 1.02 and 1.18 respectively).

BIRTHS

(a) Live Births	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	358	310	668
Illegitimate	10	16	26
Totals	<u>368</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>694</u>
(b) Still Births	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	9	9	18
Illegitimate	1	2	3
Totals	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>21</u>

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
No. of Still Births per 1,000 population ...	0.33	0.40	0.39	0.52	0.54	0.19	0.46	0.26	0.34	0.45
No. of Live and Still Births per 1,000 population ...	15.49	14.66	16.54	16.66	17.00	15.92	16.44	15.91	16.46	15.42
No. of Still Births per 1,000 Live and Still Births ...	21.50	27.06	23.99	31.45	32.02	11.86	28.13	16.22	20.92	29.37

DEATHS

(a) Infant Deaths

The number of infant deaths during the year was 23 (33.14 per 1,000 live births): 16 of these occurred in the first week of life. In the previous year there were 18 infant deaths (24.03 per 1,000 live births). The rate for Durham County was 22.5 and England and Wales 21.1.

The number of stillbirths which occurred during the year was 21 giving a stillbirth rate of 29.37 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. This compares with the rate of 19.1 for Durham County and 17.2 for England and Wales.

The investigation of perinatal deaths in Stanley and Consett Urban Districts was continued for the eighth successive year. The scope of the survey has increased from year to year and detailed consideration is now given to the presence of avoidable factors associated with the cause of death. Each case is investigated in detail and as far as possible a post mortem examination is carried out in every case. The general practitioners, midwives and maternity hospital staff have been most co-operative in helping in the survey which it is hoped may prove to be of value in eliminating avoidable factors.

There were 37 perinatal deaths during the year and of these 32 had post mortem examinations by a pathologist. The perinatal mortality rate is 51.75 as compared with 32.4 for Durham County and 29.3 for England and Wales.

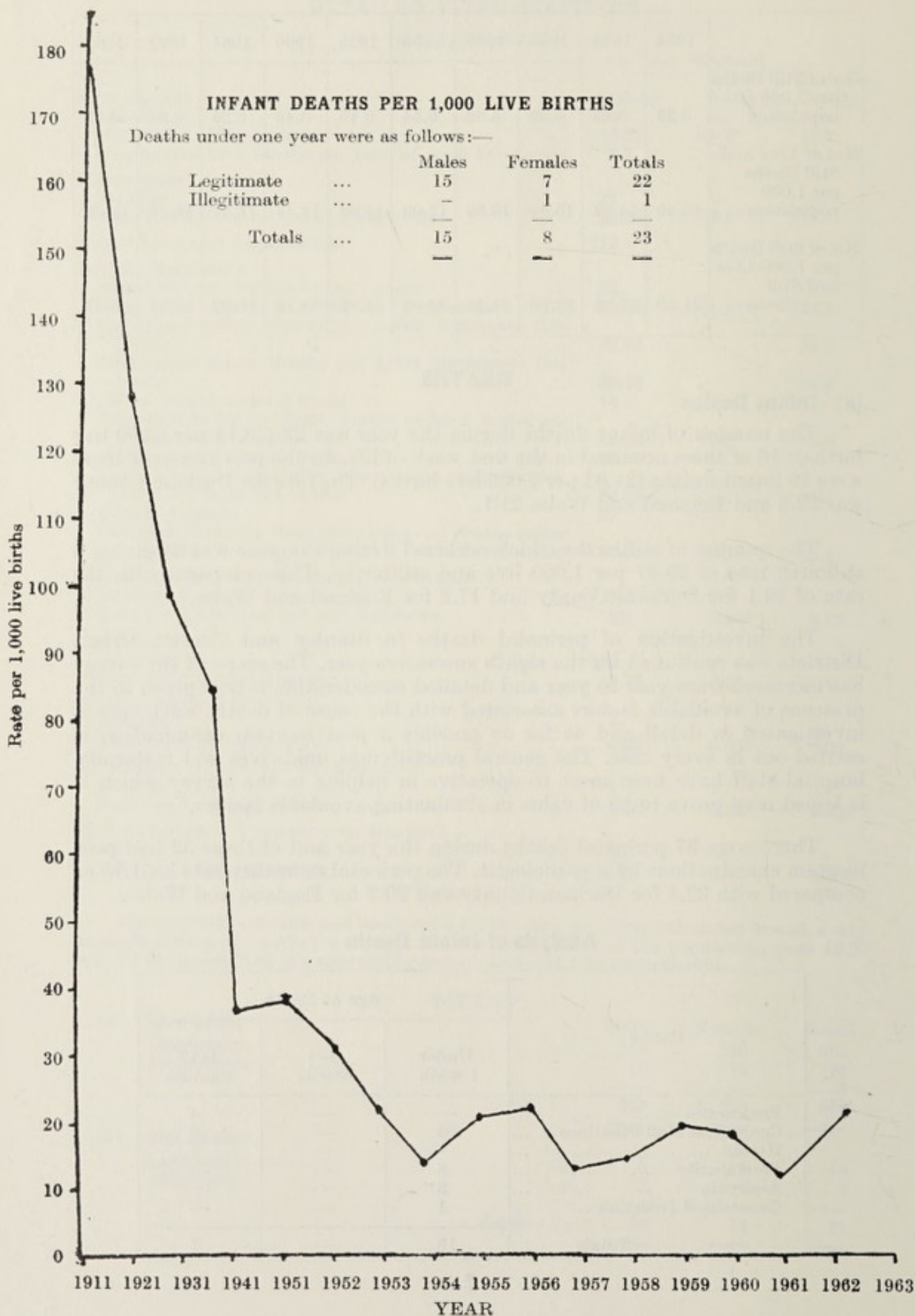
Analysis of Infant Deaths

CAUSE	Age at Death		
	Under 1 week	1-4 weeks	1-12 months
Pneumonia	—	—	4
Congenital Malformations ...	4	—	2
Hernia	—	—	1
Prematurity	8	—	—
Asphyxia	3	—	—
Generalised Infection	1	—	—
Totals ...	16	—	7

INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

Deaths under one year were as follows:—

		Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	...	15	7	22
Illegitimate	...	—	1	1
Totals	...	—	—	—
		15	8	23
		—	—	—



(b) Deaths (General)

	Total all Ages		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks & under 1 year		AGE IN YEARS																			
							1—		5—		15—		25—		35—		45—		55—		65—		75 and over			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1. Cardio vascular:—																										
(a) Vascular lesions of nervous system	41	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Coronary disease	74	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Hypertension with heart disease	30	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Other heart diseases	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Other circulatory diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	148	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cancer:—																										
(a) Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Malignant Neoplasm, lung bronchus	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Malignant Neoplasm, breast	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	18	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	41	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Chest Diseases:—																										
(a) Pneumonia	19	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Bronchitis	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Other diseases of respiratory system	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	53	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Tuberculosis—all forms	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Congenital Malformations	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Diabetes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Hyperplasia of prostate	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	28	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Motor vehicle accidents	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. All other accidents	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Suicide	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Influenza	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Leukaemia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	297	249	11	5	4	3	2	2	—	—	5	1	2	2	8	7	14	13	72	34	85	71	94	111	—	—

The main causes of death in the district during the year were diseases of the heart and circulatory system, cancer, pneumonia and bronchitis in that order of prevalence.

Coronary Disease.

There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths from coronary diseases, there being 120 as compared with 123 in the previous year. Seventy-four of the deaths were in males.

Nevertheless the continuing high incidence of coronary disease in this country gives rise to concern, and much research is being done into the causes. It does seem that the type of man most susceptible is one working at high pressure in a sedentary job with little time for exercise and consequent increasing weight. It has been shown that the amount of animal fat in food may be an important factor, and more recently it has been suggested that the amount of sugar in the diet may in some way contribute to the cause.

Lung Cancer.

There were 18 deaths from cancer of the lung, 16 of whom were males, as compared with 19 in the previous year. The deathrate for lung cancer for this area was 0.39 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.52 for England and Wales. The incidence of lung cancer in the country as a whole still continues to increase and it is now the most common form of cancer mortality. There were 24,422 deaths from this disease in England and Wales during the year, a large majority being males (20,742).

In spite of the increasing mortality from this disease and the widespread knowledge of the dangers of smoking as expressed in the report of the Royal College of Physicians, the smoking habits of the public as a whole do not vary much. It does seem that in health education it is very difficult to influence the adult smoker, and that more encouraging results may be expected from educating the school children at an early age on the dangers of smoking in an endeavour to prevent them taking up the habit.

Bronchitis.

There were 38 deaths from bronchitis during the year as compared with 44 in the previous year. This disease continues to be one of our greatest problems in public health. In Great Britain there are more deaths due to chronic bronchitis than in any other country, and there is more sickness absence from work from this condition than from any other single cause. In England and Wales there were over 30,000 deaths during the year.

Much research has been done in the last few years into its cause, and there is evidence that atmospheric pollution is an important factor, and that cigarette smoking may also contribute to causing and aggravating the disease.

Accidents.

During the year there was a great increase in the number of accidents causing death—there being 19, as compared with 8 in the previous year.

Details of fatal accidents are:

	No.	Ages
Accidents in the home	9	92, 89 (2), 87, 85, 83, 79, 72 and 1 yr. 11 mths.
„ on the road	6	63, 56, 50, 43, 23 and 1 yr. 9 mths.
„ at work	2	19 years.
Others (1 drowning)	1	56 years.
(1 fall in a shop)	1	19 years.

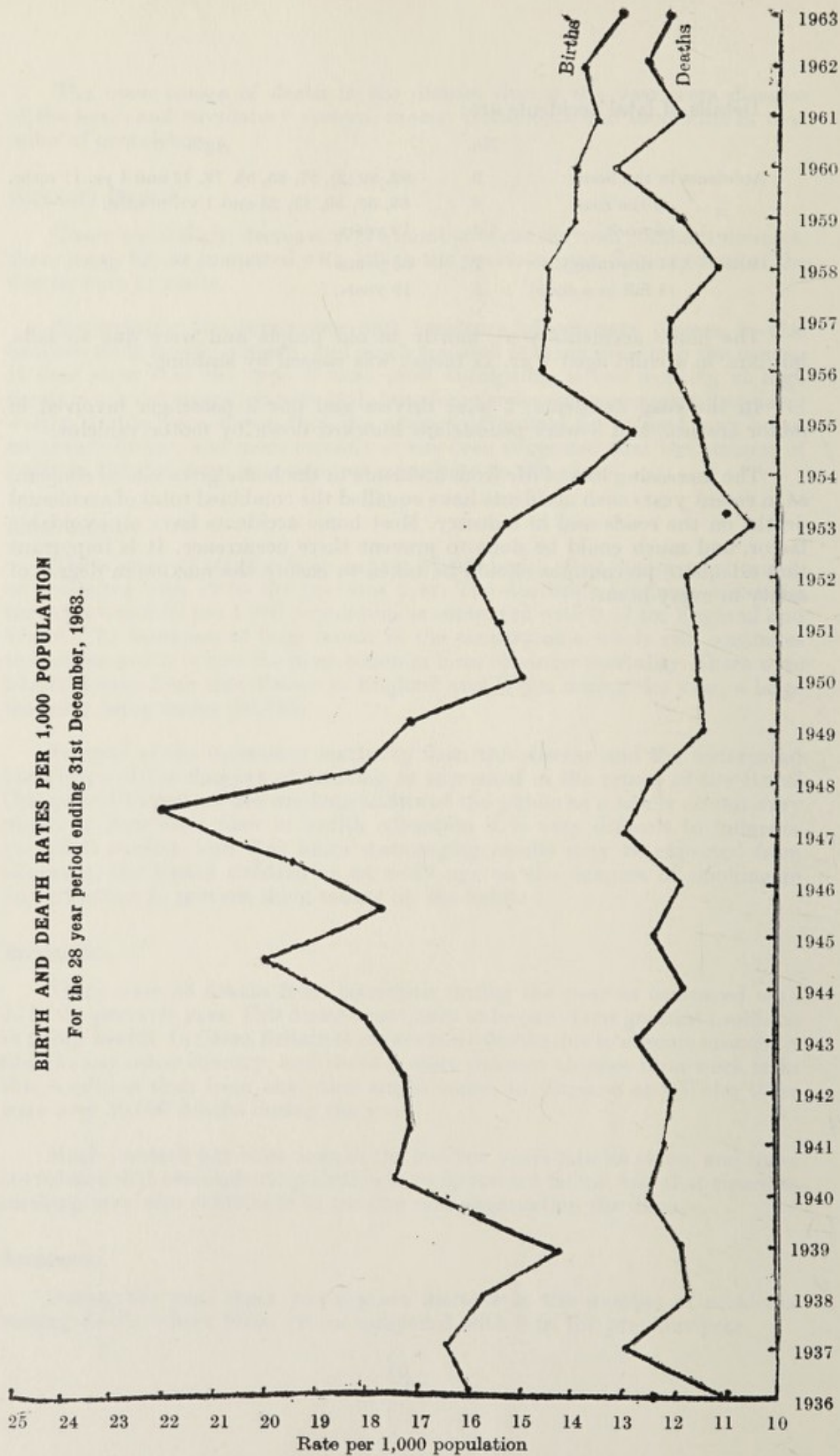
The home accidents were mostly in old people and were due to falls, but one, in a child aged 1 yr. 11 mths., was caused by scalding.

In the road accidents, 2 were drivers and one a passenger involved in motor crashes, and 3 were pedestrians knocked down by motor vehicles.

The increasing loss of life from accidents in the home gives rise to concern, as in recent years such accidents have equalled the combined total of accidental deaths on the roads and in industry. Most home accidents have an avoidable factor, and much could be done to prevent their occurrence. It is important that adequate precautions should be taken to ensure the maximum degree of safety in every home.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

For the 28 year period ending 31st December, 1963.



II. HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

A. Environmental Circumstances and Local Authority Services

(a) GENERAL

Water

The Durham County Water Board provide the public supply from the reservoirs at Smiddy Shaw, Waskerley Park and Hisehope; filtration and chlorination being carried out at Honey Hill, Waskerley.

Regular bacteriological and chemical examinations of the water supply carried out by the Board's Chemist and Bacteriologist have been consistently satisfactory for drinking water, despite the fact that the water supply to this district continues to be somewhat coloured by organic dyes absorbed from the moorland gathering grounds. Nothing can be done about this colour until the new Honey Hill Filter Plant comes into use. Construction of this Plant has been seriously delayed because of the effects of the severe winter and wet summer of 1963 on this bleak and windswept site.

Work on the Derwent Reservoir project continues to be satisfactory and there is no reason to expect that this scheme will not be completed by the calculated date. Although of interest to the County as a whole this scheme does not directly affect the water supplies to Stanley.

New water distribution mains were laid to housing schemes at Lintz Colliery, Burnopfield, Willie Pit Site, Annfield Plain, Hill Top, Stanley, Pea Farm Estate, Stanley, Kip Hill Estate, Stanley and the Greenacres Estate, Catchgate.

Chlorine residual was found in all samples examined by this Department. Ten samples of water were taken from land springs and forwarded for bacteriological examination. Two of these samples proved to be unsatisfactory. One sample of water was taken from a land spring and forwarded for chemical examination and was found to be satisfactory.

An improved water supply was installed at Low Ewehurst Farm, Dipton, with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who have grant-aided the scheme.

Drainage and Sewage.

During the year sewage from the district was treated at the various works at East Tanfield, Hustledown, Dipton and Rowlands Gill. No major works were carried out apart from the laying of sewers to the new Council estates at Lintz Colliery, Good Street, Stanley and the Willie Pit, Annfield Plain and to private housing schemes at Hill Top East Stanley, Greenacres, Catchgate and other smaller parcels of development.

Sanitary Conveniences.

The following are the types of conveniences in the Area:

Water-closets	...	...	...	15,458
Privies	...	...	...	63
Dry Ashpits	...	...	...	3,258

Sixty-three privies still remain in the area owing to their position or being part of sub-standard properties.

Filthy and Verminous Premises.

One hundred and forty-three inspections were made of filthy and verminous premises. Two informal notices on occupiers of filthy premises were abated.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Routine inspections were made of the two premises licensed for the keeping of pet animals and no action was required by this Department.

In order to avoid unnecessary distress to animals sold from pet shops resulting from ignorance on the part of the purchaser, the Council make it a condition of issue of a licence that the proprietors of pet shops should also issue leaflets dealing with the feeding, care and management of each animal sold.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

When this Act first came into operation it was found necessary to warn certain owners of vehicles, principally ice-cream vans, that offences were being committed. Owners and drivers of these vans now appear to understand the provisions of the Act and, during the year under review, no complaints were received from the general public nor was it necessary for the Department to take any action.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide, as part of the National Survey, was continued during the year. Readings commenced on the 1st January at a fourth site situated in the proposed Smoke Control Area at Annfield Plain. (See Appendix F for Average Monthly Readings).

On the 15th January, 1963, the Minister confirmed the Stanley No. 1 Smoke Control Order, 1962, which came into operation 1st September, 1963. This area comprises 310 premises of which 266 are dwelling houses. From mid-July, by which time a good number of appliances had been converted or replaced to burn smokeless fuels, readings showed a steady decline in smoke pollution and also in sulphur-dioxide pollution and since then readings from this area have continued to show a very marked contrast to the other areas where readings are being recorded.

As was to be expected some teething troubles arose in the use of smokeless fuel and all complaints were fully investigated. In most cases it was found that people were trying to use coke in the same way as they had used coal and did not appreciate that a completely different technique is required for using smokeless fuels and closed stoves from that used for coal on open fires. In other cases, appliances had not been correctly installed and adjustments were necessary.

A further Smoke Control Exhibition was held in the Civic Hall from 17th—20th July, 1963, and on a larger scale than the one held the previous year. Although the attendance was encouraging from those living in the Smoke Control Area, the general public as a whole did not show much interest. It would appear that although there is a growing awareness of the importance of clean food and a pure water supply, it is still not generally realized how vitally important clean air is to health, or how serious and far reaching are the effects of continually breathing polluted air. There is now evidence to show that atmospheric pollution is an important factor in the cause of bronchitis.

Recent research has shown that the more coal that is burned in any district the higher the mortality rate from bronchitis is likely to be. It is a significant fact, and one of grave concern in this area, that the death rate from bronchitis amongst miners is twice the average, and that their wives have also a bronchitis death rate which is twice the average rate.

Prevention of Damage by Pests.

Meetings of the County Workable Areas Committee and the Durham No. 2 Area Committee continued to be held in Durham during the year where problems arising from routine control work were discussed and talks on specialised subjects were given. Ministry and Divisional Officers attend to offer technical advice where necessary.

As required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the maintenance treatment of sewers and sewage disposal works was carried out at two six-monthly intervals—the first treatment between 1st and 17th May and the second between 30th September and 22nd October.

Evidence of rat infestation of sewers showed a steady decline during the first few years of maintenance treatment but the incidence of infestation does not seem to fall below a certain, basic, level. The Ministry repeatedly warns that, in their experience, the level of infestation rises very rapidly unless regular maintenance treatment is carried out.

The public is very rat conscious and loses no time in reporting both rat and mice infestation of both land and buildings. In many cases, especially in winter, the public is responsible for infestations because of the practice of feeding food scraps to the birds. Unfortunately, in many cases this serves to attract rats to the vicinity of houses.

During the year 21 food shops and food preparation rooms and 8 schools were dealt with because of rat or mice infestations. Eighty dwelling houses received treatment for the eradication of rodents free of charge. For details of inspections, etc. see Appendix E.

In addition to the above the following treatments for pests were carried out during the year.

	Council Houses	Private Houses	Schools	Totals
Bugs	5	5	—	10
Cockroaches	4	6	1	11
Ants	2	—	—	2
Woodworm	12	—	—	12
Earwigs	7	—	—	7
Snails	—	1	—	1
Bees and Wasps	1	—	—	1
Silver Fish	2	—	—	2
Totals	<u>33</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>46</u>

The free issue of cockroach powder to occupiers of infested dwelling houses was continued.

(b) HOUSING AND FACTORIES

(i) General.

The number of applications for Council houses received during January and February, was 1,323 which were classified as follows:—

Families without Homes	...	...	390
Overcrowding (Family Units)	...	...	140
Medical	...	...	12
Aged Persons	...	...	280
Slum Clearance	...	...	80
Unclassified	...	...	421
Total	...	...	<u>1,323</u>

The following 122 Council houses were completed during the year as compared with 58 in the previous year.

Dining Room, Kitchen & 3 Bedrooms	56
" " " " 2 "	20
Dining Room/Recess " 2 "	46
Total	<u>122</u>

No. of new houses let during year	122
Casual lettings (including 44 Aged Persons' Homes)	217
Total lettings	<u>339</u>

The total number of persons rehoused in Council houses during the year was 1,161 (including 64 persons rehoused in Aged Persons' Bungalows).

The following 40 privately owned houses were completed during the year as compared with 50 in the previous year.

Detached Bungalows, 2 bedrooms	1
" " " 3 "	3
Semi-detached Bungalows, 2 bedrooms	2
" " " 3 "	7
Detached Houses, 3 bedrooms	1
Semi-detached Houses, 3 bedrooms	17
Terrace Houses, 2 bedrooms	7
" " 3 "	2
Total	<u>40</u>

(ii) Improvement Grants—Housing (Financial Provisions Act), 1958, House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

(a) Discretionary Grants.

The following particulars cover the year 1963 and the period from the inception of the scheme to 31st December, 1963:

	Year 1963	Since Inception
No. of preliminary applications	85	1,117
No. of preliminary applications recommended	80	1,030
No. of preliminary applications withdrawn	19	104
No. of preliminary applications refused	2	27
No. of grants approved	60	831
No. of withdrawals after grants approved	—	6
No. of houses improved and grants paid	68	694
No. of preliminary applications deferred	4	6
Total amount of grants paid	£12,606	£125,946

(b) *Standard Grants.*

During the year 40 applications for a "Standard Grant" were received as compared with 9 in 1962.

The following particulars cover the year 1963 and the period from the inception of the scheme to 31st December, 1963:—

	Year 1963	Since Inception
No. of preliminary applications	40	296
No. of preliminary applications withdrawn	7	67
No. of preliminary applications refused	1	6
No. of preliminary applications deferred	1	1
No. of formal applications received	33	211
No. of grants approved	33	201
No. of grants paid	30	122
Amount of grants paid	£2,214	£11,406

(iii) **Medical Priority.**

The Council's practice of allocating a number of houses to medical cases continued and in view of our concern to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis in the area, all this allocation was granted to families who had one or more members suffering from this disease.

A total of 132 applicants for Council houses requested medical priority during the year but only 19 (6 being Families Without Homes and 13 Householders) were considered to justify special consideration. Of these, 8 families (28 persons) were rehoused making a total of 238 since 1946 on medical grounds. In addition, 5 families were granted housing transfers on medical grounds.

(iv) **Houses Unfit for Human Habitation.**

During the year 63 houses were allocated to families from slum clearance properties, 190 persons being involved, averaging 3.0 persons per house.

(a) **Clearance Areas.**

In October representation was made to the Council on the property known as 1-18, 18a-60 Annfield Street, Dipton, a total of 61 houses involving 170 persons.

On the 5th December the Minister was informed that the Council had declared the area a Clearance Area and that they proposed to proceed by way of a Clearance Order.

(b) **Individual Orders.**

A total of 94 individual demolition orders were made on properties throughout the district.

One dwelling house in the South Moor area was considered to be unfit for human habitation but as the Council considered it inexpedient to make a demolition order, having regard to the effect of demolition of the house upon other houses, a closing order was served on the owner. The tenant was later rehoused by the Council and the house closed.

(c) **Undertakings to Carry Out Improvements.**

Two undertakings to carry out improvements were received from Owners and accepted by the Council. Seven properties were improved during the year in accordance with previous undertakings given by their owners.

(d) **Slum Clearance.**

Progress with the demolition of substandard property continued during the year. The following table shows the numbers of houses demolished since 1947 together with the number of houses built during that period.

Year	Houses Demolished			Total	Houses Built		
	Clearance Orders	Demolition Orders	Informal Action		Council	Private	Total
1947	—	37	4	41	221	—	221
1948	—	6	19	25	192	—	192
1949	51	3	25	79	163	—	163
1950	—	7	10	17	147	4	151
1951	—	—	6	6	115	3	118
1952	—	1	5	6	237	5	242
1953	—	18	31	49	183	—	183
1954	—	12	—	12	230	9	239
1955	—	7	28	35	118	13	131
1956	—	14	72	86	206	18	224
1957	—	14	20	34	160	20	180
1958	34	48	25	107	97	27	124
1959	2	35	123	160	133	24	157
1960	11	66	70	147	88	70	158
1961	6	53	19	78	144	66	210
1962	—	91	84	175	58	50	108
1963	—	21	4	25	122	40	162
Totals	104	433	545	1,082	2,614	349	2,963

At the end of 1963, 154 houses under demolition orders still remained to be demolished.

(v) **Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year**

(1) Number of inspections and revisits	1,894
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	32
(3) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	116

Remedy of Defects, Demolition or Closing of Properties without Service of Formal Notices:—

(1) Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority	82
(2) Number of individual houses demolished	4
(3) Number of individual houses closed	—
(4) Number of Local Authority houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health and demolished	—

Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

(1) Proceedings under the appropriate sections of the 1957 Housing Act:—	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	5
(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(i) By Owners	5
(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—

(2) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	8
(b) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(i) By Owners	5
(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
(3) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	94
(b) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	21
(c) Number of houses made fit as the result of undertakings ...	7
(d) Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(e) Number of houses in respect of which undertakings not to use for human habitation were given and accepted	—
(f) Number of houses in respect of which undertakings to carry out improvements were given and accepted	2
(4) Proceedings under the appropriate Sections of the 1957 Housing Act:—	
(a) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(b) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
(5) Proceedings under Section 44, Housing Act, 1957:—	
Number of houses in Clearance Areas demolished	—

(vi) **Overcrowding.**

The number of applications on the 1963 Housing List is 140 as compared with 162 in the previous year. These are confined specifically to the one-family unit and the selection of tenants is based on the points system of two persons to one room and allowing for separation of children according to age and sex.

The following table shows the number of persons and families together with the number of bedrooms:—

No. of Persons in House	No. of Persons	No. of Families	No. of Bedrooms			
			1	2	3	4
3	147	49	48	1	—	—
4	128	32	26	6	—	—
5	205	41	7	34	—	—
6	60	10	1	9	—	—
7	21	3	—	1	2	—
8	8	1	—	1	—	—
9	27	3	—	1	2	—
13	13	1	—	—	1	—
Totals	609	140	82	53	5	—

During the year 56 families (282 persons) on the Overcrowding List were rehoused in Council houses, the average number of persons per house being 5.0.

(vii) **Rent Act, 1957—Disrepair Certificates.**

The following gives particulars of applications for Certificates of Disrepair and action taken during the year:—

(1) No. of applications received (Form I)	3
(2) No. of Notices to landlords of the Proposal to Issue Certificates of Disrepair (Form J)	2
(3) No. of Disrepair Certificates (Form L) issued	2
(4) No. of Disrepair Certificates cancelled	—

(viii) **Caravans, etc.**

During the year it was found necessary to serve a preliminary notice on the occupier of a caravan in the Annfield Plain area after which the caravan was removed.

(ix) **Factories.**

During the year 162 inspections were carried out in the factories in the Area (See Appendix C).

The following is a list of factories in the Area at the 31st December, 1963:—

Ice Cream Manufacturers	4
Bakers	8
Butchers	24
Slaughter Houses	1
Soft Drink Manufacturers	1
Milk Pasteurisers	1
Clothing Manufacturers	6
Dressmakers and Milliners	4
Printers	1
Ink Manufacturers	1
Plumbers	3
Builders and Contractors	13
Joiners	6
Painters	5
Boot Repairers	3
Radio Repairers	4
Brick and Tile Manufacturers	1
Electrical Engineering	2
Electronic Equipment Repairs	1
Marine Dealers	2
Motor Repairers	23
Ball Bearing Factory	1
Building Sites	23
Total	<u>138</u>

There were 32 out-workers in the Area at 31st December, 1963, as follows:—

Hand-sewing gloves	30
Finishing wearing apparel	2

(c) GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Analysis of inspections and notices under the Public Health and Housing Acts:—

	Inspections and Re-visits	No. of Informal Notices Served	No. of Statutory Notices Served	Defects Remedied after Notice
Housing: Public Health and Housing Acts	1,794	100	4	65
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:				
Insufficient	8	25	5	20
Defective	21			
Drainage	358	50	5	37
Water Supply	25	8	4	6
Food Premises	145	2	—	2
Shops Act	34	—	—	—
Dairies and Milkshops	27	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses—Private	44	—	—	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds	2	1	—	1
Factories and Workplaces	162	—	—	—
Keeping of Animals	13	—	—	1
Insanitary Ashpits and Receptacles	19	12	1	6
Offensive Accumulations	46	3	—	6
Atmospheric Pollution	2,584	3	—	3
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	650	2	—	2
Rent Act, 1957	13	—	3	2
Infectious Diseases	324	—	—	—
Meat and Foods	95	—	—	—
Aged Persons' Welfare	98	—	—	—
Filthy and Verminous Premises	143	—	—	2
Samples	45	—	—	—
Pet's Act	8	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	321	—	—	—
Totals	6,999	206	22	153

(d) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(i) General.

During the year 145 inspections were made of the various types of food establishments and 2 informal notices were served on the owners to carry out certain works. Two informal notices were complied with during the year.

The general standard of food shops in the area continues to improve, new shop fronts being installed and alterations being made to premises. The storage of food is also improving and more owners are providing refrigerators for the storage of perishable food. While the multiple stores are leading the way in this respect the smaller businesses are following their example as far as accommodation will allow. Throughout the district more and more food shops are being converted into the self-service type of premises and more food is wrapped. While this is done mainly for business reasons food hygiene standards improve in consequence.

Complaints are occasionally received of mouldy food being sold. The majority of these refer to meat pies. Every case reported was investigated and found to be the result of faulty stock rotation by the retailer. Wholesalers

instruct their customers in methods of stock rotation but occasional mistakes occur. In no case was it found necessary to take formal action. I am pleased to report that co-operation received from retailers, wholesalers and bakeries has been excellent.

Early in the year outbreaks of paratyphoid fever occurred in the London and Cambridge areas and in York. As Chinese frozen egg was suspected as the cause of the outbreaks, samples of such egg were taken from three local bakeries. No pathogenic organisms were isolated from these samples.

(ii) **Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.**

The following were on the register at the 31st December, 1963:—

Dairies (not dairy farms)	Nil
Distributors	122

A routine sample of milk from a farm of a producer/retailer within the Urban District showed the milk to be infected with *Brucella Abortus*. The milk was tuberculin-tested but, as some was retailed raw, arrangements were made to have all the milk produced at the farm heat-treated in a pasteurising plant while investigations were carried out.

Investigations and samples showed that four cows were infected and together with a suspected animal all were removed from the farm.

Further samples of bulk milk produced on the farm were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and were found to be free from infection.

The producer/retailer co-operated during the investigations and it was not found necessary to serve a statutory notice under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

It does appear that many people now believe that raw tuberculin tested milk is perfectly safe and do not realise that there is a risk of contracting other infections, e.g. undulant fever, caused by *brucella abortus*, from drinking such milk. Only milk that has been pasteurised or sterilised can be regarded as safe and free from all pathogenic organisms.

(iii) **Food and Drugs Act, 1955.**

Routine inspections were carried out at premises used for the manufacture sale and storage of food.

The following premises were registered under the Act:—

Ice Cream Manufacture	4
Ice Cream Storage	49
Ice Cream Sale	134
Preparation or manufacture of Sausages, Potted or Pressed Foods	28
Preparation of Preserved Food—Fried Fish	28

In addition there are the following premises:—

Bakehouses	8
Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars and Canteens	27
Shops:—	
General Dealers	94
Grocers	62
Fruiters	23
Confectionery	29
Wet Fish	3
Licensed Premises	81
School Kitchens	3

(iv) **Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947-1952.**

All premises used for the manufacture and storage of Ice Cream were frequently inspected during the year and a good standard of hygiene was maintained.

Samples of Ice Cream were taken from producers and dealers and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory.

Results were as follows:—

	No. of Samples
Grade I	11
Grade II	1
Grade III	—
Grade IV	—
Total	<u>12</u>

(v) **Meat and Other Foods.**

On the 1st October, 1963, the Meat Regulations, 1963, came into operation, replacing, with amendments, the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924-1952.

The main provisions are that, except where the regulations permit, carcasses of animals slaughtered for sale for human consumption must not be removed from the place of slaughter until they have been inspected and, if passed as fit for human consumption, until they have been marked with the mark, and in the manner described in Schedule 3. With certain exceptions, prior notice of intention to slaughter must be given; the minimum period of this notice has been extended from three hours to twenty-four hours. Local authorities are empowered to make a charge for inspection. Provisions as to the manner in which inspectors are to carry out inspections and as to the circumstances in which meat is to be regarded as unfit for human consumption is contained in Schedules 1 and 2.

There was only one slaughter-house operating in the area during the year and the following animals were inspected. No charge was made for inspection.

Cattle	482
Sheep	1,031
Total	<u>1,513</u>

Details of carcasses and their organs which were condemned are given in Appendix D.

The following articles of food were found to be unfit for human consumption and destroyed:—

292 tins	Meat	144 tins	Corned Beef
23 pks.	Meat	2 „	Chicken
2 „	Sausages	8 pks.	„
2 tins	Paste	65 tins	Soup
530 „	Vegetables	1,572 „	Fruit
4 „	Syrup	300 „	Fish
37 „	Evaporated Milk	29 „	Creamed Rice
8 „	Cereals	14 jars	Cream
4 jars	Jam	1 jar	Pickles
43 pks.	Pastry and Cakes	1 tin	Pudding

(e) PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There was a large increase in the number of cases of infectious diseases confirmed during the year—there being 1,118 as compared with 63 in 1962—mainly due to an outbreak of measles in the first half of the year.

For analysis of notified and confirmed cases of notifiable diseases see Appendix B.

Laboratory Facilities.

These continue to be provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.

The service of the Public Health Laboratory has continued to be used by General Practitioners.

Year	Specimens Submitted	Positive
1949	887	159
1950	2,475	493
1951	1,335	292
1952	1,039	139
1953	3,649	653
1954	1,271	199
1955	2,354	548
1956	1,340	231
1957	1,157	201
1958	1,119	149
1959	994	106
1960	1,162	143
1961	997	44
1962	987	26
1963	1,046	112

The following table gives particulars of specimens sent in by the Health Department, Chest Clinic and Medical Practitioners in the Area for examination during the year.

Bacteriological Examinations

	Number of Specimens submitted	Positive
Blood: Culture	—	—
Faeces:		
(a) Enteric Fever	368	102
(b) Other Organisms		
Urine	—	—
Swabs: (Throat, Nasal and Ear)		
(a) Diphtheria	2	1
(b) Haemolytic Streptococci		
(c) Other Organisms		
Sputum for Tuberculosis:		
(a) Chest Clinics	637	9*
(b) Other Medical Services	—	—
Ice Cream	12	—
Water	10	—
Milk	11	—
Whole Liquid Frozen Hen Egg	4	—
Synthetic Cream	1	—
Fresh Cream	1	—
Totals	1,046	112

* Taken from 6 cases

Communicable Diseases in Hospitals.

During the year all cases of infectious disease needing hospitalisation were admitted to Chester-le-Street Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Notifiable Diseases reported during the year 1963.

The following table gives particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) in the Area during the year:—

Disease	Total Number of Cases Notified	Total Number of Cases Confirmed	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	29	29	—	—
Whooping Cough	18	18	2	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Measles	1,008	1,008	2	—
Pneumonia	30	30	4	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	22	21	1	—
Erysipelas	2	2	1	—
Food Poisoning	12	8	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	—	—
Totals	1,123	1,118	10	—

Measles. Of the 1,008 notified cases of this disease 643 were under the age of 5 years. Two cases were admitted to hospital, boys aged 5½ and 8 years. There were no deaths from this disease.

Whooping Cough. Of the 18 cases notified 2 were admitted to hospital, both being girls aged 1 year and 1 year 2 months. There were no deaths.

The percentage of children born in 1962 who have been immunised against whooping cough as at 31st December, 1963, was 66% as compared with 64 and 54 per cent. for England and Wales and Durham County respectively.

Dysentery. There were 22 cases notified, and 21 of these were confirmed as due to infection by *Shigella Sonnei*. One case, a boy aged 5 years, was admitted to hospital and found to be suffering from food poisoning. (*Salmonella Typhimurium*).

There were 5 family outbreaks giving rise to 13 cases, and 8 single cases; nine of the 22 notified cases were school children and 1 school child was found to be a symptomless excreter.

Food Poisoning. During the year there were 12 cases of food poisoning notified in an outbreak and 7 of these were confirmed as due to infection with *Salmonella Typhimurium*. In addition, a notified case of Dysentery was found to be suffering from *Salmonella Typhimurium*. It was not possible to trace the source of the outbreak but the suspected food was cream buns, which had been eaten by most of the victims, with no remaining food left for sampling. Full investigations were carried out at a bakery, but all samples of frozen hen egg and cream examined were negative, and all the food handlers were found to be free from infection.

One case, a food handler, was excluded from work, and all contacts at work were negative, but 3 family contacts were found to be symptomless excretors.

In addition to the above, there were 3 cases of food poisoning due to *Salmonella Typhimurium* treated in hospitals outside the district; on investigation of one of the families a further 2 cases (not notified) and 2 symptomless excreters were discovered. One isolated case of food poisoning was treated in a hospital outside the district and in that case the infecting organism was *Salmonella Stanley*.

Smallpox. There were no cases of this disease notified during the year.

The following gives particulars of primary vaccinations and revaccinations in various age groups carried out during the year.

Age	Primary Vaccination	Revaccination
Under 1 year	41	—
1 year	52	—
2-4 years	7	—
5-14 years	18	5
15 and over	32	40
Totals	150	45

The significant figure in smallpox vaccination is the proportion of infants vaccinated under two years. In Stanley this figure was 31 per cent, as compared with 59 per cent in 1962—a year in which there was an outbreak of smallpox in this Country.

Poliomyelitis. For the ninth year in succession there were no cases of poliomyelitis notified.

Vaccination against this disease continued during the year and by the end of the year the vaccination state of the Urban District was as follows:—

No. of persons who have received	1 dose of oral vaccine	263
" " " " " "	2 doses of oral vaccine	235
" " " " " "	3 " " " " " "	3,880
" " " " " "	4 " " " " " "	19
" " " " " "	2 injections of Salk vaccine	856
" " " " " "	3 " " " " " "	7,504
" " " " " "	a 3rd dose of oral vaccine after 2 Salk injections	644
" " " " " "	a 4th dose of oral vaccine after 3 Salk injections, or 2 Salk and 1 oral	1,355
" " " " " "	4 injections of Salk vaccine	2,049

These figures include those vaccinated by general medical practitioners in their surgeries.

Diphtheria. For the eighth consecutive year there were no cases of this disease notified and it is now 11 years since the last death from diphtheria occurred in this district. It is most important however, that all children are given protection in infancy and that booster injections are given at the ages of 18 months, 5 years and 9 years.

The percentage of children born in 1962 immunised against diphtheria by the 31st December, 1963, was 66 as compared with 65 for England and Wales and 55 for Durham County.

Tuberculosis. There was one death from this disease—a woman aged 78 years first notified as pulmonary tuberculosis in 1959. There were 3 deaths in the previous year.

(a) Statistics.

No. of new cases notified during the year:—					Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Males	...	...	...	...	10	4	14
Females	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
Totals					16	8	24

No. of deaths registered:—

Males	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Females	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Totals					1	—	1

No. of cases on the Tuberculosis Register:—

Males	...	...	...	...	192	40	232
Females	...	...	...	...	127	43	170
Totals					319	83	402

Age distribution of new cases and deaths are as follows:—

Age Period	CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
21—25	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—30	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
31—35	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
36—40	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
41—45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46—50	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
51—55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56—60	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
61—65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66—70	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
71—75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76—80	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
81—85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	10	6	4	4	—	1	—	—
	16		8		1		—	
	24				1			

Number and Rates per 1,000 population of notifications and deaths together with Sanatoria admissions over the last 25 years are as follows:—

Year	No. of Notifications	Rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of Sanatoria Admissions
1939	74	1.5	25	.50	—
1940	70	1.5	27	.56	—
1941	66	1.4	32	.69	—
1942	52	1.1	22	.48	—
1943	73	1.6	30	.66	—
1944	53	1.1	21	.46	—
1945	45	0.9	26	.56	—
1946	67	1.2	24	.50	28
1947	83	1.7	34	.70	29
1948	91	1.8	30	.61	31
1949	73	1.5	17	.35	37
1950	64	1.3	16	.33	29
1951	96	2.0	8	.16	68
1952	63	1.3	11	.23	64
1953	58	1.2	11	.23	40
1954	67	1.4	5	.10	68
1955	38	0.8	13	.27	56
1956	39	0.8	3	.06	49
1957	43	0.9	5	.10	40
1958	28	0.6	4	.08	37
1959	26	0.5	3	.06	24
1960	32	0.7	8	.17	33
1961	30	0.6	2	.04	24
1962	22	0.5	3	.06	23
1963	24	0.5	1	.02	21

(b) Tuberculosis Services in the Area.

(i) At the Chest Clinic at South Moor Hospital there are special sessions for contacts of known cases of tuberculosis. During the year 48 contacts were skin tested, 37 were found to be tuberculin negative and were vaccinated with B.C.G. In addition, 14 newborn children were vaccinated.

(ii) The tenth annual vaccination of school children in the Urban District was carried out during the months of October and November. On this occasion children of 11 years and upwards were included in the scheme. The parents of 1,089 children consented to have their children given skin tests and, if necessary, given B.C.G. vaccine. Of these, 838 were negative reactors and 822 were given B.C.G. (see details on page 32). The age groups of those vaccinated were as follows:—

11 years of age	...	...	...	291
12 „ „ „	...	...	...	398
13 „ „ „	...	...	...	123
14 „ „ „	...	...	...	8
15 „ „ „	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	<u>822</u>

Of the 116 positive reactors who had not previously received B.C.G. vaccine in earlier childhood, it was considered advisable to ask the parents of 26 (7 of whom were not residents of this area) to consent to their children being X-rayed. Arrangements were made with the Chest Physician for these X-rays to be carried out and 22 children attended. No evidence of active disease was detected in any of them.

A scheme for tuberculin testing school entrants, organised by the School Medical Department, was started in September. All school entrants whose parents give consent, are tuberculin tested and if found to be tuberculin positive are referred to the Chest Physician for investigation.

(iii) The Mass Radiography Unit visited Craghead, South Moor, Annfield Plain, Stanley, Tantobie and Dipton from 2nd to 12th December and posters and leaflets were circulated throughout the area giving dates and times of sessions.

It is important for all men over 45 years of age to have an annual X-ray of the chest as it is in this age group that the greatest incidence of chest disease is found. The X-rays used for this purpose employ only a tiny charge of radiation and the machines are specially designed to protect the body from this small amount.

The following gives particulars of the Mass Radiography Unit's visit:—

	Males	Females	Total
No. X-rayed	742	560	1,302
No. referred to Chest Clinic	41	14	55
Abnormalities revealed:			
(a) Cases notified	1	—	1
(b) Cases not notified	—	—	—
Tuberculosis: occasional supervision	1	—	1

(iv) Those needing sanatorium treatment are in the main admitted to the Maiden Law Tuberculosis Unit; those needing major surgical treatment being transferred to Seaham Hall, Poole or Wolsingham Sanatorium. During the year 21 cases of tuberculosis were admitted for hospital treatment.

(v) There were 402 patients on the tuberculosis register—319 pulmonary and 83 non-pulmonary—at the end of the year as compared with 426 in 1962. Most cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are registered by the Ministry of Labour as disabled persons and each patient is assessed at the Chest Clinic before returning to work. There is a close co-operation between the Chest Physician and the Disablement Resettlement Officer and, if thought suitable, a course of industrial rehabilitation at the Felling Unit is arranged and some patients are referred to Finchale Abbey Training Centre for further training. During the year one male patient attended the industrial rehabilitation unit.

(vi) After-care responsibility rests entirely with the Durham County Council and requests for nursing requisites received at this Department are forwarded to the County Medical Officer. Nursing requisites are stored in Durham City.

(vii) Eight Council houses have been allocated to tuberculous cases during the year, a total of 236 having been rehoused since 1946 on grounds of tuberculosis.

All milk retailed in the area is produced from tuberculin tested herds or is subject to a pasteurising or sterilising process.

(f) OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

1. Care of the Aged.

(a) *Visits*—During the year 98 visits were made on aged persons requiring care and attention. It was found necessary to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Acts, 1948-51, for the compulsory removal of one old person. The case was that of an old lady aged 84 years who was suffering from senile dementia and was unable to devote to herself and not receiving from other persons proper care and attention. She was removed to Lee Hill Hospital where her general condition improved quite rapidly with care and attention. It was, however, found necessary to have her transferred to 'G' Block (Mental Ward) ten weeks after her admission to the hospital.

(b) *Meals on Wheels Service*—This service, run by the Women's Voluntary Service, commenced in Stanley in May, 1962 and was extended to the Annfield Plain and South Moor areas in November, 1962. A new van for distribution of the meals was presented to the W.V.S. by the Stanley Chamber of Trade in April and from the 1st May, 1963, meals were delivered twice weekly to 48 persons. There is no doubt that this has proved to be a most valuable service for old people for it ensures that at least they get two good hot meals during the week and this is an important contribution to the maintenance of their health.

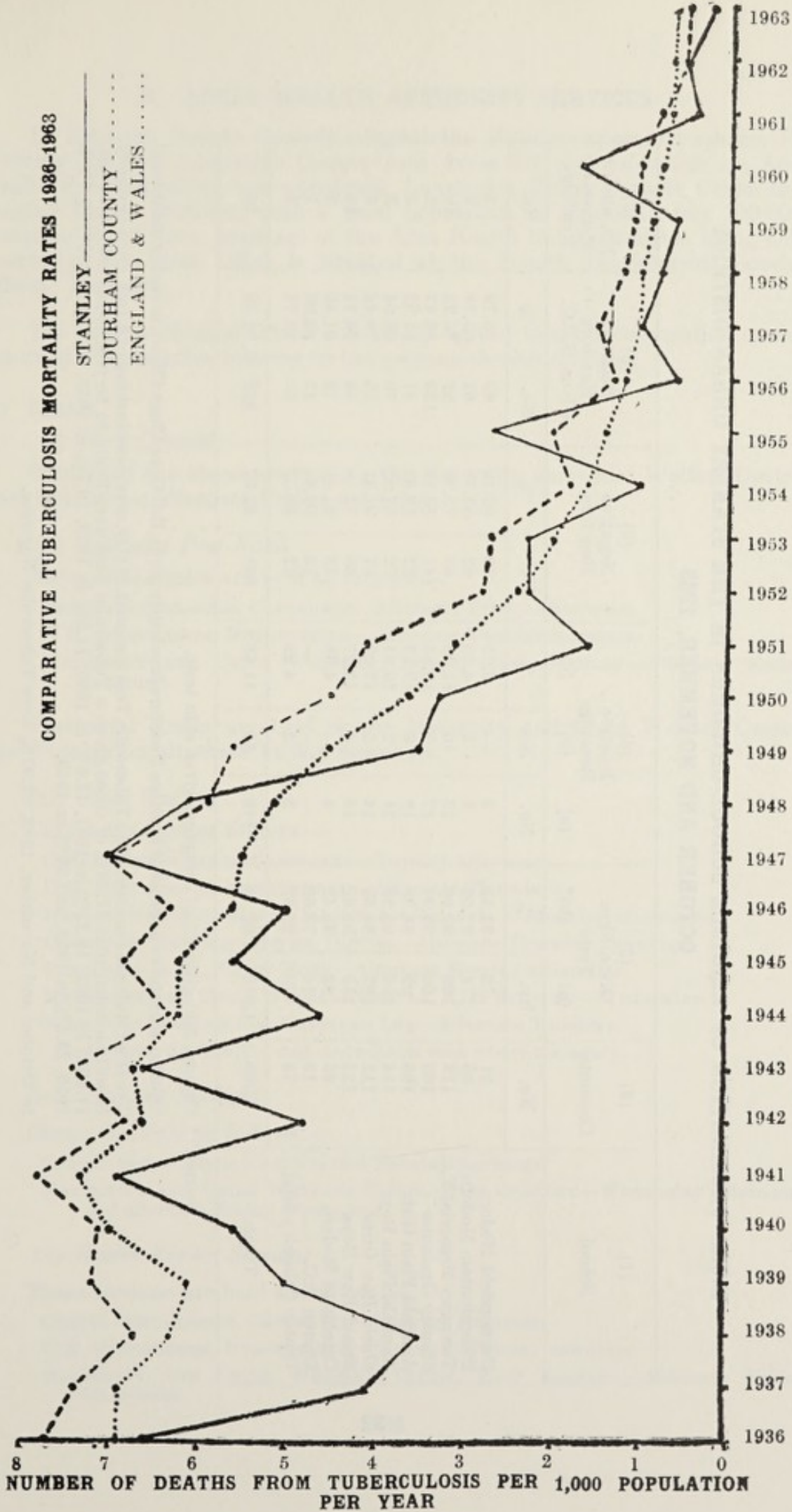
2. Physically Handicapped Persons.

A Club run by and for the physically handicapped operates very successfully in this district. Meetings are held every Tuesday in Stanley and all handicapped persons are welcome.

During the year adaptations were carried out by this Council to a number of houses occupied by physically handicapped persons and the County Council shared the costs.

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATES 1936-1963

STANLEY ———
 DURHAM COUNTY ·····
 ENGLAND & WALES ·····



**B.C.G. VACCINATION OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOL-CHILDREN IN THE STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT
OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1963**

(1) School	(2) Consents		(3) Given Skin Tests		(4) Positive Reactors (b)†		(5) Negative Reactors		(6) Negative Reactors Given B.C.G.		(7) No. absent at time of Readings
	No.	%	(a) No.	(b)* %	(a) No.	(c) %	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Burnopfield Modern ...	81	93.83	76	93.83	3	3.95	70	92.10	69	90.79	3
Bloemfontein Modern	85	87.06	74	87.06	3	4.05	62	83.78	62	83.78	9
Towneley Memorial R.C.	116	93.96	109	93.96	13	11.93	86	78.90	82	75.23	10
Stanley Grammar ...	165	96.97	160	96.97	17	10.62	141	88.13	139	86.87	2
Annfield Plain Girls' ...	105	94.28	99	94.28	13	13.13	82	82.83	81	81.82	4
Annfield Plain Boys' ...	114	92.98	106	92.98	31	29.24	72	67.92	70	66.04	3
Shield Row Girls' ...	113	94.69	107	94.69	14	13.08	87	81.31	85	79.44	6
Shield Row Boys' ...	122	92.62	113	92.62	15	13.27	88	77.88	86	76.11	10
Catchgate Modern ...	96	85.42	82	85.42	4	4.88	75	91.46	75	91.46	3
Dipton R.C. ...	19	73.68	14	73.68	—	—	13	92.86	13	92.86	1
Dipton Collierley Mod.	73	95.89	70	95.89	3	4.28	62	88.57	60	85.71	5
Totals ...	1,089	92.74	1,010	92.74	116	11.48	838	82.97	822	81.39	56

NOTES: * Column 3(b) gives % of acceptors given skin tests.

† Column 4(b) shows number of Positive Reactors previously given B.C.G. at Chest Clinics in earlier child-hood.

The Heaf Multiple Puncture Skin Tuberculin Test was used. B.C.G. was given in doses of 0.1ml. intra-dermally. It will be noted that 11.48% of those given a Tuberculin Test were found to be positive as compared with 11.60% in 1962, 19.27% in 1961, 12.6% in 1960, 11.5% in 1959, 18.7% in 1958, 13.2% in 1957, 19.3% in 1955, 23.5% in 1954, and 35% in 1949.

In October and November, 1963, 82.97% were Tuberculin Negative.

B. LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

In 1948 the County Council adopted the Ministry approved scheme for dividing the Administrative County into Areas for each of which an Area Health Sub-Committee was appointed. Lanchester Rural, Consett Urban and Stanley Urban Districts, with a total population of approximately 100,000, comprise No. 3 Area, meetings of the Area Health Sub-Committee being held quarterly. The Area Office is situated at the Health Department, Council Offices, Tantobie.

The County Medical Officer has kindly agreed to the incorporation in this report of the statistics relating to the personal health services.

(a) Clinics

(i) *Birth Control*

Clinics for the above are held in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, East Stanley on alternate Friday mornings.

(ii) *Ante and Post-Natal*

Ante-natal clinics are held as follows:—

CHAPEL SCHOOLROOM, CATCHGATE—Alternate Friday afternoons.

U.M. SCHOOLROOM, BURNOPFIELD—Alternate Tuesday mornings.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, EAST STANLEY—Alternate Friday mornings.

Post-natal clinics are held in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, East Stanley on alternate Friday mornings.

(iii) *Child Welfare*

Clinics are held as follows:—

CHAPEL SCHOOLROOM, CATCHGATE—Tuesday afternoons.

U.M. SCHOOLROOM, BURNOPFIELD—Alternate Thursdays.

*HEDLEY MEMORIAL HALL, CRAGHEAD—Alternate Wednesday afternoons.

*COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTRE, DIPTON—Alternate Thursday mornings.

PAROCHIAL HALL, SOUTH MOOR—Alternate Monday afternoons.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, EAST STANLEY—Wednesday.

*WESLEYAN SCHOOLROOM, TANFIELD LEA—Alternate Tuesdays.

* Primarily C.W.C.—but Ante-Natal seen where necessary.

(iv) *Artificial Sunlight*

Clinics are held as follows:—

CHAPEL SCHOOLROOM, CATCHGATE—Tuesday mornings.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINIC, EAST STANLEY—Wednesday afternoons and alternate Friday afternoons.

(v) *Health Visitor Sessions*

These sessions are held as follows:—

CHAPEL SCHOOLROOM, CATCHGATE—Tuesday mornings.

U.M. SCHOOLROOM, BURNOPFIELD—Alternate Tuesday mornings.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINIC, EAST STANLEY—Alternate Friday afternoons.

(vi) *Immunisation and Vaccination*

Immunisation and vaccination of children have been carried out at

- (i) Infant and Child Welfare Clinics throughout the area and
- (ii) By General Medical Practitioners by personal arrangement with parents.

When a child reaches the age of three months, propaganda material is sent through the post to all parents. Details of facilities together with consent forms for smallpox vaccination and diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation are enclosed with this literature. When a child reaches the age of twelve months and four years nine months, further propaganda pamphlets regarding diphtheria immunisation are sent.

Particulars of Immunisation and Vaccination during 1963

*Diphtheria Immunisation		*Whooping Cough Immunisation		*Tetanus Immunisation		Smallpox		Polio-myelitis			B.C.G. Vaccination
Pr'ry	B'ster	Pr'ry	B'ster	Pr'ry	B'ster	Vac.	Re-Vac.	Primary	Booster	Booster	
								†			
								2 Inj. or 3 Doses	3rd	4th	
577	418	553	276	583	255	150	45	1,172	115	627	822

* Either Single or in Combination.

† Either 2 injections of "Salk" or 3 doses of "Oral".

(vii) *School Clinic*

The following gives particulars of sessions held at the School Clinic, High Street, East Stanley.

Medical Officer	...	...	...	Monday mornings.
Minor Ailments	...	...	...	Monday mornings and Thursday mornings.
U.V.R. Lamp	...	...	...	Thursday afternoons.
Dental Officer	...	...	...	Daily
Oculist	...	...	...	Alternate Fridays.
Speech Therapist	...	...	...	Mondays.
Educational Psychologist	...	...	...	By arrangement.
Audiometrician	...	...	...	By arrangement.

(b) **Nursing in the Home and Midwifery Services.**

(i) *Domiciliary Nursing*

Nine nurses made a total of 23,909 home visits during the year, 12,484 (52%) of which were made to patients over the age of 65 years. In addition, 7,178 visits for injections only were made during the year. The following is an analysis of these visits and the types of cases nursed:—

	AGE GROUPS			CLASSIFICATION						Visits for Injections only
	0-5 yrs.	5-65 yrs.	65+ yrs.	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuber-culosis	Maternal Compli-cations	Others	
New cases	45	568	341	571	338	—	40	5	—	—
Visits paid	453	10,972	12,484	12,997	7,134	—	3,155	60	563	7,178

(ii) *Midwifery*

During the year 715 live and still births were assigned to the Area, 501 (70%) occurred in hospital and 214 (30%) at home, 20 of the midwife-booked cases of the latter being delivered in the presence of a doctor. There were 21 stillborn births and 16 deaths in the first week of life.

Of the 10 County Midwives carrying out domiciliary midwifery in the district 3 own cars which they are authorised to use in the course of their official duties. All are trained in the use of and possess apparatus for gas and air analgesia. Approximately 71% of the domiciliary cases were given gas and air analgesia.

(c) **Health Visitors' Service.**

There are six Health Visitors in the Stanley Urban District, the following domiciliary visits being made during the year:—

Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	11,875
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	369
General Health	...	...	...	...	150
Mental Deficiency	...	...	...	...	383
Schools	...	...	...	...	951
Aged People	...	...	...	...	2,482
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>16,210</u>

The following is a summary of visits paid and time spent at welfare centres, clinics, schools, special schools and nursery schools:—

Effective visits	...	...	...	...	16,210
Ineffective visits	...	...	...	...	1,595
Total number of visits	...	...	...	...	17,805
Time (as days) spent on visits	...	...	...	...	798
Average daily number of effective visits per health visitor	...	...	...	...	20

Time (as days) spent:—

(a) at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	...	...	...	327
(b) at Chest Clinics and Contact Sessions	...	...	...	104
(c) at School Head-to-Head Inspections	...	...	...	17
(d) at School Medical Inspections	...	...	...	14
(e) at Special Schools and Nursery Schools	...	...	...	28

(d) **County Ambulance Service.**

The Urban District is served primarily by the County Ambulance Depot situated in East Street, East Stanley. The establishment of personnel and vehicles at this depot is as follows:—

Depot Superintendent	...	...	...	...	1
Driver Attendants	...	...	...	...	27
Mechanic	...	...	...	...	1
Ambulances	...	...	...	...	7
Light Sitting Case Ambulances	...	...	...	...	1

Operating under the overall supervision of the Central Control at Durham to which it is linked by direct telephone line, the depot acts as a reception point for calls on the Service arising in the North-West portion of the County. It provides a 24 hour emergency service for this area besides being available to provide transport for out-patients attending hospital for examination and treatment. All calls and bookings for ambulances are now made through the Central Control at Durham—Telephone Number Durham 3426.

A proportion of the vehicles are equipped with radio and this additional form of control is exercised direct from Durham.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken by the Stanley Depot during the year as compared with the previous year. While the bulk of the work relates to the transporting of patients residing in the Urban District, a portion of it is concerned with patients living outside the area who have been conveyed as emergency cases from parts of the North-West area referred to above for which the Depot is responsible. To some small extent, also, the co-ordination of out-patient journeys on a County basis accounts for the inclusion of other non-residents of the Urban District.

Year	Journeys	Patients carried			Mileage
		Stretcher	Sitting	Total	
1962	7,230	5,059	19,173	24,232	187,166
1963	7,235	5,177	29,374	34,551	194,184

(e) Domestic Help Service.

At the beginning of January, 1963, 358 cases in this district were being served by a Home Help. There were 122 new cases during the year and of the total of 480 cases receiving the services 428 were chronic sick (including aged and infirm), 1 was a maternity case and there were 51 others. At the end of the year there were 382 cases in the area.

(f) Mental Health Services.

Occupation Centre for Mentally Handicapped Children:—

A wing of the former I.D. Hospital at Villa Real, Consett, converted in 1953, has continued to be used for mentally defective children excluded from school under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944. Fourteen males up to the age of 16 years and 15 females under 21 and 5 females over 21 from the North-West of Durham travel daily to this Centre. The Education Department has arranged from the outset provision of school meals and free milk for these pupils. A special bus collects pupils each morning and returns them to their homes each afternoon.

(g) Local Health Authority Hostel Accommodation.

Admission of those needing care and attention to local authority hostels is arranged directly with the County Health Department but cases requiring urgent attention are often referred by their own doctors to the local health department.

During the year 26 persons were admitted to residential accommodation 6 of whom were admitted to Stanfield House, Stanley and 20 (9 males and 11 females) to hostels outside the area.

There were 11 persons (7 males and 4 females) awaiting admission at the end of the year.

(h) Voluntary Services—Co-ordinating Committee.

A Central Co-ordinating Committee for the County was set up under the chairmanship of the County Medical Officer to consider existing projects carried out by voluntary organisations and to eliminate overlapping of the functions. It was decided to establish local co-ordinating committees, to be based on local health areas, to consider the need for certain voluntary services in the area. Each voluntary organisation in the area was to be represented on these committees and it was suggested that the chairman for each local committee should be the appropriate Medical Officer for that area.

A Committee was formed on these lines for this area (i.e. Stanley and Consett Urban and Lanchester Rural Districts) and the first meeting took place on the 11th September. There is no doubt that this Committee should serve a very useful purpose as it should help to co-ordinate the voluntary services and integrate them with the statutory services.

C. HOSPITAL AND GENERAL PRACTITIONERS' SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospital Services

The Local Hospital Services are administered by the North-West Durham Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board. The Secretary has kindly provided the following information on the Hospitals and Clinics serving this Area.

Maiden Law Hospital

At 31st December, 1963, the following number of beds was available:—

Ear, Nose and Throat	...	...	...	30
Chest Unit (Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	60
Orthopaedic	...	...	...	24
Total				114

Lee Hill Hospital

This Hospital, with a complement of 301 beds (56 of which are used as Part III accommodation for the County Council) and a Medical Out-patients' Department, deals with the Chronic Sick and includes a section for Orthopaedic Tuberculosis cases.

Bed allocation is as follows:—

Psychiatric	...	...	...	44
Chronic Sick	...	...	...	201
Part III Accommodation	...	...	...	56
Total				301

Shotley Bridge General Hospital

Out-patient facilities for all specialties exist at this hospital. The 529 beds are allocated as follows:—

Surgical	...	...	...	105
Medical	...	...	...	100
Gynaecological	...	...	...	44
Orthopaedic	...	...	...	67
Paediatrics	...	...	...	4
Thoracic Surgery	...	...	...	114
Radiotherapy	...	...	...	50
Plastic Surgery	...	...	...	45
Total				529

Richard Murray Hospital

There were 40 beds at this hospital which are allocated as follows:—

Maternity	...	...	...	28
Special Care Baby Cots	...	...	...	12

Infectious Diseases Hospital

Patients in the Area suffering from infectious diseases were admitted to the Chester-le-Street Infectious Diseases Hospital.

South Moor Hospital

The 38 beds are allocated as follows:—

Orthopaedic	...	...	...	...	22
General Surgery	...	...	...	...	16

Out-patients facilities for Surgery, Medicine, Ophthalmology, etc., also exist at this hospital.

Chest Clinic

The following sessions operate in the Chest Clinic which is situated in the grounds of the South Moor Hospital:—

Monday mornings, 9.15 a.m. each week	...	Females
Monday afternoons, 2 p.m. each week	...	Contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis
Tuesday mornings, 9.15 a.m. each week	...	Pneumoconiosis cases
Thursday mornings, 9.15 a.m. each week	...	Males
Thursday afternoons, 2 p.m. each week	...	Children up to 16 years of age and B.C.G. vaccination

Venereal Diseases

Treatment and diagnostic facilities are provided by clinics outside the area as follows:—

Newcastle General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne:

Males:—Monday to Friday: 10 a.m. to 12 noon; 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Saturday: 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Females:—Monday and Thursday: 10 a.m. to 12 noon; 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday: 10 a.m. to 12 noon; 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Durham County Hospital:—

Females:—2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Males:—4.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Executive Council Service

There are 20 general medical practitioners, 4 dentists, 7 ophthalmic medical practitioners (who test sight) and 12 chemists operating in the Urban District.

APPENDIX A

Year	Popu- lation	D'ths	Death Rates	Live Births	Birth Rates	Infan- tile D'ths	Infant Death Rates	Neo- natal D'ths	Neo- natal Death Rates	No. of Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified										Tuber- culosis	
										Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Diph- theria	Polio- myeli- tis	Dysentery	Enteric	Food Poison	Pul.	N. Pul.		
1937	50,830	597	12.99	756	16.45	49	64.81	—	—	151	—	—	332	—	—	3	—	—	28	24	
1938	50,490	591	11.70	801	15.86	48	60.00	—	—	164	—	—	395	—	—	2	—	—	40	45	
1939	50,020	594	11.94	718	14.35	53	74.00	—	—	77	3	—	196	2	—	2	—	—	38	36	
1940	47,700	600	12.58	847	17.76	51	60.00	—	—	103	84	—	173	8	—	1	—	—	44	26	
1941	46,000	566	12.30	811	17.63	70	87.00	—	—	262	73	—	105	4	—	—	—	—	43	23	
1942	45,330	546	12.04	812	17.91	43	54.00	—	—	547	8	—	125	10	—	1	—	—	31	21	
1943	44,950	571	12.70	844	18.77	54	65.00	—	—	637	229	—	113	—	—	1	—	—	44	29	
1944	45,660	543	11.89	950	20.80	54	57.00	—	—	712	15	—	145	10	—	2	—	—	39	14	
1945	46,440	574	12.36	862	18.50	47	54.30	—	—	241	80	—	194	11	—	2	—	—	33	12	
1946	48,110	573	11.90	975	20.27	48	49.00	—	—	619	50	—	101	1	—	18	—	—	56	11	
1947	48,510	631	13.00	1,108	22.84	54	48.73	22	22.56	268	71	22	61	28	6	3	9	—	61	22	
1948	48,920	609	12.45	926	18.93	44	47.51	23	20.75	788	181	19	40	6	4	2	1	—	77	14	
1949	48,890	555	11.35	880	18.00	30	34.10	15	17.04	656	240	15	31	2	33	3	9	—	57	16	
1950	48,480	561	11.57	769	15.86	26	33.80	12	15.60	379	107	12	23	3	391	—	20	53	11	11	
1951	48,110	559	11.62	788	16.37	31	39.34	14	17.76	802	104	14	17	—	111	2	16	82	14	14	
1952	48,080	566	11.77	819	17.03	33	40.29	24	29.30	849	141	24	10	10	22	—	13	49	14	14	
1953	48,060	505	10.51	791	16.46	27	34.13	15	18.96	205	61	15	3	—	321	2	64	52	6	6	
1954	48,020	544	11.57	728	15.16	19	26.10	12	16.48	435	47	12	1	2	41	—	17	58	9	9	
1955	47,900	557	11.63	683	14.26	13	19.03	10	14.64	308	44	10	2	—	295	—	34	33	5	5	
1956	47,860	577	12.05	773	16.15	21	27.10	15	19.40	76	174	15	1	—	122	—	62	31	8	8	
1957	47,840	577	12.06	770	16.09	22	28.57	18	23.38	1,457	145	18	—	—	120	—	6	35	8	8	
1958	47,760	535	11.20	786	16.46	16	20.36	12	15.27	566	64	12	1	—	89	—	3	22	6	6	
1959	47,680	566	11.87	750	15.73	17	22.67	13	17.33	252	20	12	—	—	64	—	7	22	4	4	
1960	47,570	619	13.01	760	15.98	22	28.95	18	23.68	330	9	13	—	—	91	—	2	29	3	3	
1961	46,500	545	11.72	728	15.66	21	28.85	11	15.11	662	13	11	—	—	15	—	7	26	4	4	
1962	46,480	575	12.37	749	16.11	18	24.03	13	17.36	35	4	13	—	—	3	—	6	16	6	6	
1963	46,369	546	11.78	694	14.97	23	33.14	16	23.05	1,008	29	16	—	—	22	—	12	16	8	8	

APPENDIX B

ANALYSIS OF THE NOTIFIED AND CONFIRMED CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
UNDER AGE GROUPS FOR 1963

Name of Disease	Under 1 year		1		2		3		4		5-9		10-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65 & Over		Total	
	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	14	14	9	9	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	29	29
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
Pneumonia ...	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	6	6	4	4	30	30
Measles ...	56	56	135	135	136	136	151	151	165	165	358	358	3	3	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1,008	1,008
Whooping Cough ...	2	2	6	6	1	1	—	—	1	1	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	2
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	12	8
Dysentery ...	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	6	5	3	3	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	22	21
Ophthalmic Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	67	67	147	145	140	140	157	157	171	171	390	388	18	17	8	8	14	14	7	7	4	4	1,123	1,118

N.—Notified.. C.—Confirmed.

APPENDIX C
FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections. For the purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	15	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	105	120	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	22	27	—	—
Totals	137	162	—	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

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 (3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient (7) ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX D

**CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN
WHOLE OR IN PART**

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Totals
Number killed (if known) ...	482	—	—	1,031	—	—	1,513
Number inspected ...	482	—	—	1,031	—	—	1,513
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBER- CULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI: Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	200	—	—	17	—	—	217
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	41.5	—	—	1.65	—	—	14.34
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcasses condemned...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CYSTICERCOSIS: Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX E

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

		Totals	Totals
No. of Properties inspected—notification	... ..	162	
—survey	... ..	111	
—otherwise	... ..	5	
		—	278
No. of Inspections carried out including re-inspections	...		656
No. of Properties inspected and found to be infested with:			
Rats Major	... ..	3	
Minor	... ..	74	
Mice Major	... ..	—
Minor	... ..	41	
		—	118
No. of infested properties treated by the Local Authority:			
L.A. Properties	... ..	24	
Dwelling Houses	... ..	70	
Others including business premises	... ..	24	
Agricultural	... ..	—
		—	118
Total number of treatments carried out	... ..		118
No. of Preliminary Notices served—Treatment	... ..	1	
—Structural	... ..	—
		—	1
No. of Third Party Premises treated	... ..		35
Total cost charged to Third Party Premises	... ..		£48 16 11

APPENDIX F

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The following table gives the daily and monthly average concentration of smoke and sulphur dioxide in micro-grammes per cubic metre.

Month	Council Offices		South Stanley		Mundell Street		Annfield Plain	
	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January	237	147	280	134	350	136	301	145
February	332	224	315	200	402	168	264	185
March	235	156	244	128	310	73	169	83
April	140	108	182	94	229	77	137	96
May	88	27	104	65	174	63	69	60
June	76	54	85	50	111	44	66	54
July	74	63	85	61	123	44	80	78
August	73	41	90	47	133	45	46	51
September	92	53	108	50	197	71	46	57
October	113	80	141	40	270	60	40	56
November	194	106	184	78	340	51	84	81
December	242	148	183	87	340	98	156	125
Monthly Ave.	158	101	167	86	248	78	122	89

