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Stanley Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1965

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



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ANNUAL REPORT, 1965

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 1965.

On the whole it has been a satisfactory year; the health of the district remained good with no serious incidence of infectious disease apart from an epidemic of measles.

The vital statistics show an increase in the birth and death rates and a decrease in the stillbirth, infantile, and perinatal death rates. There is an increase in the number of deaths from tuberculosis, although the number of cases notified has decreased.

Heart disease continues to be the main cause of death, and there is a decrease in the number of deaths from lung cancer, the rate being lower in this district than in the country as a whole. There is, however, a steep increase in the number of deaths from bronchitis, pneumonia and accidents.

Co-operation with general practitioners and hospital medical staff remained good and I am grateful to my colleagues for this.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Council for their continued support and the staff for their unfailing loyalty.

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:

E. JOHNSON, Cert.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H., Certificated Meat and Foods
Inspector.

District Public Health Inspectors:

T. W. DAVISON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Certificated Meat and Foods
Inspector, Smoke Inspector.

K. W. THOMPSON, M.A.P.H.I., Certificated Meat and Foods Inspector.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors:

A. EVANS.

R. GRAY.

Clerical Staff:

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

Rodent Operator:

R. NEILL.

In November your Medical Officer of Health attended a refresher course on
Radiation held at the Rutherford College of Technology, Newcastle on Tyne.

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

Area (Acres)		12,658
Population (Estimated)		45,210
(i) Estimated number of children:—		
Under 5 years		3,508
5-15 years		6,500
(ii) Approximate number of Aged People (over 65 years)		5,200
Marriages in the Area during 1965 (Estimated)		300
Number of inhabited houses		14,791
(i) Number of Aged Miners' Homes		135
(ii) Number of Council Aged Persons' Homes		436
(iii) Number of Council Houses (including (ii))		5,354
(iv) Number of Houses and Shops combined		174
(v) Number of Lock-up Shops		274
(vi) Number of Occupied Houses under Demolition Orders		10
Rateable Value		
(i) At 1st April, 1965		£906,859
(ii) Net Product of Penny Rate (1.4.65)		£3,500

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) Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	240	19	259
(ii) Mining and Quarrying	6,680	189	6,869
(iii) Food, Drink, Tobacco	140	59	199
(iv) Clothing and Footwear	53	496	549
(v) Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	125	7	132
(vi) Engineering and Electrical Goods, Timber, Furniture, etc.	1,756	1,201	2,957
(vii) Construction	976	3	979
(viii) Gas, Electricity and Water	169	24	193
(ix) Transport and Communication	650	148	798
(x) Distributive Trades	774	984	1,758
(xi) Insurance, Banking and Finance	66	42	108
(xii) Professional and Scientific Services	337	862	1,199
(xiii) Public Administration	490	82	572
(xiv) Miscellaneous	408	1,096	1,504
Totals	12,864	5,212	18,076

Unemployed and Disabled

	Males	Females	Total	%
(i) Employable Persons out of work at the end of 1965	769	95	864	4.8
(ii) Persons registered as disabled	606	48	654	
(iii) Registered Disabled who were on the Tuberculosis Register at April, 1965	21	1	22	
(iv) Disabled persons retrained	3	—	3	
(v) No. of persons who have had special rehabilitation during 1965	11	—	11	
(vi) No. of T.B. persons who have had special rehabilitation during 1965	1	—	1	
(vii) Tuberculosis persons retrained during 1965	—	—	—	
(viii) No. of Registered Blind Persons	57	63	120	
(ix) No. of Partially Sighted Persons	13	18	31	
(x) No. of Persons drawing Blind Persons' Pensions	1	3	4	
(xi) No. of Blind Persons in receipt of National Assistance	39	51	90	
(xii) No. of Registered Physically Handicapped Persons	70	44	114	
(xiii) No. Registered Deaf and Dumb Persons	16	13	29	
(xiv) No. Registered Hard of Hearing	3	2	5	

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.

Although the rate of unemployment remains high in the area it is hoped that when the new factory is opened at Hare Law the situation will be eased somewhat. A high proportion of the register is comprised of ex-miners in the older age group, many who have disabilities restricting their suitability for certain types of employment.

DETAILED VITAL STATISTICS

(see Appendix A)

	Stanley	England and Wales	Durham County
LIVE BIRTHS:—			
Number	742	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	16.41	18.0*	18.1
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	3.5	—	4.9
STILLBIRTHS:—			
Number	16	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	21.11	15.7*	18.9
TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS	758	—	—
INFANT MORTALITY:—			
Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 year)	13	—	—
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	17.52	19.0*	21
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	18.16	—	20
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil	—	31.1
Infant deaths under 4 weeks	8	—	—
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	10.78	13.1*	14.1
Infant deaths under 1 week	7	—	—
Early Neo-natal Mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	9.43	—	12.0
Perinatal deaths	23	—	—
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	30.34	26.9*	30.7
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion):—			
Number of deaths	1	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	1.32	0.25*	0.22
DEATHS:—			
Number	568	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	12.56	11.5*	11.4
TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS:—			
Number	3	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	0.066	0.048*	0.08
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS:—			
Number	2	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	0.044	0.042*	0.07
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS:—			
Number	1	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	0.022	0.006*	0.006

* 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 16.73 and 14.69 respectively. (Comparability factors 1.02 and 1.17 respectively).

BIRTHS

(a) Live Births	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	358	358	716
Illegitimate	8	18	26
Totals	366	376	742
<hr/>			
(b) Still Births	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	9	6	15
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Totals	9	7	16

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
No. of Stillbirths per 1,000 population ...	0.39	0.52	0.54	0.19	0.46	0.26	0.34	0.45	0.35	0.35
No. of Live and Still Births per 1,000 population ...	16.54	16.66	17.00	15.92	16.44	15.91	16.46	15.42	15.87	16.77
No. of Stillbirths per 1,000 Live and Still Births ...	23.99	31.45	32.02	11.86	28.13	16.22	20.92	29.37	22.10	21.11

DEATHS

(a) Infant and Maternal Deaths

The number of infant deaths during the year was 13 (17.52 per 1,000 live births); 7 of these occurred in the first week of life. In the previous year there were 16 infant deaths (22.60 per 1,000 live births). The rate for Durham County was 21 and England and Wales 19.0.

The number of stillbirths which occurred during the year was 16 giving a stillbirth rate of 21.11 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. This compares with the rate of 18.9 for Durham County and 15.7 for England and Wales.

The investigation of all perinatal deaths in Stanley and Consett Urban Districts was continued for the tenth successive year. Each case is investigated in detail and as far as possible a post mortem is carried out in every case. The scope of the survey has widened considerably and consideration is given to the presence of an avoidable factor associated with the cause of death. Quarterly meetings are held with the Consultants at the Richard Murray Hospital, and each year a report is presented to a meeting of hospital medical staff, general practitioners and local health authority medical staff. Co-operation from the hospital medical and nursing staff, midwives and general practitioners is excellent.

There were 23 perinatal deaths during the year and of these 23 had post mortem examinations by a pathologist. The perinatal mortality rate is 30.34 as compared with 30.7 for Durham County and 26.9 for England and Wales.

Analysis of Infant Deaths

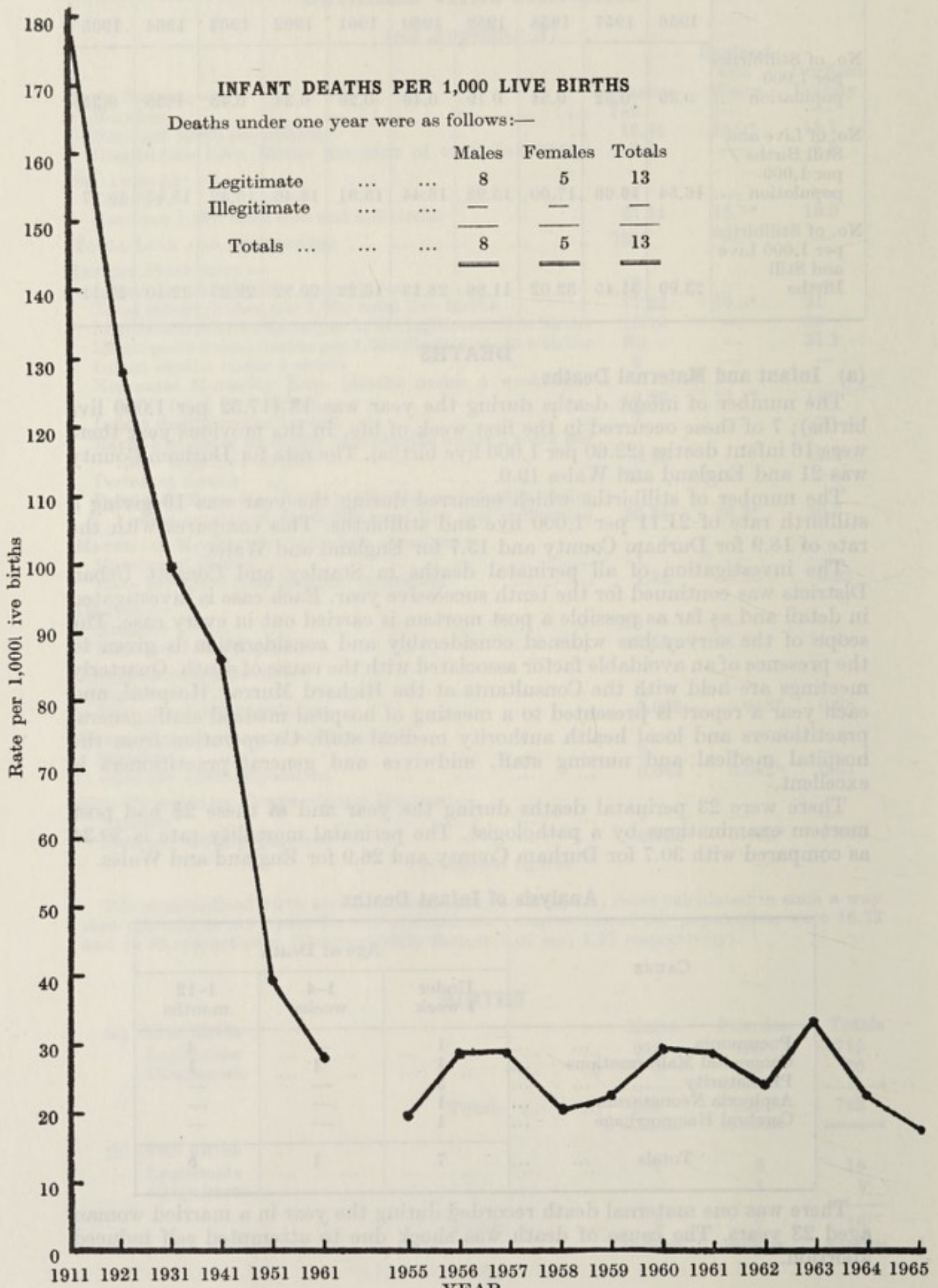
CAUSE	Age at Death		
	Under 1 week	1-4 weeks	1-12 months
Pneumonia	1	—	4
Congenital Malformations ...	1	1	1
Prematurity	3	—	—
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	—	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	—	—
Totals	7	1	5

There was one maternal death recorded during the year in a married woman aged 23 years. The cause of death was shock due to attempted self induced abortion.

INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

Deaths under one year were as follows:—

			Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	...	...	8	5	13
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>13</u>



(b) Deaths (General)

	Total all Ages		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks & under 1 year		AGE IN YEARS																			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	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
1. Cardio vascular:—																										
(a) Vascular lesions of nervous system	31	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Coronary disease	86	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Hypertension with heart disease	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Other heart diseases	25	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Other circulatory diseases	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	153	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cancer:—																										
(a) Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Malignant Neoplasm, lung bronchus	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Malignant Neoplasm, breast	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	28	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	60	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Chest diseases:—																										
(a) Pneumonia	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Bronchitis	36	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Other diseases of respiratory system	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	62	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Tuberculosis—all forms	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Congenital Malformations	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Diabetes	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	25	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Motor Vehicle accidents	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. All other accidents	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Suicide	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Influenza	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Syphilitic Diseases	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	329	239	3	5	5	5	4	—	2	2	2	2	3	14	3	14	3	27	9	43	92	69	105	105	—	—

The main causes of death in the district during the year were diseases of the heart and circulatory system, cancer, bronchitis and pneumonia in that order of prevalence. Of the total of 568 resident deaths 315 died outside the urban district, mainly in neighbouring hospitals.

Coronary Disease

There was an increase in the number of deaths from coronary diseases, there being 137 as compared with 100 in the previous year.

Deaths in age groups are as follows:

					Males	Females	Totals
25-34 years	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
35-44 „	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
45-54 „	...	...	...	...	13	—	13
55-64 „	...	...	...	...	26	11	37
65-74 „	...	...	...	...	26	26	52
75 years and over	...	...	...	...	17	13	30
Totals				...	86	51	137

In the country as a whole there is a continued increase of coronary disease and although the increasing age of the population accounts for some of this increase, many of the deaths occur in men and women in the prime of life. Further research is needed into the cause of this.

Lung Cancer

There were 23 deaths from cancer of the lung as compared with 28 in the previous year.

Deaths in age groups are as follows:

					Males	Females	Totals
35-44 years	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
45-54 „	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
55-64 „	...	...	...	...	10	—	10
65-74 „	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
75 years and over	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Totals				...	22	1	23

The death rate for lung cancer for this area was 0.51 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.55 for England and Wales and 0.48 for Durham County. 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 26,399 deaths from this disease in England and Wales during the year, a large majority being males (22,231).

Although it is now over 10 years since the first formal statement was made in this country on the relationship between smoking and cancer of the lung, and there has been increasing propaganda since then, there is little evidence that the public have taken the warning seriously. Health education of school children at an early age would seem to be an important step in prevention of lung cancer in later life.

Bronchitis

There were 45 deaths from bronchitis during the year as compared with 27 in the previous year.

Deaths in age groups are as follows:

Age Group	Males	Females	Totals
25-34 years	—	—	—
35-44 „	2	—	2
45-54 „	1	—	1
55-64 „	7	1	8
65-74 „	15	4	19
75 years and over	11	4	15
Totals	36	9	45

Each year over 30,000 people die in this country from bronchitis—about the same number as died from tuberculosis thirty years ago. Bronchitis is responsible for more sickness absence from work than any other single cause. Smoking may be one of the causes and certainly aggravates the symptoms and there is evidence that atmospheric pollution is an important factor.

Accidents

During the year there was an increase in the number of accidents causing death—there being 17 as compared with 11 in 1964.

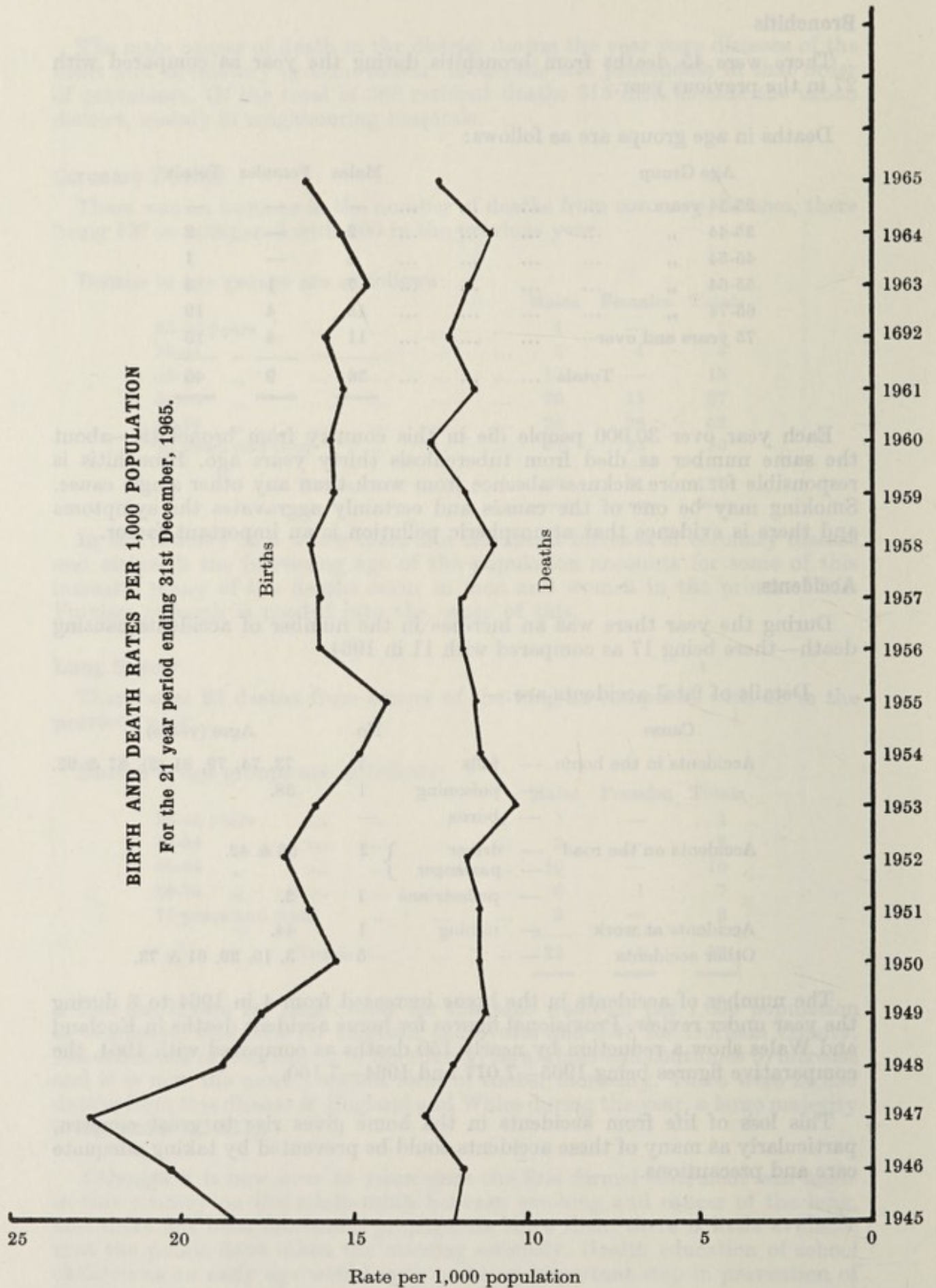
Details of fatal accidents are:—

Cause	No.	Ages (years)
Accidents in the home — falls	7	73, 74, 79, 81 (2), 87 & 92.
— poisoning	1	58.
— burns	—	
Accidents on the road — driver	2	56 & 42.
— passenger		
— pedestrians	1	2.
Accidents at work — mining	1	44.
Other accidents —	5	3, 19, 39, 61 & 73.

The number of accidents in the home increased from 4 in 1964 to 8 during the year under review. Provisional figures for home accident deaths in England and Wales show a reduction by nearly 150 deaths as compared with 1964, the comparative figures being 1965—7,017 and 1964—7,160.

This loss of life from accidents in the home gives rise to great concern, particularly as many of these accidents could be prevented by taking adequate care and precautions.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION
 For the 21 year period ending 31st December, 1965.



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 samples of the water supply have been examined by the Water Board's Laboratory. The results have been consistently satisfactory for drinking water but still, however, continues to be somewhat coloured by organic dyes absorbed from the moorland gathering grounds. A reduction in this colouring can be expected when the new Honey Hill Filter Plant comes into use during 1966.

Work on the Derwent Reservoir Project has proceeded satisfactorily and at the end of 1965 the reservoir had been filled to a height of 33 ft. below top water level, at which level it contained approximately 4,200,000,000 galls which is 38% of its total capacity.

The scheme does not directly affect the water supplies to Stanley, Consett and Lanchester for which a new pipelaying scheme is being prepared in conjunction with the re-construction of the Honey Hill Filter Plant.

New water distribution mains were laid to housing schemes at Willie Pit, Annfield Plain and Busty Bank, Burnopfield.

Chlorine residual was found in all samples of mains supply examined by this Department. Twelve samples of water were taken from land springs, 2 from mains supply and 1 from the Council's swimming baths and forwarded for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory. Seven of the samples from springs were found to be unsatisfactory.

Drainage and Sewage

During the year sewage from the district continued to be treated at the various works at East Tanfield, Hustledown, Dipton and Rowlands Gill.

The new pumping station at Greencroft, commenced in August, 1964, was completed at an estimated cost of £22,500 in August, 1965 and replaced the old small station at Greencroft.

Sanitary Conveniences, etc.

During the year 1 privy was converted into a water-closet.

The following are the types of conveniences in the Area.

Water-closets	...	...	...	15,889
Privies	...	...	...	53

There are 3,200 dry ashpits situated throughout the area.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

There are two premises licensed for the keeping of pet animals—1 at Stanley and 1 at Annfield Plain. Routine inspections were carried out at these premises during the year and no action was required by this Department.

The Council makes 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

For a period after this Act came into force it was occasionally necessary to warn owners of certain vehicles, principally ice-cream vans, that offences were being committed. Owners and drivers 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 in the atmosphere was continued during the year as part of the National Survey. Four sites are in operation and daily readings are taken (see Appendix F).

During the year under review Smoke Control Orders were made on the Council Housing Estates then in course of erection at Willie Pit, Annfield Plain and at South Stanley, a total of 252 houses. Since few houses were ready for occupation at Annfield Plain and none at South Stanley the Council suggested that the date of operation should be 1st January, 1966 so that the Order should be in force before most of the houses were first occupied. On confirming the Order, however, the Minister fixed the date of operation as 1st July, 1966. This means that all houses will be occupied on that date.

In accordance with the Council's policy all these houses are fitted with closed room-heaters and central heating. Irrespective of the obvious advantages under the Clean Air Act this type of heating will prove to be of great benefit to the occupants of aged persons' bungalows as lack of adequate heating in the home is a serious danger to the health of old people.

Prevention of Damage by Pests

Meetings of the County Workable Areas Committee and the Durham No. 2 Area Committee were held in various parts of the County during the year where problems arising from routine control work were discussed and talks on specialised subjects were given. Ministry and Divisional Officers attended 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 29th March and 15th April and the second between 18th October and 5th November.

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.

During the year 22 food shops and food preparation rooms and 15 schools were dealt with because of rat or mice infestations. One hundred and four dwelling houses received treatment for the eradication of rodents free of charge. For details of inspections, etc. see Appendix E.

The Department was somewhat handicapped in this work by the retirement of the Rodent Operator. After some time this vacancy was filled temporarily by one of the Highways Department staff who, although willing and eager to learn, was completely untrained.

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

	Council Houses	Private Houses	Others	Totals
Bugs	—	1	—	1
Cockroaches	5	2	3	10
Woodworm	1	—	—	1
Ants	1	—	—	1
Clover Mite	5	—	—	5
Wasps	—	—	1	1
Earwigs	—	—	1	1
Totals	12	3	5	20

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

(b) HOUSING, FACTORIES, OFFICES, ETC.

(i) General

The number of applications for Council houses received during January and February was 1,444, an increase of 44 over the previous year.

	1964	1965
Families without Homes	296	223
Overcrowding (Family Units)	134	122
Medical	7	3
Aged Persons	338	306
Slum Clearance	69	150
Unclassified	556	640
Totals	1,400	1,444

The following 160 Council houses were completed during the year as compared with 76 in the previous year.

Houses—3 bedrooms	34
„ —2 „	68
Bungalows—Aged Persons'—2 bedrooms	58
Total	160

The following Council houses were let during the year.

New houses (including 58 Aged Persons' Bungalows)	156
Casual lettings (including 27 Aged Persons' Bungalows)	176
Total	332

The total number of persons rehoused in Council houses during the year was 949 (including 131 persons rehoused in Aged Persons' Bungalows).

The following 46 privately owned houses were completed during the year as compared with 45 in the previous year.

Detached Bungalows, 2 bedrooms	...	...	...	1
" " 3 "	...	...	...	2
" " 4 "	...	...	...	1
Semi-detached Bungalows 2 bedrooms	...	...	...	17
" " " 3 "	...	...	...	2
" " Houses, 3 "	...	...	...	14
Terrace Houses, 3 bedrooms	...	...	...	7
Flats ...	...	...	...	2
				46
				46

(ii) Improvement Grants and Improvement Areas

The Minister has, on more than one occasion, expressed to local authorities the Government's disappointment at the comparative lack of response to the Improvement Grant Scheme. Other than National Coal Board houses almost all grants have been to owner-occupiers and very few owners of tenanted houses have shown any interest in the Scheme. In order to stimulate interest among house owners the Standard Grant Scheme was introduced, and amended at a later date, to provide an improved standard. The Housing Act, 1964 lowers that standard and even provides for a partial-improvement standard with certain increases in grant. It would seem, therefore, that any large-scale, partial improvement works would have the effect of perpetuating sub-standard houses.

The Act also gives local authorities power to introduce compulsory improvement areas. It is obvious that any such proposal would require very careful consideration by the Council since so many issues could arise and also close collaboration with the planning authorities, both from the point of view of slum clearance proposals and also town improvement and redevelopment proposals.

(a) Discretionary Grants

The following particulars cover the year 1965 and the period from the inception of the scheme to 31st December, 1965.

	Year 1965	Since Inception
No. of preliminary applications ...	19	1,180
No. of preliminary applications recommended ...	15	1,110
No. of grants approved ...	15	889
No. of houses improved and grants paid ...	17	816
Total amount of grants paid ...	£3,634	£147,905

(b) Standard Grants

During the year 99 applications for a Standard Grant were received as compared with 96 in 1964.

The following particulars cover the year 1965 and the period from the inception of the scheme to 31st December, 1965.

	Year 1965	Since Inception
No. of preliminary applications	99	491
No. of formal applications	72	360
No. of grants approved	72	355
No. of houses improved and grants paid ...	70	296
Amounts of grants paid	£7,783	£29,280

The Council's contribution is 25% of these sums.

(iii) Medical Priority

The Council continued its practice of allocating a number of houses to medical cases.

A total of 103 applicants for Council houses requested medical priority during the year but only 3 (1 being a Family Without a Home and 2 Householders) were considered to justify special consideration. Three families (6 persons), were rehoused making a total of 353 since 1946 on medical grounds. In addition, 7 families were granted housing transfers on medical grounds.

(iv) Houses Unfit for Human Habitation

During the year 80 houses were allocated to families from slum clearance properties, 250 persons being involved, averaging 3.1 persons per house.

(a) Clearance Areas

The rehousing of tenants from the Annfield Street, Dipton Clearance Area continued and by the end of the year 33 had been rehoused and the houses closed.

(b) Individual Orders

Sixteen individual demolition orders were made on properties throughout the district and 79 houses under orders were demolished. Ten houses remained occupied at the end of the year.

(c) Undertakings to Carry Out Improvements

One undertaking to carry out improvements was accepted by the Council during the year.

(d) Temporary Bungalows

During the year the rehousing of tenants and closing of temporary pre-fabricated bungalows on the Valley Gardens, Tantobie and Sycamore Gardens, Burnopfield estates continued and by the end of the year 53 tenants on the Valley Gardens estate and 1 on the Sycamore Gardens estate had been rehoused and the bungalows closed.

(e) *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
1964	—	132	—	132	76	45	121
1965	—	79	—	79	160	46	206
Totals	104	644	545	1,293	2,850	440	3,290

At the end of 1965 67 houses under demolition orders and 61 under a clearance order still remained to be demolished.

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

(1) Number of inspections and revisits	1,224
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	8
(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	69
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	49
(2) Number of individual houses demolished	—
(3) Number of individual houses closed	1
(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	6
(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(i) By Owners	1
(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	6
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(i)	By Owners	—
(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	16
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	79
(c)	Number of houses made fit as the result of undertakings ...	—
(d)	Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(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... ..	1
(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 1965 Housing List is 122 as compared with 134 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	150	50	50	—	—	—
4	128	30	21	9	—	—
5	170	34	8	26	—	—
6	30	5	—	5	—	—
7	14	2	—	—	2	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	10	1	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	502	122	79	40	2	1

During the year 30 families (142 persons) on the Overcrowding List were rehoused in Council houses, the average number of persons per house being 4.7.

(vii) **Caravans, etc.**

During the year it was found necessary to serve preliminary notices on the occupiers of two caravans in the area after which the caravans were removed.

(viii) **Factories**

During the year 94 inspections were carried out in the factories in the Area (see Appendix C).

The following is a list of factories in the Area.

Ice-Cream Manufacturers	4
Bakers	10
Butchers	4
Slaughter Houses	1
Milk Pasteurisers	1
Clothing Manufacturers	6
Dressmakers and Milliners	4
Ink Manufacturers	1
Plumbers	9
Builders and Contractors	15
Joiners	8
Painters	4
Boot Repairers	2
Radio Repairers	5
Brick and Tile Manufacturers	1
Electrical Engineering	3
Electronic Equipment Repairs	1
Marine Dealers	2
Motor Repairers	37
Ball Bearing Manufacturers	1
Building Sites	20
Total	<u>139</u>

There were 49 out-workers employed in the Area during the year, as follows:

Hand-sewing gloves	47
Finishing wearing apparel	2

(ix) **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises**

All public health inspectors on the staff of the Department are authorised officers under the Act. The survey of premises under the Act was continued and completed during the year. Despite press, radio and television advertising a considerable number of employers, usually those employing few staff, expressed ignorance of the Act and its provisions. We were surprised to discover how few employees were aware of the passing of the Act much less of the welfare provisions contained therein.

As is to be expected the larger and newer premises were found to have the higher standards. Lighting standards, except in the new premises were generally poor and few of the smaller businesses in older premises, with the exception of food premises, had hot water supplies. A large number of contraventions of the Act and Orders were found and owners have been or are being advised of these.

While the responsibility for the provision of welfare facilities lies with the occupier of the premises in most cases, in many cases employees do not seem to appreciate, and take care of, fixtures provided for their welfare. There is no doubt that in very many cases the need for redecoration and the lack of electric light bulbs is due to employees rather than management.

Owners generally have co-operated with the Department and have requested and acted upon advice by the authorised officers. It was not found necessary to take any formal action under the Act in the year under review.

(c) GENERAL INSPECTIONS, ETC.

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 —Repairs	484	48	4	33
—Slum Clearance	205	—	—	—
—Improvement Grants	349	—	—	—
—Improvement Areas	92	—	—	—
Public Health—Sanitary Conveniences				
Insufficient	5	—	—	1
Defective	37	19	2	17
Drainage	282	30	3	21
Ashpits & Receptacles	13	2	—	2
Verminous Conditions	79	—	—	—
Deposits of Refuse	20	1	—	1
Water Supply	66	4	—	2
Tents, Vans & Sheds	51	2	—	2
Food Hygiene	550	29	—	29
Meat and Foods	710	—	—	—
Milkshops	53	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses	8	—	—	—
Samples	65	—	—	—
Factories	94	9	—	9
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	422	2	—	—
Pets' Act	13	—	—	—
Shops Act	34	—	—	—
Clean Air	1369	—	—	—
Pest Control	815	—	—	3
Infectious Diseases	818	—	—	—
Aged Persons' Welfare	39	—	—	—
Problem Families	134	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	426	—	—	—
Totals	7233	146	9	120

(d) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(i) General

During the year 550 inspections were made of the various types of food establishments and 29 informal notices were served on the owners to carry out certain repairs. Twenty-nine informal notices were complied with during the year.

The general standard of food shops, so far as the premises and equipment are concerned, continued to improve and the trend towards self-service, wrapped food and the increasing use of cold-storage facilities continued. Many cases were found where the store rooms of some of the smaller businesses were very overcrowded owing to the lack of accommodation and cleaning was therefore very difficult.

The importance of the careful handling of open and perishable food is fully appreciated by the managements of the larger businesses but it is regretted that the same is not apparent among staffs and some owners of smaller businesses. The staff of the Department is constantly advising on greater care in food handling.

It has not been necessary to institute formal action during the year and I should like to express my appreciation of the co-operation received from retailers and wholesalers in the food trade.

(ii) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

The following were on the register at the 31st December, 1965.

Distributors	131
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During the year 7 samples of raw milk and 6 samples of pasteurised milk were taken and forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. 1 sample of raw milk was found to be unsatisfactory.

(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	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Ice-Cream Sale	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Preparation or manufacture of Sausages, Potted or Pressed Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Preparation of Preserved Food—Fried Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

In addition, there are the following premises in the area:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars and Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Shops—General Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
—Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
—Fruiters	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
—Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
—Wet Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
School Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

(iv) Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959

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. The results were as follows:—

	No. of Samples
Grade I	23
Grade II	5
Grade III	3
Grade IV	7
Total	38

(v) Meat and Other Foods

There is only one slaughterhouse operating in the area and the following animals were inspected without charge.

Cattle	...	...	...	364
Sheep	...	...	...	872
Total	...	...	...	1,236

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:—

545 tins Meat	224 tins Corned Beef
8 „ Sausages	13 „ Chicken
120 „ Fish	339 „ Soup
2,742 „ Fruit	532 „ Vegetables
46 „ Evaporated Milk	178 „ Creamed Rice
53 „ Puddings	14 „ Fruit Juice
10 „ Mushrooms	5 „ Baked Beans
1 „ Syrup	4 „ Cereals
3 „ Cooking Oil	102 lbs. Bacon
22 „ Hot Dogs	23 „ Ox Liver
3 „ Hamburgers	6 „ Cooked Ham
25 „ Pease Pudding	2 pks. Cheese
18 „ Stew	3 jars Preserves
2 „ Cream	4 tins Drinking Chocolate

(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 607 as compared with 246 in 1964—mainly due to a large increase in the number of cases of measles.

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.

This public health service is free within the National Health Service and is designed to assist all concerned in the diagnosis, prevention and control of infection.

Specimens may be submitted by doctors, veterinarians, dentists, persons acting on behalf of medical officers of health such as public health inspectors and health visitors, or by representatives of official bodies. Specimens cannot be accepted from private persons.

Routine specimens examined fall under two main headings (a) medical specimens and (b) sanitary specimens from local or food authorities or, by arrangement, from commercial undertakings.

The following vaccines and antisera are issued by the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle.

- Smallpox vaccine—issued to individual doctors.
- Gamma Globulin—issued to individual doctors.
- Antivaccinial Gamma Globulin—issued to individual doctors.
- Rabies vaccine and antiserum—issued to individual doctors.
- Typhus vaccine—issued to individual doctors.

Note:

Therapeutic sera or antitoxins are not issued but may be obtained from certain hospitals.

Diphtheria, pertussis, poliomyelitis and tetanus vaccines may be obtained through the local health authority—Durham County Council.

TAB and other vaccines may be obtained from retail pharmaceutical chemists.

Yellow fever vaccination is done only at centres designated by the Ministry of Health, the local centre being at the Central School Clinic, 12-18 City Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1—Telephone Newcastle 25609.

The following shows the number of specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory from this area for the past ten years.

Year	Specimens Submitted
1956	1,340
1957	1,157
1958	1,119
1959	994
1960	1,162
1961	997
1962	987
1963	1,046
1964	1,924
1965	1,165

Results of Examination of Specimens, 1965

Type of Specimen	Examination	No. of Specimens	No. Positive	No. Unsatisfactory
Faeces	Pathogenic Organisms:			
	(a) Dysentery	422	100	—
	(b) Food Poisoning	304	58	—
Urine	(c) Typhoid Fever	15	2	—
	Pathogenic Organisms:			
Throat Swabs	Typhoid Fever	8	Nil	—
	Pathogenic Organisms:			
Sputum (Chest Clinic)	Haem. Strep	3	3	—
	Tuberculosis	336	10*	—
Ice-Cream	Bacteriological	38	—	10
Water	"	12	—	7
Milk—Raw	Methylene Blue	7	—	1
	Methylene Blue } Phosphatase }	6	—	Nil
Meat and Other Foods	Pathogenic Organisms:			
	Food Poisoning	14	Nil	—

* 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 1965

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	28	28	—	—
Whooping Cough	22	22	2*	—
Measles	484	484	4	—
Pneumonia	12	12	3	—
Dysentery	52	45	4	—
Erysipelas	4	4	—	—
Food Poisoning	12	11	2*	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1*	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	1	—
Totals	615	607	17	—

* Notified outside the area.

Measles. Of the 484 notified cases of this disease 278 were under the age of 5 years. Four cases (aged 11 months, 4 years and 6 years (2)) were admitted to hospital. There were no deaths from this disease.

Whooping Cough. There were 22 cases notified during the year. Two cases (aged 3 and 8 months) were admitted to hospital. Although there were no deaths from this disease it cannot be over emphasised that it can still be a lethal disease in infancy and that every effort should be made to protect the infants from infection by:

- (a) commencing immunisation early at 2-3 months and
- (b) ensuring that all other children in the family are fully protected, not only by a full course of immunisation in early infancy, but by a booster dose at 18 months.

The following gives particulars of primary and booster injections given during the year.

Year of Birth	Primary	Booster
1965	256	—
1964	255	70
1963	12	134
1962	5	12
1958-1961	14	110
1950-1957	2	7
Totals	<u>544</u>	<u>333</u>

Diphtheria. It is now 10 years since a case of this disease was notified in the area and 13 years since the last death from diphtheria. 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 following gives particulars of primary and booster injections given during the year.

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Booster</i>
1965	256	—
1964	256	73
1963	12	141
1962	5	13
1958-1961	15	220
1950-1957	3	8
Totals	<u>547</u>	<u>455</u>

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

The following gives particulars of primary vaccinations and revaccinations carried out during the year.

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Booster</i>
Under 1 year ...	31	—
1 year	228	—
2-4 years	22	1
5-14 years	10	2
15 years and over	22	19
Totals	<u>313</u>	<u>22</u>

The significant figure in smallpox vaccination is the proportion of infants vaccinated under two years. In Stanley this figure was 18 per cent as compared with 23 per cent in 1964.

Poliomyelitis. Although it is now eleven years since a case of poliomyelitis was notified in the area it is nevertheless important to continue vaccinating the young children to prevent any occurrence of a poliomyelitis outbreak. Parents should not become complacent and omit to have their children vaccinated and, now that oral vaccine has made vaccination so easy, it should be possible to have all infants vaccinated.

In view of an outbreak of poliomyelitis in Blackburn during the year special vaccination clinics, including evening sessions, were carried out at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, High Street, Stanley.

At the end of the year the poliomyelitis vaccination state for the Stanley Urban District was as follows:—

<i>No. of persons receiving</i>			
(a)	a complete course of oral vaccine—3 doses	... ..	5,466
(b)	a complete course of Salk vaccine—2 injections	... ..	12,408
(c)	a first booster injection of Salk vaccine	... ..	10,912
(d)	a second booster injection of Salk vaccine	... ..	2,051
(e)	a booster dose of oral vaccine after 2 Salk	... ..	645
(f)	a booster dose of oral vaccine after 2 Salk and 1 oral, 3 Salk, or 3 oral	... ..	2,424

Food Poisoning. There were 12 cases of food poisoning notified during the year and 11 of these were confirmed.

Nine cases were due to *Salmonella typhi-murium*. Seven cases of the same phage-type were associated with four different families; in addition, there were two sporadic cases of a different phage-type. There were also two isolated cases of food poisoning confirmed, one due to infection with *Salmonella bovis-morbificans* and one due to *Salmonella liverpool*. It was necessary to exclude five food-handlers from work and also one nurse; three school-children were excluded from school.

It was reported from one of the schools that a number of children had a slight illness one evening after school, but as most of them returned to school the following day the illness was not reported to this Department for several days. As the symptoms could have been due to food poisoning full investigations were carried out at the school—on the school-children affected, the kitchen staff and the suspected food. All these investigations gave negative results. Altogether 81 pupils were reported to have had a slight illness and there were 431 school dinners served on that day.

Dysentery. There were 52 cases of dysentery notified during the year and 45 of these were confirmed, 21 of which were school children. The infecting organism was *Shigella sonnei* and the illness was mild. Children were excluded from school until free from infection and it was necessary also to exclude two food-handlers, one nurse and two teachers from work. There were four cases admitted to hospital, three of which were confirmed.

Tuberculosis. There were 3 deaths from this disease, 2 men aged 51 and 73 years and 1 woman aged 51 years. All three cases died in hospital, the non-pulmonary case (male 51 years) being notified for the first time at death.

(a) Statistics

No. of new cases notified during the year:—					Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Males	...	...	...	...	7	3	10
Females	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Totals					12	4	16

No. of deaths registered:—					Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Males	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Females	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Totals					2	1	3

No. of cases on the Tuberculosis Register:—					Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Males	...	...	...	...	151	47	198
Females	...	...	...	...	94	43	137
Totals					245	90	335

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

Age Period	CASES				DEATHS				
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
Years	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16—20	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21—25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26—30	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
31—35	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
36—40	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
41—45	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
46—50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
51—55	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	
56—60	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
61—65	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
66—70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
71—75	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
76—80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
81—85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals ...	7 5 12		3 1 4		1 1 2		1 — 1		16

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
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
1964	24	0.5	1	.02	28
1965	16	0.4	3	.06	15

(b) Tuberculosis Services in the Area

(i) Special sessions for contacts of known cases of tuberculosis have been continued at the Chest Clinic at South Moor Hospital. During the year 32 contacts were skin tested, 26 were found to be tuberculin negative and were vaccinated with B.C.G. In addition, 19 newborn babies were vaccinated with B.C.G.

(ii) The twelfth annual vaccination of school children in the Urban District was carried out during the month of November. On this occasion children of 11 years and upwards were included in the scheme and the parents of 653 children consented to have their children given skin tests, and, if necessary, B.C.G. vaccine. Of these, 608 children were skin tested and 501 were found to be negative reactors. Four hundred and ninety three of the negative reactors were given B.C.G. (see details on page 30).

It was considered advisable to ask the parents of the 38 positive reactors who had not previously received B.C.G. in earlier childhood to consent to their children being X-rayed. Arrangements were made with the Chest Physician for these X-rays to be carried out and 37 children attended. One child was referred for clinical examination after X-ray.

The scheme for tuberculin testing school entrants, started in 1963, was continued during the year. A tuberculin test is included as part of the first medical examination at school, the test being carried out by the health visitor a week before it is read by the school medical officer at the time of the medical examination. Positive reactors are referred to the Chest Clinic for investigation and contacts of all tuberculous positive cases are investigated.

(iii) Those needing sanatorium treatment are admitted to Maiden Law Hospital and the few who require thoracic surgery are transferred to Shotley Bridge General Hospital. During the year 15 cases of tuberculosis were admitted for hospital treatment.

(iv) There were 335 patients on the tuberculosis register—245 pulmonary and 90 non-pulmonary—at the end of the year as compared with 335 in 1964. 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. Close co-operation continues 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.

(v) Requests for nursing requisites are forwarded by this Department to the County Health Department. Nursing requisites are stored in Durham City.

(vi) Three Council houses have been allocated to tuberculous cases during the year, a total of 248 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.

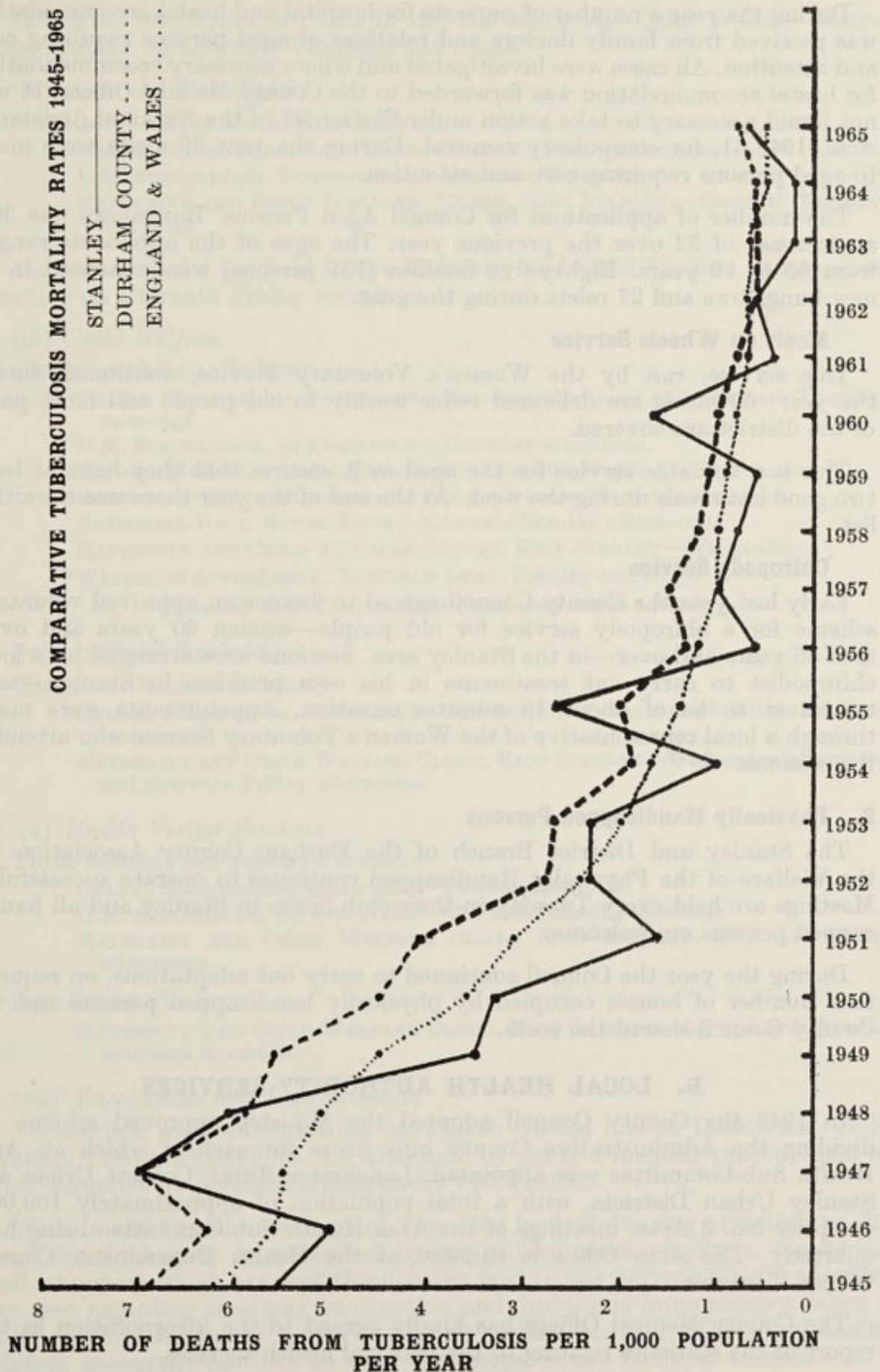
B.C.G. VACCINATION OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLCHILDREN—NOVEMBER, 1965

(1) School	(2) Consents	(3) Given Skin Test		(4) Positive Reactors		(5) Neg. Reactors Given B.C.G.		(6) No. absent at time of Reading	(7) Neg. Reactors not vaccinated for Medical reasons
		(a) No.	(b) %	(a) No.	(b) %	(a) No.	(b) %		
Stanley Grammar ...	84	81	96.43	3	3.70	75	92.59	2	1
Burnopfield Modern ...	23	23	100.00	3	13.04	16	69.57	3	1
Towneley Memorial R.C. ...	47	47	100.00	3	6.38	40	85.11	3	1
Annfield Plain Modern ...	73	69	94.52	1	1.45	62	89.86	6	Nil
South Stanley Modern ...	152	137	90.13	7	5.11	115	83.94	14	1
Annfield Plain Grammar Tech. ...	108	105	97.22	5	4.76	96	91.43	3	1
Harelaw Day School ...	42	38	90.48	7	18.42	19	50.00	11	1
Dipton R.C. ...	16	13	81.25	2	15.38	9	69.23	1	1
Shield Row Modern ...	108	95	87.96	7	7.37	61	64.21	26	1
Totals ...	653	608	93.11	38	6.25	493	81.09	69	8

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

The Heaf Multiple Puncture Skin Tuberculin Test was used. B.C.G. was given in doses of 0.1 ml. intra-dermally. It will be noted that 6.25% of those given a Tuberculin Test were found to be positive as compared with 12.86% in 1964, 11.48% in 1963, 11.60% in 1962, 19.27% in 1961, 12.6% in 1960, 11.59% in 1959, 18.7% in 1958, 13.2% in 1957, 19.3% in 1955, 23.5% in 1954 and 35% in 1949.

32 Consents were received from children who had previously been vaccinated with B.C.G. All were given skin tests and found to be positive reactors.



(f) OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

1. Care of Aged

During the year a number of requests for hospital and hostel accommodation was received from family doctors and relatives of aged persons requiring care and attention. All cases were investigated and where necessary recommendation for hostel accommodation was forwarded to the County Medical Officer. It was not found necessary to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Acts, 1948-51, for compulsory removal. During the year 39 visits were made to aged persons requiring care and attention.

The number of applications for Council Aged Persons' Bungalows was 306, an increase of 32 over the previous year. The ages of the applicants ranged from 65 to 89 years. Eighty-five families (131 persons) were rehoused in 58 new bungalows and 27 relets during the year.

Meals on Wheels Service

This service, run by the Women's Voluntary Service, continued during the year; 60 meals are delivered twice weekly to old people and most parts of the district are covered.

This is a valuable service for the aged as it ensures that they have at least two good hot meals during the week. At the end of the year there was a waiting list.

Chiropody Service

Early last year the County Council agreed to finance an approved voluntary scheme for a chiropody service for old people—women 60 years and over, men 65 years and over—in the Stanley area. Sessions were arranged by a local chiropodist to carry out treatments in his own premises in Stanley—each treatment to be of about 15 minutes duration. Appointments were made through a local representative of the Women's Voluntary Service who attended the sessions.

2. Physically Handicapped Persons

The Stanley and District Branch of the Durham County Association for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped continues to operate successfully. Meetings are held every Tuesday in their club house in Stanley and all handicapped persons are welcome.

During the year the Council continued to carry out adaptations, on request, to a number of houses occupied by physically handicapped persons and the County Council shared the costs.

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 Thursday mornings.

(ii) *Ante and Post-Natal*

Ante-natal clinics are held as follows:—

CHAPEL SCHOOLROOM, CATCHGATE—Alternate Friday afternoons.

U.M. SCHOOLROOM, BURNOPFIELD—Alternate Thursdays.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, EAST STANLEY—Alternate Thursday 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 and alternate Thursday mornings.

U.M. SCHOOLROOM, BURNOPFIELD—Thursday afternoons.

*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—Tuesday mornings.

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

(iv) *Artificial Sunlight*

Clinics are held as follows:—

CHAPEL SCHOOLROOM, CATCHGATE—Tuesday afternoons and alternate Thursday 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) *Dental Clinic*

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINIC, EAST STANLEY—1st and 3rd Tuesday mornings in month.

(vii) *Vaccination and Immunisation*

Vaccination and immunisation have been carried out at Infant and Child Welfare Clinics throughout the area and by general medical practitioners in their surgeries by personal arrangement with parents.

When a child reaches the age of 3 months leaflets drawing attention to the need for children to be protected against poliomyelitis, smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough are sent through the post to the parents. Further leaflets are sent regarding smallpox vaccination and diphtheria immunisation when a child reaches the age of 1 year. Assistant welfare medical officers and health visitors encourage mothers to take advantage of the facilities offered.

The following is a schedule of vaccination and immunisation in use in the County.

Age	Vaccine	Interval
3rd month	Triple { diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis }	} 4 weeks
4th "	" " " " " " " }	
5th "	" " " " " " " }	
6th "	Poliomyelitis oral	} 4 weeks
7th "	" " " " " " " }	
8th "	" " " " " " " }	
12th-24th "	Smallpox vaccination.	
18th "	Triple (diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis)	1st Booster
5th year	Diphtheria and tetanus.....	2nd Booster
" "	Poliomyelitis oral.....	1st Booster
9th "	Diphtheria and tetanus.....	3rd Booster
" "	Smallpox.....	Re-vaccination
11th "	B.C.G. (tuberculosis vaccine).	

In September the Ministry of Health advised that the simultaneous administration of oral poliomyelitis vaccine with triple vaccine for primary immunisation or with diphtheria and tetanus vaccine at school entry could be recommended at the discretion of the doctor concerned.

Particulars of Immunisation and Vaccination during 1965

-Diphtheria Immunisation		-Whooping Cough Immunisation		-Tetanus Immunisation		Smallpox		Poliomyelitis		B.C.G. Vaccination
Pr'ry	B'ster	Pr'ry	B'ster	Pr'ry	B'ster	Vac.	Re-Vac.	Primary	Booster	
547	455	544	333	561	383	313	22	756	427	538

- Either Single or in Combination.

(viii) 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 and Wednesdays.
Educational Psychologist	...	...	...	By arrangement.
Audiometrician	...	...	...	By arrangement.

(b) Nursing in the Home and Midwifery Services

(i) Domiciliary Nursing

Nine nurses made a total of 21,331 home visits during the year, 10,838 (51%) of which were made to patients over the age of 65 years. In addition 7,975 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	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Others	
New cases	48	468	342	544	290	—	22	2	—	—
Visits paid	534	9,959	10,838	11,752	6,927	—	1,920	149	583	7,975

(ii) *Midwifery*

During the year 758 live and still births were assigned to the Area, 601 (79%) occurred in hospital and 157 (21%) at home, 7 of the midwife-booked cases of the latter being delivered in the presence of a doctor. There were 16 stillborn births and 7 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 75% 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	...	...	10,073
Tuberculosis	...	...	230
General Health	...	...	841
Mental Sub-normal	...	...	183
Schools	...	...	416
Aged People	...	...	1,505
Total	...	...	<u>13,248</u>

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

Effective visits	...	...	13,248
Ineffective visits	...	...	1,068
Total number of visits	...	...	14,316
Time (as days) spent on visits	...	...	646
Average daily number of effective visits per health visitor	...	...	21

Time (as days) spent:—

(a) at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	453
(b) at Chest Clinics and Contact Sessions	96
(c) at School Head-to-Head Inspections	9
(d) at School Medical Inspections	28
(e) at Special Schools and Nursery Schools	7

(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	...	...	29
Mechanic	...	...	1
Ambulances—Conventional	...	...	4
Ambulances—Dual Purpose	...	...	5

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 4488.

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 previous years. 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	19,374	34,551	194,184
1964	7,628	4,808	21,721	26,529	213,769
1965	7,703	4,548	23,074	27,622	218,860

(e) Domestic Help Service

At the beginning of January, 1965 387 cases in this district were being served by a Home Help. There were 201 new cases during the year and of the total of 588 cases receiving the services, 570 were chronic sick (including aged and infirm), 2 were maternity cases, 1 a tuberculous case and there were 15 others. At the end of the year there were 419 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. Seventeen males up to the age of 16 years and 14 females under 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 18 persons were admitted to residential accommodation as follows:—

		Males	Females	Total
Cambridge House, Barnard Castle ...	...	2	—	2
Weardale House, Stanhope ...	...	1	—	1
Stanfield House, Stanley ...	...	3	5	8
Part III, Lee Hill Hospital, Lanchester ...	...	3	2	5
Derwentdale House, Ryton ...	...	2	—	2
Totals ...	...	11	7	18

(h) Voluntary Services—Co-ordinating Committee

This local committee for the area (Stanley, Consett and Lanchester) helps to co-ordinate voluntary services and integrate them with the statutory services. It links up with the Central Co-ordinating Committee under the chairmanship of the County Medical Officer.

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, 1965, 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 539 beds are allocated as follows:—

Surgical	...	...	112
Medical	...	...	100
Gynaecological	...	...	49
Orthopaedic	...	...	65
Paediatrics	...	...	4
Thoracic Surgery	...	...	107
Physical Medicine	...	...	3
Plastic Surgery	...	...	47
Under Adaptation	...	...	52
Total			539

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.

Veneral Diseases

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

Newcastle General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne:

Males and Females

- Monday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon; 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
- Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
- Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon; 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
- Thursday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon; 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
- Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
- Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Executive Council Service

There are 19 general medical practitioners, 4 dentists, 7 ophthalmic opticians (who test sight) and 12 chemists operating in the Urban District.

APPENDIX B
ANALYSIS OF THE NOTIFIED AND CONFIRMED CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
UNDER AGE GROUPS FOR 1965

	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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	2	2	14	14	6	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	3	3	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	40	40	56	56	64	64	64	64	54	54	198	198	7	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	484	484
Whooping Cough ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	2	8	8	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	4
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	8	6	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	2	2	3	2	6	4	5	5	3	2	17	17	3	2	5	4	7	7	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	45	45	63	62	74	73	79	79	62	61	238	238	18	17	10	9	18	16	7	6	1	1	615	607

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	16	21	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	102	50	9	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	21	23	—	—
Totals	139	94	9	—

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 (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	9	—	9	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	9	9	—	9	—

APPENDIX D

CARCASSES 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) ...	364	—	—	872	1	—	1,237
Number inspected ...	364	—	—	872	1	—	1,237
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCII:							
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	194	—	—	70	—	—	264
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	53.3	—	—	8.0	—	—	21.3
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 ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX E
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

	Totals	Totals
No. of Properties inspected—notification	277	
—survey	31	
—otherwise	21	
		329
No. of Inspections carried out including re-inspections:		774
No. of Properties inspected and found to be infested with:		
Rats Major	1	
Minor	104	
Mice Major	1	
Minor	65	
		171
No. of infested properties treated by the Local Authority:		
L.A. Properties	33	
Dwelling Houses	95	
Others including business premises	38	
Agricultural	5	
		171
Total number of treatments carried out		171
No. of Preliminary Notices served—Treatment	—	
—Structural	—	
		—
No. of Third Party Premises treated		71
Total cost charged to Third Party Premises		£126

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	Stanley		South Stanley		South Moor		Annfield Plain	
	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January	179	109	139	88	334	68	97	87
February	124	109	102	83	283	69	101	120
March	207	154	101	102	229	66	98	99
April	148	108	92	49	144	21	76	60
May	108	72	90	53	133	26	54	50
June	64	57	84	60	98	—	48	53
July	40	30	96	59	160	28	50	51
August	36	48	72	79	188	54	33	54
September	116	87	112	71	244	50	31	41
October	192	151	172	110	212	48	75	72
November	92	127	220	119	344	52	122	99
December	112	141	236	126	352	69	88	102
Monthly Ave.	118	99	126	82	226	50	73	75

APPENDIX F

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

Total		Total		Total	
No. of Properties inspected—position	377	No. of Properties inspected—position	377	No. of Properties inspected—position	377
—survey	31	—survey	31	—survey	31
—otherwise	346	—otherwise	346	—otherwise	346
No. of inspections carried out including re-inspections	329	No. of inspections carried out including re-inspections	329	No. of inspections carried out including re-inspections	329
No. of Properties inspected and found to be infested with	174	No. of Properties inspected and found to be infested with	174	No. of Properties inspected and found to be infested with	174
Flies	104	Flies	104	Flies	104
Mites	1	Mites	1	Mites	1
Other insects	69	Other insects	69	Other insects	69
No. of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	131	No. of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	131	No. of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	131
L.A. Properties	85	L.A. Properties	85	L.A. Properties	85
Dwelling Houses	85	Dwelling Houses	85	Dwelling Houses	85
Other including business premises	46	Other including business premises	46	Other including business premises	46
Agricultural	131	Agricultural	131	Agricultural	131
Total number of treatments carried out	177	Total number of treatments carried out	177	Total number of treatments carried out	177
No. of Preliminary Notices served—Treatment	131	No. of Preliminary Notices served—Treatment	131	No. of Preliminary Notices served—Treatment	131
—structural	77	—structural	77	—structural	77
No. of Third Party Notices treated	71	No. of Third Party Notices treated	71	No. of Third Party Notices treated	71
Total cost charged to Third Party Tenants	£128	Total cost charged to Third Party Tenants	£128	Total cost charged to Third Party Tenants	£128

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	Stowey		South Stowey		South Moor & Southfield Plain	
	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January	178	100	130	88	244	68
February	134	100	102	82	242	68
March	207	101	102	102	220	68
April	148	108	92	40	144	21
May	108	72	90	53	122	28
June	64	57	84	60	98	—
July	40	30	98	58	100	22
August	58	42	72	78	108	24
September	118	87	112	71	244	50
October	182	181	172	110	212	48
November	92	127	220	119	244	52
December	112	141	228	128	262	68
Monthly Ave	118	99	128	82	228	50

